

Proposed Ke Kama Pono Program Facility

Kalaelo, Oahu

Final Environmental Assessment

Lead Agencies:



**Hawaii Department of Human Services
Office of Youth Services
Hawaii Department of Accounting and
General Services
Honolulu, Hawaii**

June 2008

**HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
MISSION STATEMENT**

Our committed staff strive, day-in and day-out, to provide timely, efficient and effective programs, services and benefits, for the purpose of achieving the outcome of empowering those who are the most vulnerable in our State to expand their capacity for self-sufficiency, self-determination, independence, healthy choices, quality of life and personal dignity.

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Prepared By:

**The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
Morristown, New Jersey**

June 2008

ABSTRACT

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FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROPOSED KE KAMA PONO PROGRAM FACILITY – KALAELOA, OAHU

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SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTION:

The Hawaii Department of Human Services (DHS), through the Office of Youth Services (OYS), is responsible for providing and coordinating a variety of services and programs for youth-at-risk, the goal of which is to prevent delinquency and reduce the incidence of recidivism. The OYS approach focuses on preventing, diverting, and intervening to prevent the youth of Hawaii from entering the correctional system. As part of its program activities, OYS administers community-based services for non-violent juveniles, providing individual and intensive services that are conducive to their growth and development. These less restrictive programs are often more cost-effective and better suited in fostering positive change in at-risk youth. This allows OYS to focus on its priority of prevention and to provide an environment in which youth are able to increase their resiliency and reduce their risk factors to the extent they are able to safely return to a

more permanent living situation. OYS offers these community-based programs but does not have adequate community-based residential programs included in their continuum of care. Providing additional residential programs would allow OYS to complete their continuum of care, allow those youth involved in the program to remain near their homes, family, and other community support systems, and provide an alternative to housing such youth, which would prevent any potential need to send them to the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF). To meet the goal of providing community-based residential programs, the DHS/OYS is proposing to construct five residences currently planned to be pre-fabricated, or possibly relocated houses, from which to operate the Ke Kama Pono “Children of Promise” program. The proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would each serve up to 12 boys, ages 13 to 17.

ALTERNATIVE PROJECT LOCATIONS:

DHS considered six alternative sites on the Island of Oahu for development of a community-based Ke Kama Pono program facility. Five of the six sites were eliminated as possible sites for development of the facility as each was unavailable and/or did not meet the stated criteria. Therefore, these sites were not carried forward for further analysis. One site, the DHHL-owned property in Kalaeloa on Yorktown Road, was judged as best meeting the siting criteria and is considered the preferred location for development of a community-based facility for the Ke Kama Pono program.

- **Child and Family Services (CFS) sites in Waipahu and Kailua** – DHS consulted with the CFS to determine if they had any existing group homes that might be converted into a facility for the Ke Kama Pono program. CFS identified two potential locations, but it was determined that those facilities were near capacity and were needed for their dedicated purposes as mental health special treatment facilities licensed by the Department of Health (DOH). As a result, use of these alternative sites has been eliminated from consideration.
- **Waimano Ridge** – The Waimano Ridge area is a very large upcountry estate overlooking Pearl City. It includes several large buildings that are currently in a state of disrepair and are not structurally sound. A relatively new high security lock-down Juvenile Sex Offenders Treatment Unit is located on the property. At the entrance to the estate, there is a small hospital building that was dedicated to the severe developmentally disabled (DD) population and was being phased-out. The building was determined to be too large for the Ke Kama Pono program, the Ke Kama Pono program was not compatible with other uses at the site, and the DOH had other proposed uses for the buildings on the site. As a result, use of this alternative site has been eliminated from consideration.
- **Hauula** – At the Hauula site, a service provider subcontracting to Central Oahu Youth Services Association (COYSA), who operated a traditional group home on this site, had additional available buildings. The pre-fabricated structures were designed very efficiently for the purposes of the Ke Kama Pono program, with a central common area and bedrooms and bathrooms located around the perimeter of the large common area. During discussions with the provider, circumstances arose that caused them to relocate from the property, making the buildings unavailable. As a result, use of this alternative site has been eliminated from consideration.
- **Wahiawa** – In Wahiawa, a site was identified that was part of a Hawaii Public Housing Authority (HPHA) project. The small parcel of land could support a single house and would have had to be purchased from HPHA. That parcel was less attractive than other sites that had been identified because of the need to purchase, uncertain zoning, small size, and other potential difficulties. As a result, use of this alternative site has been eliminated from consideration.
- **Kalaeloa** – The Kalaeloa site was identified by the DHS through coordination with the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL). DHS contacted DHHL regarding available parcels of land, because of the high percentage of Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian youth sent as short-term commitments to HYCF. DHHL identified Building 1756 in Kalaeloa but it was determined that the layout of this building would not be appropriate for the Ke Kama Pono facility, in-part because it is a two-story structure. As a result, this alternative has been eliminated from further consideration.

- **Yorktown Road:** The Yorktown Road site is a large expanse of open land (50,000 square feet) located adjacent to Building 1256 on Yorktown Road in Kalaeloa. This site was identified through coordination with the DHHL and was found to be a suitable location for houses to serve the Ke Kama Pono program as it met the siting criteria for location, size, access, and available utilities. The Tax Key Map Number for this site is: TMK-9-1-013:24.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTION:

Construction of five approximately 2,000 square-foot residential units on Yorktown Road in Kalaeloa, Oahu to serve as facilities for the Ke Kama Pono program is proposed as a means of completing the DHS/OYS continuum of care by providing community-based residential services. Under this action, the construction of the proposed facilities would have negligible impacts on biological, and socioeconomic resources. Impacts to topography, soils, land use, utility services, traffic and transportation movements, cultural resources, and aesthetics are not anticipated and if occurred, would be negligible. Even these minimal impacts would be mitigated as appropriate. Beneficial impacts would be derived from the proposed action, including contributions toward fulfilling the DHS's mission to provide the right services, to the right child, at the right time. Beneficial impacts would also occur to the youth of the area, as additional options for addressing their needs would be available. Implementation of the proposed action at the Yorktown Road site would result in no significant adverse impacts as defined by Hawaii Revised Statutes and the National Environmental Policy Act, while resulting in positive impacts such as providing community based residential programs so that children in need of help can receive that help on their own island, near their family and support services. The potential negligible cumulative, secondary and construction-related impacts and any other potentially adverse impacts would be controlled, mitigated or avoided to the maximum extent possible. Based on public comment received during the distribution of the Draft EA and evaluation of the significance criteria under HRS 434, a finding of no significant impact for this action is expected.

INDIVIDUALS, COMMUNITY GROUPS AND AGENCIES CONSULTED:

Numerous individuals, community groups, and agencies were consulted during the preparation of the Draft EA and Final EA are shown below:

Henry Oliva	-	DHS
Frances Nagatsu	-	DHS
Sandra Lau	-	DHS
Scott Ray	-	DHS
Kaleve Tufono Joseph	-	DHS
Gabrielle Kubas	-	Ke Kama Pono
Nohan Paulo	-	Ke Kama Pono (Honoka'a)
Annette Honda	-	The Salvation Army Family Intervention Services (TSA-FIS)
Roxanne Costa	-	TSA-FIS
Pauline Pavo	-	TSA-FIS
Harry Kepaa	-	TSA-FIS
Melissaa Baybayan	-	TSA – Family Defense Services

In addition to the above list, the comments received from individuals on the Draft EA and the responses to these comments are provided in Chapter IV of this Final EA. A list of agencies and individuals who received the Final EA for review is provided in Chapter IX.

PUBLICATION DATE: June 8, 2008

COMMENT PERIOD

CONCLUDES: July 8, 2008

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I. INTRODUCTION

I. INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

This document, together with its appendices and incorporations by reference, constitutes a Final Environmental Assessment (EA) prepared pursuant to Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS 343) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended. Its purpose is to present an assessment of the environmental consequences of a proposed action by the State of Hawaii, via the Department of Human Services (DHS), to construct five approximately 2,000 square-foot residential buildings to provide a community-based residential intervention facility under the Ke Kama Pono (Children of Promise) program in Oahu, Hawaii in the community of Kalaeloa. The proposed action is being provided with financial support from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs (OJP) Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). The community-based residential facility, also known as Child Caring Institutions (CCI) or Safe Houses, would each be capable of housing up to 12 at-risk juvenile males, providing the appropriate level of services to these non-violent youth in their home communities, and furthering the continuum of care provided to Hawaii's youth by the DHS Office of Youth Services (OYS).

This proposal is subject to the requirements of HRS 343, which provides for preparation of an EA to document the potential impacts associated with the proposed project. In addition, with 90 percent of the funding for the proposed action provided by OJP/BJA under the Violent Offenders/Truth in Sentencing (VOI/TIS) program, there is a similar need to prepare an EA to ensure compliance with NEPA. While VOI/TIS funds are typically used to increase bed space at correctional facilities, the creation on community-based divisionary beds increases the availability of bed space at correctional facilities. Typically, the funds spent on juvenile care cannot exceed 10 percent of the state's grant funds, unless the state can show there are exigent circumstances. The OJP/BJA has determined that the lack of options for Hawaii's youth, combined with overcrowding at the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF) qualify under exigent circumstances that allow the state to expend more than 10 percent of their grant funds to create community-based options, such as the Ke Kama Pono program.

Chapter I of the Final EA provides the background and context of the proposed action, while Chapter II describes alternatives to the proposed action. Chapter III describes existing conditions within the potentially affected environment. Chapter IV describes potential impacts of the proposed action and measures to mitigate potential impacts. Chapter V describes the relationship of this action to other governmental plans, policies, and controls. Chapter VI provides the findings and reasons for support a determination of a finding of no significant impact, and Chapter VII provides public comments received during the comment period on the Draft EA and the DHS response to those comments. Additional information is provided in the remaining chapters and appendices as indicated by the Table of Contents.

This Final EA, the assessment it presents, and the procedures by which the environmental investigations are conducted and incorporated in decision-making are parts of a process established by Hawaii's environmental impact statement law (HRS 343) and NEPA to ensure that the environmental consequences of federal and state actions, such development of residences for the Ke Kama Pono program, are adequately taken into account. The process is designed to ensure that public officials make decisions based on a full understanding of the environmental impacts of proposed actions and take all appropriate steps to protect, restore and enhance the environment.

B. STATE AND FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

1. State of Hawaii Environmental Regulations

Adopted in 1974 and implemented by the Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC), Hawaii's environmental impact statement law (HRS 343) requires the preparation of EAs and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) in advance of undertaking many development projects. Like its federal equivalent (NEPA), HRS 343 requires that government agencies, such as DHS, give systematic consideration to the environmental, social, and economic consequences of proposed projects prior to development and assures the public of the right to participate in the planning process involving projects that may affect their community.

The OEQC publishes *The Environmental Notice* which includes notices of: determinations on the need for an EIS; acceptance or non-acceptance of EIS's; availability of and access to documents for public review and comment; among other environmental related notifications. Every year in Hawaii numerous proposed projects and actions undergo environmental review. Notice of these projects, studies, and determinations are published twice each month by OEQC in *The Environmental Notice*.

If a proposed action is subject to the requirements of HRS 343, the environmental review process is initiated with the preparation of a Draft EA by the proposing agency or the private applicant. The Draft EA offers a detailed description of the proposed action along with an evaluation of the possible direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts. The document must also consider alternatives to the proposed project and describe any measures proposed to minimize potential impacts. Following its preparation, the public is provided 30 days to review and comment on the Draft EA. The Draft EA for the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility in Kalaeloa was published in *The Environmental Notice* on April 23, 2008, with public comment closing on May 23, 2008.

After the Draft EA has been published and public comments responded to, the agency proposing or approving the action reviews the final assessment and determines if any "significant" environmental impacts are anticipated. If the agency determines that the project will not have a significant environmental impact, it issues a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). This determination allows the project to proceed without further study. Within 30 days of the notice of this finding, the public may challenge an agency's determination. If the agency determines that the action may have a significant impact, a more detailed EIS is prepared.

2. National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

The NEPA of 1969, as amended, was created to ensure federal agencies consider the environmental impacts of their actions and decisions. NEPA requires all federal agencies to consider the values of environmental preservation for all significant actions and prescribes procedural measures to ensure that those values are fully respected. Federal agencies are required to systematically assess the environmental impacts of their proposed actions and consider alternative ways of accomplishing their missions which are less damaging to the environment. With the U.S. Department of Justice providing financial support for the proposed project, compliance with NEPA is required and necessary.

The EA, the assessment it presents, and the procedures by which the environmental investigations are conducted and incorporated in federal agency decision-making are components of a process established by NEPA to ensure that the environmental consequences of federal actions are adequately taken into account. The process is designed to ensure that public officials make decisions based on a full understanding of the environmental impacts of proposed actions and take all appropriate steps to "*protect, restore and enhance the environment*". Because of the similarities between NEPA and the Hawaii Revised Statutes, Section 1506.2 of the NEPA regulations requires federal agencies to cooperate with state and local agencies "*to the fullest extent possible to reduce duplication between NEPA and comparable state and local requirements.*" Such cooperation shall, to the extent possible, include joint preparation of environmental impact studies.

Throughout the EA’s preparation, officials representing DHS and the U.S. Department of Justice considered correspondence and other indications of interest or concern on the part of the public regarding the proposed action. Federal, state, and county officials and regulatory agencies were consulted in preparing this EA with the resulting scope of study indicated by the Table of Contents and the materials presented in the subsequent sections of the document and its incorporations by reference.

C. PUBLIC INFORMATION AND INVOLVEMENT

Public outreach, information, and participation are essential elements of any complex and potentially controversial undertaking. By virtue of its responsibilities providing services to the youth of Hawaii, DHS/OYS, has long recognized the unique challenges faced in such undertakings and the importance of informing and otherwise involving diverse interest groups, elected officials, key regulatory agencies, and the public at large in the planning and decision-making process. When a project or action is of a scope and/or nature that may affect community interests (such as the proposed Ke Kama Pono residential units in Kalaeloa, Oahu), reaching out and involving community leaders, regulatory agencies, and the public in the planning process can facilitate the decision-making and approval process. The goal is to avoid or reduce conflict while maintaining the focus on critical issues affecting the proposed project.

Public outreach and involvement at the onset of the planning process also serves to assist in determining the focus and content of the environmental impact study. Public outreach assists to identify the range of actions, alternatives, environmental effects, and mitigation measures to be analyzed in depth and eliminates from detailed study issues that are not pertinent to the final decision on the proposed project. Public outreach is also an effective means to bring together and address the concerns of the public, affected agencies, and other interested parties. Significant issues may be identified through public and agency comments.

The purpose of public outreach is to help ensure that a comprehensive environmental impact document will be prepared that provides a firm basis for the decision-making process. The intent of the public outreach process for the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility in Kalaeloa, Oahu is to:

- Inform agency representatives, elected officials, and interested members of the public about the proposed project, the roles and responsibilities of the DHS and the U.S. Department of Justice in implementing the proposed project, as well as activities to ensure compliance with HRS 343 and NEPA.
- Identify the range of concerns that form the basis for identification of potential significant environmental issues to be addressed in the EA.
- Identify suggested mitigation measures, strategies and approaches to mitigation that may be useful and explored further in the EA.

To inform and involve the public in the decision-making process, DHS and the U.S. Department of Justice conducted the following activities:

- Invited the participation of federal, state, county, and local agencies and the public in the environmental impact study process.
- Conducted informal agency meetings among federal, state, and county agency officials and DHS representatives in Kalaeloa, Oahu.
- Conducted informal consultation by telephone and e-mail communications with local government officials and their state government liaisons, including the Mayor’s Office, pertinent City Council offices, and the City/County Planning Department as well as the State Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) and the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL).
- Prepared and widely distributed a letters to island officials, notifying them of the project to aid the public information and involvement process, which are included in Appendix A.

- Determined the scope and significance of issues to be included within the EA on the basis of all relevant environmental considerations and information obtained throughout the public outreach process. The determination defined the scope and significance of the issues to be included in the Draft EA, and further addressed in the Final EA, and identified issues that could be eliminated from detailed study as irrelevant or insignificant.
- Provided the public a 30-day comment period during distribution of the Draft EA to further identify any issues of concern to be incorporated into the Final EA. These comments, and responses to those comments, are provided in Chapter VII of this Final EA.
- Identified additional data requirements on the basis of information obtained from the public outreach process so that analyses and findings could be integrated into the Final EA.

In addition to these activities, DHS officials arranged and attended a meeting with the Mayor of the City and County of Honolulu on May 16, 2008, to provide an in-depth explanation of the Ke Kama Pono program and the proposed project features. During the meeting, Mayor Mufi Hannemann indicated his support for the proposal and that based on his knowledge and familiarity of the community in and around Kalaeloa, he would not expect public opposition to the proposal or a high degree of controversy. Nonetheless, to determine public interest and attitude concerning the proposed project and provide a forum for public input and discussion.

Throughout the preparation of the Draft and Final EAs, DHS continued to review incoming correspondence, newspaper articles and other indications of interest or concern on the part of regulatory agencies, organizations, elected officials, and the public regarding the proposed project that were incorporated into the Final EA. During this time, numerous meetings and discussions were also held among DHS officials to further refine EA tasks. The resulting scope of study is indicated by the Table of Contents and the materials presented in the subsequent sections of this document and its incorporations by reference.

In accordance with both NEPA and HRS 343 regulations, publication of the Draft EA initiated a public comment period lasting no less than 30 days. Following the end of the comment period, the DHS prepared and published this Final EA. The Final EA incorporates additional data that came to light into the decision-making process and includes responses to all substantive comments received on the Draft EA. The Final EA will be subject to second a public review period lasting no less than 30 days, under HRS 343. A decision on whether to proceed with the proposed action will be made thereafter. That decision will take all environmental analyses and comments into account and will be documented in accordance with HRS 343 and NEPA regulations.

D. AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Overview of the Hawaii Department of Human Services- Office of Youth Services

The OYS, established in 1989 by the Hawaii State Legislature, is administratively part of the DHS and is responsible for:

- Procuring and monitoring a range of programs and services for at-risk youth across the state.
- Overseeing operation of HYCF, the only secure-custody youth correctional facility in the State of Hawaii.
- Acting as the custodial guardian of all youth committed to incarceration at the HYCF.

The vision of OYS is resilient children, families and communities, which they accomplish through their mission of providing the right services, for the right child, at the right time, in the right way (OYS, 2005). In 2005, OYS was responsible for the well-being of 136,624 children and youth (ages 5 to 19), funding 81 programs and direct service sites, and actively involving 7,985 youth in OYS programs and direct services (OYS, 2005).

Through OYS, DHS is responsible for providing and coordinating a variety of services and programs for youth-at-risk to prevent delinquency and reduce the incidence of recidivism. The OYS approach focuses on preventing, diverting and intervening to prevent the youth of Hawaii from entering the correctional system. As part of its program activities, OYS administers community-based services for non-violent juveniles, providing individual and intensive services that are conducive to their growth and development. These less restrictive programs are often more cost-effective and better suited in fostering positive change in at-risk youth. This approach allows OYS to focus on its priority of prevention and to provide an environment in which youth are able to increase their resiliency and reduce their risk factors to the extent they are able to safely return to a more permanent living situation. Currently, OYS offers these community-based programs, but does not have community-based residential programs included in their continuum of care. Providing residential programs would allow the OYS to complete their continuum of care, allow those youth in the program to remain on their respective home island near family and other community support systems, and preventing youth from entering elements of the juvenile justice system, such as HYCF. OYS is also responsible for administering the HYCF, which is intended to house medium- to high-security juveniles. Both the community-based programs and operations of the HYCF are described below.

2. Hawaii Department of Human Services Programs and Facilities

a. The Ke Kama Pono (Children of Promise) Program

DHS/OYS is responsible for administering the Ke Kama Pono (Children of Promise) program, also known as Safe Houses, for the youth of Hawaii. The Ke Kama Pono program is a community-based approach to diverting non-violent youth at risk for incarceration. The Ke Kama Pono program serves a segment of the juvenile population that does not require a high level of security, but rather those youth that are in need to a structured and secured environment, with the appropriate services and programs to become successful members of the community.

The Ke Kama Pono program provides a staff-secured safe and protective environment, with education on-site and structured social intervention engendering life-skills and pro-social attitudes and behaviors. While Ke Kama Pono program facilities employ more security than traditional group homes, they are not designed nor operated as prisons, jails, detention centers, drug rehabilitation centers, or mental health treatment centers. Drug prevention, however, is an expected part of the program and mental health services are provided to youth in need by contracted mental health service providers.

When DHS had to transfer six girls to a facility in Utah at the end of September 2004, Governor Linda Lingle announced that her administration was determined to establish “*community-based alternatives to ensure that no more non-violent youth in need of services would be sent out-of-state or to HYCF for lack of an appropriate, caring and rehabilitative environment to genuinely address their problems.*” This directive became the responsibility of DHS and, from that initiative, the Ke Kama Pono program was established.

Currently, when youth are placed by the family courts, there are limited options for placement. Since a majority of the short-term HYCF population have substance abuse and/or mental health issues, much of the response has been to seek additional treatment beds and streamline access to those placements for youth in need. However, all youth needing intervention may not be in need of an actual treatment facility. Structured behavioral programs that promote individual and social development in a supportive rehabilitative environment frequently provide the best option, but there is currently only one such facility in the state, leaving a gap in the continuum of care provided by DHS/OYS. In order to administer social interventions, youth must be protected and kept safe from the negative influences that have impacted their lives. The Ke Kama Pono program provides protection from the outside world (e.g. additional staff, fencing, and on-site education) to maintain a wholesome environment for intervention. Youth advance through a system of four levels of individual and social learning and development, including working with their families to support successful reintegration into their homes and communities.

The development of Ke Kama Pono program facilities on separate islands will allow youth to remain on their home islands, where family can readily visit and make themselves available to work with their children. The safety features to protect the youth also provide deterrence from running away, which makes the Ke Kama Pono program a viable alternative for youth with a history of such behavior.

The first Ke Kama Pono program facility was established in a state-owned group home in Honokaa in 2004 on the Island of Hawaii to serve up to eight girls at a time and ranging from ages 13 through 17. The community has been receptive and supportive, especially recognizing that it would give a priority to serving island youth, particularly from the Hamakua Coast.

The Ke Kama Pono program includes a follow-up component to track youth that leave the facility to make sure that they do not “fall through the cracks” and allow for them to be reaccepted to the program if it is necessary. Experience to date has shown that it is less expensive to help youth through the Ke Kama Pono program than through institutional settings, with outcomes that are more positive. Implementation of the Ke Kama Pono program has demonstrated that not only are the necessary services for youth provided more effectively, but that the cost per child to provide these services in the appropriate setting is less than the comparable cost for housing these youth at the HYCF. In Fiscal Year 2007, it cost approximately \$171 per day to house and provide services to youth in the Ke Kama Pono program. During the same period the comparable cost for a ward at HYCF was \$284, a difference of \$113 per day (OYS, 2008). Based on the success of the Ke Kama Pono program for girls, DHS is seeking to expand this model and create similar programs for boys on the Islands of Maui, Hawaii, and Oahu.

The Ke Kama Pono facility at Honokaa was the first step in a program to develop three additional facilities at sites located in West Hawaii, Maui, and Oahu. Establishment of these facilities will help realize the Governor’s goal of ending the need to send youth out-of-state or to HYCF for lack of “an appropriate, caring and rehabilitative environment to genuinely address their problems.”

b. Other Programs in the DHS/OYS Continuum of Care

In addition to the Ke Kama Pono program, the DHS/OYS administers a wide range of programs to help children and youth realize their potential. These programs promote healthy behavior, academic success and preparation for rewarding careers. The programs, summarized below, are vital DHS initiatives that have succeeded in strengthening families and communities on Oahu and statewide.

COMMUNITY ADVICE ON HOW TO USE FEDERAL FUNDING

- To help the state make effective use of its Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Federal funding, DHS, in 2006, conducted a series of public workshops statewide.
- Blueprint for Change and numerous community-based agencies assisted DHS in this initiative to obtain the public’s advice and concerns.

THEMES AND GOALS OF THE TANF STRATEGIC PLAN

- After compiling the public’s suggestions, DHS developed the TANF Five-Year Strategic Plan for Hawaii. The plan’s two primary themes involve promoting self-sufficiency for families already in need of public assistance, and providing services that prevent poverty by strengthening families and encouraging the positive development of youth.
- Goals of the TANF strategic plan include maximizing the number of youth engaged in positive development programs. The plan also calls for investing at least 25 percent of the TANF block grant (about \$20 to \$25 million annually) on prevention activities for youth that promote academic achievement, sobriety, character building, personal responsibility and job preparation.

OBJECTIVELY MEASURING THE SUCCESS OF YOUTH PROGRAMS

To obtain objective criteria for measuring the success of its positive youth development and teen pregnancy prevention programs, DHS retained The Lewin Group, a health and human services consulting firm. The Lewin Group prepared its report for DHS after making site visits in January 2007 to review youth programs throughout the state.

HALE KIPA INTERVENTION SERVICES

- In August 2004, DHS awarded Hale Kipa a two-year, \$2.68 million contract to provide home-based intervention services statewide for at-risk youth. The Hawai`i Advocacy Program diverts troubled youth away from incarceration or foster care by placing them under intensive mentoring guidance provided by neighborhood counselors.
- Hale Kipa recruits people statewide to become paraprofessional counselors. These counselors spend about 15 hours a week with youth, mentoring family members and teenagers to help resolve issues relating to school, employment and relationships.
- Counselors also encourage youth to participate in constructive activities, such as mentoring other children and volunteering at senior care centers in their community.

TEEN DATING VIOLENCE PREVENTION

- To help teens statewide who are victims or potential victims of dating violence, DHS works with the Domestic Violence Clearinghouse and Legal Hotline. Services offered to youth and their families include:
 - A 24-hour hotline to provide crisis assistance, information and referral, screening and preliminary assessment;
 - Arrangements for transportation and educational needs;
 - Legal advocacy; and
 - Outreach at middle and high schools to inform students about how to prevent dating violence.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ACADEMIES

- To assist at-risk high school youth, DHS provides funding for Hawaii Excellence through Science and Technology (HiEST) academies statewide. The Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism conducts this after-school program to help youth prepare for rewarding careers while avoiding unhealthy behaviors.

ABOUT FACE! YOUTH PROGRAM

- To help at-risk youth ages 11 to 18, DHS contracts with the Hawaii Department of Defense to present About Face! Program activities include life skills training, academic support, work readiness training, pregnancy prevention and drug awareness.

FAMILY LITERACY PROGRAM

- To improve the educational development of children statewide, DHS contracts with Read Aloud America to conduct after-school literacy programs. These sessions bring families together to read books together.

MEETING THE NEEDS OF FOSTER YOUTH AND FOSTER PARENTS

- In September 2006, the DHS Child Welfare Services Branch contracted with Partners In Development Foundation to create and implement the Hui Ho`omalua consortium. Dedicated to better meeting the needs of foster children and the resource families that care for them, Hui Ho`omalua includes Catholic Charities Hawaii, Foster Family Programs of Hawaii and many other community groups statewide.

WEB-BASED HEALTH INFORMATION

- In September 2006, DHS partnered with the Office of the Lt. Governor to begin providing the Discovery Health Connection Web service for free to 29 community service groups at 191 locations statewide. This

pilot project assesses the Web service's effectiveness in increasing awareness among young people about topics such as alcohol and drug abuse, violence prevention, anti-tobacco efforts, nutrition, the human body, mental health, growth and development, physical activity and personal safety.

A complete list of these programs, both on the Island of Oahu and throughout the state, are provided in Appendix B.

3. Overview of the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs/Bureau of Justice Assistance

The U.S. Department of Justice, OJP/BJA provides federal leadership in developing the nation's capacity to prevent and control crime, improve the criminal and juvenile justice systems, increase knowledge about crime and related issues, and assist crime victims. Through the programs developed and funded by its bureaus and offices, OJP/BJA works to form partnerships and programs among federal, state, and local government officials in the areas of law enforcement, prevention, juvenile justice, substance abuse treatment, victim services, and corrections.

The BJA assumed the responsibilities of the former Corrections Programs Office (CPO) within the OJP to implement the correctional grant programs established by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994. This includes the VOI/TIS Grant program, which provides federal assistance to state and local governments (such as the State of Hawaii) for a variety of purposes, including providing community based services as an alternative to other facilities.

As the federal agency sponsoring the federal action (funding support for construction of the Ke Kama Pono program facility in Kalaeloa, Oahu), OJP/BJA requires preparation of environmental document under NEPA. Because OJP/BJA provides substantial guidance and oversight in the use of the federal funds (including providing advice to states on the proper use of funds, critiquing the applications for funding, and providing oversight of the construction of projects), OJP/BJA has issued rules for compliance with NEPA. This Final EA for the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility conforms to those rules and other applicable laws and regulations.

It is the policy of OJP/BJA to ensure that its grant programs both protect and mitigate harm to the environment. Through implementation of NEPA, any federal project decision or action, including grant-funding assistance, such as VOI/TIS, that may have a significant impact on quality of life and/or the environment is subject to an environmental review and subsequent compliance with NEPA. The role of OJP/BJA in the NEPA review process is to issue guidance on the preparation of environmental documents and the environmental review, fully participate in the notification and implementation of public hearings, prepare written assessments of environmental impacts, monitor mitigation measures implemented by states, review and approve all draft and final environmental documents, and prepare the decision document regarding the final disposition of the process and selection of the proposed action or No Action Alternative.

E. PROPOSED ACTION/PURPOSE AND NEED

1. Description of the Proposed Action

DHS, through OYS, proposes to establish five residential facilities for the Ke Kama Pono program. Each residence would accommodate up to 12 unrelated juvenile males, 13 to 17 years of age. The proposed residences would serve as a community-based home for boys who live on the Island of Oahu. Each home would provide a staff secured, community-based residential program for youth in need of a residential placement with a more structured living environment than a traditional group home but much less severe than incarceration at the HYCF. Staffing at each facility would include two to three employees working in shifts, with staff on site 24 hours a day.

To accomplish this, DHS would construct five approximately 2,000 square-foot residential units on a parcel of land in Kalaeloa, Oahu, currently owned by the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL). These residences would provide housing and support services for juveniles assigned to the Ke Kama Pono program by the State Family Court system. Residents in the program would be those who need protection from domestic abuse or those considered non-violent and require more stringent supervision than a traditional group home. Specifically, the Ke Kama Pono program facility would serve:

- Lower-risk male juveniles referred by the Family Courts and OYS, ages 13 to 17, who are in need of a safe, temporary, and structured community-based residential program. Youth in this program are generally unable to function in a pro-social manner without constant supervision and support.
- Male youth, ages 13 to 17, currently under the jurisdiction of or referred by DHS who are abused, neglected, or exhibiting runaway behavior or other status offenses, and who are in need of a temporary, out-of-home placement until a more suitable, permanent living arrangement can be found.

The initial target group for the Ke Kama Pono program is juvenile males referred by the Family Courts, OYS and DHS. Other targeted youth in need of this service may also be identified as future conditions, circumstances, and assessment of needs may dictate. The five Ke Kama Pono program residential units in Kalaeloa would each serve up to 12 youth at any given time and provide the needed services to the youth being served. The Ke Kama Pono program would be operated based on the following principles:

- Implementing programs that include a collaborative approach with other agencies and/or community groups to coordinate and integrate services to the youth in the community in order to provide an effective continuum of services.
- Engaging community members to actively participate in identifying and prioritizing needs and services to be offered to ensure appropriateness of services and that the needs to all youth are being met. Members of a community also offer a valuable perspective of the strengths, protective factors, and resources within their boundaries.
- Developing on-going communication between the facility and community leaders for receive local input and to be a “good neighbor” by informing the community of anticipated program changes.
- Providing services and activities in a context that promotes the understanding and appreciation of the ethnic and cultural diversity of the community so that youth have opportunities to develop an understanding of one’s self and culture to foster a sense of identity and belonging.
- Involving the youth in developing and implementing services and recognizing that youth are valued resources that should be given useful roles and involved in productive activities in the organization and community. Involving youth in developing and implementing services helps to build a sense of ownership, assure appropriateness and success of activities, and provide youth the opportunity to develop leadership skills and to give back to the community.
- Providing services and activities that are sensitive to the unique needs, characteristics and learning styles of each participant. To the extent possible, services would match the social, emotional, and cognitive ability of the youth in the program.
- Providing programs and activities that are responsive to the strengths and unique needs of boys.
- Involving families, who are considered partners and thereby share in the responsibility for raising healthy and productive youth. Programs would include parent participation and/or support activities to encourage involvement of family members and guardians and/or significant adults in fostering family cohesion and developing positive relationships.
- Providing youth a caring adult relationship that allows the participants to experience meaningful interactions and quality relationships that are consistent and provide approval for pro-social behaviors and sanctions for antisocial behaviors.

Operations at the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would be include the following:

- Providing a safe and healthy environment for both staff and youth.
- Screening youth referred to the program to determine suitability and appropriateness. Once accepted into the program, providing the youth orientation to the services provided and their roles and responsibilities.
- Ensuring that all youth admitted into the program are afforded equal access to program activities and services.
- Providing an objective risk and needs assessment of each applicant.
- Providing for youth safety and supervision by ensuring that while youth are in the program they remain safely within the group home facility and to prevent access by the general public without proper authorization. Staff would be available to all youth, 24 hours a day, seven days a week throughout the year.
- Providing on-site educational services that meet Hawaii Department of Education (DOE) standards and parallel that of the youth's home district school to assure transfer of educational credits earned. For youth who have been certified as special education by the DOE, the provisions established in the youth's Individualized Education Plan shall be coordinated with the youth's home district school to assure compliance and sustained involvement with the DOE.
- Providing youth with opportunities for large muscle exercise and structured recreational activities which may include, but are not limited to supervised indoor and outdoor sports, table games and hobby crafts.
- Providing cognitive behavioral modification services to address antisocial or criminal attitudes, beliefs, and thinking patterns and to improve cognitive skills in such areas as anger management and decision-making.
- Providing services that build life skills (social skills, independent living skills, coping with the loss of significant others, etc.). While pro-social values and thinking establishes the foundation, youth must also acquire new behavioral skills to cope with the stresses and demands of daily living.
- Assisting youth in developing positive peer relationships.
- Providing relapse prevention through development of relapse and prevention plans with the youth that includes the purpose and objectives of the plan and activities to achieve the objectives of the plan.
- Referring youth to other appropriate community-based programs and agencies for services when needed.
- Providing periodic follow-up phone, personal, and/or collateral contacts with youth or the youth's support system (guardian, school, mentor, etc.) for up to six months post-release to determine the progress and stability of youth in the community. This follow-up would include providing youth with supportive counseling, words of encouragement, guidance, referrals to other services, and opportunities to participate in additional skill-building sessions at the program.
- Providing major meals (breakfast, lunch, and dinner), beverages, and snacks that are nutritionally balanced following state or national dietary guidelines and of appropriate serving sizes to meet the needs of youth.
- Providing transportation or arranging for the transportation and, if necessary, the supervision of youth at court hearings, medical, dental, and other appointments in the community.

Alternatives to the proposed action are described in Chapter II.

2. Purpose and Need for Action

The proposed action involves the construction of a facility for the Ke Kama Pono program in Kalaeloa on the Island of Oahu the purpose of which is to:

- Better address the needs of at-risk male juveniles that live on the Island of Oahu by providing a safe and temporary living environment in which youth are able to increase their resiliency and reduce their risk factors to such an extent that they are able to safely return to a more permanent living situation.

- Provide skills to assist youth by increasing their decision-making, social, and independent living skills, and by increasing their commitment to learning and education as important factors in their lives.
- Allow youth to receive the necessary services on the island in which they live.
- Provide the preventative services that will keep these youth from entering into the adult correctional system.
- Provide the family court system with an alternative that would prevent youths from being sent to HYCF due to lack of other options. This would also serve to relieve overcrowding and free bed space at the HYCF, which would not be an appropriate location or environment for those eligible for the Ke Kama Pono program.

Youth entering the Ke Kama Pono program would be provided with a highly structured residential setting and an array of “best practice” services and programs to: reduce risk factors that contribute to poor social adjustment; respond to youth needs based on individual assessments; increase personal assets; and reduce recidivism. These goals are met by providing services to youth in a comprehensive, consistent, individualized, and holistic manner.

Currently, there are not adequate options or facilities to serve these at-risk youth. As a result, these youth do not obtain the necessary services or enter the youth corrections system at the HYCF on Oahu. Providing these community-based services offers an alternative to placing youth in an institutional setting. If youth are removed from their home and placed in an institutional setting it becomes more difficult to arrange visits by family members, which prevents the youth from strengthening family ties and makes it more difficult to successfully reintegrate youth into their home communities. Construction of the Oahu Ke Kama Pono program facility would provide at-risk juveniles with the correct level of services and required support services, in order to foster positive changes for at-risk youth. The Ke Kama Pono program facility would add another option to and complete the continuum of care provided by the DHS/OYS, so that each child receives the appropriate services and to address their needs. At the same time, action is needed to reduce overcrowding at the HYCF and provide a higher level of service to the youth housed there.

3. Use of State and Federal Funds

Development of the proposed project will involve both state and federal funds. Financial support, totaling approximately \$2,209,500 is being provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, OJP/BJA under the VOI/TIS Grant program for this and two other proposed facilities (one on the Island of Hawaii and one on Maui). This program provides federal assistance to state and local governments for community based programs, as an alternative to other facilities. In addition to federal funds, state funds, estimated at \$245,500 will also be appropriated to the proposed project for a total cost of approximately \$2,455,000. The establishment of five 2,000 square-foot residential units for the Ke Kama Pono program in Kalaeloa, Oahu is expected to require approximately \$950,000 of this budget to procure the materials for the residences. Additional state funding will be pursued to construct all of the residences.

