

Proposed Ke Kama Pono Program Facility

Wailuku, Maui

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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Services
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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 – WAILUKU, MAUI

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RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL: **Russ K. Saito**
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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 residential programs would allow the OYS to complete their continuum of care, allow those youth involved in the program to remain on their respective home island near family and other community support systems, and provide an alternative to housing such youth which would prevent any potential need to send some of these youth to the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility. To meet the goal of providing community-based residential programs, the DHS/OYS is proposing to construct a residence, which may be, in Wailuku, Maui from which to operate the Ke Kama Pono “Children of Promise” program. The proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would serve up to eight boys, ages 13 to 17.

ALTERNATIVE PROJECT LOCATIONS:

DHS identified and evaluated nine alternative locations on the Island of Maui for development of a Ke Kama Pono program facility:

- **Department of Education (DOE) property near Hana, Maui** – The DOE site near Hana consists of a former elementary school. The building was found to meet the criteria outlined by DHS/OYS, but after consultation with DOE, it was found that the agency had other planned uses for the property. As a result, use of this alternative site has been eliminated from consideration.
- **Old Maui High School** – The Old Maui High School site was investigated extensively as a potential site for the Ke Kama Pono program facility. The “Band Room” building on the campus was identified as a potential site. However, this site was also being considered by Maui County for adult substance abuse facilities. Further, the site does not have a source of potable water as the existing wells in this upcountry location were contaminated by run-off from pineapple fields. Because this site has another potential use and the required utilities are not in place, this site determined not to be suitable for the proposed facility and was eliminated from consideration.
- **Old Sugar Mill Buildings** – DHS/OYS consulted Maui County regarding buildings that the County owns associated with a closed sugar mill in Kahalui, including a former school. The school building was examined, but after years of sitting idle, the building would require extensive renovations to serve as the Ke Kama Pono program facility. The cost to rebuild the school building would be prohibitive and therefore this site was eliminated from consideration.
- **DAGS Public Building Across from the Queen Kaahumanu Mall** – The DAGS site across from the Queen Kaahumanu Mall consists of several old public buildings for which DAGS has an unfunded plan to demolish and build a new building to consolidate several state offices on Maui. All of these buildings are too dilapidated to rebuild, especially on a temporary basis. As a result, use of this alternative site has been eliminated from consideration.
- **Private Church-owned Cottages** – Several private cottages owned by a church on High Street, heading out of Wailuku toward Lahaina, were investigated as a potential site for the Ke Kama Pono program facility. The church had started a pre-school in one of the cottages and intends to expand that and other programs for children and youth to the other cottages, therefore these buildings are not available by use of the DHS/OYS. As a result, use of this alternative site has been eliminated from consideration.
- **Old Kahalui Armory** – The old Kahalui Armory is currently partially occupied by the offices of the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR). The building is painted steel and would require extensive and costly renovations, and would then still not be an independent unit, which is desirable for a residential facility such as the Ke Kama Pono program. As a result, use of this alternative site has been eliminated from consideration.
- **Old Maui Detention Center** – The old Maui Detention Center was evaluated as a potential site since it had been originally built as a residential youth facility. Currently, DLNR have offices in the building and in order to use the building for the Ke Kama Pono program, these staff would need to be relocated. Although the DLNR agreed that the personnel could be moved, an alternate location had to

be determined. Due to the availability of federal funding and the timeline associated with that funding, the project timeline did not allow for finding an alternate location for the DLNR staff and complete the needed renovations. As a result, use of this alternative site has been eliminated from consideration.

- **Paukukalo-** This site, owned by the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL), was considered as a possible location for the Ke Kama Pono program facility. The site had been a State Department of Defense (DOD) location for many years, and the DOD returned it to DHHL. The adjacent Hawaiian Homesteaders, however, had long desired the land to use it for other community purposes. As a result, use of this alternative site has been eliminated from consideration.
- **Wells Street Site** – This site is a small triangular portion of a larger site owned by the DHHL in Wailuku. Currently, the majority of the site is occupied by Lokahi Pacific and is used as housing for victims of domestic violence. The DHHL has approved a license for DHS to use this site for the construction of the Ke Kama Pono facility. A residential structure constructed on this site would be suitable for use as the Ke Kama Pono program facility. Tax key number: 3-4-11.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Construction of an approximately 2,000 square-foot residence on Wells Street in Wailuku, Maui to serve as a facility 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 residence and operation of the facility would have negligible to minor adverse impacts to physical, 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 establishment of a Ke Kama Pono facility in Wailuku, Maui, 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 preferred site should 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:

The Department of Human Services (DHS) and the Office of Youth Services (OYS) have been engaging the Maui community in discussions about the need and potential locations and service providers for the Ke Kama Pono Program for almost four years. In October of 2004, DHS personnel were in contact with service providers of group home services statewide.

The first step DHS and OYS took on this project almost four years ago, prior to locating the first site on the Big Island, was visiting Maui to meet with the administration of Maui Farms and Maui Youth and Family Services (MYFS). DHS personnel spoke with these service providers in advance and attempted to also include Aloha House, but Jud Cunningham of Aloha House informed DHS personnel at that time that they only provided residential services for adults. Prior to the visit, a representative of Maui Farms informed DHS personnel in phone conversations that they were philosophically opposed to group homes that have fencing or other types of security. This representative indicated that their Board of Directors would not allow them to engage in any such activity and that they could lose their accreditation. A team of DHS personnel nonetheless visited their site in hopes of persuading them to work with us, but they remained opposed to the safe house concept.

MYFS was in favor of the safe house concept and expressed interest in operating the safe house from the beginning. DHS met with a half a dozen MYFS staff. MYFS already had facilities with the types of soft security measures DHS proposed, but those facilities were dedicated to other residential services. MYFS personnel assisted us in searching for alternative locations on Maui. MYFS particularly guided us to the old Maui Detention Center that had become occupied as office space by the State Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) discussed below.

Subsequent to the initial trip to meet with Maui service providers, OYS hosted a series of meetings on Oahu for providers of youth residential services statewide to discuss the safe house concept and related issues. DHS paid transportation expenses for both Maui Farms and MYFS to attend those meetings as well as the other service providers providing a variety of residential services for adolescents statewide. In those meetings, DHS discussed the statistics from the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF) establishing the need for safe houses and the fact that they were especially needed on neighbor islands in order to help keep youth on their own islands where programs could work with family and other positive influences in their lives toward a successful reintegration into their local community.

Early in the process, DHS engaged a consultant, Rene Berthiaume, to assist us in locating a site. Mr. Berthiaume had lived on Maui and managed building projects across the State and was therefore familiar with many property locations on Maui and other Neighbor Islands.

DHS contacted and communicated with several officials of the Maui District of the Department of Education (DOE) regarding several sites, including a school that had been closed in the Hana area as well as several teachers' cottages.

DHS had early contact with then Maui County Mayor Alan Arakawa, and his Chief Executive Assistant, Dave DeLeon. Mayor Arakawa suggested some privately owned upcountry sites that DHS investigated.

Dave DeLeon guided us to an old abandoned school building on the Puunene Sugar Mill site, privately owned cottages on the mauka side of Wailuku and several other sites. The cottages were owned by a church, and the pastor informed DHS that the church had plans to use the cottages for other youth programs.

DHS met with David Victor of the Maui District Office of the Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS). David showed us several abandoned buildings in a complex being partially used by Maui Economic Opportunity (MEO) and DOE across the street from the Queen Kaahumanu Shopping Center as well as several Armory locations and the old Maui Detention Center.

DHS consulted with staff of the Department of Health (DOH) on Maui, and they directed us to the Kula Hospital campus. The director of the hospital helped us identify several buildings, but they were all either too dilapidated or presented significant historical preservation issues.

DHS held several meetings with Barbara Long, including one meeting with five members of the Friends of Old Maui High School, about the possibility of establishing the program at that site. Several meetings were held with at least three site visits to the former school site.

The consultant and DHS personnel also met with then Maui County Department of Housing and Human Concerns Director Alice Lee and several of her staff and staff from related Departments, who provided information on potential plans for the use of the Old Maui High School site and agreed to collaborate if DHS wished to locate there. The Department supported the concept of a safe house on Maui but could offer no potential locations. In the end, the proposed mixture of programs for targeted adult populations would not have been conducive to our residential youth program at the site, and DHS could not readily provide a solution for providing an adequate water supply to the upcountry site.

DHS also investigated the Old Maui Detention Center that DLNR personnel had converted to office space. DLNR personnel did not want to be relocated and they contacted several public officials, including State Senator Rosalyn Baker, as well as the Maui News. There were several articles in the Maui News about the planned project in the fall of 2006. Senator Baker subsequently supported a \$900,000 appropriation for renovation and operation of the Ke Kama Pono safe house on Maui with full funding the next year of operation.

DHS contacted Mona Kapaku of the Maui District Office of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) regarding land that was being returned to DHHL from the Department of Defense (DOD) in Paukukalo. A presentation was scheduled at the community association meeting, but Maui District DHHL staff directed DHS to consider the Wells Street location, because the community wanted to use the DOD site for other purposes. There were also numerous communications with the Governor's Liaison on Maui, George Kaya.

In the spring of 2008, there were several phone conferences, e-mail exchanges and face-to-face meetings between DHS Director Lillian B. Koller and Maui County Mayor Charmaine Tavares. Mayor Tavares pledged her support. The Mayor also provided Director Koller with a contact person in the Planning Department who confirmed appropriate zoning districts for the project.

The Mayor recommended that the project be expedited by asking DHHL to use its authority to exempt projects on DHHL lands from local planning and zoning requirements. DHS and DHHL followed the Mayor's recommendation.

As the Federal environmental assessment process began, several additional activities were initiated. On April 9, 2008, DHS personnel met with the entire staff of the Maui Child Welfare Services Section. The group was very excited about the project and indicated they had sufficient cases within their own case load to fill the Ke Kama Pono safe house.

Also on April 9, 2008, DHS personnel met with an inter-agency council of social service providers at the local homeless shelter in Wailuku, Maui. That group also confirmed great community need and was universally supportive of the project.

On March 23, 2008, DHS personnel met with Ms. Venus Rosete-Hill, Executive Director, Neighborhood Place of Wailuku, Maui, to discuss the Maui safe house Community Meeting to be held in early April, 2008. Our discussions focused on the introduction to the safe house program and the need for community participation. The introduction to the Safe House concept highlighted the Honoka'a Safe House for Girls and its success stories. She agreed to co-host the community meeting with the Department of Human Services to provide information about the safe house to the community. Her staff members worked diligently in getting the word out for the meeting which was held April 15, 2008. Ms. Lori Tshako of the Maui County Department of Housing and Human Concerns was involved in the preliminary conversations between DHS and Ms. Rosete-Hill.

The public meeting was held at the Neighborhood Places of Wailuku in Happy Valley on April 15, 2008, and nearly all of the community members who attended this meeting ended up in strong support of establishing of a Ke Kama Pono home at our chosen site in Wailuku. Even those individuals who expressed reservations indicated that they supported and saw a need for the project. The meeting was extremely positive.

On May 21, 2008, DHS personnel met with Ms. Bonnie Brooks, Deputy Chief Court Administrator, State Judiciary, Second Circuit – Maui, and her Administrative staff Ms. Sandy Kozaki and Ms. Susan Kinsman, to inform them and discuss the upcoming Maui Safe House to be located in the Wells Park. Information packets were provided to meeting attendees. Ms. Brooks encouraged DHS to contact Administrators in the meeting to set-up an in-service meeting with probation staff in the future. While Family Court representatives said that youth with only status offenses were not committed to HYCF from Maui, they agreed that there were nonetheless many cases of youth for whom Ke Kama Pono would be an appropriate alternative to HYCF.

As part of the Federal environmental assessment (NEPA) process, information on the project and invitations to the public meeting were mailed to the following individuals on Maui.

Mr.	Jay	April	Akaku-Maui Community Television
Mr.	Darby	Gill	A Keiki's Dream
Mr.	Jud	Cunningham	Aloha House / Malama Recovery Center
Ms.	Anita	Laviola	Aloha House / Malama Recovery Center
Ms.	Teresa	Hoon	American Cancer Society
Mr.	Colin	Hanlon	Boys & Girls Club
Ms.	Kelly	Pearson	Boys & Girls Club
Mr.	Robert	Fawcett	Boy Scouts of America
Ms.	Thelma	Akita-Kealoha	Catholic Charities Hawaii
Ms.	Shaeri	Daniels	Child and Family Services
Ms.	Dana	Alonzo-Howeth	Community Clinic of Maui
Ms.	Jan	Dapitan	Community Work Day
Mr.	Randy	Echito	Friends of the Children's Justice Center of Maui, Inc.
Ms.	Tricia	Yamashita	Girl Scouts
Ms.	Karen	Peterson-Freesia	Giving Back
Mr.	Roy	Katsuda	Hale Mahaolu
Ms.	Jocelyn	Romero-Demirbag	Hawaii Community Foundation
Mr.	Frank	Parker	Horizon's Academy
Dr.	Greg	LaGoy	Hospice Maui
Mr.	Alton	Shimodoi	House of New Life
Ms.	Pualani	Enos	Hui Malama Learning Center
Ms.	Julie	Alvera	Hui Noeau Visual Arts Center
Ms.	Debbie	Reynolds	Hui No Ke Ola Pono
Ms.	Karen	Jayne	Imua Family Services
Mr.	Cesar	Gaxiola	J.Walter Cameron Center
Ms.	Luise	Braun	Ka Hale A Ke Ola
Ms.	Fran	Joswick	Ka Hale A Ke Ola
Ms.	Chantal	Ratte	Ka Lima O Maui
Mr.	Alika	Atay	Kihei Youth Center
Ms.	Diane	Irons	Lanai Youth Center
Ms.	Nicole	Forelli	Legal Aid Society Of Hawaii
Mrs.	Kamaile	Sombelon	Lokahi Pacific
Mr.	Keith	Wolter	Maui AIDS Foundation
Ms.	Sandy	Freeman	Maui Adult Day Care Centers
Ms.	Pat	Lockwood	Maui Center for Independent Living
Dr.	Dale	Bonar	Maui Coastal Land Trust #41
Ms.	Karen	Fischer	Maui Arts and Cultural Center
Ms.	Jeanne	Skog	Maui Economic Development Board, Inc.
Mrs.	Leslie	Wilkins	Maui Economic Development Board, Inc.
Ms.	Jani	Sheppard	Maui Family Support Services
Mr.	Mike	Morris	Maui Family YMCA
Mr.	Richard	Yust	Maui Food Bank, Inc.
Ms.	Roslyn	Lightfoot	Maui Historical Society-Bailey
Ms.	Jocelyn	Bouchard	Maui Humane Society, Inc.
Ms.	Nadine	Newlight	Maui Individualized Learning Center
Ms.	Ululani	Correa	Maui Memorial Medical Center Foundation, Inc.
Ms.	Lisa	Schattenburg-Raymond	Maui Nui Botanical Gardens
Ms.	Georgie	Rocha	Maui United Way
Mr.	Tim	Murphy	Maui Youth and Family Services

Ms.	Kim	Compoc	Mediation Services of Maui, Inc.
Mr.	Frank	Cummings	Mental Health Kokua
Ms.	Susie	Thieman	MEO Business Development Corp.
Ms.	Lyn	McNeff	MEO, Inc.
Ms.	Sandy	Baz	MEO, Inc.
Mr.	Rob	Leigh-Clark	Na Hoaloha-Maui Interfaith Volunteer Caregivers
Ms.	Sally	Barron	National Kidney Foundation of Hawaii
Ms.	Venus	Hill	Neighborhood Place of Wailuku
Ms.	Barbara	Watanabe	Nisei Veterans Memorial Center
Mr.	Ray	Henderson	Ohana Makamae, Inc.
Ms.	Shari	Rodgers	Parents and Children Together
Ms.	Amy	Kastens	Pacific Cancer Foundation
Capt.	Jason	Gill	The Salvation Army
Capt.	Thomas	Taylor	The Salvation Army
Ms.	Paula	Ambre	The Maui Farm, Inc.
Mr.	Mark	White	The Nature Conservancy of Hawaii
Ms.	Stacey	Moniz	Women Helping Women
Ms.	Pamela	Tumpap	Maui Chamber of Commerce
Mr.	David	Johnston	Maui Academy of Performing Arts
Ms.	Deidre	Tegarden	Office of Economic Development
Sierra	Club	of Maui	Sierra Club of Maui
Council Chair	Riki	Hokama	Maui County Council
Council Vice-Chair	Danny	Mateo	Maui County Council
Councilmember	Michelle	Anderson	Maui County Council
Councilmember	Gladys	Coelho Baisa	Maui County Council
Councilmember	JoAnne	Johnson	Maui County Council
Councilmember	Bill	Kauakea Medeiros	Maui County Council
Councilmember	Michael	Molina	Maui County Council
Councilmember	Joseph	Pontanilla	Maui County Council
Councilmember	Michael	Victorino	Maui County Council
Senator	Roslyn	Baker	Hawaii State Senate
Mayor	Charmaine	Tavares	Kalana O Maui Building - 9th Floor
Ms.	Jane	Kealoha	

PUBLICATION DATE: June 23, 2008

COMMENT PERIOD

CONCLUDES: July 23, 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 an approximately 2,000 square-foot residence to serve as a community-based residential intervention facility under the Ke Kama Pono (Children of Promise) program in Maui, Hawaii in the community of Wailuku. 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 a Child Caring Institution or Safe House, would be capable of housing up to eight 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 of community-based diversionary 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.

The 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 (Hawaii Revised Statutes 343) and NEPA to ensure that the environmental consequences of federal and state actions, such development of a facility 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.

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 Wailuku, Maui 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 program facility in Wailuku, Maui), 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 Wailuku, Maui 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 Wailuku, Maui.
- Conducted informal consultation by telephone and e-mail communications with local government officials and their state government liaisons. Contact with local government stakeholders was initiated in fall of 2007 and in December 2007, the Director of DHS (Lillian Koller) met with Mayor Charmaine Tavares to explain the proposed Ke Kama Pono facility on the Island of Maui. At that time, the Mayor pledged her support for the project. The DHS Director met with the Mayor again on March 17, 2008 to provide an update on the proposed facility. Other stakeholders attended this meeting including: Chief Judge Shackley Rafetto, Judge Richard Bissen, George Kaya, the Governor's Liaison to Maui County, and Mona Kapaku of the Maui Office of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL).
- Conducted a Request for Information to gather input from potential service providers for the proposed facility on January 31, 2008. This meeting was advertised and open to the public.
- Conducted a Request for Proposals Orientation meeting in Wailuku on February 14, 2008, which was advertised and open to the public.

- Coordinated with the Hawaiian Home Lands Commission which, on March 18, 2006, officially granted a license to DHS to operate the Ke Kama Pono program facility on DHHL property in Wailuku. Through this process, the Maui Planning Department was notified of the proposed project.
- Contacted community service providers, including Neighborhood Places, on March 19, 2008 concerning plans for the Ke Kama Pono facility in Wailuku, Maui. During the meeting with Neighborhood Places, additional stakeholders were identified.
- To aid the public information and involvement process, the DHS prepared and widely distributed letters to island officials, notifying them of the project, 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 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.

Throughout the preparation of the Draft EA, 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. 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.

Issues identified in this document were shaped and determined by public involvement, including the April 15, 2008 public meeting held in Happy Valley, Maui. Approximately 25 members of the public and social service agency representatives attended the meeting which began with opening remarks and introductions of Deputy DHS Director Henry Oliva, Dr. Scott Ray (DHS Grant Administrator), Kaleve Tufono-Iosefa (DHS, Office of Youth Services) and Ralph Morita (DAGS, Public Works Manager-Planning Branch). Deputy Director Oliva, Dr. Ray, Ms. Tufono-Iosefa and Mr. Morita provided detailed explanations of the purpose and objectives of the proposed Ke Kama Pono program, the program facility currently in operation in Honokaa and plans for developing a Ke Kama Pono program facility in Wailuku, Maui. Each attendee was provided with a meeting agenda and a copy of the DHS Newsletter describing the program and plans for Ke Kama Pono program facilities on Oahu, Hawaii and Maui.

Following the opening presentation, Ms. Gabrielle Kubas (Program Director of the Ke Kama Pono program) described operation of the program on Hawaii with several young girls currently enrolled in the Ke Kama Pono program sharing their backgrounds and program experiences with the audience. At this time Mr. Morita described plans for establishing a facility at a location on Wells Street in Wailuku. Using various exhibits, Mr. Morita described the site location, physical features of the site and its surroundings, together with design features of the proposed residence.

Throughout the various presentations, the public was provided the opportunity to ask questions of DHS and DAGS staff and the current residents of the program. During the question and answer period, the following comments and questions were offered by the public:

- *Program Process:* Questions were raised about the Ke Kama Pono program itself, what qualifies a child for participation in the program; how does a child remain with the program; what happens to the children when they leave the program; operational aspects; how do parents and other family members relate to and participate in the program among similar questions.

- *Proposed Action:* Questions were posed concerning the specifics of the proposed action such as: how many children would reside in the proposed facility; how would the facility be staffed; the schedule for developing and operating the proposed facility; physical features of the proposed residence; and the necessary to secure local permits and approvals within a timely manner.
- *Project Location:* Attendees shared information with DHS and DAGS representatives concerning the landscaping at the proposed site which represent plants native to Maui. The landscaping was developed and is maintained to honor the memory of a local horticulturalist. In addition, the stone wall that forms the site’s boundary with Wells Street was installed by local youths. It was suggested that DHS and DAGS consider incorporating the landscaping and stone wall in its design plans.
- *Experiences of Other Community Social Service Agencies:* Members of various social service agencies raised concerns as to the ability to sustain operation of the proposed facility. Past experience suggested that unless concerted efforts were made to reach out to local judicial agencies and officials, there may not be a sufficient number of youths to participate in the program. DHS officials responded that they would be working to ensure that a sufficient number of children are provided the opportunity to participate to ensure the program and facility can be sustained.
- *Implementation:* Community members raised questions about the ability to complete the various studies and acquire the necessary permits and approvals within the limited timeframe available. Information was provided to the audience concerning the status of the Draft Environmental Assessment as well the steps being taken to comply with local zoning and development regulations. Meeting attendees were offered the opportunity to be included on the mailing list to receive copies of future Newsletters, the Draft and Final Environmental Assessments and other relevant program information.

