Proposed Temporary Housing and Program Structures

Hawaii Community Correctional Center
Hale Nani Annex
Kulani Correctional Facility

Hilo, Hawaii

Final Revised Environmental Assessment

Lead Agencies:

Hawaii Department of Public Safety
Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services
Honolulu, Hawaii

October 2008

HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
MISSION STATEMENT

Provide public protection by operating humane and secure facilities in a safe working environment, where the health and well-being of the committed are sustained, and opportunities are available for the committed to address issues related to their reintegration back into the community.

Proposed Temporary Housing and Program Structures

Hawaii Community Correctional Center
Hale Nani Annex
Kulani Correctional Facility

Hilo, Hawaii

Final Revised Environmental Assessment

Lead Agencies:

Hawaii Department of Public Safety
Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services
Honolulu, Hawaii

Prepared By:

The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
Morristown, New Jersey

October 2008

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT

REVISED FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
PROPOSED TEMPORARY HOUSING AND PROGRAM STRUCTURES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY FACILITIES ON THE ISLAND OF HAWAII

PROPOSING AGENCIES: **Hawaii Department of Public Safety**
Programs, Planning and Budget-Capital Projects Office
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 400
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
Clayton A. Frank, Director
Tel: 808-587-1350

Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services
Division of Public Works
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 430
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Joseph M. Earing, P.E., Section Head – Planning Branch
Tel: 808-586-0486

PROJECT SPONSOR: **U.S. Department of Justice**
Office of Justice Programs - Bureau of Justice Assistance
810 7th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20531
Barry Roberts, State Policy Advisor
Tel: 202-616-1144

ACCEPTING AUTHORITY: **Russ K. Saito**
State Comptroller

APPROVING AGENCY: **Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services**
Division of Public Works
1151 Punchbowl Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

PREPARED BY: **The Louis Berger Group, Inc.**
412 Mount Kemble Avenue
Morristown, New Jersey 07962-1960

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTION:
Since 1991, Hawaii's prison and jail inmate population has grown well beyond the system's capacity, during which time no new facilities were added to the system. Consequently, PSD has been forced to double-bunk cells, add beds to dorms without adding space, and convert spaces normally used for inmate programs and services to other functions such as inmate housing in order to cope with the increasing population. At the present time, design capacity for the state's four prisons is 1,298 beds while operational bed capacity is 1,878. A similar situation exists involving the state's jails; the four jails have a design capacity of 1,153 beds and an operational bed capacity of 1,609 (PSD, 2007), resulting in these facilities operating at 121 percent of the total operational capacity, having grown substantially in recent years. Given the degree of current crowding, increasing jail bed space is an important priority for Hawaii's community corrections system. In response, PSD is proposing to provide temporary housing and program space at its facilities on the Island of Hawaii by acquiring:

HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER – HILO MAIN COMPLEX

- Portable electronic detection devices to screen individuals for narcotics, without the need for physical contact.

HALE NANI ANNEX TO THE HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

- Two prefabricated temporary structures, one for housing and one for program space for Level II and Level III substance abuse programs, together with mobile restrooms and a storage unit.

KULANI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

- Two prefabricated temporary housing structures, together with mobile restrooms and a storage unit, capable of housing a total of 128 male inmates, as well as providing direct support functions to each housing structure;
- One prefabricated temporary program structure, together with mobile restrooms and a storage unit, for Level II and Level III substance abuse programs; and
- Portable electronic detection devices to screen individuals for narcotics, without the need for physical contact.

The temporary housing and program structures and restrooms would be acquired for later installation at the Hale Nani Annex to the Hawaii CCC and the Kulani Correctional Facility (CF) on the Island of Hawaii. These temporary housing and program structures would be stored within temporary storage units at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF until such time State of Hawaii funding to erect the structures is provided and other administrative actions can be completed. These structures would be used to transition higher-level custody inmates already in the system to much needed lower-level custody beds, thereby increasing the availability of higher-level custody beds, and would not increase the overall population of the facility. PSD originally proposed to site a temporary housing structure at the Hawaii CCC. On the basis of public and agency comments received during the scoping process, PSD re-evaluated the need for the proposed structure and after that review has agreed to eliminate such a structure at the Hawaii CCC. The walk-through and portable electronic detection devices are proposed for immediate use at the Hawaii CCC and Kulani CF.

This action has been revised based on public comment received. Under the revised action, no temporary sturcrures would be constructed at the Hawaii CCC site. The structure planned for the Hawaii CCC site would be placed at the Hale Nani Annex, but would not increase the population at the site as it would replace existing housing at the site.

ALTERNATIVE PROJECT LOCATIONS:

Each of the three PSD facilities on the Island of Hawaii (Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF) is located in the Hilo area. Much of the land area comprising each of the three facilities has already been developed with inmate housing, administrative, program and support structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas, and recreational facilities, among similar uses. The remaining undeveloped portions of each property consist primarily of the following:

- **Hawaii CCC:** The majority of the property comprising the Hawaii CCC is developed with buildings and parking areas. Further development of the property would need to occur in areas already developed for parking or through the removal and replacement of existing structures. At this time PSD is not proposing to develop temporary structures at the Hawaii CCC.
- **Hale Nani Annex:** Undeveloped portions of the Hale Nani Annex include grassed areas previously used for gardens. Other undeveloped areas of the property are used as leach fields and therefore, are unavailable for development.
- **Kulani CF:** Undeveloped portions of the Kulani CF include open grassy areas and recreation fields.

Several alternative areas within the undeveloped portions at each of these properties have been considered and evaluated as potential locations for the proposed temporary housing and program structures. The preferred alternative location at each site is:

- **Hawaii CCC:** The Tax Key Map Number for the Hawaii CCC is 2-3-023:005. Only installation of electronic screening devices in existing buildings is proposed at this time. Therefore, no development site was identified.
- **Hale Nani Annex:** The preferred alternative location at this facility is a large grassed rectangular-shaped area along the southeastern border of the property. This portion of the property was previously used for gardening, but has since been disturbed for development. The Tax Key Map Number is 2-4-049:018.
- **Kulani CF:** The preferred alternative location at this facility is the open grassy field and former baseball field area (currently used as a helicopter landing pad) to the southwest of the facility entry gate. The Tax Key Map Number is 2-4-008:009.

The preferred project locations at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF are easily accessible by motor vehicles, are located in proximity to on-site utility systems, and are located in areas that best meet PSD's security and operational requirements while minimizing potential adverse impacts to the natural and man-made environments.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

To meet its operational mission, PSD proposes to acquire temporary housing and program structures for use at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF on the Island of Hawaii and to store these structures at the two facilities until funds become available for assembly. When assembled, these temporary housing and program facilities would each be approximately 3,200 square feet. The proposed action also includes the installation of electronic narcotic screening equipment at the Hawaii CCC and the purchase of hand held screening devices for use at the Kulani CF. Under this action, acquisition, installation and use of the temporary housing and program structures and the purchase and installation of screening equipment at PSD facilities on the Island of Hawaii would have negligible adverse impacts to physical, biological, and socioeconomic resources at each of these sites.

Under the proposed action, impacts to topography, soils, land use, utility services, traffic and transportation movements, cultural resources, and aesthetics are not anticipated and if occurred at the three sites would be negligible. Even minimal impacts would be mitigated as appropriate. Beneficial impacts would be derived from the proposed action including contributions toward fulfilling the PSD mission to provide a safe, secure, healthy, humane, social, and physical environment for inmates and staff. Beneficial impacts would also occur as the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF would obtain new lower-level custody beds that would provide inmates with the appropriate level of service and more efficiently process them through the system. New program space at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF would provide additional beneficial impacts by providing much needed program space and services to inmates that are currently on waiting lists for such programs. This new space would allow the PSD to, again, move inmates more efficiently and effectively through the corrections system.

Implementation of the proposed action at the preferred sites should result in no significant adverse impacts as defined by Hawaii Revised Statutes and the National Environmental Policy Act. 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 Revised 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:
Individuals consulted during the preparation of the Draft and Final EA are shown below, with additional persons consulted listed in Chapter VII and Appendix A of this Final EA:

Harry Kim, Mayor	County of Hawaii
Lorraine Inouye, Senator	State of Hawaii
Russell Kokubum, Senator	State of Hawaii
Paul Whalen, Senator	State of Hawaii
Swight Takamine, Representative	State of Hawaii
Cindy Evens, Representative	State of Hawaii
Calvin Say, Representative	State of Hawaii
Jerry Change, Representative	State of Hawaii
Clift Tsuji, Representative	State of Hawaii
Faye Hanohano, Representative	State of Hawaii
Robert Herkes, Representative	State of Hawaii
Josh Green, Representative	State of Hawaii
Colleen Hanabusa, Senator	State of Hawaii

PUBLICATION DATE: November 8, 2008

CHALLENGE PERIOD CLOSES: December 8, 2008

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICES

LIST OF EXHIBITS

I. INTRODUCTION

I. INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

This document, together with its appendices and incorporations by reference, constitutes a Draft 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 Public Safety (PSD), to acquire the following facilities and equipment for use on the Island of Hawaii:

1. Hawaii Community Correctional Center – Hilo Main Complex

- Walk-through and portable electronic detection devices to screen individuals for narcotics, without the need for physical contact.

2. Hale Nani Annex to the Hawaii Community Correctional Center

- One prefabricated temporary housing structure, together with mobile restrooms and a storage unit, capable of housing 64 female inmates as well as providing direct support functions to the housing structure; and
- One prefabricated temporary program structure, together with mobile restrooms and a storage unit, for Level II and Level III substance abuse programs.

3. Kulani Correctional Facility

- Two prefabricated temporary housing structures, together with mobile restrooms and a storage unit, capable of housing a total of 128 male inmates, as well as providing direct support functions to each housing structure;
- One prefabricated temporary program structure, together with mobile restrooms and a storage unit, for Level II and Level III substance abuse programs; and
- Portable electronic detection devices to screen individuals for narcotics, without the need for physical contact.

The temporary housing and program structures and restrooms would be acquired for later installation at the Hale Nani Annex to the Hawaii Community Correctional Center (CCC) and the Kulani Correctional Facility (CF) located in Hilo, Hawaii. These temporary housing and program structures would be stored within temporary storage units at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF until such time State of Hawaii funding to erect the structures is provided and other administrative actions can be completed. The walk-through and portable electronic detection devices are proposed for immediate use at the Hawaii CCC and Kulani CF. 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).

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 action. 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. The primary purpose of the VOI/TIS program is to construct or expand long-term medium to maximum security correctional facilities. However, the VOI/TIS program can also be used for a variety of activities including those described below:

- Community-based correctional options that free up secure institutional bed space. These can be either early release options or direct sentencing options. Examples include: halfway houses, home detention programs, bracelet programs, day reporting centers, work release programs, community based treatment programs (substance abuse, mental health, etc.), and family reunification program (centers or facilities where parent and children are allowed to live on a trial basis under intensive supervision).
- Parole centers which can be either pre-release or revocation centers that keep this population out of more secure, general population beds.
- Reception and diagnostic centers that provide long-term placements and free up more secure, general population beds.
- Geriatric facilities which provide more suitable correctional settings for older inmates while freeing up more secure, general population beds.
- Infirmaries that provide long-term housing while freeing up more secure, general population beds.
- Short-term leasing of space from private or non-profit providers. Facilities can be operated by private firms or the state.
- Juvenile correctional facilities that house non-violent juveniles. Use of VOI/TIS program funds for such a purpose is limited to 10 percent of the funds unless exigent circumstances exist whereby 100 percent of the funds can be used for juvenile programs.
- Jail-based programs. Use of VOI/TIS program funds for such a purpose is limited to 15 percent of the funds but allows for renovations and maintenance costs of local jail or detention facilities which cannot be funded elsewhere.
- Drug testing, treatment and interventions up to 10 percent of the available funds. Projects funded for this purpose can include treatment programs and treatment staff; testing equipment and supplies; K-9 units or other detection programs; staff overtime for contraband searches, prevention activities, treatment, etc.; and aftercare services including community-based treatment, housing, job placement, educational services, etc.

The prefabricated temporary housing and program structures proposed for acquisition and eventual use at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF are not suitable for housing or other purposes by higher-level custody (i.e., medium or maximum security) inmates. However, use of the three housing structures and two program structures at these facilities would ultimately serve to increase available lower-level custody bed space capacity (which is the primary purpose of the VOI/TIS program) and allow PSD to place lower-level custody inmates in an appropriate institutional transition setting. Bed space would be increased through provision of lower-level custody beds, and together with the additional program space, would enable PSD to move inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process without jeopardizing public safety. While the number of inmates at each facility would not change, PSD's ability to move them through the system would be improved. Implementation of the proposed action is an important component of PSD's overall comprehensive action plan to more effectively manage the inmate population while simultaneously preparing inmates for their eventual release and return to the community.

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 Revised Draft EA and the PSD 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 temporary program and housing structures, 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 Hawaii government agencies, such as PSD, give systematic consideration to the environmental, social, and economic consequences of proposed projects prior to development and assures the public of the right to participate in the planning process involving projects that may affect their community.

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

If a proposed action is subject to the requirements of HRS 343, the environmental review process is initiated with the preparation of a Draft EA by the proposing agency or the private applicant. The Draft EA offers a detailed description of the proposed action along with an evaluation of the possible direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts. The document must also consider alternatives to the proposed project and describe any measures proposed to minimize potential impacts. Following its preparation, the public is provided 30 days to review and comment on the Draft EA. The Revised Draft EA for the proposed temporary housing and program structures was published in *The Environmental Notice* on September 8, 2008, with public comment closing on October 8, 2008.

After the Draft EA has been finalized 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. After completing the State of Hawaii environmental compliance process, PSD found that there would be no significant impacts, issuing a FONSI for this project.

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 action, 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 PSD 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, including correspondence received during the State environmental compliance process. 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 potential controversial undertaking. By virtue of its responsibilities to the citizens of Hawaii, PSD has long recognized the unique challenges faced in providing modern facilities for managing the state's inmate population 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 acquisition of temporary housing and program structures proposed for use at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF, 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 action.

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 would be prepared that provides a firm basis for the decision-making process. The intent of the public outreach process is to:

- Inform agency representatives, elected officials, and interested members of the public about the proposed action, the roles and responsibilities of PSD and the U.S. Department of Justice in implementing the proposed action, 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, PSD and the U.S. Department of Justice conducted the following activities:

- Sought the participation of federal, state, and local agencies and the public in the environmental impact study process.

- Conducted informal discussions by telephone and initiated correspondence with Hawaii County officials. This included initiating contacts with the Honorable Harry Kim, Mayor of Hawaii County, in March 2008 to explain PSD's proposal for the three facilities on the Island of Hawaii and to begin facilitating interaction between PSD leadership and the Mayor and his staff (Appendix A). Additional discussions between PSD officials and the Mayor are planned for the near future to maintain communication linkages concerning PSD plans.
- Prepared and distributed individual letters to inform key elected officials, including State Senators and House Representatives, of the proposed action. (Letters to state officials representing the Island of Hawaii are included in Appendix A).
- Held a public meeting on June 11, 2008 to gain public input. Approximately 10 members of the community attended the meeting to ask questions about the project. No public opposition to the proposed temporary structures was voiced at this meeting.
- Considered comments received from the public (provided in Appendix A). Based on these comments, the proposed action at the Hawaii CCC was modified and Draft EA was revised and re-published.
- 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.
- Provided the pubic a 30-day comment period during distribution of the Revised 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.
- Determined the scope and significance of issues to be included within the EA on the basis of all relevant environmental considerations and information obtained throughout the public outreach process. The determination defined the scope and significance of the issues to be included in the Draft and Final EAs and identified issues that could be eliminated from detailed study as irrelevant or insignificant.

Throughout the preparation of the Revised Draft and Final EAs, PSD 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 PSD 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 Revised Draft EA initiated a public comment period lasting no less than 30 days. Following the end of the comment period, the PSD 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 Revised 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 Public Safety

The PSD is responsible for the approximately 3,350 offenders that are housed within eight State of Hawaii facilities, the Federal Detention Center in Honolulu, and the 2,100 offenders housed in four privately-operated prisons located on the mainland. In the face of the continuous increase in the state's prison and jail populations, PSD is proposing to acquire prefabricated temporary housing and program structures, with

associated temporary storage units, for use at three facilities on the Island of Hawaii. Walk-through and portable electronic detection devices, to screen individuals for narcotics without the need for physical contact, would also be acquired to enhance PSD's operational capabilities at the Hawaii CCC and Kulani CF.

PSD deals with criminal offenders at various stages within the criminal justice process. People who are arrested are initially held in custody at county police cellblocks, where they are assessed to determine if they are eligible to be diverted from the correctional system. Those who qualify for release into the community, pending their trial, are supervised by Intake Service Center staff who provide counseling and electronic monitoring, if needed. Those who are not eligible for pre-trial diversion programs are transferred to the state jails until their trial and sentencing.

Upon conviction, those who are sentenced to serve less than one year remain at the jails. Those who are sentenced to serve more than one year are transferred to a state prison. These sentenced felons undergo a comprehensive assessment and diagnostic process. The process includes academic, vocational, treatment, and security information.

Based on the assessment results, a correctional program plan is created to prepare the inmate to return to the community as a successful citizen. The plan includes programs and treatment services. PSD offers various programs to help to create an environment that would be conducive to an inmate exercising behavioral control, taking responsibility, and achieving self-improvement. Only inmates who are classified as maximum security, or those whose behavior poses a threat to themselves or other inmates, are limited in their access to programs. Among the programs offered by PSD are education, vocational training, substance abuse treatment, and sex offender treatment. In addition to programs and basic needs such as food and clothing, medical and mental health services are also provided as well as access to a law library and other library services.

When inmates near the end of their sentences, and are of the appropriate custody level, they are usually transferred to a minimum-security facility where they may participate in work release or furlough programs. Planning for housing, employment, finances, continuing education, training, follow-up treatment services, or other elements of life after incarceration also begins at this stage. Some female offenders may transfer to a transition center in the community such as T.J. Mahoney on Oahu or Hale Ho‘opulapula on the Island of Hawaii.

Although some offenders will remain in prison for life, the majority will serve their sentences and be released. Over 98 percent of those in prison will eventually return to the community. Those who are released to parole are closely supervised in the community to assist and prepare them for full release. If at any time a parolee violates the terms and conditions of parole, his or her parole status can be immediately revoked and the offender may be returned to prison or jail.

When an inmate enters the correctional system, his/her custody level is immediately determined through a process known as classification. An inmate's custody level establishes the degree of supervision, type of facility, and types of programs in which an inmate is able to participate. Five custody levels are used in Hawaii's correctional system as described below.

- Maximum for inmates who are chronically disruptive, violent, predatory or are a threat to the safe operation of a facility;
- Closed for inmates with minimum sentences of 21 years of more, are serious escape risks or have chronic behavioral/management problems;
- Medium for inmates who have more than 48 months to their parole eligibility date; their institutional conduct and adjustment require frequent supervision;
- Minimum for inmates with less than 48 months until their parole eligibility date; they must have demonstrated through institutional conduct that they can function with minimal supervision in a correctional setting, or in the community under direct supervision; and

- Community for inmates who have 24 months or less to serve on their sentence and are eligible to participate in community release programs such as work furlough, extended furlough, or residential transitional living centers.

PSD's current inmate population, by gender and custody level, is shown in Exhibit I-1.

Exhibit I-1
Hawaii's Sentenced Felon Population By Gender And Custody Level

CUSTODY LEVEL	MALES	FEMALES
TOTAL	**3,106**	**465**
Maximum	1%	0%
Close	6%	3%
Medium	43%	29%
Minimum	31%	20%
Community	11%	44%
Unclassified	8%	4%
TOTAL	100%	100%

Source: Hawaii Department of Public Safety, Annual Report, 2007.

PSD ensures the proper placement of inmates according to the risk they pose to the facility and the community. Doing so is crucial to sound and accurate decision-making and minimizes classification errors which can be detrimental to public safety. PSD personnel also monitor other factors such as an inmate's refusal to participate in necessary programs or behavioral changes that are not explicitly reflected in the classification scoring process. For most inmates, their custody level decreases as they spend more time in prison or jail, and as they participate in more productive activities.

Once classified, inmates may be sent to one of the four Community Correctional Centers (CCCs) in the state. Each CCC houses sentenced (felons, probation, and misdemeanor), pretrial (felon and misdemeanor), other jurisdiction, and probation/parole violators. The four CCCs provide the customary county jail function of managing both pre-trial detainees and locally-sentenced misdemeanant offenders and others with a sentence of one year or less. The CCCs also provide an important pre-release preparation/transition function for prison system inmates who are transferred back to their county of origin when they reach less than a year until scheduled release. Most of these former prison inmates are transferred to a dedicated work furlough unit where they are able to begin working in the community on supervised work crews or in individual placements as determined by needs and classification assessments and individualized pre-release plans.

The concept and mission of the CCCs was originally defined in the 1973 Hawaii Corrections Master Plan that resulted in the construction of CCCs on the Islands of Maui, Kauai, Oahu, and Hawaii. Consequently, all four facilities share some common original design elements that were considered to be appropriate at the time. One of those common features is the subdivision of the original secure housing building into very small operationally inefficient units of three-, four- or six-cell clusters. Contemporary jail designs provide for much larger units (usually 48 to 64 beds each for general population minimum or medium security) that allow many more inmates to be supervised per officer.

In 1991, the combined operational bed capacity of the four CCCs was 958, whereas in PSD's 2001 Capacity Study, the same facilities had a combined rated operational capacity of 1,609. The current operational capacity of 1,609 beds held an average of 1,953 inmates during Fiscal Year 2007 or 21 percent more than the total operational capacity of the four CCCs.

- **Hawaii Community Correctional Center** – The Hawaii CCC, opened as a 22-bed facility in Hilo in 1975, currently has a design capacity of 206 beds. Unlike other CCCs, it has a Work Furlough Center remotely located on a site outside of Hilo. The center was sited next to the old county jail in a Hilo location that was then largely undeveloped; today the facility is surrounded by residences and schools.

For Fiscal Year 2007, the Hawaii CCC housed an averaged of 300 inmates, or 33 percent above its operational capacity of 226 beds.

- **Maui Community Correctional Center** – The original 24-bed design from 1978 was expanded in 1986, 1992, and 1996 and currently has a design capacity of 209 beds. The Maui CCC has been expanded from its original two-acre site to the current 7.23 acres. Originally sited in a relatively isolated location, the town of Wailuku has since grown around and beyond the facility. For Fiscal Year 2007, the Maui CCC housed an averaged of 355 inmates, or 18 percent above its operational capacity of 301 beds.
- **Kauai Community Correctional Center** – Like the other CCCs, the Kauai CCC has been expanded substantially from its original capacity of 12 medium security beds in 1977 to 46 beds by 1991, and currently has a design capacity of 110 beds. Additional bed space came in the form of temporary dormitory structures that were used by displaced residents of Hurricane Iniki and are still being used for correctional housing. For Fiscal Year 2007, the Kauai CCC housed an average of 135 inmates or five percent above its operational capacity of 128 beds.
- **Oahu Community Correctional Center** – The Oahu CCC remains the largest county jail facility in the Hawaii system and can be expected to remain so as it serves the entire Honolulu/Oahu population. From its beginning in 1975 as a part of the county-based community corrections system concept at 456 beds, the facility has been expanded beyond its 16-acre site to include a Work Furlough Center a block away. The Oahu CCC currently has a design capacity of 628 beds. The design of this facility is substantially different from the other three CCCs although it does have design elements that attempt to integrate some "normative" environmental features into a confinement facility as was the trend at the time it was built. Essentially, it is not comparable to the contemporary secure jail designs that are more common today. For Fiscal Year 2007, the Oahu CCC averaged 1,163 inmates, or almost 22 percent above its operational capacity of 954 beds.

In summary, jail facilities are operating at 121 percent of the total operational capacity, having grown substantially in recent years. Given the degree of current crowding, expanding inmate housing and program spaces is an important priority for Hawaii's community corrections system.

In addition to the CCCs, PSD also is responsible for administering four correctional facilities (CFs). The four CFs serve the longer-term inmate population that do not qualify to be sentenced to a CCC. In 2003, the combined operational bed capacity of the CFs was 1,892, with a design capacity of 1,298. The current operational capacity of 1,298 beds held an average of 1,878 inmates during Fiscal Year 2007 or 44 percent more than the total operational capacity of the four CFs.

- **Kulani Correctional Facility**– Kulani CF, opened as a 160-bed facility in the Hilo area in 1991, currently has a design capacity of 160 beds. This facility is remote, located about 20 miles up the Mona Kea slope from Hilo, and serves as the system's primary sex offender treatment facility. For Fiscal Year 2007, the Kulani CF housed an average of 160 inmates, the same as its design capacity.
- **Halawa Correctional Facility** – The Halawa CF is comprised of both a medium security and special needs facility. This facility was built in 1991 and is the newest and largest prison facility in the system. In 2003, the combined design capacity of the medium security and special needs facilities were 586 inmates, with an operational capacity of 1,124, close to twice the design capacity. For Fiscal Year 2007, the Halawa CF had the same design and operational capacity as 2003. This is a result of the original single bunk design being transformed to a double-bunk system.
- **Waiawa Correctional Facility** – This minimum security facility in central Oahu was expanded in 1998 from an operating capacity of 134 beds to 348 beds by the addition of two 100-bed dormitories. At this facility, inmates are treated for drug and alcohol addiction, while obtaining educational and vocational opportunities to ensure inmates the best chance of being successful upon re-entering society. In 2003, the facility had a design capacity of 294 beds, with an operational capacity of 348 beds. For Fiscal Year 2007, the Waiawa CF had a design capacity of 294 beds, with an operational capacity of 334.

- **Women's Community Correctional Center**– The Women's CCC is the only CF in the state dedicated solely to accommodate and service sentenced female offenders. This facility offers a variety of programs geared toward women. In 2003, the facility had a design capacity of 258 beds with an operational capacity of 260 beds, which was the same in Fiscal Year 2007. In 2007, there was an average of 240 offenders housed at the facility.

PSD is committed to providing a safe, secure, healthy, humane, social, and physical environment for inmates and staff. However, persistent overcrowding has required PSD to house approximately 33 percent of the state's offender population at contracted facilities in other states. Overcrowding has also exacerbated basic physical plant operations, contributed to tension among inmates, and diminished program opportunities.

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

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

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

As the federal agency sponsoring the federal action (funding support for acquisition of prefabricated temporary housing packages, temporary program packages, and walk-through and portable electronic narcotics detection devices), 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 Draft 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. Background

Since 1991, Hawaii's prison and jail inmate population has grown well beyond the system's capacity, during which time no new facilities were added to the system. Consequently, PSD has been forced to double-bunk cells, add beds to dorms without adding space, and convert spaces normally used for inmate programs and services to other functions such as inmate housing in order to cope with the increasing population. At the

present time design capacity for the state's four prisons is 1,298 beds while operational bed capacity is 1,878. A similar situation exists involving the state's jails; the four jails have a design capacity of 1,153 beds and an operational bed capacity of 1,609 (PSD, 2007).

In addition to the correctional population in state facilities, Hawaii has found it necessary to contract for beds on the mainland for lack of suitable space in the islands. Contracting for beds on the mainland began in 1995 when 300 male inmates were transferred to facilities in Texas. Additional transfers followed in 1997 with 236 male and 64 female inmates, and have continued to grow since then. As of June 2007, there were approximately 2,009 State of Hawaii inmates housed in facilities on the mainland. If the mainland inmates were to be housed in Hawaii, the demand for beds would total approximately 6,000 (PSD, 2007).

2. Proposed Action

PSD is proposing to provide temporary housing and program space at its facilities on the Island of Hawaii by acquiring:

a. Hawaii Community Correctional Center

- Walk-through and portable electronic detection devices to screen individuals for narcotics, without the need for physical contact.

b. Hale Nani Annex

- One prefabricated temporary housing structure, together with mobile restrooms and a storage unit, capable of housing 64 female inmates as well as providing direct support functions to the housing structure; and
- One prefabricated temporary program structure, together with mobile restrooms and a storage unit, for Level II and Level III substance abuse programs.

c. Kulani Correctional Facility

- Two prefabricated temporary housing structures, together with mobile restrooms and a storage unit, capable of housing a total of 128 male inmates, as well as providing direct support functions to the housing structure;
- One prefabricated temporary program structure, together with mobile restrooms and a storage unit, for Level II and Level III substance abuse programs; and
- Portable electronic detection devices to screen individuals for narcotics, without the need for physical contact.

The temporary housing and program structures and restrooms would be acquired for later use on-site at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF. The housing and program structures would be stored within temporary storage units at these facilities until funds are provided to erect the structures. These structures would be used to transition higher-level custody inmates already in the system to much needed lower-level custody beds, thereby increasing the availability of higher-level custody beds, and would not increase the overall population of the two facilities. The walk-through and portable electronic detection devices are proposed for immediate use at the Hawaii CCC and Kulani CF.

3. Purpose and Need for Action

The purpose of the proposed action is to provide additional lower-level custody bed space and program space at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF on the Island of Hawaii, in order to provide the appropriate level of services to inmates and to move inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process without jeopardizing public safety. Action is needed at this time in order to address the current backlog of inmates awaiting program opportunities, and to relieve overcrowding and open up bed space in higher-level security facilities.

4. Use of State and Federal Funds

Acquisition of the temporary housing and program structures and electronic detection devices for use at PSD facilities on the Island of Hawaii would involve both state and federal funds. The approximate cost of the proposed action at each site is provided below.

- **Hawaii CCC:** Approximately $200,000 would be allocated for acquisition of the electronic devices.
- **Hale Nani Annex:** Approximately $850,000 would be allocated to the acquisition of the temporary housing structure and $500,000 would be allocated for the acquisition of the temporary program structure.
- **Kulani CF:** Approximately $1,700,000 would be allocated for the acquisition of two temporary housing structures, $500,000 would be allocated for the acquisition of temporary program structure, and $50,000 for hand held screening devices.

Of the $3,800,000, 90 percent (or $3,420,000) is being provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, OJP/BJA under the VOI/TIS Grant program which provides federal assistance to state and local governments for community based programs, as an alternative to other facilities. Some $380,000 would be provided by the State of Hawaii with the cost of installing the temporary structures solely the responsibility of the State of Hawaii at such time funds are made available.

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 that 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:

- Clayton A. Frank, Director
  Hawaii Department of Public Safety
  919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 400
  Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Written comments may be submitted at any time until the close of the comment period. After reviewing comments on the Final EA, the PSD 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, PSD distributed a letter to all State Senators, House Representatives, and the Hawaii County Mayor to provide information concerning the proposed action and proposing meetings to further inform key officials while seeking input and advice

concerning PSD's plans and proposed actions. In addition, informational meetings are being planned to allow federal, state, and local officials, agency representatives, stakeholders and the public to learn about and discuss the proposed action and its potential impacts. The analysis performed to prepare this document takes into account all advice and input received during this time and has provided technical information concerning the economic, population, and housing characteristics of the community 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 sites has been assessed during preparation of this EA. The small scale of these projects would have negligible impacts, either beneficial or adverse, to Hawaii County 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 PSD 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 for 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 acquire and eventually erect and occupy temporary housing and program structures to provide additional lower-level custody beds and additional program space at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF along with walk-through and portable electronic detection devices to screen individuals for narcotics for use at the Hawaii CCC and Kulani CF.
- **Alternatives Considered by Not Carried Forward for Analysis.** Potential sites at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF that were considered and eliminated as locations for the temporary housing and program structures as not meeting minimum requirements.
- **Preferred Alternative.** The alternative preferred by PSD for implementation of the proposed action.

A discussion of these alternatives follows. No reasonable alternatives outside the jurisdiction of the PSD 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 PSD not to proceed with the proposed action to acquire and eventually erect and occupy temporary housing and program structures to provide additional lower-level custody bed and program spaces at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF, along with walk-through and portable electronic detection devices to screen individuals for narcotics for use at the Hawaii CCC and Kulani CF. This alternative would preclude the opportunity to provide lower-level custody beds and program space at these facilities to assist in moving inmates through the system in a more efficient manner. This alternative would also forego the opportunity to screen individuals for narcotics without the need for physical contact.

Adoption of the No Action Alternative would avoid the potential impacts and inconveniences associated with storing and eventually erecting and occupying the housing and program structures. This would also avoid the potential impacts and inconveniences (albeit temporary) associated with erection of the temporary housing and program structures such as noise, dust, soil erosion, and air emissions. Acquisition and use of the electronic narcotics detection equipment would pose no impacts to the natural or man-made environments.

The No Action Alternative would also avoid the potential permanent impacts to land use, utility services, aesthetics, and traffic and transportation movements associated with occupancy of the housing and program structures. Based on project experience of a similar nature and scale, PSD anticipates that potentially significant adverse impacts from use of the housing and program structures can and would be avoided and that none of the potential project impacts, 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 erecting and occupying temporary housing and program structures at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF, adoption of this alternative would also result in the loss the substantial positive benefits of the proposed action. This would include

contributing to achieving the mission of PSD; providing additional lower-level custody beds and program space to meet the needs of the inmate population and to ease pressure on the growing state jail population; the societal benefits derived from efficient operation of the state's criminal justice system; and the potential economic benefits which would become available to the residents and businesses of Hawaii County as a consequence of the proposed action.

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 lower-level custody beds and program space. 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

Among the initial steps in the planning process is the identification and evaluation of prospective locations capable of accommodating the temporary housing and program structures at the Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF on the Island of Hawaii. PSD focused its siting efforts to the undeveloped or re-developable portions of each of these properties. When identifying and evaluating such locations, the following factors were considered:

- Prospective locations should provide for a sufficiently large land area to accommodate the proposed housing or program structures. Each housing structure would comprise approximately 7,064 square feet and each program structure would comprise approximately 3,200 square feet. In addition, the relationship and proximity to other inmate housing, administrative, program and support structures at each facility was also an important consideration.
- Prospective locations should exhibit a relatively level surface area with minimal site preparation and topographic alterations while allowing for proper drainage.
- Prospective sites should seek to avoid significant environmental concerns including but not limited to: drainageways, floodplains, wetlands, etc.
- Prospective sites should be easily serviced by on-site utility systems.

The limited land area comprising the PSD facilities on the Island of Hawaii, coupled with existing inmate housing, administrative, program and support structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas, and recreational facilities has substantially limited the potential sites for installation of the temporary housing and program structures at each of these sites. The only undeveloped or re-developable portions of three properties are described below:

- **Hawaii CCC:** The Hawaii CCC is located in a highly developed urban area. Any sufficiently large and undeveloped land to accommodate the proposed temporary housing structure would be found on the periphery of the property; however, these steeply sloping areas are not appropriate for development. To accommodate a proposed temporary housing structure, removal of existing buildings would be necessary. Because removal of one or more existing structures could be necessary. Given the potential historic nature of the structures, the proposed action at this site was revised. Under the revised Proposed Action, no development on this site is proposed. The Tax Key Map Number for the Hawaii CCC is 2-3-023:005.
- **Hale Nani Annex:** Undeveloped land at the Hale Nani Annex includes a recreation field located between the two housing units, a grassed area in the rear of the property near the maintenance building, and the former garden area (where other construction is currently underway). Both the recreational field and grassy area in the rear of the property serve as leach fields and, therefore, were considered inappropriate for development of the temporary program structure. Use of the former garden site, which is already being developed, was determined to be the only feasible option on this property. The Tax Key Map Number is 2-4-049:018.

- **Kulani CF:** With the inmate housing, program, and administrative functions clustered in one area of the Kulani CF property, there are several undeveloped areas that are available for use. Utility services at the Kulani CF are provided largely on-site rather than from public sources and by clustering all principal buildings and functions, these utilities can be operated in a highly efficient manner. The former ball field/open grassy area located at the facility entrance represents the only area large enough to accommodate the two temporary housing structures and one program structure, and be efficiently served by the on-site utility systems. The Tax Key Map Number is 2-4-008:009.

D. PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE LOCATIONS

a. Hawaii Community Correctional Center

As noted earlier, the Hawaii CCC is largely developed with inmate housing, administrative, program and support structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas, and recreational facilities among similar uses. The remaining vacant areas are not developable due to their small size or steeply sloping topography. In order to erect a temporary housing structure at the Hawaii CCC, a previously developed area of the facility would need to be redeveloped. Since this redevelopment could include the removal of a potentially historic building, the Proposed Action was revised and no temporary facilities are to be placed at the Hawaii CCC site. The Hawaii CCC site is shown in Exhibit II-1.

As part of the proposed action, walk-through and portable electronic screening devices would be installed in order to screen individuals for narcotics without the need for physical contact. The walk-through detection devices plug into a standard wall outlet, and are not required to be permanently affixed to the structure. Screening for narcotics occurs as puffs of air are emitted as an individual walks through the device. The microscopic traces released from the individual after being "puffed" are then analyzed by the machine for narcotic substances. The hand-held narcotic detection devices would operate using battery power and are portable, typically 16 inches long, 6 inches wide and 12 inches high. The device works by swabbing a surface and then testing the swabbed surface in the portable device, or by sampling vapors through the device's nozzle. Examples of these devices are shown in Exhibit II-2.