F. PUBLIC REVIEW PROCESS

This Final EA is being circulated for a 30-day public review period. Public notices have been published according to the NEPA and State of Hawaii guidance documents and establish the specific start and end dates for the public review period. During the review period, government agencies, elected officials, organizations, and individuals are encouraged to submit comments concerning the proposed project and the Final EA. Comments on this Final EA must be submitted prior to the deadline to:

- Dr. Scott Ray, Grant Administrator
Hawaii Department of Human Services
1390 Miller Street, Room 209
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-2936

Written comments may be submitted at any time until the close of the comment period. After reviewing comments on the Final EA, the DHS will make a determination if a Finding of No Significant Impact, is appropriate.

G. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE CONSIDERATIONS

As required by Executive Order (EO) 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations*, February 11, 1996, environmental justice must be considered in the development of any federally-funded project. EO 12898 stipulates that each federal agency, “to the greatest extent practicable” should identify and address, as appropriate, “disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies and activities on minority populations and low-income populations in the United States....” The EO embodies Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and incorporates Title VI provisions into the planning and environmental processes.

To address environmental justice issues prior to initiating this document, DHS widely distributed a scoping letter to stakeholders to inform all who might be affected by the proposed project and to give local, county, state, and federal agencies and officials, organizations, and the public an opportunity to comment on the proposed project. In addition, informal meetings and forums have been held with federal, state, and county officials and agency representatives to discuss the proposed action and its potential impacts. The analysis completed in the preparation of this document takes into account the advice and input received during those meetings and has provided technical information concerning the economic, population, and housing characteristics of the communities located in proximity to the proposed project site (see Chapter III). Potential impacts, including socioeconomic impacts, are also reported in this document and include potential impacts of the proposed project on minority and low-income populations (see Chapter IV).

Potential impacts to the economic, population, and housing characteristics of the community surrounding the proposed project site have been assessed during preparation of this EA. The small scale of this project would have negligible impacts, either beneficial or adverse, to the City and County of Honolulu as it would not generate a level of employment or visitation to the site that would influence revenue to large and small businesses, expanded wholesale and retail sales opportunities, and increased economic and employment opportunities. Based on these factors, the project complies with EO 12898. The analysis of potential socioeconomic impacts on minority and low-income populations are included in this document and have been given full consideration by the DHS and the U.S. Department of Justice prior to making a final decision on the proposed action.

II. ALTERNATIVES

II. ALTERNATIVES

A. INTRODUCTION TO THE ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

The Council on Environmental Quality, the U.S. Department of Justice and the State of Hawaii have developed guidelines for the preparation of environmental impact studies involving federal or state projects or actions. These guidelines require an evaluation of alternatives to the proposed project or action as part of each such environmental impact study. The alternative analysis conducted under these guidelines address the following cases:

- **No Action Alternative.** A decision not to proceed with the proposed action to construct residential units in order to establish a community-based residential program under the Ke Kama Pono program.
- **Alternatives Considered but Not Carried Forward for Analysis.** Potential sites which were considered as locations for a community-based residential program under the Ke Kama Pono program and were eliminated from further consideration as not meeting minimum requirements for accommodating the proposed facility.
- **Preferred Alternative.** The alternative preferred by the DHS for implementation of the proposed action.

A discussion of each alternative follows. No reasonable alternatives outside the jurisdiction of the DHS and the U.S. Department of Justice have been identified or warrant inclusion in the report.

B. NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

The No Action Alternative in this instance is defined as a decision by the DHS not to proceed with the proposed action to construct five approximately 2,000 square-foot residential units as a community-based residential facility for boys, under the Ke Kama Pono program. Instead, the present arrangement would continue whereby children entering the family court system, including non-violent children who have not committed a crime, would be committed to various existing programs offered by the state. Included are community-based programs, however, none includes an option for residential programs which currently do not exist. Rather, such children would continue to reside at home or in another facility or institution while attending programs. In situations where a suitable home environment is not available during the child's time in these programs, the family court would have the option to commit the child to the HYCF.

Adoption of the No Action Alternative would avoid the potential impacts and inconveniences (albeit temporary and minor) associated with construction of residential units to house the Ke Kama Pono program such as noise, dust, and air emissions. Furthermore, the No Action Alternative would also avoid potential permanent impacts to land use, utility services, and traffic and transportation movements associated with facility operation. Based on experience developing facilities of a similar nature and scale, the DHS anticipates that any potential impacts from building construction and program operation would be negligible and would be largely avoided. Further, none of the potential project impacts associated with construction and operation, properly mitigated, would constitute significant adverse impacts as defined by NEPA and Hawaii Revised Statutes.

While the No Action Alternative would avoid the potential impacts associated with development and operation of the Ke Kama Pono program facility, adoption of this alternative would also result in the loss the substantial positive benefits of the proposed action. This would include the ability to provide much needed services to the children of Oahu within their home island and community, providing such services in a more effective and efficient manner, and completing the continuum of care in the DHS system so that these children can eventually become contributing and productive members of their community.

The No Action Alternative, by definition, does not meet the purpose and need for the proposed action and, therefore, does not address the state's need to provide additional community-based residential programs to complete the continuum of care on the Island of Oahu. However, in order to compare and contrast the potential impacts of the proposed action, the No Action Alternative is carried forward and discussed in Chapter IV of the EA.

C. ALTERNATIVE LOCATIONS CONSIDERED BUT NOT CARRIED FORWARD FOR ANALYSIS

An initial step in the planning and development process for the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility was the identification and evaluation of prospective sites on the Island of Oahu capable of accommodating such a facility. DHS/OYS began the process of site identification in 2007 by establishing siting criteria in order to uniformly evaluate alternative locations. The criteria are described below.

- Provide a sufficiently-size facility to serve up to 12 boys, ages 13 to 17. The facility preferably is a single-story structure in order to provide a direct line of sight between facility staff and the youth housed at the facility. Ideally, multiple facilities would be placed on one site to provide the highest level of service to Oahu's youth.
- Give consideration to surrounding land uses in order to avoid potential conflicts while accommodating, to the degree feasible, zoning and other land planning and development considerations.
- Availability of utility infrastructure in close proximity to the site that can accommodate the requirements of the proposed facility.
- Provide easy access to the site for visitors and deliveries.
- Be able to avoid or minimize significant environmental concerns including but not limited to: floodplains, wetlands, rare/threatened/endangered species and habitats, widespread hazardous waste contamination, significant cultural and historic sites, etc.
- Provide accessibility to emergency services such as police protection, fire protection and emergency medical services.

Based upon the above-noted requirements, the DHS identified and evaluated six alternative locations on the Island of Oahu for development of a Ke Kama Pono program facility. The alternative locations are described below.

- **Child and Family Services (CFS) sites in Waipahu and Kailua** – DHS consulted with the CFS to determine if they had any existing group homes that might be converted into a facility for the Ke Kama Pono program. CFS identified two potential locations, but it was determined that those facilities were near capacity and were needed for their dedicated purposes as mental health special treatment facilities licensed by the Department of Health (DOH). As a result, use of these alternative sites has been eliminated from consideration.
- **Waimano Ridge** – The Waimano Ridge area is a very large upcountry estate overlooking Waipahu. It includes several large buildings that are currently in a state of disrepair and are not structurally sound. A relatively new high security lock-down Juvenile Sex Offenders Treatment Unit is located on the property. At the entrance to the estate, there is a small hospital building that was dedicated to the severe developmentally disabled (DD) population and was being phased-out. The building was determined to be too large for the Ke Kama Pono program, and the Ke Kama Pono program was not compatible with other uses at the site, and the DOH had other proposed uses for the buildings at the site. As a result, use of this alternative site has been eliminated from consideration.
- **Hauula** – At the Hauula site, a service provider subcontracting to Central Oahu Youth Services Association (COYSA), who operated a traditional group home on this site, had additional available buildings. The pre-fabricated structures were designed very efficiently for the purposes of the Ke Kama

Pono program, with a central common area and bedrooms and bathrooms located around the perimeter of the large common area. During discussions with the provider, circumstances arose that caused them to relocate from the property, making the buildings unavailable. As a result, use of this alternative site has been eliminated from consideration.

- **Wahiawa** – In Wahiawa, a site was identified that was part of a Hawaii Public Housing Authority (HPHA) project. The small parcel of land could support a single house and would have had to been purchased from HPHA. That parcel was less attractive than other sites that had been identified because of the need to purchase, uncertain zoning, small size, and other potential difficulties. As a result, use of this alternative site has been eliminated from consideration.
- **Kalaeloa** – The Kalaeloa site was identified by the DHS through coordination with the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL). DHS contacted DHHL regarding available parcels of land, because of the high percentage of Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian youth sent as short-term commitments to HYCF. DHHL identified Building 1756 in Kalaeloa but it was determined that the layout of this building would not be appropriate for the Ke Kama Pono facility, in-part because it is a two-story structure. As a result, this alternative has been eliminated from further consideration.
- **Yorktown Road:** The Yorktown Road site is a large expanse of open land (50,000 square feet) located adjacent to Building 1256 on Yorktown Road in Kalaeloa. This site was identified through coordination with the DHHL and was found to be a suitable location for houses to serve the Ke Kama Pono program as it met the siting criteria for location, size, access, and available utilities. The Tax Key Map Number for this site is: TMK-9-1-013:24.

The DHS considered six alternative sites on the Island of Oahu for development of a community-based Ke Kama Pono program facility. Five of the six sites were eliminated as possible sites for development of the facility as each was unavailable and/or did not meet the stated criteria. Therefore, these sites were not carried forward for further analysis. One site, the DHHL-owned property in Kalaeloa on Yorktown Road, was judged as best meeting the siting criteria and is considered the preferred location for development of a community-based facility for the Ke Kama Pono program.

D. PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

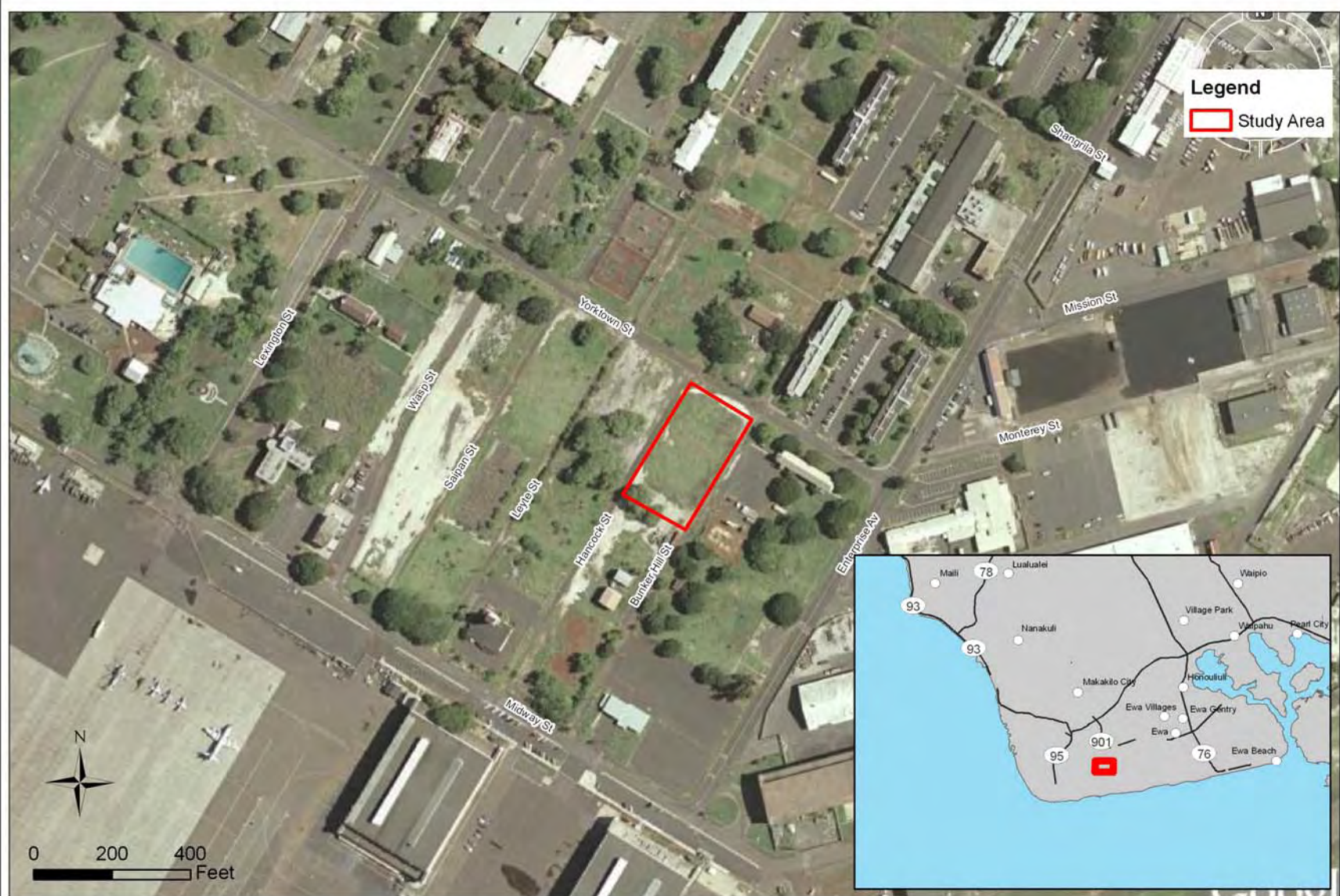
Under the Preferred Alternative, DHS would establish the Ke Kama Pono program by constructing five approximately 2,000 square-foot residences on Yorktown Road in Kalaeloa, Oahu (Exhibit II-1). The site is an approximately 50,000 square-foot rectangular shaped parcel that is currently vacant (Exhibit II-2 and Exhibit II-3). In order to establish the Ke Kama Pono program on this property, five structures would need to be constructed on site, as well as an eight-foot high privacy fence around each unit. The five residences together would include approximately 15 parking spaces, enough for the two to three staff on-duty at each facility, and a program vehicle for each facility. The five homes would also share a recreation area on-site. Exhibit II-4 illustrates a preliminary layout for the five Ke Kama Program residences on the Yorktown Road site. Upon completion of construction, each of the five buildings would contain:

- *Office Space:* Office space for two to three staff members per shift, with staff on duty 24 hours a day.
- *Bedrooms:* Bedrooms to accommodate up to 12 boys, ages 13 to 17.
- *Restrooms:* Restrooms facilities to accommodate 12 boys and two to three staff members would be included in the building design. Preliminary design concepts indicate two full bathrooms would be required to accommodate the residents and staff.
- *Laundry:* Laundry facilities would be provided for the residents.
- *Kitchen/Dining/Living Room Facilities:* The facility would contain a kitchen, dining, and living room areas.

Ke Kama Pono Program
Environmental Assessment

Exhibit II-1: Proposed Oahu Facility Location

State of Hawaii
Department of Human Services



Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

March 2008

Data Sources: Site Locations - LBG, Inc.; Imagery - DigitalGlobe.

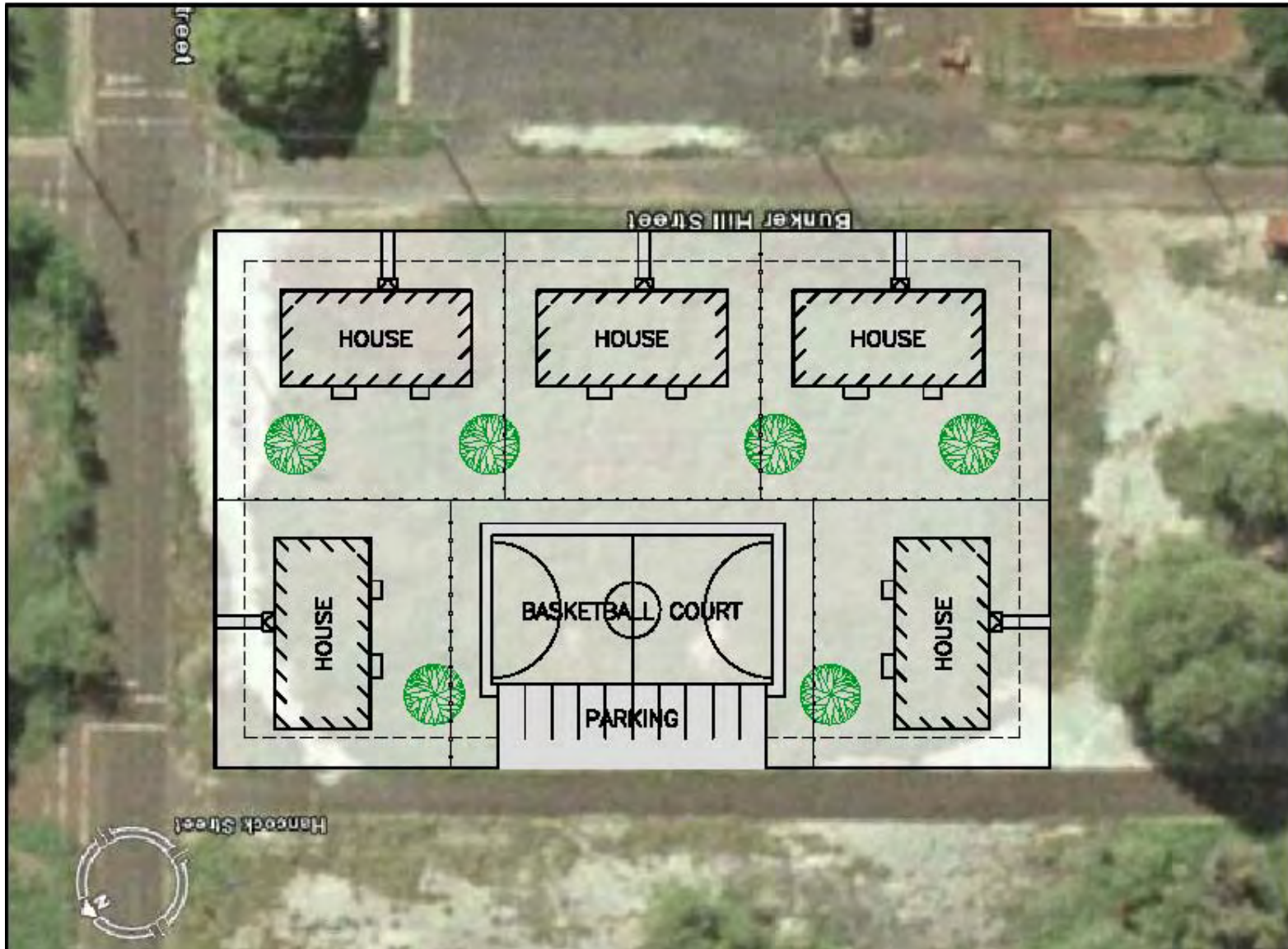
Exhibit II-2: View of Proposed Site from the North Corner, Looking South



Exhibit II-3: View of Proposed Site from Southeast Side of Property, Looking Northwest



Exhibit II-4: Preliminary Site Layout for the Ke Kama Pono Facility at the Yorktown Road Site*



*This layout is provided for illustrative purposes only and is subject to change.

- *Outdoor Space:* Outdoor recreation space would be provided by installation of an eight-foot high privacy fence around each house. Additional outdoor recreation space would be available at Kalaehoa regional parks and recreation fields.

Access to the facility would be via the existing roadway network. Construction of the residential units at the Yorktown Road site is expected to occur within approximately six months. During construction, a construction staging area would be located on the proposed site. Construction would include bringing all necessary utilities to the site, which would involve minimal trenching since the required utilities are located in close proximity to the site.

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III. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

III. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

A. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Implementation of the proposed action has the potential to affect various environmental resources found within the project site as well as resources that exist beyond the boundaries of the site. This chapter examines specific environmental resources that have the potential to be affected by implementation of the proposed action. Both natural resources, including topographic features, geology and soils, water and biological resources among others, as well as community resources such as social and economic factors, land use, utility services, and transportation networks, are addressed. Each resource description focuses on the relevant attributes and characteristics of that resource with the potential to be affected by the proposed action or that represent potential encumbrances to the proposed action.

To analyze the impacts of the proposed action, it is necessary to describe the existing conditions at the proposed project site and the surrounding area. The overall environmental and socioeconomic conditions that exist in and around the site are described in the sections that follow. This baseline environment will serve as the basis for comparisons in Chapter IV, Environmental Consequences: Impacts and Mitigations. The resources described here as components of the baseline environment are referred to in the same order in Chapter IV.

1. Topography

Topography is the slope gradient of a site expressed as a relationship of vertical feet of elevation over horizontal feet of distance, as well as the visual “*lay of the land.*” Topographic conditions have specific implications for development, influencing the location of roads, buildings, and utilities and generally affecting the overall visual character of a site.

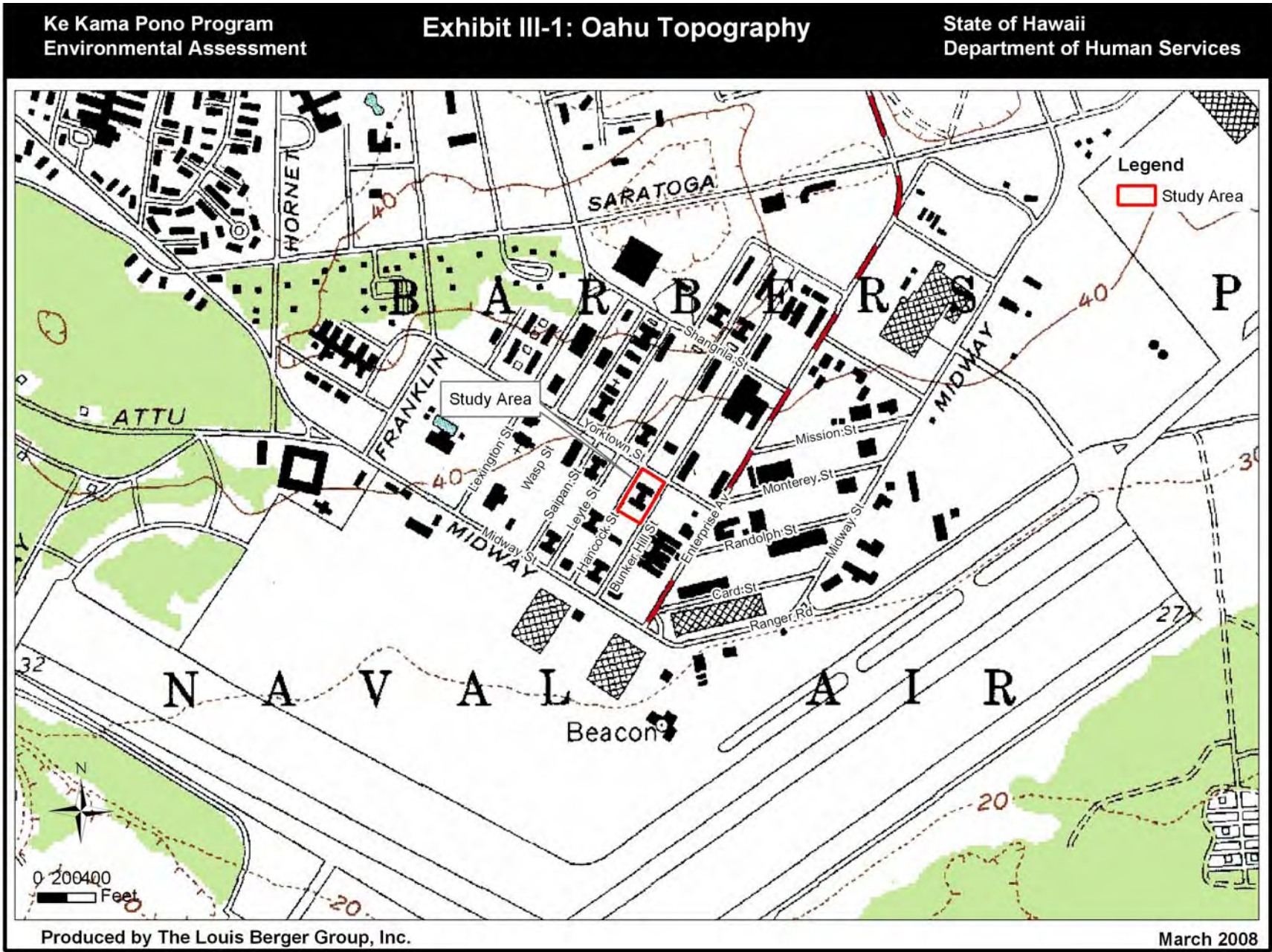
The highest point on Oahu is Mount Kaala, which rises to 4,025 feet above mean sea level (msl) in the Waianae Range. The Koolau Range reaches a maximum height of 3,105 feet. The island exhibits topography ranging from steeply sloping terrain to broad coastal plains near the southern end of the island (NRCS, 1972).

The proposed site is located on Yorktown Road in the community of Kalaeloa. The area of the proposed residences is included in the former Barbers Point military reservation, which is relatively flat with a maximum elevation of 65 feet above msl, and an average slope of 0.5 percent (U.S. Navy, 1999). The Yorktown Road site is located approximately one mile directly north of the coast and has been previously developed and graded. The site is nearly flat and is at approximately 35 feet above msl (Topozone, 2008). The topography of the proposed site is shown in Exhibit III-1.

2. Geology

a. Origin of the Hawaiian Islands

The Hawaiian Islands are comprised of eight principal islands: Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kahoolawe, Lanai, Molokai, Kauai, and Niihau. The oldest is Kauai, which is just over five million years old. In addition, there are smaller islands to the northwest of Kauai, representing an older chain of volcanoes. The oldest of these islands was formed approximately 30 million years ago (USGS, 2001). The islands in the northwest are the oldest, while the islands in the southeast are the youngest. On the Island of Hawaii, the youngest island, the oldest rocks are less than 0.7 million years old and new rock is continually being formed by the five volcanoes that make up the island (USGS, 1999).



Data Sources: Site Locations - LBG, Inc.; Topographic Map - USGS

The Hawaiian Islands formed primarily in thin-bedded pahoehoe and ‘a‘a lava flows, which are highly fractured and blocky flows. The rocks are mostly basaltic, with about 50 percent silica. Andesitic rocks as well as volcanic ash and cinders occur in a few places. Adjacent to the ocean is a small amount of coral limestone and coral sand. The relief of the islands varies as once smooth volcanic domes have been weathered and eroded. The older islands are deeply dissected; their surface is one of ridges, valleys, and alluvial fans (NRCS, 1972).

The Hawaiian Islands are part of a chain of approximately 125 volcanoes that extend nearly 3,600 miles across the North Pacific Ocean. The islands along this chain, many of which have submerged to become seamounts and atolls, began forming over 70 million years ago. The Hawaiian Islands are located near the center of the Pacific Plate, one of many oceanic crustal plates that form the surface of the earth beneath the oceans. At the Earth’s surface, the Pacific tectonic plate is currently moving in a northwest direction at a rate of seven to nine centimeters per year. This movement has led to the development of a chain of volcanoes, as the stationary hotspot (a fixed spot deep in the Earth’s mantle where magma forms and rises to the Earth’s surface), continues to release magma to the moving tectonic plate (USGS, 2001).

The Hawaiian Islands formed as the Pacific Plate moved slowly northwestward over a relatively permanent hotspot in the mantle beneath the Pacific Plate. The hotspot melted the oceanic crust above it, causing the melted rock (magma) to rise through the crust and ooze out slowly onto the ocean floor, eventually piling high enough to emerge above the surface of the ocean and form islands. This hotspot, still existing under the Hawaiian Islands, is relatively small, and as the Pacific Plate passes over it, the once-active volcanoes cool and stop erupting.

Due to the composition of the oceanic crust, eruptions of Hawaiian volcanoes are generally not explosive or violent. The vast bulk of Hawaiian lavas tend to be hot and thin, enabling them to flow rapidly in thin layers, and to gradually build up huge, gentle-sloping domes called shield volcanoes. The texture of the lava varies, depending on differences in rate of flow and cooling, on distance from the vent, and on whether it is deposited on land or under water. As a result, the lava may be highly ‘a‘a lava or dense, smooth or ropy, and unfractured (pâhoehoe). Sometimes the lava in the center of a flow continues to flow after the outer surfaces have cooled and hardened, leaving a hollow tube. Lava tubes can eventually become conduits for surface water or groundwater.

Over time the composition of the magma changes. More explosive eruptions tend to occur near the end of the eruptive history of an island. More gaseous, explosive lavas result in cinder cones and deposits of cinders and ash. Thus, in a sequence of lava flows deposited over thousands of years, there may be many variations in the texture and permeability of the rock.

Hawaiian volcanoes tend to erupt along rift zones, which are linear zones of fractures through which magma moves upward from a magma chamber deep in the crust where melting occurs. Eruptive episodes may occur decades or even thousands of years apart from different active vents, and the lava flows may follow different routes over time.

Currently, there are three volcanoes on the Hawaiian Islands that are classified as active: Kilauea, which has been actively erupting since 1983; Mauna Loa, which last erupted in 1984; and Loihi which erupted in 1996. There are also two dormant volcanoes, which may erupt again: Hualalai, which last erupted in 1801, and Haleakala, which last erupted in 1790.

b. Island of Oahu

Oahu consists of two extinct volcanoes, Koolau to the east and Waianae to the west. Koolau Volcano consists of the eruptive products of the shield (2.5-1.7 million years old) and rejuvenated stages; no postshield stage lavas are known at this volcano. A caldera complex, filled with thick, ponded lavas that have been altered by

hot water, occurs in the Kailua region on the northeast shore of the island. The caldera was bisected by the catastrophic collapse of the Nu'uuanu landslide, which deposited numerous blocks on the sea floor as far as 100 miles northeast of the island. The largest of these blocks is about the same size as Manhattan Island (USGS, 1995).

The rejuvenated stage lavas erupted mainly in the Honolulu area, hence their name, the Honolulu Volcanics. These vents and flows appear to be older than 100,000 years; the best-dated vent, at Black Point, is 410,000 years old. The flows and ashes of the Honolulu Volcanics have high contents of sodium and potassium and low contents of silica. Many of the vents erupted through a coral reef that surrounded the island on the south side. These eruptions tended to be explosive, and most vents along the coast are ash, or tuff, cones, such as Diamond Head, Hanauma Bay, and Salt Lake Crater. Flows erupted inland were funneled down valleys, such as Manoa and Nu'uuanu Valleys, thereby creating flat valley floors (USGS, 1995).

Wai'anae Volcano consists of the eruptive products of the shield (3.9-3.5 million years old) and postshield (3.2-2.5 million years old) stages. The shield lavas are overlain by a thick sequence of postshield stage lavas. A post-erosional sequence of lava, once thought to be of the rejuvenated stage, is 2.5 million years old and has been reinterpreted as postshield. The erosional break that separates these lavas from the earlier part of the postshield stage has been attributed to a catastrophic landslide to the southwest named the Wai'anae slump (USGS, 1995). At the former Barbers Point military reservation, where the Yorktown Road site is located, sinkholes are a prominent geologic feature (U.S. Navy, 1999).

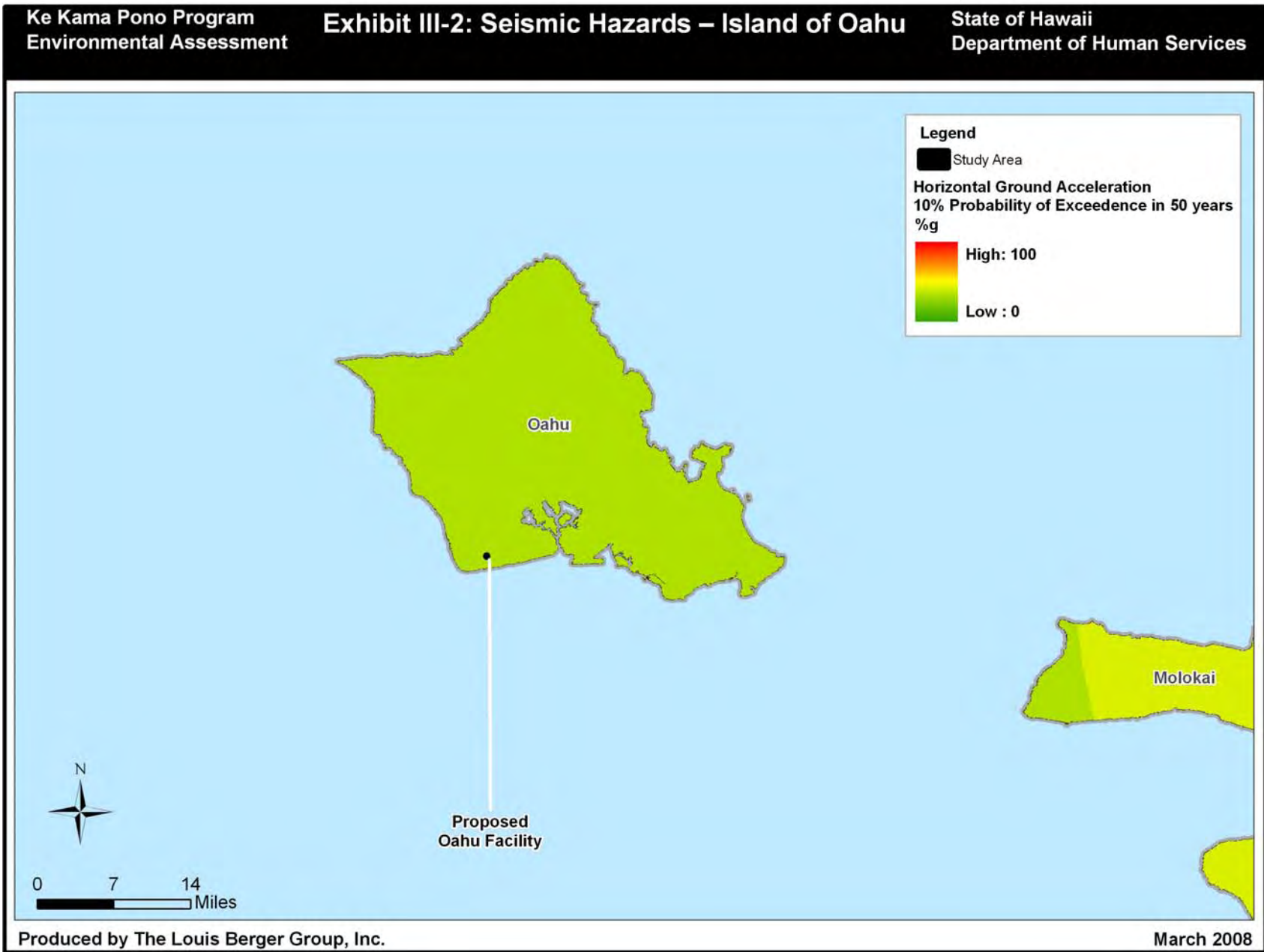
c. Seismicity

Earthquakes in the Hawaiian Islands are closely linked to volcanism. Beneath the Island of Oahu numerous earthquakes occur every year. The Hawaiian Islands are affected by earthquakes resulting from two conditions. One condition is the movement of magma (molten rock) as it rises and intrudes fractures in the crust in volcanic eruptions or in advance of those eruptions. The other is settlement of the lithosphere (the upper part of the earth's crust) under the weight of the accumulated lava that has erupted from the Hawaiian volcanoes. While this settlement occurs over millions of years, it can occur in sudden episodes. Lithospheric settlement of the islands of Hawaii, Lana'i, Maui, and Oahu has resulted in a number of large earthquakes (greater than magnitude 6.0) during the past 150 years. An earthquake, estimated to have been magnitude 6.8, centered beneath Lana'i in 1871, caused extensive damage in Honolulu (Wyss and Koyanagi, 1992).

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Seismic Hazard Mapping Project has prepared maps showing the magnitude of ground shaking events for specific probabilities of exceedance in a given period of time throughout the Hawaiian Islands (Klein et al. 2001). The maps indicate that there is a 10 percent chance that ground accelerations of approximately 12 percent of the acceleration of gravity will occur in the next 50 years in the Kalaeloa area. Earth materials vary in their response to seismic waves; firm rock tends to move the least, while loose unconsolidated materials shake more in a given earthquake. The ground acceleration probability estimates provided by the USGS apply to firm rock conditions. Exhibit III-2 illustrates the seismic conditions on the Island of Oahu.

3. Soils

Soil types and characteristics are considered because they can limit or restrict use of a site. Examples of soil characteristics that can limit use include poor drainage, excessive wetness, excessive erodibility, the occurrence of rock at shallow depths, the presence of shrink-swell clays, among others. Soil characteristics may preclude proposed uses or require the application of special engineering measures or designs.



Data Sources: Site Locations - LBS, Inc.; Seismic Data - USGS

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey of Oahu, there is one soil mapping unit occurring within the Yorktown Road site (Exhibit III-3) (NRCS, 2008). The following discussion provides general characteristics of this mapping unit and associated limitations.

- **Coral Outcrop (CRP):** This unit consists of exposed coral or cemented calcareous sand. The coral reefs formed in shallow ocean water during the time the ocean stand was at a higher level and has very little soil cover. Slopes are 0 to 20 percent. A thin layer of friable red soil material occurs in cracks, crevices and depressions within the coral outcrop.

The University of Hawaii Land Study Bureau's (LUSB) *Detailed Land Classification* establishes a soil productivity rating from "A" to "E", with "A" reflecting the highest level of productivity and "E" representing the poorest. This rating system is based on factors such as slope, drainage, rainfall, texture, stoniness, elevation, clay properties, and machine tillability. All classified lands falling within the State Land Use Urban District were deleted from the classification using the 1995 LUSB coverages. Due to the Yorktown Road site's location in a former highly developed military reservation, it was not classified on the current land classification maps (Hawaii Statewide GIS Program, 2008)

In 1977, the State Department of Agriculture established a classification system for identifying Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawaii (ALISH), primarily, but not exclusively on the basis of soil characteristics. The three classes of ALISH of lands are: "unique", "prime" and "other." The Hawaii Department of Agriculture notes that the classification of agricultural lands does not in itself constitute a designation of any area to a specific land use but should serve as a decision-making tool for various land use options for the production of food, feed, forage, and fiber crops in Hawaii. However, developed or urban land was not considered for classification by this system and the Yorktown Road site is not considered in the ALISH database (Hawaii Statewide GIS Program, 2008).