The meeting attendees voiced unanimous support for the establishment of Ke Kama Pono program facilities; public opposition or controversy was not apparent during the meeting. In general, meeting attendees recognized the importance and necessity of the Ke Kama Pono program as the ohana (family) concept in the community is not as strong as it used to be, and these children need a support system and a safe place for refuge. The comments and questions raised by the community at the meeting were taken into consideration during preparation of this EA.

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 is accomplished by 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 available as part of 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 HYFC 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 Safe House 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 of 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 return 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 would 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 Maui 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 Maui 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, crime 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 (i.e. funding support for construction of the Ke Kama Pono program facility in Wailuku, Maui), 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 EA 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 a residential facility for the Ke Kama Pono program to accommodate up to eight unrelated juvenile males, 13 to 17 years of age. The proposed facility would serve as a community-based home for boys who live on the Island of Maui. The facility would provide a staff secured, community-based residential program for at-risk 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 the facility would include two employees working in shifts, with two staff on-site 24 hours a day.

To accomplish this, DHS would construct an approximately 2,000 square-foot residence on a parcel of land in Wailuku, Maui, currently owned by the DHHL. This facility 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 will 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 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 exhibit 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 Safe House 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 Ke Kama Pono program facility in Wailuku would serve up to eight 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 to 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 include the following:

- Providing a safe and health 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 at the Safe House 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 Wailuku on the Island of Maui the purpose of which is to:

- Better address the needs of at-risk male juveniles that live on the Island of Maui 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 on their home islands. 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, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. If youth are removed from their home 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 Maui Ke Kama Pono program facility would provide non-violent 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 the continuum of care provided by the DHS/OYS, and complete this continuum of care 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.

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 Oahu). 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 a 2,000 square-foot residential unit for the Ke Kama Pono program is expected to require approximately \$835,000 of this budget.

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 County of Maui 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 addresses the following cases:

- **No Action Alternative.** A decision not to proceed with the proposed action to construct a residence 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 an approximately 2,000 square-foot residence to serve 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 residential programs which currently do not exist, other than typical emergency shelters. 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 a residential unit to house the Ke Kama Pono program such as noise, dust, hazardous materials remediation, 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 Maui 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 Maui. 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 Maui 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 eight 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.
- 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 nine alternative locations on the Island of Maui for development of a Ke Kama Pono program facility. The alternative locations are described below.

- **Department of Education (DOE) property near Hana, Maui** – The DOE site near Hana consists of a former elementary school. The building was found to meet the criteria outlined by DHS/OYS, but after consultation with DOE, it was found that the agency had other planned uses for the property. As a result, use of this alternative site has been eliminated from consideration.
- **Old Maui High School** – The Old Maui High School site was investigated extensively as a potential site for the Ke Kama Pono program facility. The “Band Room” building on the campus was identified as a potential site. However, this site was also being considered by Maui County for adult substance abuse facilities. Further, the site does not have a source of potable water as the existing wells in this upcountry location were contaminated by run-off from pineapple fields. Because this site has another potential use and the required utilities are not in place, this site determined not to be suitable for the proposed facility and was eliminated from consideration.
- **Old Sugar Mill Buildings** – DHS/OYS consulted Maui County regarding county-owned buildings associated with a closed sugar mill in Kahului, including a former school. The school building was examined, but after years of sitting idle, the building would require extensive renovations to serve as

the Ke Kama Pono program facility. The cost to rebuild the school building would be prohibitive and therefore this site was eliminated from consideration.

- **DAGS Public Building Across from the Queen Kaahumanu Mall** – The DAGS site across from the Queen Kaahumanu Mall consists of several old public buildings for which DAGS has an unfunded plan to demolish and build a new building to consolidate several state offices on Maui. All of these buildings are too dilapidated to rebuild, especially on a temporary basis. As a result, use of this alternative site has been eliminated from consideration.
- **Church-owned Cottages**– Several cottages owned by a church on High Street, heading out of Wailuku toward Lahaina, were investigated as a potential site for the Ke Kama Pono program facility. The church had started a pre-school in one of the cottages and intends to expand that and other programs for children and youth to the other cottages, therefore these buildings are not available by use of the DHS/OYS. As a result, use of this alternative site has been eliminated from consideration.
- **Old Kahului Armory** – The old Kahului Armory is currently partially occupied by the offices of the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR). The building is painted steel and would require extensive and costly renovations, and would then still not be an independent unit, which is desirable for a residential facility such as the Ke Kama Pono program. As a result, use of this alternative site has been eliminated from consideration.
- **Old Maui Detention Center** – The old Maui Detention Center was evaluated as a potential site since it had been originally built as a residential youth facility. Currently, DLNR have offices in the building and in order to use the building for the Ke Kama Pono program, these staff would need to be relocated. Although the DLNR agreed that the personnel could be moved, an alternate location had to be determined. Due to the availability of federal funding and the timeline associated with that funding, the project timeline did not allow for finding an alternate location for the DLNR staff and complete the needed renovations. As a result, use of this alternative site has been eliminated from consideration.
- **Paukukalo**- This site, owned by the DHHL, was considered as a possible location for the Ke Kama Pono program facility. The site had been a State Department of Defense (DOD) location for many years, and the DOD returned it to DHHL. The adjacent Hawaiian Homesteaders, however, had long desired the land to use it for other community purposes. As a result, use of this alternative site has been eliminated from consideration.
- **Wells Street Site** – This site is a small triangular portion of a larger site owned by the DHHL in Wailuku. Currently, the majority of the site is occupied by Lokahi Pacific and is used as housing for victims of domestic violence. The DHHL has approved a license for DHS to use this site for the construction of the Ke Kama Pono facility. A residential structure constructed on this site would be suitable for use as the Ke Kama Pono program facility.

The DHS considered nine alternative sites on the Island of Maui for development of a community-based Ke Kama Pono program facility. Eight of the nine 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 on Wells Street, 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

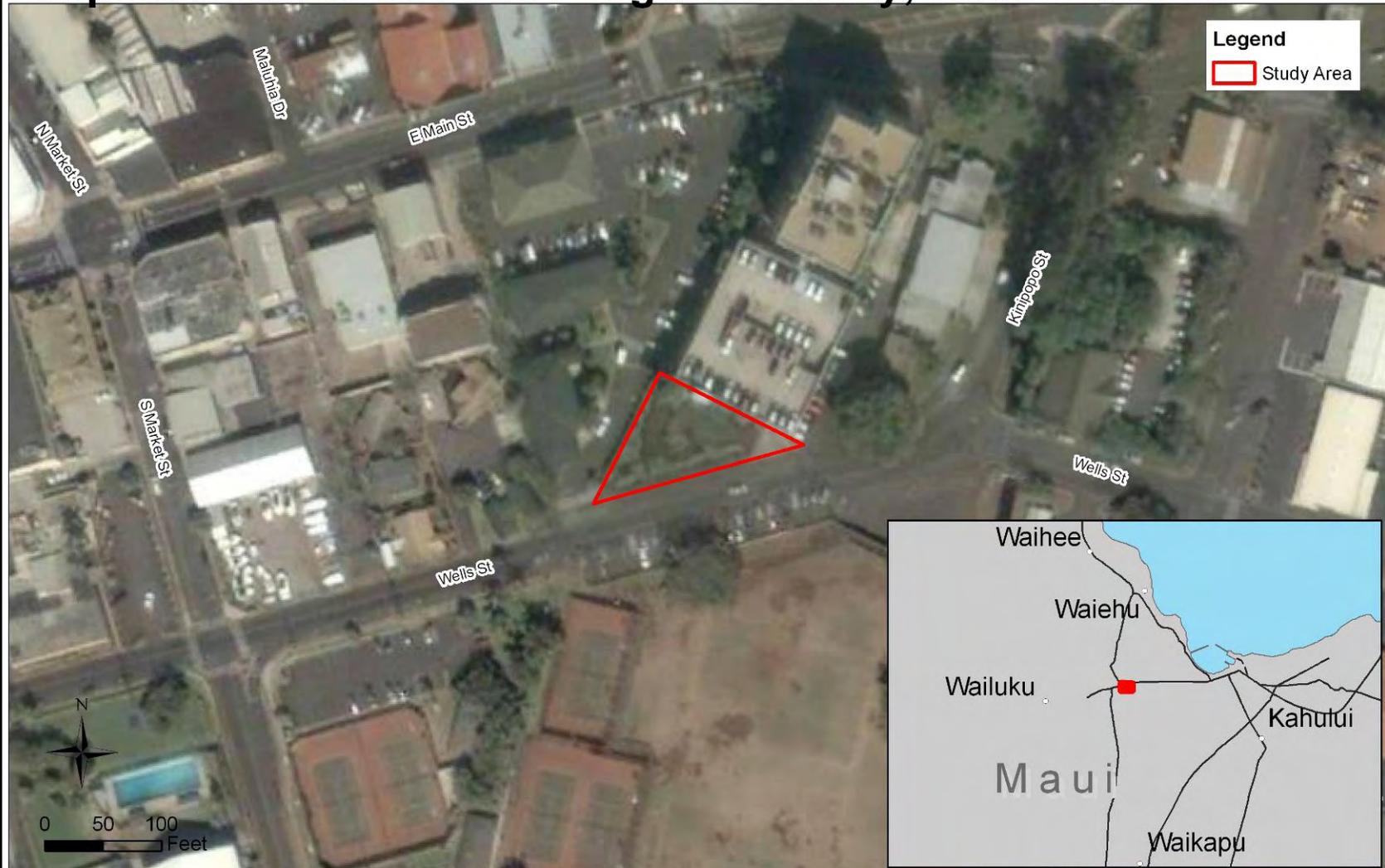
Under the Preferred Alternative, DHS would establish the Ke Kama Pono program by constructing an approximately 2,000 square-foot residence on Wells Street in Wailuku, Maui (Exhibit II-1). The site is an approximately 8,000 square-foot triangular shaped parcel that is currently vacant and fenced-off from public access (Exhibit II-2 and Exhibit II-3). In order to establish the Ke Kama Pono program on this property, a residential structure would need to be constructed on site, as well as a six-foot high privacy fence. A potential

Ke Kama Pono Program
Environmental Assessment

Exhibit II-1: Site Location

State of Hawaii
Department of Human Services

Proposed Ke Kama Pono Program Facility, Maui - Location



Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

March 2008

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

Exhibit II-2: View of Proposed Site from Adjacent Parking Garage



Exhibit II-3: Ground Level View of Proposed Site



layout of the proposed facility on the site is shown in Exhibit II-4, the orientation of which could be adjusted. Upon completion of construction the building would contain:

- *Office Space:* Office space for two staff members per shift, with staff on duty 24 hours a day.
- *Bedrooms:* Bedroom space to accommodate up to eight boys, ages 13 to 17.
- *Restrooms:* Restrooms facilities to accommodate eight boys and two 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.
- *Outdoor Space:* Outdoor recreation space would be provided by a six-foot high privacy fence, installed around the property line of the facility. Additional outdoor recreation space would be available across Wells Street at the adjacent recreation fields.

Access to the facility would be via the existing roadway network. One or two accessible parking stalls would be provided on site. Parking for visitors, the two staff and one staff vehicle would be provided in the existing parking lot associated with the adjacent Lokahi Pacific site. No additional parking or roadway improvements would be needed in order to operate the facility.

Construction of the residence at the Well Street site is expected to occur within approximately two 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. A dust fence will be erected during any grubbing and grading that is required in preparing the site to shield surrounding properties.

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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, which 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.

Topography on the Island of Maui ranges from sea level to approximately 10,025 feet above mean sea level (msl) with portions of the island exhibiting steeply sloping terrain while others portions are level (NRCS, 1972). The site of the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility is an 8,154 square-foot vacant lot located along Wells Street, near the intersection with Limpopo Street, in the highly developed community of Wailuku. The property is found at approximately 235 feet above msl with topography sloping gently from west to east as shown in Exhibit III-1 (Topozone, 2008).

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).

The Hawaiian Islands formed primarily in thin-bedded pahoehoe and ‘a‘â 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‘â lava or dense, smooth or ropy, and unfractured (pâhohoe). 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 Maui

The Island of Maui is the second youngest of the Hawaiian Islands and it possesses the unique hazards associated with living on the slopes of a potentially active volcano. These hazards include lava flows, volcanic gases, and earthquakes. The oldest lava flows on the island indicate that it is approximately 1.1 million years old. The island began as a series of six or seven volcanoes on the ocean floor. The formation of these islands probably took about 300,000 years, in the shield building stage, as volcanic eruptions under water produced the growth necessary for the volcanoes to reach the surface of the ocean. After these volcanoes reached the surface, eruptions enabled the volcanoes to reach its greatest height, during what is called the capping or post-shield alkalic stage. The volcanoes on Maui reached this stage about 900,000 years ago. When the volcanoes emerged above the sea during this stage, lava, wind-blown ash, and alluvium formed an isthmus that joined the volcanoes (NPS, 2008f). Once volcanic activity slowed, erosion began to shape the island. Erosion from rain and streams, as well as a series of ice age submergences, caused the island to form into four islands, Lanai, Molokai, Kahoolawe, and Maui. The land mass comprising Maui totals approximately 723 square miles with 120 miles of coastline.

Volcanic activity resumed on Maui after the submergences that caused it to split into four islands. The geology of Maui is dominated by the two dormant volcanoes on the island. The larger volcano, on the eastern side of Maui is the Haleakala volcano. Eruptions of this volcano filled the stream valleys that were once formed from rain and erosion. The more recent eruptions consisted of cinders, ash, and volcanic bombs, and created a number of symmetrical cones on the volcano. The volcano has three fissure, or rift zones, which extend to the northwest, east, and southwest. The volcano consists of shield-stage lava (1.1 million to 900,000 years old), post-shield stage lava (860,000 to 410,000 years old), and rejuvenated stage lava (younger than 400,000 years old) (USGS, 2008a). Lava flows as young as 200 to 500 years in age are found along Haleakala's southwest and east coasts (USGS, 2008b).

The eastern part of Maui is relatively smooth, and the original shape of the volcano is still apparent. The massive Haleakala shield volcano forms the eastern portion of the island. The summit of the 9,930-foot Haleakala contains a dramatic two-mile by six-mile summit crater that is widely breached on the north and southeast sides. The crater is not of volcanic origin, but formed as a result of the coalescence of headward erosion of the Koolau and Kaupo valleys. Subsequently the crater has been partially filled by a chain of young cinder cones and lava flows that erupted along a major rift zone extending across the basaltic shield volcano from the southwest to the east flanks. Another less prominent rift zone trends north from the summit. In the last thousand years Haleakala has had at least 10 eruptions. However, Haleakala is now considered a dormant volcano, and is the world's largest dormant volcano. The eruptive recurrence interval on Haleakala is several hundred years, and the volcano is likely to erupt within the next several hundred years. Haleakala last erupted in 1790 near La Perouse Bay (USGS, 2008e).

The west side of the island is dominated by the West Maui volcano, an extinct volcano. It contains shield lava, which is 1.6 to 2 million years old, and post shield lava which is 1.5 to 1.2 million years old. This volcano also has rejuvenated stage lava, which is represented by cones, domes, dikes, flows, and pyroclastic deposits near the town of Lahaina. Erosion on this volcano has exposed nearly 4,900 vertical feet of volcanic stratigraphy on West Maui (USGS, 2008e).

Between these two dominating land features lies a valley comprised of Holocene and Pleistocene sedimentary deposits. The proposed Wells Street site for the Ke Kama Pono facility in Wailuku, Maui is located within this valley.

c. Seismicity

Earthquakes in the Hawaiian Islands are closely linked to volcanism. Volcanic activity in the Hawaiian Islands is concentrated beneath the Island of Hawaii, the island located to the south of Maui, where 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, and Maui 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 the likely intensity of ground shaking decreases with distance from the south coast of the Island of Maui. There is a 10 percent chance that ground accelerations of 18 to 20 percent of the acceleration of gravity will occur in the next 50 years in the Wailuku, Maui vicinity. 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 Maui.

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.

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

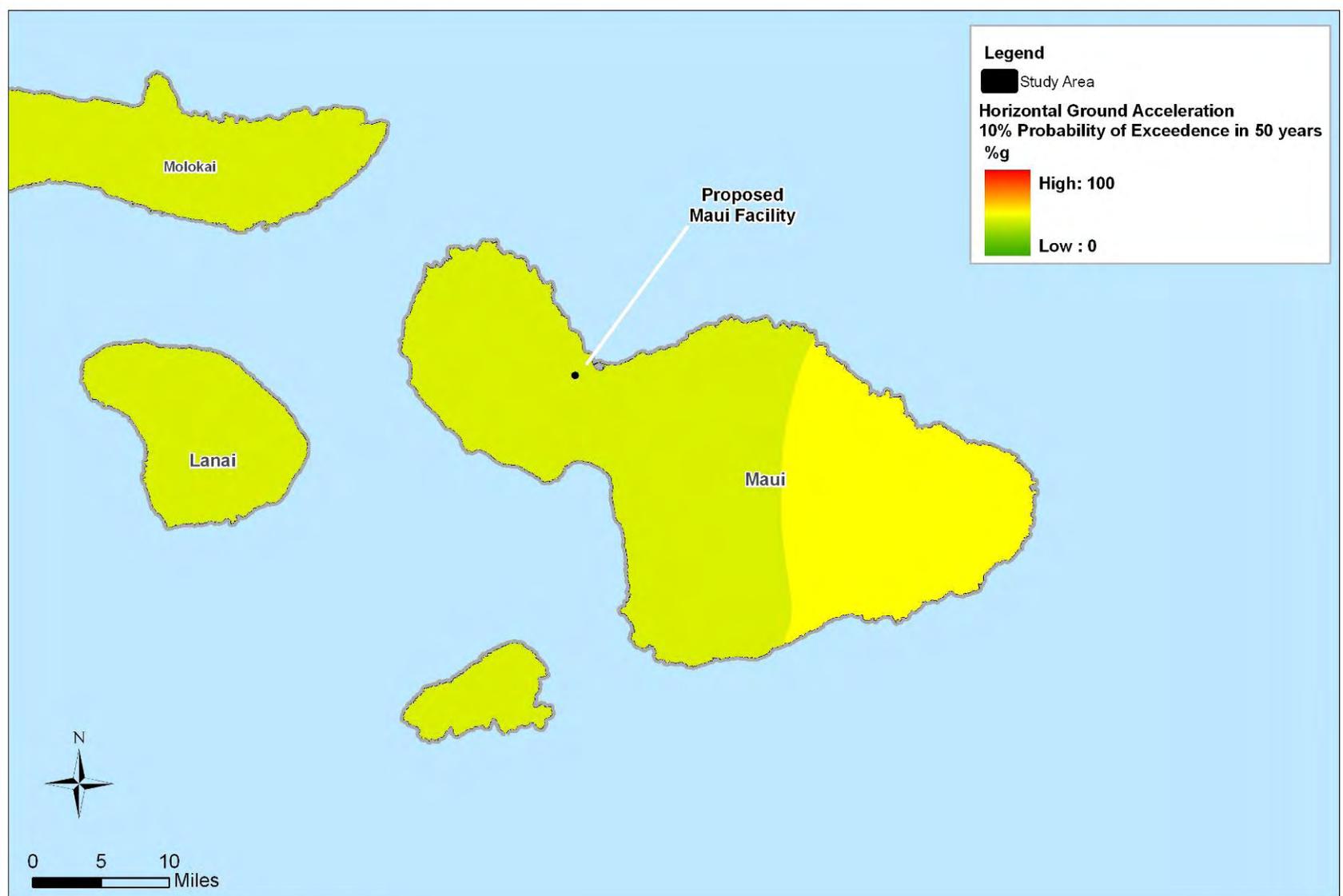
- **Wailuku silty clay, 3 to 7 percent slopes (WvB).** The Wailuku series consists of very deep, well drained soil on gently sloping alluvial fans. The surface layer is dark reddish brown silty clay about 12 inches thick. The subsoil, about 48 inches thick, is dark reddish brown silty clay. The surface layer is silty clay, and the subsoil is silty clay that has few weathered gravel and cobbles. The soil is slightly acid to moderately acid in the surface layer and slightly acid in the subsoil. Permeability is moderate. Runoff is slow, and the erosion hazard is slight.

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 Wells Street site's location in an urban center, it was not classified on the current land classification maps (Hawaii Statewide GIS Program, 2008).

Ke Kama Pono Program
Environmental Assessment

III-2 – Seismic Hazard – Island of Maui

State of Hawaii
Department of Human Services



Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

March 2008

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

Ke Kama Pono Program
Environmental Assessment

III-3 – Maui Site Soils

State of Hawaii
Department of Human Services



Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

March 2008

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

In 1977, the Hawaii 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 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 Wells Street site is not considered in the ALISH database (Hawaii Statewide GIS Program, 2008).