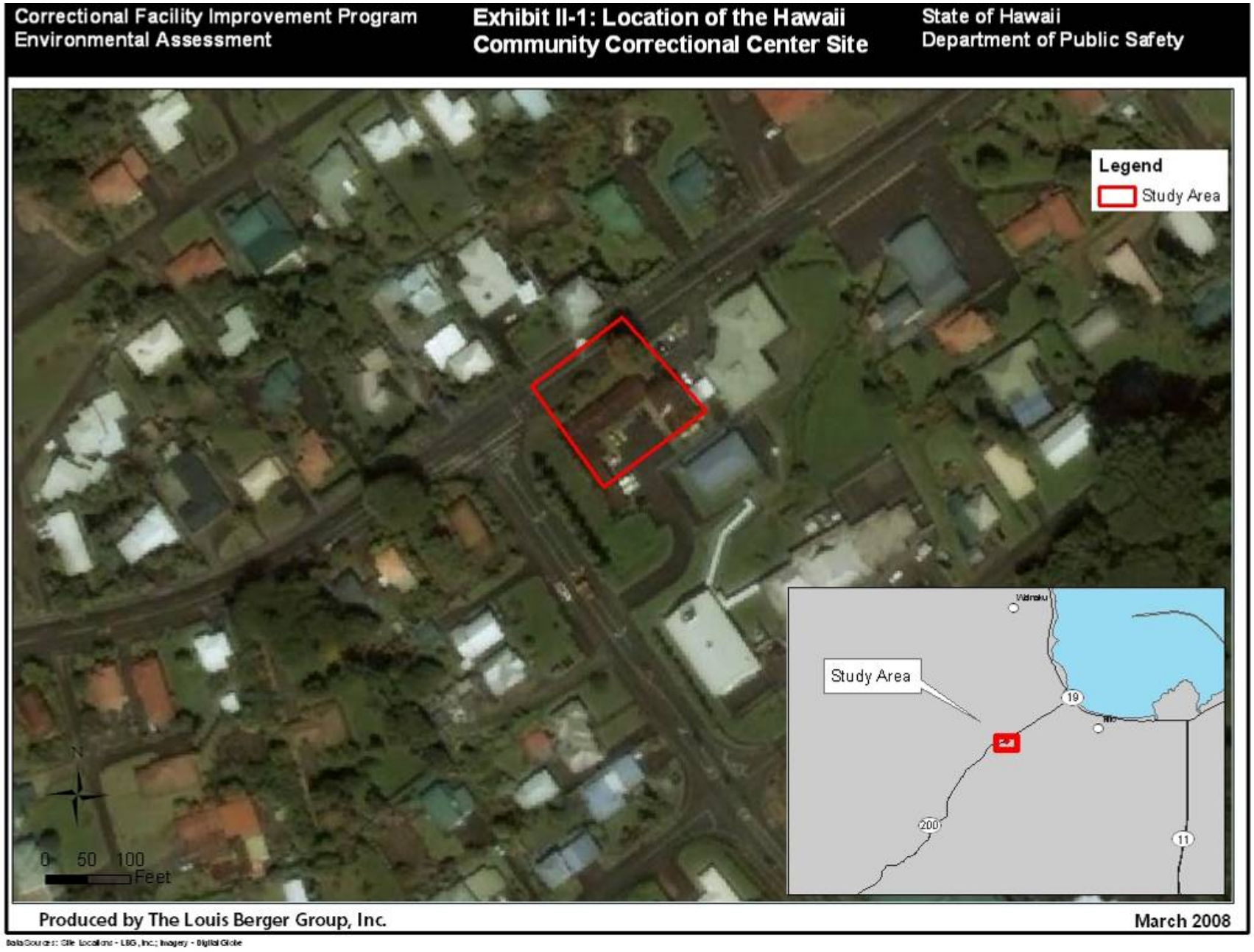

Correctional Facility Improvement Program
Environmental Assessment
Exhibit II-1: Location of the Hawaii Community Correctional Center Site
State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety
Legend
Study Area
Study Area
19
200
11
N
0 50 100
Feet
Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
March 2008

Exhibit II-2: Examples of Walk-through and Portable Electronic Screening Devices

Examples courtesy of GE

b. Hale Nani Annex to the Hawaii Community Correctional Center

Much of the area comprising the Hale Nani Annex to the Hawaii CCC has already developed with inmate housing, administrative, program and support structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas, and recreational facilities among similar uses. The remaining undeveloped portions of the property include a garden area, recreation area, and grassy area adjacent to the maintenance building. The recreation area and grassy area also serve as leach fields for the facility and are unavailable for development.

In order to establish temporary housing and program structures at the Annex, the structures would need to be located at the site of the former gardens which has been disturbed by other construction activities (Exhibit II-3). Under the proposed action, the temporary program and housing structures would be erected on this site as depicted in Exhibits II-4 and II-5. Until erected, the temporary structures would be kept unassembled in a storage unit. The preferred location is easily accessible by motor vehicles, is located in proximity to on-site utility systems and other major elements comprising the Annex, and best meets PSD's security and operational requirements while minimizing potential adverse impacts to the natural and man-made environments.

This alternative would include construction of two temporary structures to provide program and housing space. Female inmates currently housed at the Hale Nani Annex would be relocated the new temporary structure. There would be no increase in the inmate population at Hale Nani. Newly vacated space at the Hale Nani Annex would be used for other PSD purposes, such as a staff training or staff exercise facility (the building's use prior to its current use as inmate housing). Reuse of the vacated space for these purposes would not result in any significant adverse impact on the natural, cultural, or manmade environment. Because inmates would be relocated from within the Hale Nani Annex, no increase in staffing or inmates would be expected. These structures would be used to t provide program space and transition higher-level custody inmates already in the system to much needed lower-level custody beds, thereby increasing the availability of higher-level custody beds, and would not increase the overall population of the facility.
A temporary storage unit would be built to house these two structures and could be utilized for another purpose once the temporary housing and program structures are erected.

Once funds have been appropriated, the temporary program and housing structures would be removed from the storage unit and erected on the proposed site shown in Exhibit II-3. Examples of temporary program and housing structures, used for purposes similar to Level II and Level III substance abuse treatment programs, are shown in Exhibits II-6, II-7, and II-8.

The fabric forming each proposed temporary program and housing structure has a life expectancy of approximately 20 years with the concrete pad and structural framing having considerably long life spans. However, PSD would eliminate the temporary structures sooner if operations at the Hale Nani Annex no longer require the use of the temporary structures or if permanent solutions to facility needs are implemented.

Materials for the temporary program and housing structures would arrive on-site bundled and crated. When constructed, the aluminum beams that make up the structures would be moved into position, one at a time, onto the pads where the structures are to be erected. Once the frames are in place, the fabric panels would be installed on the frames to complete the structures. Erection of the temporary structures would require the use of a crane, forklift, manlift, scissorlift, and dunnage (wooden blocks).

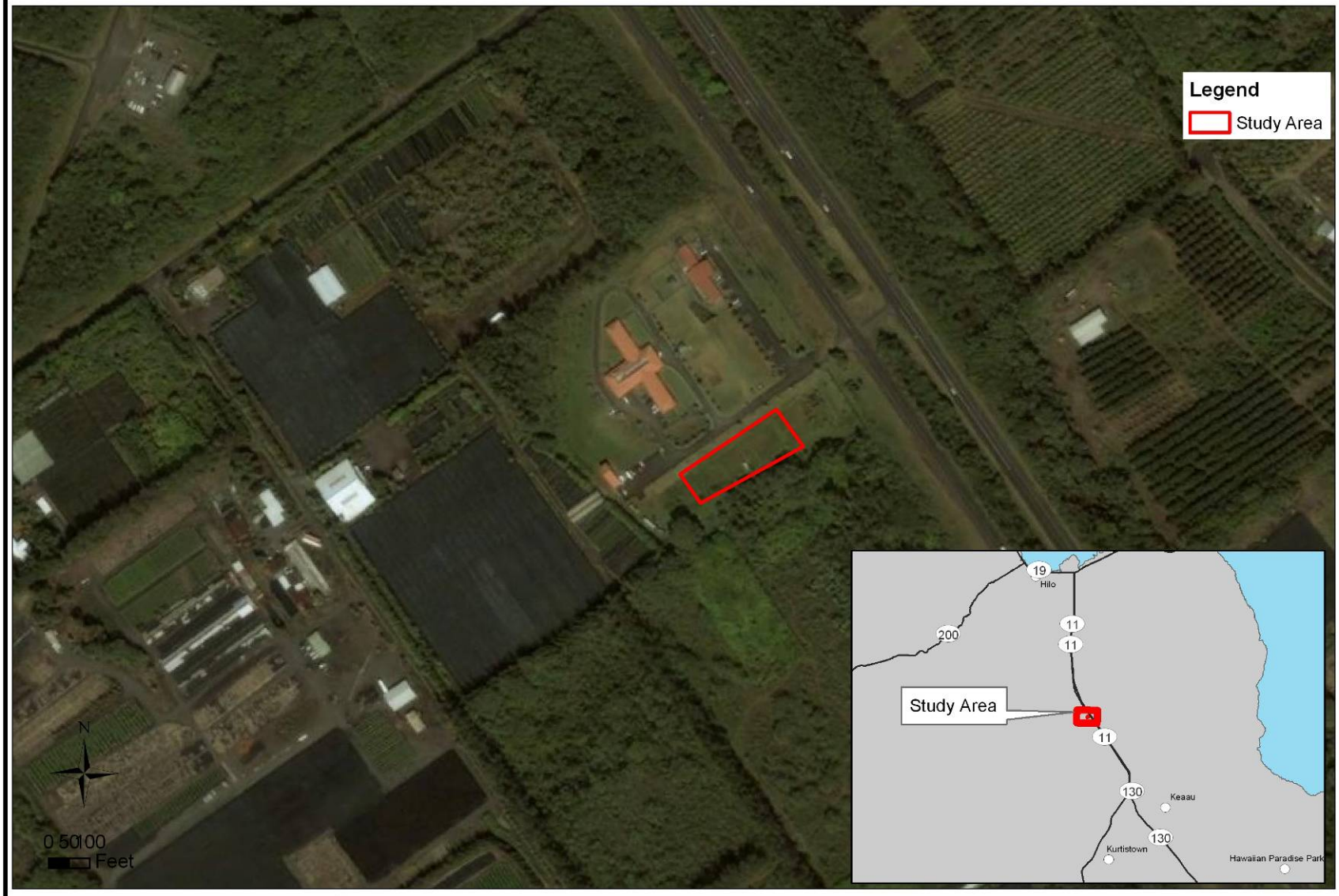
Construction of the temporary program and housing structures would require cement slabs upon which to erect the structures. In addition, all required utilities would be extended to the site. The temporary program and housing structures would meet all applicable building codes and would include air condition and fire suppression systems. The PSD would work with the chosen manufacture to ensure that the structures would be able to withstand the environmental conditions unique to the Hawaiian Islands and include the use of fire resistant materials.

Narcotic detection devices, as described under the Hawaii CCC, are also proposed.

Correctional Facility Improvement Program
Environmental Assessment

Exhibit II-3: Proposed Location of the Hale Nani Annex Site

State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety



Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

March 2008

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

Exhibit II-4: Proposed Hale Nani Site – View 1

Exhibit II-5: Proposed Hale Nani Site – View 2

Exhibit II-6: View of Framework for a Representative Temporary Housing/Program Structure

Exhibit II-7: Views of Representative Temporary Housing/Program Structures

Exhibit II-8: Interior View of a Representative Temporary Housing Structure

c. Kulani Correctional Facility

The Kulani CF property has also been largely developed with inmate housing, administrative, program and support structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas, and recreational facilities among similar uses. The remaining undeveloped portions of property include grassy areas surrounding the existing development and the former ball field, which is currently used for helicopter landings.

All principal buildings and functions at the Kulani CF are currently clustered and with utility services provided largely on-site rather than from public sources, these utilities can be operated in a highly efficient manner. The most suitable site from an environmental and operations standpoint was determined to be the large grassy area and former ball field located near the main entrance road to the facility (Exhibit II-9). This area is currently disturbed from current and planned land uses (Exhibit II-10 and II-11).

The proposed action consists of erecting two temporary housing structures to house 128 male inmates on this site, as well as a temporary structure to provide program space. The preferred location for these structures is easily accessible by motor vehicles, is located in proximity to on-site utility systems and other buildings and functions, and best meets PSD's security and operational requirements while minimizing potential adverse impacts to the natural and man-made environments. The additional lower-level custody bed space at the Kulani CF would not increase the inmate population, as these structures would be used instead of existing out-dated structures. Since no increase in population would occur, no increase in staff at the Kulani CF would be warranted. This alternative would also include relocation of the landing pad area to the opposite side of the facility entrance road (Exhibit II-12).

This alternative would include construction of a storage unit to hold up to three temporary structures once they are procured. This storage unit would be temporary, although it could be utilized for another purpose once the temporary structures are erected. This structure would not require a foundation and only minimal grading or disturbance.

Once funds have been appropriated, the temporary program and housing structures would be removed from the storage unit and erected on the proposed site shown in Exhibit II-9. Examples of temporary program and housing structures, used for similar purposes are shown in Exhibits II-6, II-7, and II-8.

The temporary program and housing structures would require concrete slabs upon which to erect the structures. In addition, all required utilities would be extended to the site. The temporary structures would meet all applicable building codes and would include air condition and fire suppression systems. The PSD would work with the chosen manufacture to ensure that the structures would be able to withstand the environmental conditions unique to the Hawaiian Islands and include the use of fire resistant materials. Materials for the temporary housing and program structures and storage unit would arrive on-site bundled and crated. Assembly and equipment required for assembly would be the same as described earlier.

Correctional Facility Improvement Program Environmental Assessment

Exhibit II-9: Proposed Location on the Kulani CF Site

State of Hawaii Department of Public Safety

Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

March 2008

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

Exhibit II-10: Proposed Site at Kulani Correctional Facility – View 1

Exhibit II-11: Proposed Site at Kulani Correctional Facility – View 2

Exhibit II-12: Proposed Site for Relocated Helicopter Landing Pad

The temporary structures would last approximately 20 years, the expected longevity of the fabric on the structures. However, these structures could be removed sooner if operations at the Kulani CF no longer require the use of temporary structures, or if a permanent solution is implemented.

Narcotic detection devices, as described under the Hawaii CCC, are also proposed.

This page intentionally left blank.

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 sites as well as resources, which exist beyond the boundaries of the sites. 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 sites and the surrounding area. The overall environmental and socioeconomic conditions that exist in and around the sites 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 Hawaii ranges from sea level to approximately 13,800 feet above mean sea level (msl), with portions of the island exhibiting steeply sloping terrain, while other portions are level (NPS, 2008).

a. Hawaii Community Correctional Center – Hilo Main Complex

The Hawaii CCC is located in Hilo approximately one mile west of the Pacific Ocean. This approximately 11-acre property is bounded to the northeast by Waianuenue Avenue and by Komohana Street to the southeast. The property is located at an elevation of approximately 225 feet above msl with topography sloping gently from west to east (Exhibit III-1).

b. Hale Nani Annex to the Hawaii Community Correctional Center

The Hale Nani Annex is located approximately six miles south of the Hawaii CCC, within the Panaewa Farm Lots in Waiakea, South Hilo. The property, comprising approximately 3.85 acres, is bounded by on the northwest by Hawaii Belt Road/Kanoelehua Avenue and by an entrance driveway leading from Kanoelehua Avenue to the northeast. The Hale Nani Annex is located at an elevation of approximately 260 feet above msl with near level topography throughout and adjacent to the property. Topographic conditions in the area exhibit a slight west to east slope (Exhibit III-2).

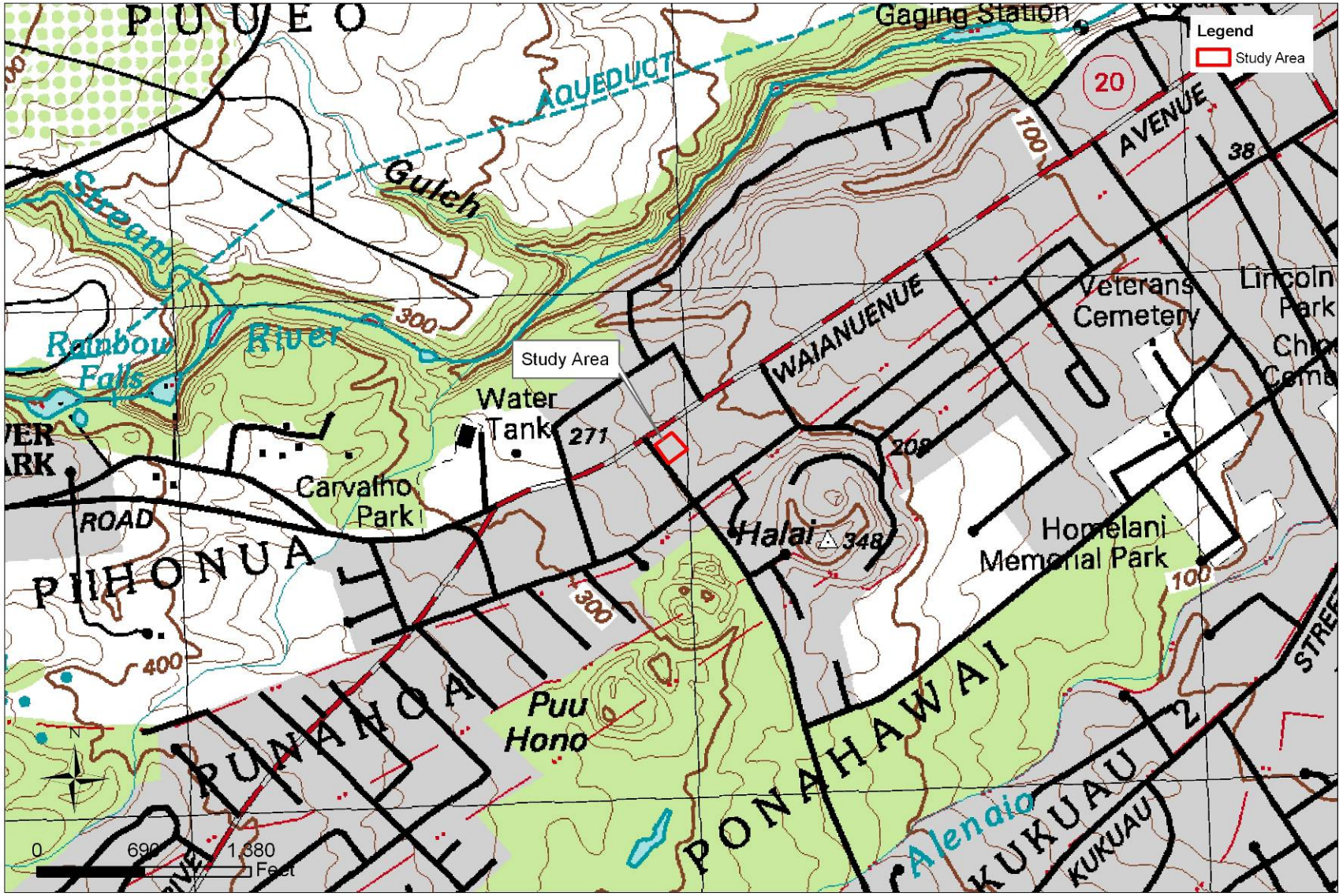
c. Kulani Correctional Facility

The Kulani CF is also located in Hilo within a tract of land comprising approximately 7,220 acres. The site for the temporary housing and program structures is located on the east side of Stainback Highway at an elevation of approximately 5,175 feet above msl. Topography in the area of the proposed site slopes gently from west to east (Exhibit III-3).

Correctional Facility Improvement Program
Environmental Assessment

Exhibit III-1: Topography of the Hawaii Community Correctional Center Site

State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety



Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

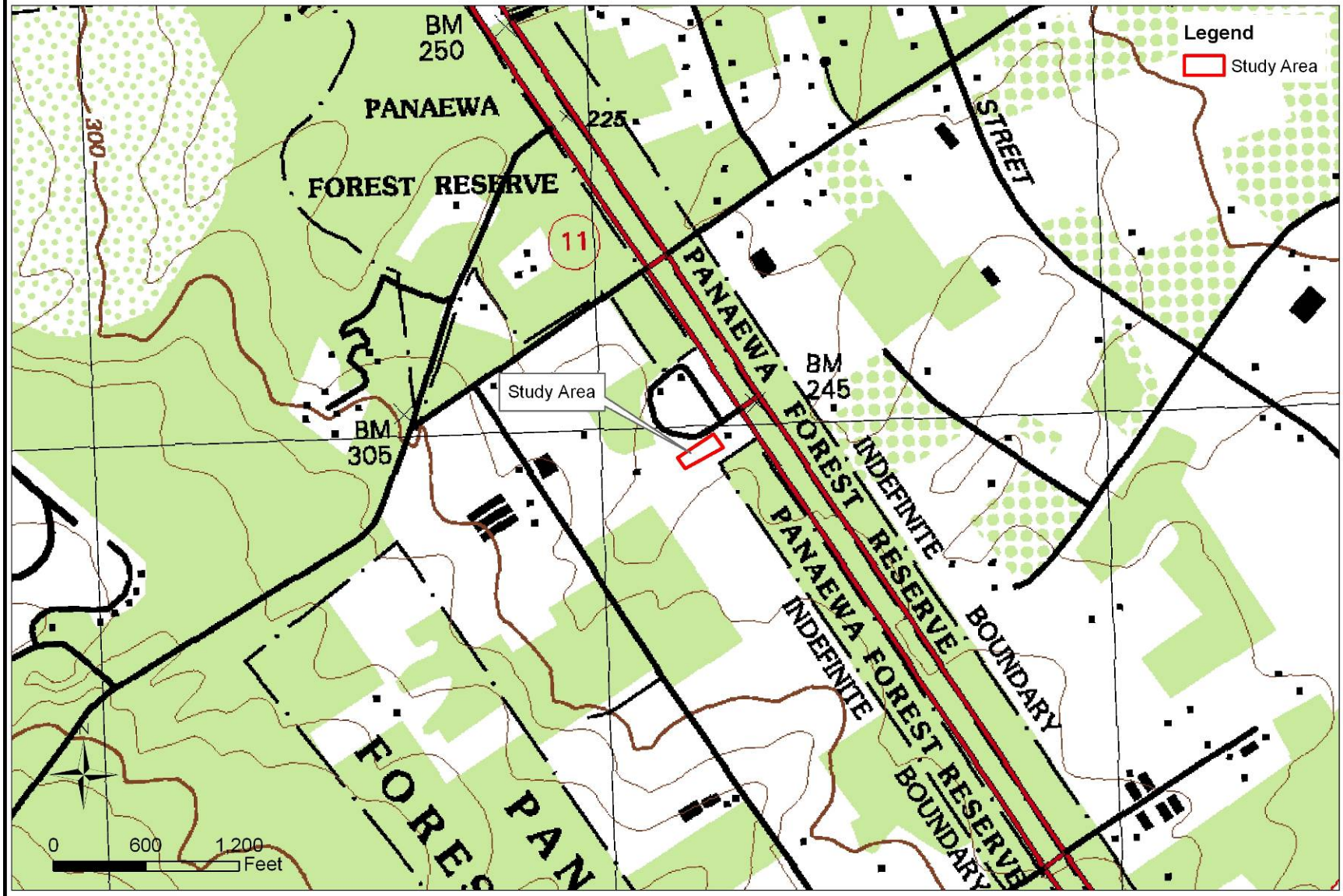
March 2008

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

Correctional Facility Improvement Program
Environmental Assessment

Exhibit III-2: Topography of the Hale Nani Annex Site

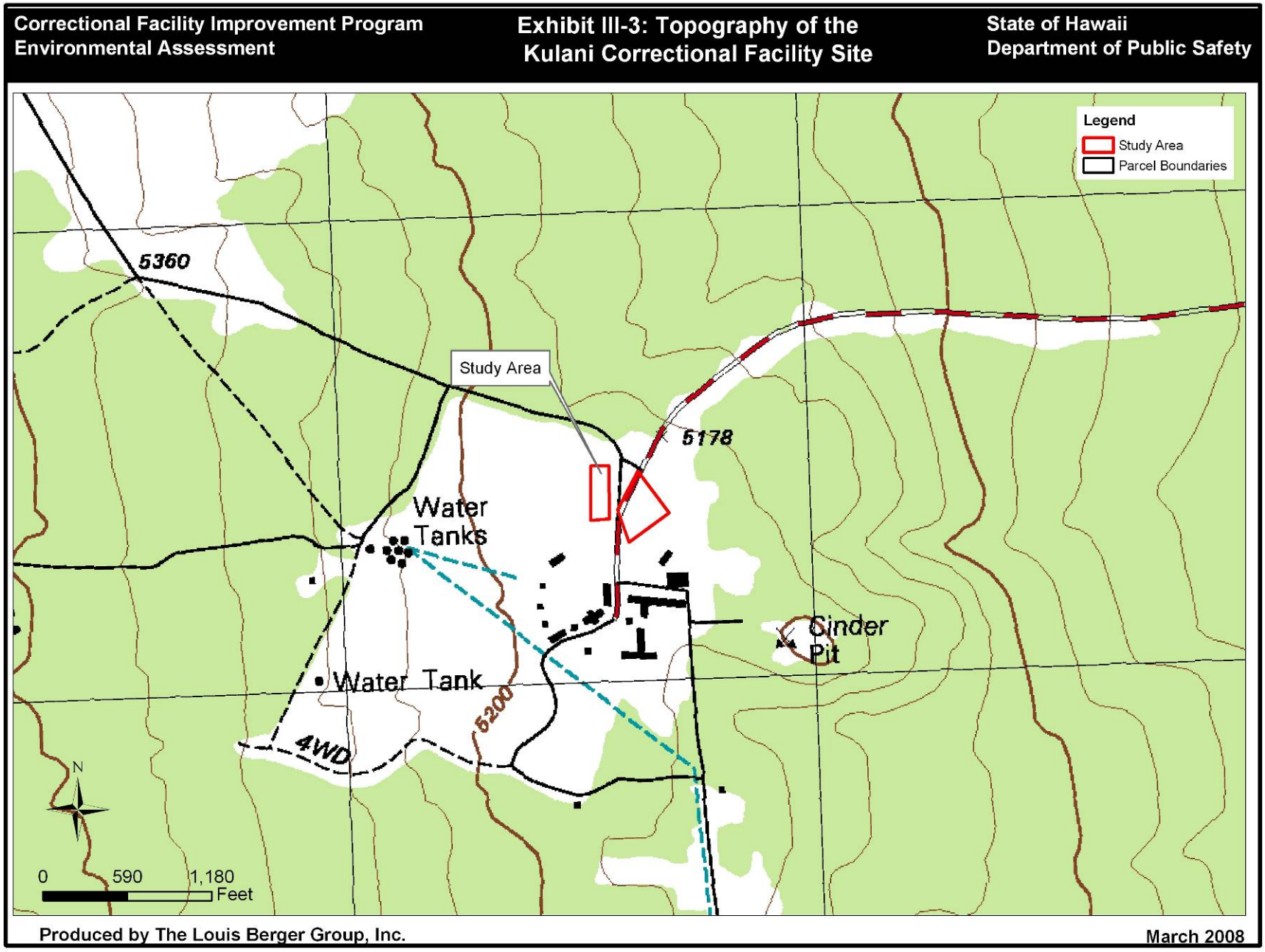
State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety



Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

March 2008

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


Correctional Facility Improvement Program
Environmental Assessment
Exhibit III-3: Topography of the
Kulani Correctional Facility Site
State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety
Legend
Study Area
Parcel Boundaries
5360
Study Area
5178
Water
Tanks
Water Tank
5200
4WD
Cinder
Pit
N
0
590
1,180
Feet
Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
March 2008
Data Sources: Site Locations - LBG, Inc.;Topography - USGS

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 (pâhoehoe). Sometimes the lava in the center of a flow continues to flow after the outer surfaces have cooled and hardened, leaving a hollow tube. Lava tubes can eventually become conduits for surface water or groundwater.

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

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

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

b. Island of Hawaii

The Island of Hawaii is both the youngest and the largest of the major islands in the Hawaiian chain. As the youngest island, it is characterized by gentle slopes, rich soil, and tall volcanoes that offer widely varying climate terrains from dense tropical rainforest to desert and from tropical to alpine.

The Island of Hawaii includes five volcanoes: Mauna Loa (Hawaiian for the "long mountain", extending for over 75 miles), Mauna Kea (Hawaiian for the "white mountain" so named for its snow capped summit), Kilauea (the youngest and most active volcano on the island), Hualalai (beneath Kona) and Loihi (Gum, 2005).

Mauna Loa Volcano, nearing the end of the shield stage, is declining in its eruption rate. Only three of its 36 eruptions since 1843 have occurred since 1950. In addition to the two prominent rift zones, repeated fissure eruptions have occurred randomly on the northern and northwestward flank of the volcano (USGS, 1995). Like Kilauea, the southeastern flank of Mauna Loa slips slowly towards the ocean on a flat-lying fault that generates large earthquakes. The west flank also slips during large earthquakes. The flanks of Mauna Loa have spawned at least six catastrophic landslides that can be recognized as blocky debris on the sea floor adjacent to the island (USGS, 2008). The Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF lie within Zone 3 of the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) "Lava Flow Hazard Zone Maps" for the Mauna Loa volcano. According to these maps, the flow hazard zones are on a scale from one to nine, with Zone 1 being the most susceptible to lava flows (USGS, 2008).

Mauna Kea, a dormant volcano in its postshield stage, last erupted about 4,500 years ago. Lava flows and cinder cones have buried the final summit caldera. Although a few flows have funneled down stream beds and reached the coast, its youngest lavas are thick and pasty and formed large cinder cones and short flows. Its oldest exposed lavas are about 250,000 years old. Mauna Kea could erupt again, although it is unlikely, because postshield-stage eruptions become less and less frequent before they cease altogether (USGS, 1995).

Kilauea is the youngest and southeastern-most volcano on the Island of Hawaii. Topographically, Kilauea appears as only a bulge on the southeastern flank of Mauna Loa, and so for many years Kilauea was thought to be a mere satellite of its giant neighbor, not a separate volcano. However, research over the past several decades show clearly that Kilauea has its own magma-plumbing system, extending to the surface from more than 37 miles deep in the earth (USGS, 2008).

Kilauea is currently the most active volcano on Earth, having erupted 60 times since 1840. Eruptions can occur anywhere at the summit or along the east or southwest rift zones. The south flank of the volcano, bounded by the two rift zones, slips towards the ocean at rates of a few inches per year on a flat-lying fault about six miles deep (USGS, 2008).

Hualalai is the third youngest and third-most historically active volcano on the Island of Hawaii. Six different vents erupted lava between the late 1700s and 1801, two of which generated lava flows that poured into the sea on the west coast of the island. Though Hualalai is not nearly as active as Mauna Loa or Kilauea, recent geologic mapping of the volcano shows that 80 percent of Hualalai's surface has been covered by lava flows in the past 5,000 years. In the past few decades, when most of the resorts, homes, and commercial buildings were built on the flanks of Hualalai, earthquake activity beneath the volcano has been low. Hualalai is considered a potentially dangerous volcano that is likely to erupt again in the next 100 years (USGS, 2008).

Loihi, known as a seamount, is an active volcano built on the seafloor south of Kilauea about 19 miles from shore. The seamount rises to 3,179 feet below sea level and generates frequent earthquake swarms, the most intense of which occurred in 1996 (USGS, 2008).

c. Seismicity

Earthquakes in the Hawaiian Islands are closely linked to volcanism. Beneath the Island of Hawaii 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 Hawaii, which is the area of most current earthquake activity. There is a 10 percent chance that ground accelerations of 60 to 80 percent of the acceleration of gravity will occur in the next 50 years in the Hilo 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-4 illustrates the seismic conditions on the Island of Hawaii, including the location of the Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF.

3. Soils

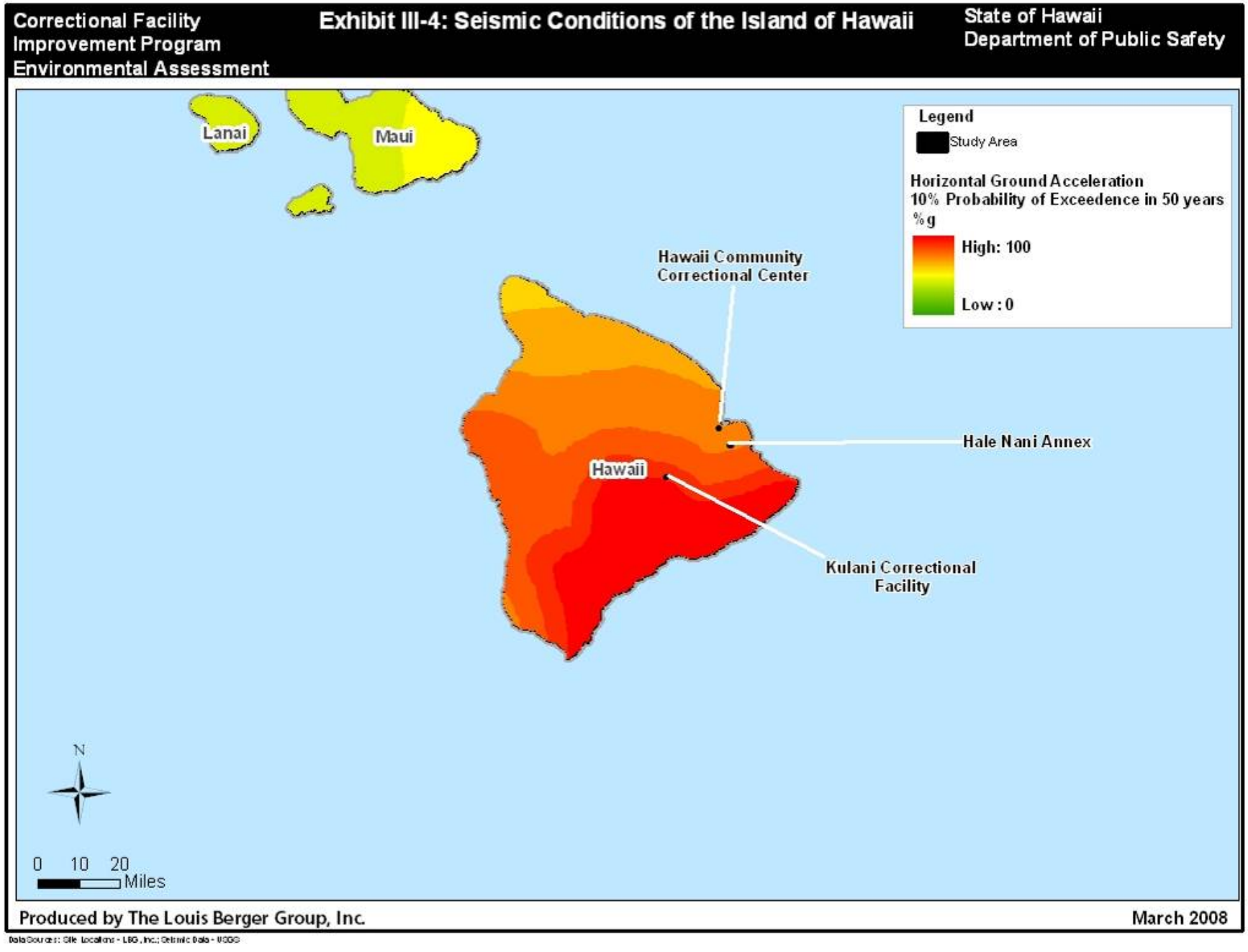
Soil types and characteristics are considered because they can limit or restrict use of a site. Examples of soil characteristics that can limit use include poor drainage, excessive wetness, excessive erodibility, the occurrence of rock at shallow depths, and the presence of shrink-swell clays, among others. Soil characteristics may preclude proposed uses or require the application of special engineering measures or designs. The following discussion provides general characteristics of the soil mapping units that occur in each of the three project sites on the Island of Hawaii, according to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Surveys for Hawaii.

a. Hawaii Community Correctional Center –Hilo Main Complex

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey of Hawaii, one soil mapping unit occurs within the entire Hawaii CCC site (Exhibit III-5).

- **Hilo silty clay loam, 0 to 10 percent slopes**. The Hilo silty clay loam series consists of well drained soils formed in volcanic ash. The surface layer is approximately 12 inches thick, while the subsoil is approximately 48 inches thick. The surface layer is very strongly acid, and the subsoil is strongly acid to moderately acid. Permeability is rapid, runoff is slow, and the erosion hazard is slight (NRCS, 2008).

Most of Hawaii CCC property has been disturbed with buildings and parking lots with little areas of undisturbed ground remaining.


Correctional Facility Improvement Program Environmental Assessment
Exhibit III-4: Seismic Conditions of the Island of Hawaii
State of Hawaii Department of Public Safety
Lanai
Maui
Hawaii
Legend
Study Area
Horizontal Ground Acceleration
10% Probability of Exceedence in 50 years
%g
High: 100
Low : 0
Hawaii Community Correctional Center
Hale Nani Annex
Kulani Correctional Facility
N
0 10 20
Miles
Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
March 2008

b. Hale Nani Annex to the Hawaii Community Correctional Center

According to the NRCS Web Soil Survey of Hawaii, there is one soil mapping unit occurring within the Hale Nani Annex project site (Exhibit III-6).

- **Keaukaha Extremely Rocky Muck, 6 to 20 percent slopes**. The Keaukaha series consists of well drained, thin organic soils overlying pahoehoe lava bedrock. The surface layer is eight inches thick. The soil is strongly acid, and rock outcrops occupy about 25 percent of the surface area. Although the organic soil is rapidly permeable, the underlying pahoehoe lava is very slowly permeable, except where water moves rapidly through cracks. Runoff is medium, and the erosion hazard is slight (NRCS, 2008).

c. Kulani Correctional Facility

According to the NRCS Web Soil Survey of Hawaii, there is one soil mapping unit occurring in within the Kulani CF project site (Exhibit III-7).

- **Lalaau extremely stony muck, 6 to 20 percent slopes**. The Lalaau series consists of well drained, thin, extremely stony mucky soils over recent aa lava. The surface layer is very dark brown extremely stony muck, about three inches thick. Permeability is rapid, runoff is slow, and the erosion hazard is slight (NRCS, 2008).

The University of Hawaii Land Study Bureau's (LSB's) *Detailed Land Classification - Island of Hawaii*, 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. Lands rated "U" represent lands that are already in urban use. Type "N" represents lands that are unrated.