4. Hydrology

a. Surface Water

At the former Barbers Point Naval Air Station (NAS), there are no naturally occurring streams. In general, the highly permeable soil and rock allow stormwater to easily infiltrate into the ground; however, due to the flat topography runoff can collect in man-made detention basins, dry wells, natural sinkholes, or pits for infiltration into the subsurface. During events of heavy rain, stormwater can overflow these areas and flow into the ocean (U.S. Navy, 1999).

A review of the USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle map for the area (Topozone, 2008), aerial photographs, hydrographic features map data (Hawaii Statewide GIS Program, 2008), and on-site investigation revealed that there are no surface water features located at the Yorktown Road site. The nearest water features to the site are some drainage canals to the west and several unnamed drainage ditches to the north of the site in a residential area.

b. Floodplains

Officially designated floodplains and floodways are established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) where substantial flooding may result in property damage or threaten public safety. A FEMA-designated floodplain is the area that would be inundated by a 100-year storm (i.e., a flood which has the probability of occurring once every 100 years). A regulatory floodway is the portion of the 100-year floodplain within which the majority of the flood waters are carried. Encroachment into a floodway could result in increased flood elevations and possibly increase property damage during a storm event. It is for this reason that hydrologic features and conditions, particularly the location of flood prone areas, are important considerations in determining the development suitability of a site.

Ke Kama Pono Program
Environmental Assessment

Exhibit III-3: Soils on the Oahu Site

State of Hawaii
Department of Human Services



Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

March 2008

Data Sources: Site Locations - LBG, Inc.; Imagery - DigitalGlobe; Soils - USDA

FEMA National Flood Insurance Program data identifies the Yorktown Road site as located within Zone D (Hawaii Statewide GIS Program, 2008) as shown in Exhibit III-4. Zone D designates areas where the flood hazards are undetermined because no analysis of flood hazards has been conducted, but which lie outside what FEMA considers as a special flood hazard area (i.e., 100-year floodplain). Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements do not apply to sites in this designation, but coverage is available. The flood insurance rates for properties in Zone D are commensurate with the uncertainty of the flood risk (Hawaii NFIP, 2008). Also, the Yorktown Road site has been identified as beyond the limits of tsunami inundation and is located outside of the tsunami evacuation zone (Hawaii Statewide GIS Program, 2008).

5. Biological Resources

Biological resources within the site were determined through the use of agency contacts, available database inventories and maps, and an on-site inspection conducted in March 2008. National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) maps, available Geographic Information Systems data and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) information, along with on-site investigations, were utilized in determining the presence or absence of such resources.

a. Vegetation and Wildlife

About 1,500 years ago, before the Polynesians arrived and subsequently cleared the native low land forests, planting sweet potato and taro, introducing Indian pigs and Polynesian rats, and hunting birds, this area was occupied by native birds and mammals. Most of the forests below 3,000 feet were cleared and native lowland forest birds were gone by the time the Europeans arrived (Youth, 1995). During the last few decades of the late 19th century and early 20th century large areas of upland forests have been converted into cattle ranches, and alien grasses replaced native plants (Cuddihy and Stone, 1990).

At the present time, the Yorktown Road site is a vacant lot covered in a variety of grasses. The site is located in and surrounded by a developed area that hosts landscape vegetation, including shrubs, trees, and maintained lawn. The majority of the plants grown in urban and suburban areas of the Hawaiian Islands are non-native (USDA, 2008).

The Yorktown Road site is located within the 3,833 acre former Barbers Point NAS (U.S. Navy, 1999), much of which has been disturbed and does not provide natural habitat to wildlife in the area. Approximately 1,000 feet to the south of the Yorktown Road site lies the Kalaeloa Airport, which contains little vegetation or other habitat. Mamala Bay and James Campbell Industrial Park lie approximately one mile to the south and west respectively, and could provide habitat for area wildlife.

According to a survey conducted in 1984, 170 species of plants were identified on the former Barbers Point NAS (U.S. Navy, 1999). The survey found that the dominant vegetation on the reservation was exotic Kiawe and lowland scrub that surround the commercial areas of the reservation.

Wildlife identified on the site included feral dogs and cats, rodents, and mongooses. Birds commonly found in areas include the, Japanese white-eye, northern cardinal, red-crested cardinal, and red-vented bulbul, and zebra dove (U.S. Navy, 1999).

Ke Kama Pono Program
Environmental Assessment

Exhibit III-4: Floodplain Map of Oahu Site

State of Hawaii
Department of Human Services



Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

March 2008

Data Sources: Site Locations - LBG, Inc.; Imagery - DigitalGlobe; Floodplains - FEMA

b. Wetlands

Wetlands are defined as those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal conditions do support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions (33 CFR, Part 328.3). Three elements are used to identify wetlands: hydrology, vegetation, and hydric soils. Dredge and fill activities in wetland areas are regulated through a permit program administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 CFR, Parts 320-329, November 13, 1986 and 33 CFR, Part 330, November 22, 1991). Analysis of the NWI map (Exhibit III-5), and field inspection of the site and its surroundings, indicated that there are no wetland resources present on the Yorktown Road site (USFWS, 2008).

c. Species of Special Concern

The Endangered Species Act (16 USC 1531 et seq.) mandates that federal actions (such as using federal funds to support development of the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility) consider the potential effects of their actions on species listed as threatened or endangered. Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires federal agencies that fund, authorize, or carry out an action to ensure that their action is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any threatened or endangered species (including plant species) or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitats. If it is determined that development at the prospective site may affect a federally listed species, consultation with the USFWS would be required to ensure minimization of potential adverse impacts to the species or its designated critical habitat.

Hawaii has the highest number of listed threatened and endangered species in the nation (Exhibit III-6). Today there are 317 threatened and endangered species in the State of Hawaii, of which 273 are plants. Most of these bird and plant survivors now exist only in very remote areas. Prior to human disturbance, Hawaiian birdlife was abundant from the montane cloud forests to the dry forests by the sea in what are thought to have been the highest densities of any birds on earth the more than 140 native breeding species and subspecies present prior to the colonization of the islands by humans. More than half have been lost to extinction. Among the remaining 71 endemic forms, 30 are federally listed as endangered, and 15 of these are on the brink of extinction, numbering fewer than 500 individuals (USFWS, 2008, Division of Forestry and Wildlife, 2008).

Surveys evaluated during the decommissioning of Barbers Point NAS indicated that there were two federally listed endangered plant species located on the reservation: the endemic Ewa Plain ‘akoko shrub (*Chamaesyce skottsbergii* var. *skottsbergii*) and the round-leaved chaff-flower shrub (*Achyranthes splendens* var. *rotundata*) (U.S. Navy, 1999). These surveys indicated that these species are found in large, open spaces, and on disturbed or developed land, such as the Yorktown Road site. Surveys at that time indicated that that closest species of concern to the Yorktown Road site was located approximately 3,280 feet away. Consultation with the Pacific Islands Office of the USFWS further indicated that these species are not known to occur on this site currently (Appendix A). In addition to this consultation, a survey of the site would be undertaken prior to construction to confirm the 1999 survey from the U.S. Navy, as well as the current findings of the USFWS.

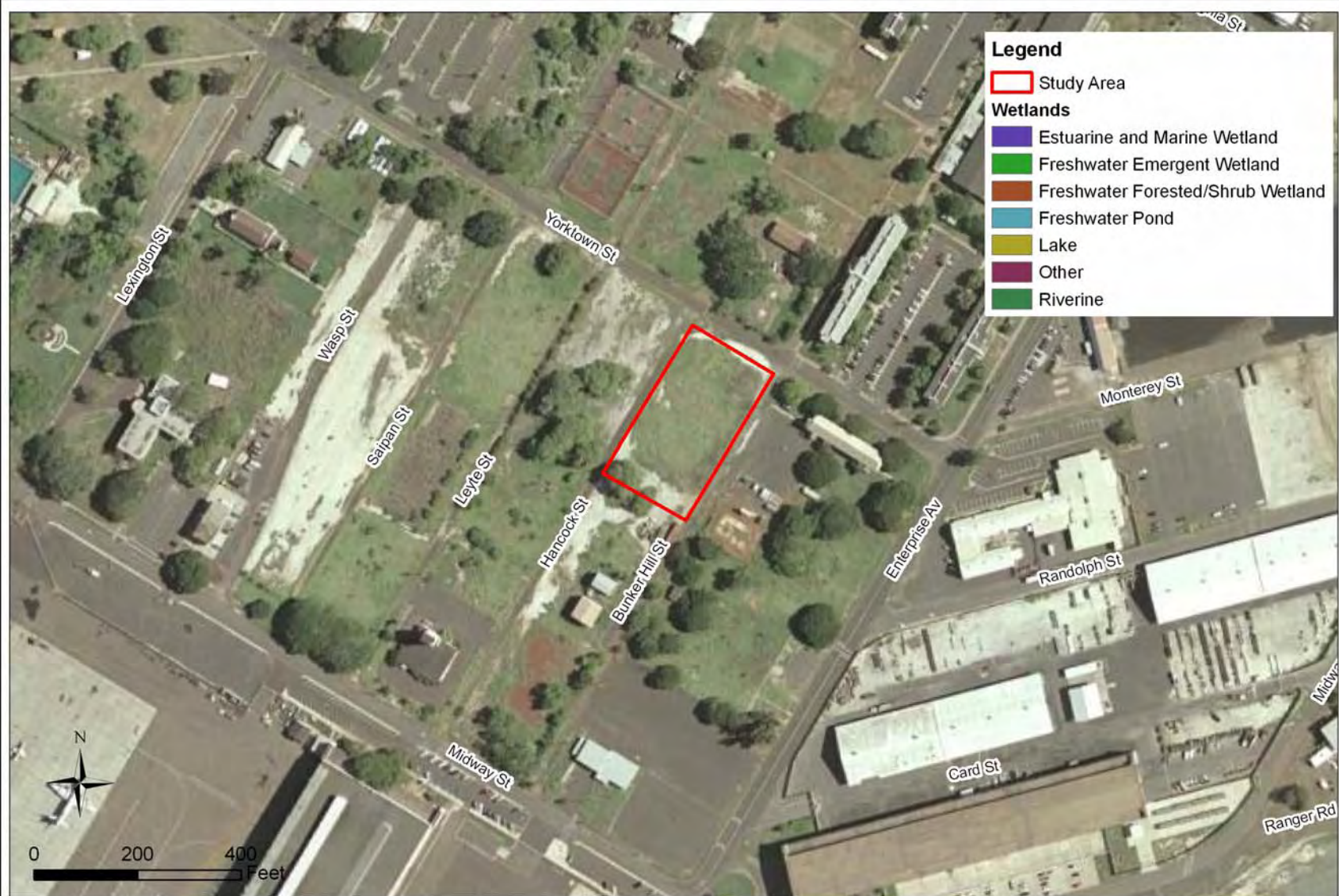
At the time of property disposal, the Ewa Plain ‘akoko shrub occurred in coastal vegetation and dry shrub land. The largest population of ‘akoko plants was found on land that was transferred to USFWS. In 1994, this population was estimated to be between 100 and 500 individuals (U.S. Navy, 1999).

The round-leaved chaff-flower shrub was federally listed as endangered on March 26, 1986 and is known to occur at low elevations in open, dry forest remnants, open thickets, on talus or rocky slopes, or on coralline plains. Three populations were documented on the reservation, none in the vicinity of the Yorktown Road site (U.S. Navy, 1999).

Ke Kama Pono Program
Environmental Assessment

Exhibit III-5: Wetland Map of Oahu Site

State of Hawaii
Department of Human Services



Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

March 2008

Data Sources: Site Locations - LBG, Inc.; Imagery - DigitalGlobe; Wetlands - NWI

Critical habitat is the term used in the Endangered Species Act to define those areas of habitat that are known to be essential for an endangered or threatened species to recover and that require special management or protection. Examples of features of the habitat or requirements that are generally considered are: space for individual and population growth for normal behavior; food, water, air, light, minerals, or other nutritional or physiological requirements; cover or shelter; sites for breeding, reproduction, or rearing of offspring, germination, or seed dispersal; and areas that are protected from disturbance or are representative of the historic geographical and ecological distributions of a species. An investigation of Statewide Hawaii GIS found no critical habitat for threatened or endangered species exists in the vicinity of the Yorktown Road site (USFWS, 2005).

Exhibit III-6
State-Listed Endangered and Threatened Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Portion of Range Where Endangered
ENDANGERED BIRDS		
<i>Pterodroma phaeopygia sandwichensis</i>	Dark-rumped (Hawaiian) petrel	Entire
<i>Oceanodroma castro cryptoleucura</i>	Band-rumped (Hawaiian, Harcourt) strom-petrel	Entire
<i>Nesochen sandwicensis</i>	Hawaiian goose	Entire
<i>Anas laysanensis</i>	Laysan duck	Entire
<i>Anas wyvilliana</i>	Hawaiian duck	Entire
<i>Buteo solitarius</i>	Hawaiian hawk	Entire
<i>Gallinula chloropus sandwicensis</i>	Common moorhen (Hawaiian gallinule)	Entire
<i>Fulica americana alai</i>	American (Hawaiian) coot	Entire
<i>Himantopus mexicanus knudseni</i>	Black-necked (Hawaiian) stilt	Entire
<i>Asio flammeus sandwichensis</i>	Short-eared (Hawaiian) owl	Oahu
<i>Corvus hawaiiensis</i>	Hawaiian crow	Entire
<i>Myadestes lanaiensis rutha</i>	Molokai thrush	Entire
<i>Myadestes myadestinus</i>	Kauai thrush	Entire
<i>Myadestes palmeri</i>	Small Kauai thrush	Entire
<i>Acrocephalus familiaris kingi</i>	Nihoa millerbird	Entire
<i>Moho braccatus</i>	Kauai 'i O'o	Entire
<i>Hemignathus virens wilsoni</i>	Maui 'Amakihi	Lanai
<i>Oreomystis mana</i>	Hawaii creeper	Entire
<i>Paroreomyza flammea</i>	Molokai creeper	Entire
<i>Paroreomyza maculate</i>	Oahu creeper	Entire
<i>Loxops coccineus coccineus</i>	Hawaii akepa	Entire
<i>Loxops coccineus ochraceus</i>	Maui 'akepa	Entire
<i>Melamprosops phaeosoma</i>	Po'ouili	Entire
<i>Hemignathus procerus</i>	Kauai 'Akialoa	Entire
<i>Hemignathus lucidus affinis</i>	Maui Nuku-pu'u	Entire
<i>Hemignathus lucidus hanapepe</i>	Kauai Nuku-pu'u	Entire
<i>Hemignathus munroi</i>	Akiapola'au	Entire
<i>Pseudonestor xanthophrys</i>	Maui parrotbill	Entire
<i>Psittirostra psittacea</i>	'O'u	Entire
<i>Telespyza cantans</i>	Laysan finch	Entire
<i>Loxiodes bailleui</i>	Palila	Entire
<i>Palmeria dolei</i>	Crested honeycreeper	Entire
<i>Vestiaria coccinea</i>	'I'iwi	Oahu, Lanai & Molokai
<i>Telespyza ultima</i>	Nihoa finch	Entire

Scientific Name	Common Name	Portion of Range Where Endangered
ENDANGERED MAMMALS		
<i>Lasiurus cinereus semotus</i>	Hawaiian (Hoary) bat	Entire
<i>Monachus schauinslandi</i>	Hawaiian seal	Entire
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale	Entire
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Fin whale	Entire
<i>Physeter catodon</i>	Sperm whale	Entire
<i>Eretmochelys imbicata bissa</i>	Pacific hawksbill sea turtle	Entire
<i>Dermochelys coriacea schlegelii</i>	Pacific leatherback sea turtle	Entire
ENDANGERED MOLLUSKS		
<i>Achatinella spp.</i>	Oahu (Achatinella) tree snails	Oahu
THREATENED BIRDS		
<i>Puffinus auricularis newelli</i>	Townsend's (Newell's) shearwater	Entire
<i>Gygis alba rothschildi</i>	White (Fairy) tern	Oahu
THREATENED REPTILES		
<i>Careta carata</i>	Loggerhead sea turtle	Entire
<i>Chelonia mydas agassizi</i>	Pacific green sea turtle	Entire
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Olive (Pacific) ridley sea turtle	Entire

Source: Hawaii DLNR, 1997.

6. Cultural Resources

a. Overview

Polynesians, immigrating from the Marquesas Islands, are believed to be the first settlers, sailing in large double-hulled canoes from the South Pacific Ocean thousands of miles to the south. Tahitians and travelers from other Pacific Islands followed. Little is known of these settlers prior to contact with western civilizations because the Hawaiian language was not written and the history of the islands was recorded by oral tradition. However, it is believed that the islands were settled hundreds of years before Captain James Cook visited in 1778.

By the time Captain Cook arrived (believed to be the first European contact) the population of the islands was estimated to be between 400,000 and 800,000. At that time the islands were divided into four kingdoms. Kamehameha, a chief on the Island of Hawaii, was rising to power and by 1810 he had united all the islands into one kingdom. During the period between 1810 and 1895, the unified island was governed by a monarchy, initially headed by Kamehameha the Great.

In 1820, American missionaries arrived on the islands and developed a written form of the native language, attempted religious conversions, and taught the population to read and write. In 1840, Kamehameha III promulgated the first Hawaiian Constitution and established an elected House of Representatives as well as an appointed House of Nobles. Subsequent constitutions, adopted in 1852, 1864, and 1887, further eroded the power of the monarchy while increasing that of the elected representatives. The 1887 Constitution provided that the House of Nobles, previously appointed by the crown, be elected. By this time, economic ties existed between Hawaii and the United States through treaties related to the sugar and pineapple industries. Ties between the United States and Hawaii became more formal when, in 1900, Hawaii became a territory of the United States. On August 21, 1959, Hawaii was admitted as the 50th state of the United States of America by proclamation of President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

b. Yorktown Road Site

The traditional name of the former military reservation known as Barbers Point is Kalaeloa and is located in the Honouliuli *ahupua'a* of the 'Ewa district on the island of Oahu. Although no historical or archaeological reports specific to the Yorktown Road site are available, there are reports that have studied the historical and archaeological resources in the surrounding area. A few blocks from the Yorktown Road site, an archaeological inventory was conducted and revealed several pre-Contact habitation complexes comprised of rock mounds, structures, and piles of fire-cracked rock; sinkholes containing burials associated with pre-Contact and early post-Contact periods; and a “sinkhole that was capped and modified sometime in the first half of the 20th century for storage of items that were probably related to illegal alcohol production” (Tuggle, 1995). Another survey in the vicinity of the site was conducted in 1991 and covered approximately 1,230 acres of the military reservation. This survey identified 385 discrete features within 43 archaeological sites and suggested that about 75 percent of the features are pre-Contact; 25 percent are historical; about half are related to habitation behavior such as enclosures, C-shapes filled and paved with cobbles, and cairns (high burial platforms); all of which represent some of the most extensive and best preserved prehistoric remains known for the 'Ewa Plain (Haun, 1991).

Though the Honouliuli floodplain has undergone extensive development, data recovery from archaeological research is possible in the vicinity of the Yorktown Road site because of site preservation through deposition and burial (Tuggle and Tomonari-Tuggle, 1997). Surveys of this area have found that, “*The distribution of human burials on the 'Ewa Plain matches the distribution of evidence for habitation: burials have been found in virtually every undisturbed area that has been archaeologically surveyed....These locales include dune deposits, buried inland deposits, sinkholes, and structures*” (Tuggle and Tomonari-Tuggle, 1997).

At the time of contact, the Honouliuli *ahupua'a* was the largest on Oahu and had the highest populations on the island according to the first census in 1831-32. This *ahupua'a* was the site of several legends, many heiau, most of which have been destroyed; several coastal *ko'a* (fishing shrines) (McAllister, 1938 and Sterling, 1978); and two royal compounds with possibly a political center at Lihue on the inland central plateau (Tuggle and Tomonari-Tuggle, 1997). Kamehameha gave the Honouliuli *ahupua'a* to Kalanimoku as spoils of war, who then passed it to his sister Wahinepi'o. In the Māhele, the *ahupua'a* was awarded to Kekau'ōnohi, daughter of Wahinepi'o and granddaughter of Kamehameha (Tuggle and Tomonari-Tuggle, 1997) and 72 *kuleana* awards granted. Historically, the *ahupua'a* supported taro cultivation and coastal fishponds, and by the middle of the 19th century cattle ranching was well established. In the 1930s, the U. S. Military began development in the 'Ewa Plain, changing the land use dramatically (Tuggle and Tomonari-Tuggle, 1997).

The Yorktown Road site is currently a vacant lot that appears to have been extensively modified in the past where any surface features that may have been present were bulldozed and destroyed. This bulldozing activity may have also buried or collapsed any sink holes that may have been present here. Sink holes often can contain evidence of traditional Hawaiian use, such as habitation, agriculture, or burial of the dead.

7. Hazardous Materials

There are no known issues related to hazardous materials at the Yorktown Road site. With many years of state and federal government ownership, strict controls over use of the property, and the highly developed nature of this site, contamination from hazardous materials is not expected at the proposed site. While field investigations to date have been limited to visual inspection of the site from its perimeter, the observations have not revealed areas containing waste deposits.

In order to supplement on-site investigations, a search of federal and state databases was conducted. The review and evaluation of local, state, and federal databases included the National Priorities List, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) List, CERCLIS No Further Action Planned (NFRAP) List, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

Treatment, Storage, and Disposal (TSD) Site List, RCRA Hazardous Waste Generators List, RCRA Corrective Action report (CORRACTS) List, Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS) List, and various State of Hawaii databases (Appendix C).

No sites of concern were identified within the standard search radii described in the EDR Report. The *Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Disposal and Reuse of naval Air Station Barbers Point, Hawaii* indicates that point of interest (POI) – 10 is located approximately 0.25 miles north of the Yorktown Road site upgradient. POI-10 was the location of underground storage tanks (UST) that were identified by the U.S. Navy as needing further investigation (U.S. Navy, 1999). This site was not identified in the database search discussed above.

8. Visual and Aesthetic Resources

The Natural Resources section of the City and County of Honolulu General Plan states that an objective of the plan is “to preserve and enhance the natural monuments and scenic views of Oahu for the benefit of both residents and visitors.” This objective is to be accomplished through the following policies related to aesthetic and visual resources (City and County of Honolulu, 2006):

- Protect the Island's well-known resources: its mountains and craters; forests and watershed areas; marshes, rivers, and streams; shoreline, fishponds, and bays; and reefs and offshore islands.
- Protect Oahu's scenic views, especially those seen from highly developed and heavily traveled areas.
- Locate roads, highways, and other public facilities and utilities in areas where they will least obstruct important views of the mountains and the sea.
- Provide opportunities for recreational and educational use and physical contact with Oahu's natural environment.

Views to and from the Yorktown Road site include a recreational radio controlled car track and horse shoe pits, storage trailers, and other buildings from the former military reservation. The Yorktown Road site is located inland in a highly developed area that was a former military installation and that is relatively flat and has been highly altered by development. Visual landmarks and significant vistas that have been identified at the former military reservation include distant vistas of the shoreline from the H-1 Freeway, mountain and ocean views, and views of central Honolulu and Diamond Head (U.S. Navy, 1999). These landmarks are in the vicinity of the Yorktown Road site, but not visible to or from the site. The Yorktown Road site is removed from surrounding residential areas, and is bordered by similar land uses. Exhibits III-7 and III-8 illustrate the visual features in the area of the proposed site.

9. Fiscal Considerations

Fiscal considerations are those having to do with the public treasury or revenue. Potential fiscal impacts could, but do not always, include removal of property (i.e., site) from the public tax rolls; acquisition of property through use of public funds; and other public expenditures related to a proposed action (e.g., utility connections). Fiscal considerations of federal and state-sponsored projects are of particular interest due to the possible loss of local tax revenue. In this case, the lands comprising the Yorktown Road site are under State of Hawaii ownership and control. These lands were removed from the tax rolls at the time they were acquired by the federal government and then the State of Hawaii and have not contributed tax revenues or similar payments since their acquisition.

Exhibit III-7: View of Adjacent Radio Controlled Race Car Track



Exhibit III-8: View of Site with Adjacent Buildings and Storage Containers in Background



B. COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. Demographic Characteristics

The population of the State of Hawaii, including the County of Honolulu, has been steadily increasing. Between 1990 and 2000, the population of Hawaii increased by 8.5 percent while Honolulu County experienced a population increase of 4.5 percent. Between 2000 and 2006, the population of Hawaii increased by almost six percent while Honolulu County experienced a population increase of just under four percent. Within the County of Honolulu, the community of Kalaeloa is considered for this project due to its proximity to the prospective site. Census data was not available for Kalaeloa for 2006, however, between 1990 and 2000 this area experienced a population decrease of 96 percent (Exhibit III-9), which was the result of the decommissioning of the Barbers Point NAS in 1999. Barbers Point NAS, now known as Kalaeloa, no longer houses a large military population; however, the nearby unincorporated community of Kapolei contains a large residential community.

In 2000, approximately 608,671 (50.2 percent) of the state's 1,211,537 residents were male and 602,866 (49.8 percent) were female. The 2000 Census reported that 440,518 (50.3 percent) of Honolulu County residents were male and 435,638 (49.7 percent) were female. According to the American Community Survey, in 2006 approximately 643,073 (50.0 percent) of the state's 1,285,498 residents were male and 642,425 (approximately 50.0 percent) were female, while approximately 455,051 (50.0 percent) of Honolulu County residents were male and 454,812 (approximately 50.0 percent) were female. In 2000, the population of Kalaeloa was 47.8 percent male (32 residents) and 52.2 percent female (35 residents) (Exhibit III-10). In 2000 the age group with the highest population in the state of Hawaii was between the ages of 18 and 59 (708,769 residents). This trend continued in Honolulu County (493,222 residents). In the community of Barbers Point NAS the most populated age group was the under 18 age group, with 35 individuals while the 18-59 age group had 32 individuals. According to the American Community Survey these same trends continued in 2006. The age group with the highest population continued to be between 18 and 59 in Hawaii (711,196 residents) and Honolulu County (499,898 residents). The 60+ age group was the least populated age group both in 2000 and 2006 in the state of Hawaii and Honolulu County.

According to the 2000 Census, the majority of residents of the State of Hawaii were classified as Asian, comprising 503,868 residents or 42 percent of the population. The remainder of the state's population is classified as White (294,102 residents or 25 percent), Two or More Races (259,343 residents or 21 percent), Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (113,539 residents or nine percent), African American (22,003 residents or two percent), Some Other Race (15,147 residents or one percent), and American Indian (3,535 residents or less than one percent). Of the total population of Hawaii, 87,699 residents, or seven percent, were identified as Hispanic in 2000. In 2006 the majority of residents of the State of Hawaii were classified as Asian by the American Community Survey, with 512,995 residents or 39.9 percent of the population. The remainder of the state's population was classified as White (337,507 residents or 26 percent), Two or More Races (276,780 residents or 22 percent), Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (111,488 residents or nine percent), African American (28,062 residents or two percent), Some Other Race (14,513 residents or one percent), and American Indian (4,513 residents or less than one percent). Of the total population of Hawaii, 99,664 residents, or eight percent, were identified as Hispanic (U.S. Census, 2000 and American Community Survey, 2006).

In 2000, the majority of the residents of Honolulu County were classified as Asian with 46.0 percent of the population (403,371 individuals). The remainder of the population was composed of 186,484 White residents (21.3 percent), 174,624 residents (19.9 percent) Two or More Races, 8.9 percent Naïve Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (77,680 residents), 2.4 percent Black or African American (20,619 residents), 1.3 percent Some Other Race (11,200 residents) and less than one percent American Indian or Alaskan Native. Of the total population of Honolulu County in 2000, 6.7 percent or 58,729 residents were classified as Hispanic (Census, 2000). In 2006 the majority of residents in Honolulu County were classified as Asian, comprising

44.2 percent of the population, or 402,365 residents. The remainder of the population is classified as 22.2 percent White (201,795 residents), 21.5 percent Two or More Races (195,606 residents), 7.9 percent Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (72,053 residents), 2.8 percent African American (25,103 residents), 1.1 percent Some Other Race (9,972 residents), and less than one percent American Indian (2,969 residents). Of the total population of Honolulu County, approximately 63,312 residents, or seven percent, were identified as Hispanic (American Community Survey, 2006).

Exhibit III-9
Population Trends and Characteristics

Characteristics	State of Hawaii	Honolulu County	Kalaeloa
1990 Population	1,108,229	836,231	2,218
2000 Population	1,211,537	876,156	67
2006 Population	1,285,498	909,863	N/A
Population % Change 1990-2000	8.5%	4.5%	96.7%
Population % Change 2000-2006	5.7%	3.8%	N/A

Sources: U.S. Census, 2000 and American Community Survey, 2006.

Characteristics		State of Hawaii (2000)	State of Hawaii (2006)	Honolulu County (2000)	Honolulu County (2006)	Kalaeloa (2000)
Race	White	294,102 (25%)	337,507 (26%)	186,484 (21.3%)	201,795 (22.2%)	59 (88.1%)
	African American	22,003 (2%)	28,062 (2%)	20,619 (2.4%)	25,103 (2.8%)	0 (0.0%)
	American Indian	3,535 (>1%)	4,153 (>1%)	2,178 (>1%)	2,969 (>1%)	0 (0.0%)
	Asian	503,868 (42%)	512,995 (39.9%)	403,371 (46.0%)	402,365 (44.2%)	4 (6%)
	Nat. Hawaiian/ Other Pac. Islander	113,539 (9%)	111,488 (9%)	77,680 (8.9%)	72,053 (7.9%)	2 (3%)
	Some Other Race	15,147 (1%)	14,513 (1%)	11,200 (1.3%)	9,972 (1.1%)	0 (0.0%)
	Two or More Races	259,343 (21%)	276,780 (22%)	174,624 (19.9%)	195,606 (21.5%)	2 (3%)
	Hispanic	87,699 (7%)	99,664 (8%)	58,729 (6.7%)	63,312 (7.0%)	2 (3%)

Sources: U.S. Census, 2000 and American Community Survey, 2006.

Note: Totals do not add to 100% due to rounding.

**Exhibit III-10
Age and Gender Characteristics**

Characteristics	State of Hawaii (2000)	State of Hawaii (2006)	Honolulu County (2000)	Honolulu County (2006)	Kalaeloa (2000)
Male	608,671	643,073	440,518	455,051	32
Female	602,866	642,425	435,638	454,812	35
Under 18 years of age (all)	295,767	330,409	232,024	233,736	35
18 to 59 years of age	708,769	711,196	493,222	499,898	32
60+ years of age (all)	207,001	243,893	150,910	176,219	0

Sources: U.S. Census, 2000 and American Community Survey, 2006.

The population of Kalaeloa in 2000 was classified as 88.1 percent (59 residents) White, six percent Asian (four residents), three percent Two or More Races (two residents), three percent Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (two residents), three percent Some Other Race (two residents). No residents were classified under American Indian or African American. Of the total population, two residents (three percent) were identified as Hispanic (U.S. Census, 2000).

2. Economic Characteristics

In 2000, of the state's 612,831 person labor force, approximately 5.8 percent (35,886 persons) were reported as unemployed. During this time, Honolulu County had an unemployment rate lower than that of the state with only 25,490 (or 5.6 percent) of its 447,320 workers were reported as unemployed. By 2006, Hawaii's labor force had increased to 675,895 individuals with an unemployment rate of approximately 4.1 percent (27,951 persons). While the unemployment rate in Honolulu County dropped in 2006, the county still had an unemployment rate slightly higher than that of the state as a whole with 20,571 (or 4.3 percent) of its 472,099 workers identified as unemployed. As Kalaeloa was no longer a military reservation in 2000, it only had a workforce of 42 individuals. Two individuals were listed as unemployed in 2000, giving Barbers Point a four percent unemployment rate (Exhibit III-11), which appears similar to the state and county, but is misleading given the small numbers of total employees in the area.

The largest employment sector in Honolulu County in 2000 was educational services and healthcare with approximately 76,091 jobs. These sectors were followed by entertainment and the arts (52,743), retail trade (46,914), public administration (35,812), and real estate services (28,643). Educational services and health care continued to represent the largest employment sector in Honolulu County in 2006 with approximately 87,448 jobs. This sector was followed by arts and entertainment occupations (50,090 jobs), retail trade (45,952 jobs), finance and insurance services (29,681), and transportation and warehousing (25,659). Between 2005 and 2006, Construction Services experienced the greatest job growth, increasing by eight percent; conversely, the largest job losses during this time occurred in the Arts and Entertainment sector, which declined by six percent.

**Exhibit III-11
Labor Force and Unemployment**

Characteristics	State of Hawaii (2000)	State of Hawaii (2006)	Honolulu County (2000)	Honolulu County (2006)	Kalaeloa (2000)
Labor Force	612,831	675,895	447,320	472,099	42
Unemployed	35,886	27,951	25,490	20,571	2
Unemployment Rate	5.8%	4.1%	5.6%	4.3%	4%

Sources: U.S. Census, 2000 and American Community Survey, 2006.

Major industries in the State of Hawaii’s include tourism, scientific technology, papayas, macadamia nuts, cattle, orchids, aquaculture, and Kona coffee, which is the only gourmet coffee grown in the United States. Tourism activities include deep sea fishing, golfing, sailing, horseback riding, scuba diving, hiking, tennis and scuba diving. As with all of the Hawaiian Islands, tourism is a major component of the Honolulu County economy, evidenced by the number of jobs in the lodging and food industries. Honolulu County, had over 4.8 million visitor arrivals in 2005 (Oahu Tourism Strategic Plan, 2007), indicating that tourism is a large component of the area’s economy.

In 2000, the median household income in Honolulu County was \$51,914, and the per capita income was \$21,998. Both of these statistics were higher than the averages for the state at that time, with a median household income of \$49,820 and a per capita income of \$21,525. Kalaeloa had a median household income of \$65,625, and a per capita income of \$21,087 during this same time. According to the American Community Survey, the median household income in Honolulu County in 2006 was \$63,372, which was greater than the median household income of the state (\$61,160). Regarding per capita income, the state (\$27,251) and county (\$27,478), reported similar levels in 2006 (U.S. Census, 2000 and American Community Survey, 2006).

Exhibit III-12
Income and Poverty Status

Characteristics	State of Hawaii (2000)	State of Hawaii (2006)	Honolulu County (2000)	Honolulu County (2006)	Kalaeloa (2000)
Median Household Income	\$49,820	\$61,610	\$51,914	\$63,372	\$65,625
Per Capita Income	\$21,525	\$27,251	\$21,998	\$27,478	\$21,087
Population Below Poverty Level	126,154	119,551	83,973	76,428	0
Percent Below Poverty Level	10.7%	9.3%	9.6%	8.4%	0.0%

Sources: U.S. Census, 2000 and American Community Survey, 2006.

In 2000, approximately 126,154 (10.7 percent) of Hawaii’s 1,211,537 residents reported incomes below the poverty level (Exhibit III-12). Honolulu County reported 9.6 percent of its residents below the poverty line in 2000. In Kalaeloa, none of the residents were reported to have incomes below the poverty line during this time. According to the American Community Survey, approximately 119,551 (9.3 percent) of the state’s 1,285,498 residents reported incomes below the poverty level in 2006 (Exhibit III-12). The number of residents below the poverty line in Honolulu County was 8.4 percent (76,428 residents), which was less than the poverty rate state-wide.

3. Housing Characteristics

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, a total of 460,524 housing units existed in the State of Hawaii, of which approximately 87.6 percent (403,419 units) were occupied and 12.4 percent (57,105 units) were vacant. Of the occupied units, 260,196 (56.5 percent) were owner-occupied and 200,238 (44.5 percent) were renter-occupied. In 2000, the median value of an owner-occupied unit in Hawaii was \$272,700 and the median monthly contract rent was \$721. Average household size in the state was 2.92 and the median number of rooms in a home was 4.3. By 2006 there were a total of 500,021 housing units in the State of Hawaii, of which approximately 86.5 percent (432,632 units) were occupied and 13.5 percent (67,389 units) were vacant (Exhibit III-13). Of the occupied units, 257,599 (59.5 percent) were owner-occupied and 175,033 (40.5 percent) were renter-occupied. During this time, the U.S. Census reported the median value of an owner-occupied unit to be \$529,700 and the median monthly contract rent to be \$1,116 in the State of Hawaii. Average household size in the state was 2.88 and the median number of rooms in a home was 4.6.

In 2000, there were 315,988 housing units in Honolulu County, with an average household size of 2.95 individuals. Of these housing units, 54.6 percent were owner-occupied and 45.4 percent were renter-occupied. The median home value during this time was \$309,000 and the median monthly contract rent was \$802. By 2006, there were a total of 332,718 housing units in Honolulu County, of which approximately 89.9 percent

(299,217 units) were occupied and 10.1 percent (33,501 units) were vacant (Exhibit III-13). Of the occupied units, 173,806 (58.1 percent) were owner-occupied and 125,411 (41.9 percent) were renter-occupied. Regarding the cost of housing in Honolulu County, in 2006 the median value of an owner-occupied unit was \$535,300 and the median monthly contract rent was \$779. Average household size in the county was 2.93 and the median number of rooms in a home was 4.3.

In 2000, the community of Kalaeloa had approximately 131 housing units. Of these units, 12.6 percent were occupied while 87.4 percent were vacant, with all of the occupied units serving as rentals to the military personal residing on the reservation. The median contract rent for Kalaeloa in 2000 was \$1,542. Average household size in the community was 4.19 and the median number of rooms was 5.3 (U.S. Census, 2000).