4. Hydrology

a. Surface Water

A review of the USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle map for the area (Topozone, 2008), aerial photographs, and hydrographic features map data (Hawaii Statewide GIS Program, 2008), together with an on-site inspection, revealed that there are no surface water features located within the Wells Street site. The nearest water feature to the site is Spreckels Ditch located approximately 175 feet to the east on the other side of Kinipopo Street. The ditch starts in Waihee Valley and empties into The Waiale Reservoir. Currently the ditch is part of the irrigation system for Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar that is used to irrigate the sugar cane crop. The Clean Water Branch of the Hawaii DOH has not conducted any water quality studies of the irrigation water in Spreckles Ditch (Asakura, 2008) and no water quality data are available for Spreckels Ditch in the 2006 State of Hawaii Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report (Hawaii State DOH, 2006). The Spreckels Ditch is not listed on the Section 303(d) list (EPA, 2008) as an impaired waterway in the State of Hawaii. There are no other mapped streams or other surface water features within 0.5 miles of the Wells Street site.

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.

FEMA National Flood Insurance Program data identifies the Wells Street Site as located within Zone X, as shown in Exhibit III-4 (Hawaii Statewide GIS Program, 2008). Zone X is one of the flood insurance rate zones that correspond to areas outside the 500-year floodplain. This area that corresponds to areas outside the one percent annual chance floodplain, areas of one percent annual chance sheet flow flooding where average depths are less than one foot, areas of one percent annual chance stream flooding where the contributing drainage area is less than one square mile, or areas protected from the one percent annual chance flood by levees. No Base Flood Elevations or depths are shown within this zone. Insurance purchase is not required in these zones (Hawaii NFIP, 2008). Also, by virtue of its distance from coastal waters, this site is reportedly beyond the limits of tsunami inundation and is located outside of the tsunami evacuation zone (Hawaii Statewide GIS Program, 2008).

Ke Kama Pono Program
Environmental Assessment

III-4 – Maui Floodplains

State of Hawaii
Department of Human Services



Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

March 2008

Data Sources: Site Locations - LBG, Inc.; Imagery - Digital Globe; Soils - USDA; Parcel Boundaries - State of Hawaii

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 first humans arrived and subsequently cleared the native lowland forests, this habitat was occupied by native species. At the present time, the area surrounding the Wells Street site is highly disturbed with large expanses of asphalt surrounding it and some vegetation including scattered street trees, shrubs, and grass lawn. During the public meeting it was noted that the remaining vegetation on the site was planted to represent plants native to Maui and to honor a local horticulturalist.

The site is located in a commercial area, surrounded by residential development, recreation areas, and a fire station. The Waiale Reservoir and Kahului Harbor lie to the east of the Wells Street site. Wildlife found inhabiting the Wells Street site is similar to that found in the developed areas of the Hawaiian Islands. Mammals found in these areas include the feral cat, Polynesian rat, house mouse, and small Indian mongoose (Tomich, 1986). Birds commonly found in these areas include the house finch and zebra dove (Shehata et al, 2001). A majority of the plants commonly grown in urban and suburban areas of the islands are not native (USDA, 2008).

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 Wells Street site (USFWS, 2008b).

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 in Wailuku, Maui) consider the potential effects 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 the 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 this 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). At present, 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 with 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; DLNR, 2008b).

Ke Kama Pono Program
Environmental Assessment

State of Hawaii
Department of Human Services

Proposed Ke Kama Pono Program Facility, Maui - Wetlands



Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

March 2008

Data Sources: Site Locations - LBG, Inc.; Imagery - Digital Globe; NWI

The Wells Street site is located in a commercial area, surrounded by residential and commercial development. To the west and east of Wailuku, where the proposed site is located, are large expanses of undeveloped land. Because the Wells Street site is located within a developed commercial area and contains minimal habitat, it is unlikely that threatened or endangered species of plants or animals are present at the site, or the immediate vicinity.

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. Because the Wells Street site is located in a commercial area, surrounded by residential development, no critical habitat for threatened or endangered species exists in the vicinity of this site (USFWS, 2008a).

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) storm-petrel	Entire
<i>Nesochen sandwichensis</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 sandvicensis</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	
<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

Scientific Name	Common Name	Portion of Range Where Endangered
<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
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.

a. Wells Street Site

The Wells Street site is located in the Wailuku ahupua‘a of the Wailuku district on the Island of Maui. While no historical or archaeological reports specific to the Wells Street site were found in the literature review, several reports for projects in the vicinity provide some noteworthy information. The word Wailuku means ‘water of destruction’ and the ahupua‘a is the site of many legends and famous battles, as wells as “being politically, ceremonially, and geographically important...during traditional times” (Monahan, 2003). Archaeological research shows evidence of traditional habitation sites along what is now Lower Main Street in Wailuku “...associated with the rich taro producing lands in the Lower ‘Īao River flood plain, and the extensive cultivation systems present in ‘Īao Valley” (Tome and Dega, 2004). In addition to its agricultural importance, ‘Īao Valley was a center of ceremonial and political activities (Tome and Dega, 2004). One of the earliest references to ‘Īao Valley itself is of kapu chief of the 15th century, Kaka‘e, who retreated to ‘Īao Valley and created a sacred burial ground (Kapela) for himself and the chiefs who would follow (Tome and Dega, 2004). In an island wide survey of Maui, Winslow Walker of the Bishop Museum, identified ‘many’ heiau within the Wailuku ahupua‘a (Tome and Dega, 2004). Two of these heiau, Haleki‘i and Pihana, were luakini (sacrificial heiau) and associated with some of the highest chief of the time, Kahekili and Kamehameha (Sterling, 1998). In the Māhele, the Land Commission Awards (LCA) granted for kuleana land in Wailuku number over 400, with parcels going to both native and non-native (Tome and Dega, 2004). In the mid 19th and early 20th centuries, land use in Wailuku was largely devoted to the commercial production of sugar cane and pineapple (Monahan, 2003).

Archaeological evidence identifies pre-Contact burials along Waiale Road: the archaeological report for a project on Waiale Road near Wells Park reports the inadvertent discovery of 14 burials, a pre-Contact hearth, and numerous pits, some of which were possible habitation postholes (Dunn and Spear, 1995). In addition, historic and pre-Contact burials have been found during development projects in the vicinity of the Wells Street site, in the area known as the Maui Lani Development Property. These burials were found on the grounds of the Nisei Veterans Memorial Center, during construction on the property of the Maui Homeless Shelter at the site of the Home Maid Bakery along Waiale Road. Along with these burials were found habitation features and artifacts, specifically a hearth and “artifacts associated with fishhook manufacture and lithic tool utilization and production” (Tome and Dega, 2004). In their 2004 work, Tome and Dega state that “[a] test trench near Waiale Road revealed the in situ sandy matrix known in the area to contain human burials and associated cultural deposits. Archaeological monitoring is therefore required...due to the possibility of encountering burials” (Tome and Dega, 2004).

7. Hazardous Materials

There are no known issues related to hazardous materials at the proposed site. With many years of state government ownership, strict controls over use of the property, and the undeveloped 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. Review of hazardous materials databases (Appendix C) indicate that, while there are some sites in the area that contain hazardous materials, those sites should not pose a risk to the Wells Street site. Further, while some leaking underground storage tanks have been identified in the area at an elevation equal or higher to the Wells Street site, these sites have all been fully remediated.

8. Aesthetics/Visual Resources

Maui is an island with an abundance of beautiful and unique physical characteristics that is populated and governed by people who both appreciate and work diligently to preserve and protect those characteristics. The island's unique topography, dominated by two dormant volcanoes (one of which, Haleakala, is the largest in the world) and connected by a relatively narrow isthmus, has created a visually fascinating land of almost archetypal tropical beauty along its coasts and stark, yet harmonious contrasts in the interior.

The resorts and exclusive residential properties on the island are located along the volcanic coastal regions, while the central area that forms the coastal section of the isthmus between Haleakala and the West Maui volcano contains the primary centers for the resident population government, and the industrial and commercial developments. The central valley is characterized largely by lands dedicated to the cultivation of sugar cane, which is important to the island's economy, culture, and the maintenance of its ecosystem. Sugar cane production helps to stabilize the island's topsoil layer and keeps the island lush and green. Areas where the sugar cane fields have been allowed to go fallow have experienced severe erosion, and the unfortunate result can be seen in certain sections on the western side of the island.

Views to and from the Wells Street site include recreational fields, a fire station, commercial, and residential uses. The proposed site is located inland in a highly developed area and does not possess views to or from the coastline area of Maui. The site lies between a large multi-story parking garage/apartment building and another multiple-residential unit, and is not readily visible from two sides. Aesthetic conditions observed within the site are common to a vacant parcel in a highly developed area and views to and within the site are not unique or aesthetically significant. Input from the public suggests that one of the prominent visual features of the site is a rock wall that was constructed by area youth. Exhibits III-7, III-8, and III-9 illustrate visual features in the area of the proposed site, and Exhibit III-10 shows the highly developed nature of its surroundings.

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 project site are under DDHL ownership and control. These lands were removed from the tax rolls at the time they were acquired by the State of Hawaii and have not contributed tax revenues or similar payments since their acquisition.

Exhibit III-7: View of Proposed Site and Adjacent Parking/Apartment Structure



Exhibit III-8: View of Proposed Site and Adjacent Multi-Unit Residential Uses



Exhibit III-9: View of Recreational Fields Located Across Wells Street From the Proposed Site



Exhibit III-10: View of Developed Area Around the Proposed Site



B. COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

The population of the State of Hawaii, including the County of Maui, has been steadily increasing. Between 1990 and 2000, the population of Hawaii increased by over eight percent while Maui County experienced a population increase of nearly 28 percent. Between 2000 and 2006, the population of Hawaii increased by nearly six percent while Maui County experienced a population increase of over nine percent. Within the County of Maui, the community of Wailuku is considered for this project due to its proximity to the proposed project site. With more recent U.S. Census data unavailable for Wailuku, reliance was placed on the 2000 U.S. Census which revealed that Wailuku experienced a population growth of 15 percent between 1990 and 2000 (Exhibit III-11).

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 64,329 (50.2 percent) of Maui County residents were male and 63,765 (49.8 percent) were female. According to the American Community Survey, in 2006 approximately 643,073 (50.0 percent) of the Hawaii's 1,285,498 residents were male and 642,425 (50.0 percent) were female, while approximately 70,893 (50.2 percent) of Maui County residents were male and 70,407 (49.8 percent) were female. The most recent census data for Wailuku shows there were 6,131 (49.9 percent) male and 6,165 (50.1 percent) female residents in 2000 (Exhibit III-12) In 2000 the largest age group in Hawaii was between the ages of 18 and 59 (708,769 residents), which was the same for Maui County (75,902 residents) and Wailuku (6,547 residents). According to the American Community Survey, the 18-59 age range continued to be the most populated age range in Hawaii in 2006. This continued to be true for Maui County as well (U.S. Census, 2000; American Community Survey, 2006).

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 9 percent), African American (22,003 residents or 2 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 9 percent), African American (28,062 residents or 2 percent), Some Other Race (14,513 residents or 1 percent), and American Indian (4,513 residents or less than 1 percent). Of the total population of Hawaii, 99,664 residents, or 8 percent, were identified as Hispanic.

In Maui County, the majority of residents were classified as White by the U.S. Census in 2000, comprising 34 percent of the population, or 43,421 residents. The remainder of the population is classified as 31 percent Asian (39,728 residents), 22 percent Two or More Races (28,484 residents), 11 percent Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (13,730 residents), one percent Some Other Race (1,742 residents), less than one percent African American (509 residents), and less than one percent American Indian (479 residents). Of the total population of Maui, approximately 10,050 residents, or 8 percent, were identified as Hispanic (U.S. Census, 2000). Under the American Community Survey in 2006, the majority of residents were classified as White, comprising 37 percent of the population, or 52,894 residents. The remainder of the population is classified as 28.4 percent Asian (40,061 residents), 22 percent Two or More Races (30,756 residents), 11 percent Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (14,796 residents), one percent Some Other Race (1,806 residents), less than one percent African American (664 residents), and less than one percent American Indian (323 residents). Of the total population of Maui County, approximately 12,032 residents, or 8 percent, were identified as Hispanic (American Community Survey, 2006).

**Exhibit III-11
Population Trends and Characteristics**

Characteristics	State of Hawaii	Maui County	Wailuku
1990 Population	1,108,229	100,374	10,688
2000 Population	1,211,537	128,094	12,296
2006 Population	1,285,498	141,300	N/A
Population % Change 1990-2000	9.3%	27.6%	15%
Population % Change 2000-2006	5.7%	9.3%	N/A

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

Characteristics		State of Hawaii (2000)	State of Hawaii (2006)	Maui County (2000)	Maui County (2006)	Wailuku (2000)
Race	White	294,102 (25%)	337,507 (26%)	43,421 (34%)	52,894 (37%)	2,233 (18%)
	African American	22,003 (2%)	28,062 (2%)	509 (>1%)	664 (>1%)	29 (>1%)
	American Indian	3,535 (>1%)	4,153 (>1%)	479 (>1%)	323 (>1%)	44 (>1%)
	Asian	503,868 (42%)	512,995 (39.9%)	39,728 (31%)	40,061 (28.4%)	5,174 (42%)
	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pac. Islander	113,539 (9%)	111,488 (9%)	13,730 (11%)	14,796 (11%)	1,439 (12%)
	Some Other Race	15,147 (1%)	14,513 (1%)	1,742 (1%)	1,806 (1%)	145 (1%)
	Two or More Races	259,343 (21%)	276,780 (22%)	28,484 (22%)	30,756 (22%)	3,232 (26%)
	Hispanic	87,699 (7%)	99,664 (8%)	10,050 (8%)	12,032 (9%)	953 (8%)

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

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

**Exhibit III-12
Age and Gender Characteristics**

Characteristics	State of Hawaii (2000)	State of Hawaii (2006)	Maui County (2000)	Maui County (2006)	Wailuku (2000)
Male	608,671	643,073	64,329	70,893	6,131
Female	602,866	642,425	63,765	70,407	6,165
Under 18 years of age (all)	295,767	330,409	32,711	36,176	2,913
18 to 59 years of age	708,769	711,196	75,902	80,806	6,547
60+ years of age (all)	207,001	243,893	19,436	24,318	2,307

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

The population of Wailuku in 2000 was classified as 42 percent Asian (5,174 residents), 26 percent Two or More Races (3,232 residents), 18 percent White (2,233 residents), 12 percent Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (1,439 residents), one percent Some Other Race (145 residents), less than one percent American Indian (44 residents), and less than one percent African American (29 residents). Of the community of Wailuku, eight percent (953 residents) were classified as Hispanic (U.S. Census, 2000).

1. Economic Characteristics

Of the state's 612,831 person labor force in 2000, approximately 5.8 percent (35,886 persons) were reported as unemployed. During this time, Maui County had an unemployment rate lower than that of the state with only 3,284 (4.9 percent) of its 66,219 workers being unemployed. By 2006, Hawaii's labor force had increased to 675,895 individuals, of which only 4.1 percent were unemployed. Maui County had an unemployment rate lower than that of the state for 2006, with only 2,142 (or 3.6 percent) of its 76,670 workers being unemployed. Wailuku had a lower unemployment rate than both the state and the county, with 4.8 percent of its workforce unemployed in 2000 (Exhibit III-13).

The tourism industry represented the largest employment sector on Maui in 2000 with approximately 11,400 jobs, followed by Retail Trade (8,900 jobs), Other Services (8,600 jobs), Food Services (7,750), and Federal Government (5,700). In 2006, the tourism industry continued to represent the largest employment sector in Maui County with approximately 17,196 jobs, followed by Educational Services (12,483 jobs), Retail Trade (9,985 jobs), Professional and Management Services (7,336), and Construction (6,182). Between 2000 and 2006, Public Administration experienced the greatest job growth, increasing by 43 percent; conversely, the largest job losses during this time occurred in the Construction sector, which declined by 27 percent.

**Exhibit III-13
Labor Force and Unemployment**

Characteristics	State of Hawaii (2000)	State of Hawaii (2006)	Maui County (2000)	Maui County (2006)	Wailuku (2000)
Labor Force	612,831	675,895	66,219	76,670	6,004
Unemployed	35,886	27,951	3,284	2,142	289
Unemployment Rate	5.8%	4.1%	4.9%	3.6%	4.8%

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

As with all of the Hawaiian Islands, tourism is a major component of the Maui County economy, evidenced by the number of jobs in the lodging and food industries. The Island of Maui is Hawaii's most frequently

visited tourist destination, with over 2.5 million visitor arrivals in 2006, with the Island of Hawaii being the second most frequently visited (DBEDT, 2006). Popular visitor attractions on the Island of Maui include the historic whaling town of Lahaina, the Maui Ocean Center, the slopes and vistas of Haleakala Crater, the winding road to Hana, and the beaches of the Ka'anapali coast (Maui County, 2006).

Agriculture also plays an important role in Maui County's economy. Forty-eight percent of the land in Maui County is dedicated to agriculture of some kind. Crops grown on the island include fruits (including pineapple), sugarcane, vegetables, and coffee. In 2002, the total value of agriculture on the Island of Maui was \$124,511,000 down \$128,385,000 from 2001 (NASS, 2002).

According to the U.S. Census in 2000, the median household income in Maui County in 1999 was \$49,489, which was amount almost equal to the median household income of the state as a whole (\$49,820). At the same time, the community of Wailuku reported a median household income of \$45,587, or approximately 6 percent lower than the state median. Regarding per capita income, the state (\$21,525), county (\$22,033), and Wailuku (\$20,503), reported similar levels in 2000 (U.S. Census, 2000). According to the American Community Survey, the median household income in Maui County in 2006 was \$58,771; an amount below the median household income of the state (\$61,160). Regarding per capita income, the state (\$27,251) and county (\$27,441), reported similar levels in 2006 (U.S. Census, 2000 and American Community Survey, 2006).

Approximately 126,154 (10.7 percent) of Hawaii's 1,211,537 residents reported incomes below the poverty level in 1999 (Exhibit III-14). This percentage was similar for Maui County with 10.5 percent (13,252 residents) of the population with incomes below the poverty level. Approximately 1,380 residents of Wailuku (11.2 percent) reported incomes below the poverty line in 1999. 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-14). This number was similar to Maui County with 9.7 percent (13,706 residents) of the respondents indicating incomes below the poverty level.

2. Housing Characteristics

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, there are a total of 460,524 housing units 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 (U.S. Census, 2000).

By 2006, there were a total of 500,021 housing units in Hawaii, of which approximately 86.5 percent (432,632 units) were occupied and 13.5 percent (67,389 units) were vacant (Exhibit III-15). Of the occupied units, 257,599 (59.5 percent) were owner-occupied and 175,033 (40.5 percent) were renter-occupied. In 2006, The American Community Survey reported the median value of an owner-occupied unit to be \$529,700 and the median monthly contract rent to be \$1,116. Average household size in the state was 2.88 and the median number of rooms in a home was 4.6.

**Exhibit III-14
Income and Poverty Status**

Characteristics	State of Hawaii (1999)	State of Hawaii (2006)	Maui County (1999)	Maui County (2006)	Wailuku (1999)
Median Household Income	\$49,820	\$61,610	\$49,489	\$58,771	\$45,587
Per Capita Income	\$21,525	\$27,251	\$22,033	\$27,441	\$20,503
Population Below Poverty Level	126,154	119,551	13,252	13,706	1,380
Percent Below Poverty Level	10.7%	9.3%	10.5%	9.7%	11.2%

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

At the time of the 2000 Census, a total of 56,377 housing units existed in Maui County, of which approximately 77.2 percent (43,523 units) were occupied and 22.8 percent (12,854 units) were vacant. Of the occupied units, 25,026 (57.5 percent) were owner-occupied and 18,497 (42.5 percent) were renter occupied. The median value of an owner-occupied unit in 2000 was \$249,900 and the median monthly contract rent was \$716. Average household size in the county was 2.91 and the median number of rooms in a home was 4.0.

On the basis of the American Community Survey, there were a total of 63,610 housing units in Maui County in 2006, of which approximately 74.7 percent (47,540 units) were occupied and 25.3 percent (16,070 units) were vacant (Exhibit III-15). Of the occupied units, 28,300 (59.5 percent) were owner-occupied and 19,240 (40.5 percent) were renter-occupied. Regarding the cost of housing in Maui County, the 2006 American Community Survey reported the median value of an owner-occupied unit to be \$625,600 and the median monthly contract rent to be \$1,216. Average household size in the county was 2.94 and the median number of rooms in a home was 4.0.

In community of Wailuku had approximately 4,820 housing units in 2000. Of these units 94.1 percent were occupied while 5.1 percent were vacant. Of the occupied units 58.8 percent were occupied by the owners and 41.2 percent were rented. The median home value in Wailuku in 2000 was \$247,100 and the median monthly contract rent was \$587. Average household size in the community was 2.72 and the median number of rooms was 4.4. Housing characteristics for Wailuku for 2000 are illustrated in Exhibit III-15.