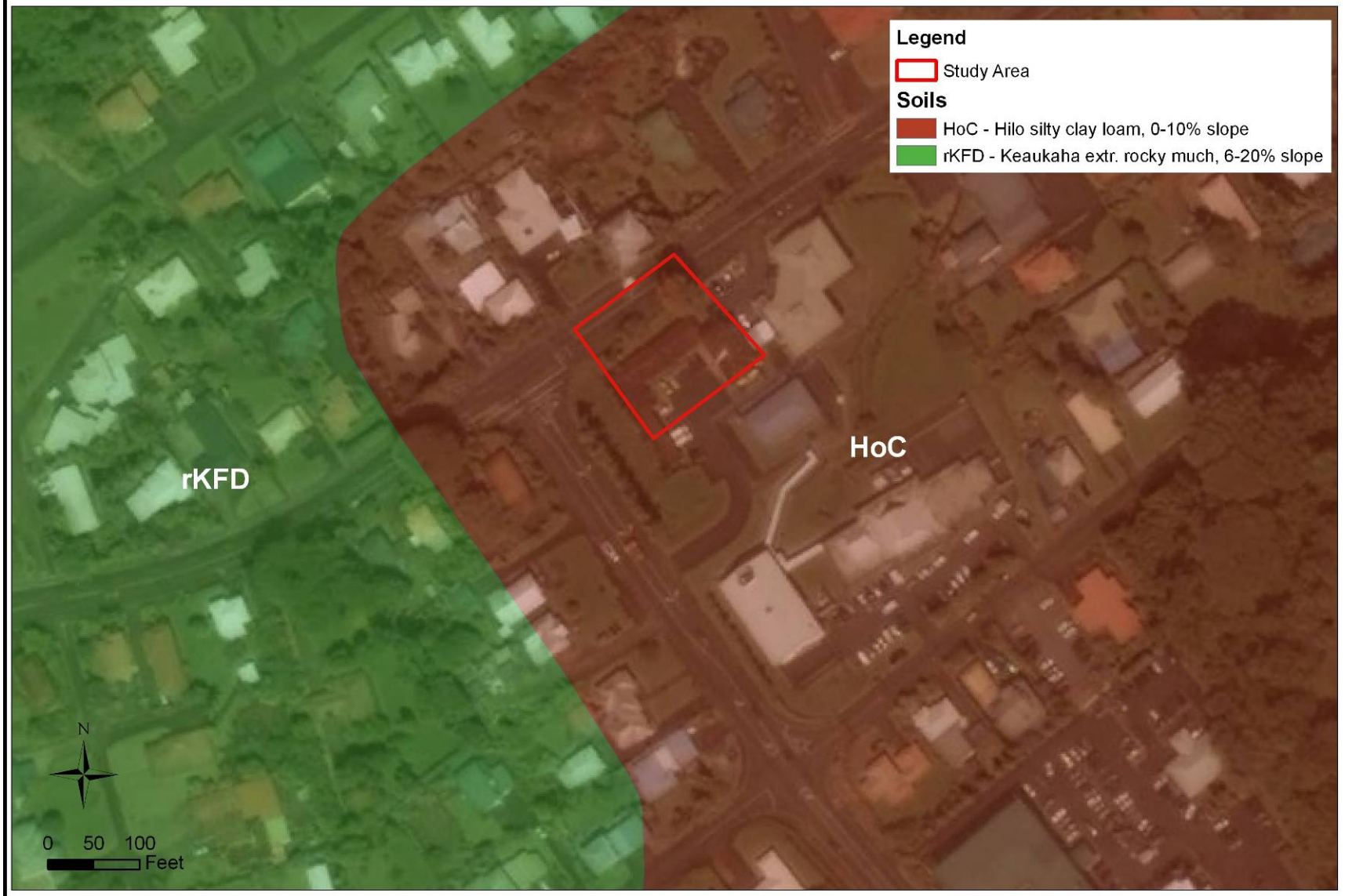
The proposed Hawaii CCC site is not located on LSB-rated land while the proposed Hale Nani Annex site is located on type "E" land. The proposed Kulani CF site is located on type "N" land, but is within 100 feet of type "E" land and within 300 feet of type "C" land. These ratings indicate that the Hale Nani Annex has the poorest productivity level and that the Kulani CF has an average to poor productivity level in the areas surrounding the proposed sites, but not on the proposed sites.

In 1977, the Hawaii Department of Agriculture (DOA) 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: "prime," "unique," and "other." The proposed Hawaii CCC site is not located on or near any ALISH classified land. The proposed Hale Nani Annex site is not located on ALISH classified land, however, it is within 100 feet of "other" land to its immediate east. The proposed Kulani CF site is located on "other" land. The "other" classification indicated that the land is of state-wide or local importance for the production of food, fee, fiber, and forage crops, but does not qualify as "prime" or "unique." The lands in this classification are important to agriculture in Hawaii yet they exhibit properties, such as seasonal wetness, erodibility, limited rooting zone, slope, flooding, or droughtiness, that exclude them from the "prime" or "unique" classifications. The Hawaii DOA reports 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.

Correctional Facility Improvement Program
Environmental Assessment

Exhibit III-5: Soils at the Hawaii Community Correctional Center Site

State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety



Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

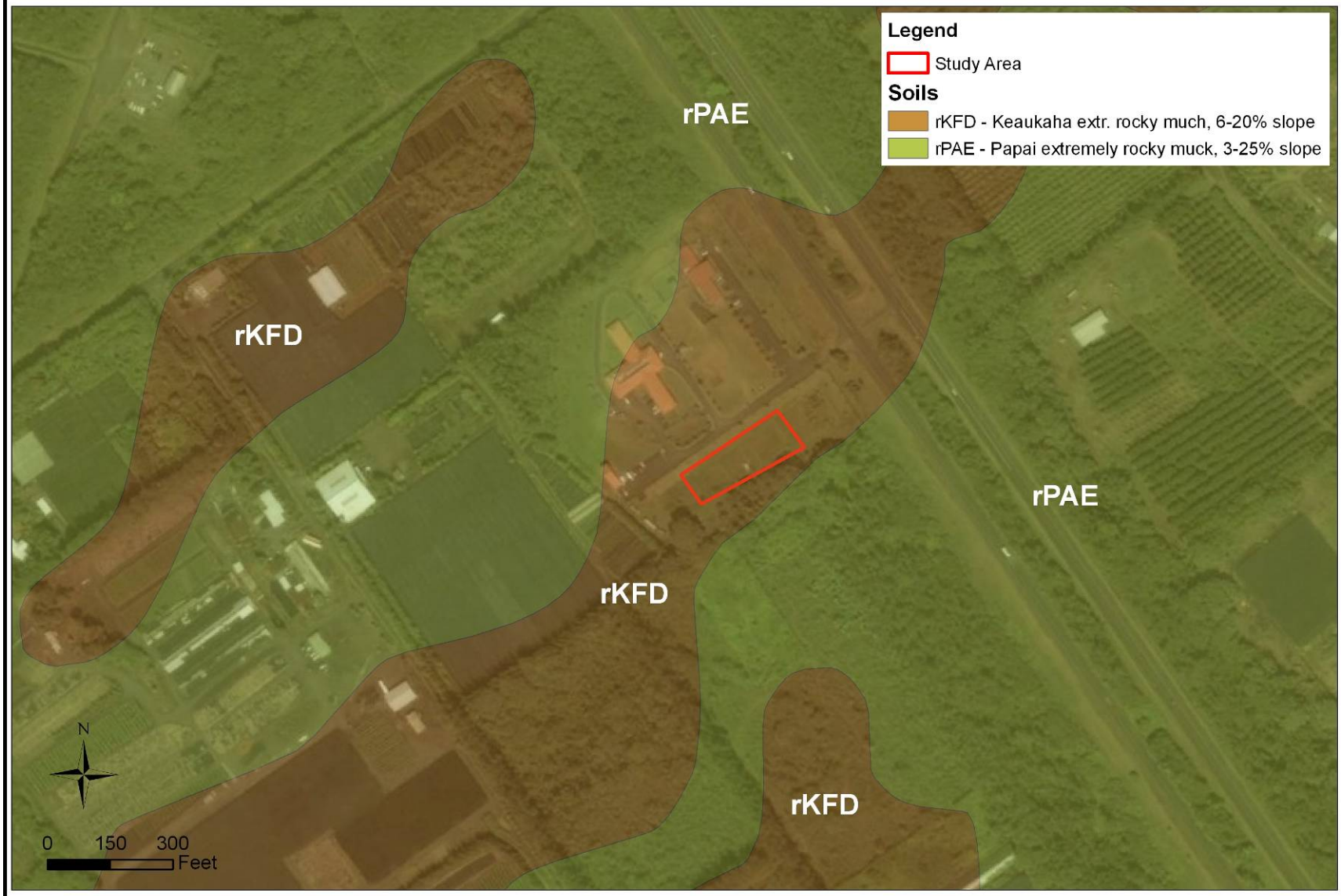
March 2008

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

Correctional Facility Improvement Program Environmental Assessment

Exhibit III-6: Soils at of the Hale Nani Annex Site

State of Hawaii Department of Public Safety



Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

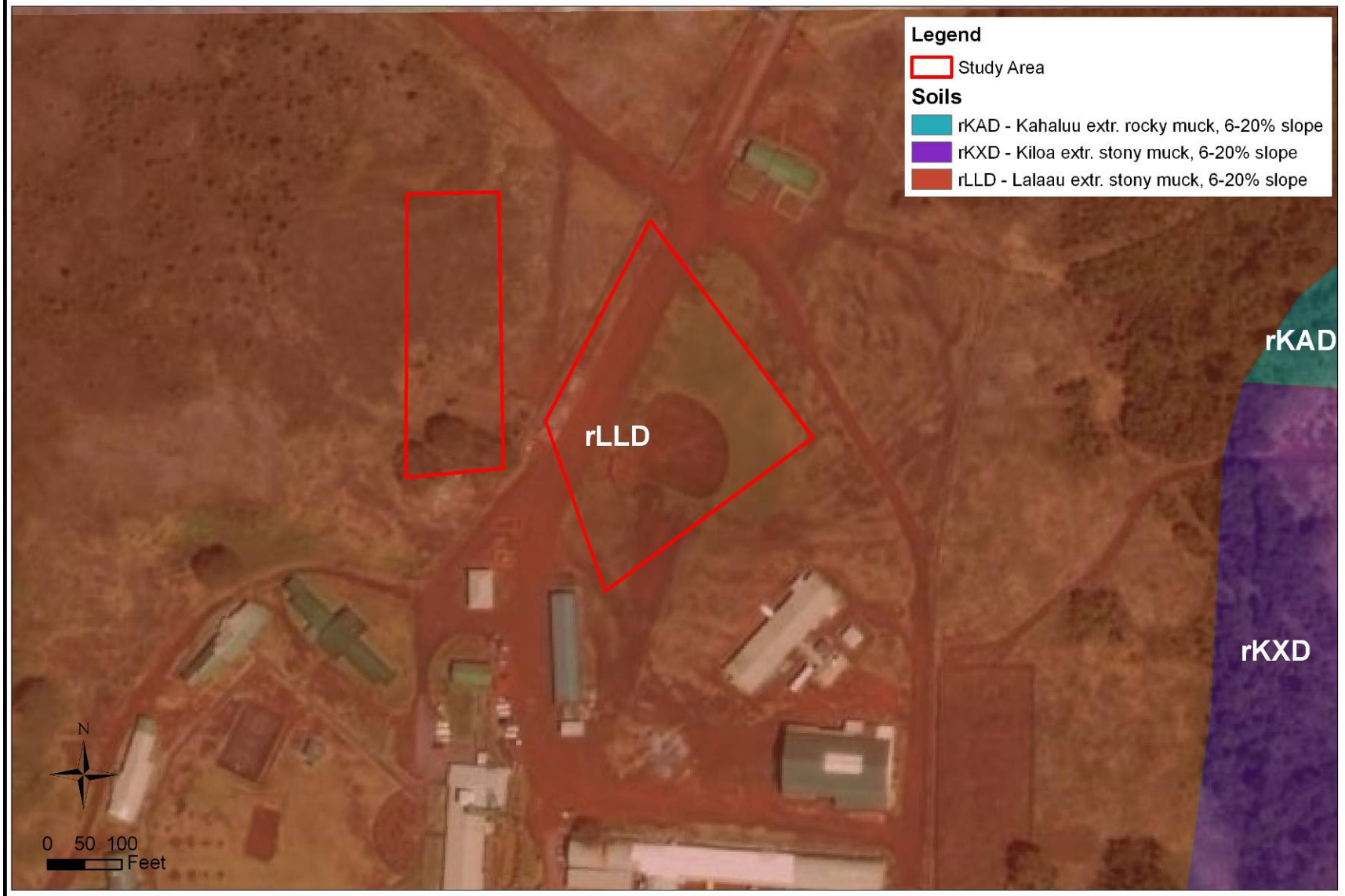
March 2008

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

Correctional Facility Improvement Program
Environmental Assessment

Exhibit III-7: Soils at the Kulani Correctional Facility Site

State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety



Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

March 2008

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

4. Water Resources

a. Surface Water

1. HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER – HILO MAIN COMPLEX

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 on the Hawaii CCC site. The nearest water feature is the Wailuku River, which is located approximately 1,300 feet to the north.

2. HALE NANI ANNEX TO THE HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

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 on or near the Hale Nani Annex site.

3. KULANI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

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 on or near the Kulani CF 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.

1. HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER – HILO MAIN COMPLEX

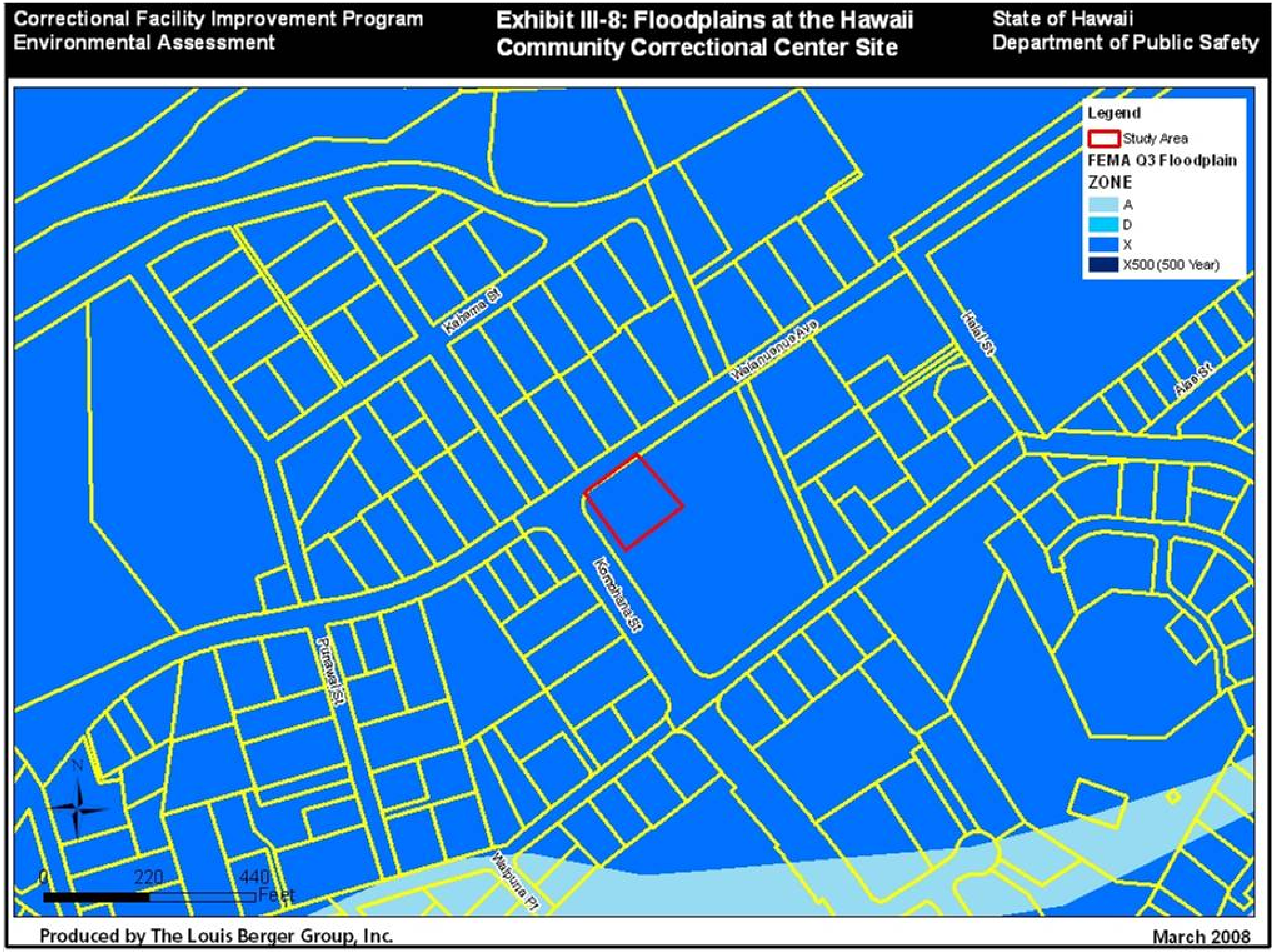
A review of the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps shows the Hawaii CCC as located within Zone X, an area of minimal flooding (Exhibit III-8). Zone X corresponds to areas outside the one-percent annual chance floodplain (otherwise known as the 100-year floodplain), areas of one-percent annual chance sheet 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 and insurance purchase is not required in this zone (Hawaii NFIP, 2008). Also, the Hawaii CCC property is reportedly located beyond the limits of tsunami inundation and is outside of the tsunami evacuation zone (PDC, 1998).

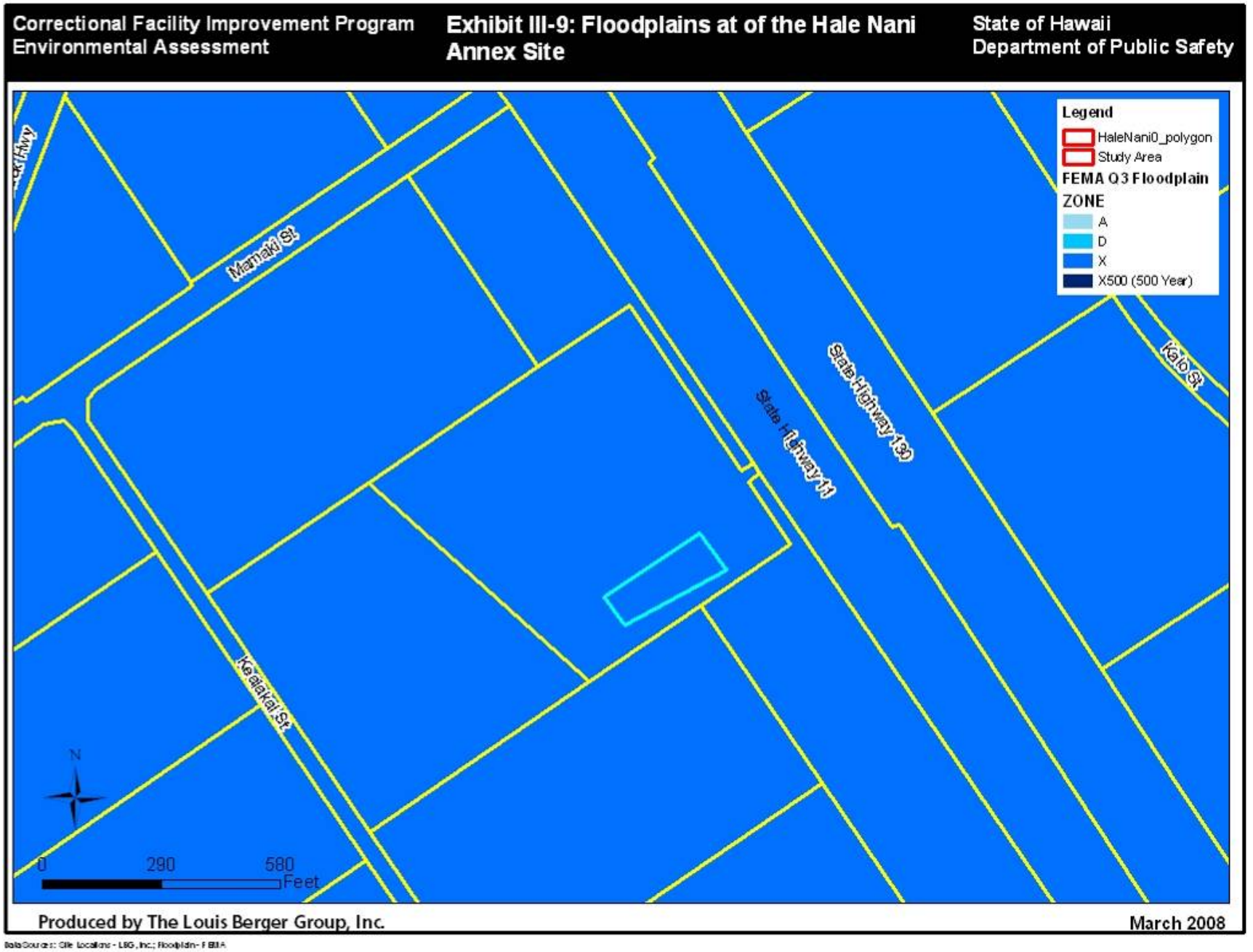
2. HALE NANI ANNEX TO THE HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

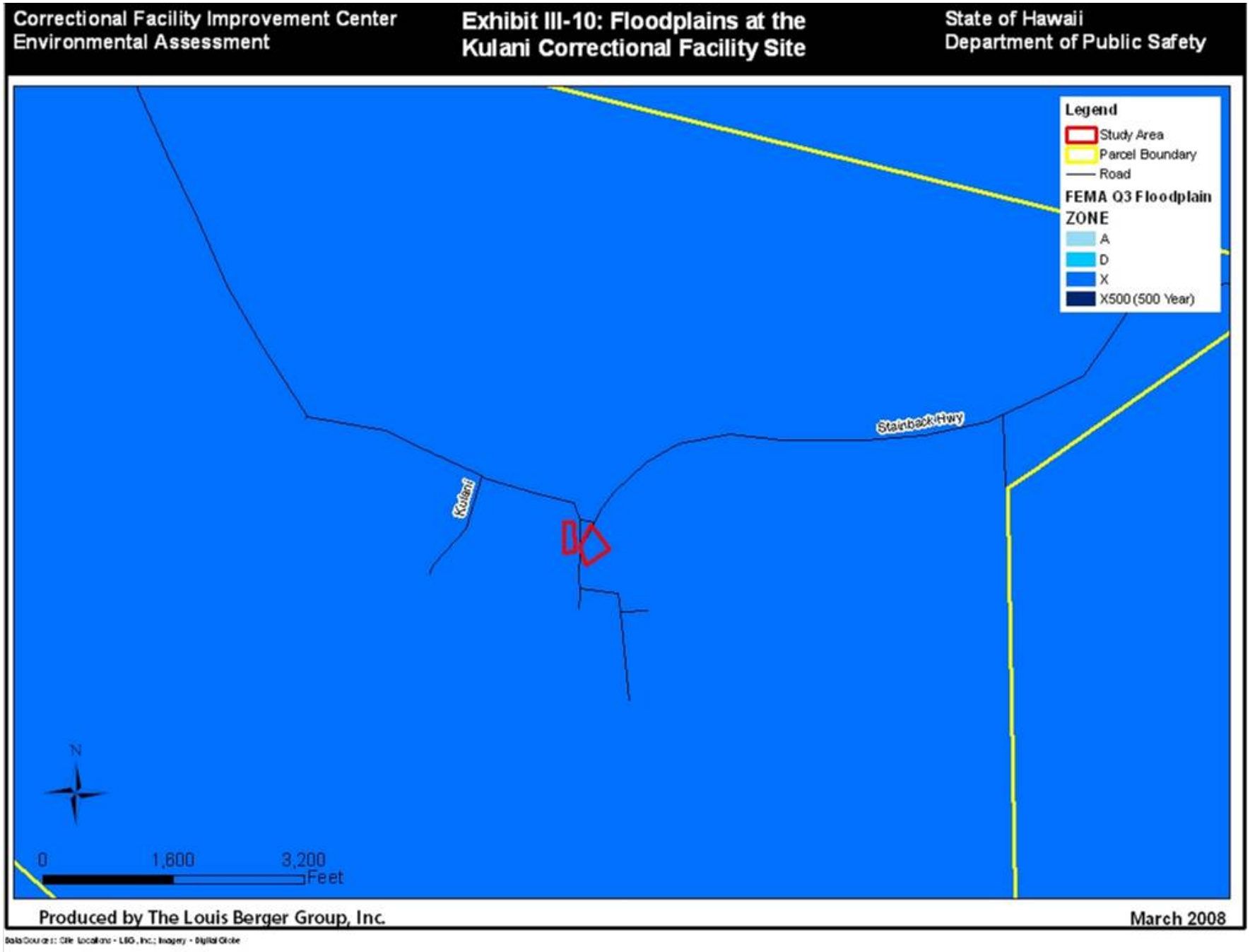
A review of the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps shows the Hale Nani Annex property as located within Zone X, an area of minimal flooding (Exhibit III-9). As described above, Zone X corresponds to areas outside the 100-year floodplain (Hawaii NFIP, 2008). The property is also reportedly located beyond the limits of tsunami inundation and is outside of the tsunami evacuation zone (PDC, 1998).

3. KULANI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

A review of the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps shows the site of the proposed temporary housing and program structures at the Kulani CF as located within Zone X, an area of minimal flooding (Exhibit III-10). As described above, Zone X corresponds to areas outside the 100-year floodplain (Hawaii NFIP, 2008). By


Correctional Facility Improvement Program
Environmental Assessment
Exhibit III-8: Floodplains at the Hawaii Community Correctional Center Site
State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety
Legend
Study Area
FEMA Q3 Floodplain
ZONE
A
D
X
X500 (500 Year)
Waianuenue Ave
Komohana St
Waipuna Pl
N
0
220
440
Feet
Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
March 2008


Correctional Facility Improvement Program
Environmental Assessment
Exhibit III-9: Floodplains at of the Hale Nani Annex Site
State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety
Legend
HaleNani0_polygon
Study Area
FEMA Q3 Floodplain
ZONE
A
D
X
X500 (500 Year)
Mamaki St
State Highway 11
State Highway 130
Kalo St
Keaalaka'i St
N
0
290
580
Feet
Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
March 2008


Correctional Facility Improvement Center
Environmental Assessment
Exhibit III-10: Floodplains at the
Kulani Correctional Facility Site
State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety
Legend
Study Area
Parcel Boundary
Road
FEMA Q3 Floodplain
ZONE
A
D
X
X500 (500 Year)
Stainback Hwy
Kulani
N
0
1,600
3,200
Feet
Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
March 2008

virtue of its distance from coastal waters, this site is also reportedly beyond the limits of tsunami inundation and is outside of the tsunami evacuation zone (PDC, 1998).

5. Biological Resources

Biological resources within the Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF sites were determined through the use of agency contacts, available database inventories and maps, and on-site inspections 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

Approximately 1,500 years ago, Polynesians arrived to the islands and cleared the native low land forests, planting sweet potato and taro, introducing Indian pigs and Polynesian rats, and hunting birds. Prior to that time, the areas comprising the Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF were occupied by native species. Most of the forests below 3,000 feet in elevation and native lowland forest birds were gone, such as several species of honeyeaters and honeycreepers, by the time the Europeans arrived (Youth, 1995). Lowland areas not used for agriculture were either burned to generate thatching grasses (Kirch, 1982), or cleared for firewood or timber. During the last few decades of the late 19th century and early 20th century, large areas of upland forests were converted into commercial agriculture, cattle ranches, and alien grasses replaced native plants. On the Island of Hawaii, expanses of intact wet forest greater than 240,000 acres dominated by native plants can be found above 1,600 feet in elevation (Jacobi and Scott, 1985).

Introductions of exotic species following European discovery have included 4,500 plants species, 160 species of birds (Youth, 1995), including potential predators of native birds such as the cat, small Indian mongoose, black rat, roof rat, Norway rat, and the Barn Owl (Van Riper and Scott, 2001). The roof rat has been implicated as one of the major causes of the declines of native birds in the early 1900's (Atkinson, 1977). Avian poxvirus that was introduced to the islands by European colonists, and malaria that was brought to the islands by introduced passerines in the 1920's heavily impact native bird populations today (Van Riper and Scott, 2001).

1. HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER – HILO MAIN COMPLEX

Much of the area comprising the Hawaii CCC property has been developed with inmate housing, administrative, program and support structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas, among similar uses with no natural habitat available on-site. The Hawaii CCC is also located in a highly developed lowland area of Hilo, at an elevation of approximately 225 feet above msl, resulting in little to no natural habitat on the site. The property is presently occupied by buildings, paved parking areas, and landscaping plantings. The property is located within the metropolitan Hilo area which has been developed with residential and commercial buildings that are landscaped with grass lawns, shrubs, and ornamental and street trees. Located approximately 1,300 feet to the north is the Wailiku River which is buffered with riparian vegetation, with Hilo Bay found approximately one mile to the west.

Birds commonly found in these lowland areas include the introduced house finch and zebra dove (Shehata et al., 2001). Mammals found in these areas include the introduced feral cat, Polynesian rat, house mouse, and small Indian mongoose (Tomich, 1986). A majority of the plants commonly grown in urban and suburban areas of the islands are not native (USDA, 2008).

2. HALE NANI ANNEX TO THE HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Much of the area comprising the Hale Nani Annex property has been developed with inmate housing, administrative and support structures, vehicle access and parking areas, among similar uses. It is bordered by Kanoelehua Avenue, several buildings, gardens and orchards and lies within a lowland valley of a large agricultural land use district that produces ornamental plants, bananas, and papayas (County of Hawaii, 2005). The Hale Nani Annex, located at an elevation of approximately 260 feet above msl, is also within one mile of

an urban land use district that includes the metropolitan area of Hilo, the island's industrial, commercial, and population center.

The portion of the property proposed for the temporary program structure consists of a 0.5-acre lawn area and adjoins an area currently under development. The site provides little natural habitat as it is mainly grass and landscape vegetation. Available habitat in the area includes the Waiakea Forest Reserve, approximately three miles to the west. Birds commonly found in lowland areas are described above under the Hawaii CCC.

3. KULANI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

The Kulani CF is located within a 7,220-acre tract, some 20 miles from downtown Hilo. The facility itself is located at an elevation of approximately 5,175 feet above msl and along the slope of Mauna Loa. Several miles to the south of the Kulani CF property is the Kapapala State Forest Reserve, part of the approximately 448,000-acre State of Hawaii Forest Reserve System, which comprises approximately 17 percent of the Island of Hawaii, including Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

The site proposed for the temporary housing and program structures is currently occupied by a baseball field and small area of maintained lawn, adjacent to a cluster of buildings, and provides no natural vegetation or wildlife habitat. The proposed site, which is cleared and disturbed, is adjacent to wet montane forest habitat, but does not encroach on this habitat. This adjacent habitat extends from 3,000 to 6,500 feet above msl, along the windward slopes of Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea, with the forest being characterized by native ‘Ohi’a lehua, Koa, and a variable understory. This area of montane wet forest consists of interspersed patches of intact and disturbed forest, intruding historic lava flows, tree plantations, sugar cane plantations, and cattle ranches that extend as high as 4,000 feet amsl (Hodges et al., 1986).

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 administrated 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).

1. HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER – HILO MAIN COMPLEX

An analysis of the NWI map (Exhibit III-11), together with field inspection of the Hawaii CCC property and its surroundings, has revealed that there are no wetland resources present on this site (USFWS, 2008b).

2. HALE NANI ANNEX TO THE HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Analysis of the NWI map (Exhibit III-12), together with a field inspection of the Hale Nani Annex and its surroundings, indicated that there are no wetland resources present on this site (USFWS, 2008b).

3. KULANI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Analysis of the NWI map (Exhibit III-13) of the Kulani CF, along with a field inspection of the site and its surroundings, indicated that are no wetland resources present on the proposed site. The closest wetland area is located over 9,500 feet from the proposed site (USFWS, 2008b).

Correctional Facility Improvement Program
Environmental Assessment

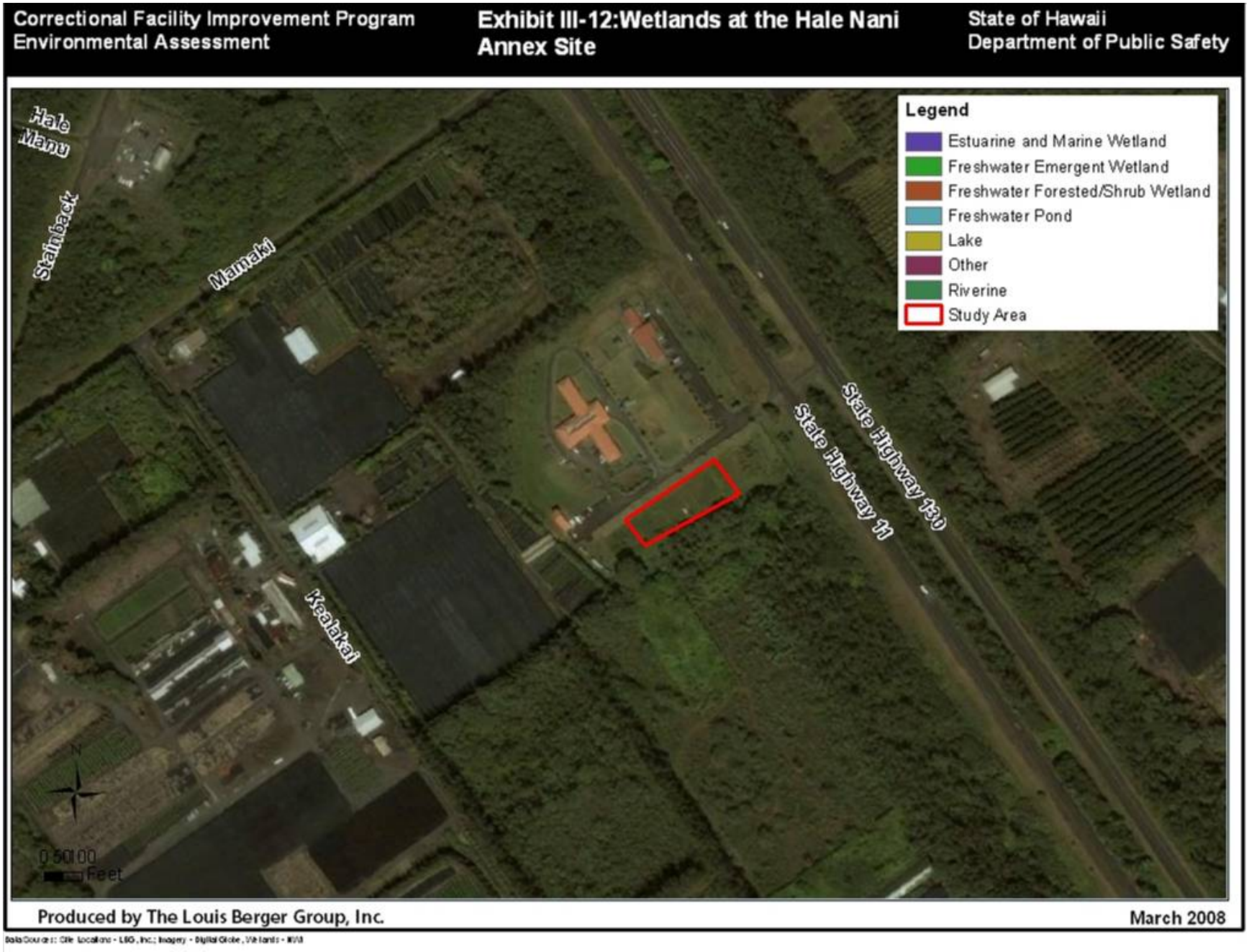
Exhibit III-11: Wetlands at the Hawaii Community Correctional Center Site

State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety

Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

March 2008

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


Correctional Facility Improvement Program
Environmental Assessment
Exhibit III-12:Wetlands at the Hale Nani Annex Site
State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety
Hale Manu
Stalnback
Mamaki
Keaiakai
State Highway 130
State Highway 11
Legend
Estuarine and Marine Wetland
Freshwater Emergent Wetland
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
Freshwater Pond
Lake
Other
Riverine
Study Area
N
0 50 100
Feet
Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
March 2008

Correctional Facility Improvement Program
Environmental Assessment

Exhibit III-13: Wetlands at the Kulani Correctional Facility Site

State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety

Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

March 2008

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

c. Species of Special Concern

The Endangered Species Act (16 USC 1531 et seq.) mandates that federal actions consider the potential affects 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 a 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-14). At present, there are 317 state-listed threatened and endangered species in the State of Hawaii, of which 273 are plants. Federally-listed threatened and endangered species include 294 species of animals and 100 species of plants. Most endemic bird and plant survivors now exist in only at high elevations. 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. In addition to pre-European clearing of lowland forests, post-European conversion of natural habitats to agricultural and urban uses is a major cause of extinction of endemic Hawaiian plants and animals (Simon, 1987).

1. HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER – HILO MAIN COMPLEX

The Hawaii CCC property, largely developed with buildings and parking areas, is located in an urban land use district within metropolitan Hilo. As such, it contains minimal habitat for plant and animal species of special concern. It is unlikely that federally or state listed threatened or endangered species of plants or animals are present at the Hawaii CCC or its 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. An investigation into the USFWS database found no critical habitat for threatened or endangered species exists in the vicinity of the Hawaii CCC property (USFWS, 2008a).

2. HALE NANI ANNEX TO THE HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

The Hale Nani Annex is located in a lowland agricultural land use district, one mile from metropolitan Hilo, and bordered by buildings, road, and tree orchards. As such, it contains minimal natural habitat for plant and animal species of special concern. It is unlikely that federally or state listed threatened or endangered species of plants or animals are present at the site, or the immediate vicinity. An investigation into the USFWS database found no critical habitat for threatened or endangered species exists in the vicinity of the Hale Nani property (USFWS, 2008a).

Exhibit III-14
State-Listed Endangered and Threatened Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Portion of Range Where Endangered
ENDANGERED BIRDS		
Pterodroma phaeopygia Sandwichensis	Dark-rumped (Hawaiian) petrel	Entire
Oceanodroma castro cryptoleucura	Band-rumped (Hawaiian, Harcourt) strom-petrel	Entire
Nesochen sandwicensis	Hawaiian goose	Entire
Anas laysanensis	Laysan duck	Entire
Anas wyvilliana	Hawaiian duck	Entire
Buteo solitarius	Hawaiian hawk	Entire
Gallinula chloropus sandvicensis	Common moorhen (Hawaiian gallinule)	Entire
Fulica americana alai	American (Hawaiian) coot	Entire
Himantopus mexicanus knudseni	Black-necked (Hawaiian) stilt	Entire
Asio flammeus sandwichensis	Short-eared (Hawaiian) owl	Oahu
Corvus hawaiiensis	Hawaiian crow	Entire
Myadestes lanaiensis rutha	Molokai thrush	Entire
Myadestes myadestinus	Kauai thrush	Entire
Myadestes palmeri	Small Kauai thrust	Entire
Acrocephalus familiaris kingi	Nihoa millerbird	Entire
Moho braccatus	Kaui'i O'o	
Hemignathus virens wilsoni	Maui 'Amakihi	Lanai
Oreomystis mana	Hawaii creeper	Entire
Paroreomyza flammea	Molokai creeper	Entire
Paroreomyza maculate	Oahu creeper	Entire
Loxops coccineus coccineus	Hawaii akepa	Entire
Loxops coccineus ochraceus	Maui 'akepa	Entire
Melamprosops phaeosoma	Po'ouili	Entire
Hemignathus procerus	Kauai 'Akialoa	Entire
Hemignathus lucidus affinis	Maui Nuku-pu'u	Entire
Hemignathus lucidus Hanapepe	Kauai Nuku-pu'u	Entire
Hemignathus munroi	Akiapola`au	Entire
Pseudonestor xanthophrys	Maui parrotbill	Entire
Psittirostra psittacea	'O'u	Entire
Telespyza cantans	Laysan finch	Entire
Loxiodes bailleui	Palila	Entire
Palmeria dolei	Crested honeycreeper	Entire
Vestiaria coccinea	'I'iwi	Oahu, Lanai & Molokai
Telespyza ultima	Nihoa finch	Entire
ENDANGERED MAMMALS		
Lasiurus cinereus semotus	Hawaiian (Hoary) bat	Entire
Monachus schauinslandi	Hawaiian seal	Entire
Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback whale	Entire
Balaenoptera physalus	Fin whale	Entire
Physeter catodon	Sperm whale	Entire
Eretmochelys imbicata bissa	Pacific hawksbill sea turtle	Entire

Scientific Name	Common Name	Portion of Range Where Endangered
Dermochelys coriacea schlegelii	Pacific leatherback sea turtle	Entire
ENDANGERED MOLLUSKS		
Achatinella spp.	Oahu (Achatinella) tree snails	Oahu
THREATENED BIRDS		
Puffinus auricularis newelli	Townsend's (Newell's) shearwater	Entire
Gygis alba rothschildi	White (Fairy) tern	Oahu
THREATENED REPTILES		
Careta carata	Loggerhead sea turtle	Entire
Chelonia mydas agassizi	Pacific green sea turtle	Entire
Lepidochelys olivacea	Olive (Pacific) ridley sea turtle	Entire

Source: Hawaii DLNR, 1997.