**Exhibit III-13
Housing Characteristics**

Characteristics	State of Hawaii (2000)	State of Hawaii (2006)	Honolulu County (2000)	Honolulu County (2006)	Kalaeloa (2000)
Households	403,240	432,632	845,211	877,485	67
Average Household Size	2.92	2.88	2.95	2.93	4.19
Number of Housing Units	460,524	500,021	315,988	332,718	131
% Occupied Units	87.6	86.5%	91.7%	89.9%	12.6%
% Owner-Occupied	56.5%	59.5%	54.6%	58.1%	0%
% Renter-Occupied	44.5%	40.5%	45.4%	41.9%	100%
% Vacant Units	12.4%	13.5%	9.3%	10.1%	87.4%
Median Number of Rooms	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.3	5.3
Median Home Value	\$272,700	\$529,700	\$309,000	\$535,300	N/A
Median Year Housing Built	1974	1974	1976	1976	1945
Median Monthly Contract Rent	\$721	\$1,116	\$802	\$779	\$1,542

Sources: U.S. Census, 2000 and American Community Survey, 2006.

4. Community Services

a. Police Protection

Law enforcement services in Honolulu County are provided by the Honolulu County Police Department. The department's jurisdiction is the City and County of Honolulu and includes the entire Island of Oahu, which has a land area of some 596 square miles. The estimated resident population under the department's jurisdiction in 2006 was 769,464, not including tourists. In 2006, the Honolulu County Police Department had an budget of \$39,563,100 to support operations for the islands eight patrol districts. Each of the eight districts is subdivided into sectors and beats. The district station that would serve the Yorktown Road site is the Kapolei station as the project is located within District Eight (Honolulu County Police Department, 2006).

b. Fire Protection

The Honolulu County Fire Department (HFD) protects the City and County of Honolulu with a force of over 1,100 fire fighters. The HFD is presently the 16th largest fire department in the United States. The island is divided into five battalions containing 44 fire stations that serve the Island of Oahu and include: 42 engine companies, 13 ladder or quint company, two rescue companies, two hazardous material companies, two tower companies, one fireboat company, six tankers, two hazardous materials companies, and two helicopters. Also supporting the HFD's mission are several personal water crafts and three rescue boats (two of which are assigned to the search and rescue companies and one to the Waialua Fire Station). Three bureaus support fire suppression services (Fire Operations); Administrative Services Bureau, Support Services, and Planning and Development. These bureaus coordinate the administrative, logistical, maintenance, code enforcement, and

communication needs of the HCFD. The cost of providing fire protection in fiscal year 2005-2006 was \$72 million (Honolulu County Fire Department, 2008).

c. Medical Care

West Oahu is serviced by the Hawaii Medical Center West. The Hawaii Medical Center is a full service medical facility with a capacity of approximately 102 acute care beds. Its 24-hour Emergency Room is one of the busiest on Oahu, complete with a helipad to facilitate the rapid transport of patients and express care services for treatment of minor medical emergencies. It pioneered in bringing infusion services to West Oahu as well as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and radiation therapy, thus saving residents the inconvenience of traveling to Honolulu for these services.

Opened in January 1997, the Clinical Service Center is home to Clinical Laboratories of Hawaii, Leeward Radiation Oncology and a satellite clinic of the Rehabilitation Hospital of the Pacific. Hawaii Medical Center West is the gateway landmark to the Ewa plain and the expanding Kapolei community. It is readily accessible from the freeway and major arterial roadways.

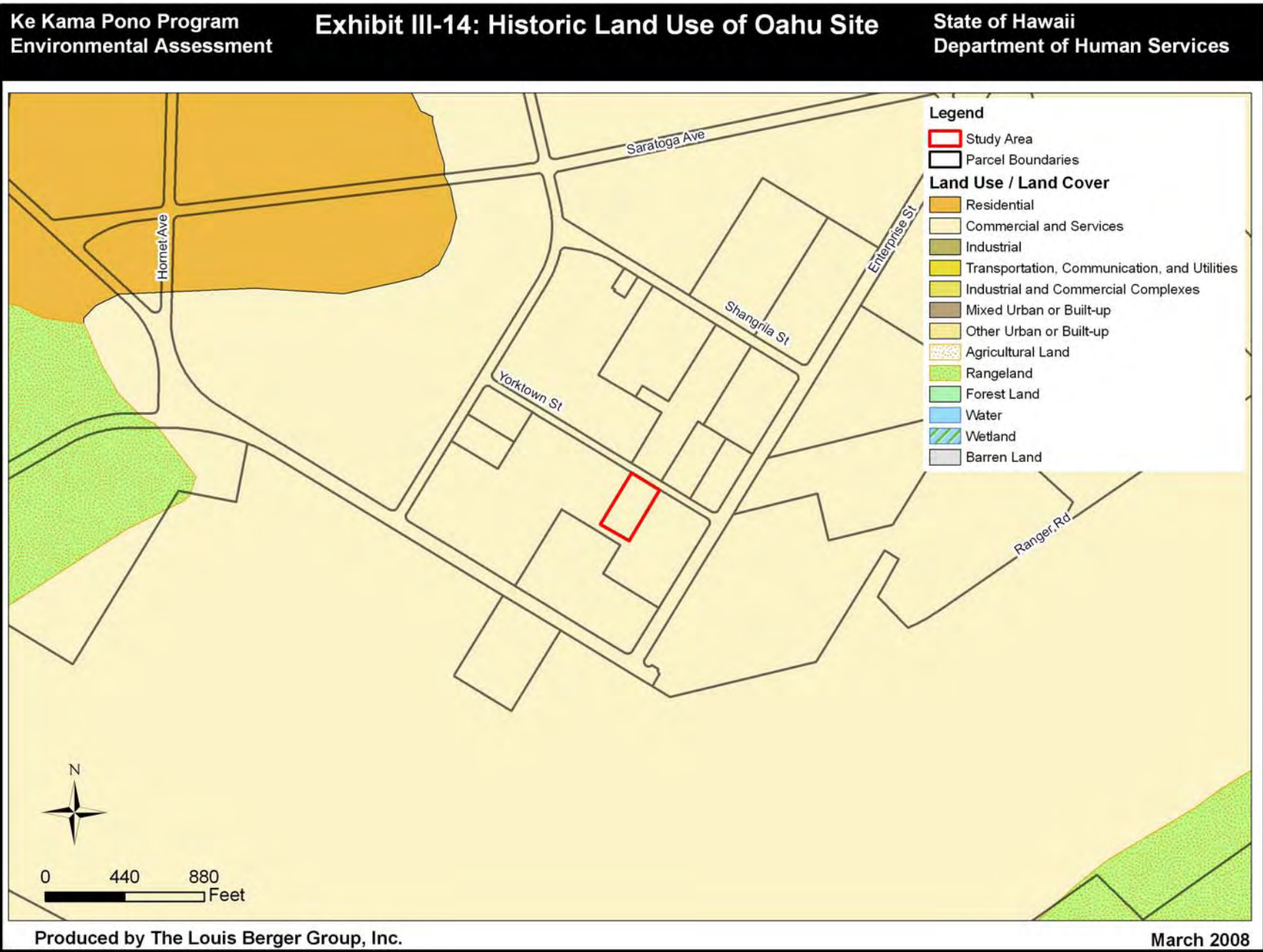
d. Public Education

There are 55 elementary and intermediate schools operating in Honolulu County organized into “complexes.” A “complex” consists of a high school and all of the intermediate/middle and elementary schools that flow into it. When two to four complexes are grouped, they create a “complex area” that is under the supervision of a complex area superintendent. Twenty schools operate within the complex of Campbell-Kapolei-Waianae. These schools include, Ewa Beach Elementary School, Ewa Elementary School, and Homomua Elementary, Ilima Intermediate, Iroquois Point Elementary, Kaimiloa Elementary, Keoneula Elementary, Pohakea Elementary, Barbers Point Elementary, Kapolei Elementary, Kapolei Middle School, Makakilo Elementary, Mauka Lani Elementary, Leihoku Elementary, Maili Elementary, Makaha Elementary, Waianae Elementary, Waianae Intermediate, Ka Waihona o ka N’auao Charter School, and Kamaile Elementary (HIDOE, 2007).

5. Land Use and Zoning

a. Land Use

The Yorktown Road site (parcel # TMK 9-1-013:024) comprises approximately 50,000 square feet held by the DHHL in trust for the benefit of the native Hawaiian population. The site is located on Yorktown Road between Hancock Road and Bunker Hill Road, just to the north of the Kalaeloa Airport and John Rogers Field in the Ewa region of Oahu. The site is currently undeveloped and is surrounded by a variety of low intensity uses such as storage buildings, homeless housing assistance, Hawaii National Guard buildings, and recreation facilities (a horseshoe field and a radio-controlled car race track). Historic land use of the Yorktown Road site is illustrated in Exhibit III-14. The site is part of the 3,700-acre Kalaeloa Community Development District (KCDD), formerly known as the Barbers Point NAS that formally closed on July 2, 1999. Act 184 of the 2002 Hawaii State Legislature transferred the redevelopment responsibility of KCDD to the Hawaii Community Development Authority (HCDA, 2006).



Data Sources: Site Locations - LBS, Inc.; Land Use - Office of Planning, State of Hawaii

b. Zoning

Zoning in the City and County of Honolulu is regulated by Chapter 21 of the Revised Ordinances of Honolulu, also referred to as the Land Use Ordinance. The purpose and intent of the Land Use Ordinance is to regulate land use in a manner that will encourage orderly development in accordance with adopted land use policies, including the Oahu general plan and development plans, and to promote and protect the public health, safety and welfare by, more particularly:

- (1) Minimizing adverse effects resulting from the inappropriate location, use or design of sites and structures;
- (2) Conserving the city's natural, historic and scenic resources and encouraging design which enhances the physical form of the city; and
- (3) Assisting the public in identifying and understanding regulations affecting the development and use of land.

Under the Land Use Ordinance, the Yorktown Road site is zoned F-1, Military and Federal Preservation. However, responsibility for redevelopment of the former Barbers Point reservation, including the Yorktown Road site, has been transferred to the HCDA, as described above. Under this authority, land use planning at the Yorktown Road site would follow the Master Plan for Kalaeloa. Through the Master Plan for Kalaeloa, the HCDA is exempt from the City and County's planning and zoning authority. The HCDA is currently developing zoning codes to implement that plan (Stanfield, 2008). However, under state law, the DHHL designate the zoning district of their lands taking priority over any City and County land use planning, zoning, and regulatory restrictions, including the zoning codes developed by the HCDA, as long as there are no health or safety issues involved. However, whenever possible, it is the practice of the DHHL to conform to local zoning codes and standards, where feasible.

6. Utility Services

a. Water Supply

The Yorktown Road site is part of the former Barbers Point NAS. Although most of the lands on the former military reservation have been divested by the military, the raw water supply, treatment, storage and distribution systems are still owned by the U.S. Navy and operated by the Naval Facilities Engineering Command (NAVFAC) – Hawaii. Water for the Yorktown Road site is supplied by the Barbers Point Pump Station that includes a deep well, called the Barbers Point Shaft, which draws water from the Ewa-Kunia aquifer. At the time of the base closure, the well was reported to have a safe yield of 4.34 million gallons of potable water per day (mgd). Currently, the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources has permitted NAVFAC - Hawaii to have a water allocation of 2.3 mgd from this well. In practice, there is an average daily demand of approximately 1.6 mgd, resulting in excess potable water capacity. The Barbers Point distribution system consists of approximately 60 miles of water mains ranging in diameter from 6 inches to 24 inches. There is a 12-inch water main that interconnects the Barbers Point water system with the Pearl Harbor water system.

Based on the best available mapping, there is a 12-inch water main along the north side of Yorktown Road and on the west side of Enterprise Street, 8-inch water mains on Bunker Hill and Leyte Streets, and a 24-inch transmission main on Midway Road. NAVFAC - Hawaii reported that there were no known pressure or capacity related issues in the area of the Yorktown Road site.

Recycled water is wastewater that has been treated to a level suitable for industrial processing, irrigation, and other non-drinking uses. Common uses include cooling towers, irrigation of golf courses, landscaping, and ornamental ponds. Recycled water is not for drinking, but is safe to handle and for other non-drinking uses and is available year round, even in times of drought. Because of these reasons, use of recycled water is good for the environment and it costs less than other new water sources.

The City and County of Honolulu owns and operate the largest water recycling facility in Hawaii. The Honouliuli Water Recycling Facility (HWRF) in Ewa, opened in August 2000 and produces R-1 recycled water for irrigation and reverse osmosis recycled water for industrial uses. HWRF is designed to generate 12 million gallons of recycled water per day. Although the project site is not served by the recycled water distribution system, there are recycled water mains on Geiger Road, Renton Road, and Saratoga Avenue. The nearest industrial use main is approximately 0.6 miles from the project site and the nearest irrigation main is approximately 2.5 miles from the project site.

b. Wastewater

Similar to the water distribution system, the wastewater collection system is owned by the U.S. Navy and operated by NAVFAC. The wastewater collection system consists of approximately 15 miles of gravity sewers, 12 pump stations, and approximately seven miles of force mains. The majority of the wastewater generated at Barbers Point (now known as Kalaeloa) is conveyed to the Kalaeloa lift station, a central lift station that has a reported capacity of 4,300 gallons per minute, which is equivalent to approximately 6.2 mgd. The average daily flow from the station is reported to be approximately 0.2 mgd. This station discharges to the 84-inch gravity interceptor on Geiger Road near the intersection of Essex Street. Wastewater is then conveyed to the Honouliuli Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). At the time of the base closure, the U.S. Navy had an allocation of 1.5 mgd of the Honouliuli WWTP total capacity.

The area of the Yorktown Road site is serviced by a gravity collection system. Based on the best available mapping, there is a 12-inch gravity sewer main on Bunker Hill Street that conveys wastewater to 21-inch and 24-inch gravity sewers on Midway Road. This sewer main flows into a 30-inch gravity sewer that discharges directly to the Kalaeloa lift station. Evaluation of the wastewater system indicates that the gravity lines were in good conditions however, some manholes require repair (U.S. Navy, 1999).

Wastewater treatment occurs at the Honouliuli WWTP, owned by the City and County of Honolulu. The Honouliuli WWTP provides preliminary treatment and primary treatment for all of the wastewater it receives and provides secondary treatment for approximately 13 mgd. The combined effluent is discharged into West Mamala Bay through a deep ocean outfall. The Honouliuli WWTP has a treatment capacity of 38 mgd, but is restricted to the amount of wastewater that can be treated by the solids handling capabilities of the plant, which restricts operations to approximately 29 mgd. However, a project is currently underway to increase the solids handling capacity of the plant to approximately 40 mgd by constructing new anaerobic digesters and refurbishing the gravity thickeners. This project is scheduled for completion in 2009.

c. Electric Power

Throughout the City and County of Honolulu, the Hawaii Electric Company (HECO) provides power to residences, businesses, and industries. The Kahe Power Plant is the main power generation facility for the island at approximately 620 megawatts of power generating capacity, followed by the Waiiau Generating Station (480 megawatts) and the Honolulu Generating Station (110 megawatts). The power generating capabilities of HECO are supplemented by the Honolulu Program of Waste Energy Recovery waste-to-energy facility (HPower), which is capable generating approximately 57 megawatts, the 200-megawatt Kalaeloa Co-Generation Plant, and the 180-megawatt AES Barbers Point, Inc. power plant. The total combined power generation capabilities on Oahu are approximately 1,670 megawatts. In recent years, the power demand has reached new daily record highs in excess of 1,600 megawatts.

Power to the Barbers Point area is supplied by HECO to the Barbers Point switching station located on the former base. This station is serviced with two 46 kilovolt (KV) overhead sub-transmission lines. The primary source is HECO's 50 megavolt-ampere (MVA) transformer at the Kahe substation and the backup is from 50 MVA transformer at the CEIP substation.

The power distribution system in Barbers Point is owned by the U.S. Navy and operated by NAVFAC - Hawaii. This system consists of 69 KV transmission lines, as well as 11.5 KV and 4.16 KV distribution lines. The primary substation serving the project site is Substation D, with two 11.5 KV circuits within the area of

the project site: Circuit A-D along Bunker Hill Street; and Circuit D2 on Leyte Street. Observations made during the field investigation also indicate that there is a 69 KV line along Yorktown Road.

d. Natural Gas / Propane

There is no natural gas distribution system in the Barbers Point (Kalaeloa) area. The Gas Company is the purveyor of bottled propane gas in the area of the project site. There are no known limitations to the provision of propane service to Kalaeloa.

e. Telecommunications

AT&T is the primary telecommunications provider for the Barbers Point area, with Hawaiian Telecom also available in the area. Overhead telecommunications lines appear to be located along Yorktown Road adjacent to the site. The HCDA indicated that the all DHHL properties are provided telecommunications service by Sandwich Isle Communications. There are no known limitations to the provision of telecommunication service in the area.

f. Solid Waste

The Island of Oahu is served by two landfills. The Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill is owned by the City and County of Honolulu and operated by Waste Management of Hawaii. This 78.9-acre, fully lined, subtitle D facility currently accepts approximately 1,100 tons of municipal solid waste per day and approximately 250 tons of ash per day from the waste-to-energy facility. At the present loading rate, it is estimated that the facility has an expected life of 18 months. At this time, the City and County of Honolulu are preparing and Environmental Assessment for an expansion of the facility that would provide an additional 15 years of service life at this location. This facility currently accepts residential and commercial wastes. Demolition and construction debris go to the PVT Land Company, Ltd.

The PVT Land Company, Ltd. owns and operates the PVT Landfill in Nanakuli, Hawaii. The PVT Landfill is a 400-acre fully lined, subtitle D facility that is currently accepting between 800 tons to 1,000 tons of waste per day. The landfill is licensed to accept construction and demolition debris, as well as special wastes such as CERCLA wastes, lead paint, asbestos-containing material and petroleum contaminated soil. At the present loading rate, the useful life of the facility is estimated at approximately 15 years.

The HPower waste-to-energy facility provides another option to City and County of Honolulu for addressing solid waste. HPower is capable of processing approximately 2,200 tons per day of municipal solid waste into refuse derived fuel (RDF) for combustion and generates approximately 57 megawatts, which is then sold to HECO. The HPower process reduces the volume of the waste that requires placement in the landfill by 90 percent and also separates and recycles nearly 100 percent of the ferrous and nonferrous metals brought to the facility.

7. Transportation Systems

Access to Yorktown Road and the proposed site is provided via Enterprise Avenue. Enterprise Avenue is a four-lane, 40-foot wide north/south running road that serves as the main thoroughfare on the former Barbers Point NAS, with a speed limit of 45 mph. The proposed Ke Kama Pono facilities would be located off of Yorktown Road, between Bunker Hill Road and Hancock Road. Yorktown Road is a two-lane, 20-foot wide road that runs east/west and does not have shoulders. This road provides the main access to the Yorktown Road site (Figure III-15). The speed limit on this road is 30 mph and due to its location on the former military reservation and around low intensity uses such as storage, traffic volumes are low. Bunker Hill Road borders the site southeast, but does not provide through access to Midway Street. This two-lane road is unimproved and acts as an access road rather than a thoroughfare. Hancock Road is no longer used as a roadway, with a chain link indicating where the road used to be. A gravel track indicates where Hancock Road used to be. Throughout the former military reservation, there are no signalized intersections with most intersections being controlled by stop signs (U.S. Navy, 1999).

Mass transit is provided to the Yorktown Road site by a bus (TheBus) service run by the City and County of Honolulu that operates within the Kalaeloa area. TheBus's Route 415 runs directly through the intersection of Yorktown Road and Enterprise Street two times per day (once at 5:05 AM and again at 6:15 PM), through the Kapolei Transit Center. Another route (Route 41) runs within a three mile radius of this same intersection (to the intersection of Ft. Barrette Road and Roosevelt Avenue) every half hour (TheBus, 2008).

Exhibit III-15: View of Yorktown Road



8. Meteorological Conditions

a. Overview

The climate of the Island of Oahu can be characterized as tropic and is unique in the differences in rainfall over short distances, mild temperatures, and the persistence of the northeasterly trade winds. The latitude of Hawaii is the major influence on the climate, as the state lies well within the geographic tropics. The climate is also influenced by the surrounding ocean, which has a moderating influence on temperature, and the Pacific anticyclone, from which the trade winds flow. The climate is further influenced by the topography, with every valley bottom, slope, and steep-sided ridge having its own localized climate (NRCS, 1972).

b. Precipitation

The amount of rainfall in the Hawaiian Islands varies greatly. Over the open sea, rainfall averages between 25 and 30 inches a year, with the islands themselves receiving more than 10 times this amount in some places, and less than half in others. Except for Lanai, where maximum rainfall is about 50 inches, each of the major islands has regions in which the mean annual rainfall approaches or exceeds 300 inches. This variation is a result of the orographic, or mountain-caused, rain that forms within the moist air from trade winds going across the varying terrain of the islands. The resulting rainfall distribution, in the mean, closely resembles the topographic contours. The amount is greatest over windward slopes and crests and is least toward the leeward lowlands. The lowlands obtain moisture chiefly from a few winter storms, and only small amounts from trade wind showers. Thus, rainfall in the normally dry areas is strongly seasonal with arid summers and small seasonal differences in the wetter areas, where rainfall is derived from both the winter storms and the year-round, trade-wind showers (NRCS, 1972). In the Kalaheo region, where the Yorktown Road site is located, rainfall averages 30 inches annually with a range of one to four inches monthly.

The number of rainy days a year also varies widely from place to place. Deep cumulus clouds that build up over mountains and interiors on clear calm afternoons are another source of rainfall on the islands and are usually too brief and localized to contribute significantly to the total water supply. The heaviest rains in Hawaii result from winter storms, which can have large differences in rainfall over small distances because of the topography and the path and structure of the rain clouds. Another important, but often neglected, source of water is that directly extracted from passing clouds by vegetation and by the soil in areas where an elevation of 2,500 feet or more brings them into the cloud belt. Conversely, the islands also experience drought, although it rarely affects more than part of even a single island at one time. Drought occurs when either the winter storms or the trade winds fail. The probability of serious drought somewhere in Hawaii during any given 10-year period exceeds 90 percent (NRCS, 1972).

c. Temperature

The mean annual temperatures in Hawaii vary between about 72° and 75° Fahrenheit (F), near sea level, decreasing by about 3°F for each 1,000 feet of elevation, and tend to be higher in sunny dry areas. Temperatures are higher, for example, in the leeward lowlands, than in those areas that are cloudier, wetter, and more directly exposed to the trade winds (NRCS, 1972). On the Island of Oahu and in the vicinity of the Yorktown Road site, the average high temperature is 79° F and the average low is 60° F.

The average difference between daily high and low temperatures on the Hawaiian Islands is between 10° and 20° F. Higher readings occur in areas that are lower, drier, and less open to the wind. There is little seasonal variation in temperatures, only 6° to 8° F, with August and September being the warmest months of the year, and January and February the coolest. The seasonal variation is far below the daily variation, which results in more temperature change in the course of an average day than from season to season. Almost everywhere at low elevations, the highest temperatures of the year are in the low 90°s F and the lowest temperatures near 50° F (NRCS, 1972). The average month minimum and maximum temperatures for nearby Kapolei, Oahu are shown in Exhibit III-16.

Exhibit III-16
Minimum and Maximum Monthly Average Temperatures

Kapolei, Oahu (°F)												
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Maximum	81	81	81	82	84	86	87	88	88	86	83	81
Minimum	62	61	63	65	66	68	69	70	69	68	66	64

Source: The Weather Channel, nd.

d. Wind Speed and Direction

The climate on the Island of Oahu, as well as the other Hawaiian Islands, is heavily influenced by winds. The prevailing wind throughout the year is the east-northeasterly trade. The trades vary greatly in frequency being virtually absent for long periods and blowing for weeks on end at others. The winds are most persistent in the winter, but slightly stronger in the summer. In well-exposed areas, the trades average somewhat under 15 mph, with winds exceeding 31 mph only about two percent of the time by the trades and three percent by winds from other directions. Although trade winds are the most prevalent, the strongest and most damaging winds are those that accompany winter storms and the infrequent hurricanes. High winds are most likely between November and March and blow from almost any direction. Local winds are greatly influenced by local topography, ranging from a complete sheltering from winds from certain directions to winds that pass through narrow valleys and over crests, transforming a moderate wind into a strong and gusty one (NRCS, 1972).

Severe weather influences occur in Hawaii, but generally do not cause much damage. Hurricanes are relatively infrequent and mild in Hawaii, with no authenticated reports of hurricanes in the Hawaiian region prior to 1950. A number of tornado funnel clouds occur over or near the islands during an average year, but most either fail to reach the ground or remain at sea as waterspouts. Hail events occur several times a year throughout Hawaii, but the hail is only a quarter inch or less in diameter and thus does little damage (NRCS, 1972).

9. Air Quality

a. Definition of Air Pollutants

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) defines ambient air quality in 40 CFR 50 as “that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access.” In compliance with the 1970 Clean Air Act (CAA) and the 1977 and 1990 Amendments (CAAA), U.S. EPA has designated “criteria air pollutants” for which national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) have been established. Ambient air quality standards are intended to protect public health and welfare and are classified as either “primary” or “secondary” standards. Primary standards define levels of air quality necessary to protect the public health. National secondary ambient air quality standards define levels of air quality necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant.

Human welfare is considered to include the natural environment (vegetation) and the manmade environment (physical structures). The health and welfare effects of the criteria pollutants are described in Exhibit III-17. Primary and secondary standards have been established for carbon monoxide, lead, ozone, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter (total and inhalable fractions), and sulfur dioxide. Areas that do not meet these standards are called non-attainment areas, areas that meet both primary and secondary standards are known as attainment areas. Under the CAA and the CAAA, state and local air pollution control agencies have the authority to adopt and enforce ambient air quality standards (AAQS) more stringent than the NAAQS. The State of Hawaii has adopted the NAAQS that specify maximum permissible short-term and long-term emissions of the six criteria pollutants. National and State of Hawaii ambient air quality standards are provided in Exhibit III-18.

Exhibit III-17
Description of NAAQS Criteria Pollutants

Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂): A toxic, colorless gas with a distinctly detectable odor and taste. Oxides of sulfur in the presence of water vapor, such as fog, may result in the formation of sulfuric acid mist. Human exposure to SO₂ can result in irritation to the respiratory system, which can cause both temporary and permanent damage. SO₂ exposure can cause leaf injury to plants and suppress plant growth and yield. SO₂ can also cause corrosive damage to many types of manmade materials.

Particulates (PM₁₀): The PM₁₀ standard refers to inhalable particulate matter, which is defined as particulate matter less than 10 microns (0.01 millimeter) in diameter. This pollutant is also referred to as inhalable coarse particles. Particulates originate from a variety of natural and anthropogenic sources. Some predominant anthropogenic sources of particulates include combustion products (wood, coal and fossil fuels), automotive exhaust (particularly diesels), and windborne dust (fugitive dust) from construction activities, roadways and soil erosion. Human exposure to inhalable particulate matter affects the respiratory system and can increase the risk of cancer and heart attack.

Particulates (PM_{2.5}): The PM_{2.5} standard refers to inhalable particulate matter, which is defined as particulate matter less than 2.5 microns (0.0025 millimeter) in diameter. These particles are known as fine particles and have separate ambient standards than PM₁₀. PM_{2.5} emissions can be directly emitted from sources such as forest fires, or they can form when gases emitted from power plants, industries and automobiles react in the air. Small particulates affect visibility by scattering visible light and when combined with water vapor can create haze and smog. Human health effects resulting from exposure to PM_{2.5} are similar to PM₁₀ and affect the respiratory system and can increase the risk of cancer and heart attack.

Carbon Monoxide (CO): A colorless, odorless, tasteless and toxic gas formed through incomplete combustion of crude oil, fuel oil, natural gas, wood waste, gasoline and diesel fuel. Most combustion processes produce at least a small quantity of this gas, while motor vehicles constitute the largest single source. Human exposure to CO can cause serious health effects before exposure is ever detected by the human senses. The most serious health effect of CO results when inhaled CO enters the bloodstream and prevents oxygen from combining with hemoglobin, impeding the distribution of oxygen throughout the bloodstream. This process significantly reduces the ability of people to do manual tasks, such as walking.

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂): A reddish-brown gas with a highly detectable odor, which is highly corrosive and a strong oxidizing agent. Nitric oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) constitute what is commonly referred to as nitrogen oxides (NO_x). NO_x are formed by all combustion and certain chemical manufacturing operations. During combustion, nitrogen (N) combines with oxygen (O) to form NO. This combines with more oxygen to form NO₂. Under intense sunlight, NO₂ reacts with organic compounds to form photochemical oxidants. Oxidants have a significant effect on atmospheric chemistry and are gaseous air pollutants that are not emitted into the air directly. They are formed through complex chemical reactions which involve a mixture of NO_x and reactive volatile hydrocarbons (VOC) in the presence of strong sunlight. Human exposure to NO₂ can cause respiratory inflammation at high concentrations and respiratory irritation at lower concentrations. NO is not usually considered a health hazard. NO_x reduce visibility and contribute to haze. Exposure to NO_x can cause serious damage to plant tissues and deteriorate manmade materials, particularly metals.

Ozone (O₃): An oxidant that is a major component of urban smog. O₃ is a gas that is formed naturally at higher altitudes and protects the earth from harmful ultraviolet rays. At ground level, O₃ is a pollutant created by a combination of VOC, NO_x and sunlight, through photochemistry. Ground-level O₃ is odorless and colorless, and is the predominant constituent of photochemical smog. Human exposure to O₃ can cause eye irritation at low concentration and respiratory irritation and inflammation at higher concentrations. Respiratory effects are most pronounced during strenuous activities. O₃ exposure will deteriorate manmade materials and reduce plant growth and yield.

Lead (Pb): Lead is in the atmosphere in the form of inhalable particulates. The major sources of atmospheric lead are motor vehicles and lead smelting operations. The U.S. EPA estimates that ambient concentrations have decreased dramatically in recent years (a drop of 70 percent since 1975) largely due to the decreasing use of leaded gasoline. Health effects from atmospheric lead occur through inhalation and consequent absorption into the bloodstream. Excessive lead accumulation causes lead poisoning with symptoms such as fatigue, cramps, loss of appetite, anemia, kidney disease, mental retardation, blindness and death.

Source: The Louis Berger Group, Inc., 2008; EPA, 2008a.

Exhibit III-18
National and State Ambient Air Quality Standards

Pollutant	National		State of Hawaii	
	Primary Standard	Secondary Standard	Primary Standard	Secondary Standard
Carbon Monoxide				
1-hour Maximum	35 ppm	35 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm
8-hour Maximum	9 ppm	9 ppm	5 ppm	5 ppm
Sulfur Dioxide				
Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.03 ppm	—	0.03 ppm	—
24-hour Maximum ^a	0.14 ppm	—	0.14 ppm	—
3-hour Maximum ^a	—	0.50 ppm	—	0.50 ppm
Particulate Matter—PM₁₀				
24-hour Maximum ^a	150 µg/m ³	150 µg/m ³	150 µg/m ³	150 µg/m ³
Particulate Matter—PM_{2.5}				
Annual Arithmetic Mean	15 µg/m ³	15 µg/m ³	—	—
24-Hour Maximum	35 µg/m ³	35 µg/m ³	—	—
Ozone				
8-hour Maximum ^b	0.08 ppm	0.08 ppm	—	0.08 ppm
Nitrogen Dioxide				
Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.053 ppm	0.053 ppm	0.04 ppm	0.04 ppm
Lead				
Maximum Arithmetic Mean over a Calendar Quarter	1.5 µg/m ³	1.5 µg/m ³	1.5 µg/m ³	1.5 µg/m ³

Notes:

a Maximum concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year.

b The standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a maximum hourly average concentration above 0.12 ppm is equal or less than one.

ppm parts per million

µg/m³ micrograms per cubic meter

Source: 40 CFR 50. Hawaii Administrative Rules, Chapter 59.

b. Regulatory Responsibilities

Although the U.S. EPA has the ultimate responsibility for protecting ambient air quality, each state and delegated local agency have the primary responsibility for air pollution prevention and control. The CAA requires that each state submit a State Implementation Plan (SIP), which describes how the state will attain and maintain air quality standards in non-attainment areas. The SIP must be approved by the U.S. EPA for each criteria pollutant. The agency responsible for implementing the SIP in Hawaii is the Hawaii Department of Health, Clean Air Branch.

c. Existing Air Quality

At the present time there are six active air quality monitors on the Island of Oahu. Located throughout the island, these monitors have been in operation throughout the 1990s and measure SO₂, CO, PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀. Exhibit III-18 presents the monitoring values for these stations between 2002 and 2007. As of March 2008, the County of Honolulu, which encompasses all of Oahu, is in attainment for all criteria pollutants. Additionally, throughout the 2002 to 2007 time period, an additional three monitors were active that are currently dormant. Monitor values for these locations are also displayed in Exhibit III-19.

Point source emissions (e.g., Hawaiian Electric Co, Inc and Waialua Sugar Co) and non-point emission sources (e.g. motor vehicles) on Oahu, in general, do not generate a high concentration of pollutants. The excellent air quality can also be attributed to the island's near constant exposure to wind, which quickly disperses emissions.

Exhibit III-19
Air Quality Monitoring Values

Monitoring Levels 1st Highest/2nd Highest in ppm (CO/SO₂) $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (PM)						
Monitor Location	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
2052 Lauwiliwili St, Ewa Beach #150030010-SO ₂	0.004/ 0.003	0.004/ 0.003	0.003/ 0.002	0.008/ 0.004	0.005/ 0.005	0.009/ 0.009
PM _{2.5}	15/9	11/9	20/7	55/11	34/9	8/8
PM ₁₀	55/44	99/72	54/53	53/36	59/58	75/57
CO	1.6/1.6	0.7/0.7	0.8/0.7	0.9/0.9	1.1/0.9	0.8/0.4
Ko'Olina Golf Course– Ewa Beach #150030011- SO ₂	0.002/ 0.001	0.002/ 0.002	0.002/ 0.002	0.004/ 0.002	0.003/ 0.003	0.002/ 0.002
PM ₁₀	37/22	33/29	22/22	33/25	33/22	28/20
CO	0.4/0.4	0.3/0.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1250 Punchbowl St – Honolulu #150031001-SO ₂	0.003/ 0.003	0.007/ 0.007	0.010/ 0.005	0.009/ 0.007	0.005/ 0.002	0.007/ 0.006
PM _{2.5}	53/28	36/25	20/15	45/17	10/10	8/8
PM ₁₀	90/43	47/34	39/36	64/28	25/23	33/29
CO	1.8/1.6	1.4/1.4	1.3/1.3	1.4/1.3	1.1/1.0	1.1/1.0
92-670 Farrington Hwy – Ewa Beach #150031006-SO ₂	0.005/ 0.005	0.007/ 0.006	0.006/ 0.005	0.008/ 0.008	0.006/ 0.006	0.009/ 0.008
Anuenu Fisheries – Sand Island #150031004 – PM _{2.5}	11/10	16/12	10/8	13/10	10/10	9/7
860 4 th Pearl St Pearl City #150032004 – PM _{2.5}	57/37	92/46	103/77	88/18	51/9	9/7
PM ₁₀	66/63	99/62	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1486 Aala St Honolulu #150030009 – PM ₁₀	101/57	81/41	72/45	94/32	31/30	N/A
2131 Kalakaua Ave Honolulu #150030007 - CO	1.6/1.6	1.5/1.5	1.8/1.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
2617 South King St Honolulu #150030014 - CO	2.1/1.8	2.3/2.2	2.0/2.0	1.7/1.6	1.7/1.7	N/A

Source: U.S. EPA, 2008b.

Notes: SO₂ and PM are 24-Hr Values, CO is 8-Hr Values.

10. Noise

Noise is any unwanted sound that can interfere with hearing, concentration, or sleep. Major sources of noise include motor vehicles and aircraft, heavy equipment, industrial machinery, and appliances among many others. The standard measurement unit of noise is the decibel (dB), which represents the acoustical energy present and is an indication of the loudness or intensity of the noise. Noise levels are measured in A-weighted decibels (dBA), a logarithmic scale which approaches the sensitivity of the human ear across the frequency spectrum. Therefore, the dBA accounts for the varying sensitivity of the human ear by measuring sounds the way a human ear would perceive it. The dBA measurement is used to indicate damage to hearing based on noise levels, and is the basis for federal noise standards. A three-dB increase is equivalent to doubling the sound pressure level, but is barely perceptible to the human ear, but a five-dB change in sound is very noticeable, and a 10-dB change in sound almost doubles the loudness.

Because noise may be more objectionable at certain times, a measure known as Day-Night Average Sound Level (Ldn or L10) has been developed. The Ldn or L10 is a 24-hour average sound level recommendation that includes a penalty, of 10 dB, to sound levels during the night (10 pm to 7 am). This measurement is often used to determine acceptable noise levels and is endorsed by agencies such as the U.S. EPA, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD).

The U.S. EPA determined that a 24-hour Leq limit of 70 dBA (both indoors and outdoors) would protect against hearing damage in commercial and industrial areas. The Leq represents the equivalent sound pressure level or the steady sound level that, over a specified period of time, would produce the same energy equivalence as the fluctuating sound level actually occurring. Workplace noise standards set by OSHA are measured in two ways. A standard of 90 dBA for an eight-hour duration is the limit for constant noise and a maximum sound level for impulse noise is 140 dBA. Impulse noise is any sort of short blast, such as a gunshot.

The dBA measurement is used to indicate damage to hearing based on noise levels, and is the basis for federal noise standards. A three-dB increase is equivalent to doubling the sound pressure level, but is barely perceptible to the human ear, but a five-dB change in sound is very noticeable, and a 10-dB change in sound almost doubles the loudness. Exhibit III-20 illustrates common noise levels.

Noise sources and levels in the vicinity of the proposed site at Barber's Point are attributed primarily to background noise from adjacent land uses such as a radio controlled car race track and maintenance of surrounding lands (i.e. lawn mowing). The area of the proposed site at Barber's Point is not heavily traveled by motor vehicles, thus vehicle traffic is a minor source of noise. The site is in close proximity to Kalaeloa Airport, but air traffic out of this area is infrequent.