**Exhibit III-15
Housing Characteristics**

Characteristics	State of Hawaii (2000)	State of Hawaii (2006)	Maui County (2000)	Maui County (2006)	Wailuku (2000)
Average Household Size	2.92	2.88	2.91	2.94	2.72
Number of Housing Units	460,524	500,021	56,377	63,610	4,820
% Occupied Units	87.6%	86.5%	77.2%	74.7 %	94.1%
% Owner-Occupied	56.5%	59.5%	57.5%	59.5%	58.8%
% Renter-Occupied	44.5%	40.5%	42.5%	40.5%	41.2%
% Vacant Units	12.4%	13.5%	22.8%	25.3%	5.1%
Median Number of Rooms	4.3	4.6	4.0	4.0	4.4
Median Home Value	\$272,700	\$529,700	\$249,900	\$625,600	\$247,100
Median Year Housing Built	1974	1974	1980	1980	1973
Median Monthly Contract Rent	\$721	\$1,116	\$716	\$1,216	\$587

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

3. Community Services

a. Police Protection

Law enforcement services in Maui County are provided by the Maui Police Department. As of 2003, the Maui County Police Department had 403 employees and an operating budget of \$24,227,019. On average, Maui County Police Department employees were on the force for 10.6 years. Police services for Maui County are headquartered in the Wailuku Station, in the vicinity of the proposed project site, which houses patrol units and investigative and administrative divisions (Maui County Department of Police, 2008).

b. Fire Protection

The Maui County Fire Department provides fire and emergency services to the islands of Maui, Lanai, and Molokai from 14 fire stations and a fire prevention office, with 10 of these stations of the Island of Maui. The Maui County Fire Department has a fire fighting force of 275 fire fighters and a support staff of nine personnel. The Wailuku Fire Station was the first station to be established on the Island of Maui in 1924 and is located adjacent to the proposed site. Average response time by the Maui County Fire Department is approximately eight minutes (Maui County Fire Department of Fire, 2008).

c. Medical Care

Maui Memorial Medical Center (MMMC), located in Wailuku, is the main hospital and health care provider on the Island of Maui. This facility is the oldest and largest acute care facility of the Hawaii Health Systems Corporation-operated facilities. Since its creation in 1884 (then known as Malulani), this hospital has undergone many changes. Under the most recent expansion in 2007, the hospital opened a new wing that added over 75,000 square feet and four levels to the facility. With the addition of the new wing, the total bed count for the hospital is 231. An Emergency Department expansion project broke ground in December 2006, with expected completion in 2008 (HHSC, 2006).

MMMC employs more than 1,000 employees and has 200 attending physicians. The hospital's operations are also supported through community donations to non-profit organizations. Between 2001 and 2004, an average of 12,193 patients were admitted annually. During this time the hospital had an average of 1,606 births, 25,393 emergency room visits, and 59,366 patient days. Services provided at this facility include: radiology, CT Scan, MRI, Ultrasound, Nuclear Medicine, Thallium Stress Treadmills, General Angiography and Interventional Procedures, Cardioversion, Ablations, EP Studies, Cardiac Catheterization, Pacemakers, ERCP, and Stereotactic Mammography; Cardiac and Intensive Care Unit, and Progressive Care Unit; Psychiatric Care – Adolescent/Adult; Physical, Occupational, and Recreational Therapy; Outpatient Surgery; Acute Inpatient Dialysis; Surgery and Post-Anesthesia Care Unit; Obstetrics/Gynecology with childbirth education classes; Cancer Center (medical oncology, radiation oncology); 24-Hour Emergency Care, Urgent Care; Pharmacy; Respiration Therapy; Pediatrics; Telemetry; EEG; Laboratory – 24-hour services; Echocardiography, Transesophageal echos, Treadmill stress tests; Neurosurgery; Endoscopy; Nutrition Services; General Med/Surgery; Outpatient Observation, Wound/Ostomy, and a Skilled Nursing Unit (HHSC, 2006).

d. Public Education

There are 34 elementary and intermediate schools operating in Maui 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. The schools in the area of the proposed project site are organized into two complex-areas. The area of the proposed project is located in the Baldwin-Kekaulike-Maui Complex area. Within this complex area, schools in the vicinity of the study area are located in the Baldwin Complex. These schools include Baldwin High School, Iao Intermediate School, Waihee Elementary School, and Wailuku Elementary School (HIDOE, 2007).

The Iao Intermediate School is exactly 0.27 miles away from the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility at the Wells Street site. The athletic fields at Wells Park are currently used by students at Iao Intermediate School.

4. Land Use and Zoning

a. Land Use

The proposed project site is currently under the ownership of the DHHL (parcel # TMK 234011032) and comprises approximately 8,000 square feet. Lands under the DHHL are held in trust for the benefit of the native Hawaiian population. The site is located along Wells Street in Wailuku, Maui near the intersection of Route 32 (Kaahumanu Avenue) and Waiale Road (Lower Main Street). Figure III-16 illustrates historical land use for the Wells Street site.

The proposed project site is currently undeveloped and is surrounded by a four-story parking garage to the northeast; Wells Park (which consists of two softball fields, seven tennis courts, one basketball court, and a 33-space parking lot) to the south and southwest; a low-density residential complex to the northwest; mixed use commercial/residential to the west; light industrial/commercial to the east; and residential homes to the southeast.

The property is located within the Wailuku-Kahului Community Planning District which is one of nine community planning areas for Maui County. The Wailuku-Kahului Community Plan “*reflects current and anticipated conditions in the Wailuku-Kahului region and advances planning goals, objectives, policies and implementation considerations to guide decision-making in the region through the year 2010*” (Maui County Council, 2002). Wailuku is described as a civic-financial-cultural center and is also composed of older residential areas mixed with business uses (Maui County Council, 2002).

b. Zoning

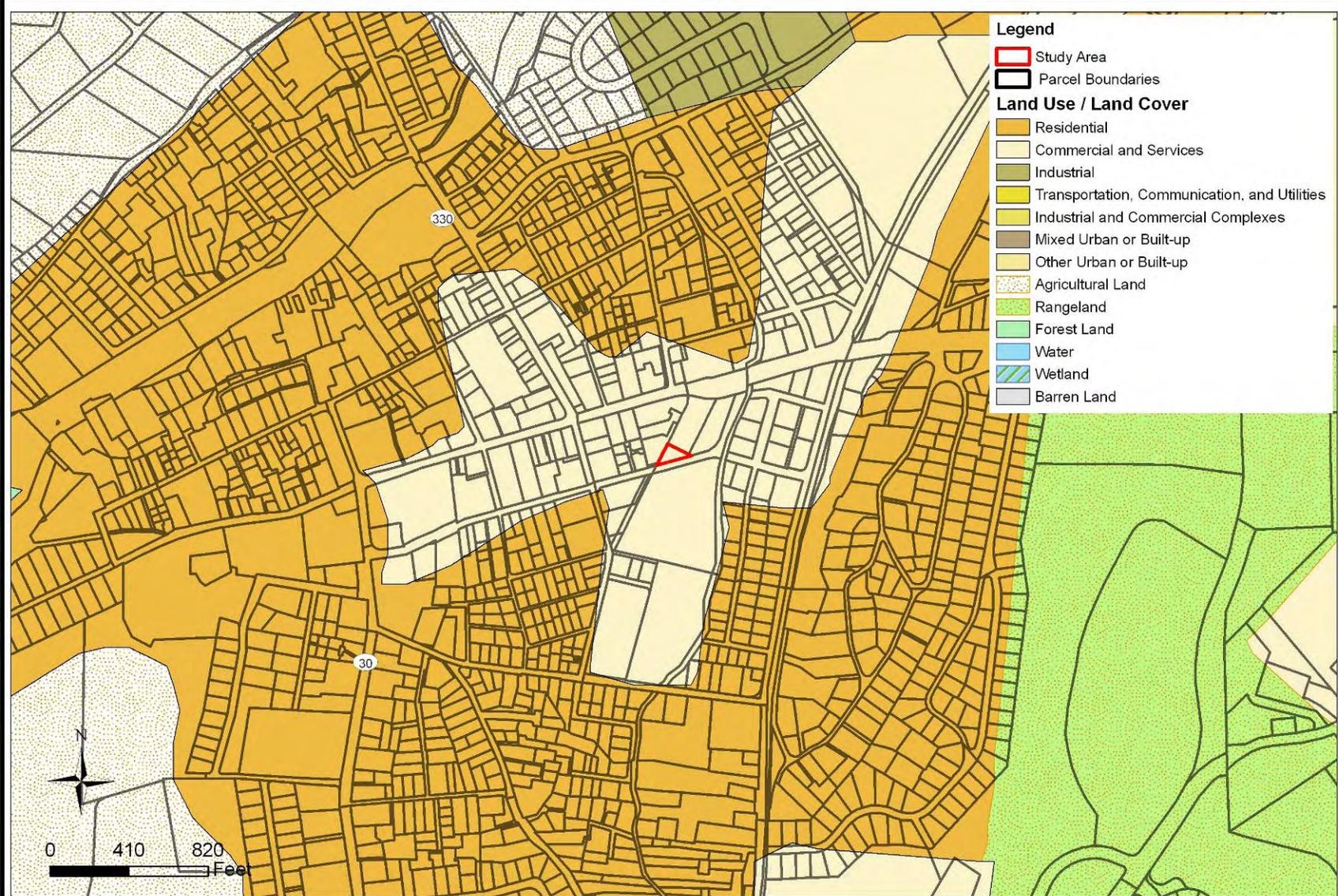
The Wells Street site is located within Subarea 1 of the Wailuku Redevelopment Area Plan boundary. The purpose of the redevelopment plan is to provide a “*vision, direction, and plan of action for the revitalization of the Wailuku Redevelopment Area. The Plan also establishes the policy framework and process within which the Maui Redevelopment Agency (MRA) will implement specific projects intended to foster economic revitalization.*” This plan implements the policies of the Maui County General Plan and the Wailuku-Kahului Community Plan. Any proposed development in the planning area must be approved by the MRA to ensure compliance with the Wailuku Redevelopment Area Plan. Based on its inclusion in the redevelopment area, the zoning for the site would be comparable to the County of Maui zoning designation Business/Multi-family District.

Under state law, the DHHL can exempt themselves from any City and County land use planning, zoning, and regulatory restrictions 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. DHHL also is requesting that the Maui Planning Department set the zoning district for this lot to P-1, Public/Quasi Public which permits this use as a “public building.”

**Ke Kama Pono Program
Environmental Assessment**

III-16 – Maui Historical Land Use

**State of Hawaii
Department of Human Services**



Legend

- Study Area
- Parcel Boundaries
- Land Use / Land Cover**
- Residential
- Commercial and Services
- Industrial
- Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
- Industrial and Commercial Complexes
- Mixed Urban or Built-up
- Other Urban or Built-up
- Agricultural Land
- Rangeland
- Forest Land
- Water
- Wetland
- Barren Land

Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

March 2008

Data Sources: Site Locations - LBG, Inc.; Topographic Image - USGS, LULC - Office of Planning, State of Hawaii

5. Utility Services

a. Water Supply

Potable water supply to the site and most of the County of Maui is provided by the Maui Department of Water Supply (DWS). A majority of the water supply to the County, and the City of Wailuku, comes from the Iao aquifer. The Iao aquifer system, located on the east side of West Maui Mountain, is the major source of domestic water supply for the Island of Maui (USGS, 2001). In 1990, the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), Commission on Water Resource Management (Commission) established a limit of 20 million gallons per day (mgd) for the sustainable yield of the Iao aquifer (USGS, 2001). The County of Maui has also reportedly placed restrictions on withdrawals from the Iao aquifer and is responsible for permitting new connections and increases in withdrawals from the system. A USGS study (2001) indicated that pumping at 20 mgd could result in saline intrusion in the aquifer. Current pumping from the aquifer is approaching the 20 mgd limit, and has exceeded this limit in the past few years. In response, the Commission has placed restrictions on future withdrawals from the Iao aquifer and has designated the aquifer as a water management area.

Effective April 30, 2008, the Commission designated the Na Wai Eha surface water management area which includes the four streams (Waihee, Waiehu, Iao, and Waikapu) in the Wailuku District of Maui. Anyone wishing to withdrawal, divert, impound or consume water from these streams must now apply for a water use permit from the Commission. This also applies to existing users of these waters. This was done to preserve and protect these water sources from large-scale diversions that have historically been unregulated. No permit would be required for domestic consumption by individual users, for users supplied by the DWS or for rain catchment systems.

The site is served with potable water by the Maui DWS. A 12-inch ductile iron water main is located along the western border of the site which connects the water mains along Wells Street and Lower Main Street. The 12-inch ductile iron water main along Wells Street ends in the vicinity of the southwestern corner of the site. However, there is a 12-inch stub along Wells Street adjacent to the site that served Wells Park. Wells Park is reportedly no longer served by this line. There also appears to be water service on the site, however, it could not be verified if this service was active. Although flow rates could not be provided, the DWS reports that there are no issues with water pressure and line capacity in the area of the site. In fact, 2005 pressure data for hydrant # 551, located near the southwestern corner of the site, indicates a static pressure of 115 pounds per square inch (psi) on the Wells Street water main.

b. Wastewater

Wastewater collection service is provided by the Maui Wastewater Reclamation Division (WRD). All wastewater generated in the area of the site is conveyed to the Kahului wastewater treatment plant, which has a capacity of 7.9 mgd. According to the Division, the plant treats approximately 5.0 mgd. This plant uses an activated sludge system and is rated as R-2 (secondary treatment with chlorine disinfection).

The wastewater collection system serving Maui extends primarily along coastal areas and consists of gravity sewers, pump stations and force mains. There is a sanitary sewer easement along the western border of the site which contains a 10-inch sanitary line which flows toward Lower Main Street. There is also an 8-inch sanitary line within Wells Street north of the site. This 8-inch line connects to the 10-inch within the sanitary sewer easement along the site. The WRD reports that there are no issues with line capacity in this area.

c. Electric Power

The Maui Electric Company (MECO) provides power to residences, businesses and industries throughout the county. MECO generates 234 megawatts of electrical power from the Ma'ala'ala Power Station and the Kahului Power Station. MECO also obtains 12 megawatts of power from MC&S Company's sugar mill

resulting in a total electric generating capacity of approximately 246 megawatts. Electric power is distributed throughout Maui via substations and 69 kilovolt, high voltage distribution lines.

Three-phase overhead power lines are located along Wells Street adjacent to the southern border of the site. These lines are ultimately fed by the Waiinu 12.47 kilovolt substation (substation 36). There were no reported capacity issues with either substation.

d. Natural Gas/Propane

There is no gas distribution system in the Wailuku area. The Gas Company is the purveyor of bottled propane gas in the area of the site. There are no known limitations to the provision of propane service to Wailuku.

e. Telecommunications

Hawaiian Telcom is the primary telecommunications provider for Maui County. The primary telecommunications switching station in central Maui is the Kahului Center Office. Overhead telecommunications lines are located along Wells Street in proximity of the site. There are no known limitations to the provision of telecommunication service in the area.

f. Solid Waste

The majority of solid wastes generated within the County of Maui (with the exception of waste generated in the Hana Landfill Service area) are disposed of at the Central Maui Landfill located on the isthmus between West Maui and Haleakala, approximately 2.25 miles southeast of the Kahului Airport. The landfill accepts solid waste delivered directly by residents, businesses, commercial collection services, transfer station, and municipalities and agencies. The two major commercial/industrial haulers serving customers in the county are Maui Disposal and Aloha Waste.

The total combined permitted area for various phases of the landfill area (in operation and for future development) is 56.7 acres. This capacity is anticipated to adequately serve the waste disposal needs of Maui County for the next 25 years.

In addition to the Maui Central landfill, a construction and demolition lot for the disposal of construction debris is also in operation. It is situated between Wailuku-Kahului and Kihei at the intersection of Kuihelani Highway and Honoapiilani Highway.

A well established system for recycling solid waste is also in place in Maui County. Regulations, such as reduced tipping fees for highly segregated loads of waste, are structured to encourage compliance with county recycling efforts. A composting facility is co-located with the Central Maui Landfill and handles green waste, agricultural materials, and sanitary sludge.

Pacific Biodiesel, Inc. operates an oil and cooking grease recycling plant in western Kahului near the intersection of Hana and Kuihelani Highways. The biodiesel plant has been recycling oil and cooking grease and converting these waste products into diesel fuel since 1996. The plant currently recycles over 4,800 tons of oil and cooking grease and produces approximately 200,000 gallons of premium fuel.

6. Transportation Systems

Access to the proposed Ke Kama Pono facility site is via Wells Street; a two-way, two-lane, undivided road which provides local access between Waiale Road and High Street. The street is straight, slightly sloped downhill to the east, and moderately well maintained. The speed limit along Wells Street in the vicinity of the proposed site is 30 miles per hour. Access to the proposed site is provided via Wells Street, which is intersected by Kinipopo Street to the east. There is no traffic signal at this three-way intersection. Continuing westbound traffic on Wells Street is regulated by a stop sign where Kinipopo Street meets Wells Street (the

intersection is unsignalized). This is the only stop sign at the intersection of these two streets. Kinipopo Street traffic and eastbound Wells Street traffic have the right-of-way.

Once at the site, a 33-space parking lot is accessible across Wells Street at Wells Park, with the adjacent residential and office uses providing parking as well. Observation of traffic volume along Wells Street in front of the proposed project site during a week-day morning found 24 vehicles traveling westbound and 23 vehicles traveling eastbound on Wells Street. This is considered to be low- to moderately-well traveled during this time. Separate observation on the weekend indicated that traffic flow in this area during that time is very low.

There are no major mass transit companies that operate on Wells Street; however, there are various bus stops within a one mile radius of the proposed Ke Kama Pono site. The Lahaina Islander and the Wailuku Loop routes, both operated by Roberts Hawaii, make limited stops in the vicinity of Wells Park and the proposed site. These bus stops include the State Office Buildings, Ma'alea Harbor Village, and the Maui Lani Clinic (County of Maui, 2008). No other mass transit system is available to the public within the vicinity of the proposed site.

7. Meteorological Conditions

a. Overview

The climate of the Island of Maui 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 the Hawaiian Islands 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. On Maui, 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 Wailuku-Kahului region, rainfall averages 18 to 28 inches annually.

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 Maui and in general and in the vicinity of the prospective site, the average high temperature is 86° F and the average low is 63° 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 monitoring stations on Maui are shown in Exhibit III-17.

Exhibit III-17
Minimum and Maximum Monthly Average Temperatures

Wailuku, Maui (°F)												
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Maximum	78	79	80	80	82	84	86	87	87	85	82	80
Minimum	61	61	62	64	65	67	70	70	69	68	66	63

Source: The Weather Channel, nd.

d. Wind Speed and Direction

The climate on the Island of Maui, 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 miles an hour, with winds exceeding 31 miles an hour 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).

8. 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-18.

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-19.

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, one air quality monitor is in operation on the Island of Maui. Located in Hale Piilani Park, Kihei, this monitor has been in operation since 1999 and measures PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀. Exhibit III-20 presents the monitoring values for this station between 2002 and 2007. Additionally, one monitor located in Paia is no longer active. As of March 2008, the County of Maui is in attainment for all criteria pollutants (EPA, 2008).

Point source emissions (e.g., HC&S Sugar Mill and MECO Power Plant) and non-point emission sources (e.g. motor vehicles) on Maui, 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.

Although air quality on Maui complies with the NAAQS, temporary air quality issues arise during sugar cane harvesting activities that can affect pollutant levels (i.e., carbon monoxide and suspended particulate matter) at such times when agricultural fields are being burned. The burning occurring during these operations produces air quality conditions that are highly localized, intermittent, and temporary in nature.

9. 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

Exhibit III-18 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, 2008.

**Exhibit III-19
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 8-hour Maximum	35 ppm 9 ppm	35 ppm 9 ppm	10 ppm 5 ppm	10 ppm 5 ppm
Sulfur Dioxide Annual Arithmetic Mean 24-hour Maximum ^a 3-hour Maximum ^a	0.03 ppm 0.14 ppm —	— — 0.50 ppm	0.03 ppm 0.14 ppm —	— — 0.50 ppm
Particulate Matter—PM ₁₀ 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 24-Hour Maximum	15 µg/m ³ 35 µg/m ³	15 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.

**Exhibit III-20
Air Quality Monitoring Values For Particulate Matter**

Monitor Location	PM Monitoring Levels 1 st Highest/2 nd Highest in µg/m ³					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hale Piilani Park – Kihei, HI ID# 150090006						
PM _{2.5}	11/10	25/17	10/9	10/9	30/10	11/10
PM ₁₀	92/78	78/72	65/62	155/119	72/66	281/93
141 Baldwin Ave – Paia, HI ID#150090005						
PM ₁₀	52/46	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: U.S. EPA, 2008.

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.

Noise sources and levels in the vicinity of the proposed site is attributed primarily to background noise from motor vehicle traffic on adjoining roadway networks and recreational activities across the street. Other highly localized activities can also affect noise levels at specific sites (i.e., lawn mowing, etc.) during periods when such activities are underway (i.e., temporary and infrequent, etc.).

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-21 illustrates common noise levels.

Noise sources and levels in the vicinity of the proposed site are attributed primarily to background noise from motor vehicle traffic on adjoining roadway networks, primarily Wells Street. Intermittent and low levels temporary noise are also experienced from the surrounding land uses such as recreational activities at the ball fields across the street and other related activities from adjacent residences. However, these sources of noise are barely noticeable in relation to the traffic noise generated by the roadway.

**Exhibit III-21
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 a 2,000 square foot residence to serve as a community-based home for boys under the Ke Kama Pono “Children of Promise” program. It is estimated that construction of the facility would occur in late 2008 and would require approximately two months to complete. Once completed, the proposed facility would serve up to eight boys, ranging in age from 13 to 17, along with two staff members who would be on-site 24 hours a day.

The analyses which follow addresses the potential impacts associated with construction and operation of the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility. Potential impacts 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 Wells Street 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, an approximately 2,000 square-foot residence would be constructed at the Wells Street site in Wailuku, Maui for use as the Ke Kama Pono program facility. During the construction process, a construction staging area would be established on the proposed 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 two months). Topographic alterations would not be required to conduct these project activities.

In addition to construction of the residence, a six-foot high privacy fence would be erected around the property. Installation of the privacy fence would result in minimal land disturbance. Because the project site is level, construction of the residence and installation of the privacy fence would require minimal site grading and impacts to topography would be negligible. Furthermore, operation of the proposed facility 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 Wells Street 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 Wells Street site. Only minimal ground disturbance is anticipated as a result of the project (involving shallow footings upon which the residence would be placed along with privacy fence 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 Maui experiences earthquakes each year although only a small number are strong enough to be felt or cause damage, usually as a result of earthquakes under neighboring Hawaii Island. Strong earthquakes may endanger life and property by shaking structures, causing ground cracks, ground settling, and landslides.