3. KULANI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

The site of the proposed temporary housing and program structures is currently occupied by a baseball field and small area of undeveloped land, adjacent to a cluster of buildings landscaped with grass and bare ground and provides no habitat for federally or state listed species of special concern. The site is located adjacent to of wet montane forest, which provides important habitat for populations of native and endangered forest birds. From 1977 - 2003, bird surveys were conducted by Kamehameha Schools, the Hawaii Division of Forestry and Wildlife, the National Park Service, USGS, and USFWS within 260 square miles of native forest in Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Kamehameha School lands at Keauhou Ranch and Kīlauea Forest, and Kūlani CF. Results of the forest bird survey in the Kūlani-Keauhou study area, which includes the proposed Kulani CF, identified the presence of the following species and their population trends shown in Exhibit III-15. Although surrounded by this habitat that is important to species of special concern, the proposed site itself does not provide habitat for these species.

Exhibit III-15
Bird Species Recorded in the Vicinity of the Kulani Correctional Facility

Species	Status	Population Trend
ENDEMIC BIRD SPECIES		
Akiapola au	federally endangered	population in possible decline
Apapane	not listed	stable or increasing
Hawaii Akepa	federally endangered	population in possible decline
Hawaii Amakihi	not listed	stable or increasing
Hawaii Creeper	federally endangered	population in possible decline
Hawaii Elepaio	not listed	population in possible decline
Iiwi	state-listed endangered	population in possible decline
Oma'o	not listed	population in possible decline
INTRODUCED BIRD SPECIES		
House Finch	not listed	no significant trend
Japanese white-eye	not listed	population in decline
Northern cardinal	not listed	population in decline
Red-billed leiothrix	not listed	population in decline

Source: Gorresen et al., 2005.

6. Cultural Resources

a. Overview

Polynesians immigrating from the Marquesas Islands are believed to be the first Hawaiian 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.

1. HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER – HILO MAIN COMPLEX

The Hawaii CCC is located in the Waiākea ahupua‘a of the South Hilo district on the Island of Hawaii. The available historical and archaeological literature for the Hawaii CCC parcel (TMK 3-2-3-23:05) focuses on the old Hilo County Jail complex and water claim statements from two Hilo residents regarding a network of four ‘auwai (water ditches). “*The old jail house on the Hawaii CCC property is Site 7457. The site is considered significant for its architectural qualities only* (SHPD, 1974).” The jail structure, built in the late 1890s and shown in Exhibit III-16, is a good example of a brick building in Hawaii with reports stating:

“The thick solid brick walls, penetrated only by even rows of small square windows and the brick arched entrance with its large iron gate, all plain and unadorned, speak in the simplest terms of architectural language of a straightforward, functional structure. Its dependence on honest use of materials and simple proportion for quality is significant (SHPD, 1974:, as cited in Wolforth, 1999).”

A jailor’s cottage and ‘various outbuildings’ are mentioned in this documentation, but not located or described on the site form (Wolforth, 1999). While the State-wide Inventory of Historic Places site form suggests that the old jail is significant (SHPD, 1974), there is no evidence that this suggestion was ever formally evaluated as the site is not listed on either the State Register of Historic Places or the National Register of Historic Places.

Exhibit III-16 – View of the Old Jail Building at the Hawaii CCC

The other significant feature on the Hawaii CCC property and in its vicinity is a network of ʻauwai. Since "…*there is currently no clear and indisputable chronology for the ditch network*," available information was used to determine the chronology (Wolforth, 1999). Statements regarding this network of ditches were given by Solomon P. Kaleioholani and Frederick S. Lyman. Kaleioholani, born in 1845, through testimony in 1915 (Walker, Maly, and Rosendahl,1997) and emphasized "*that his grandmother was responsible for overseeing the appropriate distribution of water in the Hilo ditches*" (Wolforth, 1999). Lyman, born in Hilo in 1837, was the third child of the missionaries David and Sarah Lyman, the president of the board of trustees for the Hilo Boarding School for 34 years, worked as a land agent and surveyor, and served the district as the Circuit and Probate Judge (Wolforth, 1999). According to their testimony, the oldest ʻauwai was dug by the 17th century Hilo chief, ʻĪ, to provide fresh water to the village of Hilo and is the only one of the four that has an origin at a water source, specifically a branch of the Wailuku River. The next oldest ʻauwai was dug by Kamehameha I after he conquered the islands (between 1794 and 1802) and was a branch of the ʻĪ Ditch. The next ʻauwai was dug sometime in the 1830s to the1840s by Kanuhu under Kuakini. This ʻauwai was used to supply water for Kuakini's sugar mill and emptied into a fish pond called Hauna. The final ʻauwai, known as the 'Hilo Boarding School Ditch,' was dug in 1813 by Aki and improvements were made in 1822 by the first American Missionary, Mr. Goodrich. This ʻauwai provided water for the inhabitants of the area, the Goodrich Mill, Hilo Boarding School, irrigating kalo land, and generating electricity (Wolforth 1999). The puʻu (hills) in the nearby Hālaʻi Hills region are the site of many myths, though there is some discrepancy as to what legendary occurrence happened on which puʻu. These myths are connected with Hina and her daughters, Hina Keahi and Hina Kuluʻua, the "two Hina sisters" (Wolforth 1999).

2. HALE NANI ANNEX TO THE HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

The Hale Nani Annex is located at in Panaʻewa, in the Waiākea ahupuaʻa of the South Hilo district on the Island of Hawaii (TMK 3-2-4-49:18, 19). The available historical and archaeological literature is limited for the Hale Nani Annex parcel and available reports focus mainly on the town of Hilo. A 1994 identified a

mound of piled stones constructed with small cobbles to large boulders on the Hale Nani property (Walker and Rosendahl, 1996). It was noted that "[*h]istoric research indicated the study area [the current Hale Nani Annex site] was within the traditional agriculture and scattered habitation zone*" and that the site may have functioned as an agricultural planting mound (Walker and Rosendahl, 1996). According to this same report, the previously documented mound "*was not identified during the current survey and was presumed to be destroyed by bulldozing*" (Walker and Rosendahl, 1996). Because of the history of disturbance no known archaeological or historic structures are found on the Hale Nani Annex site.

3. KULANI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

The Kulani CF is located in the Waiākea ahupua'a of the South Hilo district on the Island of Hawaii. The available historical and archaeological literature is limited for the Kulani CF parcel (TMK 3-2-4-08:09) and focuses mainly on the vicinity of Hilo town (Rechtman, 2001). In 1945, construction began on Kūlani Road using prison labor from Waiākea Prison Camp and then in 1946, the Waiākea Prison Camp was closed and its prisoners moved to Kūlani — what would eventually become the Kulani CF. In the early years, prisoners were housed in tents and temporary buildings. Because of its remote location, the Kulani CF had to be relatively self-sufficient (Rechtman, 2001). According to a Kulani CF employee, a plant nursery and pastures for cattle were established on the property by the late 1950s, but once access to the facility was improved, the independent food production activities' were reduced and the older agricultural facilities abandoned (Rechtman, 2001).

In pre-Contact times, the area above Kulani CF was 'ōhi'a-hapu'u forest which supported a variety of economically important tree and bird species. The collection of feathers was an important cultural practice and performed by birdcatchers who would gather feathers for a variety of uses (Rechtman, 2001). The boarders of the traditional land divisions of South Hilo, Puna, and Ka'ū converge at the summit of Pu'u Kūlani (Rechtman, 2001). In the literature reviewed, no archaeological sites or human burials were found for the Kulani CF parcel, or in the immediate vicinity.

7. Hazardous Materials and Human Safety

a. Hawaii Community Correctional Center – Hilo Main Complex

Much of the Hawaii CCC property has already been developed with inmate housing, administrative, program and support structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, and vehicle access and parking areas among similar uses. The remaining undeveloped portions of property consist primarily of grass areas around the perimeter of the property and between buildings. On the basis of database research, together with recent field investigations:

- No evidence involving the manufacturing, storage, handling or disposal of hazardous substances or petroleum products was observed within the Hawaii CCC property and no surficial evidence of contamination was noted during recent field surveys conducted at the site as part of this EA.
- No adjoining land uses were identified that would be expected to pose a potential environmental risk to use of the Hawaii CCC property.
- No evidence of leaking aboveground storage tanks or underground storage tanks was observed within the Hawaii CCC property.
- With many years of state government controls over use of the property, contamination from hazardous materials is not expected at the Hawaii CCC property.
- Portable and walk-through electronic narcotic detection devices are currently not in operation at the facility.
- A search of federal and state databases was conducted by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR) of Milford, Connecticut. The review and evaluation of local, state, and federal databases included the National Priorities List, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability

Information System (CERCLIS) List, CERCLIS No Further Action Planned (NFRAP) List, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage, and Disposal (TSD) Site List, RCRA Hazardous Waste Generators List, RCRA Corrective Action report (CORRACTS) List, Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS) List, and various State of Hawaii databases (Appendix B). Review of federal and state environmental databases found that there are five state-listed hazardous waste sites (SHWS) and one Hawaii Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Report (LUST) identified within one-half mile of the Hawaii CCC. However, all five of the SHWS are identified as being at lower elevations than Hawaii CCC and, therefore, releases of oil or hazardous materials on these properties are not expected to affect the Hawaii CCC property. In addition, the site itself is not listed among said databases and it is not likely that this site would be affected by any site listed in any regulatory database.

No indications of contamination or obvious indication of the use or disposal of hazardous substances involving this site was noted during field studies conducted as part of this EA.

b. Hale Nani Annex to the Hawaii Community Correctional Center

Much of the Hale Nani Annex property has already been developed with inmate housing, administrative, program and support structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas among similar uses. The remaining undeveloped portions of property consist primarily of grassed areas used for recreation and other purposes as well as serving as leach fields. The proposed temporary program structure site was previously used as a garden and on the basis of past land uses, the analysis of this site was limited to field investigations. Because on-site investigations and knowledge of past land uses did not indicate a potential for the presence of hazardous materials, a search of hazardous materials databases was not conducted. Based on the field investigations, the following was determined:

- No evidence involving the manufacturing, storage, handling or disposal of hazardous substances or petroleum products was observed within the Hale Nani Annex property and no surficial evidence of contamination was noted during recent field surveys conducted at the site as part of this EA.
- No adjoining land uses were identified that would be expected to pose a potential environmental risk to use of the Hale Nani Annex property.
- No evidence of leaking aboveground storage tanks or underground storage tanks was observed within the Hale Nani Annex property.
- With many years of state government controls over use of the property, contamination from hazardous materials is not expected at the Hale Nani Annex property.
- Portable and walk-through electronic narcotic detection devices are currently not in operation at the facility.

No indications of contamination or obvious indication of the use or disposal of hazardous substances involving this site was noted during field studies conducted as part of this EA.

c. Kulani Correctional Facility

Located within the 7,220-acre tract is a cluster of buildings comprising the Kulani CF. This area has been developed with inmate housing, administrative, program and support structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, and vehicle access and parking areas among similar uses. The two-acre site proposed for the temporary structures consists primarily of grass areas for recreation, including a ball field. Interviews with staff conducted during the site visit indicate that there are no hazardous materials concerns at the Kulani CF property, therefore, analysis of this site was limited to field investigations. Because on-site investigations and knowledge of past land uses did not indicate a potential for the presence of hazardous materials, a search of hazardous materials databases was not conducted. Based on these field investigations, the following was determined:

- No evidence involving the manufacturing, storage, handling or disposal of hazardous substances or petroleum products was observed within the Kulani CF property and no surficial evidence of contamination was noted during recent field surveys conducted at the site as part of this EA.
- No adjoining land uses were identified that would be expected to pose a potential environmental risk to use of the Kulani CF property.
- No evidence of leaking aboveground storage tanks or underground storage tanks was observed within the Kulani CF property.
- With many years of state government controls over use of the property, contamination from hazardous materials is not expected at the Kulani CF property.
- Portable and walk-through electronic narcotic detection devices are currently not in operation at the facility.

No indications of contamination or obvious indication of the use or disposal of hazardous substances involving this site was noted during field studies conducted as part of this EA.

8. Visual and Aesthetic Resources

Hawaii is an island with an abundance of beautiful and unique physical characteristics and resources that is populated and governed by people who both appreciate and work diligently to preserve and protect those features. The island's unique landscape stems from the variety of environments present on the island, from lush green tropical valleys to snow-capped mountains. The history of geologic forces on the island have resulted in a variety of landscape features including barren fields of lava, heavily vegetated valleys, kiawe deserts, native forests, rolling grasslands, and rocky coastlines. The County of Hawaii General Plan recognizes these aesthetic and visual values stating that, *"Hawaii's natural beauty is both an irreplaceable asset and a part of the public trust. It is fragile and although often enhanced by man can easily be adversely affected. Measures must be taken to insure its protection, both now and in the future, for the enjoyment of Hawaii's residents and visitors"* (County of Hawaii, 2005).

According to the Hawaii County General Plan, the proposed project site is located in the South Hilo district. This area is characterized by the natural beauty of the South Hilo district which is dominated by Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa. From various locations in the area, there are magnificent views of the mountains. Hilo Bay is an equally picturesque visual resource in Hilo. From Hilo Bay the land gently slopes upward towards Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa. Throughout the district there are numerous waterfalls including the famous Akaka Falls as well as nearby Kahuna Falls, Rainbow Falls, and others (County of Hawaii, 2005).

a. Hawaii Community Correctional Center – Hilo Main Complex

The visual quality of the area around the Hawaii CCC is characterized largely by residential development. Buildings are primarily one- or two-stories in height, have hip roofs, and have lawns and/or gardens surrounding the buildings. The homes directly across Komohana Street are located at a higher elevation than the majority of the Hawaii CCC site, thus maintaining the clear line of site from the homes past the Hawaii CCC. Representative residential uses surrounding the Hawaii CCC site are show in Exhibit III-17.

The Hawaii CCC has existed on the site for over 50 years and although it has been expanded several times, it maintains buildings that do not conflict with the surrounding residential uses. The buildings comprising Hawaii CCC are low profile with one- and two-story construction, have residential style roofs and are surrounded by open space. Unlike more typical correctional facilities, the Hawaii CCC does not employ high-powered security lighting, perimeter security fencing, or patrol vehicles and guards.

Exhibit III-17: Representative Land Uses Surrounding the Hawaii Community Correctional Center

b. Hale Nani Annex to the Hawaii Community Correctional Center

The Hale Nani Annex is located approximately six miles south of the Hawaii CCC, within the Panaewa Farm Lots in Waiakea, South Hilo. Access to the Hale Nani Annex is via Kanoelehua Avenue, the main access road between Hilo and Kilauea Volcano. The visual quality of the area is characteristically rural, consisting primarily of undeveloped properties and lands devoted to agricultural production. There are no residences or significant vistas and viewplanes in the immediate vicinity of the Hale Nani Annex. Exhibit III-18 illustrates the aesthetic nature of the Hale Nani Annex property, which is largely shielded from surrounding land uses by lush vegetation.

c. Kulani Correctional Facility

The entire forested area of Kulani CF has high scenic value. Because of the facility's location, up over 5,175 feet on Muana Loa, there are no views open to the general public, from any vantage point, of this facility. There are no important viewplanes or scenic sites, recognized as such, in the Hawaii County General Plan, which recognizes a number of important vistas and scenic landmarks in South Hilo (Hawaii County Planning Department, 2005). Exhibit III-21 illustrates the views from the Kulani CF.

Exhibit III-18: View of Hale Nani Annex Site

Exhibit III-19: View of Kulani Correctional Facility Site

9. Fiscal Considerations

Fiscal considerations are those having to do with the public treasury or revenue. Potential fiscal impacts could, but do not always, include removal of property (i.e., site) from the public tax rolls; acquisition of property through use of public funds; and other public expenditures related to a proposed action (e.g., utility connections). Fiscal considerations of federal and state-sponsored projects are of particular interest due to the possible loss of local tax revenue. In this case, lands comprising the Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF are under State of Hawaii 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.

B. COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

The Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF are all located in the greater Hilo area. Community and regional characteristics of the area comprising the three facilities are described below.

1. Demographic Characteristics

The population of the State of Hawaii, including the County of Hawaii, has been steadily increasing over the past 18 years. Between 1990 and 2000, the population of Hawaii increased by over 8.5 percent while Hawaii County experienced a population increase of nearly 20 percent. Between 2000 and 2006, the population of Hawaii increased by additional 5.7 percent while Hawaii County experienced a population increase of over 13 percent. Within the County of Hawaii, the City of Hilo is also considered due to its proximity to the project sites. Census data was not available for Hilo for 2006, however, according to the U.S. Census, the city experienced a population growth of 7.2 percent between 1990 and 2000, less than that of both the state and the county (Exhibit III-20).

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. During this same timeframe, 74,449 (50.1 percent) of Hawaii County residents were male and 74,178 (49.9 percent) were female. The American Community Survey conducted by the U.S. Census in 2006 reported that approximately 643,073 (approximately 50.0 percent) of Hawaii's 1,285,498 residents were male and 642,425 (approximately 50.0 percent) were female, while 86,086 (50.3 percent) of Hawaii County residents were male and 85,105 (49.7 percent) were female. The most recent census data for the community of Hilo shows there were 19,950 (48.9 percent) male and 20,809 (51.1 percent) female residents in 2000 (Exhibit III-21).

In 2000 the age group with the largest population in the state of Hawaii comprised the ages of 18 to 59 (708,769 residents). This was also the case for Hawaii County (79,735 residents) and Hilo (20,791 residents). The second most populated age group in Hawaii in 2000 was the under 18 age group with 295,767 residents. Hawaii County had 42,820 residents in this age group while Hilo had 11,444 residents under 18 years old in 2000. According to the American Community Survey, these same trends continued in 2006. The age group with the largest population continued to be between 18 and 59 in Hawaii (711,196 residents) and Hawaii County (95,446 residents). The 60 years and over age group was the least populated age group both in 2000 and 2006 in the State of Hawaii and Hawaii County.

According to the 2000 U.S. 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 24 percent), Two or More Races (259,343 residents or 21 percent), Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (113,539 residents or nine percent), African American (22,003 residents or two percent), Some Other Race (15,147 residents or one percent), and American Indian (3,535 residents or less than one percent). Of the total population of Hawaii, 87,699 residents, or seven percent, were identified as Hispanic in 2000. In 2006, the majority of residents of the State of Hawaii were classified as Asian, with 512,995 residents or 40.0 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 21 percent), Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (111,488 residents or nine percent), African American (28,062 residents or two percent), Some Other Race (14,513 residents or one percent), and American Indian (4,153 residents or less than one percent). Of the total population of Hawaii in 2006, 99,664 residents, or eight percent, were identified as Hispanic.

In Hawaii County, the majority of residents are classified as White by the U.S. Census in 2000, comprising 31.5 percent of the population, or 46,904 residents. The remainder of the population is classified as 28.4 percent Two or More Races (42,288 residents), 26.7 percent Asian (39,702 residents), 11.2 percent Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (16,724 residents), one percent Some Other Race (1,695 residents), less than one percent African American (698 residents), and less than one percent American Indian (666 residents). Of the total population of Hawaii County, approximately 14,111 residents, or 9.5 percent, were identified as Hispanic. In 2006, the majority of residents were classified as White, comprising 35.8 percent of the population, or 61,228 residents. The remainder of the population was classified as 28 percent Asian (47,762 residents), 23 percent Two or More Races (39,528 residents), 10.5 percent Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (18,055 residents), 1.5 percent Some Other Race (2,589 residents), less than one percent African American (1,415 residents), and less than one percent American Indian (614 residents). Of the total population of Hawaii County, approximately 18,488 residents, or 10.8 percent, were identified as Hispanic (American Community Survey, 2006).

The population of Hilo in 2000 was classified as 38.8 percent (15,610 residents) Asian, 29.7 percent Two or More Races (12,120 residents), 17.1 percent White (6,976 residents), 13.1 percent Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (5,348 residents), less than one percent Some Other Race (385 residents), less than one percent American Indian (137 residents), and less than one percent African American (183 residents). Of the total population of Hilo, approximately 3,579 residents (8.8 percent) were identified as Hispanic (U.S. Census, 2000).

2. Economic Characteristics

Of the state's 612,831 person labor force, approximately 5.8 percent (35,886 persons) were unemployed in 2000. During this time, Hawaii County had an unemployment rate lower than that of the state with only 5,613 (or 4.9 percent) of its 70,791 workers being unemployed. By 2006, Hawaii's labor force had increased to 675,895 individuals with approximately 4.1 percent (27,951 persons) reported as unemployed. Hawaii County had an unemployment rate higher than that of the state in 2006 with 4,341 (or 4.7 percent) of its 91,433 workers being unemployed. The City of Hilo had a higher unemployment rate than both the state and the county with 6.0 percent of its 18,848 person labor force reported as unemployed in 2000 (Exhibit III-24).

The educational and health services industry represented the largest employment sector in Hawaii County in 2000 with approximately 12,287 jobs, followed by arts and entertainment (11,462 jobs), professional services (5,596 jobs), construction (5,507), and public administration (3,718). According to the American Community Survey, the entertainment and service industries represented the largest employment sectors in Hawaii County in 2006, with approximately 14,845 and 14,823 jobs in each sector respectively. These sectors were followed by retail trade (11,414 jobs), construction (10,880 jobs), professional and management services (8,731), and finance (5,662).

Exhibit III-20
Population Trends and Characteristics

Characteristics	State of Hawaii	Hawaii County	Hilo
1990 Population	1,108,229	120,317	37,808
2000 Population	1,211,537	148,677	40,759
2006 Population	1,285,498	171,191	N/A
Population % Change 1990-2000	8.5%	19.7%	7.2%
Population % Change 2000-2006	5.7%	13.1%	N/A

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

Exhibit III-21
Age, Gender, and Racial Characteristics

Characteristics	State of Hawaii (2000)	State of Hawaii (2006)	Hawaii County (2000)	Hawaii County (2006)	Hilo (2000)
Male	608,671	643,073	74,449	86,086	19,950
Female	602,866	642,425	74,178	85,015	20,809
Under 18 years of age	295,767	330,409	42,820	44,447	11,444
18 to 59 years of age	708,769	711,196	79,735	95,446	20,791
60+ years of age	207,001	243,893	26,122	31,298	8,524

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

Characteristics		State of Hawaii (2000)	State of Hawaii (2006)	Hawaii County (2000)	Hawaii County (2006)	Hilo (2000)
Race	White	294,102 (24%)	337,507 (26%)	46,904 (31.5%)	61,228 (35.8%)	6,976 (17.1%)
	African American	22,003 (2%)	28,062 (2%)	698 (>1%)	1,415 (>1%)	183 (>1%)
	American Indian	3,535 (>1%)	4,153 (>1%)	666 (>1%)	614 (>1%)	137 (>1%)
	Asian	503,868 (42%)	512,995 (40%)	39,702 (26.7%)	47,762 (28%)	15,610 (38.8%)
	Nat. Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	113,539 (9%)	111,488 (9%)	16,724 (11.2%)	18,055 (10.5%)	5,348 (13.1%)
	Some Other Race	15,147 (1%)	14,513 (1%)	1,695 (1.1%)	2,589 (1.5%)	385 (>1%)
	Two or More Races	259,343 (21%)	276,780 (21%)	42,288 (28.4%)	39,528 (23%)	12,120 (29.7%)
	Hispanic	87,699 (7%)	99,664 (8%)	14,111 (9.5%)	18,448 (10.8%)	3,579 (8.8%)

Sources: U.S. Census, 2000 and American Community Survey, 2006.
Note: Totals do not add to 100% due to rounding.

Exhibit III-22
Labor Force and Unemployment

Characteristics	State of Hawaii (2000)	State of Hawaii (2006)	Hawaii County (2000)	Hawaii County (2006)	Hilo (2000)
Labor Force	612,831	675,895	70,791	91,433	18,848
Unemployed	35,886	27,951	5,613	4,341	1,915
Unemployment Rate	5.8%	4.1%	4.9%	4.7%	6.0%

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

Major industries in the State of Hawaii include tourism, scientific technology, papayas, macadamia nuts, cattle, orchids, aquaculture, and Kona coffee, which is the only gourmet coffee grown in the United States. Tourism activities include deep sea fishing, golfing, sailing, horseback riding, hiking, tennis and scuba diving. As with all of the Hawaiian Islands, tourism is a major component of the Hawaii County economy, evidenced by the number of jobs in the lodging and food industries. Hawaii County had over 1.3 million visitor arrivals in 2004 (Hawaii County, 2008).

Agriculture also plays an important role in Hawaii County's economy. Approximately 32 percent of the land in Hawaii County is dedicated to agriculture of some kind. Crops grown in Hawaii County include fruits (including pineapple), sugarcane, vegetables, and coffee. In 2002, the total value of agriculture in Hawaii County was $215,939,000 (NASS, 2002).

According to the U.S. Census, the median household income in Hawaii County in 1999 was $39,805; below the median household income of the state as a whole ($49,820). At the same time, the City of Hilo reported a median household income of $39,139. Regarding per capita income, the state ($21,525) reported a higher income than the county ($18,791) in 2000. The community of Hilo reported a per capita income below those of the state and county during this same time ($18,220). According to the American Community Survey, the median household income in Hawaii County in 2006 had increased to $55,390; an amount less than the average for the state as a whole ($61,060). Regarding per capita income, the state ($27,251) and county ($26,356), reported similar levels in 2006 (Exhibit III-25). Data were not available for the City of Hilo for 2006.

Exhibit III-23
Income and Poverty Status

Characteristics	State of Hawaii (2000)	State of Hawaii (2006)	Hawaii County (2000)	Hawaii County (2006)	Hilo (2000)
Median Household Income	$49,820	$61,060	$39,805	$55,390	$39,139
Per Capita Income	$21,525	$27,251	$18,791	$26,356	$18,220
Population Below Poverty Level	126,154	119,551	22,821	24,137	6,773
Percent Below Poverty Level	10.7%	9.3%	15.7%	14.1%	17.5%

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

According to the U.S. Census, approximately 126,154 of Hawaii's 1,211,537 residents (10.7 percent) reported incomes below the poverty level in 2000 with this rate dropping to 9.3 percent in 2006 (Exhibit III-23). This percentage was lower than that of Hawaii County which had 15.7 percent (22,821 residents) of its population indicating incomes below the poverty level in 2000 and 14.1 percent in 2006. Hilo reported that 6,773 residents or 17.5 percent had incomes below the poverty level in 2000, with no data available for 2006.

3. Housing Characteristics

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, a total of 460,524 housing units existed in the State of Hawaii, of which approximately 87.6 percent (403,419 units) were occupied and 12.4 percent (57,105 units) were vacant. Of the occupied units, 260,196 (56.5 percent) were owner-occupied and 200,238 (44.5 percent) were renter-occupied. In 2000, the median value of an owner-occupied unit in Hawaii was $272,700 and the median monthly contract rent was $721. Average household size in the state was 2.92 and the median number of rooms in a home was 4.3. According to the American Community Survey, there were a total of 500,021 housing units in the State of Hawaii in 2006, of which approximately 86.5 percent (432,632 units) were occupied and 13.5 percent (67,389 units) were vacant (Exhibit III-24). Of the occupied units, 257,599 (59.5 percent) were owner-occupied and 175,033 (40.5 percent) were renter-occupied. Regarding the cost of housing in the State of Hawaii, in 2006 the median value of an owner-occupied unit was $529,700 and the median monthly contract rent was $1,116. Average household size in the state was 2.88 and the median number of rooms in a home was 4.6.

In 2000, there were a total of 62,674 housing units in Hawaii County, of which approximately 84.5 percent (52,985 units) were occupied and 15.5 percent (9,689 units) were vacant. Of the occupied units, 34,175 (64.5 percent) were owner-occupied and 18,810 (35.5 percent) were renter occupied. The median value of an owner-occupied unit in 2000 was $153,700 and the median monthly contract rent was $645. Average household size in the county was 2.92 and the median number of rooms in a home was 4.3. In 2006, there were a total of 75,185 housing units in Hawaii County, of which approximately 84 percent (63,178 units) were occupied and 16 percent (12,007 units) were vacant (Exhibit III-24). Of the occupied units, 41,143 (65.0 percent) were owner-occupied and 41,043 (35.0 percent) were renter-occupied. Regarding the cost of housing in Hawaii County, the 2006 American Community Survey reported the median value of an owner-occupied unit to be $392,200 and the median monthly contract rent to be $1,200. Average household size in the county was 2.66 and the median number of rooms in a home was 4.7.

In 2000, the City of Hilo had approximately 16,026 housing units. Of these units, 91 percent were occupied while 9 percent were vacant. Of the occupied units, 60.9 percent were owner-occupied and 39.1 percent were renter-occupied. The median home value in Hilo in 2000 was $153,800 and the median monthly contract rent was $542. Average household size in the community was 2.70 and the median number of rooms was 4.8.

Exhibit III-24
Housing Characteristics

Characteristics	State of Hawaii (2000)	State of Hawaii (2006)	Hawaii County (2000)	Hawaii County (2006)	Hilo (2000)
Average Household Size	2.92	2.88	2.92	2.66	2.70
Number of Housing Units	460,524	500,021	62,674	75,185	16,026
% Occupied Units	87.6%	86.5%	84.5%	84%	91.0%
% Owner-Occupied	56.5%	59.5%	64.5%	65%	60.9%
% Renter-Occupied	44.5%	40.5%	35.5%	35%	39.1%
% Vacant Units	12.4%	13.5%	15.5%	16%	9.0%
Median Number of Rooms	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.8
Median Home Value	$272,700	$529,700	$153,700	$392,200	$153,800
Median Year Housing Built	1974	1974	1980	1976	1973
Median Monthly Contract Rent	$721	$1,116	$645	$1,200	$542

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

4. Community Services

a. Police Protection

Law enforcement in Hawaii County is provided by the Hawaii County Police Department (HCPD). As of 2002, the HCPD had 542 full-time positions with 400 sworn officers and 134 civilian personnel, with 42 part-time school crossing guards and 23 Police Officer I unfunded temporary positions (HCPD, 2008). Hawaii County is home to 17 police stations with the main station located at 349 Kapiolani Street in South Hilo. The Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF are located within the Hilo Patrol District and are serviced by the Hilo Police Station. As of 2002, the HCPD had a budget of $35,054,154.

b. Fire Protection

The Hawaii County Fire Department (HCFD) is comprised of 20 full-time fire/medic stations, and 20 volunteer fire stations. The HCFD has over 60 pieces of equipment available for a variety of emergencies that may occur on the island. For firefighting purposes, Hawaii County is divided into two battalion areas, East and West. The closest fire station to the Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF is the Hilo Station which is located in HCFD's Eastern Battalion area.

The HCFD is comprised of seven divisions or function areas which include: the administration division, operations division, emergency medical division, volunteer division, training division, fire prevention division, and communications division. Because of the limited number of employed firefighters in Hawaii County (308), the HCFD also relies on a large number of volunteer firefighters which are part of the department.

c. Medical Care

Southern Hawaii is serviced by two hospitals, the Hilo Medical Center (HMC) and Hale Ho'ola Hamakua Hospital (HHH). HMC is the largest facility in the Hawaii Health Systems Corporation and it is also the largest employer in Hilo, with over 900 employees. Established in 1897, HMC has grown from a 10-bed hospital, erected by the Hawaiian Government, to the present facility of 264 licensed beds, consisting of 130 acute and 22 skilled nursing licensed beds including a 20 bed psychiatric unit, a separate 112 bed licensed extended care facility and an accredited home care agency. Built in 1984, the facility is located on some 20.5 acres of land adjacent to the Wailuku River. Co-located on the campus is the Hilo Surgical Associates' office, Liberty Dialysis Center, the Veteran's Administration Community Based Outpatient Clinic and the medical center's Hawaii Pacific Oncology Center. Between 2003 and 2004, the average annual admissions to the hospital were 8,546. During this time, number of inpatient days was 84,127 and the number of emergency visits was 29,653. Annually, the HMC delivers over 1,100 babies, has over 29,600 emergency visits, and provides surgical services for over 3,600 people. In 2005 the hospital had 100 active volunteers who worked over 26,000 volunteer hours (HHSC, 2006).

Hale Ho'ola Hamakua, originally known as Honoka'a Hospital, has served the healthcare needs of the communities of Hamakua, North Hawaii and South Kohala since 1951. In November 1995, a new facility was opened above the old hospital, to provide long-term-care services. The facility was renamed Hale Ho'ola Hamakua (Haven of Wellness in Hamakua) in 1997 to reflect its new focus. HHH employs a staff of 90 of which a significant number are residents of the area. HHH was converted as a Critical Access Hospital on December 2005, which resulted in bed configuration changes and the provision of new Emergency Room and expanded ancillary services. Services provided by HHH include: 4 acute/long term care beds, 46 skilled nursing/intermediate care beds, emergency room services, laboratory services, radiology services, dietary /food services, social work services, and auxiliary and community volunteer wervices. In 2005 the hospital had 48 active volunteers who worked over 12,000 volunteer hours (HHSC, 2006).

d. Public Education

There are 64 elementary and intermediate schools operating in Hawaii County that are 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 Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF are located in the Laupahoehoe-Hilo-Waiakea complex area. Within this complex area there are 11 elementary and intermediate schools. The elementary and intermediate schools in the Hilo complex are: DeSilva Elementary School, Haaheo Elementary School, Hilo Intermediate School, Hilo Union Elementary School, Kalanianaole Elementary and Intermediate School, Kapiolani Elementary, Kaumana Elementary, Keaukaha Elementary, Connections Charter School, Ka' Imeke Ka'eo Charter School, and Ke Ana La'ahaha Charter School (HIDOE, 2007).

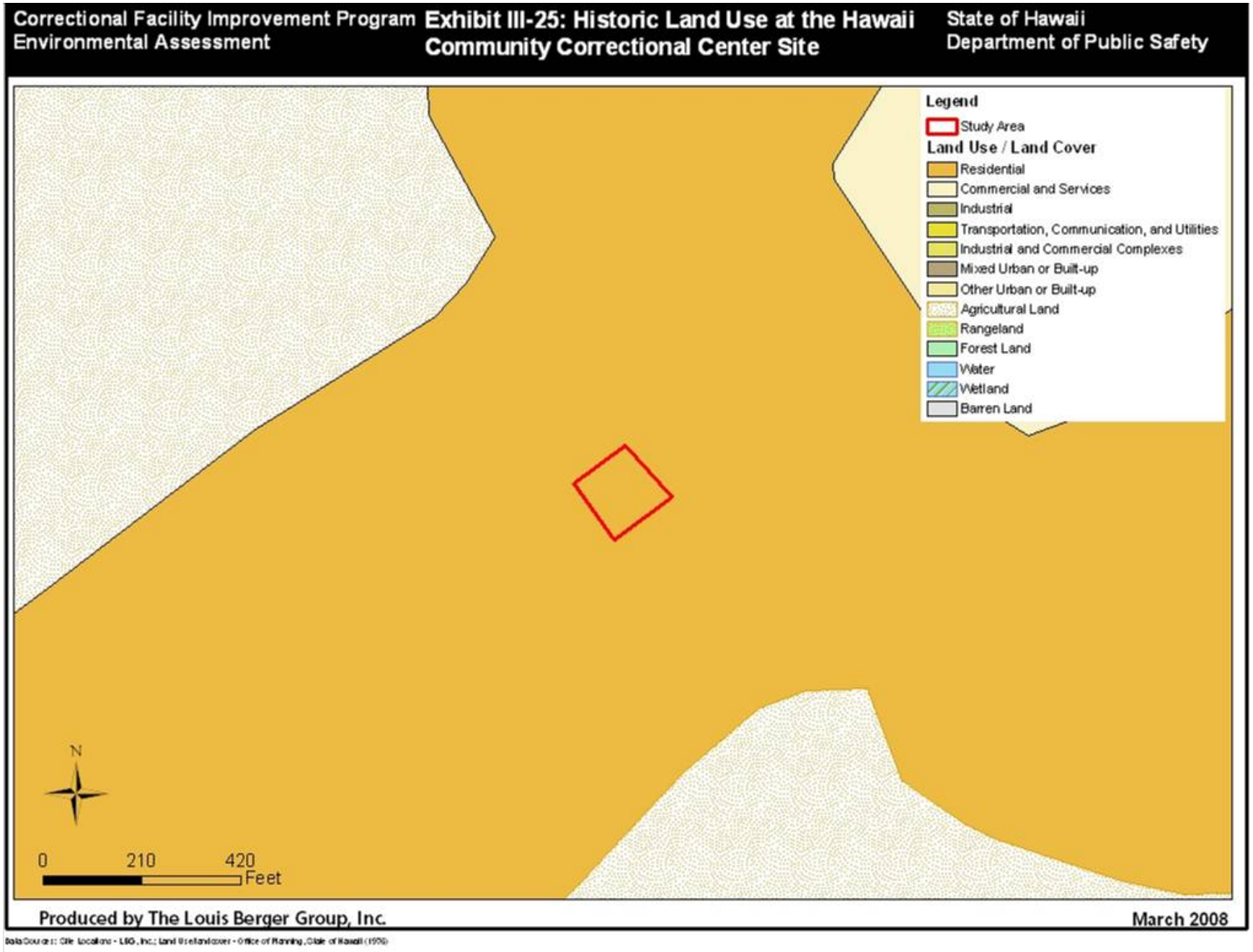
5. Land Use and Zoning

a. Hawaii Community Correctional Center – Hilo Main Complex

The Hawaii CCC located in a highly developed urban area in Hilo. The property is currently developed and contains inmate housing, administrative and program structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, and vehicle access and parking areas. Land uses surrounding the Hawaii CCC property include residential uses and school buildings. The preferred site for the temporary housing structure is located in the western corner of the property. Currently, this portion of the Hawaii CCC property contains parking, a vacant metal building, and the old jail building. Historic land use at the Hawaii CCC site is shown in Exhibit III-25.