**Exhibit III-20
Common Noise Levels**

Source	Decibel Level	Exposure Concern
Soft Whisper	30	Normal safe levels
Quiet Office	40	Normal safe levels
Average Home	50	Normal safe levels
Conversational Speech	65	Normal safe levels
Highway Traffic	75	May affect hearing in some individuals depending on sensitivity, exposure length, etc.
Noisy Restaurant	80	May affect hearing in some individuals depending on sensitivity, exposure length, etc.
Average Factory	80-90	May affect hearing in some individuals depending on sensitivity, exposure length, etc.
Pneumatic Drill	100	May affect hearing in some individuals depending on sensitivity, exposure length, etc.
Automobile Horn	120	May affect hearing in some individuals depending on sensitivity, exposure length, etc.
Jet Plane	140	Noises at or over 140 dB may cause pain
Gunshot Blast	140	Noises at or over 140 dB may cause pain

Source: U.S. EPA Pamphlet, "Noise and Your Hearing," 1986.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES: IMPACTS AND MITIGATIONS

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES: IMPACTS AND MITIGATIONS

HRS 343 and NEPA regulations direct state and federal agencies respectively, to discuss direct and/or indirect adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided should the proposed project or action be implemented, and the means to mitigate adverse impacts if they occur. In addition, the proposing agency is obligated to consider both beneficial and adverse impacts of the proposed project in terms of public health, unique features of the geographic area, the precedential effect of the action, public opinion concerning the action, and the degree to which the impacts are uncertain. Mitigation measures are identified as those actions that would reduce or eliminate potential environmental impacts that could occur as a result of construction or operation of the proposed project.

The State of Hawaii, via the DHS/OYS, is proposing to construct and assemble five residences to serve as community-based homes for boys under the Ke Kama Pono “Children of Promise” program. Each separate residence would serve up to 12 boys, ranging in age from 13 to 17, along with two to three staff members who would work in shifts and be on-site 24 hours a day. Construction of the facility would require approximately six months to complete and once completed, the up to 60 boys and approximately 10 to 15 staff members on-site throughout the day between the five homes. Potential impacts associated with construction and operation of the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility and measures to mitigate potential adverse impacts are discussed under the same headings and in the same order as the preceding description of the Affected Environment.

A. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Topography

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site. The site would remain in its current condition, there would be no impacts to topographic conditions, and mitigation would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Under the proposed action, five residential buildings approximately 2,000 square feet each, would be assembled at a location on Yorktown Road at the former Barbers Point NAS, Kalaehoa, Oahu for use as the Ke Kama Pono program facility. The proposed project site, totaling approximately 50,000 square feet in area, is under the ownership and control of the DHHL. The size and configuration of the site would accommodate the five residences, parking for approximately 15 vehicles, and associated outdoor space. In addition to the five residences, an eight-foot high privacy fence would be erected along the perimeter of each individual unit. The process of assembling the residences and installing the privacy fences would result in minimal land disturbance. Because the project site is level, development of the residences and installation of the privacy fences would not require site grading and impacts to topography would be negligible.

During the construction process, a construction staging area would be established on the Yorktown Road site to accommodate the loading/unloading and storage of building materials and equipment. This staging area would consist primarily of various machinery and equipment and a dumpster and would be in place throughout the duration of the construction period (approximately six months). Topographic alterations would not be required to conduct these project activities. Lastly, operation of the proposed facilities would not result in any topographic alterations or impacts.

c. Recommended Mitigation

There would be no alterations to site topography as a result of the proposed action. Therefore, no mitigation measures would be required.

2. Geology

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site. The site would remain in its current condition, there would be no impacts to geologic and seismic conditions, and mitigation would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Geologic hazards such as landslides, erosion and subsidence have a low probability of affecting the Yorktown Road site. Only minimal ground disturbance is anticipated as a result of the project (involving shallow footings upon which the pre-fabricated residences would be placed along with privacy installation), which would have no adverse impact upon natural geologic features and conditions at the site. Furthermore, operation of the proposed facility would not result in any geologic alterations or impacts.

The Island of Oahu experiences earthquakes each year although only a small number are strong enough to be felt or cause damage. Strong earthquakes may endanger life and property by shaking structures, causing ground cracks, ground settling, and landslides. There is relatively low potential for impacts associated with volcanic activity and subsequent earthquakes on the Island of Oahu.

c. Recommended Mitigation

Only minimal land disturbance is required to carry out the proposed project which would have no adverse impact upon natural geologic features and conditions at the project site. Because the Yorktown Road site is located in an area of seismic hazard potential, recommended mitigation would involve ensuring that all construction activities comply with current City and County of Honolulu building codes.

3. Soils

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site. The site would remain in its current condition, there would be no impacts to soils, and mitigation would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

The proposed site, located at a former U.S. military reservation, has been extensively altered by successive development activities involving base housing, airfield operations, maintenance and support facilities, along with utility and roadway construction. As a result of past development activities, natural soil conditions have also been altered and potentially adverse effects to such soil resulting from the proposed project would not be expected to occur. In addition, use of pre-fabricated residences would minimize the amount of ground disturbance necessary to develop the proposed facility versus new construction.

While construction of individual building footings and installation of separate privacy fences could expose a small volume of soil to potential wind and water erosion, the level topography found across the site and the limited duration associated with fence installation would limit the potential for soil loss. The small volume of soil to be excavated during construction of building and fence footers may also be redistributed on site as fill. No portion of the proposed project site is under active cultivation and development of the Ke Kama Pono program facility would pose no adverse impacts to agricultural activities. Furthermore, operation of the proposed facility would not result in any soil disturbance or impacts.

Soil and topographic conditions can exacerbate potential earthquake hazards where steep slopes and water-saturated soils may be susceptible to mudflows or landslides. However, according to the *Soil Survey of Hawaii*, the proposed project site is located over well-drained soils and the site does not contain steep slopes (NRCS, 2008). Therefore, any potential earthquake hazard related to soils should not be affected by development of the proposed project.

c. Recommended Mitigation

Only minimal land disturbance is anticipated as a result of the project which should have no significant adverse impact upon soil conditions at the proposed Yorktown Road site. Nonetheless, attention would be given to ensuring that soil loss due to wind and precipitation does not occur by limiting the extent of land disturbance activities occurring at any one time and seeding exposed soils with native grasses, as necessary. No other mitigation measures are warranted.

4. Water Resources

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site. The site would remain in its current condition, there would be no impacts to water resources, including flood prone areas and tsunami zones, and mitigation would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

There are no surface water features located on or within the immediate vicinity of the proposed project site. Implementation of the proposed project would pose no direct impacts to ground or surface water resources. Installation of five residential buildings on a vacant lot would slightly increase the extent of impervious surface at the project site. As a result, a small increase in the volume of stormwater runoff would occur, which would be directed towards the stormwater collection system that surrounds the site or would be accommodated by the permeable nature of the soils in the area. As this increase would only be slight, it is not expected that this project would contribute to sheet flow runoff into the ocean. With the project site located in Zone D, an area outside of what FEMA considers as a special flood hazard area (i.e., 100-year floodplain), no direct or indirect impacts to flood prone areas are expected. In addition, the threat of tsunami inundation is low as the project site is located outside of the mapped Tsunami Evacuation Zone. Furthermore, operation of the proposed facility would not result in any direct discharge into ground or surface waters or result in alteration of ground or surface water quality.

c. Recommended Mitigation

No significant adverse impacts to surface water resources, including areas prone to flooding and tsunami inundation, are expected as a result of the proposed action. Therefore, no mitigation measures would be required.

5. Biological Resources

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site. The site would remain in its current condition, there would be no impacts to biological resources, and mitigation would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

The majority of on-site vegetation reflects the sites history of disturbance and consists of scrub grasses and a few large trees. The majority of the surrounding parcels were previously devoted to base housing, offices, outdoor recreational facilities or similar uses (much of which has either been demolished or converted to

civilian or other defense-related purposes) and similarly contain ornamental trees, shrubs, and grass lawns. As a result, development five residences at the Yorktown Road site would avoid disturbing native vegetation. With the proposed site and its surroundings devoid of natural habitats, there would be no loss of such habitats and adverse impacts to wildlife would largely be avoided. However, a few common (non-special status) wildlife species which may utilize the site and its surroundings would nevertheless be displaced due to the increase in human activity during the construction period (temporary), construction of the five residences and privacy fences (permanent), and later human occupation (permanent). Although a two federally-listed plant species have been found at Barbers Point, these species have not been recorded at the Yorktown Road site; therefore, there would be no impacts to these species of special concern, as confirmed by the USFWS (Appendix A).

The proposed project would result in an increase in motor vehicle traffic, building and grounds maintenance, and other human activities that may impact common, non-special status, wildlife utilizing the approximately 50,000 square-foot site. This could occur if, for example, construction disrupts the daily foraging activities of birds by restricting access to resources such as food supplies, nesting sites or roosting site. Direct restriction of access to resources can occur through animals avoiding areas where humans are present. However, the proposed site is located in what was once a highly developed military installation where human occupation and activities, albeit on a smaller scale, continue to occur today. As a result, wildlife in the area would likely not experience an increase in disturbance from operation of the Ke Kama Pono program facility. Any impact or disturbance to wildlife during the approximately six-month period devoted to construction would also be negligible. No adverse impacts to biological resources are expected to occur once construction is complete and the facility is operational.

There are no wetlands or waters of the U.S. located within the Yorktown Road site and, therefore, no direct impacts to wetlands and similar resources would occur. Wetlands, streams, and other surface water features such as the ocean located in surrounding areas would similarly be unaffected as the potential for indirect impacts associated with soil erosion and sedimentation is considered slight given the small area of ground disturbance associated with assembling the residence and fence installation.

c. Recommended Mitigation

The most important consideration in mitigating impacts to biological resources is to minimize disturbance to natural vegetation. However, with the project site vacant and substantially altered from its natural condition due to its history as a military reservation, only negligible, short-term impacts to biological resources can be expected. The nature (pre-fabricated building installations) and limited duration (estimated at approximately six months) of the construction process further reinforces the likelihood of no significant adverse impacts. Nonetheless, where possible, removal of vegetation would be restricted to the areas planned for building and fence installation in order to limit the size of the impact area and efforts would be made to limit removal of any of the large trees on site. Disturbed areas would be re-vegetated following completion of construction activities.

6. Cultural Resources

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site. The site would remain in its current condition, there would be no impacts to cultural resources, and mitigation would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

The Yorktown Road site is currently a vacant lot that appears to have been extensively modified in the past. Due to this modification, it is suspected that any surface features that may have been present at this site were bulldozed and destroyed. This bulldozing activity may have also buried or collapsed any sink holes that may

have been present here. These sink holes can contain evidence of traditional Hawaiian use, such as habitation, agriculture, or burial of the dead.

c. Recommended Mitigation

No significant adverse impacts to cultural resources at the Yorktown Road site are expected as a result of the proposed action. Therefore, no mitigation measures would be required.

7. Hazardous Materials

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site. The site would remain in its current condition and there would be no impacts to hazardous materials. In the absence of impacts to hazardous materials, mitigation would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

There are no known issues relative to hazardous materials at the Yorktown Road site based on both on-site investigation, past documentation, and a search of a hazardous materials database. With many years of federal government ownership and strict controls over use of and access to the property, contamination by hazardous materials would not be expected to occur at the proposed site. While field investigations have been limited to visual inspection of the site, the observations have not revealed surficial evidence of contamination or obvious indications of the use or disposal of hazardous substances (although a thorough inspection of the ground surface was obscured by the tall grass which grows across the site). The visual inspections were supplemented by a search of databases for hazardous wastes, such as underground storage tanks and remediation sites, and this search did not reveal any hazardous waste issues on the Yorktown Road site or in the immediate vicinity.

Construction of the proposed facility is not expected to result in the production, use, handling, storage or on-site disposal of hazardous materials or similar wastes. Therefore, significant adverse impacts involving hazardous substances during the construction phase are not anticipated. In addition, significant adverse impacts associated with hazardous materials are not expected to result from operation of the Ke Kama Pono program facility at the Yorktown Road site.

c. Recommended Mitigation

Any hazardous materials or wastes resulting from the construction process would be handled, stored and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. Beyond this, no mitigation measures are necessary.

8. Visual and Aesthetic Resources

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site. The site would remain in its current condition and there would be no impacts to visual and aesthetic resources. In the absence of impacts to aesthetic conditions, mitigation measures would not be warranted.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Immediately following the onset of construction and throughout the construction period, the aesthetic features and characteristics of the project site would be substantially altered. The use of construction equipment, the delivery and stockpiling of construction materials, building installations, etc. would disrupt the aesthetic quality of the current site environment. Included as a design element of the overall project are eight-foot high privacy fences that would be erected along the perimeter of each residence to create well-defined borders.

During the construction process, a small staging area would be established on the property. This staging area would comprise primarily of various machinery and equipment need for construction and a dumpster for storage of waste materials. Short-term impacts would occur as a result of the temporary staging area with the aesthetic quality of the area restored soon after the staging area is eliminated following completion of construction. The aesthetic impacts would be short-term, lasting only for the period of time devoted to construction.

Following completion of construction, the principal visual features of the Ke Kama Pono program facility would consist of the five residences and the fences which define the property limits of the individual units, along with a shared recreation area. The buildings would remain a permanent addition to the landscape, generally compatible with its surroundings in terms of site arrangements, building scale and form, and materials. Relative to other buildings on the site, which are multi-story, the one-story Ke Kama Pono residences would be of a smaller scale than the existing development and would be visually compatible with its surroundings. Potential aesthetic impacts would be further minimized by the placement of the facility within a sparsely developed and relatively isolated area of the former military installation, and its placement well away from concentrations of private residences and commercial developments in the Kalaeloa area. Each residence's exterior, privacy fence and grounds would be maintained to a high standard.

Impacts to visual and aesthetic resources would be long-term and minor as a result of building and fence installations for each unit. Impacts would be limited as the privacy fence at each residence would limit views to and from the overall facility. In addition, existing vegetation at the site partially shields it from adjacent land uses, which currently serve as storage areas for pre-fabricated buildings, storage containers, and other equipment. Operation of the proposed facility would not result in any additional visual impacts as the building would be well maintained and of the size and scale of other development in the area.

c. Recommended Mitigation

Potential visual and aesthetic impacts would be mitigated by implementing design features that are sensitive to the visual resources found in the Kalaeloa, Oahu area. These features would include building design and selection of the type, color, and texture of exterior building materials. Impacts would further be mitigated by placement of the facility within a sparsely developed and relatively isolated area of the former military installation, well away from heavily traveled thoroughfares, private residences, and commercial developments.

9. Fiscal Considerations

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site. The site would remain in its current condition and there would be no fiscal impacts. In the absence of fiscal impacts, no mitigation would be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

For many years lands comprising the Barbers Point NAS were under federal government ownership and control and consequently did not contribute tax revenues to local and state jurisdictions throughout the period of such ownership. Following closure of the base, properties were transferred to agencies of the State of Hawaii for eventual reuse and redevelopment. At the present time the proposed project site is under the ownership and control of the DHHL. Use of the property for the Ke Kama Pono program facility would not affect this ownership arrangement or its tax exempt status and, therefore, pose no adverse impact to local fiscal conditions affecting the City and County of Honolulu.

c. Recommended Mitigation

No significant adverse fiscal impacts are expected as a result of the proposed action. Therefore, no mitigation measures would be required.

B. COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. Demographic Characteristics

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site. The site would remain in its current condition and there would be no impacts to population groups residing in or around Kalaheola, Oahu. In the absence of impacts, mitigation measures would not be warranted.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Under the proposed action, five residences would be developed at the Yorktown Road site with each providing a safe living environment for up to 12 at-risk boys ranging in age from 13 to 17 years. Two to three employees would provide staff oversight and supervision at all times at each of the five units. While development of the proposed facility has the potential to attract new residents to the island (attracted by the employment opportunities during construction and operation), it is expected that the staff and youth residing at the facility would be current residents of the City and County of Honolulu.

Any potential increase in the population of the City and County of Honolulu during the construction phase is dependent on the duration of construction, the number of construction jobs required, and the ability of the local labor market to fill those positions. Construction of residences for Ke Kama Pono program use is expected to result in a slight increase in construction employment among island workers involved in carpentry, electrical, plumbing and similar trades along with supervisory personnel. However, any such increase among the island's construction workforce is expected to be slight and temporary, lasting only for the approximately six-month duration of construction. Experience constructing buildings of a similar nature and scale indicates that the workforce needed for construction would originate from the City and County of Honolulu. As a result, permanent population impacts directly attributable to construction are not expected.

Upon activation of the Ke Kama Pono program facility, two to three employees would staff each residence 24-hours a day (resulting in a total of 40 to 50 employees for the five residences). DHS anticipates working closely with local and state employment agencies to address potential employment and training needs prior to activation of the facility in order to recruit all needed personnel from among the current resident population of the City and County of Honolulu. The resident population of Honolulu, currently totaling approximately 909,863 residents, should easily accommodate the direct employment needs associated with facility operation.

As no persons are expected to relocate to the City and County of Honolulu to staff the five residences, the island's population is not expected to increase or decrease, and there would be no significant adverse impacts to the area's population resulting from operation. The location of the project site relative to the emerging Kapolei community suggests that a portion of the workforce would originate locally and, together with the large concentration of workers and residences in the metropolitan Honolulu area, not require relocation or provision of new housing.

Operation of the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would also avoid permanent impacts to population groups or employment. No population groups or businesses require relocation or removal as a result of the proposed action and no sensitive population groups, (i.e., other children, minorities, seniors, etc.) are expected to be adversely affected. As a result, no significant adverse population impacts are anticipated.

c. Recommended Mitigation

The majority of direct employment opportunities (during both construction and operation) resulting from the construction and operation of the five Ke Kama Pono residences are expected to be filled from the existing

resident population of the City and County of Honolulu which should easily accommodate the needs of the proposed facility without significant adverse impacts or the need for mitigation measures.

2. Economic Characteristics

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site. The site would remain in its current condition and there would be no impacts to the island's economy. In the absence of impacts, mitigation measures would not be warranted.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Construction and operation of the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would generate impacts to the island's economy. The project's construction budget, estimated at \$3 million (2008 dollars), would generate construction employment and materials purchases which, although temporary in nature (lasting approximately six months), would involve both manpower and material resources from the island. Use of these resources would generate further spending while supporting indirect employment. The increased economic activity resulting from construction spending is considered beneficial to the island's economy and a positive impact. Furthermore, no businesses or other economic activities would be displaced or eliminated as a result of the proposed project.

The proposed facility would also impact the island economy by virtue of the new employment required for operation and the annual budget for operations. With two employees staffing each residence throughout the day (24 hours), approximately 40 to 50 positions would be created. The population of the City and County of Honolulu, currently totaling approximately 909,863 residents, should easily accommodate the direct employment needs of the Ke Kama Pono program facility without significant adverse impacts. As noted earlier, DHS anticipates working closely with local and state employment agencies to address potential employment and training needs prior to activation of the proposed facility in order to recruit all needed personnel from among the existing resident population of the island. The creation of these new positions would have a beneficial impact on the economy of the City and County of Honolulu.

Annual expenditures for facility operation would also impact the economy of the county. Based on the current operation costs for the existing Ke Kama Pono residence on the Island of Hawaii, it is estimated that annual costs for operation (i.e., employee wages, food, supplies, utilities, maintenance and other similar expenditures) would total approximately \$3,250,000 (2008 dollars). These expenditures would have a similar positive impact on the economy of the City and County of Honolulu.

c. Recommended Mitigation

The potential economic impacts resulting from construction are considered to be beneficial by providing employment and economic opportunities to area residents and business owners. Because economic impacts resulting from project construction would be beneficial, no mitigation measures are required. In addition, the permanent staff positions resulting from operation of the Ke Kama Pono program facility are expected to be filled by the island's current labor force without significant adverse impacts or the need for mitigation measures.

3. Housing Characteristics

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site. The site would remain in its current condition and there would be no impacts to the availability, supply or cost of housing on the island. In the absence of impacts, mitigation measures would not be warranted.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Approximately 40 to 50 employees would supervise and manage the youth population residing at the proposed facilities. The workforce available in the Honolulu metropolitan area should easily accommodate the direct employment needs associated with facility operation. Nonetheless, DHS anticipates working with local and state employment agencies to recruit all needed personnel from among existing Honolulu residents.

Under this scenario, adverse impacts the island's housing market (i.e., housing availability, supply and cost) are not anticipated. However, in the event that not all staff members are current residents of the island, relocating employees would have the potential to impact the local housing market. Under a worst case scenario, the addition of approximately 40 to 50 new employee households to the island to operate the facility and the resultant demand for housing would represent less than 0.01 percent of the island's estimated housing supply of 332,718 units.

The housing vacancy rate in the City and County of Honolulu was approximately 10.1 percent in 2006 representing approximately 33,600 units. Based on the number of vacant housing units, the addition of up to 50 new employee households and their resulting housing demand, should not pose a significant adverse impact. Rather, any demand for housing resulting from relocating employees would support the island's housing market.

c. Recommended Mitigation

With a large available workforce, the 40 to 50 employees needed to staff the facility are expected to be hired from within the local labor market. In the event that some or all the employees relocate to the Island of Oahu, they should not encounter undue difficulties in finding adequate housing nor should their housing demands unduly impact the availability, supply or cost of housing. The supply of available housing should easily accommodate any potential demands resulting from the proposed project. Because the proposed project would have no significant adverse impact on the island's housing market, no mitigation measures are required.

4. Community Services and Facilities**a. No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site. The site would remain in its current condition and there would be no impacts to police and fire protection services, health care and emergency medical services, and public education. In the absence of impacts, mitigation measures would not be warranted.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Development of the Ke Kama Pono program facility would be carried out entirely within the Yorktown Road site. The DHS and its contractors would be responsible for all aspects of the construction process with appropriate measures employed throughout the construction phase to ensure the safety of the contractor workforce and the public. Construction-related activities are not expected to adversely affect law enforcement, fire protection, or emergency medical services and capabilities in the area and all public roadways leading to and from the Yorktown Road site would remain open, accessible, and available for normal traffic movements during this time. There is no reason to expect that the construction process would place an undue burden upon law enforcement, emergency medical, or fire protection agencies and personnel currently serving residents, businesses and public institutions in the area. Potential impacts to community service agencies resulting from operation of the proposed facility are discussed below.

c. Potential Impacts – Law Enforcement

Law enforcement throughout the City and County of Honolulu is provided through the eight districts patrolled by Honolulu Police Department. The Yorktown Road site is served by the Kapolei Station in District Eight.

However, on-site staff would be equipped to handle virtually all emergency situations which may arise during operation of the facility. The Honolulu Police Department would be relied upon to assist the facility staff, if necessary, in the event of an emergency or other incident at the facility (an unusual occurrence based on DHS experience operating similar facilities). Ke Kama Pono program staff would contact local law enforcement personnel in the event of an incident and would seek assistance as appropriate. Based on DHS experience operating a Ke Kama Pono program facility for girls on the Island of Hawaii, significant adverse impacts to law enforcement services would not be anticipated as a result of the proposed action.

d. Recommended Mitigation - Law Enforcement

Significant adverse impacts to law enforcement services are not anticipated as a result of operation of the proposed facility. Consequently, no mitigation measures, outside of the need to coordinate and communicate facility operating activities with county law enforcement agencies, would be warranted.

e. Potential Impacts - Fire Protection

The HCFD operates 44 fire stations, serving the City and County of Honolulu with over 1,100 fire fighters. To guard against fire emergencies the DHS and its staff would undertake stringent precautions related to fire safety. The proposed facility would be operated in compliance with applicable fire and life safety codes and would guard against fire emergencies via facility operating policies and procedures; periodic inspections; fire prevention and evacuation planning; among other activities. DHS would also provide residential fire suppression equipment on-site while relying upon the local fire company, as necessary for assistance. There is no reason to expect that situations would arise that would place an undue burden upon HCFD manpower or equipment resources. Based on DHS experience operating a Ke Kama Pono program facility for girls on the Island of Hawaii, significant adverse impacts to fire protection services are not anticipated as a result of the proposed action.

f. Recommended Mitigation - Fire Protection

Significant adverse impacts to fire protection services are not anticipated to result from operation of the proposed facility. Therefore, no mitigating measures, outside of the need to coordinate and communicate facility operations with appropriate fire department personnel, are warranted.

g. Potential Impacts - Medical Facilities

The Hawaii Medical Center West is the main health care provider in the vicinity of the Yorktown Road site. The operating capacity of this facility averages approximately 102 beds on a daily basis and provides a full range of emergency, inpatient and outpatient services to those in the Kalaeloa area.

Due to the relatively modest size of the proposed facility (five residences, each accommodating up to 12 boys and two to three staff members), emergency medical and other health care needs can not be efficiently or effectively provided on-site. Instances where outside medical assistance are required (expected to be infrequent) would be addressed via contracts for service with local and regional health care providers. The residential nature and small scale of the proposed facility is not expected to pose a significant adverse impact to medical facilities and health care providers serving the City and County of Honolulu.

h. Recommended Mitigation - Medical Facilities

Local hospitals and emergency medical service providers should be able to accommodate any small additional demand for service which may result from the proposed project. Because operation of the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility at the Yorktown Road site is not expected to pose significant adverse impacts to medical services and facilities, no mitigation measures are required.

i. Potential Impacts - Public Education

Approximately 40 to 50 employees would supervise and manage the youth population residing at the proposed facility with all such employees expected to be current residents of City and County of Honolulu.

As a result, adverse impacts the island’s public school systems are not anticipated. Equally important is the fact that the residents of the Ke Kama Pono program would include providing schooling, either at or near the proposed facility, and, therefore, would not increase local school enrollments or require other public education resources. As a result, operation of the proposed facility is not expected to result in significant adverse impacts to the public school system serving City and County of Honolulu.

j. Recommended Mitigation

DHS anticipates working closely with local and state employment agencies to address employment and staff training needs prior to activation of the proposed facility to recruit all needed personnel from among existing city/county residents. Because increases in the school age population or public school enrollments are not expected, no mitigation measures are warranted.

5. Land Use and Zoning

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site. The site would remain in its current condition and there would be no impacts to land use and zoning. In the absence of impacts, mitigation measures would not be warranted.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

The proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would be located within the former Barbers Point NAS. Potential land use impacts would be minimized by the choice of location which is within a sparsely developed and relatively isolated area of the former military installation and well away from concentrations of private residences and commercial developments. The facility would be developed using a small (50,000 square-foot) portion of the several thousand acres of land that once comprised the military installation. Located near the proposed project site is a similar facility used to house and provide assistance to the homeless. The DHHL has authorized DHS use of the site for construction of the Ke Kama Pono program facility to provide residential accommodations for up to 60 boys.

The proposed action would have a direct impact on land use by transforming a vacant property into a group home (residential/institutional) use. However, the self-contained nature of the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would limit any potential direct impacts to the Yorktown Road site with no adverse impacts to adjoining public and private developments or property values of nearby commercial uses. If any positive or negative effects were to be experienced to nearby property values, they would likely be the result of other unrelated factors. Further, the proposed use would be considered consistent with the zoning designation for the site. Although lands owned by the DHHL are exempt from any local zoning requirements, the DHS would make every effort to coordinate with the areas redevelopment authority, taking into account local requirements, to the extent feasible.

c. Recommended Mitigation

Because no significant adverse impacts to area land uses or property values are anticipated, no mitigation measures are required.

6. Utility Services

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site. The site would remain in its current condition and there would be no impacts to water supply, wastewater treatment, electric power, telecommunications, and solid waste disposal services. In the absence of impacts, mitigation measures would not be warranted.

b. Water Supply – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Based on water consumption records from similar facilities, water demands associated with operation of the proposed facility has been estimated at 150 gallons per day (gpd) per resident and 15 gpd per staff member per eight-hour shift. Assuming two staff members, 24 hours per day and 12 residents at each of the five units, the total estimated water demand for the five residences combined would be approximately 9,200 gpd.

As noted earlier, the project site is located at the former Barbers Point NAS where the raw water supply, treatment, storage and distribution systems are owned by the U.S. Navy and operated by the NAVFAC - Hawaii. A deep well draws water from the Ewa-Kunia aquifer which at the time of the base closure, was reported to have a safe yield of 4.34 mgd. NAVFAC – Hawaii currently has a permitted water allocation of 2.3 mgd and an average daily demand of approximately 1.6 mgd. Treatment consists of chlorination and fluoridation with treated water stored in one of two underground water storage tanks having a combined capacity of two million gallons. Based on the best available mapping, there is a 12-inch water main along the north side of Yorktown Road and on the west side of Enterprise Street, 8-inch water mains on Bunker Hill and Leyte Streets, and a 24-inch transmission main on Midway Road. Although the condition of these lines is unknown, NAVFAC reports that there were no known pressure or capacity related issues in the area of the project site. Development of the proposed project should not encounter undue difficulties securing a dependable supply of water to meet daily needs.

c. Water Supply – Recommended Mitigation

There are no known limitations with the water distribution system serving the area of the Yorktown Road site. However, the water mains were installed more than 60 years ago and the condition of the water mains is uncertain. The 1999 EIS for the disposal of Barbers Point indicated that these lines were in good condition, but this information is somewhat dated (U.S. Navy, 1999). Water mains of similar age are prone to leakage and therefore, consideration should be given to conducting hydrant flows in the vicinity of the project site to ensure that the project site is provided with a reliable water supply with sufficient flows and pressures to meet both potable water and fire flow requirements. No significant adverse impacts to provision of water supply are anticipated and no mitigation measures beyond communication and coordination with NAVFAC – Hawaii and appropriate local building code authorities are warranted.

d. Wastewater – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

The wastewater collection system serving the area of the project site is also operated by NAVFAC – Hawaii. The system consists of approximately 15 miles of gravity sewers, 12 pump stations and approximately seven miles of force mains. The area of the project site is serviced by a gravity collection system. Based on the best available mapping, there is a 12-inch gravity sewer main on Bunker Hill Street that conveys wastewater to 21-inch and 24-inch gravity sewers on Midway Road. This sewer main flows into a 30-inch gravity sewer that discharges directly to the Kalaeloa lift station. These lines have been evaluated and are considered to generally be in good condition (U.S. Navy, 1999).

Projections indicate average daily wastewater flows from the five Ke Kama Pono residential units would be approximately 8,100 gpd. The primary source of wastewater would be domestic flows generated by the resident population with flows typically occurring during the period from 6:00 AM to 8:00 PM due to periods of high water demand (i.e., meal preparation and personal hygiene). According to available documentation, the collection system should have sufficient excess capacity to support the proposed project. However, the condition of the collection lines and manholes in the immediate area of the project site is uncertain. The Kalaeloa lift station has adequate excess capacity to accommodate the proposed facility and NAVFAC – Hawaii has sufficient excess capacity within the contracted allocation at the Honouliuli WWTP.

e. Wastewater – Recommended Mitigation

Connection to the wastewater collection system would require coordination with and approval from NAVFAC – Hawaii which would be responsible for determining the best connection point for the project site. Mapping provided by NAVFAC – Hawaii indicates that a structure once stood at the project site indicating

that there may already be a service lateral on site, which would be verified with NAVFAC – Hawaii during the planning/design phase. No significant adverse impacts to provision of water supply are anticipated and no mitigation measures beyond communication and coordination with NAVFAC – Hawaii and appropriate local building code authorities are warranted.

f. Electric Power – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

HECO provides power to residences, businesses and industries throughout the City and County of Honolulu via several company- and independently-owned and operated power generating stations. Total combined power generation capabilities on Oahu are approximately 1,670. The power distribution system in the former Barbers Point reservation is operated by NAVFAC – Hawaii. There are no known limitations to electric power supply service in the area of the proposed facility.

Electric power demands of the proposed facility are expected to be equivalent to typical residential users. Service demands are relatively low and can be easily accommodated by HECO's power generating and distribution systems. No changes to HECO's or NAVFAC – Hawaii systems are required to accommodate the proposed facility. Construction of the proposed facility would be carried out in accordance with applicable building and electrical codes of the City and County of Honolulu.

g. Electric Power – Recommended Mitigation

No adverse impacts to electric power generation and distribution are anticipated as a result of the proposed project. Electric power service connections would be undertaken according to applicable local and state regulations and permitting procedures. Connection to the electric distribution system would be coordinated with NAVFAC - Hawaii which would be responsible for determining the best connection points.

h. Gas – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

While there is no natural gas distribution system operating at the former Barbers Point NAS, the Gas Company provides bottled propane gas to the area. Should gas be required for cooking and hot water purposes, a liquefied propane storage tank would be required (typical installations include an above-ground tank). It is estimated that a 250 to 500-gallon tank would be sufficient to meet the daily needs of each residential unit comprising the proposed facility.

i. Gas – Recommended Mitigation

The small volumes of gas which may be required for operation of the proposed facility are not expected to adversely impact current or future gas customers on the island. No mitigation measures are necessary.

j. Telecommunications – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

AT&T is a primary telecommunications provider for the Kalaeloa area with service via Hawaiian Telecom also reportedly available. Overhead telecommunications lines are located along Yorktown Road adjacent to the site. The HCDA indicated that the all DHHL properties are provided telecommunications service by Sandwich Isle Communications.

There are no known limitations to the provision of telecommunications service in the area of the proposed facility. Construction of the proposed facility will incorporate telephone service which would be carried out in compliance with local standards and requirements.

k. Telecommunications – Recommended Mitigation

There are no known limitations to the provision of telecommunications service in the project area and no adverse impacts are anticipated as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures beyond coordination with the selected service provider (AT&T or Sandwich Isle Communications) are anticipated.

I. Solid Waste – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Construction and operation of the proposed facility would generate solid wastes requiring collection and disposal by a commercial waste disposal contractor. By employing pre-fabricated structures, only small quantities of solid wastes would be generated during the assembly stage. The disposal of all construction wastes would be the responsibility of the construction contractors involved, although efforts will be made to sort, segregate, and recycle a portion of the wastes. While a precise estimate of the volume of construction-related solid wastes is unknown at this time, it is not expected to adversely impact solid waste collection and disposal services currently provided on the island. Construction-related wastes would be stored on-site in a container that would be removed for disposal as necessary.

Routine operation of the proposed facility would result in the generation of solid waste of a nature and quantity similar to that of a large private residence. Assuming, typical waste generation of approximately four pounds per resident per day, solid waste generation would be less than 250 pounds per day. No significant quantities of toxic, medical, or hazardous wastes would be generated during facility operation. This volume of solid waste is not considered significant nor would it pose a significant adverse impact to waste collection and disposal operations on the island. The storage, collection and disposal of solid wastes, in addition to efforts to sort, segregate and recycle a portion of the waste stream, would be conducted in accordance with applicable regulations.

m. Solid Waste – Recommended Mitigation

Solid wastes generated during construction would be managed and disposed of in accordance with applicable state and county guidelines and regulations. Consideration will be given to the guidelines included within “*A Contractor’s Waste Management Guide*” developed by the Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism. Operation of the facility will also generate solid wastes which would be stored, handled, and either recycled or disposed of at appropriate facilities. No other mitigation measures are warranted.

7. Transportation Systems

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site. The site would remain in its current condition and there would be no impacts to traffic and transportation systems. In the absence of impacts, mitigation measures would not be warranted.

b. Preferred Alternative

The construction phase would be expected to minimally increase traffic volumes on roadways leading to Yorktown Road, such as Enterprise Avenue, as a result of worker trips to and from the site as well as the movement of materials, supplies, and equipment on the local roadway network. The number of construction workers on-site at any one time is expected to vary, but not exceed 25 individuals, and would represent only a slight increase in traffic volumes along area roadways. Truck deliveries would be distributed throughout the work day and would generally occur between the hours of 7:30 AM and 4:30 PM, depending on the stage of construction. All such traffic would end following completion of the six-month construction phase.

Long-term impacts would include the travel by the facility staff, as well as visitation by family members and others. Motor vehicle travel by the two to three employees (per shift) staffing each of the five units and occasional visitors would not be expected to adversely impact roadways. On-site parking is planned for approximately 15 vehicles for use by staff and facility vehicles. Occasional visits by family members and others would also result in additional traffic arriving and departing the facility. However, the frequency and duration of such visits are strictly controlled by DHS and are expected to be low. This low volume would contribute to the already low volumes present on the former military reservation. No significant increases to

traffic volumes, movements or patterns are anticipated and no significant adverse impact upon the transportation network leading to the facility is expected.

Mass transit provided by the City and County of Honolulu on TheBus and would provide an additional transportation option to both facility staff and visitors traveling to and from the facility.

c. Recommended Mitigation

Because no significant adverse impacts to the area’s transportation network are anticipated as a result of the proposed project, no mitigation measures are necessary. Nonetheless, DHS would encourage the formation of carpools and vanpools and the use of public transit to reduce reliance upon motor vehicles and minimize the potential for transportation impacts.

8. Meteorological Conditions

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site. The site would remain in its current condition and there would be no impacts to meteorological conditions. In the absence of impacts, mitigation measures would not be warranted.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Construction of the proposed community-based residential centers is not expected to alter the microclimatology of wind and temperature at the Yorktown Road site. Due to its scale relative to its environs, the five proposed one-story residences would not change the larger-scale climatology of the area or have a significant impact on neighboring properties.

Council on Environmental Quality guidelines suggest that two aspects of global climatic change should be considered in the preparation of environmental documents: the potential for federal actions to influence global climatic change, e.g., increased emissions of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), halons or greenhouse gases; and the potential for global climatic change to affect federal actions, e.g., feasibility of coastal projects in light of projected sea level changes. The proposed action addressed by this document is expected to result in no significant emission of CFCs, halons or greenhouse gases. In addition, the National Academy of Sciences estimates that an increase in carbon dioxide concentrations over the next 40 to 50 years would lead to global warming of 1.5 to 4.5 degrees Celsius (three to eight degrees Fahrenheit). It is expected that the proposed action addressed by this document would be unaffected by a potential climatic change of this magnitude. In addition, the proposed project site is not located in a coastal environment and, therefore, the proposed project would not be affected by changes in sea levels.

c. Recommended Mitigation

Adverse meteorological impacts are not expected to result from the proposed project. The meteorological conditions found at the proposed project site are such that no extraordinary design features are necessary to adapt the facility to local climatic conditions on the Island of Oahu. Measures to mitigate local weather conditions are not warranted.