On the Island of Maui there is relatively low potential for impacts associated with volcanic activity and subsequent earthquakes.

c. Recommended Mitigation

Only minimal land disturbance is required to carry out the proposed project that would have no adverse impact upon natural geologic features and conditions at the project site. Because the project site is located in an area of seismic hazard potential, recommended mitigation would involve ensuring that all construction activities comply with current Maui County 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 Wells Street 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 in a highly urban environment, has been extensively altered by successive development activities involving adjacent commercial, residential, light industrial and recreational uses 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 a post and pier type foundation for the residence would minimize the amount of ground disturbance necessary to develop the proposed facility.

While construction of building footings and installation of the privacy fence 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 Wells Street 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 Wells Street 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 Wells Street 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 Wells Street 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. The project would involve construction of a residence on an otherwise undeveloped site, thereby increasing slightly the extent of impervious surface at the project site. As a result, a slight increase in the volume of stormwater runoff occurring from the site is anticipated which would be directed towards by the stormwater collection system which surrounds the site. With the Wells Street site located outside the 500-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 in Wailuku is located outside of the mapped Tsunami Evacuation Zone. Furthermore, operation of the proposed facility would not result in any direct discharge into surface or subsurface waters or result in any alteration of surface or subsurface 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 Wells Street 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 consists of introduced landscape plantings and turf lawn, in the site used previously as a picnic area. During the public meeting it was noted that the landscape plantings were established to represent the native plants of Maui and to honor a local horticulturist. To the extent possible,

these plantings would be avoided or relocated on the site; however, removal of some of these plantings may be necessary.

Surrounding areas are devoted primarily to residential and commercial uses, scattered street and ornamental trees, shrubs and grass lawns. As a result, development of the proposed facility would avoid disturbing native non-landscaping, vegetation, including any large areas of vegetation that have the potential to provide habitat.

With only landscape vegetation and no natural habitats located within the site, there would be no loss of such habitats and significant adverse impacts to wildlife would largely be avoided. However, a few common (non-special status) wildlife species which may utilize the small site would, nevertheless be displaced due to the increase in human activity during the construction period (temporary), construction of the residence and a privacy fence (permanent), and later facility operation (permanent).

The proposed project would increase motor vehicle traffic (negligible), building and grounds maintenance, and other human activities that may impact common, non-special status, wildlife utilizing the 8,000 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 could occur through animals avoiding areas where humans are present. However, the Wells Street site is located in a highly developed urban environment where human activities occur daily. 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 two-month period devoted to residence 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 proposed project site and, therefore, no direct impacts to wetlands and similar resources would occur. Wetlands and streams 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 building 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 largely vacant and substantially altered from its natural condition, only negligible, short-term impacts to biological resources can be expected. The nature (construction of a residence) and short duration (estimated at two months) of the construction process further reinforces the likelihood of little or no adverse impacts. The native landscape plantings on site would be avoided or relocated, as possible. 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. 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 Wells Street 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 Wells Street site has an extremely low likelihood of impacting any historic properties. Because of the developed nature of the parcel, no surface archaeological sites are present, nor are there any historic buildings that are over 50 years old. There is the possibility that human burials could be found in the area, although this appears unlikely because the soils are made up of clays rather than sands, which are much more likely to contain human burials in this region of Maui.

c. Recommended Mitigation

No significant adverse impacts to cultural resources are expected as a result of the proposed action. In the event that human remains are discovered, an archaeologist would be brought to the project site to address this issue. 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 Wells Street site. The site would remain in its current condition and there would be no impacts involving 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 related to hazardous materials at the Wells Street site. With many years of state government ownership and strict controls over use of and access to the property, contamination by hazardous materials is not expected at the proposed site. While field investigations have been limited to visual inspection of the site from its perimeter, the observations have not revealed surficial evidence of contamination or obvious indication of the use or disposal of hazardous substances.

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

c. Recommended Mitigation

Any hazardous materials 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 Wells Street 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 Wells Street site would be altered. The use of construction equipment, the delivery and stockpiling of construction materials, construction of a residence, etc. would disrupt the aesthetic quality of the current site environment. As part of the overall project, an six-foot high privacy fence would be erected at the property. Alteration of the site could also include removing the existing rock wall in order to meet all county codes and requirements.

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 (estimated at two months).

Following completion of construction, the principal visual features of the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would comprise the main residence and privacy fence. The building would remain a permanent addition to the landscape, generally compatible with its surroundings in terms of site arrangements, building scale and form, and materials. The building's exterior, the privacy fence and the grounds would be maintained to a high standard.

Impacts to visual and aesthetic resources would be long-term and minor, the result of building and fence installation. The planned fence would be placed around the perimeter of the site where it would limit views to and from the facility although the site is already shielded by vegetation and surrounding buildings. Operation of the proposed facility would not result in any additional visual impacts.

c. Recommended Mitigation

Potential visual and aesthetic impacts would be mitigated by implementing design features that are sensitive to the unique visual resources of the Island of Maui. These features would include building design and selection of the color, texture, and exterior building materials. Impacts would further be mitigated by virtue of the building's location, with the adjacent multi-story parking garage and other buildings providing a level of shielding from the surrounding area. As design plans progress for the site, additional community meetings would be held to ensure that any potential visual impacts to the surrounding community are negligible. Any potential alternations to the site, such as the potential removal of the rock wall, would be discussed at these meetings with the community prior to implementation.

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 Wells Street 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

Land comprising the project site is under State of Hawaii (DHHL) ownership and control and consequently has not contributed tax revenues or similar payments throughout the period of state ownership. Use of the property for the Ke Kama Pono program facility would not affect this ownership arrangement and, therefore, pose no adverse impact to local fiscal conditions for the State of Hawaii or Maui County.

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 Wells Street site. The site would remain in its current condition and there would be no impacts to population groups residing on the Island of Maui. In the absence of impacts, mitigation measures would not be warranted.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Under the proposed action, a residence would be assembled at the Wells Street site to provide a safe living environment for up to eight at-risk boys ranging in age from 13 to 17 years. Two employees would provide staff oversight and supervision at the facility at all times. While development of the proposed facility has the potential to attract new residents to Maui County, it is anticipated that the staff and youth residing at the facility would be current residents of the county.

Any potential increase in Maui County's population 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 a residence 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 two-month duration of construction. Experience in development of other buildings of a similar nature and scale indicates that the workforce needed for construction would originate from Maui County. As a result, permanent population impacts directly attributable to facility construction are not expected.

Upon activation of the Ke Kama Pono program facility at the Wells Street site, two employees would staff the facility 24-hours a day (resulting in a total complement of 8 to 10 employees). 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 current resident population of Maui County. The resident population of the county, currently totaling approximately 141,300, should easily accommodate the direct employment needs associated with facility operation.

No persons are expected to relocate to Maui County, the county's population is not expected to increase or decrease, and there would be no significant adverse impacts to the Maui County population resulting from operation. The location of the project site relative to the greater Wailuku community also suggests that some portion of the workforce would originate locally and, therefore, 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 are to be relocated or removed 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 construction and operation) resulting from the proposed action are expected to be filled from the existing resident population of Maui County, 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 Wells Street 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 approximately \$835,000 (2008 dollars),

would generate construction employment and materials purchases which, although temporary in nature (lasting approximately two 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 the facility throughout the day (24 hours), approximately 8 to 10 positions would be created. The population of Maui County, currently totaling approximately 141,300, 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 Maui County). The creation of these new positions would have a beneficial impact on the economy of Maui County.

Annual expenditures for facility operation would also impact the economy of the county. It is estimated that annual costs for operation (i.e., employee wages, food, supplies, utilities, maintenance and other similar expenditures) would total approximately \$750,000 (2008 dollars) during the first year of operation and approximately \$650,000 (2008 dollars) in subsequent years. These expenditures would have a similar positive impact on the economy of Maui County.

c. Recommended Mitigation

The potential economic impacts resulting from construction are considered to be beneficial by providing employment and economic opportunities to residents and business owners within Maui County. 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 county'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 Wells Street 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 8 to 10 employees would supervise and manage the youth population residing at the proposed facility with all such employees expected to be current residents of Maui County. As a result, 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 8 to 10 new employee households to the island in late-2008 (the anticipated date of operation) and the resultant demand for housing would represent less than 0.016 percent of the island's estimated housing supply of 63,610 units.

The housing vacancy rate in Maui County was approximately 25 percent in 2006 representing 16,093 units. Based on the number of vacant housing units in the county, the addition up to 10 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 labor force, the 8 to 10 employees needed to staff the facility are expected to be hired locally. In the event that some or all such employees relocate to Maui County, 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 Wells Street 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 Wells Street 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 Wells Street 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 Wailuku 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 county is provided by the 400-person Maui County Police Department. On-site staff would be equipped to handle virtually all emergency situations which may arise during operation of the facility. In addition, the Maui County 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 staff would contact Maui County law enforcement personnel in the event of an incident and would seek assistance as appropriate. The Department is headquartered at the Wailuku Station which is located in close proximity to the proposed project site. 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 Maui County Fire Department operates 14 fire stations and a fire prevention office. The Wailuku Fire Station, established in 1924 and the first fire station on the Island of Maui, is located adjacent to the proposed project site.

To guard against fire emergencies the DHS and its staff would undertake stringent precautions. 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 Maui County Fire Department 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 county fire protection personnel, are warranted.

g. Potential Impacts - Medical Facilities

Maui Memorial Medical Center, located in Wailuku, is the main hospital and health care provider on the Island of Maui. Since it was established in 1884, this hospital has undergone numerous expansions and renovations. Under the most recent expansion completed in 2007, the hospital opened a new wing that added over 75,000 square feet and increased the total bed count to 231.

Due to the small size of the proposed facility (accommodating up to eight boys and two staff members), emergency medical and other health care needs cannot be provided on-site. Instead, 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 nature and scale of the proposed facility is not expected to pose a significant adverse impact to medical facilities and health care providers serving the county.

h. Recommended Mitigation - Medical Facilities

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

i. Potential Impacts - Public Education

Approximately 8 to 10 employees would supervise and manage the youth population residing at the proposed facility with all such employees expected to be current residents of Maui County. As a result, adverse impacts the island's public school system are not anticipated. Equally important is the fact that the residents of the Ke Kama Pono program facility would be schooled at the 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 Maui County.

In addition, Wells Park may be used occasionally by the youth at the Ke Kama Pono facility. Outdoor recreation is an important component of the Ke Kama Pono program and in the absence of on-site outdoor recreational facilities, occasional and informal use of the park can be expected. However, residents of 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. To ensure that planned and scheduled

school recreation programs are not affected or impeded, occasional use of Wells Park will be communicated and coordinated with Iao campus administrators in advance by Ke Kama Pono program staff. DHS will also ensure that residents of the facility are not misinformed regarding the availability of outdoor recreational facilities.

j. Recommended Mitigation

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

7. 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 Wells Street 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 urban center of Wailuku; an area devoted to various government offices and functions (including the Wailuku Fire Station), public recreational facilities (Wells Park), and commercial and light industrial developments. The facility would be developed using a small triangular portion of a larger site owned by the DHHL in Wailuku. The majority of the site is occupied by Lokahi Pacific and is used to house victims of domestic violence. 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 eight 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 Wells Street site with no adverse impacts to adjoining public and private lands and uses or property values of nearby private homes and businesses. If any 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, within the redevelopment area.

c. Recommended Mitigation

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

8. Utility Services

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would not be developed at the Wells Street 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 8-hour shift. Assuming two staff members, 24 hours per day and eight residents, the total estimated water demand for the proposed facility is approximately 1,320 gpd.

The area surrounding the project site is provided with potable water via a 12-inch ductile iron water main located along the western border of the site which connects the water mains along Wells Street and Lower Main Street. The 12-inch ductile iron water main ends in the vicinity of the southwestern corner of the site. There appears to be water service on the site, however, it could not be verified whether the service is active. The DWS reports that there are no issues with water pressure and line capacity in the area of the site that would otherwise limit water supply service to the proposed facility. Construction of the proposed facility would be carried out in accordance with applicable building and plumbing codes of Maui County.

c. Water Supply – Recommended Mitigation

No significant adverse impacts to provision of water supply are anticipated and, as the site lies within the service area of the DWS, no mitigation measures beyond communication and coordination with DWS and the Maui County Department of Planning to ensure compliance with appropriate local building codes are warranted.

d. Wastewater – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Wastewater collection service is provided by the Maui WRD with all wastewater generated in the area of the site conveyed to the Kahului wastewater treatment plant which has approximately 2.9 mgd of available excess capacity. There is a sanitary sewer easement along the western border of the site which contains a 10-inch sanitary line which flows toward Lower Main Street along with an 8-inch sanitary line within Wells Street north of the site that connects to the 10-inch line.

Projections indicate average daily wastewater flows from the proposed facility to total approximately 1,200 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). The WRD reports that capacity is available in these lines to accommodate the projected volume of wastewater flow.

e. Wastewater – Recommended Mitigation

No significant adverse impacts to provision of water supply are anticipated and no mitigation measures beyond communication and coordination with WRD and appropriate local building code authorities are warranted.

f. Electric Power – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Electric power service to Wailuku and the West Street site is provided by MECO. 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 a typical residential user. Such demands are relatively low and can be easily accommodated by MECO's power generating and distribution systems. No changes to MECO's system 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 Maui County.

g. Electric Power – Recommended Mitigation

There are no known limitations to the provision of electric service in the Wailuku area and no adverse impacts are anticipated as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures beyond coordination with appropriate local building code authorities are anticipated.

h. Gas – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

There is no natural gas distribution system in the Wailuku region. 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 the proposed facility which are estimated to be equivalent to a typical residential user.

i. Gas – Recommended Mitigation

There are no known limitations to the provision of liquefied propane in the Wailuku area. The small volumes of gas that may be required for operation of the proposed facility are not expected to adversely impact current or future gas customers on the island.

j. Telecommunications – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Telecommunications service to the Wailuku area is provided by Hawaiian Telcom. There are no known limitations to the provision of telecommunications service in the area of the proposed facility. Construction of the proposed facility would incorporate telephone service that would be carried out in compliance with company standards and requirements.

k. Telecommunications – Recommended Mitigation

There are no known limitations to the provision of telecommunications service in the Wailuku area and no adverse impacts are anticipated as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures beyond coordination with Hawaiian Telecom are anticipated.

l. 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. The disposal of all construction wastes would be the responsibility of the construction contractors involved, although efforts would 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 week. (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 would 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 would also generate solid wastes which would be stored, handled, and either recycled or disposed of at appropriate facilities. No other mitigation measures are warranted.

9. Transportation Systems

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would not be developed at the Wells Street 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 Wells Street 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 10 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 two-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 employees (per shift) and occasional visitors would not be expected to adversely impact roadways or the availability of parking in the area of the facility. One or two accessible parking spaces will be available on site. Additional parking will be available on the adjacent Lokahi Pacific parking lot. 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. 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.

While there is no mass transit service along Wells Street, the Lahaina Islander and the Wailuku Loop bus routes, operated by Roberts Hawaii, make occasional stops in the vicinity of Wells Park and the proposed site. Bus service is available at the State Office Buildings, Ma'alaea Harbor Village, and the Maui Lani Clinic. The availability of bus service provides an additional option to employees and visitors for 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.

10. Meteorological Conditions

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would not be developed at the Wells Street 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 center is not expected to alter the microclimatology of wind and temperature at the Wells Street site. Due to its scale relative to its environs, the proposed one-story facility 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 F). 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 Maui. Measures to mitigate local weather conditions are not warranted.

11. Air Quality

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would not be developed at the Wells Street 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 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 10 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 of the structure 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 process.

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, the small nature of the project would further reduce the potential for such emissions. Any fugitive dust that may be generated is expected to remain confined to the project site and pose no significant adverse impacts to neighboring properties and other nearby 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 Hawaii DOH regulations which regulate 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 numbers of employees commuting to and from the facility each day are estimated at 8 to 10 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 residential center operations, little, if any, additional impact is anticipated to air quality resulting from operation. Microscale modeling of vehicular emissions was not conducted because of the relatively low increase in motor vehicle traffic associated with operation of the proposed facility.

c. Potential Impacts from Volcanic Activities

Although air quality within Maui County complies with the NAAQS, abnormal conditions may arise as a result of volcanic activity on nearby Hawaii Island. Kilauea Volcano emits many thousands of tons of sulfur dioxide, particulates and other pollutants during periods of sustained activity. 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 Maui County Code. 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 would 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.

12. Noise

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would not be developed at the Wells Street 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, placement and construction of the residential 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 two 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, 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 Wells Street and other nearby roadways, adjacent fire station operations, public use of Wells Park, and similar urban activities.

c. Recommended Mitigation

Noise impacts during the construction phase would be mitigated by confining construction 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 maybe required.

Given the lack of significant potential noise impacts during operations, and the background noise levels currently resulting from motor vehicle traffic, adjacent fire station operations, public park use and similar urban activities, 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 a residence for the Ke Kama Pono program facility at the Wells Street site 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 Maui – on the Island of Maui 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 clear a site for the residence, install a privacy fence, building assembly, 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 in the community of Wailuku. Construction of the 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. The Ke Kama Pono program facility would add another option

to the continuum of care provided by the DHS/OYS, and complete this continuum of care 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 Maui.

E. IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES

Construction of the proposed Ke Kama Pono facility 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 Wells Street 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 program facility would be offset by the creation of the facility 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 Maui, the growing demand for utility services on the island, and the establishment of Ke Kama Pono program facilities on Hawaii and Oahu. As described in the preceding sections, the development of the Ke Kama Pono program facility at the Wells Street 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	Preferred Alternative
Topography	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to topographic resources would not occur.	Installation of the residence and privacy fence would not require any major grading or alteration of the existing topography. Impacts to topography would be negligible.
Geology/Seismicity	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to geologic resources and seismicity would not occur.	Disturbance of natural geologic features would not be expected to result in an adverse effect on pre-existing geologic features and conditions at the site. As is common on the Island of Maui, there is the potential for impacts associated with volcanic activity and subsequent earthquakes and the construction of the proposed facility would account for this.
Soils	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to soils would not occur.	Given that the area of the Wells Street site has been extensively altered by previous development activities, potentially adverse effects to soil conditions resulting from this project would not be expected to occur.
Hydrology	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to hydrology resources would not occur.	There are no surface water features located the Wells Street site. The proposed residence would result in only a slight increase in impervious surface and therefore a slight increase in stormwater runoff. If proper soil stabilization measures are implemented during construction activities, there would only be negligible adverse impacts to stormwater runoff caused by sediment leaving the site during storm events. The proposed site is located outside the mapped Tsunami Evacuation Zone.
Floodplains	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to floodplains would not occur.	Because the property is located outside the 500-year floodplain there would be no impacts to floodplain resources.
Biological Resources	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to biological resources would not occur.	The Wells Street site is vacant and surrounded by residential, commercial and light industrial buildings, scattered street trees, shrubs and grass lawns. As a result, the placement of a residence on-site would avoid the disturbance of natural vegetation and result in no loss of natural habitat, including that of state and federal listed species. Any impact or disturbance to wildlife during construction would also be negligible, lasting approximately two months. No impacts to biological resources would occur during facility operation. Because there are no wetlands on site, there would be no impacts to wetland resources.
Cultural Resources	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to cultural resources would not occur.	The Wells Street site has an extremely low likelihood of impacting any historic properties. Because of the developed nature of the parcel, no surface archaeological sites are present, nor are there any historic buildings that are over 50 years old.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Aesthetics	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to aesthetics 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 residence and privacy fence 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.
Hazardous Materials	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts from hazardous resources would not occur.	There are no known issues related to hazardous materials at the Wells Street site, therefore, there would be no impacts to the proposed project from hazardous materials.
Demographic Characteristics	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to demographic characteristics would not occur.	The staff and youth are expected to be current residents of the County of Maui with no adverse impacts to county populations. Location within the Wailuku community suggests that current employees would not require relocation or provision of new housing. As a result, no significant adverse population impacts are anticipated.
Fiscal	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to economic characteristics would not occur.	The construction of a residence to serve the Ke Kama Program in Wailuku, Maui would not affect the current ownership arrangement of the property and, therefore, pose no adverse impacts to fiscal conditions for the State of Hawaii or Maui County.
Economic Characteristics	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to economic characteristics would not occur.	Construction would occur within DHHL-owned property. The community would experience negligible impacts to economics during construction if Maui County citizens are used to complete this project due to employment of the construction workforce. During operation, the project would have slight beneficial impacts as new employment would be created by the new facility staff.
Housing Characteristics	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to housing characteristics would not occur.	The proposed facility would have negligible impacts on the Maui County 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 impacts to the housing market would be unnoticeable.
Community Services and Facilities	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to community services and facilities would not occur.	Construction activities 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.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Land Use	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; 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 facility would limit any potential direct impacts to the Wells Street site or adjoining properties. Further, the proposed use of the building would be consistent with the current zoning of the property in the Wailuku Redevelopment Area, and no zoning change would be required.
Water Supply	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to water services would not occur.	Assuming two staff members, 24 hours per day and eight residents, the total estimated water demand for the proposed facility is approximately 1,320 gpd. There are no known limitations with the water distribution system serving the area of the proposed facility.
Wastewater	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to wastewater services would not occur.	Daily wastewater flows from the proposed facility are estimated to be approximately 1,200 gpd. Coordination with the WRD indicated that capacity is available to accommodate this need, therefore, there would be no impacts to area wastewater systems.
Electrical Power	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to electrical services would not occur.	Electric power demands of the proposed facility are estimated to be equivalent to a typical residential user. There are no known limitations to electric power supply serving Wailuku.
Gas	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to gas services would not occur.	There is no natural gas distribution in the Wailuku area. Should gas need to be provided to the facility, there are no known limitations to provision of propane in the Wailuku area.
Telecommunications	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to telecommunication services would not occur.	There are no known limitations to the telecommunications network serving the Wailuku area, therefore there would be no adverse impacts to telecommunication services.
Solid Waste	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to solid waste management services would not occur.	Construction and operation of the proposed facility would generate solid waste requiring collection and disposal by a commercial disposal contractor. The disposal of construction-derived waste would be the responsibility of the construction contractors involved, although all efforts would be made to sort, segregate, and recycle any construction debris. Operation of the proposed development would generate solid waste similar to a residence and would not have a significant impact on solid waste disposal in the Wailuku area.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Transportation	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to transportation resources would not occur.	Construction of the proposed facility would be expected to minimally increase traffic volumes in the vicinity of the Wells Street 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 staff at the facility as well as occasional visitation from family members, which is not expected to impact area roadways or available parking in the area. The location of public transit service in the area would provide another option for employees and family members to travel to and from the facility.
Meteorological Conditions	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to meteorological conditions and air quality would not occur.	Development of the proposed facility would not alter the microclimatology of wind and temperature at the selected 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 site would not be developed; 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 site would not be developed; 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.