The Hawaii State Land Use Law (Chapter 205, Hawaii Revised Statutes) created the State Land Use Commission, which placed all lands in the state into one of four districts: Urban, Rural, Agricultural, and Conservation. The Hawaii CCC property is located within the Urban land use district. The Land Use Commission's website indicates that this district "*generally includes lands characterized by 'city-like' concentrations of people, structures and services*" and that "jurisdiction of this district lies primarily with the respective counties" (Hawaii Land Use Commission, 2008).

Zoning in Hawaii County is regulated by Title 25 of the Hawaii County Code. The purpose and intent of this ordinance is to promote the health, safety, morals and general welfare of the people of the county by regulating and restricting the height, size of buildings, and other structures, the percentage of a building site that may be occupied, off-street parking, setbacks, size of yards, courts, and other open spaces, the density of population, and the location and use of buildings, structures, and land for trade, industry, residence, or other purposes (County of Hawaii, 1999). The Hawaii CCC property is zoned RS-7.5, Single-Family Residential, with a minimum lot-size requirement of 7,500 square feet.


Correctional Facility Improvement Program
Environmental Assessment
Exhibit III-25: Historic Land Use at the Hawaii Community Correctional Center Site
State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety
Legend
Study Area
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
N
0
210
420
Feet
Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
March 2008

b. Hale Nani Annex to the Hawaii Community Correctional Center

The Hale Nani Annex is located approximately four miles southeast of the Hilo central business district. The approximately 11-acre site was previously used as a training facility for police officers and is currently developed with inmate housing, administrative and program structures, maintenance buildings, and areas devoted to storage, outdoor recreation, and parking. Land uses surrounding this property include vacant properties and lands devoted to agriculture. The undeveloped portions of the property include a garden area, recreation area, and grassy area near the maintenance building. As reported earlier, the recreation area and grassy area serve as leach fields for the facility and are unavailable for development. Historic land use at the Hale Nani Annex site is shown in Exhibit III-26.

The Hale Nani Annex property is located within the State's Agricultural land use district. According to the Land Use Commission's website, this district "*includes lands for the cultivation of crops, aquaculture, raising livestock, wind energy facility, timber cultivation, agriculture-support activities (i.e., mills, employee quarters, etc.) and land with significant potential for agriculture uses*" (Hawaii Land Use Commission, 2008).

The Hale Nani Annex property is zoned A-10a, Agricultural, with a minimum building site area of 10 acres.

c. Kulani Correctional Facility

The Kulani CF is located approximately 20 miles from downtown Hilo, at an elevation of over 5,000 feet above msl on the slopes of Mauna Loa. A portion of the property has been developed with inmate housing, administrative and program structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas, water storage tanks, and a baseball field currently used as a helicopter landing area. By virtue of its location on Mauna Loa, the Kulani CF is surrounded by forest land and isolated from other developments. Historic land use at the Kulani CF site is shown in Exhibit III-27.

The Kulani CF is located within the State's Conservation land use district. According to the Land Use Commission, this district is comprised "*primarily of lands in existing forest and water reserve zones and include areas necessary for protecting watersheds and water sources, scenic and historic areas, parks, wilderness, open space, recreational areas, habitats of endemic plants, fish and wildlife, and all submerged lands seaward of the shoreline*" (Hawaii Land Use Commission, 2008).

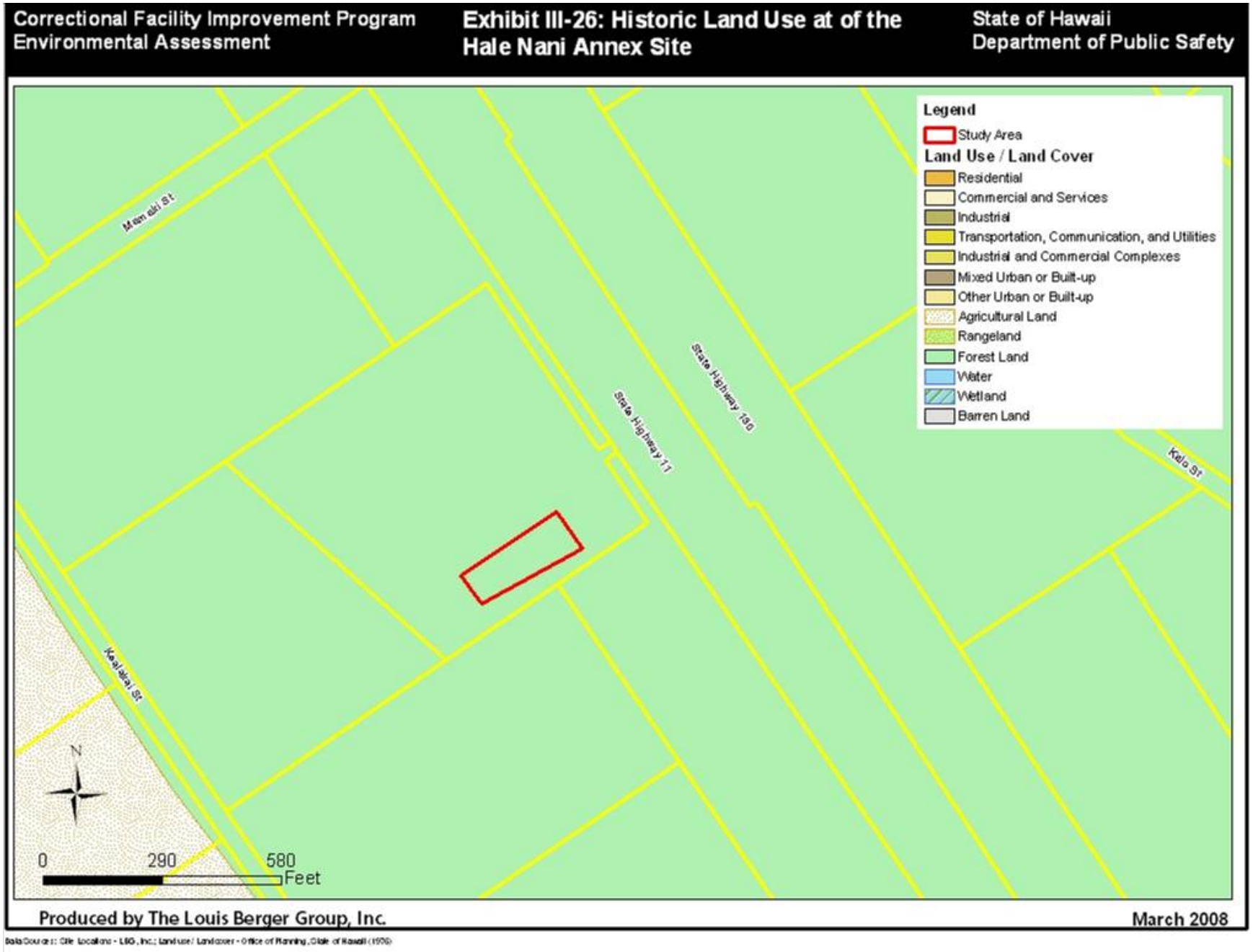
The Kulani CF property is zoned FR, Forest Reserve.

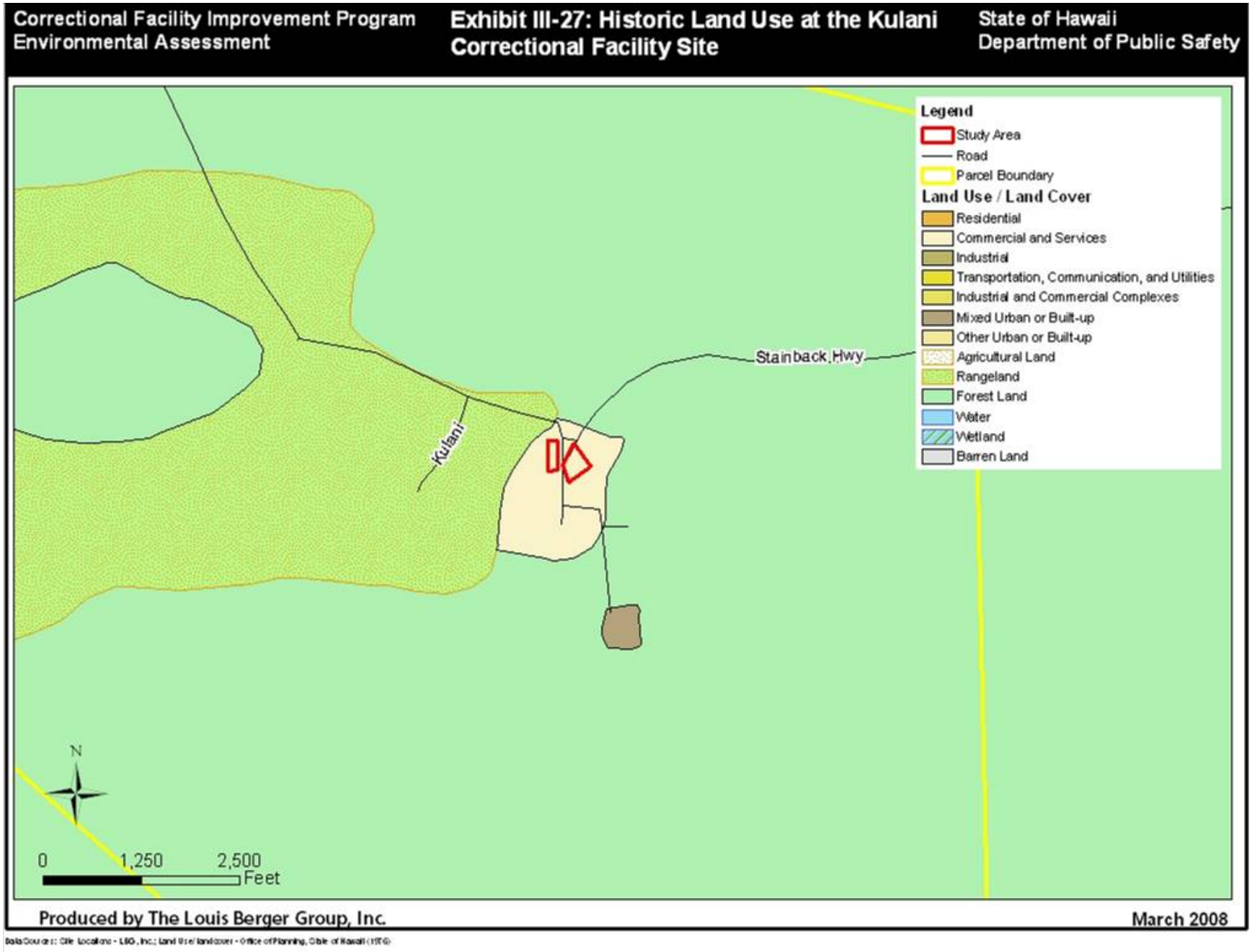
6. Utility Services

a. Water Supply

Most of residences, businesses and industries on the island are served with potable water by the Hawaii County Department of Water Supply (DWS). The majority of the raw water used by DWS is obtained from 23 groundwater wells located in nine aquifer sectors across the island with a total production capacity of approximately 21 million gallons per day (mgd). DWS also has one surface water treatment facility located on the Kohakohau Stream at the Marine Dam. This facility, combined with a deep-well into the Waimea aquifer, has a capacity of approximately 4.0 mgd and an average daily production rate of approximately 2.0 mgd. DWS operates approximately 1,900 miles of water distribution mains across the island ranging in diameter from 1.5 inches to 24 inches along with water storage tanks totaling approximately 9.0 million gallons.

The Hawaii CCC, the Hale Nani Annex and the Kulani CF are located within the Northeast Mauna Loa aquifer sector which is divided into two the Hilo and Keaau aquifer system areas. The Hilo aquifer system area has a sustainable yield of approximately 347 mgd and the Keaau aquifer system has a sustainable yield of 393 mgd.


Correctional Facility Improvement Program
Environmental Assessment
Exhibit III-26: Historic Land Use at of the Hale Nani Annex Site
State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety
Legend
Study Area
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
Mamaki St
State Highway 11
State Highway 130
Kalo St
Kealakai St
N
0
290
580
Feet
Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
March 2008


Correctional Facility Improvement Program
Environmental Assessment
Exhibit III-27: Historic Land Use at the Kulani Correctional Facility Site
State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety
Legend
Study Area
Road
Parcel Boundary
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
Stainback Hwy
Kulani
N
0
1,250
2,500
Feet
Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
March 2008

1. HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER – HILO MAIN COMPLEX

The Hawaii CCC is located within the Hilo aquifer system area and is served by the Hilo Water System. Raw water for the system is obtained from seven deep wells; three Piihouna wells, three Panaewa wells and the Saddle Road A well. The current demand on the system is approximately 6.0 mgd.

The main meter for the Hawaii CCC is located on Punahele Street and consists of a four-inch by two-inch combination fire suppression and potable water supply meter. This meter is connected to an eight-inch ductile iron water main that extends the length of the Hawaii CCC property along Punahele Street which, in turn, is supplied by a 12-inch water main along Komohana Street. The 12-inch main is connected to a 1.0 million gallon storage tank located on Punawai Street, approximately 0.2 miles from the Hawaii CCC. Although pressure data was not available for the eight-inch water main, the static pressure at the tank reportedly ranges from 75 pounds per square inch (psi) to 80 psi. This is also a six-inch cast iron water main along Waianuenue Avenue. There also appears to be a 1.5-inch backflow preventer adjacent to Komohana Street that could potentially be another potable water connection. However, it is believed that this line is not active. There are no known limitations to the provision of water supply in the area of the Hawaii CCC.

2. HALE NANI ANNEX TO THE HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

The Hale Nani Annex is located within the Keaau aquifer system area and is served by the Hilo Water System. Raw water for the system is obtained by seven deep wells; three Piihouna wells, three Panaewa wells and the Saddle Road A well. The current demand on the system is approximately 6.0 mgd.

Hale Nani Annex is connected via an eight-inch connection to the water distribution main located along Kanoelehua Highway. There are no known limitations to the provision of water supply in the area of the Hale Nani Annex.

3. KULANI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

The Kulani CF, located within the Keaau aquifer system area, operates its own water supply system (and is one of only two systems on the island owned and operated by the State). The Kulani CF water system consists of a rubber-lined 5.0 million gallon rainwater catchment and a packaged, rapid sand filtration plant. Raw water from the catchment is treated at the on-site treatment plant which contains a rapid mix chamber, a sedimentation chamber and the rapid sand filters. The treatment plant has a rated capacity of approximately 100 gallons per minute (gpm) and uses a polymer additive and alum to facilitate sedimentation of the raw water. Filtered water is disinfected with chlorine (calcium hypochlorite) then stored in two ground-level storage tanks that are located adjacent to the plant. Kulani CF has a total of approximately 900,000 gallons of water storage with 300,000 gallons reserved for fire protection. Water supply requirements for the maximum facility population are approximately 35,000 gallons per day (gpd).

Because of the use of the polymer and alum, the plant is classified as a Class IV facility. As a result, operation of the water treatment plant is performed by a private contractor (Pural Water Specialty Company). A study was recently completed concerning modifying the plant to eliminate the need for the additives, thus changing the plant's classification to a Class II facility. The study recommended that the plant could be modified without significant impact to the quality of the finished water (M&E Pacific, 2007).

Although areas of higher elevations are typical dry due to temperature inversions which prevent the upslope flow of moist air, the catchment at the Kulani CF is reportedly more than adequate as a raw water supply with sufficient volume to support the demands of the current inmate and staff population during the wet season (October to April). However, during the dry season and periods of below average rainfall, the Kulani CF must supplement its raw water supply by purchasing potable water from the Hilo Water System. In the absence of a nearby water distribution line, Kulani CF staff transport water from the Hilo distribution system, approximately 16 miles away, to the facility. This requires as many as three to four trips a day by each of the two 5,000-gallon tanker trucks operated by the facility.

b. Wastewater Collection and Treatment

1. HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER – HILO MAIN COMPLEX

The Hawaii County Department of Environmental Management, Wastewater Division (DEM) is responsible for operating and maintaining the public wastewater collection and treatment systems. The Hawaii CCC lies within the service area of the Hilo Wastewater Treatment Plant. The plant, with rated capacity of 5.0 mgd and an average daily flow of 2.8 mgd, provides secondary treatment with chlorine disinfection and has a deep ocean outfall.

The Hawaii CCC currently discharges wastewaters into a 10-inch vitrified, salt-glazed pipe located in Waianuenue Avenue through a single connection. There are also 12-inch and 15-inch reinforced concrete sewer lines located adjacent to the facility in Komohana Street and Punahele Street, respectively.

Wastewater from the Hawaii CCC and the surrounding area is conveyed to the wastewater treatment plant via two pump stations: Wailoa and Pua. DEM reports that there are no known limitations to the provision of wastewater collection and treatment services in the vicinity of the Hawaii CCC.

2. HALE NANI ANNEX TO THE HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Public wastewater collection and treatment services are not provided to the Hale Nani Annex. Instead, wastewater treatment and disposal is provided by two on-site systems. One system provides preliminary treatment to the sanitary flows originating from the inmate housing unit and discharges to a 9,000 square-foot leach field. The other system consists of two 9,800-gallon reinforced concrete tanks that discharge to a leach field within an 8,400 square-foot area. There are no known limitations to the provision of wastewater treatment services at the Hale Nani Annex.

3. KULANI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

There are no public wastewater collection and treatment systems operating in the vicinity of the Kulani CF. The majority of the buildings comprising the Kulani CF are served by an on-site wastewater treatment and disposal system. The system was designed for a population of 220 inmates and 90 staff members. The basis for design of the wastewater system included: an average daily flow of 31,300 gpd; a peak daily flow of 91,776 gpd; a peak wet weather flow of 175,000 gpd; and a maximum allowable outflow of 181,000 gpd.

The treatment system consists of four aerated lagoons and a 2.6-acre leach field. Each of the aerated lagoons is lined and approximately 10 feet deep with the combined area of the lagoons totaling approximately 45,000 square feet. Effluent from the ponds is tested on a regular basis by a contracted plant operator.

Effluent from the lagoons is conveyed to the leach field which was designed with a multi-cell layout such that only three of the cells are on line to receive flow during a typical day. Operation of the cells is rotated to extend the useful life of the system. In accordance with Hawaii Department of Health (DOH) requirements, the leach field was designed with a 100 percent redundancy for the estimated peak daily flow of approximately 92,000 gpd. It was reported that a percolation rate of five minutes per inch was used in designing the leach field (because the soils are so pervious that the test pits could not be filled with water). On the basis of tests performed in October 2001, the percolation rate is reported to be less than one minute per inch. The Kulani CF is currently replacing the older gravity sewers and upgrading the main sewer line to a 12-inch line to increase system capacity.

c. Electric Power

The Hawaii Electric Light Company (HELCO) provides power to residences, businesses and industries throughout Hawaii County. HELCO generates approximately 267 megawatts of electrical power from various power generating plants, including some wind turbines and a hydro-electric plant. The peak demand on the HELCO system is approximately 201 megawatts.

1. HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER – MAIN HILO COMPLEX

Adjacent to the Hawaii CCC, HELCO maintains a 12.47-kilovolt (KV) overhead distribution circuit on Komohana Street and a 13.8-KV overhead distribution circuit on Waianuenue Avenue. The 12.47 KV circuit is fed by the 10.0 megavolt-ampere (MVA) Komohana substation and the 13.8-KV circuit is fed by the 7.5 MVA Puueo substation. There are no known limitations to the provision of electric power in the area of the Hawaii CCC.

2. HALE NANI ANNEX TO THE HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Electricity is provided to the area of the Hale Nani Annex by HELCO. There are no known limitations to the provision of electric power in the area of the Hale Nani Annex.

3. KULANI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

The 1.5 MVA Kulani electric substation supplies a 12.47-KV overhead distribution system in the area of the Kulani CF. Overhead distribution lines owned and maintained by HELCO are located within the boundaries of the correctional facility. HELCO also maintains the roads to access their substation and overhead lines. There are no known limitations to the provision of electric power in the area of the Kulani CF.

d. Natural Gas / Propane

1. HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER – MAIN HILO COMPLEX

The Gas Company has a localized gas distribution system owned by The Gas Company that is comprised of approximately 72 miles of gas mains and service lines that range from one-half inch to four inches in diameter. The Hawaii CCC is supplied by a 1.25-inch high density, polypropylene distribution line located along Waianuenue Avenue that reported operates at a pressure of five psi. There are no known limitations to the provision of gas service to the Hawaii CCC.

2. HALE NANI ANNEX TO THE HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

There is no gas distribution system in the area of the Hale Nani Annex. Instead, a 2,000-gallon propane tank has been installed on-site for purposes of cooking and hot water as well as to operate the emergency generator. The Gas Company is the purveyor of bottled propane gas in the area of the Hale Nani Annex. There are no known limitations to the provision of propane service to the Hale Nani Annex.

3. KULANI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

There is no natural gas distribution system in the area of the Kulani CF. Instead, the Gas Company is relied upon to provide approximately 2,000 gallons of bottled gas each month. The gas is used primarily for hot water and cooking, with heat to the facility provided by electric heat pumps. There are no known limitations to the provision of propane service to the area of the Kulani CF.

e. Telecommunications

Hawaiian Telecom is the primary telecommunications provider for Hawaii County. Hawaiian Telecom maintains overhead telecommunications lines on Komohana Avenue, Punahele Street and Waianuenue Avenue that border upon the Hawaii CCC. Hawaiian Telecom maintains an overhead telecommunications network adjacent to the Hale Nani Annex on Kanoelehua Highway as well. The Kulani CF is provided with telecommunications service by Verizon with overhead lines extending the facility.

f. Solid Waste

There are two landfills within Hawaii County; the South Hilo Sanitary Landfill services much of the eastern portion of the island while the western portion is serviced by the West Hawaii Sanitary Landfill. Although the county owns the landfills and manages the front operations, landfill operations at the West Hawaii Sanitary Landfill are the responsibility of Waste Management, Inc.

Disposal of solid wastes generated at the Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF occurs at the South Hilo Sanitary Landfill. This non-lined, pre-RCRA Subtitle D facility, currently accepts approximately 220

tons of domestic solid wastes per day for disposal. Approximately 50 percent of the wastes originate from residential customers with the remainder from commercial customers. The facility also accepts a limited amount of medical wastes from the Hilo Medical Center. The landfill has separate yards for scrap metal and white goods, as well as for green wastes. At the current loading rate, it is anticipated that the landfill has approximately four years of useful life remaining.

The county is currently exploring various options to increase the capacity of the landfill. These options include expansion into an adjacent quarry, which would extend the life of the landfill an estimated 75 to 100 years, as well as alternate technologies such as incineration and waste-to-energy facilities.

Solid waste collection and disposal services are provided to the Hawaii CCC and Hale Nani Annex by Pacific Waste, Inc. Given it location, facility personnel at the Kulani CF haul the approximately 4.5 tons of waste to the South Hilo Sanitary Landfill each week for disposal.

Hawaii County has established a "single bin" recycling program. All recyclable materials, with the exception of glass, are placed together in a common collection container. These materials are barged to Portland, Oregon to a facility where they are sorted, recycled and/or sold. Glass is sorted by the customer prior to disposal at a county transfer station. The recycling facilities are only available at the transfer stations and used primarily by residential customers.

7 Transportation Systems

a. Hawaii Community Correctional Center – Main Hilo Complex

The Hawaii CCC is bounded by Waianuenue Avenue, Komohana Street, and Punahele Street. Waianuenue Avenue is a four-lane major thoroughfare within a 56-foot right-of-way that serves a number of business establishments, public facilities, recreational and cultural institutions as well as residential neighborhoods. It provides access between Hilo's central business district and upland residential areas, and continues upland as the saddle road between Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa to connect with West Hawaii.

Waianuenue Avenue is intersected by a number of cross streets including some with traffic lights. Ingress and egress from abutting properties are permitted. There are curbs, gutters, and sidewalks on both sides of the street pavement and the posted speed limit is 30 miles per hour (mph). There is no on-street parking on Waianuenue Avenue adjacent to the Hawaii CCC property, however, several blocks away, towards Komohana Street, parking is allowed.

Komohana Street is a main connecting roadway between Waianuenue Avenue and Kawailani, a large residential district in South Hilo. This two-lane county road (within a 75-foot wide right-of-way) serves as a major access route to a number of residential subdivisions in the area. There are curbs, gutters, and sidewalks on both sides of the street, but no on-street parking is allowed and the posted speed limit is 35 mph. A traffic light controls movement through the Waianuenue Avenue/Komohana Street intersection which is configured as a "T" intersection with Waianuenue Avenue as the through right-of-way.

Punahele Street is a local 40-foot wide right-of-way that provides mountainside-oceanside access through upper Hilo town. It has an approximately 20-foot wide pavement and no shoulders, curbs, gutters, or sidewalk. The posted speed limit is 25 mph. Punahele Street approaches the Komohana Street intersection at a stop sign.

A major challenge for the Hawaii CCC is the transportation of detainees and inmates to 16 courts in the Third Circuit located in Kona, Hilo, Puna and the outlying districts of Kohala, Waimea, Honokaa and Kau. The farthest driving distances range from 80 miles to a 200 mile, five-hour round trip. The Hawaii CCC is required to maintain inmate custody in court because of a shortage of deputy sheriffs who would normally provide this service.

There are 40 parking spaces at the Hawaii CCC, including three designated for handicapped parking. Eleven spaces are found at the Punahele Street parking lot, 10 spaces are located at the Waianuenue Avenue parking lot, with the remaining 19 spaces at the Komohana Street lot. Visitors and employees are allowed to park at any of these three locations.

b. Hale Nani Annex to the Hawaii Community Correctional Center

Transportation to and from the Hale Nani Annex is only available via Kanoelehua Avenue, a two-lane, one-way road that runs parallel to Hawaii Belt Road. The roadway is straight, level, and well maintained. Access to the Hale Nani Annex is provided from Kai Ki Street, which intersects Kanoelehua Avenue. There is no traffic signal at this three-way intersection. Traffic onto Mamahola Highway from Kinue Road is regulated by a stop sign (the intersection is unsignalized) before turning right or left onto the highway. The highway is heavily traveled as it links the west and east sides of the island. Because the Hawaii CCC does not have a kitchen or food preparation abilities on the premises, food is prepared at Hale Nani Annex and delivered three times a day to the Hawaii CCC.

Parking for staff and visitors is provided at a lot found immediately upon entering the facility. The public transit operator, Hele-On Bus, does not offer a stop in the vicinity of the Hale Nani Annex.

c. Kulani Correctional Facility

Stainback Highway is the only access road to the Kulani CF. This paved, narrow two lane road has a grade of two to four percent and some areas with less that 10-foot wide lanes. Sight distance is limited, there are several severe vertical curves, and no roadway striping or shoulders for emergency parking along Stainback Highway.

Currently, both inmates and staff are transported between Hilo and Kulani CF via Stainback Highway in official vehicles as Kulani CF employees do not drive their personal vehicles to the facility. As a result, parking at the facility is sufficient for visitors' vehicles. Additionally, during dry periods of the year, water is transported to the Kulani CF in two 5,000-gallon water trucks (which are owned and operated by Kulani CF), three to four times daily.

8. Meteorological Conditions

a. Overview

The climate of the Island of Hawaii, can be characterized as tropic and is unique in the differences in rainfall over short distances, mild temperatures, and the persistence of the northeasterly trade winds. The latitude of Hawaii is the major influence on the climate, as the state lies well within the geographic tropics. The climate is also influenced by the surrounding ocean, which has a moderating influence on temperature, and the Pacific anticyclone, from which the trade winds flow. On the Island of Hawaii, 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 closely resembles the topographic contours with rainfall greatest over windward slopes and crests and 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 Hilo region, rainfall averages 126 inches per year, with a range of 7 to 15 inches per month.

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 the State of Hawaii during any given 10-year period exceeds 90 percent (NRCS, 1972).

c. Temperature

The mean annual temperatures in Hawaii vary between about 72 degrees and 75 degrees Fahrenheit (F), near sea level, decreasing by about three degrees 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 Hawaii, the average high temperature is 80 degrees F and the average low is 65 degrees F.

The average difference between daily high and low temperatures on the Hawaiian Islands is between 10 degrees and 20 degrees F. Higher readings occur in areas that are lower, drier, and less open to the wind. There is little seasonal variation in temperatures, only six degrees to eight degrees 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 degrees F and the lowest temperatures near 50 degrees F (NRCS, 1972). The average month minimum and maximum temperatures for Hilo, Hawaii are shown in Exhibit III-28.

Exhibit III-28
Minimum and Maximum Monthly Average Temperatures

Hilo, Hawaii (degrees F)												
Month	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**April**	**May**	**June**	**July**	**Aug**	**Sept**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**
Maximum	79	79	79	79	81	82	82	83	83	83	81	79
Minimum	64	64	65	66	67	68	69	69	69	69	67	65

Source: The Weather Channel

d. Wind Speed and Direction

The climate on the Island of Hawaii, 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 the state of Hawaii, with no authenticated reports of hurricanes in the Hawaiian region prior to 1950. A number of tornado funnel clouds occur over or near the islands during an average year, but most either fail to reach the ground or remain at sea as waterspouts. Hail events occur several times a year throughout Hawaii, but the hail is only a quarter inch or less in diameter and thus does little damage (NRCS, 1972).

9. Air Quality

a. Definition of Air Pollutants

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

Human welfare is considered to include the natural environment (vegetation) and the manmade environment (physical structures). The health and welfare effects of the criteria pollutants are described in Exhibit III-29. 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-30.

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 DOH, Clean Air Branch.

c. Existing Air Quality

At the present time, six air quality monitors are in operation on the Island of Hawaii. Located throughout the Island, these monitors have been in operation throughout the 1990s and measure SO_2. Although no longer in operation, there was previously an ozone monitor on the Island as well. Exhibit III-31 presents the monitoring values for these stations between 2002 and 2007. As of March 2008, Hawaii County is in attainment for all criteria pollutants (EPA, 2008).

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

Exhibit III-29
Description of NAAQS Criteria Pollutants

Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2): 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 SO_2 can result in irritation to the respiratory system, which can cause both temporary and permanent damage. SO_2 exposure can cause leaf injury to plants and suppress plant growth and yield. SO_2 can also cause corrosive damage to many types of manmade materials.

Particulates (PM_{10}): The PM_{10} 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 PM_{10}. $PM_{2.5}$ 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 PM_{10} 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 (NO_2): A reddish-brown gas with a highly detectable odor, which is highly corrosive and a strong oxidizing agent. Nitric oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) 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 NO_2. Under intense sunlight, NO_2 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 NO_2 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 (O_3): An oxidant that is a major component of urban smog. O_3 is a gas that is formed naturally at higher altitudes and protects the earth from harmful ultraviolet rays. At ground level, O_3 is a pollutant created by a combination of VOC, NO_x and sunlight, through photochemistry. Ground-level O_3 is odorless and colorless, and is the predominant constituent of photochemical smog. Human exposure to O_3 can cause eye irritation at low concentration and respiratory irritation and inflammation at higher concentrations. Respiratory effects are most pronounced during strenuous activities. O_3 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.

Sources: The Louis Berger Group, Inc., 2004, 2008; EPA, 2008.

Exhibit III-30
National and State Ambient Air Quality Standards

Pollutant	National		State of Hawaii	
	Primary Standard	**Secondary Standard**	**Primary Standard**	**Secondary Standard**
Carbon Monoxide				
1-hour Maximum	35 ppm			
8-hour Maximum	9 ppm	35 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm
		9 ppm	5 ppm	5 ppm
Sulfur Dioxide				
Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.03 ppm	—	0.03 ppm	—
24-hour Maximum[a]	0.14 ppm	—	0.14 ppm	—
3-hour Maximum[a]	—	0.50 ppm	—	0.50 ppm
Particulate Matter—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	15 µg/m^3	15 µg/m^3	—	—
24-Hour Maximum	35 µg/m^3	35 µg/m^3	—	—
Ozone				
8-hour Maximum[b]	0.075 ppm	0.075 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 new EPA standard will go into effect 60 days after publication in the Federal Register.
ppm parts per million
µg/m^3 micrograms per cubic meter
Source: 40 CFR 50. Hawaii Administrative Rules, Chapter 59.

Exhibit III-31
Air Quality Monitoring Values

Monitoring Levels 1st Highest/2nd Highest in ppm						
Monitor Location	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**
HI Volcanoes National Park #15001005-SO_2	0.99/0.95	0.83/0.73	0.78/0.76	0.99/0.96	0.99/0.99	0.81/0.79
HI Volcanoes National Park #15001007- SO_2	0.96/0.96	0.86/0.85	0.98/0.79	0.92/0.91	0.96/0.92	0.99/0.89
1099 Waianuenue Ave – Hilo, HI #150011006- SO_2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.68/0.43
81-1043 Knoawaena School Roadd #150011012- SO_2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.05/0.03
Tmk:1-3-28:37, Puna E Station #150012010- SO_2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.18/0.14
96-3150 Pikake Street #150012016- SO_2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.38/0.26
HI Volcanoes National Park #150010006 – O_3	0.049/ 0.044	0.051/ 0.048	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: U.S. EPA, 2008.

Although air quality on Hawaii 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.

Volcanic activity also contributes to air quality in the Island of Hawaii. Sulfur dioxide (SO_2) gas and other pollutants are emitted from the Kilauea Volcano located at Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. An estimated 2,000 tons of SO_2 are emitted daily from this volcano during periods of sustained eruption. Air pollution caused by SO_2 is known as vog, and occurs when volcanic gases combine and interact chemically in the atmosphere with oxygen, moisture, dust, and sunlight. Vog, or volcanic smog, is a visible haze consisting of gas plus suspended mixture of tiny liquid and solid particles. Vog poses a health hazard by aggravating preexisting respiratory ailments and acid rain damages crops (USGS, 2000).

10. Noise

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

doubling the sound pressure level, but is barely perceptible to the human ear, but a five-dB change in sound is very noticeable, and a 10-dB change in sound almost doubles the loudness.

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

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

The dBA measurement is used to indicate damage to hearing based on noise levels, and is the basis for federal noise standards. A three-dB increase is equivalent to doubling the sound pressure level, but is barely perceptible to the human ear, but a five-dB change in sound is very noticeable, and a 10-dB change in sound almost doubles the loudness. Exhibit III-32 illustrates common noise levels.

a. Hawaii Community Correctional Center – Main Hilo Complex

Ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the Hawaii CCC are dominated by motor vehicle traffic on Waianuenue Avenue, Komohana Street, and Punahele Street. Occasionally, the sound of lawn mower activity and home construction and repair projects on nearby residences is also heard. Intermittent and temporary noise is also experienced from occasional wildlife calls and overhead aircraft activity arriving to and departing from Hilo International Airport.

b. Hale Nani Annex to the Hawaii Community Correctional Center

The ambient noise levels at the project site are sounds generated primarily by motor vehicle traffic on Kanoelehua Avenue. Occasionally there will be sounds from lawn mowers and repair work on existing structures in the area. Intermittent and temporary noise is also experienced from occasional wildlife calls and overhead aircraft activity arriving to and departing from Hilo International Airport.

c. Kulani Correctional Facility

Noise in the vicinity of the Kulani CF is low, resulting primarily from occasional motor vehicle operations and ranching, farming, wildlife calls, and road maintenance activities.

Exhibit III-32
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 PSD, is proposing to acquire prefabricated temporary housing and program structures with restrooms and storage units as well as walk-through and portable electronic narcotic detection devices for use at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF. Components for the temporary housing and program structures and restrooms would arrive on-site bundled and crated and would be stored within a storage unit at these facilities until such time as all subsequent State of Hawaii funding to erect the structures is provided and other administrative actions can be completed. At that time, the components would be removed from the storage units and erected on concrete pads at the selected locations. During the installation process, the aluminum beams that form the frame of each temporary structure would be moved into position on the pad. Once the frames are in place, fabric panels would be installed over the frames to complete the structures. While operation of the temporary housing structures would increase bed space for lower-level custody inmates at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF, no additional PSD staff would be needed to manage the populations as the overall capacity of these facilities would not increase. The walk-through and portable electronic narcotic detection devices are proposed for immediate use at the Hawaii CCC and Kulani CF.

The analyses that follow addresses the potential impacts associated with acquisition, installation and use of the proposed temporary housing and/or program structures. 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 temporary housing and/or program structures and storage units would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Hawaii CCC and Kulani CF. The Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF would remain in their current condition, there would be no impacts to topography at any of these locations, and mitigation measures would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Under the preferred alternative, temporary housing and/or program structures would be removed from each storage unit and erected on the grounds of the Hale Nani Annex and the Kulani CF. Activities associated with the erecting of temporary structures at each site would require only minimal clearing and grading for building pad installation, which would slightly reshape the topographic conditions. There are no steeply sloping areas at any of the proposed project sites that would be affected. Precise building locations at the two sites and the

extent of any ground disturbance would be determined once a decision to proceed is reached and a detailed plan for installation is finalized. While the slight topographic alterations resulting from concrete pad installation are unavoidable, any such changes are not expected to produce significant adverse impacts at each of the three sites. Additional grading activities or other topographic changes at any of the three sites are not expected to occur following completion of construction. No structure would be placed at the Hawaii CCC and use of electronic screening devices would occur entirely within existing buildings; therefore, there would be no impacts to topography at that site.

c. Recommended Mitigation

To minimize potential adverse topographic impacts, site development plans would be prepared for each facility that would precisely locate the concrete pad and any internal roadways, utility corridors, and drainage facilities in a manner compatible with existing topography and drainage patterns at each site. Doing so would serve to minimize earth disturbance and topographic alterations. Appropriate soil erosion and sediment control measures would be employed throughout the construction phase to minimize soil losses and similar short-term impacts resulting from ground disturbing activities. No other mitigating measures for topographic impacts are warranted.

2. Geology

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed temporary housing and/or program structures and storage units would not be acquired, erected or occupied at Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Hawaii CCC and Kulani CF. The Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF would remain in their current condition, there would be no impacts to geologic and seismic conditions at any of these locations, and mitigation measures would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Activities associated with erecting the temporary housing and program structures at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF would require only minimal clearing and grading for building pad installation. Deep excavations for building footings and foundations or utility connections are not planned. As a result, no adverse affects to subsurface geological features and conditions would be expected to occur at any of the proposed building sites. There are no plans to undertake any activities that could adversely affect underlying geologic features at the Hale Nani Annex or Kulani CF. Construction activities associated with the proposed project are not expected to result in significant adverse impacts to pre-existing geologic features and conditions.