9. Air Quality

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site. The site would remain in its current condition and there would be no impacts to air quality. In the absence of impacts, mitigation measures would not be warranted.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Potential air quality impacts associated with the proposed project can be divided into two principal categories: building construction impacts and facility operational impacts, each of which is discussed below.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

Air quality impacts from building construction activities result primarily from motor vehicle operations associated with transporting workers and building materials to the project site and equipment operation during the construction process. Regarding motor-vehicle emissions, small volumes of pollutants, primarily in the form of carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and volatile organic compounds (VOC), would be emitted as construction workers travel to and from the site and building materials are delivered and wastes are collected for disposal. (VOC and NO_x emissions are precursors to the formation of ozone). The number of construction workers traveling to the project site at any one time is estimated to total 25 or less with the number of vehicle deliveries each day similarly low. The emission of transportation-related air pollutants would end following completion of construction. Experience with projects of a similar nature and scale suggests that transportation-related emissions would have no significant or lasting affect on air quality.

Air emissions may also occur from the use of equipment during the construction process. The small scale and low-rise nature of the structures is expected to substantially reduce the need for construction equipment during the assembly process. The construction that would occur is expected to largely involve handheld power tools typical of residential construction projects. Bulldozers, large cranes, front-end loaders, excavators and similar heavy construction equipment are not expected to be needed to carry out the construction of the five residences.

Impacts from construction activities are generally limited to fugitive dust emissions. Fugitive dust emissions typically result from outdoor storage of construction materials, the on-site movements of construction vehicles and equipment, and the transportation of construction materials to and from the project site. Actual quantities of fugitive dust emissions depend on the extent, nature, and duration of equipment use, the physical characteristics of exposed soils, the speed at which construction vehicles are operated, and the types of fugitive dust control methods employed. The potential for fugitive dust emissions is expected to be low as a result of little ground disturbance, limited outdoor storage of construction materials, the absence of on-site movements of construction vehicles and heavy equipment and the small size of the project site. In addition, use of a pre-fabricated structures would further reduce the potential for such emissions. Any fugitive dust which may be generated is expected to remain confined to the project site and pose no significant adverse impacts to neighboring land uses.

Any air quality impacts would be short-term and can be minimized if construction equipment is well maintained, operated in well-ventilated areas, and good engineering practices are followed. In addition, the construction contractor would be responsible for ensuring compliance with applicable regulations of the Hawaii DOH and the City and County of Honolulu governing air emissions.

FACILITY OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

Potential air quality impacts resulting from routine facility operation would occur primarily from motor vehicle operations involving staff and visitors. Small volumes of air pollutants, primarily in the form of CO, NO_x, and VOCs, would be emitted as workers travel to and from the facility, food and other supplies are delivered and wastes are collected for disposal. The number of employees commuting to and from facility each day is estimated at 40 to 50 (over three shifts), with the number of vehicle deliveries each day similarly low.

Future reductions in vehicular emissions due to improved emissions-control technology further preclude the likelihood of any air quality impacts. Motor vehicle traffic associated with the proposed project is not expected to have a significant or lasting adverse affect on air quality.

Given the low volumes of traffic associated with facility operations, little, if any, additional impact to air quality resulting from operation is anticipated. Microscale modeling of vehicular emissions was not conducted because of the relatively low volume of motor vehicle traffic associated with operation of the proposed facility.

c. Potential Impacts from Volcanic Activities

Although air quality within the City and County of Honolulu complies with the NAAQS, abnormal conditions may arise as a result of volcanic activity on Hawaii Island. Kilauea Volcano emits many thousands of tons of sulfur dioxide, particulates and other pollutants during periods of sustained activity that are distributed throughout the Hawaiian Islands by wind. Although they originate on the Island of Hawaii, these particulates are visible on Oahu as a form of fog. However, volcanic activities are not expected to adversely impact planned activities at the proposed site.

d. Recommended Mitigation

To mitigate potential air quality impacts, Best Management Practices (BMP) would be incorporated within construction planning in accordance with the City and County of Honolulu codes. BMPs include using properly maintained equipment, using tarp covers on trucks transporting materials to and from the project site, and prohibiting the open burning of construction wastes on-site. In addition, construction equipment would be maintained and operated in accordance with the manufacturers' specifications to further minimize air emissions. With respect to operational-related impacts, other than the selection of energy-efficient appliances, equipment and fixtures, no mitigation measures for air quality are warranted.

Federal and state agencies routinely encourage the formation of carpools and vanpools and, where available, the use of public transit to minimize the potential for air quality impacts from motor vehicle operations. DHS will similarly encourage employees and visitors to consider use of alternative transportation arrangements that reduce reliance upon motor vehicles. The analysis of potential air quality impacts has indicated that no mitigation beyond these actions would be warranted.

e. Conformity Applicability Analysis

In order to ensure that federal activities do not hamper local efforts to control air pollution, Section 176(c) of the Clean Air Act prohibits federal agencies, departments, or instrumentalities from engaging in, supporting, licensing, or approving any action which does not conform to an approved state or federal implementation plan. With funding support for the proposed project provided by the U.S. Department of Justice via the VOI/TIS grant program, compliance with federal regulations is necessary.

The U.S. EPA developed two major rules for determining conformity of federal activities: conformity requirements for transportation plans, programs, and projects ("transportation conformity"—40 CFR, Part 51); and, all other federal actions ("general conformity"—40CFR, Part 93). These rules apply to projects located within NAAQS non-attainment areas. The area within which the proposed action is located is designated in attainment for all six of the NAAQS pollutants. As an attainment area, the conformity regulations do not apply.

10. Noise

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site. The site would remain in its current condition and there would be no impacts to noise conditions. In the absence of impacts, mitigation measures would not be warranted.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Potential noise impacts associated with the proposed project can be divided into two principal categories: building construction impacts and facility operational impacts, each of which is discussed below.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

Construction of the proposed facility would result in temporary noise impacts in the immediate vicinity of the project site. The magnitude of the potential impact would depend upon the specific types of equipment to be used, the construction methods employed, and the scheduling and duration of the construction work. These details are typically not specified in contract documents, but are at the discretion of the construction contractor to provide the necessary flexibility to use equipment and personnel in order to accomplish the work on schedule and minimize costs. However, general conclusions concerning potential noise impacts can be drawn based on the nature, scope and scale of the work being proposed and the types of equipment needed.

Increased noise levels may result from the use of construction equipment. Construction activities would include limited site preparation, construction of the structure, installation of walkways, utility connections and similar activities. These activities are expected to largely involve use of handheld power tools typical of residential construction projects with heavy construction equipment, which can produce high levels of noise, not expected to be used during the construction process.

Construction noise would last only for the duration of the construction period, estimated at six months, and is usually limited to daylight hours. It is generally intermittent and depends on the type of operation, location and function of the equipment being employed and the equipment usage cycle. Such noise also attenuates quickly with the distance from the source. Potential construction-related noise levels of 85 to 90 dBA at 50 feet from the noise source would be reduced to less than 62 dBA at 2,000 feet from the source.

Because of the relatively small scale of the project, noise resulting from construction is not anticipated to have a significant adverse effect on the adjoining commercial, residential, light industrial and recreational land uses. Supporting this conclusion is the knowledge that much of the planned work would be accomplished during the fabrication stage (which occurs off-site) with only limited site preparation, building delivery and assembly, and final finishing to be carried out on-site. Other activities, such as installation of a privacy fence at each of the five residences, would not require use of heavy construction equipment. Following completion of construction, noise levels would return to current levels.

FACILITY OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

Noise occurring during operation of the proposed facility is not expected to result in significant adverse impacts. The absence of noise-producing equipment and activities should result in post-construction noise conditions to be similar to pre-construction conditions. Any increase in noise during facility operation would be slight and virtually imperceptible over the background noise associated with motor vehicle traffic using Yorktown Road and other nearby roadways, adjacent commercial and recreational uses, aircraft arriving and departing at Honolulu International Airport and similar activities.

c. Recommended Mitigation

Noise impacts during the construction phase would be mitigated by confining activities to normal working hours, completing the work in a timely fashion, and adhering to State of Hawaii regulations governing community noise control. In the unlikely event that construction activities need to be performed outside normal business hours, application and approval of a State of Hawaii Community Noise Variance permit may be required.

Given the lack of significant potential noise impacts during operations, and the background noise levels currently resulting from motor vehicle traffic, adjacent recreation uses, and general background noise levels, no mitigation measures to control noise resulting from operation of the proposed project would be warranted.

C. SUMMARY OF ANY SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS AND REQUIRED MITIGATION

Construction and operation of the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would result in less than significant impacts to topography, geology, soils, water resources, biological resources, meteorological conditions, air quality, and noise levels. Development of the project would result in beneficial impacts by completing the continuum of care provided by the DHS and providing a much needed option for the island's youth. Additional beneficial impacts include providing services to the youth of Oahu – on the Island of Oahu and contributing to implementation of state-wide goals and objectives for providing services to Hawaii's youth. Construction-related impacts and other potentially adverse impacts associated with facility operation would be negligible to minor and controlled, mitigated, or avoided to the extent possible.

D. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SHORT-TERM USE OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT OF LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY

Regulations for the preparation of environmental impact studies require such documents to address the relationship between short-term use of the environment and the maintenance of long-term productivity. In this instance, it should be noted that at the start of construction, the selected project site would be used as a construction site. Construction would involve ground clearing and limited excavations to install privacy fences, building construction, trenching for utility connections as needed, among other similar activities. Temporary disruption to established traffic patterns, noise levels, increased dust, and similar construction impacts can be anticipated, however, these impacts would be brief and very minor and should be easily controlled to minimize their effects and to avoid significant adverse impacts.

Potential short-term impacts and inconveniences must be contrasted with the benefits realized by implementing the Ke Kama Pono program on Oahu. Construction of the Ke Kama Pono program facilities would provide at-risk juveniles with the correct level of services and required support services, in order to foster positive changes. The Ke Kama Pono program facilities would add another option and complete the continuum of care provided by the DHS/OYS, so that each child receives the appropriate services to address their needs. At the same time, action is needed to reduce overcrowding at the HYCF and provide a higher level of service to the youth housed there. These beneficial impacts to the community would be long-term, providing much needed services for the at-risk youth of Oahu.

E. IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES

Construction of the proposed Ke Kama Pono facilities would result in both direct and indirect commitments of resources. In some cases, the resources committed would be recovered in a relatively short period of time. In other cases, resources would be irreversibly or irretrievably committed by virtue of being consumed or by the apparent limitlessness of the period of their commitment to a specific use. Irreversibly and irretrievable commitments of resources can sometimes be compensated for by the provision of similar resources with substantially the same use or value.

In this instance, the lands comprising the Yorktown Road site would be required for the construction of the facility and would be considered irretrievably committed. The proposed action would also require the commitment of various construction materials including cement, aggregate, lumber, and other building materials required for building construction and fence installation. Resources consumed as a result of development of the Ke Kama Pono facilities would be offset by the creation of the residences and the

resulting societal benefits. Much of the material dedicated to construction may be recycled at some future date.

The proposed project would require the use of an amount of fossil fuel, electrical power, and other energy resources during construction and operation of the proposed facility. These should also be considered irretrievably committed to the project.

F. CONSIDERATION OF SECONDARY AND CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The CEQ environmental regulations and HRS 343 require an assessment of cumulative impacts in the decision-making process. The CEQ defines cumulative impacts as “the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonable foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) undertakes such other actions” (40 CFR 1508.7). Other actions that when added to the impact of the proposed action could include operations of nearby State offices, continuing residential development of the City and County of Honolulu, the growing demand for utility services on the island, and the establishment of Ke Kama Pono program facilities on Hawaii and Maui. As described in the preceding sections, the development of the Ke Kama Pono program facility at the Yorktown Road site (the Preferred Alternative) would have not have a significant impact to the resource areas discussed. Any potential impacts from implementing the proposed action would be able to be mitigated as appropriate. Because the proposed action would not have a significant impact to environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic resources and because any potential impacts would be mitigated, when this action is combined with other actions in the area, there would be no significant cumulative impacts.

G. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS

Based on the analysis presented in this EA, the proposed action is not expected to result in significant impacts to environmental, cultural, or socioeconomic resources. A summary of impacts under each alternative is provided in Exhibit IV-1.

**Exhibit IV-1
Summary of Impacts**

Resource	No Action Alternative	Proposed Action Alternative
Topography	The proposed Ke Kama Pono facilities would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site; therefore impacts to topographic conditions would not occur.	Installation of the pre-fabricated buildings and privacy fences would not require any major grading or alteration to the topography of the Yorktown Road site. Impacts to topography would be negligible.
Geology	The proposed Ke Kama Pono facilities would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site; therefore impacts to geologic resources and seismicity would not occur.	Disturbance or alteration of natural geologic features would not be expected to result in a significant adverse effect on pre-existing geologic features and conditions at the site. As is common on the Island of Oahu, there is the potential for impacts associated with volcanic activity and subsequent earthquakes.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Proposed Action Alternative
Soils	The proposed Ke Kama Pono facilities would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site; therefore impacts to soils would not occur.	Given that the area of the Yorktown Road site has been extensively altered by previous development activities associated with the Barbers Point Naval Air Station, potentially adverse effects to soil conditions resulting from this project would not be expected to occur.
Water Resources	The proposed Ke Kama Pono facilities would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site; therefore impacts to hydrology resources would not occur.	There are no surface water features located on or near the Yorktown Road site. Under the preferred alternative, there would be only a slight increase in impervious surface and therefore a slight increase in stormwater runoff from the site. If proper soil stabilization measures are implemented during construction activities, there should only be negligible adverse impacts to stormwater runoff caused by sediment leaving the site during storm events.
Floodplains	The proposed Ke Kama Pono facilities would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site; therefore impacts to floodplains would not occur.	Because the property is located outside what FEMA considers as a special flood hazard area (i.e., 100-year floodplain), there would be no impacts to floodplain resources and no mitigation measures would be required.
Biological Resources	The proposed Ke Kama Pono facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site; therefore impacts to biological resources would not occur.	The proposed site is vacant and surrounded by vacant land and properties devoted to commercial and light industrial uses that contain scattered street trees, shrubs, and grass lawns. As a result, the development of the proposed facility would avoid the disturbance of natural vegetation and result in no loss of natural habitat. Further, the two federally-listed plant species identified on Barbers Point are not known to occur on the Yorktown Road site. Any impact or disturbance to wildlife during construction would be negligible, lasting approximately six months. No additional impacts to biological resources are expected to occur during facility operation.
Cultural Resources	The proposed Ke Kama Pono facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site; therefore impacts to cultural resources would not occur.	Due to the extensive modification that has occurred at the Yorktown Road site, it is suspected that any surface features that may have been present at this site were previously destroyed and that there would be no significant impacts to cultural resources.
Visual and Aesthetic Resources	The proposed Ke Kama Pono facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site; therefore impacts to aesthetic resources would not occur.	Impacts to visual and aesthetic resources would short-term during construction as the introduction of construction equipment would alter the aesthetic features and characteristics of the site. During operation, long-term and minor impacts would occur from the introduction of a pre-fabricated residences and privacy fences to the site. These new features would be compatible with their surroundings, resulting in long-term minor impacts. Operation of the proposed facility would not result in any additional visual impacts.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Proposed Action Alternative
Hazardous Materials	The proposed Ke Kama Pono facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site; therefore impacts from hazardous resources would not occur.	There are no known issues related to hazardous materials at the Yorktown Road site, therefore, there would be no impacts associated with hazardous materials.
Demographic Characteristics	The proposed Ke Kama Pono facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site; therefore impacts to demographic characteristics would not occur.	The staff and youth are expected to be current residents of the Oahu with no adverse impacts to county populations. Location within the Honolulu metropolitan area suggests that current employees (estimated to be between 40 and 50 staff) would not require relocation or provision of new housing. As a result, no significant adverse population impacts are anticipated.
Economic Characteristics	The proposed Ke Kama Pono facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site; therefore impacts to economic characteristics would not occur.	Construction would occur within property currently owned by the state, and previously owned by the federal government. The local economy would experience positive impacts during construction if local residents are used to complete this project due to employment of the construction workforce. During operation, the project would have slight beneficial impact as new employment would be created by the new facility staff.
Housing Characteristics	The proposed Ke Kama Pono facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site; therefore impacts to housing characteristics would not occur.	The proposed facility would have negligible impacts on the Honolulu housing market. Staff positions at the facility would likely be filled by existing county residents. The effects of these jobs would be minimal and any change in the housing market would be unnoticeable.
Community Services and Facilities	The proposed Ke Kama Pono facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site; therefore impacts to community services and facilities would not occur.	Construction and operation of the Ke Kama Pono facilities at the Yorktown Road site would not be expected to result in significant adverse impacts to county service agencies (police, fire, medical, emergency services, and schools) as the slight increase in population at the facility would not put an undue burden on these services. Any utility extensions would require notification of law enforcement and traffic control personnel to ensure public safety.
Land Use and Zoning	The proposed Ke Kama Pono facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site; therefore impacts to land use would not occur.	The proposed action would have a direct impact on land use by transforming a vacant DHHL-owned lot into a residential/institutional use. The self-contained nature of the proposed facilities would limit any potential direct impacts to the Yorktown Road site or adjoining properties. Further, the proposed use of the property would be consistent with the redevelopment of the Barbers Point area.
Water Supply Service	The proposed Ke Kama Pono facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site; therefore impacts to water resources would not occur.	Water demand for the proposed development is estimated to be 150 gpd per resident and 20 gpd per staff member per 8-hour shift or approximately 9,200 gpd. There are no known limitations with the water distribution system serving the area of the proposed facility

Resource	No Action Alternative	Proposed Action Alternative
Wastewater Service	The proposed Ke Kama Pono facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site; therefore impacts to wastewater resources would not occur.	Daily wastewater flows from the proposed facilities are estimated to be approximately 8,100 gpd. Coordination with NAVFAC – Hawaii indicated that capacity is available to accommodate this need, therefore, there would be no impacts to area wastewater systems.
Electrical Service	The proposed Ke Kama Pono facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site; therefore impacts to electrical facilities would not occur.	There are no known limitations to the electrical network serving the Kalaeloa area, therefore there would be no impacts to electrical services.
Gas Service	The proposed Ke Kama Pono facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site; therefore impacts to provision of gas service would not occur.	There is no natural gas distribution in the Kalaeloa area. Should gas need to be provided to the facility, there are no known limitations to provision of propane in the Kalaeloa area.
Telecommunication Service	The proposed Ke Kama Pono facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site; therefore impacts to telecommunication facilities would not occur.	There are no known limitations to the telecommunications network serving the Yorktown Road site and no adverse impacts anticipated.
Solid Waste Service	The proposed Ke Kama Pono facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site; therefore impacts to solid waste management would not occur.	Construction and operation of the proposed facility would generate solid waste requiring collection and disposal by one or more of the private haulers on the island. During the construction phase, solid waste in varying quantities would be generated by the building of structures, utilities, and parking areas. The disposal of construction-derived waste would be the responsibility of the construction contractors involved, although all efforts will be made to sort, segregate, and recycle any construction debris. Operation of the proposed development would generate solid waste similar to a residence and is not considered to have a significant impact. No toxic, medical, or hazardous wastes are anticipated to be generated during facility operations.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Proposed Action Alternative
Transportation Systems	The proposed Ke Kama Pono facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site; therefore impacts to transportation systems would not occur.	Construction of the proposed facility would be expected to minimally increase traffic volumes in the vicinity of the Yorktown Road site as a result of worker trips to and from the site as well as the movement of materials, supplies, and equipment that collectively would be assigned to the local highway network. Long-term impacts would include the addition of two to three staff at each of the five residences, working in shifts 24-hours a day as well as occasional visitation from family members. The addition of the staff and visitors is not expected to impact area roadways or available parking in the area. The location of public transit service in the area would be beneficial as it would provide another option for employees and family members to travel to and from the facility.
Meteorological Conditions	The proposed Ke Kama Pono facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site; therefore impacts to meteorological conditions would not occur.	Development of the proposed facility would not alter the microclimatology of wind and temperature at the Yorktown Road site. Due to its scale relative to its environs, the proposed residential center would not change the larger-scale climatology of the area or have any significant impact on neighboring properties.
Air Quality	The proposed Ke Kama Pono facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site; therefore impacts to air quality would not occur.	Air quality would be potentially affected as a result of the proposed construction project due to construction activities and motor vehicle traffic associated with facility operation. However, any such impact would be considered negligible.
Noise	The proposed Ke Kama Pono facility would not be developed at the Yorktown Road site; therefore impacts to noise conditions would not occur.	Construction of the proposed facility would result in temporary noise impacts in the immediate vicinity of the selected project site. The magnitude of the potential impact would depend upon the specific types of equipment to be used, the construction methods employed, and the scheduling and duration of the construction work. However, any such impact would be considered slight and would end following completion of construction.

**V. RELATIONSHIP OF THE PROPOSED ACTION
TO GOVERNMENTAL PLANS, POLICIES
AND CONTROLS**

V. RELATIONSHIP OF THE PROPOSED ACTION TO GOVERNMENTAL PLANS, POLICIES, AND CONTROLS

A. STATE LAND USE DISTRICTS

Chapter 205, Hawaii Revised Statutes, relating to the State Land Use Commission (SLUC), establishes four major land use districts in which all lands in the state are placed. These districts are designated Urban, Rural, Agricultural, and Conservation.

The Yorktown Road site is located within the State Urban District. The proposed action involves the use of this property that is considered a permitted use within the State Urban District and no change in land use designation would be required.

B. COUNTY PLANNING

The General Plan for the City and County of Honolulu is a comprehensive statement of objectives and policies that sets forth the long-range aspirations of Oahu's residents and the strategies of actions to achieve them. It is the focal point of a comprehensive planning process that addresses physical, social, economic, and environmental concerns affecting the City and County of Honolulu. This planning process serves as the coordinative means by which the City and County government provides for the future growth of the metropolitan area of Honolulu.

The General Plan is a guide for all levels of government, private enterprise, neighborhood and citizen groups, organizations, and individual citizens in 11 areas of concern:

- *Population:* These objectives and policies encompass three distinct ideas: first, to control population growth to the extent possible to avoid social, economic, and environmental disruptions; second, to plan for anticipated future population growth; and, finally, to maintain a pattern of population distribution that will allow people to live and work in harmony.
- *Economic Activity:* These objectives and policies attempt to address the needs for an adequate standard of living for residents and future generations. Issues of employment opportunities, viability of major industries, diversification of the economic base, and the location of jobs are addressed in terms of what government can do to provide, encourage, and promote economic opportunities for the people.
- *Natural Environment:* The City's policies seek to protect and enhance the natural attributes by increasing public awareness and appreciation of them and by mitigating against the degradation of these assets.
- *Housing:* The objectives and policies for housing seek to provide a choice of living environments, affordable housing, and a reduction of inflationary speculation.
- *Transportation and Utilities:* These objectives and policies address the need for a balanced system for the pedestrian, bikeway, public transportation, and the automobile. Population growth results in increased demands for water, sewerage, and solid waste disposal services provided by government, as well as the communication, electricity, and gas systems provided by the private sector. Not only must such needs be met, but the social, economic, and environmental consequences of meeting these needs must be carefully considered.
- *Energy:* Energy development, utilization, and conservation are addressed with the stress on the reduction in dependence on outside sources.

- *Physical Development and Urban Design:* These objectives address the quality of growth that occurs within the various parts of the Island. The objectives and policies in this area of concern deal with the coordination of public facilities and land development, compatibility of land uses, and specification of certain land uses at particular locations. Urban design emphasis is contained in objectives to create and maintain attractive, meaningful, and stimulating environments and to promote and enhance the social and physical character of Oahu's older towns and neighborhoods.
- *Public Safety:* Many of the City's services derive from the concern for the safety of the people. The prevention and control of crime and maintenance of public order are one aspect of public safety. The City's policies reflect the roles of the citizen, Honolulu Police Department, and City Prosecutor in providing for the safety of residents and visitors to our island. Another aspect deals with the protection of people and property from natural disasters and other emergencies, traffic and fire hazards, and other unsafe conditions.
- *Health and Education:* The provision of health care services for individuals on Oahu is largely a function of the private sector. The City's concern concentrates on the accessibility of health facilities through planning and land use controls, and on the protection of environmental health through health codes and other regulations which mitigate against disease and pollution. Objectives and policies for education call for a wide range of educational opportunities, development of employable skills, efficient use of facilities, appropriate location, and the promotion of Honolulu as a center for higher education in the Pacific.
- *Culture and Recreation:* Preservation and enhancement of Hawaii's multi-ethnic culture will be achieved through policies directed toward people, and cultural, historic and archaeological sites, buildings, and artifacts. The use of leisure time is addressed through objectives and policies encouraging visual and performing arts and the provision of a wide range of recreational facilities and services that are readily available to all our residents.
- *Government Operations and Fiscal Management:* These objectives and policies represent an ambitious agenda which will stretch the resources of City government to the limit. Increased efficiency, effectiveness, responsiveness, and fiscal integrity in carrying out the functions of City government will be crucial to whatever degree of success is achieved.

These 11 areas of concern provide the framework for the City's expression of public policy concerning the needs of the people and the functions of government. The objectives and policies reflect the comprehensive planning process of the City and County that addresses all aspects of the health, safety, and welfare of the people of Oahu.

Along with the Honolulu County General Plan, the project area also falls under the jurisdiction of the Kalaeloa Master Plan, which was developed to revitalize the former Naval Air Station at Barbers Point. This strategic plan was approved in May, 2005. The objectives of this plan are to pursue the balance of preservation and restoration of cultural and natural resources, the creation of public and recreational areas and the development of economic enterprises. Institutional, public uses and civic facilities are primary elements of the Kalaeloa community, which is consistent with the establishment of the Ke Kama Pono program in the community. The Master Plan strives to provide ample land dedicated to community services and facilities.

C. ZONING

Zoning in the City and County of Honolulu is regulated by Chapter 21 of the Revised Ordinances of Honolulu, also referred to as the Land Use Ordinance. The purpose and intent of the Land Use Ordinance is to regulate land use in a manner that will encourage orderly development in accordance with adopted land use policies, including the Oahu general plan and development plans, and to promote and protect the public health, safety and welfare by, more particularly:

- (1) Minimizing adverse effects resulting from the inappropriate location, use or design of sites and structures;

(2) Conserving the city's natural, historic and scenic resources and encouraging design which enhances the physical form of the city; and

(3) Assisting the public in identifying and understanding regulations affecting the development and use of land.

Under the Land Use Ordinance, the Yorktown Road site is zoned F-1, Military and Federal Preservation. However, responsibility for redevelopment of the former Barbers Point reservation, including the Yorktown Road site, has been transferred to the HCDA, as described above. Under this authority, land use planning at the Yorktown Road site would follow the Master Plan for Kalaeloa. Through the Master Plan for Kalaeloa, the HCDA has exempted themselves from the City and County's planning and zoning authority. The HCDA is currently developing zoning codes to implement that plan (Stanfield, 2008). However, under state law, the DHHL can exempt themselves from any City and County land use planning, zoning, and regulatory restrictions, including the zoning codes developed by the HCDA, as long as there are no health or safety issues involved. However, whenever possible, it is the practice of the DHHL to be a good neighbor and conform to local zoning codes and standards, where feasible.

D. COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Hawaii Coastal Zone Management Program (HCZMP), as formalized in Chapter 205A, HRS, establishes objectives and policies for the preservation, protection, and restoration of natural resources of Hawaii's coastal zone. As set forth in Chapter 205A, HRS, this section address the project's relationship to applicable coastal zone management considerations with each section stating its objective, followed by policies to meet that objective.

1. Recreational Resources: Provide coastal recreational opportunities accessible to the public.
 - (A) Improve coordination and funding of coastal recreational planning and management; and
 - (B) Provide adequate, accessible, and diverse recreational opportunities in the coastal zone management area by:
 - (i) Protecting coastal resources uniquely suited for recreational activities that cannot be provided in other areas;
 - (ii) Requiring replacement of coastal resources having significant recreational value including, but not limited to, surfing sites, fishponds, and sand beaches, when such resources will be unavoidably damaged by development; or requiring reasonable monetary compensation to the state for recreation when replacement is not feasible or desirable;
 - (iii) Providing and managing adequate public access, consistent with conservation of natural resources, to and along shorelines with recreational value;
 - (iv) Providing an adequate supply of shoreline parks and other recreational facilities suitable for public recreation;
 - (v) Ensuring public recreational uses of county, state, and federally owned or controlled shoreline lands and waters having recreational value consistent with public safety standards and conservation of natural resources;
 - (vi) Adopting water quality standards and regulating point and nonpoint sources of pollution to protect, and where feasible, restore the recreational value of coastal waters;
 - (vii) Developing new shoreline recreational opportunities, where appropriate, such as artificial lagoons, artificial beaches, and artificial reefs for surfing and fishing; and
 - (viii) Encouraging reasonable dedication of shoreline areas with recreational value for public use as part of discretionary approvals or permits by the land use commission,

board of land and natural resources, and county authorities; and crediting such dedication against the requirements of section 46-6.

Response: The proposed residences at the Yorktown road site are not anticipated to affect existing coastal recreational resources. Access to shoreline areas would remain unaffected by the proposed project as the Yorktown Road site is near, but not immediately adjacent to the shoreline and any action that would occur there would not alter access.

2. Historic Resources: Protect, preserve, and, where desirable, restore those natural and manmade historic and prehistoric resources in the coastal zone management area that are significant in Hawaiian and American history and culture.
 - (A) Identify and analyze significant archaeological resources;
 - (B) Maximize information retention through preservation of remains and artifacts or salvage operations; and
 - (C) Support state goals for protection, restoration, interpretation, and display of historic resources.

Response: The proposed residences at the Yorktown Road site involve the construction of structures on a previously disturbed site, with no known cultural resources (including archeological resources and historic structures). Based on past disturbance of the Yorktown Road site, the lack of known resources, and the minimal amount of ground disturbance that would occur, no impacts to cultural resources are expected.

3. Scenic and Open Space Resources: Protect, preserve, and, where desirable, restore or improve the quality of coastal scenic and open space resources.
 - (A) Identify valued scenic resources in the coastal zone management area;
 - (B) Ensure that new developments are compatible with their visual environment by designing and locating such developments to minimize the alteration of natural landforms and existing public views to and along the shoreline;
 - (C) Preserve, maintain, and, where desirable, improve and restore shoreline open space and scenic resources; and
 - (D) Encourage those developments that are not coastal dependent to locate in inland areas.

Response: The proposed residences at the Yorktown Road site would be developed to ensure visual compatibility with the surrounding environs. The proposed project is not expected to impact coastal and scenic open space resources as it is the construction of residences that are one story high located within a highly developed and urban area.

4. Coastal Ecosystems: Protect valuable coastal ecosystems, including reefs, from disruption and minimize adverse impacts on all coastal ecosystems.
 - (A) Exercise an overall conservation ethic, and practice stewardship in the protection, use, and development of marine and coastal resources;
 - (B) Improve the technical basis for natural resource management;
 - (C) Preserve valuable coastal ecosystems, including reefs, of significant biological or economic importance;
 - (D) Minimize disruption or degradation of coastal water ecosystems by effective regulation of stream diversions, channelization, and similar land and water uses, recognizing competing water needs; and
 - (E) Promote water quantity and quality planning and management practices that reflect the tolerance of fresh water and marine ecosystems and maintain and enhance water quality through the development and implementation of point and non-point source water pollution control measures.

Response: Development of the proposed residences at the Yorktown Road site is not expected to adversely impact coastal ecosystems. The amount of ground disturbance would be very minimal, resulting only from use of the site as a construction staging area, the installation of five residences on a pre-disturbed lot, and the addition of a privacy fence for each unit. For this minimal disturbance, appropriate design measures and Best Management Practices for controlling surface runoff and the disposal of waste products would be utilized to ensure that coastal water impacts are mitigated. Mitigative measures for soil erosion would be implemented during and after construction activities, where required and impacts to coastal ecosystems would not occur

5. Economic Uses: Provide public or private facilities and improvements important to the State’s economy in suitable locations.
 - (A) Concentrate coastal dependent development in appropriate areas;
 - (B) Ensure that coastal dependent development such as harbors and ports, and coastal related development such as visitor industry facilities and energy generating facilities, are located, designed, and constructed to minimize adverse social, visual, and environmental impacts in the coastal zone management area; and
 - (C) Direct the location and expansion of coastal dependent developments to areas presently designated and used for such developments and permit reasonable long-term growth at such areas, and permit coastal dependent development outside of presently designated areas when:
 - (i) Use of presently designated locations is not feasible;
 - (ii) Adverse environmental effects are minimized; and
 - (iii) The development is important to the State’s economy.

Response: The project would support no more than 25 short-term construction and construction related jobs during the approximately six-month construction period and would not impact the local economies as these jobs are expected to be filled by existing Honolulu County residents. Operation of the Ke Kama Pono facility at the Yorktown Road site would require the employment of about 40 to 50 full-time employees to work with the at-risk boys housed in the five new residences. The proposed site does not abut the shoreline and would not affect coastal development necessary to the state’s economy. The project is in keeping with the land use patterns established by in the area, as the proposed site is already located in a highly urbanized area and surrounded by development on all sides.

6. Coastal Hazards: Reduce hazard to life and property from tsunami, storm waves, stream flooding, erosion, subsidence, and pollution.
 - (A) Develop and communicate adequate information about storm wave, tsunami, flood, erosion, subsidence, and point and non-point source pollution hazards;
 - (B) Control development in areas subject to storm wave, tsunami, flood, erosion, hurricane, wind, subsidence, and point and non-point source pollution hazards;
 - (C) Ensure that developments comply with requirements of the Federal Flood Insurance Program; and
 - (D) Prevent coastal flooding from inland projects.

Response: The proposed residences at the Yorktown Road site lies within Zone D, which is an area that FEMA considers not to have flood hazards. It is noted that changes in drainage patterns are not anticipated with the construction of the residences and privacy fences. No adverse drainage impacts to the surrounding properties are anticipated.

7. Managing Development: Improve the development review process, communication, and public participation in the management of coastal resources and hazards.
 - (A) Use, implement, and enforce existing law effectively to the maximum extent possible in managing present and future coastal zone development;

- (B) Facilitate timely processing of applications for development permits and resolve overlapping or conflicting permit requirements; and
- (C) Communicate the potential short and long-term impacts of proposed significant coastal developments early in their life cycle and in terms understandable to the public to facilitate public participation in the planning and review process.

Response: This EA has been prepared for public review in compliance with Chapter 343, HRS, Title 11 Administrative Rule, and the National Environmental Policy Act. In addition, applicable state and county requirements would be adhered to in the design and construction of the residences at the Yorktown Road site.

8. Public Participation: Stimulate public awareness, education, and participation in coastal management.
- (A) Promote public involvement in coastal zone management processes;
 - (B) Disseminate information on coastal management issues by means of educational materials, published reports, staff contact, and public workshops for persons and organizations concerned with coastal issues, developments, and government activities; and
 - (C) Organize workshops, policy dialogues, and site-specific mediations to respond to coastal issues and conflicts.

Response: As described in Chapter I of the EA, extensive public information and outreach activities were carried out during preparation of the Draft EA, with public comment and input being incorporated into the Final EA.

9. Beach Protection: Protect beaches for public use and recreation.
- (A) Locate new structures inland from the shoreline setback to conserve open space, minimize interference with natural shoreline processes, and minimize loss of improvements due to erosion;
 - (B) Prohibit construction of private erosion-protection structures seaward of the shoreline, except when they result in improved aesthetic and engineering solutions to erosion at the sites and do not interfere with existing recreational and waterline activities; and
 - (C) Minimize the construction of public erosion-protection structures seaward of the shoreline.

Response: The proposed residences at the Yorktown Road site would have no impact to shoreline activities. The Yorktown Road site is not located adjacent to the coast; no adverse impacts to beaches are expected.

10. Marine Resources: Promote the protection, use, and development of marine and coastal resources to assure their sustainability.
- (A) Ensure that the use and development of marine and coastal resources are ecologically and environmentally sound and economically beneficial;
 - (B) Coordinate the management of marine and coastal resources and activities to improve effectiveness and efficiency;
 - (C) Assert and articulate the interests of the State as a partner with federal agencies in the sound management of ocean resources within the United States exclusive economic zone;
 - (D) Promote research, study, and understanding of ocean processes, marine life, and other ocean resources in order to acquire and inventory information necessary to understand how ocean development activities relate to and impact upon ocean and coastal resources; and
 - (E) Encourage research and development of new, innovative technologies for exploring, using, or protecting marine and coastal resources. [L 1977, c 188, pt of §3; am L 1993, c 258, §1; am L 1994, c 3, §1; am L 1995, c 104, §5; am L 2001, c 169, §3]

Response: The proposed residences at the Yorktown Road site would not adversely impact ocean resources and would not affect marine and coastal resources as this site is not located adjacent to or in the vicinity of these resources.

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**VI. FINDINGS AND REASONS SUPPORTING
DETERMINATION OF FINDING OF
NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

VI. FINDINGS AND REASONS SUPPORTING DETERMINATION OF FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

A. HRS 343 SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

The Significance Criteria, Section 12 of the Administrative Rules, Title 11, Chapter 200, “Environmental Impact Statement Rules”, were reviewed and analyzed to determine whether the proposed project would have significant impacts to the environment. In determining whether an action may have a significant impact on the environment, every phase of the proposed action shall be considered. The expected consequences of an action, both primary and secondary, and the cumulative, as well as short-term and long-term effects, must be assessed in determining if an action shall have a significant effect on the environment. Each of the significance criteria is listed below and is followed by means of compliance or conflict, if applicable.