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**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 Wells Street 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. GENERAL PLAN OF THE COUNTY OF MAUI

The General Plan of the County of Maui (1990 update) sets forth broad objectives and policies to guide the long-range development of the county. As stated in the Maui County Charter, *“The purpose of the General Plan is to recognize and state the major problems and opportunities concerning the needs and development of the county and the social, economic, and environmental effects of such development and set forth the desired sequence, patterns, and characteristics of future development.”* The proposed action to develop a residence for the Ke Kama Pono program in Wailuku, Maui is in keeping with the following General Plan objectives and policies:

Objectives:

1. To preserve for present and future generations existing geographic, cultural, and traditional community lifestyles by limiting and managing growth through environmentally sensitive and effective use of land in accordance with the individual character of the various communities and regions of the county.
2. To improve the quality and availability of public facilities throughout Maui County.
3. To create an atmosphere which will convey a sense of security for all residents and visitors and aid in the protection of life and property.
4. To use lands within the county for the social and economic benefit of all the county’s residents.
5. To see that all development are well designed and in harmony with their surroundings.
6. To make more efficient use of our ground, surface, and recycled water sources.
7. To provide efficient, safe, and environmentally sound systems for the disposal and reuse of liquid and solid wastes.

Policies:

1. Provide and maintain a range of land use districts sufficient to meet the social, physical, environmental, and economic needs of the community.

2. Formulate a directed land use growth strategy which will encourage the redevelopment and infill of existing communities allowing for mixed land uses, where appropriate.
3. Encourage the development of public facilities which will be architecturally and ecologically compatible with their surroundings and foster community development.
4. Provide a wide range of social programs to help eliminate conditions that lead to crime and social disorder.
5. Maintain a diversified economic environment compatible with acceptable and consistent employment
6. Support programs, services, and institutions which provide economic diversification.

Since constructing a residence at the Wells Street site for the Ke Kama Pono program meetings these objectives and policies, it was considered to be consistent with the General Plan of the County of Maui.

C. ZONING

Zoning in Maui County is regulated by Title 19 of the Maui County Code. The purpose and intent of this ordinance is:

- To regulate the utilization of land in a manner encouraging orderly development in accordance with the land use directives of the Hawaii Revised Statutes, the revised charter of the county, and the general plan and the community plans of the county.
- To promote and protect the health, safety and welfare of the people of the county by:
 - Guiding, controlling, and regulating future growth and development in accordance with the general plan and community plans of the county;
 - Regulating the location and use of buildings and land adjacent to streets and thoroughfares to lessen the danger and inconvenience to the public caused by undue interference with existing or prospective traffic movements on streets and thoroughfares;
 - Regulating the location, use or design of sites and structures in order to minimize adverse effects on surrounding uses, prevent undue concentrations of people, provide for adequate air, light, privacy, and the convenience of access to property, and secure the safety of the public from fire and other dangers;
 - Encouraging designs which enhance the physical form of the various communities of the county;
 - Stabilizing the value of property;
 - Encouraging economic development which provides desirable employment and enlarges the tax base;
 - Promoting the protection of historic areas, cultural resources and the natural environment;
 - Encouraging the timeliness of development in conjunction with the provision of public services which include, but are not limited to, police, fire, flood protection, transportation, water, sewerage, drainage, schools, recreational facilities, health facilities, and airports.
 - To provide reasonable development standards which implement the community plans of the county. These standards include, but are not limited to, the location, height, density, massing, size, off-street parking, yard area, open space, density of population, and use of buildings, structures, and lands to be utilized for agricultural, industrial, commercial, residential, or any other purpose. (Ord. 2031 § 2 (part), 1991)

Based on discussions with the County of Maui, it was determined that the Wells Street site is located within the Wailuku Redevelopment Area. Based on this designation, the zoning for the site would be comparable to

the County of Maui zoning designation Business/Multi-family District, in which the proposed Ke Kama Pono facility would be considered an appropriate use. The proposed use of this facility is consistent with these designations and zoning.

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 residence at the Wells Street site is not anticipated to affect existing coastal recreational resources. Access to shoreline areas would remain unaffected by the proposed project as the Wells Street site is not near 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 residence at the Wells Street site involves the construction of a structure on a previously disturbed site, with no known cultural resources (including archeological resources and historic structures). Based on past disturbance of the Wells Street 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 residence at the Wells Street 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 a residence that is 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 residence at the Wells Street 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 a construction staging area, the installation of one residence on a pre-disturbed lot, and the addition of a privacy fence. 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 10 short-term construction and construction related jobs during the approximately two-month construction period and would not impact the local economy as these jobs are expected to be filled by existing Maui County residents. The operation of the Ke Kama Pono facility at the Wells Street site would require the employment of up to ten full-time employees to work with the at-risk boys housed in the new facility. 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 residence at the Wells Street site lies within Zone X, which represents an area of minimal flooding as it is outside the 500-year floodplain. It is noted that changes in drainage patterns are not anticipated with the construction of the residence and privacy fence and 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 proposed residence at the Wells Street 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, and included a public meeting. The community was provided a 30-day period to comment on the Draft EA. Comments, and responses to these comments, received during the public comment period are provided in Section VII, Public Comments and Responses. Based on the public comment received during all outreach activities, the proposed action would not create a high degree of controversy.

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 residence at the Wells Street site would have no impact to shoreline activities. The Wells Street 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 residence at the Wells Street 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 Wells Street site. Furthermore, the site evaluated is located in a highly urbanized area and does not provide significant wildlife habitat and use under the proposed action would have minimal impacts to wildlife in the area. The Wells Street 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. Further, extremely minimal ground disturbance would occur during building renovation. 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 Wells Street 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, including Chapter V, 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 would be expected to already be residing in Maui County. In the long-term, the proposed project would support the local economy through the contribution of salaries, wastes, 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 of Maui County, providing beneficial impacts. Furthermore, the addition of a community based residential program would provide much needed services to the youth of Maui County, 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 at the Wells Street site, 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 up to 10 permanent employees and eight at-risk youth, no significant changes to Maui County’s population are expected to result. From a land use perspective, the proposed project is allowed under the current site zoning and would reuse a currently vacant publicly-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 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 Maui County.

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 as the Wells Street site is in a highly developed urban 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 Wells Street site and due to past disturbance, no natural habitat exists.
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 site evaluated for implementation of the proposed action 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 Hawaii 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 Maui County Codes.
- 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 establishment of a residence with a privacy fence at the Wells Street site to serve the Ke Kama Pono program 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

received
APR 23 2008

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.

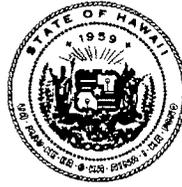
The DOE recognizes the value of the proposed project. We are concerned that there may be up to eight young men residing in the program who will be misinformed that there are recreational facilities available to them at most times of the day.

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:

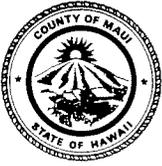
On behalf of the Hawaii Department of Human Services (DHS), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the DHS proposal to establish Ke Kama Pono program facilities in Kona, Wailuku and Kalaeloa, Hawaii. The absence of comments and concerns by the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands is noted.

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



POLICE DEPARTMENT COUNTY OF MAUI



CHARMAINE TAVARES
MAYOR

55 MAHALANI STREET
WAILUKU, HAWAII 96793
(808) 244-6400
FAX (808) 244-6411

THOMAS M. PHILLIPS
CHIEF OF POLICE

GARY A. YABUTA
DEPUTY CHIEF OF POLICE

OUR REFERENCE
YOUR REFERENCE

April 29, 2008

received
MAY 02 2008

MAUI-08-005

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

Dear Dr. Ray:

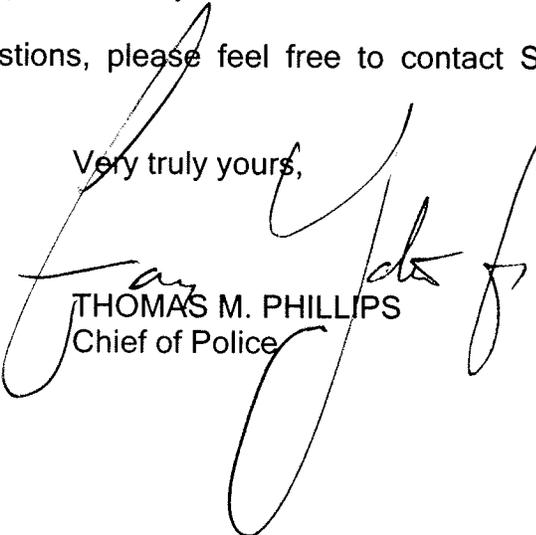
**Re: Draft Environmental Assessments
Ke Kama Pono Program Facilities
on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, and Oahu**

This is in response to a request from Ms. Lillian B. Koller, Director, State of Hawaii Department of Human Services, for comments regarding your proposed Ke Kama Pono Program Facility in Wailuku, Maui.

Please refer to the enclosed memorandum from our Administrative Sergeant Stephen Orikasa. We have no objections to the proposed facility but ask that traffic and construction safety issues be taken under consideration, due to a number of private residences and driveways, various businesses, public facilities, a busy intersection, and a school being in close proximity to the proposed facility.

Should you have any further questions, please feel free to contact Sergeant Orikasa at (808) 270-6534.

Very truly yours,



THOMAS M. PHILLIPS
Chief of Police

Enclosure

cc: Sergeant Stephen Orikasa

COVER LETTER WITHIN REPORT,
JSC [Signature] 4/28/08

TO : THOMAS PHILLIPS, CHIEF OF POLICE, COUNTY OF MAUI
VIA : CHANNELS
FROM : STEPHEN ORIKASA, ADMINISTRATIVE SERGEANT,
WAILUKU PATROL DIVISION
SUBJECT : RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR COMMENTS REGARDING
THE KE KAMA PONO PROGRAMS FACILITY-MAUI

CONCUR:
AC [Signature]
04/28/08

This communication is submitted as a response to a request for comments by State of Hawaii, Department of Human Services, Director Lillian B. Koller, regarding the below subject;

SUBJECT : Draft Environmental Assessments
Proposed Ke Kama Pono Program Facility, Wailuku, Maui

RESPONSE:

In review of the Draft Environmental Assessment provided, a rendering of the proposed ingress and egress point to the property could not be located. The location of this point could create a traffic safety problem as the driveways to adjacent and neighboring properties, along with the busy intersection of Wells Street and Kinipopo Street, are in close proximity. I believe this should be addressed and mitigated with the design in compliance with government guidelines.

During the construction phases of this project, extreme measures need to be taken to minimize noise, dust & debris so not to inhibit those whose health and well being may be affected. Adequate traffic control devices and personnel must be utilized to minimize the impact of heavy equipment and vehicles traveling in and out of the area.

CONCLUSION:

There are no objections to the proposed project at this time. Emphasis must be placed on minimizing or eliminating any impacts which may adversely affect the residents, businesses, school, public facilities and public traveling through the area, at all times.

Respectfully submitted for your review and approval.

[Signature]
Stephen T. Orikasa E#716
Administrative Sergeant/Wailuku Patrol Division
04/28/08 @ 1300 Hours

CONCUR: NO FURTHER
COMMENTS.

[Signature]
04/28/08 @ 1330

Council Chair
G. Riki Hokama

Vice-Chair
Danny A. Mateo

Council Members
Michelle Anderson
Gladys C. Baisa
Jo Anne Johnson
Bill Kauakea Medeiros
Michael J. Molina
Joseph Pontanilla
Michael P. Victorino



Director of Council Services
Ken Fukuoka

COUNTY COUNCIL
COUNTY OF MAUI
200 S. HIGH STREET
WAILUKU, MAUI, HAWAII 96793
www.mauicounty.gov/council

received
MAY 05 2008
MAUI-08-006

April 30, 2008

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

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Assessment for Proposed Ke Kama Pono
Program Facility, Wailuku, Maui

Dear Dr. Ray:

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the Draft Environmental Assessment for the proposed Ke Kama Pono Program Facility, Wailuku, Maui.

After review of the draft assessment, My only comment at the present time is that the selected fencing enclosing the proposed facility be aesthetically compatible with neighboring properties and their existing uses.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joseph Pontanilla".

JOSEPH PONTANILLA,
COUNCIL MEMBER

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 Joseph Pontanilla, Council Member
County Council
County of Maui
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

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 Council Member Pontanilla:

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 learning of your interests and concerns regarding the proposed Wailuku facility. Towards that end, DHS will ensure that its architects and engineers carefully consider the aesthetic implications of design decisions associated with the proposed structure, perimeter fencing, and landscaping to neighboring properties and uses.

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

Sincerely,


Dr. Scott Ray
Project Manager

CHARMAINE TAVARES
Mayor

JEFFREY S. HUNT
Director

COLLEEN M. SUYAMA
Deputy Director



COUNTY OF MAUI
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING

May 21, 2008

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

Dear Mr. Ray:

**SUBJECT: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PREPARED FOR
THE PROPOSED KE KAMA PONO PROGRAM FACILITY AT
TMK: (2) 3-4-011:032, WAILUKU, MAUI, HAWAII
(EAC 2008/0018)**

The Department of Planning (Department) has received a Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) prepared in support of the Proposed Ke Kama Pono Program Facility. Citing excerpts from the DEA, we understand that the proposed use in Wailuku is an approximately 2,000 square feet one story group home for "up to eight boys ages 13 to 17" and including "two staff members per shift, with staff on duty 24 hours a day" providing "a staff-secured safe and protective environment, with education on-site and structured social intervention engendering life-skills and pro-social attitudes and behaviors" for "youth-at-risk, the goal of which is to prevent delinquency" and to "prevent the youth of Hawaii from entering the correctional system". We further understand that this facility would be built and operated by the Hawaii Department of Human Services (DHS) on land of the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) and for which the Hawaiian Homes Commission is granting a ten year license to DHS. The Department of Planning's comments follow.

1. The proposed project lies within the Wailuku Redevelopment area. The Wailuku-Kahului Community Plan designation is Commercial and the zoning under the applicable Wailuku Redevelopment Area Zoning and Development Code (WRAZ&D), is Commercial Mixed-Use District.
2. The Department has received a copy of letters dated March 28, 2008, and April 28, 2008, attached hereto as Exhibits A and B, from Chairman of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Micah A. Kane to Director of Public Works Milton Arakawa and Mayor Charmaine Tavares,

respectively. The March letter states in pertinent part: "[T]he Department of Hawaiian Homelands (DHHL) is designating this 8,154 square foot parcel as zoned P-1 so that DHS may develop and operate its facility thereon". It goes on to state that: "we also need to exempt this parcel from county codes or ordinance pertaining to parking requirements and yard setbacks so that the improvements can be built in the optimum location on the lot."

3. The Department does not believe that the DHHL has the authority, in the case of this project, to unilaterally rezone this parcel and exempt itself and its licensee from applicable parking and setback requirements for the reasons stated below.
4. The DHHL apparently believes that because of the authority granted to it by the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 (HHCA), the project is exempt from County Zoning and related requirements. However, in this case, the DHHL is licensing its property to another state agency, namely the DHS. The April letter even states that the exemptions are being granted "on behalf of DHS". It is our understanding that the DHS will construct and operate the facility, and the DHS is the initiator and lead agency for the Draft Environmental Assessment. The authority for licensing the DHS apparently stems from Section 204(a)(2) of the HHCA, which states in pertinent part:

"In the management of any retained available lands not required for leasing under section 207(a), the department may dispose of those lands or any improvements thereon to the public, including native Hawaiians, on the same terms, conditions, restrictions, and uses applicable to the disposition of public lands in chapter 171, Hawaii Revised Statutes . . ."

5. As the project is situated on lands not being leased under section 207(a) of the HHCA, but are instead licensed to a state agency, it is subject to HRS section 171. In this situation, Maui County zoning is applicable to the project. Attorney General Opinion 72-21, an authority often referenced in this area, provides in pertinent part:

"[I]n the management of retained available lands not required for leasing under section 207(a), the Department could dispose of such lands by lease or license as provided by Chapter 171, H.R.S., for the disposition of public lands, and Chapter 171 requires in certain cases that county zoning regulations be complied with. Accordingly, where

the Hawaiian Homes Commission has determined that certain Hawaiian home lands are not needed or required for purposes of the Act, **there appears to be no reason why county zoning regulations should not apply to such lands**" (emphasis added).

6. Based on the foregoing, the Department believes that the proposed project is obligated to follow the requirements of the WRAZ&D and that no exemptions asserted within the March 28, 2008, letter are available for the project.
7. As for the specific issues in question, it would appear unnecessary to rezone this parcel as P-1 as the proposed use is permitted with an "Administrative Review Permit" issued by the Maui County Planning Department. Within the Commercial Mixed-Use District the proposed facility falls within the use category of "Group living facility". Under Chapter 30.16 of the WRAZ&D, the establishment of a Group Living Facility may be allowed with an "Administrative Review Permit" issued by the Maui County Planning Department. The requirements for submission and processing of a permit application are also found within that Chapter.
8. Further, the establishment of parking requirements represents a community standard for parking and is thereby the principal source of guidance for establishing a threshold of significance for the environmental impacts upon a community regarding local parking needs which a project might otherwise create. Should such parking requirements not be met, this creates a potentially significant impact, particularly if viewed from a cumulative impact perspective if other projects nearby would also fail to meet these standard requirements.
9. The March 28, 2008, letter indicates a desire for an exemption from yard setback requirements. This will not be required because there are no yard setback requirements for this site under the terms of WRAZ&D section 30.03.0403.a.
10. DEA Section II-D refers to the proposed development of "a six-foot high privacy fence, installed around the property line of the facility." Along the front yard this would be in conflict with Section 30.09.030 of the WRAZ&D which states that "boundary fences and walls shall not exceed a height of 4.0 feet above grade in the front yard for all zoning districts". Along the other two yard property lines the proposed fence does not appear to conflict with the WRAZ&D.

11. The WRAZ&D establishes a variance system and review process whereby the community, as represented in this case by the Maui Redevelopment Agency, can review the specific circumstances associated with a proposed development and determine whether or not an actual impact would result in the specific instance. Given that the potential impacts would apply to people and properties within the Wailuku Redevelopment area, it is more appropriate that such decisions be made by the Maui Redevelopment Agency than by the DHHL or the Department of Human Services.
12. The DEA Section 4.b. Zoning states "DHHL also is requesting that the Maui Planning Department set the zoning district for this lot to P-1, Public/Quasi Public which permits this use as a public building." Please note that the Maui Planning Department does not have this authority.
13. In the DEA Sections III-8 and IV-8, please reference and address project compliance with both the "Wailuku Redevelopment Area Design Guidelines" (1997) and the Objectives and Policies for Wailuku Town within the Urban Design section of the Wailuku-Kahului Community Plan. Lack of compliance with these provisions would indicate that the project involves possible or probable visual impacts. Compliance could be considered valuable mitigation of visual impacts.
14. DEA Section IV-7.b. states "the proposed use would be consistent with the zoning designation for the site, within the redevelopment area". Please correct this statement by adding to it at the end "if an Administrative Review Permit is first obtained as required by Section 30.03.030 C. of the Wailuku Redevelopment Area Zoning and Development Code."
15. DEA Section IV-7.b. on "Land Use and Zoning" states "no mitigation measures are required". However instead, land use and zoning impacts are anticipated because the project proposes to not meet all of the plan provisions and regulations governing land use and zoning. Such impacts need to be mitigated through compliance with all of the provisions.
16. Section V.B. of the DEA very briefly discusses the relationship of the proposed action to the "General Plan of the County of Maui (1990 update)". The document referred to is a fairly short and general policy document. However, Section 8-8.5.6. of the Maui County Charter

states: "The community plans generated through the citizen advisory councils and accepted by the planning commission, council, and mayor are part of the general plan." Therefore, the DEA must also address the proposed action's relationship with the applicable community plan, which is the Wailuku-Kahului Community Plan (2002). The proposed action should be consistent with this community plan. Lack of consistency with its provisions would indicate that the project involves possible or probable land use and/or other impacts. Compliance could be considered valuable mitigation of such impacts.