Geologic hazards such as landsliding, erosion and subsidence have a low probability of occurring within the grounds of Hale Nani Annex or Kulani CF. The proposed building sites are level and the areas are not susceptible to undue erosion and the potential for landsliding under normal conditions is slight. The Island of Hawaii lies in a region with high seismic potential, which the building design would take into consideration at each site.

No structure would be placed at the Hawaii CCC and use of electronic screening devices would occur entirely within existing buildings; therefore, there would be no impacts to geology at that site.

c. Recommended Mitigation

Only minimal land disturbance is required to carry out the proposed projects at the three locations, which would have no adverse impact upon natural geologic features and conditions. Because the project sites are located in areas of high seismic hazard potential, recommended mitigation would involve ensuring that all construction activities comply with the most recent Hawaii County building codes requirements for construction activities.

3. Soils

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed temporary housing and/or program structures and storage units would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Hawaii CCC and Kulani CF. The Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF would remain in their current condition, there would be no impacts to soils at any of these locations, and mitigation measures would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

1. HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER – HILO MAIN COMPLEX

No structure would be placed at the Hawaii CCC and use of electronic screening devices would occur entirely within existing buildings; therefore, there would be no impacts to soils at that site.

2. HALE NANI ANNEX TO THE HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Much of the area comprising the Hale Nani Annex has been developed with inmate housing, administrative and program structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, and recreational facilities among similar uses. The remaining undeveloped portions of property consist primarily of grassed areas that are used for outdoor recreation or as leach fields. The proposed site for a temporary housing structure and a temporary program structure has been previously altered for gardens and other building activities. As a result, natural soil conditions at the site have been altered and potentially adverse effects to native soils resulting from the proposed project are not expected to occur.

While construction activities could expose a small volume of soil to potential wind and water erosion, the level topography found across the site would limit the potential for soil loss. The small volume of soil to be excavated during construction may also be redistributed on site as fill. The proposed site at the Hale Nani Annex is not currently under active cultivation and construction of the temporary housing and program structures would pose no adverse impacts to agricultural activities.

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

3. KULANI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Much of the area comprising the Kulani CF has been developed with inmate housing, administrative and program structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, and recreational facilities among similar uses. This development is clustered on approximately 20 acres of the 7,220-acre site. The remaining undeveloped portions of property consist primarily of grassed areas, a former ball field, and forested area. The proposed site for a temporary housing and program structures has been previously altered by development of recreational facilities and a helicopter landing area. As a result of past activities, natural soil conditions at the site have been altered and potentially adverse effects to native soils resulting from the proposed project are not expected to occur.

While construction activities could expose a small volume of soil to potential wind and water erosion, the level topography found across the site would limit the potential for soil loss. The small volume of soil to be excavated during construction may also be redistributed on site as fill. The proposed site at the Kulani CF is not currently under active cultivation and construction of the temporary housing and program structures would pose no adverse impacts to agricultural activities.

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

c. Recommended Mitigation

Only minimal land disturbance is anticipated as a result of the proposed projects which should have no significant adverse impact upon soil conditions at any of the three facilities. 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. In order to reduce impacts to soil resources, all site-disturbing activities would be conducted in accordance with applicable Hawaii County ordinances governing such activities. No other mitigation measures are warranted.

4. Water Resources

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed temporary housing and/or program structures and storage units would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Hawaii CCC and Kulani CF. The Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF would remain in their current condition, there would be no impacts to water resources, including flood prone areas and tsunami inundation zones, at any of these locations and mitigation measures would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

1. HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER – HILO MAIN COMPLEX

No structure would be placed at the Hawaii CCC and use of electronic screening devices would occur entirely within existing buildings; therefore, there would be no impacts to water resources at that site.

2. HALE NANI ANNEX TO THE HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

There are no surface water features located on or near the Hale Nani Annex property and, therefore, implementation of the project would pose no direct impacts to ground or surface water resources. Installation of the temporary program and housing structures would result in a slight increase in stormwater runoff resulting from a small increase in the extent of impervious surfaces at the Hale Nani Annex. To control the slight increase in runoff, stormwater would be directed to the appropriate drainage channels. In addition, a plan would be developed prior to construction that would maintain existing hydrologic drainage patterns and ensure that stormwater runoff is managed in accordance with county codes and requirements. No additional impacts are expected once construction is completed.

The Hale Nani Annex is located outside the 100-year floodplain, therefore, no direct or indirect impacts to flood prone areas are expected. In addition, the threat of tsunami inundation is low as the property is located outside of the mapped Tsunami Evacuation Zone. Furthermore, operation of the proposed structure would not result in any direct discharge into surface or subsurface waters or result in any alteration of surface or subsurface water quality.

3. KULANI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

There are no surface water features located on or near the Kulani CF and implementation of the project would pose no direct impacts to ground or surface water resources. Installation of the temporary housing and program structures would result in a slight increase in stormwater runoff resulting from the increase in impervious surfaces. To control the slight increase in runoff, a stormwater would be directed to the appropriate drainage channels. In addition, a plan would be developed prior to construction that would

maintain existing hydrologic drainage patterns and ensure that stormwater runoff is managed in accordance with county codes and requirements. No additional impacts are expected once construction is completed.

The Kulani CF is located outside the 100-year floodplain and, therefore no direct or indirect impacts to flood prone areas are expected. In addition, the threat of tsunami inundation is low as the project site is located outside of the mapped Tsunami Evacuation Zone. Furthermore, operation of the proposed structures 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

Due to the absence of water features or floodplains on or adjacent to any of the project sites, no adverse impacts to surface water resources, including areas prone to flooding and tsunami inundation, are expected as a result of the proposed actions. To mitigate any potential stormwater-related impacts, a plan would be developed prior to construction that wouldensure that stormwater runoff is managed in accordance with county codes and requirements. Adherence to local codes would ensure that no significant adverse impacts to water resources result from the proposed temporary structures.

5. Biological Resources

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed temporary housing and/or program structures and storage units would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Hawaii CCC and Kulani CF. The Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF would remain in their current condition, there would be no impacts to biological resources at any of these locations, and mitigation measures would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

1. HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER – HILO MAIN COMPLEX

No structure would be placed at the Hawaii CCC and use of electronic screening devices would occur entirely within existing buildings; therefore, there would be no impacts to biological resources at that site.

2. HALE NANI ANNEX TO THE HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Land cover at the Hawaii CCC consists of institutional (i.e., correctional) uses interspersed with small grassed areas. As a result, installation of the temporary housing structure would avoid disturbance to native vegetation as the Hawaii CCC site is completely developed. With no natural habitats located within the site, there would be no loss of such habitats and significant adverse impacts to wildlife would be avoided. However, common (non-special status) wildlife species that may utilize the small site would displaced due to the increase in human activity during the construction period.

Implementation of 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 approximately four-acre property. However, the proposed building site is located in a highly urbanized area and an environment where human activities occur daily as a result of Hawaii CCC operation. As a result, no significant adverse impacts to biological resources are expected to occur once construction is complete and the temporary housing structure is in use.

Consultation with the USFWS (see Chapter VII) raised concerns related to the potential impact of construction equipment, signs, poles, and other structures to night-flying seabirds during breeding seasons. Hawaiian night-flying seabirds are known to suffer some degree of mortality from collisions with power lines, buildings, and other structures (Cooper and Day, 1998; Podolsky et al., 1998). Evidence suggests, however, that the threat of collision is substantially less than that posed by light-attraction and subsequent

disorientation. Studies have shown that the great majority of injured, disoriented, or dead birds found were live young seabirds, rather than dead, suggesting that disorientation rather than collision was the reason for their grounding. Among many nocturnally active seabirds, attraction to artificial lights at night is common, especially with fledglings (Montevecchi, 2006). Attraction to artificial light can disrupt normal breeding and foraging activities. Seabirds have been observed to continually circle lights, collide with lights or structures around the lights, or succomb to exhaustion (Telfer et al., 1987, Wiese et al., 2001, Le Corre et al., 2002, Black, 2005).

Effective mitigation measures have been developed to minimize the impacts of collision and light-attraction of night-flying seabirds. Collision reduction measures include, among others, the installation of power line marker balls, and the lowering of existing power lines below seabird flight altitudes (in some cases to below-ground levels). For light-attraction mitigation, the primary technique is the utilization of shielding lights to prevent the upward leakage of light from streetlights and other artificial light sources (see, e.g. Environmental Review of Proposed Incidental Take Permit and Habitat Conservation Plan for the Kaua'i Island Utility Cooperative, Hawaii; Federal Register 69:135, pp 42447-42449.)

There are no wetlands or waters of the U.S. located within the Hawaii CCC property 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 structure installation.

3. KULANI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Land cover at the Kulani CF consists of primarily of grass along with inmate housing, administrative offices, recreational and maintenance areas, and other corrections-related uses. Areas surrounding the developed area of the Kulani CF are heavily forested and provide habitat to a wide variety of wildlife species.

The site of the proposed temporary structures at the Kulani CF is currently a level grassy area formerly used as a ball field. As a result, installation of the temporary housing and program structures would avoid disturbance to native vegetation and habitats of common and special-status wildlife species. With no natural habitats located within the project site, and with the proposed structures avoiding encroachment on natural habitats found in the area, there would be no loss of such habitats and significant adverse impacts to wildlife would be avoided. The few common (non-special status) wildlife species that may utilize the small site or the vegetated areas around the Kulani CF would displaced due to the increase in human activity during the construction period. The engendered nene has been known to utilize the ball field site at the Kulani CF on occasion. Upon availability of funding and prior to initiating construction of the temporary housing and program structures at this site, consultation would occur with the USFWS concerning the use of the ball field and the potential impact to the nene to further develop the required mitigation measures such as adjusting the location of the structures or developing a predator management plan.

Implementation of 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 proposed development site. However, the proposed building site is located in an already disturbed area and an environment where human activities occur daily as a result of Kulani CF operations. As a result, no significant adverse impacts to biological resources are expected to occur once construction is complete and the temporary housing and program structures are in use.

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 structure installation.

c. Recommended Mitigation

The most important consideration in mitigating impacts to biological resources is to minimize disturbance to natural vegetation. However, since the project sites are devoid from native vegetation, only negligible short-term impacts to biological resources would be expected. The prefabricated nature and short construction duration further reinforces the likelihood of little or no adverse impacts. Nonetheless, where possible, removal of vegetation would be restricted to the areas planned for the building installations in order to limit the size of the impact area. Disturbed areas would be re-vegetated following completion of construction. At the Kulani CF site, care would be taken to ensure that any natural wildlife habitats in the vicinity of the site would not be disturbed during the construction or operation of the temporary structures.

6. Cultural Resources

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed temporary housing and/or program structures and storage units would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Hawaii CCC and Kulani CF. The Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF would remain in their current condition, there would be no impacts to cultural resources at any of these locations, and mitigation measures would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

1. HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER – HILO MAIN COMPLEX

As part of the original Proposed Action, PSD proposed removal of the Hilo County jail, which was originally constructed in the late 1890s and is considered a historic building. Prior to undertaking such an action, PSD consulted with the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD). During this consultation, the SHPD recommended that an Architectural Inventory Survey be conducted at this site that would evaluate the eligibility, condition, and historic context of the Old Hilo Jail, as well as auxiliary structures on the property. The SHPD also recommended that the Old Jail not be removed and found that the proposed demolition of the Old Hilo Jail would be considered an adverse effect under Section 106 and requested that further consultation take place as the project progresses to identify further mitigation measures. As a result of this consultation, the Proposed Action was revised. Plans to remove the Old Jail in order to place the temporary housing structure have been revised with removal of the Old Jail no longer under consideration as part of the Proposed Action. Under the revised Proposed Action, no development would occur at the Hawaii CCC and only use of electronic screening devices in a non-historic building would occur. Based on this change, consultation with the SHPD was reinitiated and in a letter dated August 13, 2008 (see Appendix A) the SHPD concurred that no historic properties would be affected because of the change in project scope.

2. HALE NANI ANNEX TO THE HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

There are no known archaeological or historic sites present at the Hale Nani Annex project area. During preparation of the Draft EA, consultation was conducted with the State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, SHPD. During this consultation, the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, SHPD concurred that no historic properties would be affected by this undertaking at the Hale Nani Annex. Therefore, no significant adverse impacts to cultural resources are anticipated as a result of project implementation.

3. KULANI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

There are no known archaeological sites or potential historic properties present within the project area. Additionally, there is an extremely low likelihood of any subsurface archaeological deposits being present in this area. The geology of the area, composed primarily of aa lava, suggests that there is a low likelihood of lava tubes being present in the area. During preparation of the Draft EA, consultation was conducted with the State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural

Resources, SHPD. During this consultation, the SHPD concurred that no historic properties would be affected by this undertaking at the Kulani CF. Therefore, no significant adverse impacts to cultural resources are anticipated at as a result of project implementation.

c. Recommended Mitigation

Based on consultations with the Hawaii SHPD, the proposed action at the Hawaii CCC was revised and the demolition of the Old Jail was removed from the proposed action; therefore, no adverse impact would occur to cultural resources at the Hawaii CCC site. No adverse impacts to archaeological resources are anticipated at the Hawaii CCC property and no mitigation would be required.

No archaeological or historic structures are present at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF sites, no significant adverse impacts are anticipated and no mitigation measures are warranted.

7. Hazardous Materials and Human Safety

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed temporary housing and/or program structures and storage units would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Hawaii CCC and Kulani CF. The Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF would remain in their current condition, there would be no impacts involving hazardous materials at any of these locations, and mitigation measures would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

With many years of State of Hawaii ownership and strict controls over use of and access to the property, contamination by hazardous materials would not be expected to occur at the Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, or Kulani CF. While field investigations at each of these sites have been limited to visual inspections, the observations have not revealed surficial evidence of contamination or obvious indications of the use or disposal of hazardous substances. No structure would be placed at the Hawaii CCC and use of electronic screening devices would occur entirely within existing buildings; therefore, there would be no impacts from hazardous materials related to development of the site.

Construction of the proposed temporary housing and program structures and storage units at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF are not expected to result in the production, use, handling, storage or on-site disposal of hazardous materials or similar wastes. Therefore, significant adverse impacts involving hazardous substances during the construction phase are not anticipated. In addition, significant adverse impacts associated with hazardous materials are not expected to result from the occupancy and use of the temporary housing and program structures.

The proposed action would also include the installation and use of walk-through and portable electronic screening devices for narcotics at the three PSD facilities on the Island of Hawaii. The use of these devices could raise concerns regarding the health and safety impacts or risks to staff using the devices or inmates and visitors being screened by them. To address these concerns, the manufacture of the proposed devices, the General Electric Company (the manufacturer of the devices) was contacted. The General Electric Company reports that any electromagnetic emissions from the proposed devices would comply with industry standards and that the devices do not pose a risk to human health and safety (see Appendix A). These standards include the following:

- EN 61326: Electrical Equipment for Measurement, Control, and Laboratory Use was approved on March 11, 1997. This standard covers the minimum electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) performance of electrical equipment intended for professional, industrial process, and educational use. It includes equipment and computing devices for measurement and testing, control, and laboratory use. Electrical measurement and test equipment is defined as equipment that, by electrical means, measures, indicates, or records one or more electrical or nonelectrical quantities. Non-

measuring equipment such as signal generators, measurement standards, power supplies, and transducers are also covered. For electromagnetic emissions, all GE Homeland Protection, Inc.'s trace detection products are designed to meet the requirements of this statute.

- 10 CFR 32.27: This regulation addresses safety criteria that need to be met when manufacturing, utilizing, and disposing of potentially harmful byproduct materials, as minimal amounts of these could be required for operation of the devices. Under this statute products must be designed and manufactured so that in normal use and disposal of a product, the external radiation dose in any one year will not exceed the dose permitted by the EPA to bodily organs. Manufacturers and distributors must also confirm that it is unlikely that there will be a significant reduction in the effectiveness of the containment, shielding, or other safety features of the product from wear and abuse likely to occur in normal handling and use of the product during its useful lifetime. For radiological emissions, all GE Homeland Protection Inc.'s trace detection products are designed to meet the requirements of this statute.

c. Recommended Mitigation

In the absence of significant adverse impacts, no mitigation measures are necessary at the Hale Nani Annex or Kulani CF. No significant adverse impacts to health and human safety from the use of walk-through or portable electronic screening devices would occur.

8. Visual and Aesthetic Resources

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed temporary housing and/or program structures and storage units would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Hale Nani, Annex and Kulani CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Hawaii CCC and Kulani CF. The Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF would remain in their current condition, there would be no impacts to visual and aesthetic resources at any of these locations, and mitigation measures would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Immediately following and throughout the period of construction, the aesthetic features and characteristics of Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF would be substantially altered. No development would occur at the Hawaii CCC The use of construction equipment and erection of the pre-fabricated temporary housing and program structures would disrupt the aesthetic qualities of the present site environments. During this time, small staging areas would be established at each site to store equipment and materials needed for construction along with a container for the storage of waste materials. Short-term impacts would occur as a result of construction activities with the aesthetic quality of each area restored soon after the completion of construction. Any aesthetic impacts during this phase would be short-term, lasting only for the period of time devoted to construction.

1. HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER – HILO MAIN COMPLEX

No structure would be placed at the Hawaii CCC and use of electronic screening devices would occur entirely within existing buildings. Therefore, no impacts to visual and aesthetic resources in the area of the Hawaii CCC would occur.

2. HALE NANI ANNEX TO THE HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Following completion of construction, the principal impacts would be associated with the temporary structure, which would be an addition to the current visual landscape. However, potential aesthetic impacts would be minimized as development in the area of the Hale Nani Annex is limited. In addition, the Annex property is not visible from adjoining roadways in the area. The building exterior and grounds would also be maintained to a high standard.

Impacts to visual and aesthetic resources would be long-term (lasting for the duration the temporary program structure is in use) and minor, the result of building installation. Operation of the proposed structure would not result in any additional visual impacts.

3. KULANI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Following completion of construction, the principal impacts would be associated with the temporary structures, which would be additions to the current visual landscape. However, potential aesthetic impacts would be minimized as the Kulani CF is located 5,000 feet up on Mauna Loa and is not visible from any surrounding land uses. Building exteriors and grounds would also be maintained to a high standard.

Impacts to visual and aesthetic resources would be long-term (lasting for the duration the temporary housing and program structures are in use) and minor, the result of building installation. Operation of the proposed structures would not result in any additional visual impacts.

c. Recommended Mitigation

Potential visual and aesthetic impacts would be mitigated by the thoughtful design and placement and the commitment to maintaining the structures and their surroundings to a high standard at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF. No other mitigating measures are warranted.

9. Fiscal Considerations

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed temporary housing and/or program structures or storage units would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Hawaii CCC and Kulani CF. The Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF would remain in their current condition, there would be no fiscal impacts at any of these locations, and mitigation measures would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Lands comprising the Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF are under state ownership and control and consequently have not contributed tax revenues or similar payments throughout the period of state ownership. The acquisition and eventual erection and occupancy of temporary housing and program structures and the use of electronic screening devices, would not affect the current ownership arrangement and, therefore, pose no adverse impacts to fiscal conditions for the State of Hawaii or Hawaii 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 temporary housing and/or program structures and storage units would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Hawaii CCC and Kulani CF. The Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF would remain in their current condition, there would be no impacts to population groups on the island, and mitigation measures would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

No structure would be placed at the Hawaii CCC and use of electronic screening devices would occur entirely within existing buildings. As a result, there would be no impacts to demographic characteristics at that site.

Construction of concrete building pads and installation of the pre-fabricated housing and program structures at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF is expected to result in an increased demand for construction workers involved in masonry, electrical, plumbing and similar trades along with supervisory personnel. Potential impacts to Hawaii County's population during the construction phase are dependent on the duration of construction, the number of construction jobs required, and the ability of the local labor market to fill those positions. It is anticipated that any increased demand among the island's construction workforce is expected to be slight and temporary, lasting only for the duration of construction and easily accommodated by the current island workforce. Experience developing other pre-fabricated housing and program structures of a similar nature and scale indicates that the workforce needed for construction would originate from Hawaii County. As a result, permanent population impacts directly attributable to facility construction are not expected.

Following assembly of the temporary housing and program structures, approximately 128 low-level custody male inmates would occupy the structures at the Kulani CF and 64 female inmates would occupy the housing structure proposed for the Hale Nani Annex,. The 64 female inmates currently reside at Hale Nani and would be relocated to the new structure resulting in no net increase or decrease in the inmate populations housed at these two facilities.

It is intended that the structures would house inmates originating from Hawaii County, thereby posing no change (increase or decrease) to the population of the county. While operation of these temporary housing structures would provide bed space for lower-level custody inmates, no additional PSD staff would be needed to manage this population or to operate the walk-through and portable electronic detection devices that would be installed at the Hawaii CCC and Kulani CF.

Operation of the proposed temporary housing structures 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 employment opportunities (during construction) resulting from the proposed action are expected to be filled from the current resident population of Hawaii 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 temporary housing and/or program structures and storage units would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Hawaii CCC and Kulani CF. The Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF would remain in their current condition, there would be no impacts to the island's economy, and mitigation measures would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Construction and operation of the proposed temporary housing and program structures would generate impacts to the island's economy. The construction budget for Hale Nani Annex includes $850,000 for the housing package, which covers one housing structure and 500,000 for one program structure. Drug detection

equipment for the Hawaii CCC would cost approximately $200,000, bring the total construction budget for the Hawaii CCC and Hale Nani Annex (jointly managed facilities) to $1,550,000 (2008 dollars). As Hale Nani is an annex of the Hawaii CCC site, their budgets are combined for the purposes of this project.

The construction budget for the Kulani CF site includes a housing package ($1,700,000 for two housing facilities), a program package ($500,000 for one program structure), and drug detection equipment ($50,000). The total budget for the Kulani project is $2,250,000 (2008 dollars).

These projects would generate construction employment and materials purchases that, although temporary in nature, 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.

While operation of these temporary housing and program structures would provide bed space for lower-level custody inmates and substance abuse programs, no additional PSD staff would be needed to manage this population or to operate the walk-through and portable electronic detection devices. However, increased annual expenditures for food, supplies, utilities, maintenance and other similar outlays would have a positive impact on the economy of Hawaii County.

c. Recommended Mitigation

The potential economic impacts resulting from construction and operation of the facilities are considered to be beneficial by providing employment and economic opportunities to Hawaii County residents and business owners. Because economic impacts resulting from the proposed projects would be beneficial, no mitigation measures are required.

3. Housing Characteristics

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed temporary housing and/or program structures and storage units would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Hawaii CCC and Kulani CF. The Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF would remain in their current condition, there would be no impacts to the availability, supply or cost of housing on the island, and mitigation measures would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

While operation of the temporary structures would provide bed space for lower-level custody inmates and provide additional substance abuse programs, no additional PSD staff would be needed to manage the inmate population. As a result, adverse impacts the island's housing market (i.e., housing availability, supply and cost) are not anticipated.

c. Recommended Mitigation

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 temporary housing and/or program structures and storage units would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF nor would the electronic

narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Hawaii CCC and Kulani CF. The Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF would remain in their current condition, there would be no impacts to police and fire protection services, health care and emergency medical services, and public education, and mitigation measures would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Development of the proposed temporary housing and program structures would be carried out entirely within the boundaries of the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF properties. The PSD 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 each facility would remain open, accessible, and available for normal traffic movements during this time. There is no reason to expect that installation of the temporary housing and program structures 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 Hilo area. Potential impacts to community service agencies resulting from operation of the proposed housing and program facilities are discussed below.

c. Potential Impacts – Law Enforcement

While law enforcement is provided by the HCPD via a network of 17 police stations located throughout the county, PSD staff would be equipped to handle virtually all emergency situations that may arise during operation of the housing and program structures. Nonetheless, the HCPD would be relied upon to assist the PSD staff, if necessary, in the event of an emergency or other incident at any of its facilities (an unusual occurrence based on PSD operating experience). Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF staff would contact Hawaii County law enforcement personnel in the event of an incident and would seek assistance as appropriate. Based on many years of experience operating the PSD facilities 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 the proposed temporary housing and program structures. Consequently, no mitigation measures, outside of the need to coordinate and communicate facility operating activities with county law enforcement agencies, would be warranted.

e. Potential Impacts - Fire Protection

The HCFD operates 20 full-time fire/medic stations, and 20 volunteer fire stations. The Hilo station is located in the HCFD's Eastern Battalion area and is closest fire station to each of the three correctional facilities.

The proposed temporary housing and program structures would be operated in compliance with applicable fire and life safety codes and PSD would guard against fire emergencies via facility operating policies and procedures; periodic inspections; fire prevention and evacuation planning; among other activities at each of the three sites. PSD would also provide the appropriate fire suppression equipment on-site while relying upon the local fire company, as necessary, for assistance. There is no reason to expect that situations would arise that would place an undue burden upon HCFD manpower or equipment resources. 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 as a result of the operation of the proposed facilities. Therefore, no mitigating measures, outside of the need to coordinate and communicate facility operations with the appropriate county fire protection personnel, are warranted.

g. Potential Impacts - Medical Facilities

The major health care facilities serving the Southern Hawaii are the Hilo Medical Center and Hale Ho'ola Hamakua Hospital. PSD would maintain current arrangements for providing emergency medical services to the inmate populations housed at the Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF. In addition, with PSD providing for many routine medical treatments and emergencies on-site, significant adverse impacts to emergency medical services are not anticipated as a result of the proposed projects.

h. Recommended Mitigation - Medical Facilities

Local hospitals and emergency medical service providers are expected to accommodate any small additional demand for service resulting from the proposed projects at the three PSD sites without adverse impacts. Because operation of the proposed temporary housing and program structures are not expected to pose significant adverse impacts to medical services and facilities, no mitigation measures are required.

i. Potential Impacts - Public Education

Although operation of the temporary housing and program structures would provide bed space for lower-level custody inmates and provide additional programs, no additional PSD staff would be needed to manage this population. As a result, development of the proposed temporary housing and program structures is not expected to result in a change in public school enrollments or pose significant adverse impacts to the public schools and services in Hawaii County.

j. Recommended Mitigation

Because increases in the school age populations or enrollments are not expected, no mitigation measures are warranted.

5. Land Use and Zoning

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed temporary housing and/or program structures and storage units would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Hawaii CCC and Kulani CF. The Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex,and Kulani CF would remain in their current condition, there would be no impacts to land use or zoning at any of the three locations, and mitigation measures would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

1. HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER – HILO MAIN COMPLEX

No structure would be placed at the Hawaii CCC and use of electronic screening devices would occur entirely within existing buildings; therefore, there would be no impacts to land use and zoning at that site.

2. HALE NANI ANNEX TO THE HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

The Hale Nani Annex, located several miles southeast of the Hilo central business district, contains inmate housing and program structures, in addition to other related facilities. The proposed program and housing structures would be located at previously developed correctional facility and therefore, would result in no significant adverse impacts or changes to land use.

The Hale Nani Annex property is located within the "Agricultural" state land use district and is zoned A-10a or Agricultural per the County of Hawaii. Although the Agricultural zoning district doesn't specifically permit prison facilities, Section 25-4-11(c) of the Hawaii County Code allows for public uses, structures, and buildings in all zoning districts as long as the planning director has issued Plan Approval for the proposed use or structure. The Plan Approval process is covered under Section 25-2-70 through 78 of the Hawaii County

Code and requires the submittal of detailed plans for the project indicating that it meets all the requirements of the Plan Approval process, including the standard district regulations such as height and setback limits.

Initial contact with the Hawaii County Planning Department indicates that the Hale Nani facility is operating under a Special Permit from the Planning Commission and that any proposed projects on the site must be reviewed to determine if they are consistent with the parameters of the Special Permit approval. If any element of the proposed project was beyond the scope of improvements covered by the Special Permit, then an amendment to the approval would be necessary. Approval of the State Land Use Commission would be required if the project area was larger than 15 acres, which is not the case in this proposal (Arai, 2008).

3. KULANI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

The Kulani CF is located approximately 20 miles from downtown Hilo. The property is currently developed with inmate housing, administrative and program structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas, recreational facilities, among other similar uses. The Kulani CF is located within the Conservation state land use district. County zoning is not applicable to properties in this district and developments at the Kulani CF would be under state jurisdiction (Arai, 2008), with the proposed use being consistent with current uses at the site.

c. Recommended Mitigation

As no development would occur at the Hawaii CCC, no mitigation measures are warranted at this site.

Development proposed at the Hale Nani Annex is subject to the conditions of the Special Permit. If the proposed improvements are consistent with the parameters of the permit and the county's Plan Approval requirements, no additional mitigation would be required. However, if the proposed improvements are outside the scope of the Special Permit approval, then an amendment to the permit could be required.

With the Kulani CF located within the "Conservation" state land use district, it is exempt from county zoning and no local Plan Approval review would be required. Approval of a Conservation District Use Application may be necessary by State Land Use Commission. Coordination with the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) would occur to determine specific requirements and permitted uses in the various sub-resource zones (Brown, 2008).

6. Utility Services

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed temporary housing and/or program structures and storage units would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Hawaii CCC and Kulani CF. The Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF would remain in their current condition, there would be no impacts to water supply, wastewater treatment, electric power, gas, telecommunications, and solid waste disposal services at any of these locations, and mitigation measures would not be required.

b. Water Supply – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

No structure would be placed at the Hawaii CCC and use of electronic screening devices would occur entirely within existing buildings; therefore, there would be no impacts to the water supply at that site. At the Hale Nani Annex, based on industry standards, water demand associated with occupancy of a temporary housing structure is estimated at 150 gpd per inmate. If the inmate population at the Hale Nani Annex increased by 64 inmates, the additional water demand would total approximately 9,600 gpd, However, since the proposed action involves merely the relocation of 64 female inmates currently housed at the site, there would be no net change in water demand at the Hale Nani site. Furthermore, there are no known limitations with the water distribution system serving the Hale Nani Annex.

Water demand associated with the proposed project at the Kulani CF is similarly estimated to be 150 gpd per inmate. However, the additional lower-level custody beds would be filled by existing inmates at the Kulani CF and would not result in an increased inmate population at the facility. Since there would be no increase in inmate population, there would be no increase or decrease in water demand at the Kulani CF. Due to drought conditions, the Kulani CF has been transporting a portion of its daily water supply for the past eight months from Mountain View, a distance of approximately 16 miles, which would continue under the preferred alternative.

c. Water Supply – Recommended Mitigation

At the Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF sites, no significant adverse impacts to provision of water supply are anticipated for the proposed development and no mitigation measures beyond communication and coordination with the DWS and appropriate local building code authorities are warranted.

d. Wastewater – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

No structure would be placed at the Hawaii CCC and use of electronic screening devices would occur entirely within existing buildings; therefore, there would be no impacts to wastewater systems at that site.

Based on industry standards, the wastewater flow associated with housing 64 inmates residing in the proposed temporary structure is estimated at 8,640 gpd (or 90 percent of water consumption). However, the temporary housing structure at the Hale Nani Annex would serve 64 inmates currently housed at the site and would not increase overall flow to the wastewater system serving the site.

There are no known limitations with the wastewater collection system serving either Hale Nani Annex. However, the Department of Environmental Management (DEM), Wastewater Division reports that there have been occasions when solids (in the form of rags, towels, sheets, etc.) have been introduced into the system by inmates which makes operating the collection and treatment system far more difficult. It may be necessary to consider steps to reduce or eliminate this problem in the future.

Average water demand at the Kulani CF is estimated at 35,000 gpd, with the laundry accounting for approximately 13,000 gpd. However, the proposed lower-level custody beds would be occupied by inmates currently housed at the Kulani CF and would not result in an increased inmate population at the facility. Since there would be no increase in inmate population, there would be no change in the volume of wastewater discharged from the Kulani CF, and no resulting impacts to the wastewater collection and treatment system.

e. Wastewater – Recommended Mitigation

At the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF, there are no known limitations to the wastewater collection and treatment services and no adverse impacts are anticipated as a result of the proposed project. Consultation with the DEM has indicated that there are concerns that an increase in the population at the site would result in an increase in the number of solids being disposed of through the wastewater system, as currently occurs. The PSD would coordinate activities under the proposed action with the DEM, as well as with all appropriate local building code authorities, to address this issue. No other mitigation measures are anticipated at the three sites.

f. Electric Power – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Electric power service is provided to the three facilities by the HELCO. There are no known limitations to electric power supply service in the area of the Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex or Kulani CF.

Electric power demands associated with the Hawaii CCC are approximately 15 kilowatt-hours per inmate per day, and this would not significantly change with the installation and use of electronic screening devices.

At the Hale Nani Annex, the anticipated maximum increase in power demands is estimated at approximately 960 kilowatt-hours per day. Such demands are relatively low and can be easily accommodated by HELCO's

power generating and distribution systems. The proposed program space at the Hale Nani Annex would result in a negligible increase in electrical use which can also be easily accommodated. Hence, no significant adverse impacts to the provision of electric power to the Hale Nani Annex is anticipated. No changes to the HELCO systems would be required to accommodate the proposed project. Construction of the proposed temporary structures would be carried out in accordance with applicable building and electrical codes of the County of Hawaii.

Electric power demands of the Kulani CF are estimated to be approximately 20 kilowatt-hours per inmate per day during peak usage. The anticipated maximum increase in power demands is estimated at approximately 2,560 kilowatt-hours per day. Such demands are also relatively low and can be easily accommodated by HELCO's power generating and distribution systems. No changes to the HELCO systems are required to accommodate the proposed project at the Kulani CF. Construction of the proposed project would be carried out in accordance with applicable building and electrical codes of the County of Hawaii.

g. Electric Power – Recommended Mitigation

There are no known limitations to the provision of electric service to the Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, or Kulani CF and no adverse impacts are anticipated as a result of the proposed projects. No mitigation measures beyond coordination with appropriate local building code authorities are anticipated.

h. Gas – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

No structure would be placed at the Hawaii CCC and use of electronic screening devices would occur entirely within existing buildings; therefore, there would be no impacts to the gas distribution system at that site.

There is no natural gas distribution system operating in the vicinity of the Hale Nani Annex with liquefied propane gas used instead. Construction and use of the proposed temporary housing and program structures is not expected to impact gas use at the Hale Nani Annex as there would be no net increase in population at the site. No adverse impacts are anticipated regarding the provision of liquefied propane gas to this site.

As with the Hale Nani Annex, there is no natural gas distribution system operating in the vicinity of the Kulani CF. Instead, liquefied propane gas is stored on-site, supplied by The Gas Company. It was reported that average monthly gas consumption averages approximately 2,000 gallons with much of the gas devoted to hot water and cooking. Since there would be no increase in the inmate population at the Kulani CF, no impacts to the provision of gas services would occur.

i. Gas – Recommended Mitigation

There are no known limitations to the provision of liquefied propane to the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF sites. The volumes of gas required for operation of the facilities are not expected to adversely impact current or future gas customers on the island. No mitigation measures are anticipated.

j. Telecommunications – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

No structure would be placed at the Hawaii CCC and use of electronic screening devices would occur entirely within existing buildings; therefore, there would be no impacts to telecommunication services at that site.

Telecommunications service to the Hale Nani Annex is provided by Hawaiian Telecom while telecommunications service to the Kulani CF is provided by Verizon. There are no known limitations to the provision of telecommunications service in the vicinity of the two facilities.

k. Telecommunications – Recommended Mitigation

There are no known limitations to the provision of telecommunications service in the Hilo area (including the Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF locations) and no adverse impacts are anticipated as a result of the proposed project. No mitigation measures beyond coordination with Hawaiian Telcom and Verizon, as appropriate, are anticipated.

l. Solid Waste – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

No structure would be placed at the Hawaii CCC and use of electronic screening devices would occur entirely within existing buildings; therefore, there would be no impacts to solid waste at that site.

Construction and operation of the proposed projects at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF would generate additional solid wastes requiring collection and disposal by a commercial waste disposal contractor. Solid waste collection and disposal services are currently provided to the Hale Nani Annex by Pacific Waste, Inc., while Kulani CF staff disposes of solid wastes at the South Hilo Sanitary Landfill. However, by employing pre-fabricated structures, only small quantities of solid wastes would be generated during the assembly stage. The disposal of all construction wastes would be the responsibility of the construction contractors involved, although efforts 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 temporary housing structures would result in the generation of solid wastes. (No significant quantities of toxic, medical, or hazardous wastes would be generated from use of the temporary housing and program structures.) Since the 64 bed spaces at the Hale Nani Annex would be utilized by female inmates currently housed at the site with no net increase in population, no adverse impacts are anticipated. Solid waste generation at the Kulani CF would not increase because there would be no increase in the inmate population, which would not pose a significant adverse impact to waste collection and disposal operations at the South Hilo Sanitary Landfill. 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 temporary housing and program structures 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.

7. Transportation Systems

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed temporary housing and/or program structures and storage units would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Hawaii CCC and Kulani CF. The Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF would remain in their current condition, there would be no impacts to transportation systems and services at any of these locations, and mitigation measures would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

No structure would be placed at the Hawaii CCC and use of electronic screening devices would occur entirely within existing buildings; therefore, there would be no increase in vehicle traffic and no impacts to transportation at that site.

Construction activities at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF would be expected to minimally increase traffic volumes as a result of worker trips to and from each site as well as the movement of materials, supplies, and equipment along the roadways leading to the sites. The number of construction workers at each location at

any one time is not expected to exceed 10 individuals, and therefore would represent only a slight increase in traffic volumes along area roadways. Any 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 construction phase.

Long-term impacts would include the possible increase in traffic arriving and departing each of the two facilities resulting from occasional visits by family members and others. However, the frequency and duration of such visits at each site are strictly controlled by PSD and any increases are expected to be low. In addition, no increase in inmates populations housed at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF is proposed, resulting in no significant increase in visitation traffic. Some increase in visitor and delivery vehicle traffic to the Kulani CF can be anticipated, however, any such increase is not expected to be significant and easily accommodated by the existing roadway network.

As noted earlier, no additional PSD staff would be needed to manage the inmate population or to operate the walk-through and portable electronic detection devices at the three facilities. No significant increases to traffic volumes, movements or patterns are anticipated and no significant adverse impact upon the transportation network leading to the Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, or Kulani CF are expected.

c. Recommended Mitigation

Because no significant adverse impacts to the area's transportation network are anticipated as a result of the proposed temporary housing and program structures, no mitigation measures are necessary. Nonetheless, PSD would encourage use of carpools and vanpools to reduce reliance upon motor vehicles and minimize the potential for transportation impacts to occur at the three facilities.

8. Meteorological Conditions

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed temporary housing and/or program structures and storage units would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Hawaii CCC and Kulani CF. The Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF would remain in their current condition, there would be no impacts to meteorological conditions at any of these locations, and mitigation measures would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Construction of temporary housing and program structures is not expected to alter the microclimatology of wind and temperature at any of the proposed project sites. Due to the scale of the structures relative to the surrounding environments, the proposed temporary structures would not change the larger-scale climatology of the area or have a significant impact on neighboring properties.