1. ***Involves an irrevocable commitment or loss or destruction of any natural or cultural resource:*** As detailed in the EA, the proposed action would not result in any adverse environmental impacts. There are no known rare, threatened, or endangered species located within the Yorktown Road site. Furthermore, the site evaluated does not provide significant wildlife habitat and their use under the proposed action would have minimal impacts to wildlife in the area. The proposed project site is not located in an environmentally sensitive area such as a floodplain, wetland, or tsunami inundation zone.

Due to past development of the site, it is unlikely that the site has any archaeological sites, features, human burials, or subsurface deposits. No further archaeological work is recommended for the project area..

2. ***Curtails the range of beneficial uses of the environment:*** The proposed project and the commitment of land resources would not curtail the range of beneficial uses of the environment. Under the Preferred Alternative, the action would have beneficial impacts to the site by turning a vacant state-owned property to a productive use.

3. ***Conflicts with the State’s long-term environmental policies or goals and guidelines as expressed in Chapter 344, HRS, and any revisions thereof and amendment thereto, court decisions, or executive orders:*** As demonstrated by this EA, the proposed action would not have a significant impact to the environment and would be consistent with the State of Hawaii’s long-term environmental policies, goals, and guidelines.

4. ***Substantially affects the economic or social welfare of the community or state:*** The proposed project would have negligible direct beneficial effects on the local economy during construction as the small construction crew (up to 25 people at any one time) would be expected to already be residing with the City and County of Honolulu. In the long-term, the proposed project would support the local economy through the contribution of salaries, wages, and benefits, as well as through the purchases of goods and services from local merchants and service providers. These jobs are expected to be filled by the existing labor pool residing on Oahu, providing beneficial impacts. Furthermore, the replacement facility will provide much needed services to the youth of Oahu, and have a beneficial impact on the social welfare of the community.

5. ***Substantially affects public health:*** During both construction and operation of the proposed facility, no adverse impacts to the public’s health and welfare are anticipated.

6. ***Involves substantial secondary impacts, such as population changes or effects on public facilities:*** With the addition approximately 40 to 50 permanent employees and up to 60 at-risk youth, no significant changes to Honolulu’s population are expected to result. From a land use perspective, the proposed project would reuse a currently vacant state-owned property.

The proposed action is not expected to adversely impact water and wastewater systems. The proposed improvements would be coordinated with the appropriate governmental agencies, including NAVFAC – Hawaii, and would be designed in accordance with applicable regulatory standards. Surface runoff from the proposed project would not be expected to increase over current conditions. The Ke Kama Pono program facility would not be expected to adversely impact public services such as police and fire protection, education, and medical care.

During construction, solid waste generated from the proposed facility would be managed and disposed of in accordance with A Contractor’s Waste Management Guide developed by the Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism. Wastes generated during routine facility operation would be stored on-site in an enclosed container until collected (on a regular schedule) and transported by licensed haulers to the appropriate disposal and recycling facilities. The volume of solid waste generated by the proposed facility would not represent a significant proportion of the total volume accepted for disposal in the City and County of Honolulu.

7. ***Involves a substantial degradation of environmental quality:*** During construction, there would be short-term air quality and noise impacts. In the long-term, impacts to these resources would be minimal and would not be significantly higher than the ambient noise. There are no water bodies, wetlands, or floodplains located in the project area. The project is not anticipated to significantly affect the open space and scenic character of the area. It is not expected that the proposed action would result in significant impacts. Therefore, no substantial degradation of environmental quality resulting from the project is anticipated.
8. ***Is individually limited but cumulatively has considerable effect upon the environment or involves a commitment for larger actions:*** Implementation of the Preferred Alternative would have no significant impact to the resource areas discussed. Potential impacts from implementing the Preferred Alternative would be mitigated as appropriate. Because the proposed action would not have a significant impact to environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic resources and because potential impacts would be mitigated, when this action is combined with other actions in the area, there would be no significant cumulative impacts.
9. ***Substantially affects a rare, threatened, or endangered species or its habitat:*** No rare, threatened, or endangered species or their habitats were located on the Yorktown Road site.
10. ***Detrimently affects air or water quality or ambient noise levels:*** During the construction phase, there would be short-term air quality and noise impacts. To minimize air quality impacts during construction, dust control measures would be implemented to minimize wind-blown emissions. Noise impacts from construction would be minimized by limiting construction activities to daylight hours and by following all applicable regulations. In the long-term, impacts to these resources would be minimal and impacts to noise would not be significantly higher than the ambient noise.
11. ***Affects or is likely to suffer damage by being located in an environmentally sensitive area such as a flood plain, tsunami zone, beach, erosion-prone area, geologically hazardous land, estuary, fresh water, or coastal waters:*** There are no water bodies, wetlands, or floodplains or tsunami inundation zones located in or near the project site. The Yorktown Road site is not located within and would not affect environmentally sensitive areas. Soils are not erosion-prone and there are no geologically hazardous lands, estuaries, or coastal waters within or adjacent to the site evaluated.

- 12. *Substantially affects scenic vistas and viewplanes identified in county or state plans or studies:*** The project site is not identified as a scenic vista or viewplane. The proposed project would not affect scenic corridors and coastal scenic and open space resources. Any potential impacts would be mitigated by implementing design features that are sensitive to the unique visual resources of Oahu and would include the selection of the color, texture, and materials for the buildings. All lighting at the proposed facility would be selected and operated in accordance with Codes of the City and County of Honolulu.
- 13. *Requires substantial energy consumption:*** The proposed action would involve the short-term commitment of fuel for equipment, vehicles, and machinery during construction activities. However, this use is not anticipated to result in a substantial consumption of energy resources. In the long-term, the proposed action would create an additional demand for electricity. This demand is not deemed significant or excessive within the context of the region's overall energy consumption.

Based on analysis of the proposed action against the 13 significance criteria, it is concluded that the proposed action would not result in any significant impacts.

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VII. PUBLIC COMMENT AND RESPONSE

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
1151 PUNCHBOWL STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

April 21, 2008

Laura H. Thielen
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Russell Y. Taujil
FIRST DEPUTY

KEN C. KAWAHARA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR FOR
THE COMMISSION ON
WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND
RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
CONVEYANCES
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE
COMMISSION
LAND MANAGEMENT
STATE PARKS

Dr. Scott Ray, Grant Administrator
Hawaii Department of Human Services
1390 Miller Street, Room 209
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-2936



KALAE-08-001
MAUI-08-001
KONA-08-001

Dear Dr. Ray:

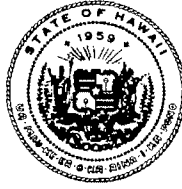
Subject: Draft Environmental Assessments for Ke Kama Pono Program Facilities on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, and Oahu.

DLNR, Division of Forestry and Wildlife have received and reviewed your subject request and provide the following comments for your consideration. The projects proposed for Maui and Kona is heavily urbanized and we have no objections to the development of these facilities. The Oahu site at Kalaeloa within the former Barbers Point NAS along Yorktown Road identifies "Species of Special Concern" discussion on page III-10 of the draft Environmental Assessment. The two federally listed endangered plants listed are the *Chamaesyce skottsbergii* var. *skottsbergii* common name akoko shrub and the *Achyranthes splendens* var. *rotundata*. The third plant not listed here but is prevalent in the area is the endangered *Abutilon menziesii* or red ilima. Although this section states that the closest species of concern to Yorktown Road site is 3,280 feet away, DOFAW request that prior to construction that a botanist familiar with these species do a cursory site inspection for these plants. Thank you for allowing us to review your projects.

Sincerely yours,

Paul J. Conry
Administrator

C: DOFAW Oahu, Maui, Hawaii Branches



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

May 22, 2008

Paul J. Conroy, Administrator
Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources
Division of Forestry and Wildlife
1151 Punchbowl Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Re: Draft Environmental Assessment - State of Hawaii Violent Offender/Truth in Sentencing (VOI/TIS) Grant – Proposed Ke Kama Pono Facilities: Kona, Wailuku and Kalaeloa, Hawaii

Dear Mr. Conroy:

On behalf of the Hawaii Department of Human Services (DHS), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the DHS proposal to establish Ke Kama Pono program facilities in Kona, Wailuku and Kalaeloa, Hawaii. We appreciate the interest and comments offered by the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources.

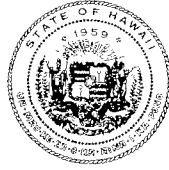
Your lack of objections concerning the facilities proposed for Maui and Kona is noted and appreciated. Regarding your comments concerning rare plants which may occur at the Kalaeloa site within the former Barbers Point Naval Air Station, the DHS and its consultants have conducted Section 7 consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and have confirmed that the two threatened and endangered plant species identified in the Environmental Assessment do not exist within the proposed Kalaeloa site. Furthermore, DHS will perform a survey for these two plants as well as the third plant mentioned in your letter (*Abutilon menziesii* or red ilima) with a local botanist knowledgeable of the area to further ensure that these species are not impacted by the proposed project before initiating construction. Documentation from the USFWS, along with the results of the plant survey, will be incorporated within the Final Environmental Assessment.

Please feel free to contact me with additional questions or comments concerning this important project. Thank you for your support and assistance.

Sincerely,



Dr. Scott Ray
Project Manager



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
P.O. BOX 2360
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96804

received
MAY 02 2008
KALAE-08-006
MAUI-08-004
KONA-08-005

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

April 29, 2008

MEMO TO: Dr. Scott Ray, Grant Administrator
Department of Human Services

F R O M: *Patricia Hamamoto*
Patricia Hamamoto, Superintendent
Department of Education

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Assessment for Youth Groups Homes
on Hawaii, Maui and Oahu

The Department of Education (DOE) has no comment or concern about the location of the proposed residential programs on Hawaii or Oahu.

We do have concerns about the location of the program on Maui. The Wells Street site is extremely close to Iao Intermediate School. That proximity requires more than your standard response of simply listing all schools in the complex area of the proposed project. In this case, the project would be located in the Baldwin Complex, not the Maui Complex as stated on page III-23 of the Maui Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA). The final Environmental Assessment (EA) should state the exact distance from the project to the closest edge of the Iao campus.

The Iao campus does not have any athletic fields. All school athletic activity takes place at Wells Park. Iao uses the courts and fields of Wells Park during the school day and after school. We question your statement that outdoor recreation space in Wells Park would be available to the residents of the project.

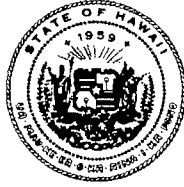
The DOE recognizes the value of the proposed project. We are concerned that there may be up to eight young men residing in the program who will be misinformed that there are recreational facilities available to them at most times of the day.

We urge you to discuss the project's need for recreational facilities with the administration of Iao Intermediate and amend the final EA so it more accurately reflects when those facilities will be available to project residents.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. If you have any questions, please call Heidi Meeker of the Facilities Development Branch at 377-8301.

PH:jmb

c: Randolph Moore, Assistant Superintendent, OSFSS
Art Souza, CAS, Honokaa/Kealahou/Kohala/Konawaena Complex Areas
Mamo Carreira, CAS, Campbell/Kapolei/Waianae Complex Areas
Bruce Anderson, CAS, Baldwin/King Kekaulike/Maui High Complex Areas



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

May 22, 2008

Patricia Hamamoto, Superintendent
Hawaii Department of Education
P.O. Box 2360
Honolulu, Hawaii 96804

Re: Draft Environmental Assessment - State of Hawaii Violent Offender/Truth in Sentencing (VOI/TIS) Grant – Proposed Ke Kama Pono Facilities: Kona, Wailuku and Kalaeloa, Hawaii

Dear Ms. Hamamoto:

On behalf of the Hawaii Department of Human Services (DHS), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the DHS proposal to establish Ke Kama Pono program facilities in Kona, Wailuku and Kalaeloa, Hawaii. The interest and comments offered by the Hawaii Department of Education are acknowledged and appreciated.

The absence of comments and concerns regarding the facilities proposed for Hawaii and Oahu is noted. Regarding your comments concerning the facility proposed for Wells Street in Wailuku, Maui, we offer the following responses:

- The Final Environmental Assessment corrects the reference to the Baldwin Complex.
- The Final Environmental Assessment incorporates the precise distance between the proposed Wells Street project site and the closest edge of the Ioa campus.
- Outdoor recreation is an important component of the Ke Kama Pono program and in the absence of on-site outdoor recreational facilities, occasional informal use of the park can be expected. However, youth residing at the proposed facility spend the majority of the day involved in program and educational activities and as such use of Wells Park by up to eight residents of the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility is not expected to conflict with use of the park by students enrolled at the Iao campus as noted in the Final Environmental Assessment.
- To ensure that planned and scheduled public school recreation programs are not affected or impeded, the occasional use of Wells Park will be communicated and coordinated with Iao campus administrators in advance by Ke Kama Pono program staff as noted in the Final Environmental Assessment.
- As noted in the Final Environmental Assessment, DHS will also ensure that residents of the facility are not misinformed regarding the availability of outdoor recreational facilities.

Patricia Hamamoto, Superintendent

May 22, 2008

Page 2

The DHS looks forward to working with the Hawaii Department of Education to improve the delivery of programs and services to the state's youth population. Please feel free to contact me with additional questions or comments concerning this important project. Thank you for your support and assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dr. Scott Ray", is written over the typed name. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Dr. Scott Ray
Project Manager

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR
STATE OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

P.O. BOX 1879
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96805

MICAH A. KANE
CHAIRMAN
HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION

KAULANA H. PARK
DEPUTY TO THE CHAIRMAN

ROBERT J. HALL
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

received
MAY 05 2008

KALAE-08-007
MAUI-08-007
KONA-08-008

May 2, 2008

To: Dr. Scott Ray, Grant Administrator
Department of Human Services

From: Micah A. Kane, Chairman
Hawaiian Homes Commission

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment for Ke Kama Pono Program Facilities on
the Islands of Hawaii, Maui and Oahu

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment report for the Proposed Ke Kama Pono Program Facility located in Kona, Hawaii; Maui and Oahu. The Department of Hawaiian Home Lands has no comments to offer.

Should you have any questions, please call the Planning Office at 586-3836.

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

May 22, 2008

Micah A. Kane, Chairman
Hawaiian Homes Commission
Hawaii Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
P.O. Box 1879
Honolulu, Hawaii 96805


Re: Draft Environmental Assessment - State of Hawaii Violent Offender/Truth in Sentencing (VOI/TIS) Grant – Proposed Ke Kama Pono Facilities: Kona, Wailuku and Kalaeloa, Hawaii

Dear Chairman Kane:

On behalf of the Hawaii Department of Human Services (DHS), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the DHS proposal to establish Ke Kama Pono program facilities in Kona, Wailuku and Kalaeloa, Hawaii. The absence of comments and concerns by the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands is noted.

Please feel free to contact me with additional questions or comments concerning this important project. Thank you for your support and assistance.

Sincerely,



Dr. Scott Ray
Project Manager

BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
630 SOUTH BERETANIA STREET
HONOLULU, HI 96843



April 28, 2008

MUFI HANNEMANN, Mayor

RANDALL Y. S. CHUNG, Chairman
SAMUEL T. HATA
ALLY J. PARK
ROBERT K. CUNDIFF
MARC C. TILKER

CRAIG I. NISHIMURA, Ex-Officio
BRENNON T. MORIOKA, Ex-Officio

CLIFFORD P. LUM
Manager and Chief Engineer

DEAN A. NAKANO
Deputy Manager and Chief Engineer



KALAE-08-003

Dr. Scott Ray, Grant Administrator
Hawaii Department of Human Services
1390 Miller Street, Room 209
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-2936

Dear Dr. Ray:

Subject: The Draft Environmental Assessment for Ke Kama Pono Program Facility in
Kalaeloa on the Island of Oahu, Dated April 2008

We do not have a water system in this area. As indicated in the document, water service should be provided by the Navy water system serving Kalaeloa.

If you have any questions, please contact Robert Chun at 748-5443.

Very truly yours,

KEITH S. SHIDA
Program Administrator
Customer Care Division

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

May 22, 2008

Keith S. Shida, Program Administrator
Customer Care Division
Board of Water Supply - City and County of Honolulu
630 South Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96843

Re: Draft Environmental Assessment - State of Hawaii Violent Offender/Truth in Sentencing (VOI/TIS) Grant – Proposed Ke Kama Pono Facilities: Kona, Wailuku and Kalaeloa, Hawaii

Dear Mr. Shida:

On behalf of the Hawaii Department of Human Services (DHS), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the DHS proposal to establish Ke Kama Pono program facilities in Kona, Wailuku and Kalaeloa, Hawaii. We recognize, and the Environmental Assessment notes, that the Board of Water Supply does not operate or maintain a water supply system in the area of the Kalaeloa site. Water supply in this area is provided by the U.S. Navy and communication and coordination between the DHS, its architects and engineers and the U.S. Navy has already been initiated. The absence of other comments and concerns by the Board of Water Supply is also noted.

Please feel free to contact me with additional questions or comments concerning this important project. Thank you for your support and assistance.

Sincerely,

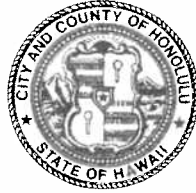


Dr. Scott Ray
Project Manager

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

801 SOUTH BERETANIA STREET · HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
TELEPHONE: (808) 529-3111 · INTERNET: www.honolulu.org

MUFI HANNEMANN
MAYOR

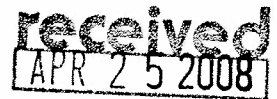


BOISSE P. CORREA
CHIEF

PAUL D. PUTZULU
KARL A. GODSEY
DEPUTY CHIEFS

OUR REFERENCE BS-KP

April 22, 2007



KALAE-08-002
MAUI-08-002
KONA-08-002

Dr. Scott Ray, Grant Administrator
Department of Human Resources
1390 Miller Street, Room 209
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-2936

Dear Dr. Ray:


This is in response to a letter from Ms. Lillian Koller of your department requesting comments on a Draft Environmental Assessment for the Ke Kama Pono Program Facilities on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, and Oahu.

This project, which involves five residences planned for the Kalaeloa area, should have no significant impact on the facilities or operations of the Honolulu Police Department.

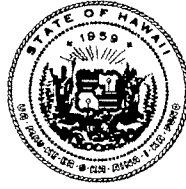
If there are any questions, please call Major Michael Moses of District 8 at 692-4253 or Mr. Brandon Stone of the Executive Office at 529-3644.

Sincerely,

BOISSE P. CORREA
Chief of Police

By 
DEBORA A. TANDAL
Assistant Chief of Police
Support Services Bureau

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

May 22, 2008

Boisse P. Correa, Chief of Police
City and County of Honolulu Police Department
801 South Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Re: Draft Environmental Assessment - State of Hawaii Violent Offender/Truth in Sentencing (VOI/TIS) Grant – Proposed Ke Kama Pono Facilities: Kona, Wailuku and Kalaeloa, Hawaii

Dear Chief Correa:

On behalf of the Hawaii Department of Human Services (DHS), I wish to thank you for your April 22, 2008, letter concerning the DHS proposal to establish Ke Kama Pono program facilities in Kona, Wailuku and Kalaeloa, Hawaii. The absence of comments and concerns by the Police Department of the City and County of Honolulu for the proposed Kalaeloa facility is noted.

Please feel free to contact me with additional questions or comments concerning this important project. Thank you for your support and assistance.

Sincerely,


Dr. Scott Ray
Project Manager

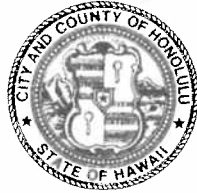
c: Debora A. Tandal, Assistant Chief of Police-Support Services Bureau

08-0368

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

801 SOUTH BERETANIA STREET · HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
TELEPHONE: (808) 529-3111 · INTERNET: www.honolulu.org

MUFI HANNEMANN
MAYOR



BOISSE P. CORREA
CHIEF

PAUL D. PUTZULU
KARL A. GODSEY
DEPUTY CHIEFS

OUR REFERENCE MT-JNB

April 29, 2008



KALAE-08-004

Ms. Lillian B. Koller
Director
Department of Human Services
P. O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

Dear Ms. Koller:

This is in response to your letter of April 15, 2008, requesting support for the Ke Kama Pono residential program in Kalaeloa.

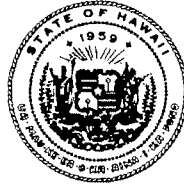
We fully support efforts to help troubled teenagers in our community and the agencies that will assist them. The opening of the residence in Kalaeloa to house nonviolent teenage boys and their adult supervisors will provide a venue where they may be positively mentored.

Should you have any questions, please have a member of your staff contact Major Michael Thomas of the Juvenile Services Division at 529-3875.

Sincerely,

BOISSE P. CORREA
Chief of Police

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

May 22, 2008

Boisse P. Correa, Chief of Police
City and County of Honolulu Police Department
801 South Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Re: Draft Environmental Assessment - State of Hawaii Violent Offender/Truth in Sentencing (VOI/TIS) Grant – Proposed Ke Kama Pono Facilities: Kona, Wailuku and Kalaeloa, Hawaii

Dear Chief Correa:

On behalf of the Hawaii Department of Human Services (DHS), I wish to thank you for your April 29, 2008, letter concerning the DHS proposal to establish Ke Kama Pono program facilities in Kona, Wailuku and Kalaeloa, Hawaii. The support expressed by you and the Honolulu Police Department for the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility in Kalaeloa is greatly appreciated.

Please feel free to contact me with additional questions or comments concerning this important project. Thank you for your support and assistance.

Sincerely,

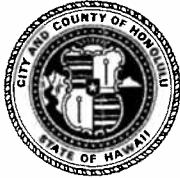


Dr. Scott Ray
Project Manager

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

KAPOLEI HALE, 1000 ULUOHIA STREET, STE. 309 • KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707
Phone: (808) 768-3003 • FAX: 768-3053 • Internet: www.honolulu.gov

MUFI HANNEMANN
MAYOR



LESTER K. C. CHANG
DIRECTOR

GAIL Y. HARAGUCHI
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

April 25, 2008

received
MAY 02 2008
KALAE-08-005
MAUI-08-003
KONA-08-003

Ms. Lillian B. Koller, Director
State of Hawaii
Department of Human Services
P. O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

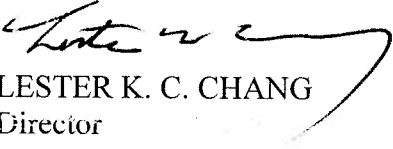
Dear Ms. Koller:

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessments
Ke Kama Pono Program Facilities on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui and Oahu

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the Draft Environmental Assessment for the Ke Kama Pono Program Facilities.

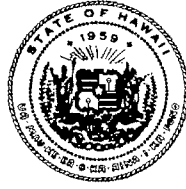
The Department of Parks and Recreation has no comment and as the proposed projects will not impact any program or facility of the department, you are invited to remove us as a consulted party to the balance of the EIS process.

Should you have any questions, please contact Mr. John Reid, Planner, at 768-3017.


LESTER K. C. CHANG
Director

LKCC:jr
(257833)

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

May 22, 2008

Lester K. C. Chang, Director
Department of Parks and Recreation
City and County of Honolulu
Kapolei Hale, 1000 Uluohia Street, Suite 309
Kapolei, Hawaii 96707

Re: **Draft Environmental Assessment - State of Hawaii Violent Offender/Truth in Sentencing (VOI/TIS) Grant – Proposed Ke Kama Pono Facilities: Kona, Wailuku and Kalaeloa, Hawaii**

Dear Mr. Chang:

On behalf of the Hawaii Department of Human Services (DHS), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the DHS proposal to establish Ke Kama Pono program facilities in Kona, Wailuku and Kalaeloa, Hawaii. The absence of comments and concerns from the City and County of Honolulu Department of Parks and Recreation is noted. In addition, at your request, we have removed the Department of Parks and Recreation as a consulted party for the balance of the environmental assessment process.

Please feel free to contact me with additional questions or comments concerning this important project. Thank you for your support and assistance.

Sincerely,



Dr. Scott Ray
Project Manager

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

530 SOUTH KING STREET, ROOM 300 * HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
PHONE: (808) 523-4141 * FAX: (808) 523-4242 * INTERNET: www.honolulu.gov

MUFI HANNEMANN
MAYOR



received
MAY 08 2008

KALAE-08-009

April 30, 2008

The Honorable Lillian B. Koller
Director
Department of Human Services
P. O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

Dear Ms. Koller:

Thank you for your letter of April 15, 2008, requesting the City and County of Honolulu's support for the Ke Kama Pono program for troubled, non-violent teenagers.

We are pleased with the efforts the Department of Human Services, through its Office of Youth Services, is making to assist our disadvantaged youth in developing into productive and responsible citizens. For your information, the City is also committed to serving this population through the Youth Services Center of the Department of Community Services. Operationally, our nationally recognized Youth Service Center functions as a one-stop center by providing educational and employment services through any one of five programs. It is this model, in addition to other outstanding programs and services that are offered through the City directly or in partnership with other state and private agencies, that earned Honolulu a designation by America's Promise as one of the 100 Best Communities for Young People.

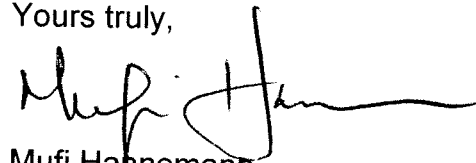
As to potential financial support for the Ke Kama Pono program from the City, please be advised that all City grants which support youth programs are administered through a formal request for proposals process. This process ensures that such funds will be awarded and expanded in a manner that best serves the needs of our communities.

Ms. Lillian B. Koller, Director
April 30, 2008
Page 2

With respect to a partnership with the City in the coordination of services, I invite you to contact Ms. Leinaala Nakamura, our Youth Services Center Manager, at 832-7960. I believe that it is in the best interests of both the state and City to maximize our resources and work together, through our Youth Services Center and your Ke Kama Pono program, to assist a greater number of troubled, non-violent youth attain their high school diploma, enter college, and be successful in securing their future employment.

With warm regards and aloha,

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mufi Hannemann", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Mufi Hannemann
Mayor

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

May 22, 2008

Honorable Mufi Hannemann, Mayor
Office of the Mayor
City and County of Honolulu
530 South King Street, Room 300
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Re: Draft Environmental Assessment - State of Hawaii Violent Offender/Truth in Sentencing (VOI/TIS) Grant – Proposed Ke Kama Pono Facilities: Kona, Wailuku and Kalaeloa, Hawaii

Dear Mayor Hannemann:

On behalf of the Hawaii Department of Human Services (DHS), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the DHS proposal to establish Ke Kama Pono program facilities in Kona, Wailuku and Kalaeloa, Hawaii. We appreciate the support for the proposed Kalaeloa facility offered by the Office of the Mayor.

The DHS recognizes the important commitments made by the City and County of Honolulu to assisting disadvantaged youth and the activities and programs provided by the Honolulu Department of Community Services, Youth Services Center. The DHS looks forward to working with the City and County of Honolulu to improve the delivery of programs and services to the youth population of Honolulu.

Please feel free to contact me with questions or comments concerning this important project. Thank you for your support and assistance.

Sincerely,

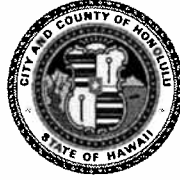
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dr. Scott Ray".

Dr. Scott Ray
Project Manager

HONOLULU FIRE DEPARTMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

636 South Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-5007
Phone: 808-723-7139 Fax: 808-723-7111 Internet: www.honolulu.gov/hfd

MUFI HANNEMANN
MAYOR



KENNETH G. SILVA
FIRE CHIEF

ALVIN K. TOMITA
DEPUTY FIRE CHIEF

May 2, 2008

received
MAY 07 2008
KALAE-08-008

Ms. Lillian B. Koller, Director
Department of Human Services
State of Hawaii
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

Dear Ms. Koller:

Subject: Environmental Assessment
Ke Kama Pono Residential Program

In response to your letter dated April 15, 2008, regarding the above-mentioned subject, the Honolulu Fire Department (HFD) reviewed the materials provided and requires that the following be complied with:

1. Provide a fire apparatus access road for every facility, building, or portion of a building hereafter constructed or moved into or within the jurisdiction when any portion of the facility or any portion of an exterior wall of the first story of the building is located more than 150 feet (45 720 mm) from fire apparatus access as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the building or facility. (1997 Uniform Fire Code, Section 902.2.1.)
2. Provide a water supply, approved by the county, capable of supplying the required fire flow for fire protection to all premises upon which facilities or buildings, or portions thereof, are hereafter constructed or moved into or within the county.

On-site fire hydrants and mains capable of supplying the required fire flow shall be provided when any portion of the facility or building is in excess of 150 feet (45 720 mm) from a water supply on a fire apparatus access road, as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the facility or building. (1997 Uniform Fire Code, Section 903.2, as amended.)

Ms. Lillian B. Koller, Director
Page 2
May 2, 2008

3. Submit civil drawings to the HFD for review and approval.

Should you have any questions, please call Battalion Chief Socrates Bratakos of our Fire Prevention Bureau at 723-7151.

Sincerely,



KENNETH G. SILVA
Fire Chief

KGS/SK:jl

cc: Dr. Scott Ray, Grant Administrator



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

May 22, 2008

Kenneth G. Silva, Fire Chief
Honolulu Fire Department
City and County of Honolulu
636 South Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-5007

Re: Draft Environmental Assessment - State of Hawaii Violent Offender/Truth in Sentencing (VOI/TIS) Grant – Proposed Ke Kama Pono Facilities: Kona, Wailuku and Kalaeloa, Hawaii

Dear Chief Silva:

On behalf of the Hawaii Department of Human Services (DHS), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the DHS proposal to establish Ke Kama Pono program facilities in Kona, Wailuku and Kalaeloa, Hawaii. We appreciate the interest and comments offered by the Honolulu Fire Department.

Regarding your comments concerning the facility proposed for Yorktown Road in Kalaeloa, Oahu we offer the following responses:

- A fire apparatus access road for each of the proposed residences will be provided. In addition, architects and engineers working on behalf of DHS will communicate and coordinate proposed facility plans with the Honolulu Fire Department to ensure compliance with applicable requirements and standards.
- Communication and coordination between the DHS, its architects and engineers and the U.S. Navy has already been initiated regarding provision of water supply. As noted above, architects and engineers working on behalf of DHS will communicate and coordinate proposed facility plans with the Honolulu Fire Department to ensure compliance with applicable requirements and standards. Furthermore, during the site selection process, several fire hydrants were noted immediately adjacent to the proposed site which would provide the necessary water supply.
- DHS will ensure that its architects and engineers submit all required civil drawings to the proper agencies and authorities including the Honolulu Fire Department.

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VIII. REFERENCES

VIII. REFERENCES

A. DOCUMENTS

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IX. LIST OF PREPARERS

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X. AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS FROM WHICH COMMENTS ARE REQUESTED

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**APPENDIX A:
AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE AND
PUBLIC OUTREACH ACTIVITIES**



KE KAMA PONO NEWSLETTER

Volume 1 | April 2008

DHS, Community Groups Working to Bring Ke Kama Pono (“Children of Promise”) Program to Hawaii, Maui and Oahu

The State Department of Human Services (DHS), with support from the Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS), is working with community organizations and the public to expand the Ke Kama Pono (“Children of Promise”) program to Kona on the Big Island, Wailuku on Maui and Kalaeloa on Oahu. Ke Kama Pono helps troubled, nonviolent youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supervised and highly structured group home.

Before the program can be expanded, an Environmental Assessment (EA) must be completed as required by State law (Hawaii Revised Statutes 343) and the National Environmental Policy Act. This

process began in March at a community meeting in Captain Cook during which speakers from DHS, the Office of Youth Services (OYS) and the Kids of Kona organization explained Ke Kama Pono and answered questions. Also representing the program were teenage girls who live at the Ke Kama Pono home in Honoka`a on the Big Island. Much of the background information presented at the meeting is also provided in this newsletter.

Similar outreach efforts will be conducted on Maui and Oahu as the EA process continues. This and future newsletters will provide updates on the projects and information on how to submit comments. DHS, OYS and DAGS are committed to involving the public throughout this process.



At a public meeting at Yano Hall in Kona, Hawaii, the DHS/OYS explained the Ke Kama Pono program and answered questions about the proposed facility.

Hawaii Department of Human Services – Mission Statement

Our committed staff strive, day-in and day-out, to provide timely, efficient and effective programs, services and benefits for the purpose of achieving the outcome of empowering those who are the most vulnerable in our State to expand their capacity for self-sufficiency, self-determination, independence, healthy choices, quality of life and personal dignity.

Opportunities to Comment

Your involvement and input are essential to the planning and EA process. Opportunities for involvement include attending public meetings and submitting comments in writing.

Your comments can be mailed to:
**Hawaii Department of Human Services
Office of the Director
1390 Miller Street, Room 209
Honolulu, HI 96813-2936
Attn: Dr. Scott Ray,
Grant Administrator**

Background

DHS and OYS provide a wide variety of positive youth development and family strengthening programs that help young people turn their lives around so they do not enter the correctional system. These community-based programs reduce teenage pregnancies, discourage alcohol and drug abuse, promote academic achievement, teach life skills and help young people prepare for college and careers. This preventive approach is far less costly than placing youth in institutional settings, and, more importantly, the outcomes are much better.

Now DHS and OYS want to enhance these services by creating additional Ke Kama Pono group homes. By expanding this program to West Hawaii, Maui and Oahu, at-risk youth will receive the help and supervision they need, while remaining in their home communities near families, friends and other support systems.

The Proposal

DHS and OYS propose to establish additional Ke Kama Pono group homes staffed by highly trained adult role models. These community-based facilities would provide safe, secure and nurturing environments that are more structured than traditional group homes but much less severe than the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility on Oahu.

Staffing at each Ke Kama Pono residence would include two employees working in shifts, with staff on site 24 hours a day. Each home would include office space, a kitchen, living and dining areas, parking, yard space and bedrooms. The proposed Ke Kama Pono residences would serve boys ages 13 to 17 who are:

- Referred by the Family Court and OYS and would benefit from a highly structured group home, as opposed to an institutional setting;
- Runaways and other victims of abuse and neglect who need a temporary home until permanent living arrangements can be found.

DHS proposes the



Kona, Hawaii:

DHS wants to renovate an approximately 2,000-square-foot building to accommodate up to eight boys. This building, formerly occupied by DHS, is in the Kona Civic Center at Kinue Road and Mamalahoa Highway.



Kalaeloa, Oahu:

DHS wants to construct five approximately 2,000-square-foot prefabricated residences that would each accommodate up to 12 boys. These homes would be built on DHHL property.

following on each island:



Wailuku, Maui:

DHS wants to construct an approximately 2,000-square-foot prefabricated residence to accommodate up to eight boys. This facility would be built on Wells Street on Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) property.

What is Ke Kama Pono?

Ke Kama Pono (“Children of Promise”)...

- **IS** a residence-based positive youth development program
- **IS** a prevention program
- **IS** staffed by well-trained role models who use proven best practice approaches to bring about change
- **IS** an alternative to placing teens in institutional settings
- **IS** a way for teens to remain closer to home and receive family support
- **IS** a place where teens feel safe
- **IS** part of a continuum of services the State provides for troubled youth

Ke Kama Pono (“Children of Promise”)...

- **IS NOT** a program for adults
- **IS NOT** a prison or jail
- **IS NOT** a halfway house for ex-cons
- **IS NOT** a drop-in center
- **IS NOT** a drug rehabilitation program
- **IS NOT** a sex offender program
- **IS NOT** for youth who are criminals
- **WILL NOT** allow any illegal drugs
- **WILL NOT** leave youth unsupervised at any time in the residence
- **WILL NOT** allow youth to attend community functions unsupervised
- **IS NOT** a danger to the community

Project Timeline and Process

March 2008: Draft EAs for each of the three sites (Hawaii, Maui and Oahu) were initiated in March 2008. During this time, data gathering and analysis occurred and stakeholders on each island were contacted. A public meeting in West Hawaii was held March 4, 2008, and a similar meeting is planned for April 15, 2008 in Wailuku, Maui. No other community meetings are currently planned, but the public is encouraged to submit written comments at this time.

April 2008: Draft EAs for the three proposed facilities will be made public in April. The release of these documents will be announced by the State Office of Environmental Quality Control and through a Notice of Availability published in local newspapers of record.

May 2008: Public comments on the Draft EAs will occur through May. Thirty days after the Draft EAs are released, the public comment period will close and submitted comments will be incorporated into the Final EAs.

June 2008: The Final EAs will be released for public review and comment.

July 2008: The 30-day public comment period on the Final EAs will end.

October 2008: Construction and renovation at the Hawaii and Maui sites are scheduled for completion. Pre-fabricated residences for the Oahu site are scheduled for purchase and storage until construction can begin.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is an EA and why is one required?

An EA is a document that assists in planning and decision making and helps determine if an action has the potential for significant impact to the environment.

How will public comments be evaluated and incorporated into the Ke Kama Pono EAs?

Through a combination of mailings and community meetings, DHS is reaching out to stakeholders on the Big Island, Maui and Oahu to identify issues and concerns. Comments received during this process will be

considered during the environmental assessment.

What is the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)?

Passed in 1969, NEPA requires all Federal agencies to consider and document the potential impacts of management actions on the human environment. The Ke Kama Pono homes proposed for Hawaii, Maui, and Oahu are being funded in part by the Office of Justice Programs at the U.S. Department of Justice, meaning compliance with NEPA is required.

What is Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) 343?

HRS 343, implemented by the Hawaii Office of Environmental Quality

Control, is a State law requiring the preparation of environmental assessments for many development projects. Under the law, the government must give systematic consideration to the environmental, social and economic consequences of proposed projects prior to allowing construction to begin. The law also assures that community members are entitled to participate in the planning process.

How do NEPA and HRS 343 relate to each other?

NEPA and HRS 343 are Federal and State environmental regulations, respectively. For the Ke Kama Pono EAs, one document will be prepared for each proposed home site that complies with both laws.