17. The project site falls within the Wailuku Redevelopment Area. As such, it is subject to the provisions of the Wailuku Redevelopment Plan, Wailuku Redevelopment Area Zoning and Development Code, and the Wailuku Redevelopment Area Design Guidelines. The DEA's Chapter V fails to acknowledge this or address the relationship of the proposed action to this plan, code, and design guidelines. The DEA needs to be revised to correct this deficiency. In this context, please also be aware that the Wailuku Redevelopment Area Zoning and Development Code substitutes for the Maui County Code Title 19 Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance at this site and others within the Wailuku Redevelopment Area.
18. The Department is certainly able to meet with the DHHL and the DHS to discuss and attempt to resolve the above issues. However, the Department is required to disclose such issues while commenting on the Draft Environmental Assessment.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Should you need additional clarification on these comments or the DEA process contact Staff Planner Jeffrey Dack, AICP, by email at jeffrey.dack@mauicounty.gov or by phone at (808) 270-6275.

Sincerely,



JEFFREY S. HUNT, AICP
Planning Director

Dr. Scott Ray, Grant Administrator
May 21, 2008
Page 6

Attachments

xc: Clayton I. Yoshida, AICP, Planning Program Administrator
Jeffrey P. Dack, AICP, Staff Planner
The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
General File

JSH:JPD:nt

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LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR
STATE OF HAWAII



MICAH A. KANE
CHAIRMAN
HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION

KAULANA H. PARK
DEPUTY TO THE CHAIRMAN

ROBERT J. HALL
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

P O BOX 1879
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96805

March 28, 2008

Mr. Milton M. Arakawa, A.I.C.P.
Director, Department of Public Works
Development Services Administration
County of Maui
250 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793



Dear Mr. Arakawa:

Subject: Department of Human Services' Ke Kama Pono
Program, Wailuku, Maui

The Hawaiian Homes Commission, at its regular monthly meeting on February 26, 2008, authorized the issuance of a 10-year license to the State of Hawaii, Department of Human Services (DHS), for the development and construction of a facility on a parcel of Hawaiian home lands located on Wells Street (TMK:(2)3-4-11:32) for its Ke Kama Pono program.

The property is located within the Wailuku Redevelopment Area. Under the Wailuku Redevelopment Area Zoning and Development Code, a Public/Quasi Public Zoning (P-1) allows the construction and use of a "public building", therefore, the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) is designating this 8,154 square foot parcel as zoned P-1 so that DHS may develop and operate its facility thereon. Because the parcel is limited in size, we also need to exempt this parcel from county codes or ordinance pertaining to parking requirements and yard setbacks so that the improvements can be built in the optimum location on the lot.

These exemptions and the designated zoning will facilitate the development, construction and operation of a Child Caring Institution (Safe House) for youths in need of protection from domestic abuse and other services the agency provides under its Ke Kama Pono program. As this facility will provide services that include housing and counseling for young persons throughout

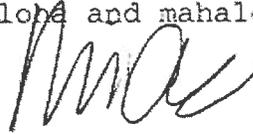
EXHIBIT A

Mr. Milton M. Arakawa
March 28, 2008
Page 2

the County of Maui, we appreciate any support you and the County of Maui can give to this valuable DHS program. Please inform your staff of the contents of this letter so that they are aware of the exemptions when DHS presents its plans for county review and permitting.

Should you have questions or need further clarification, you may contact me at (808) 586-3801, or Linda Chinn, DHHL Land Management Division Administrator at (808) 587-6434.

Aloha and mahalo,



Micah A. Kane, Chairman
Hawaiian Homes Commission

c: Lillian B. Koller, Director, Department of Human Services

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

June 6, 2008

Jeffrey S. Hunt, Director
Department of Planning
250 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

**Re: Draft Environmental Assessments
Ke Kama Pono Program Facility on the Island of Maui**

Dear Mr. Hunt:

Thank you for your input on the Draft Environmental Assessment on the Ke Kama Pono Program (Children of Promise) group home on the island of Maui.

In your letter of May 21, 2008, you stated that the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) did not have the authority to unilaterally rezone and exempt itself from various County requirements on its parcel of land (TMK:(2)3-4-011:032). We appreciate your opinion. However, it is the position of the DHHL that the land is Hawaiian home lands that is subject to the exclusive authority of the DHHL to use and dispose of in accordance with the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act ("HHCA"). Nothing in the HHCA subjects its lands to County zoning laws, therefore, the County may not apply its zoning laws to the parcel.

Your letter also addressed parking and yard set-back, although it stipulated that there are no yard set-back requirements in this area. Regarding parking, Lokahi Pacific is in agreement to allocate excess parking in the Weinberg Center parking lot to accommodate the minimum requirements for the Ke Kama Pono Program.

The Department of Human Services (DHS) Ke Kama Pono Program provides residences and residential services for a population of youth that has historically included a majority of youth of Native Hawaiian heritage and in this way is assisting DHHL in fulfilling its traditional role and authority.

We would like to meet with you at your earliest convenience to work toward an amicable partnership to support this project. Please call me at 721-6225 to set up a time for us to meet.

Thank you for your input.

Jeffrey S. Hunt
June 6, 2008
Page 2

Sincerely,



Dr. Scott Ray
Project Manager

Attachment

Cc: Lillian B. Koller, Director, Department of Human Services
Kaleve Tufono-Iosefa, Department of Human Services
Ralph Morita, Planning Branch Chief,
Department of Accounting and General Services
Robert Nardi, Louis Berger

cc Ralph Nagehine - Public Works

16947

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR
STATE OF HAWAII



MICAH A. KANE
CHAIRMAN
HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION

KAULANA H. PARK
DEPUTY TO THE CHAIRMAN

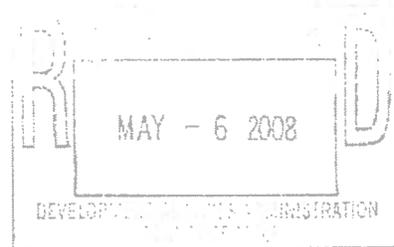
ROBERT J. HALL
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

P.O. BOX 1876
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96808

April 28, 2008

The Honorable Charmaine Tavares, Mayor
County of Maui
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793-2155



Dear Mayor Tavares:

Subject: State of Hawaii, Department of Human Services-Safe House; TMK:(2)3-4-11:32, Wells Street, Wailuku, Maui

As you know, the State of Hawaii, Department of Human Services (DHS) has plans to construct a Child Caring Institution (Safe House) facility on the parcel of Hawaiian home lands described above. The Safe House will be built using Federal and State funds that must be expended on or before October 19, 2008. Because of this, DHS has asked that the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands (DHHL) and the County of Maui help expedite the construction of this much needed facility which will primarily benefit the youth throughout Maui County.

Based on DHS's assurance that the structure it intends to erect on the lot will comply with all codes pertaining to structural soundness and safety, DHHL herein exempts the DHS structure from County of Maui building permit requirements.

Please inform your staff that DHHL grants this exemption on behalf of DHS only in this specific instance and this is not a blanket exemption that applies to other uses or users of Hawaiian home lands.

You may contact me at (808) 586-3800 if you have questions or need clarification.

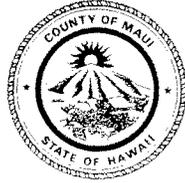
Aloha and mahaio,

Micah A. Kane, Chairman
Hawaiian Homes Commission

c. Ms. Lillian B. Koller, Director, Department of Human Services

EXHIBIT B

CHARMAINE TAVARES
MAYOR



OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
County of Maui

May 23, 2008

200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793-2155
Telephone (808) 270-7855
Fax (808) 270-7870
e-mail: mayors.office@mauicounty.gov

received
5/28/08
Maui-08-012

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

Dear Dr. Ray:

**SUBJECT: Draft Environment Assessments
Ke Kama Pono Program Facility on the Island of Maui**

Thank you for providing this opportunity for the County of Maui to comment on the Draft Environment Assessment (EA) for the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") group home proposed for Wailuku, Maui.

The County of Maui is in full support of programming for our children and youth, especially those who are vulnerable and cannot live in safety with their families. The proposed program, as implemented by the Salvation Army, seems to be an effective means to help youth by providing structure, supervision, and by providing an avenue to address family systems improvements. Community agencies join the County of Maui in advocating for additional community resources for youth.

There were many questions raised to DHS/OYS during your community meeting that was held at Neighborhood Place of Wailuku on April 15, 2008. Some of these issues continue to be of concern. These are:

1. The relatively short period of time in which the community was asked to respond to the DHS/OYS proposal. We understand that there is a desire to use Department of Justice funds before they lapse, however, there exists a prevalent sense that the community has not had enough time to thoughtfully put its support behind the Ke Kama Pono program. As noted on page A-3 of the EA, there was no representation from Maui County in the individuals, community groups or agencies consulted during the preparation of the study. The absence of strong support from Maui community partners appears to be a primary weakness in the State's process and proposal.

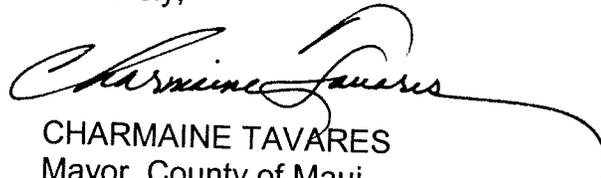
2. During the 4/15/08 community meeting, presenters noted that status offenders across the State are sometimes incarcerated by Family Court judges because there is a lack of diversion programs. The County has been informed that judges in the 2nd Judicial Circuit have NOT been adopting this practice, and that status offenders from Maui are not being incarcerated at HYCF. It would seem, therefore, that the program would get fewer referrals than might be expected. Existing service providers in the community, some of whom have previously contracted with OYS, question whether or not the program will have enough referrals to be operational over a long period of time.
3. Infrastructure already exists on Maui in the form of residential youth programs such as those offered by Maui Farm and Maui Youth and Family Services. What is the utility of funding construction of a new structure (under extreme time lines) when the current available inventory is not being accessed?
4. Family Court of the 2nd Circuit has indicated that if Ke Kama Pono is meant for status offenders such as runaways and minors who are beyond their parents' control, the facility should be serving girls and not boys. Girls are apparently over-represented in the above noted status offense groups. Further, Family Court officials indicate that they are not clear about the population being targeted by this program, and cannot foresee making enough referrals to keep the program viable.
5. The 8,000 square foot building site located on Wells Street in Wailuku seems very small to house a 2,000 square foot facility. Programmatically, the site may not be the best, most ideal location for teenagers. Teens need space, and the grounds, as proposed, would provide very little "wiggle room" for youth to move around on the property. Wells Park is across the street from the proposed site, but the 4:1 youth to staff ratio would make it challenging for teens that need physical space to leave the facility for time-outs.
6. Finally, the County is concerned about the absence of a State commitment to funding this program over the long-term. Whether via OYS or the Judiciary, will the State maintain funding for Ke Kama Pono, or will the agency (Salvation Army) be left to seek funding from Maui County once the structure is built?

Dr. Scott Ray
May 23, 2008
Page 3 of 3

As a long-time advocate of youth prevention programs, I agreed in concept to support this project based on preliminary information provided to me by the Department of Human Services. The most beneficial aspect of Ke Kama Pono seems to be the program's goal of keeping Maui County youth at "home" within the County, and precluding the need for off-island placements. At this juncture, it seems evident that additional work with the community will be necessary before the project can be actualized.

I look forward to engaging in on-going discussions about Ke Kama Pono with the Department of Human Services once the EA review process has been completed, and the community's concerns addressed. Once again, thank you for the opportunity to comment and provide feedback.

Sincerely,



CHARMAINE TAVARES
Mayor, County of Maui

CT:lt

c: Lori Tsuhako, Deputy Director, Department of Housing & Human Concerns
p:/ltr/kekamapono

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

June 6, 2008

The Honorable Charmaine Tavares
Maui Mayor
200 South High Street, 9th Floor
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793-2155

Re: **Draft Environmental Assessments
Ke Kama Pono Program Facility on the Island of Maui**

Dear Mayor Tavares:

Thank you for your input on the State Draft Environmental Assessment for the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") group home for troubled teenagers on Maui.

In your letter of May 23, 2008, you indicated that your support for the project was contingent on several issues. Please know that whoever supplied information for your letter was misinformed about this important project and raised issues that are easy to resolve.

First and foremost, your letter cited questions that the community purportedly raised at a public meeting held by the Department of Human Services (DHS) and the Office of Youth Services (OYS) on April 15, 2008, at the Neighborhood Place of Wailuku. The fact is, nearly all of the community members who attended this meeting ended up in strong support of establishing a Ke Kama Pono home at our chosen site in Wailuku. Even those individuals who expressed reservations indicated that they supported and saw a need for the project. The meeting was extremely positive.

I would also like to address six points raised in your May 23rd letter.

(1) DHS has consulted extensively with the community over the past three and one-half years, including direct contact with well over 100 individuals from Maui, most of whom were associated with various community and government agencies (see attachment).

(2) There are adequate sources of referrals. There are, indeed, many youth from Maui incarcerated at the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF) who are primarily status offenders with no serious convictions, and 50 percent of the commitments for less than a year were for terms of 30 days or less.

(3) There is no licensed Child Caring Institution on Maui. Neither Maui Farms nor Maui Youth and Family Services (MYFS) currently operates a group home, and neither agency responded to our request for proposals to provide Ke Kama Pono services on Maui, despite our direct solicitations to them.

(4) There were twice as many boys as girls committed to HYCF on a short-term basis from Maui in the last fiscal year, but we will work with the Family Court and Child Welfare Services to accommodate Maui's specific needs.

(5) DHS and OYS will devote sufficient staff and resources to overcome any challenges offered by the site itself, which is considered the best of the dozen sites on Maui that we investigated over the past three and one-half years.

(6) DHS and OYS are strongly committed to on-going funding of this State project. In fact, Ke Kama Pono is currently budgeted for the longest duration (six years) of any group home contracted by DHS.

Details associated with each of the points above will now be reviewed in sequence below.

(1) Despite an inadvertent omission of the list of community contacts on page A-3 from the Environmental Assessment (EA) document prepared by our consultant, the facts are that DHS discussed this project for nearly the past four years with over 100 members of the Maui community, most of whom represented various community agencies, and the history of that interaction was discussed at the April 15 public meeting. In addition, there were several meetings and phone and e-mail conversations between you and the DHS Director. Thus, the statement in your letter that there was "no representation from Maui County" among individuals and groups consulted in the preparation of the study is simply incorrect. Please see the attached history of previous interactions with the Maui community.

(2) The second point in your letter contends that there will not be sufficient referrals for the project, and states that Maui Courts have not sent status offenders to HYCF. However, the project will both accept juvenile justice and child welfare referrals from the Family Court, and our DHS workers on Maui emphasize that they could readily keep the facility occupied with child welfare cases alone.

Further, in reviewing records of Maui youth committed to HYCF over the past three years, OYS found that 50 percent (28 of 56) of the short-term commitments over the past three years were for periods of 30 days or less. The vast majority of offenses committed by these youth were status related. In 11 cases, youth were sent to HYCF for contempt of court or probation violations. There were numerous cases involving chronic runaways and/or truants who eventually committed more serious violations.

These cases include significant numbers of youth whose path to HYCF could have been halted through an intervention service such as the Ke Kama Pono safe house.

The information you received from the Family Court on Maui regarding Judges not referring status offenders to HYCF is based on a misunderstanding. DHS and OYS staff met with administrative personnel of the Second Circuit Court on Maui on May 21, 2008. While they said that Maui youth with only status offenses were not committed to HYCF, they agreed that Kama Pono would be an appropriate alternative to HYCF for many youth from Maui.

Clearly, there are many troubled but non-violent young people on Maui who are not a serious threat to the community and would have significantly greater opportunities for rehabilitation at a Ke Kama Pono group home than they would at HYCF.

(3) The third point suggests that this infrastructure already exists at Maui Farms and MYFS. As indicated above, neither Maui Farms nor MYFS currently operates a group home or holds any license to do so, and neither agency responded to our request for proposals to provide Ke Kama Pono services on Maui, despite our direct solicitations to them.

As cited in the attached information on Maui agencies contacted, the first step DHS and OYS took on this project nearly four years ago, prior to locating a site on the Big Island, was visiting Maui to meet with the administration of Maui Farms and MYFS. Prior to the visit, a representative informed me that Maui Farms was philosophically opposed to group homes that have fencing or other types of security. This representative indicated that their Board of Directors would not allow them to engage in any such activity and that they could lose their accreditation.

I nonetheless visited their site with a team of DHS employees and consultants in hopes of persuading them to work with us, but they remained opposed to the safe house concept. Subsequently, we hosted a series of meetings on Oahu for providers of youth residential services to discuss the safe house concept and related issues. We paid transportation expenses for both Maui Farms and MYFS to attend those meetings.

MYFS was in favor of the safe house concept and expressed interest in operating the safe house from the beginning. MYFS already had facilities with the types of soft security measures we proposed, but those facilities were dedicated to other residential services. MYFS personnel assisted us in searching for alternative locations on Maui.

Unfortunately, MYFS had internal issues, such as major administrative positions going unfilled for months. The Board of Directors fired the Executive Director, and the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Division (CAMHD) of the Department of Health (DOH) suspended their use of the facility because it was in such disarray. MYFS allowed

their Child Caring Institution (CCI) license issued by DHS for group homes to lapse, and they never applied to have it reinstated.

At the April 15 public meeting, a representative of Maui Farms was the primary person expressing reservations about the Ke Kama Pono project. That representative incorrectly alleged that MYFS closed its group home because the State could not provide adequate referrals to keep them open.

The Maui Farms representative further complained about a lack of referrals to their own agency, but not a lack of need for the Ke Kama Pono program. Maui Farms, however, provides independent living services, rather than the temporary group home services embodied in the Ke Kama Pono program. According to our records, all of their beds contracted with DHS were, in fact, full at the time of the public meeting, and they have remained full all but two days since that time. The Maui Farms representative left the meeting before the presenters had an opportunity to completely respond to the misinformation.

(4) Your letter suggested that there was a greater need for a safe house for girls. As indicated in our response to the second point above, there is sufficient need to justify a safe house for both boys and girls on Maui, considering the number of referrals to HYCF of youth who would have been appropriate for Ke Kama Pono. There were, however, twice as many boys as girls committed to HYCF on a short-term basis from Maui in the last fiscal year.

Because our aim is to divert youth from HYCF and provide genuine rehabilitation, DHS will work with Child Welfare Services and the Family Court to determine and accommodate the greatest need. DHS has the ability to change and make the Maui home for girls, if appropriate. Again, DHS has sufficient referrals from other sources alone to justify the facility, and Family Court personnel indicated on May 21 that there are significant numbers of appropriate youth.

(5) Your letter also expressed a concern that youth would have insufficient “wiggle room” when they would be sent outside for “time-outs.” This concern is based on an inaccurate assumption that youth would be disciplined in this way. The 4-to-1 staff ratio cited is only a minimum through the night, and the majority of waking hours will have more staff and personnel from collaborating service providers on-site, both inside and outside the home.

The contracted service provider, Salvation Army, is confident that they can operate the program in the space available, although youth will be taken to other locations for a variety of purposes. While no site is perfect, DHS has investigated more than a dozen other sites on Maui over the past three and one-half years, all of which were ruled out. Sufficient staff and resources will be committed to overcome any challenges presented by the Wailuku site.

The Honorable Charmaine Tavares, Mayor
June 6, 2008
Page 5

(6) You also asked if the State is committed to long-term funding of Ke Kama Pono, and whether Maui County needs to be concerned about being approached for financial support. You will be happy to know that DHS and OYS are strongly committed to on-going funding of this State project, and it is currently budgeted for the longest duration (six years) of any other group home contracted by DHS.

The targeted groups are State clients for whom the State is responsible. This will be a State facility for which the County cannot take responsibility. The Salvation Army will never be in a position to seek funding from the County to operate independently from the State, because the building will be owned by the State.

We would like to continue to meet with you to further clarify these issues upon which you have received misleading information.

Thank you for your input and support.

Sincerely,



Dr. Scott Ray
Project Manager

Attachment

c: Lillian B. Koller, Director, Department of Human Services
Kaleve Tufono-Iosefa, Department of Human Services
Ralph Morita, Planning Branch Chief,
Department of Accounting and General Services
Robert Nardi, Louis Berger

CHARMAINE TAVARES
Mayor

MILTON M. ARAKAWA, A.I.C.P.
Director

MICHAEL M. MIYAMOTO
Deputy Director

Telephone: (808) 270-7845
Fax: (808) 270-7955



RALPH NAGAMINE, L.S., P.E.
Development Services Administration

CARY YAMASHITA, P.E.
Engineering Division

BRIAN HASHIRO, P.E.
Highways Division

COUNTY OF MAUI
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
200 SOUTH HIGH STREET, ROOM NO. 434
WAILUKU, MAUI, HAWAII 96793



May 8, 2008

Dr. Scott Ray, Grant Administrator
HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
1390 Miller Street, Room 209
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-2936

Dear Dr. Ray:

Subject: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
FOR KE KAMA PONO PROGRAM FACILITIES
TMK: (2) 3-4-011:032

We reviewed the subject application and have the following comments:

1. We note that the adjacent parking garage's driveway runs through the lower corner of the property. Please discuss plans for this driveway.
2. The architect and owner are advised that the project is subject to possible tsunami and flood inundation. As such, said project must conform to Ordinance No. 1145, pertaining to flood hazard districts.
3. A road-widening lot shall be provided for the adjoining half of Wells Street to provide for a future 56 foot wide right-of-way and improved to County standards to include, but not be limited to pavement widening, construction of curb, gutter and sidewalk, street lights and relocation of utilities underground. Said lot shall be dedicated to the County upon completion of the improvements.
4. All structures such as walls, trees, etc., shall be removed or relocated from the road-widening strip. The rear boundaries of the road-widening strip shall be clearly marked to determine if said structures have been properly removed and relocated.