Council on Environmental Quality guidelines suggest that two aspects of global climatic change should be considered in the preparation of environmental documents: the potential for federal actions to influence global climatic change, e.g., increased emissions of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), halons or greenhouse gases; and the potential for global climatic change to affect federal actions, e.g., feasibility of coastal projects in light of projected sea level changes. The proposed action addressed by this document is expected to result in no significant emission of CFCs, halons or greenhouse gases. In addition, the National Academy of Sciences estimates that an increase in carbon dioxide concentrations over the next 40 to 50 years would lead to global warming of 1.5 to 4.5 degrees Celsius (three to eight degrees Fahrenheit). It is expected that the proposed actions addressed by this document would be unaffected by a potential climatic change of this magnitude.

c. Recommended Mitigation

Adverse meteorological impacts are not expected to result from the proposed projects. PSD officials would work with the selected manufacturer of the structures to ensure that they would be able to withstand the

environmental conditions unique to the Hawaiian Islands. Measures to mitigate local weather conditions are not warranted.

9. Air Quality

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed temporary housing and/or program structures and storage units would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Hawaii CCC and Kulani CF. The Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF would remain in their current condition, there would be no impacts to air quality at any of these locations, and mitigation measures would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Potential air quality impacts associated with the proposed temporary hosing and program structures can be divided into two principal categories: construction impacts and operational impacts, each of which is discussed below. The discussion below is applicable to activities proposed for the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF.

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 sites 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 each project sites 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 pre-fabricated nature 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. Construction equipment operation would be expected during the extension of utility services to the sites and installation of the base slabs.

Impacts from construction activities are generally limited to fugitive dust emissions. Fugitive dust emissions typically result from building demolition, outdoor storage of construction materials, the grading of the project sites, the on-site movements of construction vehicles and equipment, and the transportation of construction materials and wastes to and from the project sites. 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 sites. In addition, use of a pre-fabricated structure would further reduce the potential for such emissions. Any fugitive dust that may be generated is expected to remain confined to the project sites 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 governing air emissions.

OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

Potential air quality impacts resulting from routine use of the temporary housing and program structures 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 correctional facilities, food and other supplies are delivered and wastes are collected for disposal. There would be no increase in PSD employment at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF.

Given the low volumes of traffic associated with use of the temporary housing and program structures, little, if any, impact to air quality is anticipated. Future reductions in vehicular emissions due to improved emissions-control technology further preclude the likelihood of adverse air quality impacts. Motor vehicle traffic associated with the proposed projects is not expected to have a significant or lasting adverse affect on air quality.

c. Potential Impacts from Volcanic Activities

Although air quality within Hawaii County complies with the NAAQS, conditions arise throughout the year as a result of volcanic activity. Kilauea Volcano, located approximately 30 miles from the project sites, emits many thousands of tons of sulfur dioxide, particulates and other pollutants during periods of sustained activity. Volcanic activities are not expected to adversely impact planned activities at the proposed sites.

d. Recommended Mitigation

To mitigate potential air quality impacts, BMPs would be incorporated within construction planning in accordance with the Hawaii County Code. BMPs include using properly maintained equipment, using tarp covers on trucks transporting materials to and from the project sites, 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, 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. PSD 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 that 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. Hawaii County is designated in attainment for all six of the NAAQS pollutants and as an attainment area, the conformity regulations do not apply.

10. Noise

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed temporary housing and program structures and storage units would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF nor would the electronic

narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Hawaii CCC and Kulani CF. The Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF would remain in their current condition, there would be no impacts to noise levels at any of these locations, and mitigation measures would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

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

CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

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

Increased noise levels may result from the use of construction equipment. Construction activities would include limited site preparation, construction of concrete pads and assembly of the housing and program structures at each site, 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, limited to concrete pad installation and underground utility pipe trenching. Large bulldozers, cranes, graders, front end loaders, pavers, and similar equipment are not expected to be used during the construction process.

Construction noise would last only for the duration of the construction period 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 land uses. The Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF are relatively isolated from surrounding land uses, therefore, impacts from construction noise would be negligible. 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 assembly, and final finishing to be carried out on-site. Following completion of construction, noise levels would return to current levels.

OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

Noise occurring during occupancy and use of the proposed temporary housing and program structures 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 occupancy and use would be slight and virtually imperceptible over the background noise associated with motor vehicle traffic, aircraft flyovers, and similar activities that occur at each of these three sites.

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 at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF. 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, occasional aircraft flyovers, recreation, and similar urban activities, no mitigation measures to control noise resulting from operation of the proposed projects at thre three sites would be warranted.

C. SUMMARY OF ANY SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS AND REQUIRED MITIGATION

Construction and use of prefabricated temporary housing and program structures and electronic detection devices at the Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF would result in less than significant impacts to topography, geology, soils, water resources, biological resources, fiscal considerations, demographic, economic and housing characteristics, traffic, meteorological conditions, air quality and noise levels. Development of the proposed project would result in beneficial impacts by providing additional lower-level custody beds, program space, and improved narcotics detection capabilities.

Acquisition, installation, and use of the temporary housing and program structures and walk-through and portable electronic narcotic detection devices would have negligible adverse impacts to physical, biological, and socioeconomic resources at the three facilities. Impacts to topography, geology, soils, water resources, biological resources, hazardous materials, fiscal considerations, demographic, economic and housing considerations, land use, utility services, traffic and transportation movements, cultural resources, air quality and noise levels are not anticipated and if occurred, would be negligible at each of the three sites individually, as well as the combined impacts of these projects. Even minimal impacts would be mitigated as appropriate.

Beneficial impacts would be derived from the proposed action including contributions toward fulfilling the PSD mission to provide public protection by operating humane and secure facilities in a safe working environment, where the health and well-being of the inmates are sustained and opportunities are available to address issues related to their reintegration back into the community. Beneficial impacts would also occur by provision of additional lower-level custody beds and substance abuse program space at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF to free up higher-level custody beds for violent offenders elsewhere and to address the current wait list for programs, which also would assist in moving inmates through the system more efficiently. Implementation of the proposed action would result in no significant adverse impacts as defined by Hawaii Revised Statutes and the National Environmental Policy Act. Any potential adverse cumulative, secondary and construction-related impacts would be controlled, mitigated, or avoided to the maximum 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, components for the temporary housing and program structures and restrooms would arrive bundled and crated and would be stored within a storage unit at the Hale Nani Annex or Kulani CF until such time as all subsequent State of Hawaii funding to erect the structures is provided and other administrative actions can be completed. At that time, the components would be removed from the storage unit and erected on a concrete pad at the selected location. For each planned housing or program structure it is estimated that a 3,200 to 7,000 square-foot area would be required. During installation of each structure at each site, the aluminum beams that form the frames would be moved into position on the pads. Once the frames are in place, fabric panels would be installed over the frames to complete structures. A temporary increase in noise levels, increased dust, and similar construction impacts can be anticipated, however, these impacts would be

brief and minor and should be easily controlled to minimize their effects and to avoid significant adverse impacts. At the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF, these impacts should be negligible as these facilities are isolated from adjacent land uses.

Potential short-term impacts and inconveniences must be contrasted with the benefits realized by implementing the proposed project. Beneficial impacts would be derived from the proposed action including contributions toward fulfilling the PSD mission to provide public protection by operating humane and secure facilities. Beneficial impacts would also occur by providing additional lower-level custody beds at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF to make available higher-level custody beds for violent offenders elsewhere, as well as providing additional program space at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF to address current waitlists for substance abuse programs, providing inmates with the needed services to prepare them for re-integration into the community. These beneficial impacts would continue for the duration the temporary structures are in use.

E. IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES

Acquisition and eventual construction of the proposed temporary housing and program structures and electronic detection devices 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, lands comprising the area where the housing and program structures would be located at each site would be considered irretrievably committed. The proposed action would also require the commitment of various construction materials including cement, aggregate, and other building materials. Resources consumed as a result of development of the temporary housing structures would be offset by the provision of lower-level custody bed space and program space at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF 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 occupancy/use. 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 would be considered cumulative could include continuing residential and commercial development of the Hilo area, the growing demand for utility services on the island, and the provision of bed and program space at the PSD facilities on the Island of Hawaii, as well as similar projects on the islands of Oahu, Maui, and Kauai. As described in the preceding sections, increasing bed and program space at the PSD facilities on the Island of Hawaii via installation of temporary housing and program structures (the Preferred Alternative) would not have a significant adverse 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 temporary housing and program structures and storage units would not be developed at the PSD sites on the Island of Hawaii; therefore impacts to topographic resources would not occur.	Installation of the temporary housing and program structures at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF would not require regarding or alteration of the existing topography. Impacts to topographic conditions would be negligible for all sites.
Geology	The proposed temporary housing and program structures and storage units would not be developed at the PSD sites on the Island of Hawaii; therefore impacts to geologic resources and seismicity would not occur.	Installation of the temporary housing and program structures at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF would not result in disturbance or alteration of natural geologic features and conditions. Significant adverse impacts to geologic conditions are not anticipated at any of the sites.
Soils	The proposed temporary housing and program structures and storage units would not be developed at the PSD sites on the Island of Hawaii; therefore impacts to soils would not occur.	Given that the proposed project sites at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF have been altered by previous development activities, installation of the temporary housing and program structures at these sites would not be expected to result in potentially significant adverse impacts to soils.
Water Resources	The proposed temporary housing and program structures and storage units would not be developed at the PSD sites on the Island of Hawaii; therefore impacts to water resources would not occur.	There are no surface water features on or adjoining the Hale Nani Annex or Kulani CF sites. As a result of the proposed projects, a slight increase in impervious surface would result and therefore a slight increase in stormwater runoff is anticipated, but would have negligible impacts. Installation of the temporary housing and program structures would not be expected to result in potentially significant adverse impacts to water resources.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Floodplains	The proposed temporary housing and program structures and storage units would not be developed at the PSD sites on the Island of Hawaii; therefore impacts to floodplains would not occur.	The Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF sites are not located within the 100-year floodplain, therefore there would be no impacts to floodplains from the proposed temporary housing and program structures.
Biological Resources	The proposed temporary housing and program structures and storage units would not be developed at the PSD sites on the Island of Hawaii; therefore impacts to biological resources would not occur.	On-site land cover at the three proposed sites consist of primarily of grass with surrounding areas devoted primarily to institutional (i.e., correctional) uses. Installation of the temporary housing and program structures at the two PSD sites would avoid disturbance to native vegetation and significant adverse impacts to wildlife would be avoided. A few common (non-special status) wildlife species would displaced due to the increase in human activity during the construction period and later occupancy and use of the site. At the Kulani CF site, habitat for federally and state listed species is available in the forested area surrounding the property, but the proposed site itself is a disturbed ball field that does not provide habitat to these species.
Cultural Resources	The proposed temporary housing and program structures and storage units would not be developed at the PSD sites on the Island of Hawaii; therefore impacts to cultural resources would not occur.	There are no known archaeological sites of concern at the Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, or Kulani CF. Based on consultation with the Hawaii SHPD, the proposed action at the Hawaii CCC has been revised, and no longer includes removal of the Old Jail. Therefore, there would be no impacts to known archaeological sites or historic structures at any of the three sites.
Hazardous Materials and Human Safety	The proposed temporary housing and program structures and storage units would not be developed at the PSD sites on the Island of Hawaii; therefore impacts from hazardous resources would not occur.	There are no known issues involving hazardous materials at the proposed project sites at the Hale Nani Annex or Kulani CF, therefore, no adverse impacts involving hazardous materials are anticipated as a result of the proposed project. No significant adverse impacts to health and human safety from the use of walk-through or portable electronic screening devices would occur.
Visual and Aesthetic Resources	The proposed temporary housing and program structures and storage units would not be developed at the PSD sites on the Island of Hawaii; therefore impacts to visual and aesthetic resources would not occur.	Impacts to visual and aesthetic resources would be short-term during construction as the introduction of construction equipment would alter the aesthetic features and characteristics at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF. During operation, long-term and minor impacts would occur from introduction of the prefabricated temporary housing and program structures at these sites. These structures would be generally compatible with their surroundings resulting in minor long-term impacts. Operation of the temporary structures would not result in additional impacts.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Fiscal Considerations	The proposed temporary housing and program structures and storage units would not be developed at the PSD sites on the Island of Hawaii; therefore impacts to fiscal considerations would not occur.	Lands comprising the Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF are under state ownership and control and consequently have not contributed tax revenues or similar payments throughout the period of state ownership. The acquisition and eventual erection and occupancy of temporary housing and program structures would not affect the current ownership arrangement and, therefore, pose no adverse impacts to fiscal conditions for the State of Hawaii or Hawaii County.
Demographic Characteristics	The proposed temporary housing and program structures and storage units would not be developed at the PSD sites on the Island of Hawaii; therefore impacts to demographic characteristics would not occur.	The temporary housing and program structures would house approximately 128 low-level custody inmates at Kulani CF and 64 low-level custody inmates at the Hale Nani Annex, originating from Hawaii County, thereby posing no change (increase or decrease) to the county's population. No additional PSD staff would be needed to manage this population or to operate the electronic narcotic detection devices. No population groups or businesses would be relocated or removed and no sensitive population groups (i.e., other children, minorities, seniors, etc.) are expected to be adversely affected. No significant adverse population impacts are anticipated..
Economic Characteristics	The proposed temporary housing and program structures and storage units would not be developed at the PSD sites on the Island of Hawaii; therefore impacts to economic characteristics would not occur.	Construction of the proposed temporary housing and program structures would generate construction employment and materials purchases which 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. No businesses or other economic activities would be displaced or eliminated by the proposed project.
Housing Characteristics	The proposed temporary housing and program structures and storage units would not be developed at the PSD sites on the Island of Hawaii; therefore impacts to housing characteristics would not occur.	Additional PSD staff would not be needed to manage the additional inmate population or to operate the electronic detection devices at any of the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF. As a result, adverse impacts the island's housing market (i.e., housing availability, supply and cost) are not anticipated.
Community Services and Facilities	The proposed temporary housing and program structures and storage units would not be developed at the PSD sites on the Island of Hawaii; therefore impacts to community services and facilities would not occur.	Construction-related activities are not expected to adversely affect law enforcement, fire protection, or emergency medical services and capabilities in the area. Public roadways leading to and from the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF sites would remain open, accessible, and available for normal traffic movements at all times. There is no reason to expect that the installation and use of the two temporary housing structures 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 Hilo area.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Land Use and Zoning	The proposed temporary housing and program structures and storage units would not be developed at the PSD sites on the Island of Hawaii; therefore impacts to land use would not occur.	The proposed action would have a direct impact on land use by transforming a vacant portion of the three PSD properties to correctional facility housing and/or program space. The self-contained nature of these facilities would limit any potential direct impacts to the property with no adverse impacts to adjoining private properties or the values of such properties. At the Hale Annex, PSD would work with the county to ensure the use is within the existing Special Permit. At the Kulani CF, PSD would coordinate with the Hawaii DLNR, due to the sites designation as "Conservation" by the State Land Use Commission.
Water Supply	The proposed temporary housing and program structures and storage units would not be developed at the PSD sites on the Island of Hawaii; therefore impacts to water supply services would not occur.	At the Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF, there would be no net increase in water demands and therefore, no adverse impact to the system supplying water to these facilities. At the Kulani CF, the practice of transporting water would be continued in times of drought.
Wastewater	The proposed temporary housing and program structures and storage units would not be developed at the PSD sites on the Island of Hawaii; therefore impacts to wastewater services would not occur.	At the Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF there would be no net increase in wastewater flow and therefore, no adverse impact to the wastewater collection and treatment systems serving these facilities. PSD would coordinate with the DEM regarding the introduction of solids in the wastewater system.
Electrical	The proposed temporary housing and program structures and storage units would not be developed at the PSD sites on the Island of Hawaii; therefore impacts to electrical services would not occur.	There are no known limitations to the electrical network serving the Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF therefore, there would be no adverse impacts to electrical services.
Gas	The proposed temporary housing and program structures and storage units would not be developed at the PSD sites on the Island of Hawaii; therefore impacts to gas services would not occur.	There is no natural gas distribution system in the area of the Hale Nani Annex or Kulani CF. Should additional gas service be needed, there are no known limitations to provision of increase bottled gas service to these facilities, however additional tanks may be required on-site. Therefore, no adverse impacts to gas services are anticipated.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Telecommunication	The proposed temporary housing and program structures and storage units would not be developed at the PSD sites on the Island of Hawaii; therefore impacts to telecommunication services would not occur.	There are no known limitations to the provision of telecommunications service to the Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF. Therefore, no adverse impacts to telecommunication services are anticipated.
Solid Waste	The proposed temporary housing and program structures and storage units would not be developed at the PSD sites on the Island of Hawaii; therefore impacts to solid waste management services would not occur.	Construction and operation of the proposed temporary housing and program structures would generate solid waste requiring collection and disposal. During the construction phase, solid waste in varying quantities would be generated by the building of the storage unit. The disposal of construction-derived waste would be the responsibility of the construction contractors involved, although all efforts will be made to sort, segregate, and recycle construction debris. Operation of the proposed housing and program structures at the three sites would generate any solid waste that would be accommodated by existing waste disposal services.
Transportation	The proposed temporary housing and program structures and storage units would not be developed at the PSD sites on the Island of Hawaii; therefore impacts to transportation resources would not occur.	A minimal (temporary) increase in traffic is anticipated as a result of worker trips to and from the three sites as well as the movement of materials, supplies, and equipment the regional roadway network. All such traffic would end following completion of construction. Long-term impacts would include a possible increase in traffic resulting from occasional visits by family members and others to the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF). No additional PSD staff would be needed to manage the increased inmate population or to operate the electronic detection devices at any of the facilities. No significant increases to traffic volumes are anticipated and no significant adverse traffic impacts are expected at any of the three sites.
Meteorological Conditions	The proposed temporary housing and program structures and storage units would not be developed at the PSD sites on the Island of Hawaii; therefore impacts to meteorological conditions would not occur.	Construction and use of temporary housing and program structures is not expected to alter the microclimatology of wind and temperature at the Hale Nani Annex or Kulani CF sites. Due to their scale relative to their environs, the proposed temporary housing and program structures would not alter or affect the larger-scale climatology of the area or have a significant impact on neighboring properties.
Air Quality	The proposed temporary housing and program structures and storage units would not be developed at the PSD sites on the Island of Hawaii; therefore impacts to air quality would not occur.	Air quality would potentially be affected as a result of construction activities and motor vehicle traffic during operation of the three PSD facilities. However, any such impacts would be considered negligible.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Noise	The proposed temporary housing and program structures and storage units would not be developed at the PSD sites on the Island of Hawaii; therefore impacts to noise conditions would not occur.	Construction activities would result in temporary noise impacts in the immediate vicinity of the housing and program structures at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF. 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 work. However, any such impact would be considered slight and would end following completion of construction. At the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF, these impacts would be negligible as these sites are separated from adjacent land uses. Use of the housing and program structures at the three sites is not expected to increase noise levels above current conditions.

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.

1. Hawaii Community Correctional Center – Hilo Main Complex

No development would occur at the Hawaii CCC site, therefore there would be no conflicts with the State Land Use Districts.

2. Hale Nani Annex

The Hale Nani Annex property is located within the "Agricultural" state land use district and is zoned A-10a or Agricultural per the County of Hawaii. Approval of the State Land Use Commission would only be required if the project area was larger than 15 acres, which is not the case in this proposal (Arai, 2008). The proposed action involves the a use of this property that is consistent with a permitted use within the State Agricultural District since the project area does not exceed 15 acres, would not require approval from the State Land Use Commission, and presents no conflicts with state land use districts under the proposed action.

3. Kulani Correctional Facility

The Kulani CF is located within the "Conservation" state land use district. County zoning is not applicable to properties in this district and improvements to the Kulani CF would be solely under state jurisdiction (Arai, 2008). The proposed action involves a use of this property that is consistent with a permitted use within the Conservation District, would not require approval from the State Land Use Commission, and presents no conflicts with state land use districts under the proposed action.

B. GENERAL PLAN OF THE COUNTY OF HAWAII

The County of Hawaii's General Plan is the policy document for the long-range comprehensive development of the Island of Hawaii. General Plan studies in the County of Hawaii were initiated in the late 1950's and were limited to particular regions of the island such as the Hilo, Kona, Kohala, Hamakua, and Puna Districts. With the adoption and ratification of the County Charter in 1968, the General Plan emerged as a major policy document. The most recent Hawaii County General Plan was created in February, 2005. In the 2005 Plan, the County established goals for 13 different impact areas. These goals are listed below (County of Hawaii, 2005).

1. Economics

- Provide residents with opportunities to improve their quality of life through economic development that enhances the County's natural and social environments.
- Economic development and improvement shall be in balance with the physical, social, and cultural environments of the Island of Hawaii.
- Strive for diversity and stability in the economic system.

- Provide an economic environment that allows new, expanded, or improved economic opportunities that are compatible with the County's cultural, natural and social environment.
- Strive for an economic climate that provides its residents an opportunity for choice of occupation.
- Strive for diversification of the economy by strengthening existing industries and attracting new endeavors.
- Strive for full employment.
- Promote and develop the Island of Hawaii into a unique scientific and cultural model, where economic gains are in balance with social and physical amenities.
- Development should be reviewed on the basis of total impact on the residents of the County, not only in terms of immediate short run economic benefits.

2. Energy

- Strive towards energy self-sufficiency.
- Establish the Big Island as a demonstration community for the development and use of natural energy resources.

3. Environmental Quality

- Define the most desirable use of land within the County that achieves an ecological balance providing residents and visitors the quality of life and an environment in which the natural resources of the island are viable and sustainable.
- Maintain and, if feasible, improve the existing environmental quality of the island.
- Control pollution.

4. Flooding and Other Natural Hazards

- Protect human life.
- Prevent damage to man-made improvements.
- Control pollution.
- Prevent damage from inundation.
- Reduce surface water and sediment runoff.
- Maximize soil and water conservation.

5. Historic Sites

- Protect, restore, and enhance the sites, buildings, and objects of significant historical and cultural importance to Hawaii.
- Appropriate access to significant historic sites, buildings, and objects of public interest should be made available.
- Enhance the understanding of man’s place on the landscape by understanding the system of ahupuaa.

6. Natural Beauty

- Protect, preserve and enhance the quality of areas endowed with natural beauty, including the quality of coastal scenic resources.

- Protect scenic vistas and view planes from becoming obstructed.
- Maximize opportunities for present and future generations to appreciate and enjoy natural and scenic beauty.

7. Natural Resources and Shoreline

- Protect and conserve the natural resources from undue exploitation, encroachment and damage.
- Provide opportunities for recreational, economic, and educational needs without despoiling or endangering natural resources.
- Protect and promote the prudent use of Hawaii's unique, fragile, and significant environmental and natural resources.
- Protect rare or endangered species and habitats native to Hawaii.
- Protect and effectively manage Hawaii's open space, watersheds, shoreline, and natural areas.
- Ensure that alterations to existing land forms, vegetation, and construction of structures cause minimum adverse effect to water resources, and scenic and recreational amenities and minimum danger of floods, landslides, erosion, siltation, or failure in the event of an earthquake.

8. Housing

- Attain safe, sanitary, and livable housing for the residents of the County of Hawaii.
- Attain a diversity of socio-economic housing mix throughout the different parts of the County.
- Maintain a housing supply that allows a variety of choices.
- Create viable communities with affordable housing and suitable living environments.
- Improve and maintain the quality and affordability of the existing housing inventory.
- Seek sufficient production of new affordable rental and fee-simple housing in the County in a variety of sizes to satisfactorily accommodate the needs and desires of families and individuals.
- Ensure that housing is available to all persons regardless of age, sex, marital status, ethnic background, and income.
- Make affordable housing available in reasonable proximity to employment centers.
- Encourage and expand home ownership opportunities for residents.

9. Public Facilities

- Encourage the provision of public facilities that effectively service community and visitor needs and seek ways of improving public service through better and more functional facilities in keeping with the environmental and aesthetic concerns of the community.

10. Public Utilities

- Ensure that properly regulated, adequate, efficient and dependable public and private utility services are available to users.
- Maximize efficiency and economy in the provision of public utility services.
- Design public utility facilities to fit into their surroundings or concealed from public view.

11. Recreation

- Provide a wide variety of recreational opportunities for the residents and visitors of the County.
- Maintain the natural beauty of recreation areas.
- Provide a diversity of environments for active and passive pursuits.

12. Transportation

- Provide a transportation system whereby people and goods can move efficiently, safely, comfortably and economically.
- Make available a variety of modes of transportation that best meets the needs of the County.

13. Land Use

- Designate and allocate land uses in appropriate proportions and mix and in keeping with the social, cultural, and physical environments of the County.
- Protect and encourage the intensive and extensive utilization of the County's important agricultural lands.
- Protect and preserve forest, water, natural and scientific reserves and open areas.

The proposed action, construction and operation of temporary housing and program structures at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF, would be consistent with the goals of the Hawaii County Plan. Specifically, it would meet environmental and land use goals as impacts to the resources identified for protection under this plan would be minimal and would also provide the public services and facilities called for under the plan.

C. ZONING

Zoning in Hawaii County is regulated by Title 25 of the Hawaii County Code. The purpose and intent of this ordinance is to promote the health, safety, morals and general welfare of the people of the county by regulating and restricting the height, size of buildings, and other structures, the percentage of a building site that may be occupied, off-street parking, setbacks, size of yards, courts, and other open spaces, the density of population, and the location and use of buildings, structures, and land for trade, industry, residence, or other purposes (County of Hawaii, 1999).

1. Hawaii Community Correctional Center – Hilo Main Complex

No development would occur at the Hawaii CCC site, therefore there would be no conflicts with the zoning at the site.

2. Hale Nani Annex

The Hale Nani Annex property is located within the "Agricultural" state land use district. Although the Agricultural zoning district doesn't specifically permit prison facilities, Section 25-4-11(c) of the Hawaii County Code allows for public uses, structures, and buildings in all zoning districts as long as the planning director has issued Plan Approval for the proposed use or structure. Initial contact with the County of Hawaii Planning Department indicates that the Hale Nani Annex is operating under a Special Permit from the Planning Commission and that any proposed projects on the site must be reviewed to determine if they are consistent with the parameters of the existing Special Permit approval. If any element of the proposed project were beyond the scope of improvements covered by the Special Permit, then an amendment to the approval would be necessary and would require at least one public hearing with the County of Hawaii. PSD would coordinate with the County of Hawaii Planning Department to ensure that the proposed temporary program and housing structures would fall under the Special Permit and be consistent with the zoning of the area.

3. Kulani Correctional Facility

The Kulani CF property is zoned FR, Forest Reserve and is located within the "Conservation" state land use district. The Land Use Commission states that "*Conservation Districts are administrated by the State Board of Land and Natural Resources and uses are governed by rules promulgated by the State Department of Land and Natural Resources*" (State of Hawaii Land Use Commission, 2008). PSD would coordinate with the State Land Use Commission t to ensure that the proposed temporary housing and program structures would be considered an acceptable use in this area.

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 construction and operation of the proposed temporary housing and program structures and storage units at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF is not anticipated to affect existing coastal recreational resources. Access to shoreline areas would remain unaffected by construction and operation of the proposed structures as none of the proposed sites are located 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 construction of temporary housing and program structures and storage units at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF is not anticipated to affect existing cultural or historic resources. The original proposed action at the Hawaii CCC included the removal of the old jail in order to allow for development of a temporary structure. The old jail building is considered a historic property and, based on consultation with the SHPD, the proposed action was revised to remove demolition of the Old Jail structure. The proposed site at the Hale Nani Annex is located on a disturbed grassy area which was previously used for gardens. No known cultural resources (including archaeological resources and historic resources) are located at the Hale Nani Annex proposed project site. The proposed project site at Kulani CF is located on a previously disturbed grassy area with no known cultural resources. Based on past disturbance at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF, 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 temporary housing and program structures and storage units at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF would be developed to ensure visual compatibility with the surrounding environs. The Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF sites are located in remote areas away from adjacent development, and would not impact scenic or open space resources. The proposed projects are not expected to impact coastal and scenic open space resources.

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 and operation of the proposed housing and program structures and storage units at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF is not expected to adversely impact coastal ecosystems. The amount of ground disturbance would be minimal, resulting from construction and operation of the housing, program, and storage units on pre-disturbed sites. During construction, pre-disturbed areas located within the boundaries of the facilities would be used as staging areas. During operation of the facilities ground disturbance from human foot traffic would be mitigated to control soil erosion and compaction. For this minimal disturbance during construction and operation of the structures, appropriate design measures and Best Management Practices for controlling surface runoff and the disposal of waste products would be utilized at each of the three sites 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 for all projects.

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: At the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF construction of the temporary housing and program structures and storage units would support no more than 10 short-term construction and construction-related jobs each during the approximately four-month construction period. Construction of the proposed structures would not impact the local economy as these jobs are expected to be filled by existing Hawaii County residents. The proposed sites do not abut the shoreline and would not affect coastal development necessary to the state's economy. The projects are in keeping with the land use patterns established in the area, as discussed in the zoning section of this document.

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: Due to the absence of water features or floodplains on or adjacent to any of the project sites, no adverse impacts to surface water resources, including areas prone to flooding and tsunami inundation, are expected as a result of the proposed actions. To mitigate any potential stormwater quality impacts from the development of the sites, all aspects of the projects would be consistent with Chapter 10 of the Hawaii County

Code entitled "Erosion and Sediment Control." It is noted that a slight increase in runoff is anticipated with the construction of the temporary housing and program structures and storage units at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF project sites, but this increase would be negligible. The Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF are located outside of the 100-year floodplain and therefore, no direct or indirect impacts to flood prone areas are expected 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: As described in Chapter I of the EA, extensive public information and outreach activities were carried out during preparation of the Draft EA and Revised Draft EA, and included public meetings, as described in Section I. The community was provided a 30-day period to comment on the Revised 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.

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: Extensive public information and outreach activities were carried out during preparation of this Final EA through contacts with legislators and news articles. Further opportunities to comment will occur through the Final EA process.

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 temporary housing and program structures and storage units at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF would have no impact to shoreline activities. None of the project sites are located adjacent to the coast and 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 temporary housing and program structures and storage units at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF would not adversely impact ocean resources and would not affect marine and coastal resources as none of the project sites are located adjacent to or in the vicinity of these resources.

This page intentionally left blank.

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 of 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 significant adverse environmental impacts. There are no known rare, threatened, or endangered species located within the Hawaii CCC or Hale Nani Annex property. Federal and state-listed species are known to occur in the vicinity of the Kulani CF, but not at the project site, which is a disturbed former ball field that does not provide habitat to these species. Furthermore, the sites evaluated are with the main correctional center compound of each site and do not provide significant wildlife habitat. Consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has raised the concern that the endangered nene does use this site. As development plans are finalized, consultation with the USFWS would continue to ensure these species are not impacted. Under the proposed action there would be minimal impacts to wildlife in the area of the three proposed project sites.

   As a result of past development of the Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex, and Kulani CF compounds, it is unlikely that the site has any archaeological sites, features, human burials, or subsurface deposits. No further archaeological work is recommended for the project area. Consultation with the SHPD was conducted and it was requested that an architectural survey of the Old Hilo Jail and any auxiliary structures be conducted, and that consultation with the SHPD be ongoing throughout this process. As a result of this consultation, the proposed action at the Hawaii CCC was modified with demolition of the Old Jail no longer part of the proposed action and no development to occur at that site.

2. ***Curtails the range of beneficial uses of the environment:*** The proposed projects 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 by converting vacant or underutilized state-owned property to a productive use at each of the three sites.

3. ***Conflicts with the State's long-term environmental policies or goals and guidelines as expressed in Chapter 344, HRS, and any revisions thereof and amendment thereto, court decisions, or executive orders:*** As demonstrated by this EA, the proposed action and preferred alternative 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 needed for each of the three sites would be residing in Hawaii County. In the long-term, the proposed projects would support the local economy through the increased

purchases of goods and services from local merchants and service providers. Furthermore, beneficial impacts would be derived by fulfilling the PSD mission to provide public protection by operating humane and secure facilities in a safe working environment, where the health and well-being of the inmates are sustained and opportunities are available to address issues related to their reintegration back into the community. Beneficial impacts would also occur by provision of additional lower-level custody beds at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF to free up higher-level custody beds for violent offenders elsewhere, as well as providing additional substance abuse program space at the Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF in order to provide inmates the programs they need to successfully reenter society.

5. ***Substantially affects public health:*** During both construction and use of the temporary housing and program structures and the electronic narcotic detection devices at the PSD sites on the Island of Hawaii, 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:*** No additional PSD employees are anticipated to manage the inmate population at the PSD facilities on the Island of Hawaii. Therefore, no significant changes to Hawaii County's population are expected to result. From a land use perspective, the proposed projects would maximize use of publicly-owned properties and facilities

The proposed action is not expected to adversely impact water supply and wastewater systems as the overall population of the facilities would not be increased. The proposed projects would be coordinated with the appropriate governmental agencies and would be designed in accordance with applicable regulatory standards. Surface runoff from the proposed projects would not be expected to increase substantially over current conditions. Adverse impacts to public services such as police and fire protection, education, and medical care are not anticipated.

During construction, solid waste generated from the proposed structure 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 operations 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 increased bed space would not represent a significant proportion of the total volume accepted for disposal in Hawaii County.

7. ***Involves a substantial degradation of environmental quality:*** During construction, there would be short-term air quality and noise impacts at each of the three sites. In the long-term, impacts to these resources would be minimal and would not be significantly higher than the ambient noise. The project is not anticipated to significantly affect the open space and scenic character of the areas which are already developed with correctional institutions. 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 Hawaii CCC or Hale Nani Annex properties

and due to past disturbance, no natural habitat exists. At the Kulani CF, once construction plans have been finalized, further coordination with the USFWS would occur to ensure protection of the endangered nene.

10. ***Detrimentally 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:*** 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 at any of the three sits and there are no geologically hazardous lands, estuaries, or coastal waters within or adjacent to the sites evaluated.

12. ***Substantially affects scenic vistas and viewplanes identified in county or state plans or studies:*** The project sites are not identified as scenic vistas or viewplanes. 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. No development would occur at the Hawaii CCC site, resulting in no impact to the surrounding community.

13. ***Requires substantial energy consumption:*** The proposed action would involve the short-term commitment of fuel for equipment, vehicles, and machinery during construction activities at each of the three sites. However, this use is not anticipated to result in a substantial consumption of energy resources. In the long-term, the proposed action would create and 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 acquisition and assembly of temporary and program housing structures would not result in any significant impacts at any of the PSD sites on the Island of Hawaii.

This page intentionally left blank.

VII. PUBLIC COMMENT AND RESPONSE

Harry Kim
Mayor

Darryl J. Oliveira
Fire Chief

Glen P.I. Honda
Deputy Fire Chief

County of Hawai'i

HAWAI`I FIRE DEPARTMENT
25 Aupuni Street • Suite 103 • Hilo, Hawai'i 96720
(808) 981-8394 • Fax (808) 981-2037

July 15, 2008

Mr. Clayton Frank, Director
Hawaii Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 400
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

SUBJECT: REVISED DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS TEMPORARY HOUSING AND PROGRAM STRUCTURES ON THE ISLANDS OF HAWAII

We have no comments to offer at this time in reference to the above-mentioned Environmental Assessment.

DARRYL OLIVEIRA
Fire Chief

RP:lpc

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

No. _____

September 12, 2008

Darryl Oliveira, Fire Chief
Hawaii Fire Department
County of Hawaii
25 Aupuni Street, Suite 103
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Re: Revised Draft Environmental Assessment - Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Island of Hawaii

Dear Chief Oliveira:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the Revised Draft Environmental Assessment prepared in support of PSD's current proposal to erect temporary housing and program structures and install electronic drug detection devices at its facilities on the Island of Hawaii. I appreciate the interest of the Hawaii County Fire Department and your continued participation in the environmental review process.

Please feel free to contact me with comments or questions concerning this important project. Once again, thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

United States Department of the Interior

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Pacific Islands Water Science Center
677 Ala Moana Blvd., Suite 415
Honolulu, HI 96813
Phone: (808) 587-2400/Fax: (808) 587-2401

September 3, 2008

Mr. Clayton A. Frank, Director
State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Dear Mr. Frank:

Subject: Revised Draft Environmental Assessment (RDEA) – Temporary Housing and Program Structures on the Island of Hawaii

Thank you for forwarding the subject revised RDEA for review and comment by the staff of the U.S. Geological Survey, Pacific Islands Water Science Center. We regret however, that due to prior commitments and lack of available staff, we are unable to review this document.

We appreciate the opportunity to participate in the review process.

Sincerely,

Gordon Tribble
Center Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

No. _____

October 3, 2008

Mr. Gordon Tribble, Center Director
Pacific Islands Water Science Center
United States Department of the Interior
U. S. Geological Survey
677 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 415
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Re: Revised Draft Environmental Assessment - Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Island of Hawaii

Dear Mr. Tribble:

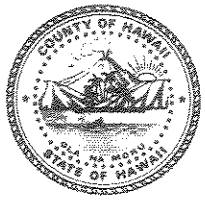
On behalf of the Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your September 3, 2008 letter concerning the Revised Draft Environmental Assessment prepared in support of PSD's current proposal to erect temporary housing and program structures and install electronic drug detection devices at its facilities on the Island of Hawaii. I appreciate the interest of the U. S. Geological Survey, Pacific Islands Water Science Center and your participation in the environmental review process.

Please feel free to contact me with comments or questions concerning this important project. Once again, thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

Harry Kim
Mayor



Bobby Jean Leithead Todd
Director

Nelson Ho
Deputy Director

County of Hawaii

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

25 Aupuni Street • Hilo, Hawai`i 96720-4252
(808) 961-8083 • Fax (808) 961-8086
http://co.hawaii.hi.us/directory/dir_envmng.htm

September 3, 2008

Mr. Clayton A. Frank
Director
Hawai`i Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Blvd, Suite 400
Honolulu, HI 96814

Subject: Revised Draft Environmental Assessment
Temporary Housing and Program Structures on the Island of Hawai`i

Dear Mr. Frank,

We offer the following comment for the subject project:

Wastewater Division
Page III–44 **b.** *1.* The Wailuku Sewer Pump Station is not utilized to convey sewage from Hawai`i CCC.

Solid Waste Division
Page III-45 **f.** Only the West Hawai`i Sanitary Landfill (Pu`uanahulu) is managed by Waste Management, Inc.

If you have any questions regarding this comment, please contact Dora Beck, WWD Chief or Lyle Hirota, Acting Deputy WWD Chief at 961-8338.

Thank you for allowing us to comment on this project.