Hawaii Department of Human Services
1390 Miller Street, Room 209
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813



KE KAMA PONO

Volume 2 | May 2008



Plans Advance to Bring Ke Kama Pono Program for Teens to Hawaii, Maui, Oahu

Plans to bring the Ke Kama Pono (“Children of Promise”) residential program for troubled teens to West Hawaii, Maui and Oahu moved ahead on April 23, 2008, when the notice of availability for Draft Environmental Assessments (EAs) was published by the State Office of Environmental Quality Control. Based on an analysis presented in the Draft EAs, the Department of Human Services (DHS) and the Department of Accounting and General Services

(DAGS) identified a site on each of these islands as the preferred alternative for developing Ke Kama Pono facilities to help boys from the ages of 13 to 17.

The Draft EAs determined that these locations (shown on the following pages) met or exceeded the site evaluation criteria and had the least adverse impact on local environmental, cultural and socioeconomic resources.

Hawaii Department of Human Services Mission Statement

Our committed staff strive, day-in and day-out, to provide timely, efficient and effective programs, services and benefits for the purpose of achieving the outcome of empowering those who are the most vulnerable in our State to expand their capacity for self-sufficiency, self-determination, independence, healthy choices, quality of life and personal dignity.

Opportunities to Comment

Your involvement and input are essential to the planning and EA process. Opportunities for involvement include attending public meetings and submitting comments in writing.

Your comments can be mailed to:
Hawaii Department of Human Services
Office of the Director
1390 Miller Street, Room 209
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Attn: Dr. Scott Ray,
Grant Administrator

Background

DHS and the Office of Youth Services (OYS) provide a wide variety of positive youth development and family strengthening programs that help young people grow into productive adults and avoid entering the correctional system. These community-based programs reduce teenage pregnancies, discourage substance abuse, promote academic achievement, teach life skills and help young people prepare for college and careers. This preventive approach is far less costly than placing youth in institutional settings and, more importantly, the outcomes are much better.

Now DHS and OYS want to enhance these positive youth development services by creating additional Ke Kama Pono residences, based on the success of the initial group home established in October 2005 in Honoka`a on the Big Island. By expanding this program to Kona on the Big Island, Wailuku on Maui and Kalaeloa on Oahu, additional youth will receive the help and supervision they need, while remaining in their home communities near families, friends and other support systems.

The Proposal

DHS and OYS propose to establish additional Ke Kama Pono group homes staffed by highly trained adult role models. These community-based facilities would provide safe, secure and nurturing environments that are more structured than traditional group homes.

Staffing at each Ke Kama Pono residence would be provided 24 hours a day, with at least two employees working at all times. These group homes would have office space, a kitchen, living and dining areas, parking, yard space and bedrooms. The proposed residences would help boys from the ages of 13 to 17 who are:

- Referred by the Family Court through OYS and would benefit from a highly structured group home, as opposed to an institutional setting;
- Runaways and other victims of abuse and neglect who need a temporary home until permanent living arrangements can be found.

Public Input Sought on Expanding Ke Kama Pono Facilities

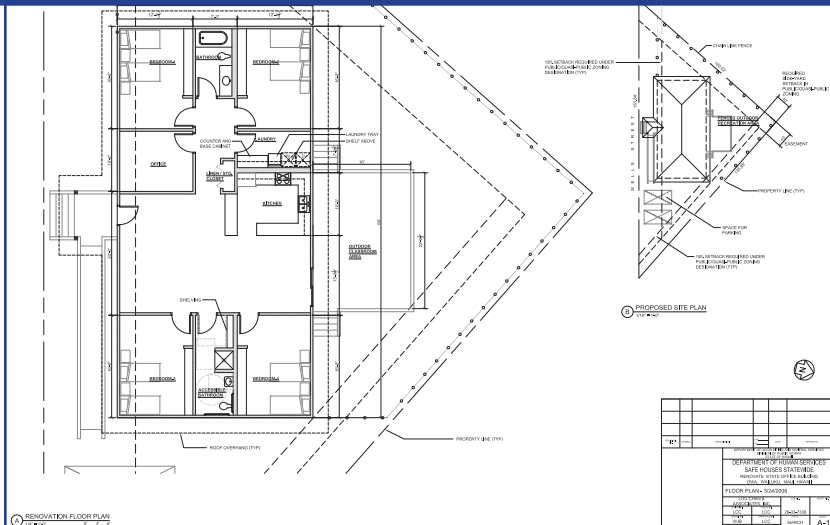
In March 2008, DHS and DAGS began holding open houses with question-and-answer sessions to officially launch the environmental compliance process. This is in keeping with the National Environmental Policy Act and Hawaii Revised Statutes 343.

Meetings were held March 4 at Yano Hall in Kona, Hawaii, and April 15 at the Neighborhood Place at Happy Valley in Wailuku, Maui. Community members attending these sessions learned more about Ke Kama Pono, including how the program currently helps teenage girls living at a group home in Honoka`a on the Big Island. Community members also heard about plans to expand Ke Kama Pono by establishing residences for teenage boys in West Hawaii and on Maui and Oahu. Public comments received at these meetings and letters submitted following the sessions were evaluated as part of the environmental assessment process.

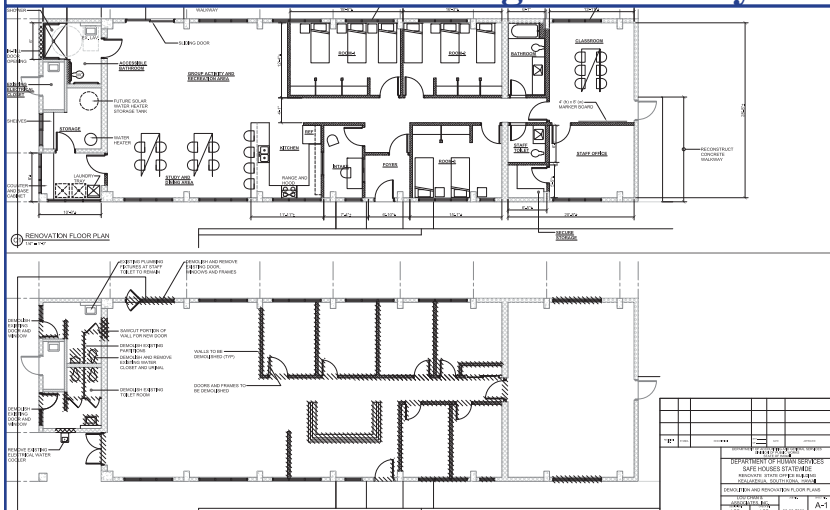
During these two sessions, community members asked questions about how the program will operate, who the program will serve and where the facilities would be established. Many residents voiced their support for these projects, saying these services are needed for youth in their communities.

The public will have many additional opportunities to provide input on these projects, including at a community meeting being planned for Oahu and through written comments submitted in response to the Draft EA. The Draft EA was released April 23 and the 30-day public comment period extends through May 23, 2008. Input received during this time will be considered for each project's Final Environmental Assessment, scheduled for release in June 2008. DHS and DAGS are committed to involving the public throughout this planning process.





Conceptual Site Design for the Maui Ke Kama Pono Program Facility



Conceptual Redevelopment Plan for the Hawaii Ke Kama Pono Program Facility



Potential Conceptual Design for the Oahu Ke Kama Pono Program Site

Frequently Asked Questions

How long do youth spend in the Ke Kama Pono program?

The average length of stay is about 180 days, but no one is asked to leave the program before they feel ready to do so.

How are youth chosen to participate?

Boys and girls are referred to Ke Kama Pono by the Family Court after consulting with DHS Child Welfare Services and OYS. Following the referral, youth are interviewed by facility staff and current residents to help ensure the success of each youth in the program.

When will the new facilities be available for use?

It is expected that the new group homes will open by January 2009.

How will parents be involved in the rehabilitation process?

Ke Kama Pono recognizes that parental involvement is a key component of a youth's success. The participation of parents allows any existing issues to come to the forefront and be addressed.

What does it mean to graduate from the program?

Graduation means the boy or girl has completed the program and is comfortable leaving. Some return to their families and others find new homes when they turn 18. Ke Kama Pono assists with this transition.

How does the transition occur?

Transition out of Ke Kama Pono is a gradual process beginning with short visits to the new home. This allows youth to come back to a safe place and discuss any challenges they encountered, rather than making an abrupt change and having to deal with the transition on their own. In general, the transition process takes about six months.

Do you expect the same success with the new Ke Kama Pono facilities for boys that you have with the existing girls' facility in Honoka'a?

Yes. Ke Kama Pono addresses the different needs of boys and girls, but the program's basic principles are the same.

Timeline

March 2008: Draft EAs for each of the three proposed sites (Hawaii, Maui and Oahu) were initiated. A public open house was held March 4 in West Hawaii.

April 2008: A public open house was held April 15 on Maui. Draft EAs for the three proposed facilities were published April 23 in an announcement by the State Office of Environmental Quality Control.

May 2008: A public open house is being planned for Oahu. Written comments on the Draft EAs are being accepted through May 23 and will be included in the Final EAs.

June 2008: The Final EAs will be released for public review and comment.

July 2008: The 30-day comment period on the Final EAs will conclude.

October 2008: Construction and renovation at the Maui and West Hawaii sites, respectively, are scheduled for completion. Two residences for the Oahu site are scheduled for purchase and completion.

What is Ke Kama Pono?

Ke Kama Pono...

- **IS** a residence-based positive youth development program.
- **IS** a prevention program.
- **IS** staffed by well-trained role models who use proven best practice approaches to bring about change.
- **IS** an alternative to placing teens in institutional settings.
- **IS** a way for teens to remain closer to home and receive family support.
- **IS** a place where teens feel safe.
- **IS** part of a continuum of services the State provides for troubled youth.

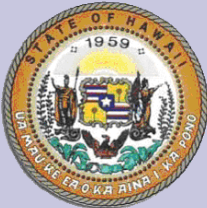
Ke Kama Pono...

- **IS NOT** a program for adults.
- **IS NOT** a prison or jail.
- **IS NOT** a halfway house for ex-cons.
- **IS NOT** a drop-in center.
- **IS NOT** a drug rehabilitation program.
- **IS NOT** a sex offender program.
- **IS NOT** for youth who are criminals.
- **WILL NOT** allow any illegal drugs.
- **WILL NOT** leave youth unsupervised at any time in the residence.
- **WILL NOT** allow youth to attend community functions unsupervised.
- **IS NOT** a danger to the community.

How to Submit Your Comments

Please submit your comments on the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facilities and Draft EA by May 23, 2008, to:

Hawaii Department of Human Services
Office of the Director
1390 Miller Street, Room 209
Honolulu, HI 96813-2936
Attn: Dr. Scott Ray, Grant Administrator



Hawaii Department of Human Services
1390 Miller Street, Room 209
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

**APPENDIX B:
OFFICE OF YOUTH SERVICES –
CONTINUUM OF CARE PROGRAMS**

Appendix B: Youth Services *Continuum of Care* for At-Risk Youth, FY 2008

A range of programs and services that provide the “right resources for the right kid at the right time”, promoting healthy development of youth and ensuring the safety of the community

	Problem Behavior	Non-Criminal Misbehavior	Delinquency	Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending			
	Delinquency Prevention Response			Juvenile Justice Response			
Service Area	Prevention for All Youth	Early Intervention for Youth at Risk	Immediate Intervention	Intermediate Sanctions	Community Residential Programs	Institutional Confinement	Aftercare
<p>Positive Youth Development</p> <p><i>Services and activities provided to create opportunities for youth to develop competencies that foster resiliency and enable them to achieve a successful transition to young adulthood. Such services for at-risk youth and their families will contribute to the increase of protective factors and to deterrence of the onset or increase of nonconstructive delinquent and dangerous behaviors of youth.</i></p> <p><i>Specific services include: sports/health/fitness, academic tutoring, career/vocational, teen pregnancy prevention, and, drug/violence prevention.</i></p>	<p>Target Population: Youth ages 7-21 years old at risk for delinquency and initiation or penetration into the juvenile justice system.</p> <p>This population includes street youth, unsheltered (homeless) youth, truant and or out-of-school youth, youth in foster care and group homes, pregnant and parenting teens, gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender (GLBT) youth; physically, emotionally, and/or mentally challenged youth; and at-risk youth who have been arrested, have had contact with the police, or are experiencing social, emotional, psychological, educational, moral, physical or similar disabilities or problems; and/or youth of Marshallese, Micronesian, Samoan, Hawaiian, Filipino and African-American ancestry who may be over-represented within the juvenile justice system.</p>						
	<p>Service Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build on and enhance community resources to provide positive learning and development opportunities for youth. • Be responsive to needs and desires of the community when designing services and programs for youth. • Make contact with at-risk youth within a defined region/community and connect them to appropriate resources, services, and activities, justice system or non justice, both public and private. <p>Deliver prevention services and positive alternative activities to develop educational, vocational, social responsibility, and health, competencies of youth. Activity areas include educational development and academic tutoring; community service and service learning; youth leadership; performing and visual arts and humanities; mentoring; Intergenerational programs; vocational/apprenticeship; and Sports, Fitness and Health.</p>						
	<p>Geographic Areas:</p> <p>East Hawaii</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goodwill Industries of Hawaii, Inc • The Salvation Army • Boys and Girls Club of the Big Island <p>West Hawaii</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Support Services • YWCA • Boys & Girls Club of the Big Island <p>Kauai</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circles of Light • Kauai Team Challenge • Boys & Girls Club <p>Maui</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paia Youth Council • Hui Malama Learning Center • Alu Like • Molokai Community Service Council • Maui Youth & Family Services <p>Oahu (statewide)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coalition for a Drug Free Hawaii 			<p>Central</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goodwill Industries • YMCA of Honolulu-Kalihi • Kids Hurt Too <p>Honolulu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hale Kipa • Parents and Children Together • Coalition for a Drug Free Hawaii • Kokua Kalihi Valley • Susannah Wesley Community Center <p>Leeward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boys & Girls Club (Nanakuli, Ewa Beach, & Waianae) • Communities In School • City & County of Honolulu • Goodwill Industries <p>Windward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boys & Girls Club • USTA • Key Project 			

<p>Youth Gang Prevention and Intervention</p> <p><i>Youth gang prevention and intervention services including the development and implementation of community response teams and gang mediation services.</i></p>	<p>Target Population: Youth ages 11 – 18 who are engaging in emerging or more serious gang behavior and who are overrepresented in the juvenile justice system especially from the following ethnicities: Samoan, Hawaiian, Filipino, and African-American.</p> <p>Gang involved youth (as defined by HPD’s gang definition: A group of three or more persons who have a common identifying sign, symbol, or name and whose members individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal activity creating an atmosphere of fear and intimidation within a community).</p> <p>Gang-associated youth (as defined by HPD: When there are strong indications that an individual has a close relationship with a gang but does not fit the criteria for gang membership).</p> <p>Service Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Mobilization Efforts and Strategies for gang intervention and prevention • Youth Gang Prevention and Intervention Services/Activities/Programs • Formal Mediation Services for Youth Gang members. <p>Geographic Areas Leeward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City & County of Honolulu • Adult Friends for Youth 		
<p>Truancy Prevention and In-School Suspension</p> <p><i>Services to enhance school engagement and performance to ensure educational success for at-risk youth and their families.</i></p>	<p>Target Population: Youth ages 7-18 years old that are at risk for truancy and chronic absences and are youth of Marshallese, Micronesian, Samoan, Hawaiian Filipino, and African-American ancestry who may be over-represented within the juvenile justice system</p> <p>Service Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide services and activities that promote attendance, attachment, and achievement to ensure educational success. • Be responsive to needs and desires of the community when designing services and programs for youth. • Make contact with at-risk youth within a defined region/community and connect them to appropriate resources, services, and activities, justice system or non justice, both public and private. • Provide services, activities, and programs that promote educational development, character and leadership 		
	<p>Geographic Areas: West Hawaii-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Support Services <p>Honolulu</p> <p>Sussanah Wesley Community Center</p> <p>Leeward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City & County of Honolulu 		

Youth Services *Continuum of Care* for At-Risk Youth, FY 2006

A range of programs and services that provide the “right resources for the right kid at the right time”, promoting healthy development of youth and ensuring the safety of the community

	Problem Behavior	Non-Criminal Misbehavior	Delinquency	Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending			
	Delinquency Prevention Response			Juvenile Justice Response			
Service Area	Prevention for All Youth	Early Intervention for Youth at Risk	Immediate Intervention	Intermediate Sanctions	Community Residential Programs	Institutional Confinement	Aftercare
<p>Attendant Care</p> <p><i>Alternative services and placements for status offenders and nonviolent juvenile law violators so they are not held inappropriately or in secure custody;</i></p>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p>Target Population: Youth, ages 10-17, who are or at risk for being arrested for status offenses/non-violent law violations and placed, or at risk of being in secure detention while in police custody.</p> </div> <p>Service Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision, and possible placement, of youth who are taken into custody by police. • Conduct intake and assessment. • Collaborate with other agencies in the juvenile system <p>Geographic Areas:</p> <p>East Hawaii</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Salvation Army <p>West Hawaii</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Salvation Army <p>Kauai</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hale Opio <p>Maui</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maui Youth and Family Services <p>Oahu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hale Kipa 					

Youth Services Continuum of Care for At-Risk Youth, FY 2006

A range of programs and services that provide the “right resources for the right kid at the right time”, promoting healthy development of youth and ensuring the safety of the community

	Problem Behavior	Non-Criminal Misbehavior	Delinquency	Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending			
	Delinquency Prevention Response			Juvenile Justice Response			
Service Area	Prevention for All Youth	Early Intervention for Youth at Risk	Immediate Intervention	Intermediate Sanctions	Community Residential Programs	Institutional Confinement	Aftercare
<p>Community-Based Outreach and Advocacy</p> <p><i>Early intervention case advocacy services for youth who have come or risk coming into contact with the law to minimize penetration into the juvenile justice system</i></p>			<p>Target Population: Youth who are at risk for engaging in unhealthy, risky behaviors, includes street youth, unsheltered (homeless) youth, out-of-school youth, youth in foster care and group homes, pregnant and parenting teens, gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender (GLBT) youth; and at-risk youth who have been arrested, have had contact with the police, or are experiencing social, emotional, psychological, educational, moral, physical or similar disabilities or problems; and/or youth of Micronesian, Samoan, Hawaiian, Filipino and African-American ancestry who may be over-represented within the juvenile justice system.</p>				
			<p>Service Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach – identify and engage with youth/family to develop trusting relationship • Intake and assessment • Assist in creation of Youth/family driven Service Plan • Assist and support youth/family in accessing services. • Mediation • Advocacy in the best interest of youth/family • Assist to navigate the systems of care involving youth/family. • Circle of support approach(involving significant persons in life of youth/family) to strengthen support system • Follow-up to assure services are fully secured. 				
			<p>Geographic Areas</p> <p>East Hawaii</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Salvation Army <p>West Hawaii</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Salvation Army <p>Kauai</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hale Kipa 	<p>Maui</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maui Youth and Family Services • Alu Like (Molokai) <p>Oahu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hale Kipa 			

Youth Services *Continuum of Care* for At-Risk Youth, FY 2006

A range of programs and services that provide the “right resources for the right kid at the right time”, promoting healthy development of youth and ensuring the safety of the community

	Problem Behavior	Non-Criminal Misbehavior	Delinquency	Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending			
	Delinquency Prevention Response			Juvenile Justice Response			
Service Area	Prevention for All Youth	Early Intervention for Youth at Risk	Immediate Intervention	Intermediate Sanctions	Community Residential Programs	Institutional Confinement	Aftercare
<p>Educational/Vocational Support Services</p> <p><i>A comprehensive array of services and activities that address the educational and positive developmental needs of high risk youth to assist in reintegrating them back into an appropriate and least restrictive educational/vocational program.</i></p>			<p>Target Population: HYCF – parolees/furlough Family Court Probationers Status Offenders Youth who are truant, suspended, or expelled from school Youth under the jurisdiction of DHS</p>				
			<p>Service Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational Support Services or Alternative School component • Individualized and transitional plan development leading to regular school • Independent Living and Social Skills Training • Recreational/Leisure time/Sports/Creative Arts • Drug Awareness Education • Service Learning • Positive Adult Role Models • Career Education/Development Services • Parent/Family Strengthening Services • Individual/Group Counseling Gender Specific Programs 				
			<p>Geographic Areas:</p> <p>East Hawaii</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lanakila Learning Center <p>West Hawaii</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Support Services <p>Maui</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hui Malama Learning Center 				

Youth Services *Continuum of Care* for At-Risk Youth, FY 2006

A range of programs and services that provide the “right resources for the right kid at the right time”, promoting healthy development of youth and ensuring the safety of the community

	Problem Behavior	Non-Criminal Misbehavior	Delinquency	Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending			
	Delinquency Prevention Response			Juvenile Justice Response			
Service Area	Prevention for All Youth	Early Intervention for Youth at Risk	Immediate Intervention	Intermediate Sanctions	Community Residential Programs	Institutional Confinement	Aftercare
<p>Services for Homeless Youth</p> <p><i>Assist youth experiencing homelessness to meet their basic needs, and to help youth to move from crisis situations to stability, safety and healthy functioning.</i></p>		<p>Target Population: Youth 7 thru their 22nd birthday, who are experiencing homelessness, ie., lacking a safe, fixed, regular, and adequate residence. The target population includes runaways, those who live with intact families who are experiencing homelessness, and those who are estranged from their families. Youth may be on the streets, living temporarily in homeless family shelters, automobiles, public buildings, beaches, etc.</p>					
		<p>Service Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach Services Assist youth in accessing emergency or transitional housing • Transitional services • Case advocacy services Provide for a drop-in center 					
		<p>Geographic Areas:</p> <p>West Hawaii</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Salvation Army <p>Windward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hale Kipa 					

Youth Services *Continuum of Care* for At-Risk Youth, FY 2006

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	Problem Behavior	Non-Criminal Misbehavior	Delinquency	Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending			
	Delinquency Prevention Response			Juvenile Justice Response			
Service Area	Prevention for All Youth	Early Intervention for Youth at Risk	Immediate Intervention	Intermediate Sanctions	Community Residential Programs	Institutional Confinement	Aftercare
<p>Emergency Shelters</p> <p><i>Security Level: Not Mandated Direct Staff to Youth Ratio: Not Mandated Model: Group Home or Foster Home</i></p> <p><i>A 24-hour, short-term (average length of stay is 30 days), community-based residential program offering short-term, emergency residential program utilizing a group home or foster home model that provides services for youths in crisis.</i></p>		<p>Target Population: Recently arrested status offenders, non-violent law violators, or intoxicated youth, or troubled, abused, or neglected youth, ages 10 – 17, requiring short-term shelter and related services that will reduce a present crisis and return the youth to a stable, safe home environment.</p> <p>Services are provided on a space available basis in the following priority order of referrals: 1st—Hookala, 2nd--FC, 3rd--DHS, 4th--OYS Provider, 5th—Self or Family</p>					
		<p>Service Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening for Program Appropriateness • Risk/Needs Assessment & Reduction • Assets Assessment & Development • Case Management • Relapse Prevention • Referral to Appropriate Resources • Participation in Meetings • Follow-Up Services • Social Skills Building • Crisis Reduction • Family Strengthening (Enhanced Communication , Relationship) 	<p>Geographic Areas</p> <p>Hawaii</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Salvation Army <p>Kauai</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hale Opio <p>Maui</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maui Youth & Family Services <p>Oahu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hale Kipa 				

Youth Services *Continuum of Care* for At-Risk Youth, FY 2006

A range of programs and services that provide the “right resources for the right kid at the right time”, promoting healthy development of youth and ensuring the safety of the community

	Problem Behavior	Non-Criminal Misbehavior	Delinquency	Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending						
	Delinquency Prevention Response			Juvenile Justice Response						
Service Area	Prevention for All Youth	Early Intervention for Youth at Risk	Immediate Intervention	Intermediate Sanctions	Community Residential Programs	Institutional Confinement	Aftercare			
<p>Independent Living</p> <p><i>Security Level: Not Mandated</i> <i>Direct Staff to Youth Ratio: Not Mandated</i> <i>Model: Group Home or Foster Home</i></p> <p><i>A 24-hour, long-term (average length of stay is 270 days), community-based residential program utilizing a group home or a foster home model that provides intensive training for independent living.</i></p>			<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>Target Population: Troubled, abused, or neglected youth, or youth in the juvenile justice system, ages 17 thru their 22nd birthday, who presently lack the attitudes, skills, and resources for independent living.</p> <p>Services are provided on a space available basis in the following priority order of referrals: 1st--HYCF, 2nd--FC, 3rd--DHS, 4th--OYS Provider, 5th--Self or Family.</p> </div>							
			<p>Service Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening for Program Appropriateness • Risk/Needs Assessment & Reduction • Assets Assessment & Development • Case Management • Relapse Prevention • Referral to Appropriate Resources • Participation in Meetings • Follow-Up Services • Social Skills Building • Cognitive Behavioral Training • Social, Independent Living Skills Development • Positive Peer Relationship Development • Leisure Time Management • Education/Vocation Exploration • Vocational Training (Job Skills) • Family Strengthening (Enhanced Communication, Relationship) 	<p>Geographic Areas:</p> <p>East Hawaii</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Salvation Army <p>West Hawaii</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Salvation Army <p>Kauai</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hale Opio <p>Maui</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maui Farms <p>Oahu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catholic • Hale Kipa 						

Youth Services *Continuum of Care* for At-Risk Youth, FY 2006

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	Problem Behavior	Non-Criminal Misbehavior	Delinquency	Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending					
	Delinquency Prevention Response			Juvenile Justice Response					
Service Area	Prevention for All Youth	Early Intervention for Youth at Risk	Immediate Intervention	Intermediate Sanctions	Community Residential Programs	Institutional Confinement	Aftercare		
<p>Level I Residential Program</p> <p><i>Security Level: I (But Not Staff Secure)</i> <i>Direct Staff to Youth Ratio: Not Mandated</i> <i>Model: Group Home or Foster Home</i></p> <p><i>A 24-hour, long-term (average length of stay is 180 days), community-based, residential program utilizing a group home or foster home model that provides minimum, non-intensive services</i></p>			<p>Target Population: Troubled, abused, or neglected youth, or youth in the juvenile justice system, ages 10 thru their 18th birthday, who have been identified as moderate risk in one or more areas of need through a validated, objective risk and needs assessment tool, and who can benefit from minimum, Level I Residential Services.</p> <p>Services are provided on a space available basis in the following priority order of referrals: 1st--HYCF, 2nd--FC, 3rd--DHS, 4th--OYS Provider, 5th--Self or Family.</p>						
			<p>Service Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening for Program Appropriateness • Risk/Needs Assessment & Reduction • Assets Assessment & Development • Case Management • Relapse Prevention • Referral to Appropriate Resources • Participation in Meetings • Follow-Up Services • Social Skills Building • Positive Peer Relationship Development • Education/Vocation Exploration • Family Strengthening (Enhanced Communication, Relationship) 						
			<p>Geographic Areas</p> <p>East Hawaii</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hale Kipa • The Salvation Army <p>West Hawaii</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hale Kipa <p>Oahu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catholic Charities • Hale Kipa 						

Youth Services *Continuum of Care* for At-Risk Youth, FY 2006

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	Problem Behavior	Non-Criminal Misbehavior	Delinquency	Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending					
	Delinquency Prevention Response			Juvenile Justice Response					
Service Area	Prevention for All Youth	Early Intervention for Youth at Risk	Immediate Intervention	Intermediate Sanctions	Community Residential Programs	Institutional Confinement	Aftercare		
<p>Level II Residential Services</p> <p><i>Security Level: II (Staff Secure) Direct Staff to Youth Ratio: TBD Model: Group Home or Foster Home</i></p> <p><i>A 24-hour, long-term (average length of stay is 270 days), community-based residential program utilizing a group home or foster home model that provides maximal, intensive for troubled, high risk youth.</i></p>			<p>Target Population: Troubled, abused, or neglected youth, or youth in the juvenile justice system, ages 10 thru their 19th birthday, who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Have been identified as high risk in one or more areas of need through a validated, objective risk and needs assessment tool, Are generally unable to function in a pro-social manner without constant supervision and support, Can benefit from maximum, Level II Residential Services. <p>Services are provided on a space available basis in the following priority order of referrals: 1st--HYCF, 2nd--FC, 3rd--DHS.</p>						
			<p>Service Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Screening for Program Appropriateness Risk/Needs Assessment & Reduction, Assets Assessment & Development Case Management Relapse Prevention Referral to Appropriate Resources Participation in Meetings Follow-Up Services Cognitive Behavioral Training Social, Independent Living Skills Development Positive Peer Relationship Development Leisure Time Management Education/Vocation Exploration Family Strengthening (Enhanced Communication, Relationship) 			<p>Geographic Areas</p> <p>East/West Hawaii</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Catholic Charities <p>Kauai</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hale Opio <p>Maui</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maui Youth & Family Services <p>Oahu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Assistance Center Hale Kipa 			

Youth Services *Continuum of Care* for At-Risk Youth, FY 2006

A range of programs and services that provide the “right resources for the right kid at the right time”, promoting healthy development of youth and ensuring the safety of the community

	Problem Behavior	Non-Criminal Misbehavior	Delinquency	Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending				
	Delinquency Prevention Response			Juvenile Justice Response				
Service Area	Prevention for All Youth	Early Intervention for Youth at Risk	Immediate Intervention	Intermediate Sanctions	Community Residential Programs	Institutional Confinement	Aftercare	
<p>Diversion/In-Facility and Aftercare Services</p> <p>In-facility and aftercare services to prepare youth incarcerated at HYCF for release to the community and diversion from re-incarceration.</p>					<p><u>In-Facility Services</u></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"> <p><u>Target Population:</u> Youth incarcerated at the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility</p> </div>	<p><u>Aftercare Services</u></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"> <p><u>Target Population:</u> 1) Youth released from HYCF on probation under the jurisdiction of the Court; 2) Youth committed to HYCF until minority placed on furlough or parole under the jurisdiction of the HYCF or agency responsible for the care and custody of the incarcerated youth</p> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk/Needs assessment • Recommend interventions to reduce risk of future recidivism • Vocational/employment activities • Cognitive behavioral skill-building activities • Family support and reintegration services • Transition case planning and coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuity of services from facility to community • Implementation of transitional plan • Case management • Intensive supervision, as appropriate • Ability to respond to crisis 24/7 • Intervention services based on individual needs • Family support services

Youth Services *Continuum of Care* for At-Risk Youth, FY 2006

A range of programs and services that provide the “right resources for the right kid at the right time”, promoting healthy development of youth and ensuring the safety of the community

	Problem Behavior		Non-Criminal Misbehavior	Delinquency		Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending	
	Delinquency Prevention Response			Juvenile Justice Response			
Service Area	Prevention for All Youth	Early Intervention for Youth at Risk	Immediate Intervention	Intermediate Sanctions	Community Residential Programs	Institutional Confinement	Aftercare
<p>In-Facility Substance Abuse Services</p> <p><i>Substance Abuse Services to reduce those risk factors that contribute to the youths' probability of continuing the use of illegal drugs, assist youth to maintain relationships with positive individuals and resources in the community, and provide supportive aftercare services for a smooth and seamless transition into the community</i></p>						<p>Target Population: Incarcerated youth at HYCF</p> <p>Service Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substance and drug abuse screening • Substance and drug assessment to determine type of service • Outpatient In-Facility Program • Services to incarcerated youth after school hours, evenings and on weekends • Cognitive Restructuring • Relapse Prevention Plan • Coordinate smooth transition into the community • Participate in meetings with representatives of the HYCF, Family Court, Departments of Education, and Health and other pertinent agencies. • Follow-up phone, personal, and/or collateral contacts with youth 	

**APPENDIX C:
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DATABASE**



EDR® Environmental
Data Resources Inc

The EDR Radius Map with GeoCheck®

**DHS Oahu
Yorktown Street
Kapolei, HI 96862**

Inquiry Number: 2176094.2s

March 24, 2008

The Standard in Environmental Risk Information

440 Wheelers Farms Road
Milford, Connecticut 06461

Nationwide Customer Service

Telephone: 1-800-352-0050
Fax: 1-800-231-6802
Internet: www.edrnet.com

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Thank you for your business.
Please contact EDR at 1-800-352-0050
with any questions or comments.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A search of available environmental records was conducted by Environmental Data Resources, Inc (EDR). The report was designed to assist parties seeking to meet the search requirements of EPA's Standards and Practices for All Appropriate Inquiries (40 CFR Part 312), the ASTM Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments (E 1527-05) or custom requirements developed for the evaluation of environmental risk associated with a parcel of real estate.

TARGET PROPERTY INFORMATION

ADDRESS

YORKTOWN STREET
KAPOLEI, HI 96862

COORDINATES

Latitude (North): 21.314650 - 21° 18' 52.7"
Longitude (West): 158.071430 - 158° 4' 17.1"
Universal Transverse Mercator: Zone 4
UTM X (Meters): 596306.1
UTM Y (Meters): 2357116.2
Elevation: 36 ft. above sea level

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP ASSOCIATED WITH TARGET PROPERTY

Target Property Map: 21158-C1 EWA, HI
Most Recent Revision: Not reported

TARGET PROPERTY SEARCH RESULTS

The target property was not listed in any of the databases searched by EDR.

DATABASES WITH NO MAPPED SITES

No mapped sites were found in EDR's search of available ("reasonably ascertainable ") government records either on the target property or within the search radius around the target property for the following databases:

FEDERAL RECORDS

NPL..... National Priority List
Proposed NPL..... Proposed National Priority List Sites
Delisted NPL..... National Priority List Deletions
NPL LIENS..... Federal Superfund Liens
CERCLIS..... Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
CERC-NFRAP..... CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned
LIENS 2..... CERCLA Lien Information
CORRACTS..... Corrective Action Report
RCRA-TSDF..... RCRA - Transporters, Storage and Disposal
RCRA-LQG..... RCRA - Large Quantity Generators

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

RCRA-SQG	RCRA - Small Quantity Generators
RCRA-CESQG	RCRA - Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator
RCRA-NonGen	RCRA - Non Generators
US ENG CONTROLS	Engineering Controls Sites List
US INST CONTROL	Sites with Institutional Controls
ERNS	Emergency Response Notification System
HMIRS	Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System
DOT OPS	Incident and Accident Data
US CDL	Clandestine Drug Labs
US BROWNFIELDS	A Listing of Brownfields Sites
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites
CONSENT	Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees
ROD	Records Of Decision
UMTRA	Uranium Mill Tailings Sites
ODI	Open Dump Inventory
DEBRIS REGION 9	Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations
MINES	Mines Master Index File
TRIS	Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
FTTS	FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
HIST FTTS	FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing
SSTS	Section 7 Tracking Systems
ICIS	Integrated Compliance Information System
PADS	PCB Activity Database System
MLTS	Material Licensing Tracking System
RADINFO	Radiation Information Database
FINDS	Facility Index System/Facility Registry System
RAATS	RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System

STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS

SHWS	Sites List
SWF/LF	Permitted Landfills in the State of Hawaii
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tank Database
UST	Underground Storage Tank Database
SPILLS	Release Notifications
INST CONTROL	Sites with Institutional Controls
VCP	Voluntary Response Program Sites
DRYCLEANERS	Permitted Drycleaner Facility Listing
BROWNFIELDS	Brownfields Sites
AIRS	List of Permitted Facilities

TRIBAL RECORDS

INDIAN RESERV	Indian Reservations
INDIAN ODI	Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands
INDIAN LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
INDIAN UST	Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS

Manufactured Gas Plants... EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants

SURROUNDING SITES: SEARCH RESULTS

Surrounding sites were identified in the following databases.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Elevations have been determined from the USGS Digital Elevation Model and should be evaluated on a relative (not an absolute) basis. Relative elevation information between sites of close proximity should be field verified. Sites with an elevation equal to or higher than the target property have been differentiated below from sites with an elevation lower than the target property.

Page numbers and map identification numbers refer to the EDR Radius Map report where detailed data on individual sites can be reviewed.

Sites listed in ***bold italics*** are in multiple databases.

Unmappable (orphan) sites are not considered in the foregoing analysis.

FEDERAL RECORDS

DOD: Consists of federally owned or administered lands, administered by the Department of Defense, that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

A review of the DOD list, as provided by EDR, and dated 12/31/2005 has revealed that there is 1 DOD site within approximately 1 mile of the target property.

<u>Equal/Higher Elevation</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Dist / Dir</u>	<u>Map ID</u>	<u>Page</u>
BARBERS POINT NAVAL AIR STATIO		0 - 1/8	0	6

LUCIS: LUCIS contains records of land use control information pertaining to the former Navy Base Realignment and Closure properties.

A review of the LUCIS list, as provided by EDR, and dated 12/09/2005 has revealed that there is 1 LUCIS site within approximately 0.5 miles of the target property.

<u>Lower Elevation</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Dist / Dir</u>	<u>Map ID</u>	<u>Page</u>
NAVAL AIR STATION BARBERS POIN		1/4 - 1/2E	1	6

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Due to poor or inadequate address information, the following sites were not mapped:

<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Database(s)</u>
HANUA STREET FUGITIVE OIL	SHWS, FINDS, SPILLS
HANUA STREET, SOUTHERN TERMINUS	SHWS, INST CONTROL
BEI (BREWER ENVIRONMENTAL INDUSTRIES) KAOMI LOOP	SHWS, SPILLS
AES HAWAII INC	SHWS, SPILLS
HAWAII PROJECT MANAGEMENT (HPM) / HAWAIIAN WESTERN	SHWS, INST CONTROL
CHEVRON PIPELINE BREAK AT HAWAIIAN REFRACTORIES	SHWS, FINDS, SPILLS
TEXACO MALAKOLE STREET PIPELINE EXCAVATION	SHWS, FINDS, SPILLS
PUMP 15 STATION, FORMER OAHU SUGAR COMPANY	SHWS
SINGLE BUOY MOORING	SHWS, SPILLS
KMCAS LANDFILL	SWF/LF
USNAVY DRMO HAWAII KALAELOA	RCRA-LQG
WEST OAHU AGGREGATE COMPANY, INC.	AIRS

Full EDR Report is Available upon Request.