5. A 30 foot radius shall be provided at the intersection of the proposed subdivision road/driveway and the adjoining subdivision roads and State roads.
6. A verification shall be provided by a Registered Civil Engineer that the grading and runoff water generated by the project will not have an adverse effect on the adjacent and downstream properties.
7. A detailed and final drainage report and a Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan shall be submitted with the grading plans for review and approval prior to issuance of grading permits. The drainage report shall include hydrologic and hydraulic calculations and the schemes for disposal of runoff waters. It must comply with the provisions of the "Rules and Design of Storm Drainage Facilities in the County of Maui" and must provide verification that the grading and runoff water generated by the project will not have an adverse effect on adjacent and downstream properties. The BMP plan shall show the location and details of structural and non-structural measures to control erosion and sedimentation to the maximum extent practicable.
8. During construction of this project, all construction employee parking shall be accommodated on the project site and not within the County road right-of-way.
9. All existing features such as structures, driveways, drainage ways, edge of pavement, etc. shall be shown on the project plat plan.
10. A site plan and a sight distance report to determine required sight distance and available sight distance at existing and proposed street intersections shall be provided for our review and approval.
11. Sight distance setbacks and easements will not be allowed for all roadways public or private. Road right of way must accommodate sight distance allowances.
12. For all infrastructure that may be dedicated to the County, preliminary construction plan submittal shall include a completed technical assistance review performed by the Disability and Communication Access Board (DCAB) for compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) for all facilities. All technical and structural infeasible assessments

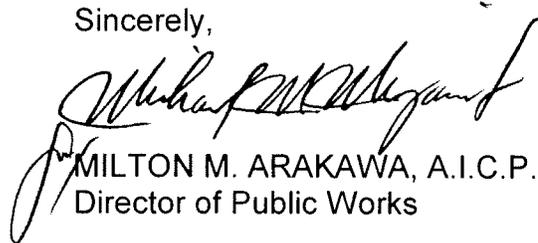
Dr. Scott Ray, Grant Administrator
May 12, 2008
Page 3

shall be the responsibility of the developer and an agreement waiving the County of Maui of any future liability, including redesign and reconstruction for said facility, shall be recorded with the State Bureau of Conveyances.

13. The applicant shall be responsible for all required improvements as required by Hawaii Revised Statutes, Maui County Code and rules and regulations.
14. Construction plans shall be designed in conformance with Hawaii Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction dated 2005 and Standard Details for Public Works Construction, 1984, as amended.
15. Worksite traffic-control plans/devices shall conform to Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways, 2003.

Please call Michael Miyamoto at (808) 270-7845 if you have any questions regarding this letter.

Sincerely,



MILTON M. ARAKAWA, A.I.C.P.
Director of Public Works

MMA:MMM:ls

xc: Highways Division
Engineering Division

S:\LUCA\CZM\Ke_Kama_Pono_Prog_Fac_dea_34011032_ls.wpd

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

June 5, 2008

Milton M. Arakawa, AICP, Director
County of Maui Department of Public Works
200 South High Street, Room No. 434
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

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. Arakawa:

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 receiving comments from the Department of Public Works concerning the facility proposed for Wells Street in Wailuku, Maui.

Please note that development of plans for the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility are still progressing with details concerning layout and grading, storm drainage, access and parking, on-site improvements, perimeter fencing, etc. still being finalized. DHS will provide its architects and engineers with a copy of your letter to ensure that they carefully consider and address each of the technical comments and conditions associated with developing the proposed structure in conformance with Maui County standards and requirements. Further, DHS will continue to coordinate with your office throughout this process to ensure that your concerns are taken into consideration.

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dr. Scott Ray". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

Dr. Scott Ray
Project Manager

VIII. REFERENCES

VIII. REFERENCES

A. DOCUMENTS

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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
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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
Honolulu, HI 96813-2936
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

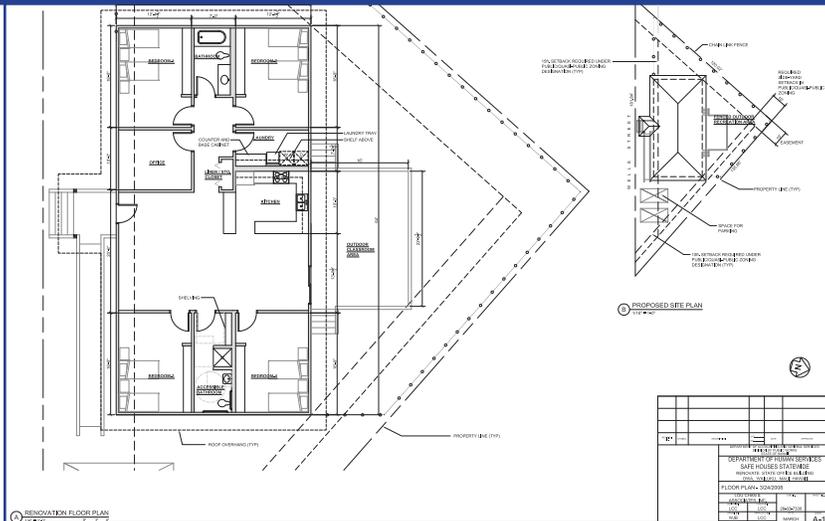
In March 2008, DHS and DAGS began holding open houses with question-and-answer sessions to officially launch the environmental compliance process. This is in keeping with the National Environmental Policy Act and Hawaii Revised Statutes 343.

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.

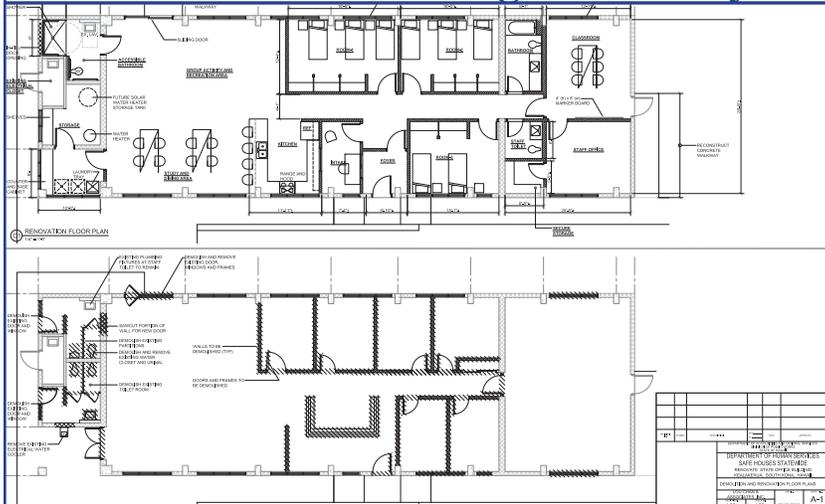
During these two sessions, community members asked questions about how the program will operate, who the program will serve and where the facilities would be established. Many residents voiced their support for these projects, saying these services are needed for youth in their communities.

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

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

March 27, 2008

Mr. Jay April
Akaku-Maui Community Television
333 Dairy Road #104A
Kahului, Hawaii 96732

Aloha Mr. April:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

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At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

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Based on the success of the Honoka`a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lillian B. Koller".

Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

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

March 27, 2008

Mr. Darby Gill
A Keiki's Dream
95 Mahalani Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Mr. Gill:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

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Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

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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

March 27, 2008

Mr. Jud Cunningham
Aloha House / Malama Recovery Center
444 Hana Hwy Suite 201
Kahului, Hawaii 96732

Aloha Mr. Cunningham:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

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Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Anita Laviola
Aloha House / Malama Recovery Center
444 Hana Hwy Suite 201
Kahului, Hawaii 96732

Aloha Ms. Laviola:

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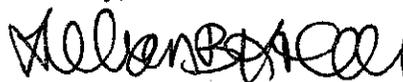
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Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

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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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Teresa Hoon
American Cancer Society
95 Mahalani Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Hoon:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

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Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

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DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Mr. Colin Hanlon
Boys & Girls Club
P.O. Box 456
Makawao, Hawaii 96768

Aloha Mr. Hanlon:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

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Lillian B. Koller
Director

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LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Kelly Pearson
Boys & Girls Club
P.O. Box 456
Makawao, Hawaii 96768

Aloha Ms. Pearson:

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DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Mr. Robert Fawcett
Boy Scouts of America
200 Liholiho Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Mr. Fawcett:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

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STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Thelma Akita-Kealoha
Catholic Charities Hawaii
25 West Lipoa Street
Kihei, Hawaii 96753

Aloha Ms. Akita-Kealoha:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

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Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Shaeri Daniels
Child and Family Services
333 Dairy Road #201
Kahului, Hawaii 96732

Aloha Ms. Daniels:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

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HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Dana Alonzo-Howeth
Community Clinic of Maui
48 Lono Avenue
Kahului, Hawaii 96732

Aloha Ms. Alonzo-Howeth:

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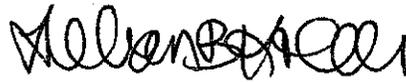
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Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
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DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Jan Dapitan
Community Work Day
P.O. Box 757
Punouene, Hawaii 96784

Aloha Ms. Dapitan:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

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DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Mr. Randy Echito
Friends of the Children's Justice Center of Maui, Inc.
1773-A Wili Pa Loop
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Mr. Echito:

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Lillian B. Koller
Director

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LINDA LINGLE
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DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Tricia Yamashita
Girl Scouts
200 B Liholiho Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Yamashita:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

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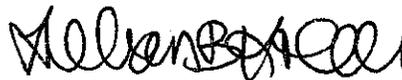
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STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Karen Peterson-Freesia
Giving Back
P.O. Box 791339
Paia, Hawaii 96779

Aloha Ms. Peterson-Freesia:

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Lillian B. Koller
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HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Mr. Roy Katsuda
Hale Mahaolu
200 Hina Avenue
Kahului, Hawaii 96732

Aloha Mr. Katsuda:

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HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Jocelyn Romero-Demirbag
Hawaii Community Foundation
2241 B Vineyard Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Romero-Demirbag:

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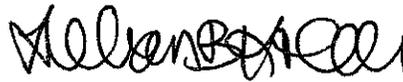
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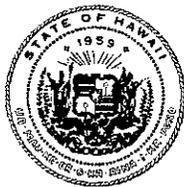
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STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Mr. Frank Parker
Horizon's Academy
P.O. Box 1308
Haiku, Hawaii 96708

Aloha Mr. Parker:

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STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Dr. Greg LaGoy
Hospice Maui
400 Mahalani Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Dr. LaGoy:

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STATE OF HAWAII
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P.O. Box 339
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March 27, 2008

Mr. Alton Shimodoi
House of New Life
P.O. Box 1066
Puunene, Hawaii 96784

Aloha Mr. Shimodoi:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

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Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Pualani Enos
Hui Malama Learning Center
375 Mahalani Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Enos:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

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Director

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HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Julie Alvera
Hui Noeau Visual Arts Center
2841 Baldwin Avenue
Makawao, Hawaii 96768

Aloha Ms. Alvera:

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Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Debbie Reynolds
Hui No Ke Ola Pono
P.O. Box 894
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Reynolds:

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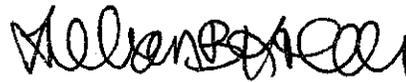
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Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

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DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Karen Jayne
Imua Family Services
95 Mahalani Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Jayne:

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Lillian B. Koller
Director

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Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
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DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Mr. Cesar Gaxiola
J. Walter Cameron Center
95 Mahalani Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Mr. Gaxiola:

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Lillian B. Koller
Director

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HENRY OLIVA
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STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Luise Braun
Ka Hale A Ke Ola
670 Waiale Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Braun:

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Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
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LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Fran Joswick
Ka Hale A Ke Ola
670 Waiale Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Joswick:

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HENRY OLIVA
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STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Chantal Ratte
Ka Lima O Maui
95 Mahalani Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Ratte:

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HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Mr. Alike Atay
Kihei Youth Center
131 S. Kihei Road
Kihei, Hawaii 96753

Aloha Mr. Atay:

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Director

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HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Diane Irons
Lanai Youth Center
P.O. Box 630961
Lanai City, Hawaii 96763

Aloha Ms. Irons:

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STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Nicole Forelli
Legal Aid Society Of Hawaii
2287 Main Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Forelli:

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March 27, 2008

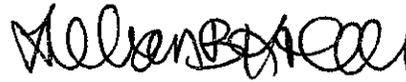
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Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

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

March 27, 2008

Mrs. Kamaile Sombelon
Lokahi Pacific
1935 Main Street #204
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Mrs. Sombelon:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

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Ke Kama Pono flyers

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

March 27, 2008

Mr. Keith Wolter
Maui AIDS Foundation
P.O. Box 858
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Mr. Wolter:

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Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Sandy Freeman
Maui Adult Day Care Centers
11 Mahaolu Street #B
Kahului, Hawaii 97632

Aloha Ms. Freeman:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

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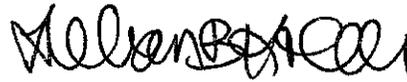
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LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
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HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Pat Lockwood
Maui Center for Independent Living
220 Imi Kala Street #103
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Lockwood:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

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Lillian B. Koller
Director

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LINDA LINGLE
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LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
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HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Dr. Dale Bonar
Maui Coastal Land Trust #41
P.O. Box 965
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Dr. Bonar:

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HENRY OLIVA
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STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Karen Fischer
Maui Arts and Cultural Center
1 Cameron Way
Kahului, Hawaii 96732

Aloha Ms. Fischer:

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Lillian B. Koller
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LINDA LINGLE
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LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Jeanne Skog
Maui Economic Development Board, Inc.
1305 N.Holopono Street Suite 1
Kihei, Hawaii 96753

Aloha Ms. Skog:

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LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
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HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Mrs. Leslie Wilkins
Maui Economic Development Board, Inc.
1305 N.Holopono Street Suite 1
Kihei, Hawaii 96753

Aloha Mrs. Wilkins:

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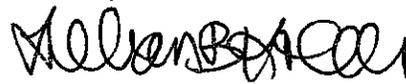
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STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Jani Sheppard
Maui Family Support Services
1844 Wili Pa Loop
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Sheppard:

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Lillian B. Koller
Director

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HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Mr. Mike Morris
Maui Family YMCA
250 Kanaloa Avenue
Kahului, Hawaii 97632

Aloha Mr. Morris:

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HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Mr. Richard Yust
Maui Food Bank, Inc.
760 Kolu Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Mr. Yust:

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March 27, 2008

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Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Roslyn Lightfoot
Maui Historical Society-Bailey
2375 A Main Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Lightfoot:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

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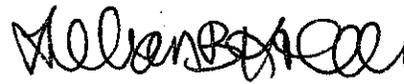
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LINDA LINGLE
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LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Jocelyn Bouchard
Maui Humane Society, Inc.
P.O. Box 1047
Puunene, Hawaii 96784

Aloha Ms. Bouchard:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

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Director

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Ke Kama Pono flyers

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Nadine Newlight
Maui Individualized Learning Center
1464 Lower Main Street #207
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Newlight:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

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Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Ululani Correa
Maui Memorial Medical Center Foundation, Inc.
285 Mahalani Street #25
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Correa:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

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Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Lisa Schattenburg-Raymond
Maui Nui Botanical Gardens
P.O. Box 6040
Kahului, Hawaii 96733

Aloha Ms. Schattenburg-Raymond:

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Lillian B. Koller
Director

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Ke Kama Pono flyers

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Georgie Rocha
Maui United Way
270 Hookahi Street Suite 301
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Rocha:

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Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

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

March 27, 2008

Mr. Tim Murphy
Maui Youth and Family Services
P.O. Box 79006
Paia, Hawaii 96779

Aloha Mr. Murphy:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

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Director

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LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
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HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Kim Compoc
Mediation Services of Maui, Inc.
95 Mahalani Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Compoc:

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Lillian B. Koller
Director

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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

March 27, 2008

Mr. Frank Cummings
Mental Health Kokua
P.O. Box 1237
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Mr. Cummings:

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Sincerely,

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Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Susie Thieman
MEO Business Development Corp.
99 Mahalani Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Thieman:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

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Lillian B. Koller

Director

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GOVERNOR



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DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Lyn McNeff
MEO, Inc.
P.O. Box 2122
Kahului, Hawaii 96733

Aloha Ms. McNeff:

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March 27, 2008

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Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Sandy Baz
MEO, Inc.
P.O. Box 2122
Kahului, Hawaii 96733

Aloha Ms. Baz:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

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Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
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DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Mr. Rob Leigh-Clark
Na Hoaloha-Maui Interfaith Volunteer Caregivers
P.O. Box 3208
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Mr. Leigh-Clark:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

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Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Sally Barron
National Kidney Foundation of Hawaii
2200 Main Street #310
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Barron:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

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Sincerely,

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Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Venus Hill
Neighborhood Place of Wailuku
P.O. Box 1973
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Hill:

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Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Barbara Watanabe
Nisei Veterans Memorial Center
P.O. Box 216
Kahului, Hawaii 96733

Aloha Ms. Watanabe:

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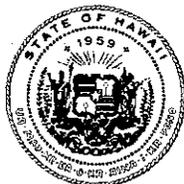
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Director

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LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



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HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Mr. Ray Henderson
Ohana Makamae, Inc.
P.O. Box 914
Hana, Hawaii 96713

Aloha Mr. Henderson:

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Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Shari Rodgers
Parents and Children Together
81 N. Market Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Rodgers:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

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Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
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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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Amy Kastens
Pacific Cancer Foundation
227 Mahalani Street Suite 99
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Kastens:

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Director

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DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Capt. Jason Gill
The Salvation Army
35 Hale Kuai Street #105
Kihei, Hawaii 96753

Aloha Capt. Gill:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

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Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Capt. Thomas Taylor
The Salvation Army
35 Hale Kuai Street #105
Kihei, Hawaii 96753

Aloha Capt. Taylor:

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Lillian B. Koller
Director

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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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Paula Ambre
The Maui Farm, Inc.
P.O. Box 1776
Makawao, Hawaii 96768

Aloha Ms. Ambre:

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Sincerely,

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Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

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

March 27, 2008

Mr. Mark White
The Nature Conservancy of Hawaii
81 Makawao Avenue
Pukalani, Hawaii 96768

Aloha Mr. White:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

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LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Stacey Moniz
Women Helping Women
1935 Main Street #202
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Moniz:

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Lillian B. Koller
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LINDA LINGLE
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LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Pamela Tumpap
Maui Chamber of Commerce
250 Alamaha Street N16A
Kahului, Hawaii 96732

Aloha Ms. Tumpap:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

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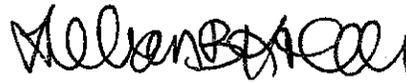
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Lillian B. Koller
Director

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LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Mr. David Johnston
Maui Academy of Performing Arts
81 N.Church Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Mr. Johnston:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

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Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
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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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Deidre Tegarden
Office of Economic Development
200 S High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Tegarden:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

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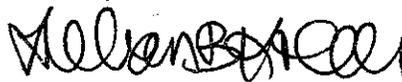
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HENRY OLIVA
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STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Sierra Club of Maui
Sierra Club of Maui
P.O. Box 791180
Paia, Hawaii 96779

Aloha Sierra of Maui:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

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Lillian B. Koller
Director

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LINDA LINGLE
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LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
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HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Council Chair Riki Hokama
Kalana O Maui Building - 7th Floor
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Council Chair Hokama:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

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HENRY OLIVA
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STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Council Vice-Chair Danny Mateo
Kalana O Maui Building - 8th Floor
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Council Vice-Chair Mateo:

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Lillian B. Koller
Director

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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

March 27, 2008

Councilmember Michelle Anderson
Kalana O Maui Building - 8th Floor
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Councilmember Anderson:

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HENRY OLIVA
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STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Councilmember Gladys Coelho Baisa
Kalana O Maui Building - 8th Floor
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Councilmember Coelho Baisa:

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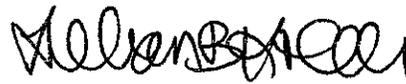
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Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Councilmember JoAnne Johnson
Kalana O Maui Building - 8th Floor
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Councilmember Johnson:

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Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

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

March 27, 2008

Councilmember Bill Kauakea Medeiros
Kalana O Maui Building - 8th Floor
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Councilmember Kauakea Medeiros:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

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STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Councilmember Michael Molina
Kalana O Maui Building - 8th Floor
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Councilmember Molina:

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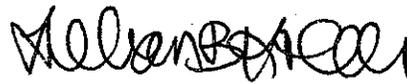
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HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Councilmember Joseph Pontanilla
Kalana O Maui Building - 8th Floor
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Councilmember Pontanilla:

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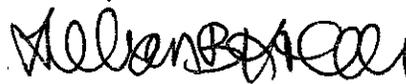
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STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Councilmember Michael Victorino
Kalana O Maui Building - 8th Floor
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Councilmember Victorino:

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Lillian B. Koller
Director

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LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Senator Roslyn Baker
415 South Beritania Street Room 210
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Aloha Senator Baker:

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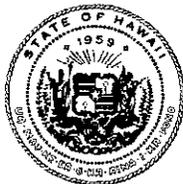
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STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Mayor Charmaine Tavares
Kalana O Maui Building - 9th Floor
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Mayor Tavares:

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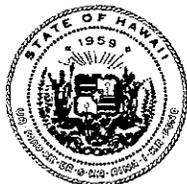
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DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

Ms. Jane Kealoha
1972 Wells Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Kealoha:

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Director

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**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 					

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Problem Behavior		Non-Criminal Misbehavior		Delinquency		Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending			
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<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 				

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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>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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist youth in accessing emergency or transitional housing • Transitional services • Case advocacy services <p>Provide for a drop-in center</p>					
		<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: 5px;"> <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> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <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) </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <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 </div>				

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>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

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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>Diversions/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 0;"> <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 0;"> <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

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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>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:</p> <p>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.