Sincerely,

BJ Leithead Todd

Bobby Jean Leithead Todd
DIRECTOR

cc: WWD
SWD

11096A

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

October 3, 2008

Ms. Bobby Jean Leithead Todd, Director
Department of Environmental Management
County of Hawaii
25 Aupuni Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720-4252

Re: Revised Draft Environmental Assessment - Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Island of Hawaii

Dear Ms. Leithead Todd:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your September 3, 2008 letter concerning the Revised Draft Environmental Assessment prepared in support of PSD's current proposal to erect temporary housing and program structures and install electronic drug detection devices at its facilities on the Island of Hawaii. I appreciate the interest and comments offered by the Hawaii County Department of Environmental Management regarding this important project. In response to your comments I offer the following responses:

- We acknowledge that the Wailuku Sewer Pump Station is not used to convey wastewaters from the Hawaii Community Correctional Center and shall incorporate this information in the final version of the document.

- We further acknowledge that only the West Hawaii Sanitary Landfill (Pu'uanahulu) is managed by Waste Management Inc. and shall incorporate this information in the final version of the document.

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

September 5, 2008

Clayton A. Frank, Director
Hawaii Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 400
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

LOG NO: 2008.3914
DOC NO: 0809MD38
Archaeology

Dear Mr. Frank:

SUBJECT: **National Historic Preservation Review (NHPA) Section 106 Review –**
Section 106 Historic Preservation Review Request for
The Revised Draft Environmental Assessment – Temporary Housing and Program Structures on the Island of Hawaii
various Ahupua`a, South Hilo District, Island of Hawai`i
TMKs: (3) 2-3-023:005, 2-4-049:018 & 019, and 2-4-008:009

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the aforementioned undertaking, which we received on September 4, 2008. The undertaking entails temporary housing and program structures at the Hawaii Community Correctional Center – Hilo Main Complex; the Hale Nani Annex to the Hawaii Community Correctional Center; and the Kulani Correctional Facility. We concur that **no historic properties will be affected** by this project because:

- ☐ Intensive cultivation has altered the land
- ☐ Residential development/urbanization has altered the land
- ☒ Previous grubbing/grading has altered the land
- ☐ An accepted archaeological inventory survey (AIS) found no historic properties
- ☐ SHPD previously reviewed this project and mitigation has been completed
- ☒ Other: *SHPD previously reviewed a portion of this project, and concurred that no historical properties would be affected (0808MD53). The old jail house located on the Hawaii CCC property, SIHP no. 7457, will not be affected by the proposed undertaking.*

In the event that historic resources, including human skeletal remains, cultural materials, lava tubes, and/or lava blisters/bubbles are identified during the construction activities, all work needs to cease in the immediate vicinity of the find, the find needs to be protected from additional disturbance, and the State Historic Preservation Division, Hawaii Island Section, needs to be contacted immediately at (808) 981-2979. Please contact Morgan Davis at (808) 981-2979 if you have any questions or concerns regarding this letter.

Aloha,

Nancy A. McMahon

Nancy McMahon, Deputy SHPO/State Archaeologist
and Historic Preservation Manager
State Historic Preservation Division

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

September 12, 2008

Ms. Nancy McMahon
Archeology and Preservation Officer
State Historic Preservation Division
Department of Land and Natural Resources
601 Kamokila Boulevard
Kakuhihewa Building, Suite 555
Honolulu, Hawaii 96707

Re: Revised Draft Environmental Assessment - Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Island of Hawaii, TMK: (3) 2-3-023:005, 2-4-049:018, and 2-4-008:009

Dear Ms. McMahon:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your September 5, 2008 letter concerning the Revised Draft Environmental Assessment prepared in support of PSD's current proposal to erect temporary housing and program structures and install electronic drug detection devices at its facilities on the Island of Hawaii. I appreciate the guidance and advice provided by the State Historic Preservation Division concerning the proposed project and look forward to working with you as we plan for improvements to the Hawaii Community Correctional Center.

Please feel free to contact me with comments or questions concerning this important project. Thank you for your continue participation and support throughout the environmental review process.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

Harry Kim
Mayor

Lawrence K. Mahuna
Police Chief

Harry S. Kubojiri
Deputy Police Chief

County of Hawaii

POLICE DEPARTMENT

349 Kapiolani Street • Hilo, Hawai'i 96720-3998
(808) 935-3311 • Fax (808) 961-8865

September 12, 2008

Mr. Clayton A. Frank
Director
Hawaii Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulavard, Suite 400
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Dear Mr. Frank:

Re: Revised Draft Environmental Assessment – Temporary Housing and Program Structures on the Island of Hawaii

Staff, upon reviewing the provided documents and visiting the proposed sites does not anticipate any significant impact to traffic and/or public safety concerns.

Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,

LAWRENCE K. MAHUNA
POLICE CHIEF

KV:kh

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

No. _____

September 17, 2008

Lawrence K. Mahuna, Police Chief
Police Department
County of Hawaii
349 Kapiolani Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720-3998

Re: Revised Draft Environmental Assessment - Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Island of Hawaii

Dear Chief Mahuna:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the Revised Draft Environmental Assessment prepared in support of PSD's current proposal to erect temporary housing and program structures and install electronic drug detection devices at its facilities on the Island of Hawaii. I appreciate the interest of the Hawaii County Police Department and your continue participation in the environmental review process.

Please feel free to contact me with comments or questions concerning this important project. Once again, thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

COMMUNITY ALLIANCE ON PRISONS

76 North King Street, Suite 203, Honolulu, Hawai`i 96817

Phone/E-mail: (808) 533-3454/communityallianceonprisons@hotmail.com

September 25, 2008

Clayton A. Frank, Director
Hawai`i Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 400
Honolulu, Hawai`i 96814

Re: Comments on National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) documents regarding proposals on O`ahu, Kaua`i and Hawai`i Island

Dear Director Frank:

Mahalo for allowing Community Alliance on Prisons the opportunity to comment on the NEPA Federal Draft Environmental Assessments O`ahu,

GENERAL COMMENTS

An environmental assessment is a disclosure document. It is meant to disclose the impacts of a proposed project, solicit public comments and concerns, and address those comments and concerns in a meaningful and thoughtful process. This process is to address the impacts and concerns upfront in order to avoid future problems, in the event that the project is approved.

1. PUBLIC INPUT PROCESS IS FLAWED

Community Alliance on Prisons still remains concerned about the flawed process that surrounds this proposal. It appears to us to be in violation of NEPA guidelines and, in our humble opinion, lacks common courtesy to the public who will foot the bill for this project. Our concerns are:

- Two of the 'public meetings' were held AFTER the Final Environmental Assessments were accepted (July 9, 2008), which basically shut out public input and concerns. We understand that PSD is under a looming deadline (October 2008), however, that is not the public's responsibility.
- The responsibility of PSD is to involve the community, especially those who live around the proposed project sites. It is common for a developer to contact those living within a certain radius of a proposed project about the project, solicit their input, and to address the concerns expressed.
- All reasonable efforts should have been made to inform the public of proposals involving the use of public funds. This did not happen, despite PSD knowing that there is a large and growing justice community in Hawai`i who are keenly interested in our correctional system.

The documents go into detail about the importance of public involvement, yet there was little to no public involvement outside of agencies and legislators.

- **Does this lack of public outreach comport with the DOJ's principles for community involvement?**
- **Did the Hawai`i Department of Public Safety meet the Department of Justice's requirements for public notification and solicitation of comments?**

2. TWO HAWAI`I STATE LAWS WERE IGNORED

In 1998, the Hawai`i State Legislature enacted two laws that require public input and community partnering prior to the development or expansion of in-state correctional facilities.

*§353-16.35 **Development or expansion of in-state correctional facilities.** (a) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary, the governor, with the assistance of the director, may negotiate with any person for the development or expansion of private in-state correctional facilities or public in-state turnkey correctional facilities to reduce prison overcrowding; provided that if an environmental assessment or environmental impact statement is required for a proposed site or for the expansion of an existing correctional facility under section 343-5, then notwithstanding the time periods specified for public review and comments under section 343-5, **the governor shall accept public comments for a period of sixty days following public notification of either an environmental assessment or an environmental impact statement**.*

(b) Any development or expansion proposal shall address the construction of the facility separate from the operation of the facility and shall consider and include:

(1) The percentage of low, medium, and high security inmates and the number of prison beds needed to incarcerate each of the foregoing classes of inmates;
(2) The facility's impact on existing infrastructure, and an assessment of improvements and additions that will be
necessary;
(3) The facility's impact on available modes of transportation, including airports, roads, and highways; and
(4) A useful life costs analysis.

(c) For the purposes of this section, "useful life costs" means an economic evaluation that compares alternate building and operating methods and provides information on the design, construction methods, and materials to be used with respect to efficiency in building maintenance and facilities operation. [L 1998, c 227, pt of §5; am L 2003, c 221, §1]

Section C. PUBLIC INFORMATION AND INVOLVEMENT, page I-4 of the DEAs states:

The purpose of public outreach is to help ensure that a comprehensive environmental impact document would be prepared that provides a firm basis for the decision-making process. The intent of the public outreach process is to:

*Inform (OEQC) agency representatives, elected officials**, and interested members of the public about the proposed action**, the roles and responsibilities of PSD and the U.S. Department of Justice in implementing the proposed action, as well as activities to ensure compliance with HRS 343 and NEPA.*

How could **§353-16.35 Development or expansion of in-state correctional facilities,** not apply? PSD's brochures says it is expansion: *"The state's jail facilities are operating at 121 percent of the total operational capacity, having grown substantially in recent years. Given the degree of current crowding, **expanding inmate housing and program spaces** is an important priority for Hawaii's community corrections system."*
The legislative intent of these laws – to involve the community early in the planning process - arose from opposition to building a prison on Hawai`i Island. The community's opposition ignited when the PSD announced their plans to build a prison there. The community was outraged that they were not even consulted or included in the planning process for a facility in they would have to live with. The 1998 Hawai`i State Legislature realized that as long as PSD resisted the community's participation in its planning process nothing would ever happen.

To address this issue, the 1998 Hawai`i State Legislature enacted the following statute:
§353-16.37 Community partnering. *Regardless of the method for funding new prison facilities, the department of public safety shall develop and implement a community partnering process to be incorporated into the request for proposal**; this partnering process shall include a community hearing for the purpose of soliciting community input.*** *Further, a community benefit and enhancement package shall be developed by the department and the affected community to mitigate the negative aspects of building a correctional facility in the community. The benefit and enhancement package may include but is not limited to:*

(1) Infrastructure improvements;
(2) Job training programs or improvements to schools and health care facilities;
(3) Social programs; and
(4) Other government functions. [L 1998, c 227, pt of §5; am L 1999, c 134, §4]

- **How did PSD partner with the community when the majority of the community on all four islands did not even know this process was underway?**
- **How can these laws be ignored, when it is clear that the statutory mandate requires public input regarding the development or expansion of in-state correctional facilities?**
- **Given the clear purpose of VOI/TIS funds and NEPA guidelines that mandate that all state laws be followed, how can Hawai`i use these funds when the state did not follow its own laws?**

3. VIOLENT OFFENDER INITIATIVE/TRUTH IN SENTENCING (VOI/TIS) FUNDS

We understand that the purpose and authorized uses of the grant are as follows:

"VOI/TIS grant funds allowed states to build or expand correctional facilities to increase the bed capacity for the confinement of persons convicted of Part 1 violent crimes or adjudicated delinquents for an act that, if committed by an adult, would be a Part 1 violent crime. Funds could also be used to build or expand temporary or permanent correctional facilities, including facilities on military bases, prison barges, and boot camps; to confine convicted nonviolent offenders and criminal aliens; or to free suitable existing prison space for the confinement of persons convicted of Part 1 violent crimes. States also were able to award subgrants of up to 15 percent of their award to local units of government to build or expand jails, and up to 10 percent of a state's VOI/TIS award (1) to the costs of offender drug testing or intervention programs during periods of incarceration and post-incarceration criminal justice supervision and/or (2) to pay the costs of providing the required reports on prison drug use."
Source: http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/voitis.html

It is extremely difficult to determine how, if at all, Hawaii's proposed use would further the purpose of the act which authorized VOI/TIS.

- **Do the uses proposed by the Hawaii Department of Public Safety comply with the legal requirements of the law which authorized the grant?**
- **How can VOI/TIS funds be used for minimum and community custody inmates when these funds are expressly intended to expand the capacity for violent offenders?**
- **Could these funds have been used to implement Act 8 of 2007, the Hawai`i Community Safety Act a/k/a Hawai`i's Reentry Law?**
- **Can federal funds be used to purchase equipment and then store it (which seems kind of wasteful considering Hawai`i's mold problems) pending the allocation of money to actually use the equipment?**
- **Have the DOJ and the Department of Public Safety created a plan for the expenditure of the $13 million of public funds? If so, please include that plan with your response. The taxpayers of Hawai`i would be very interested in knowing how their money is being used.**

4. VOI/TIS REQUIREMENT: 10% STATE MATCHING FUNDS

VOI/TIS is a Formula Grant, with a 10% cash match requirement. As such, it is our understanding that that the State is required to produce $1 for every $9 in federal funds expended. As the State intends to expend approximately $13 million in federal funds, we believe that it must also expend $1.3 million in state funds, for a project total of $14.3 million. The Department of Public Safety has not requested and the Legislature did not appropriate these matching funds. We understand that the Department may request these funds from the next Legislature, which convenes in January 2009. However, the VOI/TIS funds expire in October 2008.

PSD has advised us that they have the funding to erect the storage tents for the tent structures until the legislature approves funding.

- **Isn't a 10% match of state funds required before any expenditure of VOI/TIS funds can be made?**
- **Did DOJ's Office of Justice Projects make a special deal with Hawai`i's Department of Public Safety to exceed the October 2008 deadline to expend the VOI/TIS funds? If so, please include that agreement in the Final Environmental Assessment.**
- **How was PSD able to find the funding to erect structures to store the tents until the legislature allocates the 10% match of state money to erect the tent structures purchased with the VOI/TIS grant? Isn't the 10% match required before any funds are expended?**
- **What is the timing requirement for the Hawai`i awardee (PSD) to secure matching funds in order to implement the VOI/TIS grant proposal?**
- **Is it proper to expend the VOI/TIS funds when no state matching funds have been secured?**
- **Can PSD request an appropriation from the Legislature after the federal funds have been spent?**
- **Are there consequences to the State if the Legislature does not appropriate the 10% matching funds?**
- **Since Hawai`i's economy is in a down-turn, can the state expend the VOI/TIS funds with no 10% match?**

5. ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS IS FLAWED

NEPA is very clear about Alternatives Analyses. Below are comments on Alternatives Analysis from: http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/alts.htm

Evaluation of alternatives should present the proposed action and all the alternatives in comparative form, to define the issues and provide a clear basis for choice among the options. In its regulations implementing NEPA, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) calls the alternatives analysis section the "heart of the EIS", and require that agencies shall:

(a) Rigorously explore and objectively evaluate all reasonable alternatives and for alternatives which were eliminated from detailed study, briefly discuss the reasons for their having been eliminated.
(b) Devote substantial treatment to each alternative considered in detail including the proposed action so that reviewers may evaluate their comparative merits.
(c) Include reasonable alternatives not within the jurisdiction of the lead agency.
(d) Include the alternative of no action.
(e) Identify the agency's preferred alternative or alternatives, if one or more exists, in the draft statement and identify such alternative in the final statement unless another law prohibits the expression of such a preference.
(f) Include appropriate mitigation measures not already included in the proposed action or alternatives.
-- 40 CFR 1502.14

Alternatives Screening Process
The alternative analysis should be able to give a clear indication of WHY the particular range of alternatives were developed, through what process, with what kind of public and agency input. Just as important is examining why alternatives have been eliminated from consideration during the NEPA process (through the use of what criteria, at what point in the process, and what parties were involved in establishing the criteria for assessing alternatives and measures of effectiveness).

In preparing NEPA documents, it is important to be candid about the rationale for generating, evaluating, and eliminating alternatives. Being as specific as possible is also essential -- if an alternative is eliminated from further consideration because it "does not meet the purpose and need," there should be adequate explanation of how or why it doesn't meet the purpose and need.

- **Why were the location of the storage tents the only alternatives presented?**
- **Does considering only one alternate - locations for some of the proposed tents - meet the spirit and intent of an environmental review?**
- **Doesn't this violate NEPA guidelines?**
- **How does this comport with NEPA guidelines on Alternatives Analysis as being the 'heart of the process'?**
- **Aren't all feasible alternatives to solve the stated problem supposed to be analyzed?**

The VOI/TIS fund guidelines indicate that these funds could be used to implement Act 8 by freeing up bed space for violent offenders in Hawai`i facilities by using community based correctional options, such as creating reentry programs on all islands to help individuals successfully transition from prison to the community. This issue was raised at least once during the 'Public Meetings'. PSD's response was that they didn't have the time to put out RFPs for such programs, while later admitting they would have to issue RFPs for the tents.

Community-based correctional options that free up secure institutional bed space. These can be either early release options or direct sentencing options. Examples include: halfway houses, home detention programs, bracelet programs, day reporting centers, work release programs, community based treatment programs (substance abuse, mental health, etc.), and family reunification program (centers or facilities where parent and children are allowed to live on a trial basis under intensive supervision).

- **Wouldn't funding Act 8 – Hawai`i's Reentry Law be an alternative use of the funding? (The MEO BEST program initially started with VOI/TIS funds.)**
- **Why weren't alternative uses for the funds explored, especially when there is a law on the books that is awaiting funding withheld from the Governor? Please explain in detail how this use for the VOI/TIS funding was ignored.**

6. PROBLEMS WITH THE PROCESS AND DEAs

Segmentation of One State Project:

This project is proposing temporary tent structures on four Hawaiian islands. NEPA mandates that agencies must not attempt to circumvent the required level of NEPA review by:

- Dividing a large proposed action into a series of smaller actions, or
- Considering the proposed action separate from other dependent actions.

Community Alliance on Prisons contends that since this is really one project, three separate Federal Draft Environmental Assessments should not have been issued as stand-alone documents.

- **Aren't all three Draft Environmental Assessments part of one project proposed by the state?**
- **Isn't this segmenting a larger project?**
- **Shouldn't the entire project be viewed as a whole?**
- **Is this one project or three separate projects, even though the tents will be purchased from one vendor using one federal funding source and stored until the state can provide the 10% match required under the VOI/TIS grant to erect them?**

7. FEDERAL DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR MAUI

- **Why is there no Federal DEA for Maui?** There were many problems with the state DEA, where issues were glazed over or ignored.

8. COMMUNITY IMPACTS TO PROJECT ARE IGNORED

All the documents reviewed appear to ignore the traffic/parking impacts. There are parking concerns at several facilities, yet these have not been adequately analyzed and mitigated. There will be more traffic and parking concerns when construction of the storage tents is underway.

- **What will be done to minimize the traffic/parking impacts on the surrounding communities?**
- **How have the surrounding communities been alerted and invited to express their concerns.**
- **How will the communities around project sites be contacted to alert them of delays, parking problems and the like during construction of the storage tents?**

Water is a huge concern for most islands. Water will be necessary during construction.

- **Where will the water needed during construction come from and how will that draw from the aquifer impact the water table?**
- **Will a permit from the county water departments be necessary for construction?**

Fugitive dust is another concern during construction.

- **Since grading and grubbing will be necessary, what will be done to protect individuals, especially those with respiratory problems and other health issues, incarcerated at facilities where the storage tents will be constructed?**
- **How will communities in close proximity to the construction sites be protected from fugitive dust?**
- **How long is construction of the storage tents projected to last?**

Community Alliance on Prisons asks these questions out of our concern for an effective and rehabilitative correctional system. We have offered our help to the Department of Public Safety for the last decade and were, frankly, shocked that they chose to go 'under the radar' on this proposed project. The community has a vested interest in Hawai`i's correctional system...we pay close to $200 million a year in taxpayer funds for this agency. We have a right to know what is going on and to offer input on proposals.

We look forward to your thoughtful responses to our concerns, which were gathered by talking with community members throughout Hawai`i.

Sincerely,

Kat Brady

Kat Brady
Coordinator

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

September 29, 2008

Ms. Kat Brady, Coordinator
Community Alliance on Prisons
76 North King Street, Suite 203
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Re: Environmental Assessment - Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Islands of Hawaii, Kauai, and Oahu

Dear Ms. Brady:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety (PSD), thank you for your letter dated September 25, 2008 concerning the Federal Draft Environmental Assessments (EA) prepared in support of efforts to acquire temporary housing and program structures and electronic drug detection devices on the islands of Oahu, Hawaii, and Kauai. This response is to address the important issues concerning these PSD projects.

- **Public Involvement**: PSD is committed to informing and otherwise involving the public in the planning and decision-making process concerning its facilities as evidenced by its efforts over the past several months. Since Federal and State funds are to be used to acquire the temporary structures and detection devices, two separate EA processes are being carried out by PSD. The comment periods referred to in your letter address the State of Hawaii compliance process only. I apologize for any confusion this may have caused. These three EAs were all released in late August/early September as part of the Federal EA process. Public meetings on Oahu, Hawaii, and Kauai occurred throughout May and June 2008, well before the Federal Draft EAs were released. Once released, those on the mailing list for the State EAs were informed that a Federal EA was being released and the EAs were provided on line for the public to view. Based on this, I believe that PSD did meet its commitment to public outreach and involvement pursuant to U. S. Department of Justice (DOJ) guidelines.

  Further, as stated in the response to your August 5, 2008 letter, correspondence contained within the Draft EAs represents only a portion of PSD's outreach to stakeholders, which also included informal meetings and telephone conversations with elected officials and others. During the Draft EA public review period (for the State documents), many comments were received, and those comments, as well as PSD's response to those

comments, were published in the Final EAs (as part of the main document and not an appendix) and became part of the Draft EAs for Federal compliance. Throughout May and June 2008, PSD also participated at nine meetings attended by the public and the media to present and discuss its proposals. A newsletter was also published devoted solely to PSD's plans for using the VOI/TIS grant funds. PSD considers the absence of public comments an indication of the lack of controversy and concern by the public, elected officials, regulatory agencies and others.

- **State of Hawaii Laws**: As you know, on June 9, 2008 Community Alliance on Prisons raised concerns regarding compliance with Sections 353-16.35 and 353-16.37, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS). At that time, PSD consulted with the Attorney General's (AG) Legal Services Division, regarding such compliance and on June 16, 2008, the AG's office determined that HRS 353-16.35 and 353-16.37 did not apply to this action. This matter was settled in June 2008 and while you may disagree with the outcome, it has been determined that PSD is in compliance with these statutes.

- **Purpose of the VOI/TIS Grant**: As reported in each EA document, the proposed actions involve provision of bed space or program space for use by lower-level custody inmates and would not increase the overall population housed at the Community Correctional Centers (CCCs) and Correctional Facilities (CFs). Provision of lower-level custody beds and additional program spaces would allow PSD to move inmates through the correctional system in a more efficient and effective manner. As inmates are moved through the system, increased numbers of beds would become available to house higher-level custody inmates. DOJ has determined that PSD's planned use for the VOI/TIS grant complies with the requirements of the program.

- **Project Funding**: There may be some confusion regarding the status of funding for the proposed project. PSD has in place the required matching funds for the VOI/TIS grant. The VOI/TIS grant funds, along with the State's 10 percent match, would be used to acquire and store the materials on each island. At this time, the State does not yet have in place the funding necessary to assemble the structures. Until State funding to erect the structures is appropriated, the temporary housing and program structures would be stored unassembled at various CCCs and CFs. Funding to erect the structures is expected to be available in 2009 or 2010.

- **EA Impact Analysis:** PSD considers the alternatives analyses presented in each EA document to be thorough and complete. The purpose and need for these projects was to provide lower-level custody bed space and/or program space to provide the appropriate level of services to inmates and to move inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process without jeopardizing public safety. I believe that using lands already under the ownership and operational security of the agency is the best way to meet this purpose and need, as well as to address some of the fiscal constraints of the State that you point out in your letter. The Department recognizes that the VOI/TIS grant could have been used for other purposes. During the various public meetings, similar

questions regarding re-entry programs and alternatives to bed space were presented to PSD. While these alternatives were considered, I believe that they would not meet the Department's needs and that the proposed action is the most effective approach to addressing current needs while complying with the terms and conditions of the VOI/TIS grant.

- **EA Process**: Because of the unique circumstances, conditions and requirements associated with Maui, Oahu, Hawaii and Kauai, PSD considered the temporary housing and program structures as separate projects warranting individual analyses. Combining the analyses of all projects on all islands into a single document would result in a more generic discussion of impacts and would not allow for the site-specific analysis that each island required.

- **Assessment for the Island of Maui**: As with the island of Oahu, Hawaii, and Kauai, PSD is working with DOJ to complete a Federal Draft EA for the Island of Maui. To date, the Federal Draft EA for Maui is still in progress. You will be notified when it has been completed and the 30-day comment period is opened.

- **Community Impacts**: At all project sites, action would include temporary program or housing space. These spaces would be used for inmates currently located at the property and would not increase populations at any of the facilities and would not require additional staff. Therefore, there would not be additional impacts on parking and transportation networks. Further, construction would occur on-site and would not require use of area right-of-ways or impact these right-of-ways. As pre-fabricated structures would be used, erection of the structures would be expected to last between one and two weeks. Minimal water use and creation of fugitive dust would be expected during this time, as the prefabricated structures require assembly rather than construction. As stated in the EAs, PSD would coordinate with all applicable agencies and obtain any necessary permits and take the measures needed to ensure the health of it staff and inmates.

PSD values the contributions of the Community Alliance on Prisons and appreciates its comments and recommendations. Please feel free to contact me with additional comments or questions concerning this important project. Thank you again for your continued interest and support.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

c: Barry Roberts, U.S. Department of Justice

VIII. REFERENCES

VIII. REFERENCES

A. DOCUMENTS

Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawaii. 1977. Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawaii for Islands of Kauai, Oahu, Maui, Molokai, Lanai, & Hawaii. Available at http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/gis/data/alish_n83.txt. Accessed March 2008.

Atkinson, I. A. E.1977. A reassessment of factors, particularly Rattus rattus L., that influenced the decline of endemic forest birds in the Hawaiian Islands. Pacific Science 31:109-133.

Beckwith, Martha. 1970. Hawaiian Mythology. University of Hawaii Press. Honolulu.

County of Hawaii. 2005. County of Hawaii General Plan. February, 2005.

Department of Accounting and General Services. 2002. Final Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact; Kulani Correctional Facility Wastewater Treatment Plant. October 2002.

Department of Land and Natural Resources, State of Hawaii. 1997. *Hawaii Administrative Rules, Title 13, Subtitle 5, Forestry and Wildlife, Chapter 2 Wildlife, Chapter 124, Indigenous Wildlife, Endangered and Threatened Wildlife, and Introduced Wild Birds.*

Department of Land and Natural Resources, State of Hawaii. 2008. *National Flood Insurance Program–Hawaii State*. Available at: http://www.hidlnr.org/eng/nfip/. Accessed on March 18, 2008.

Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism, State of Hawaii. 2008. Annual Visitor Research Report. Available at: http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/info/visitor-stats/visitor-research/ Accessed on March 20, 2008.

Federal Emergency Management Agency.2005. Digital Flood Insurance Rate Maps. Published June 2, 2005. Available at: http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/gis/. Accessed on March 16, 2008.

Gill, J. A. 2007. Approaches to measuring the effects of human disturbance on birds. Ibis: 149 (Suppl. 1): 9-14.

Gorresen, P.M., Camp, R.J., Pratt, T.K., and Woodworth, B.L., 2005, *Status of forest birds in the central windward region of Hawai`i Island: population trends and power analyses:* U.S. Geological Survey, Biological Resources Discipline, Open-File Report 2005-1441, 81 p.

Gum, Arnold. 2005. Geology of the Island of Hawaii. Available at: http://members.cox.net/arniesdca/island.htm. Accessed on March 17, 2008.

Haun, Alan E. and Dave Henry. 2002. Archaeological Inventory Survey, DHHL Project at Panaewa, Land of Waiakea, South Hilo District, Island of Hawai‘i (TMK: 2-2-47:01). On file at the State Historic Preservation library. Kapolei.

Hawaii County Fire Department. 2002. Hawaii County Fire Department. Available at: http://www.hawaii-county.com/annual_reports/annual99_00/fire01.htm. Accessed on March 17, 2008.

Hawaii County Planning Department. 1989. The General Plan. County of Hawaii. Hilo.

Hawaii County Police Department. 2008. *About the Hawaii County Police Department*. Available at: http://www.hawaiipolice.com/index.html. Accessed on March 17, 2008.

Hawaii Department of Education. 2007. *Find my School on Hawaii*. Available at: http://doe.k12.hi.us/myschool/map_hawaii.htm. Accessed on March 11, 2008.

Hawaii National Flood Insurance Program.2008. Flood Zone Definitions. Available at http://www.hidlnr.org/eng/nfip/pdf/pub/fldZoneDef.pdf Accessed on March 5, 2008.

Hawaii Health Systems Corporation. 2006. *HHSC Information Overview for the 2005-2006 Legislature*. Available at: http://www.hhsc.org/internet_root.html. Accessed on March 7, 2008.

Hawaii Public Safety Department. 1996. Final Environmental Assessment: Proposed Housing Facility at Hawaii Community Correction Center. Hilo, Hawaii. June 25, 1996.

Hawaii Public Safety Department. 2004. *Fiscal Year 2004: Annual Report.*

Hawaii Public Safety Department. 2007. *Fiscal Year 2007*: *Annual Report.*

Hawaii Statewide GIS Program. 2008. Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawaii. Available at: http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/gis/alish.htm. Accessed on March 17, 2008.

Hawaii Statewide GIS Program. 2008. *Hydrographic Features derived from Tiger Line files created for the Year 2000 Census.* Hawaii Statewide GIS Program. State of Hawaii Office of Planning. Online GIS data available at http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/gis/.

Hodges, Charles S.; Adee, Ken T.; Stein, John D.; Wood, Hulton B.; Doty, Robert D. Decline of ohia (Metrosideros polymorpha) in Hawaii: a review. Gen. Tech. Rep. PSW-86. Berkeley, CA: Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture; 1986. 22 p.

Jacobi, J. D., and J.M. Scott. 1985. An assessment of the current status of native upland habitats and associated endangered species on the island of Hawaii. Pp. 3-22 In C. P. Stone and J. M. Scott (eds.), Hawaiis terrestrial ecosystems: preservation and management. Univ. Hawaii Coop. Natl. Park Resourc. Stud. Unit. Univ. Hawaii Press, Honolulu.

Kirch, P. V. 1982. The impact of prehistoric Polynesians on the Hawaiian ecosystem. Pac. Sci. 36(1):1-14.

Land Study Bureau. 1998. Land Study Bureau Detailed Land Classification, Main Hawaiian Islands Metadata. Available at http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/gis/data/lsb_n83.txt. Accessed on March 16, 2008.

Moniz, Jadelyn J. 1992. Historical and Archaeological Synthesis of Land Use and Settlement Patterns, Waiakea Ahupua‘a, Hilo Hawaii. On file at the State Historic Preservation library. Kapolei.

National Agricultural Statistics Service. 2002. *Census of Agriculture County Profile: Hawaii County, Hawaii*. Available at: http://www.nass.usda.gov/census/census02/profiles/hi/cp15009PDF. Accessed on March 3, 2008.

National Park Service. 2008. *Hawaii Volcanoes National Park Nature and Science Overview.* Available at: http://www.nps.gov/havo/naturescience/index.htm. Accessed on March 17, 2008.

Pacific Disaster Center.1998. Tsunami Evacuation Zone Maps. Hawaii Statewide GIS Program. Available at http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/gis/. Accessed on March 6, 2008.

Pukui, Mary Kawena, Samuel H. Elbert, and Ester T. Mookini. 1974. Place Names of Hawaii. The University Press of Hawaii. Honolulu.

Rechtman, Robert B. 2001. Archaeological Inventory Survey and Limited Cultural Assessment for the Proposed Wastewater Treatment Facility at Kūlani Correctional Facility (TMK: 3-2-4-08:9). On file at the State Historic Preservation library. Kapolei.

Rosendahl, Paul H. 1994. Archaeological Field Inspection, Hale Nani Work Release Center, Land of Waiakea, South Hilo District, Island of Hawaii. PHRI letter report. Prepared for Belt Collins Hawaii.

Sato, H., W. Ikeda, R. Paeph, R. Smythe, and M. Takehiro, Jr. 1973. Soil Survey of the Island of Hawaii, State of Hawaii. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Washington D.C.

Shehata, C., L. Freed, and R. L. Cann. 2001. *Changes in native and introduced bird populations on O'ahu: Infectious diseases and species replacement.* In Scott, J. M, S. Conant, and C. Van Riper III [eds.] Evolution, ecology, conservation, and management of Hawaiian Birds: A vanishing avifauna. Studies in Avian Biology. No. 22. Cooper Ornithological Society.

Simon, C. 1987. Hawaiian evolutionary biology: an introduction. Trends in Ecol. And Evolution 2(7):175-178.

State of Hawaii Land Use Commission. 2008. State of Hawaii Land Use Commission Website. Available at: http://luc.state.hi.us/about.htm#STATE%20LAND%20USE%20DISTRICTS. Accessed on April 3, 2008.

State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) . 1974. SHPD Form for Site 50-10-35-7457 (Hilo County Jail). State Historic Preservation Division, Kapolei.

Tomich, P. 1986. Mammals in Hawaii: A synopsis and notational bibliography. 2nd edition. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu. 374 pp.

Topozone. 2008. U.S. Geological Survey. 7.5-minute Quadrangle Maps of Hawaii. Available at: http://www.topozone.com/. Accessed on April 3, 2008.

The Weather Channel, n.d. Averages and Records: Hilo, Hawaii. Available at: http://www.weather.com/outlook/travel/businesstraveler/wxclimatology/monthly/graph/USHI0022?from=search. Accessed on March 14, 2008.

U.S. Census. 1990. *1990 Census Data*. Available at: www.census.gov. Accessed on March 17, 2008.

U.S. Census. 2000. *2000 Census Data*. Available at: www.census.gov. Accessed on March 17, 2008.

U.S. Census. 2006. *American Community Survey*. Available at www.census.gov. Accessed on March 17, 2008.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Services. 1972. *Soil Survey of the Islands of Kauai, Oahu, Maui, Molokai, and Lanai, State of Hawaii*. In Cooperation with University of Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service. 2008a. *Web Soil Survey of the State of Hawaii.* Available at http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov. Accessed on March 17, 2008.

U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2008b. *Hawaii Backyard Conservation: Ideas for every homeowner.* Available at: ftp://ftp-fc.sc.egov.usda.gov/HI/pub/news/hawaiibackyardconservation.pdf. Accessed on March 18, 2008.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2008. *EPA Air Data Monitoring Value Report for Hilo, Hawaii*. Available at: http://oaspub.epa.gov/airsdata/. Accessed on March 17, 2008.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. National Ambient Air Quality Standards. Available at: http://hawaii.gov/health/environmental/air/chart.pdf. Accessed on March 14, 2008.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2008a Threatened and Endangered Animals in the Hawaiian Pacific Islands. Available at: http://www.fws.gov/pacificislands/wesa/hawanimalsindex.html. Accessed on March 14,2008.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2008b. Pacific Islands – Oahu Forest National Wildlife Refuge. Available at: http://www.fws.gov/pacificislands/wnwr/oahuforestnwr.html. Accessed on March 14, 2008.

U.S. Geological Survey. 1995. Volcanoes of the Big Island. September. Available at: http://hvo.wr.usgs.gov/volcanowatch/1995/95_09_15.html. Accessed on March 6, 2008.

U.S. Geological Survey. 1999. *Hotspots: Mantle Thermal Plumes*. Available at: http://pubs.usgs.gov/publications/text/hotspots.html. Accessed on March 6, 2008.

U.S. Geological Survey. 2000. Fact Sheet: Volcanic Air Pollution – A Hazard in Hawaii. Online Version 1.1, revised June 2000. Available at: http://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/fs169-97/. Accessed on: March 14, 2008.

U.S. Geological Survey. 2001. *Hawaiian Volcanoes*. Available at: http://hov.wr.usgs.gov/volanoes. Accessed on March 2008.

U.S. Geological Survey. 2008. Lava Flow Hazard Zone Maps. Available at: http://pubs.usgs.gov/gip/hazards/maps.html Accessed on March 17, 2008.

Van Riper, III,. C, and J. M. Scott. 2001. Limiting factors affecting Hawaiian native birds pp. 221-233. In Scott, J. M. S. Conant, and C. Van Riper III (eds.) Evolution, ecology, conservation, and management of Hawaiian birds: A vanishing avifuana. Studies in Avian Biology No. 22. Cooper Ornithological Society.

Walker, Alan T., Kepā Maly and Paul H. Rosendahl. 1997. Limited Archaeological Inventory, Survey Proposed Housing Facility, Hawaii Community Correctional Center. On file at the State Historic Preservation library. Kapolei.

Wolforth, Thomas R. 1999 Data Recovery for the Housing Facility at the Hawai‘i Community Correctional Center: Investigation into the Network of ditches in the Hāla’i Region of Hilo. On file at the State Historic Preservation library. Kapolei.

Wyss, M. and R.Y. Koyanagi. 1992. *Isoseismal maps, macroseismic epicenters and estimated magnitudes of historic earthquakes in the Hawaiian Islands,* U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 2006.

Youth, H. 1995. Hawaii's forest birds sing the blues. Zoogoer: 24. Available at: http://nationalzoo.si.edu/publications/zoogoer/1995/1/hawaiisforestbirds.cfm. Accessed on March 18, 2008.

B. PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS

Leonard DeCambra, Facility Institution Superintendent
Kulani Correctional Facility
Department of Public Safety
HC-01 Stainback Highway
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Peter Cabreros, Chief of Security
Hawaii Community Correctional Center
Department of Public Safety
60 Punahele Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Russel Goya, Operations Superintendent
The Gas Company
945 Kalanianaole Avenue
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Beryl Iramina, Warden
Kulani Correctional Facility
Department of Public Safety
HC-01 Stainback Highway
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Kurt Inaba, Engineering Division Head
Engineering Division
Department of Water Supply
County of Hawaii
345 Kekuanaoa Street, Suite 20
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Daryn Arai
County of Hawaii Department of Planning
Apuni Center
101 Pauahi Street, Suite #3
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Toni Nakatani, Engineering Support Technician
Department of Environmental Management
Wastewater Division
County of Hawaii
108 Railroad Avenue
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Michael Dworsky, P.E., Division Chief
Department of Environmental Management
Solid Waste Division
County of Hawaii
108 Railroad Avenue
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Dennis Martinez, Lieutenant
Hawaii Community Correctional Center
Department of Public Safety
60 Punahele Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Tyson Toyama, P.E., Senior Associate
Okahara & Associates, Inc.
677 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 703
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Thomas Cummins, Manager
Engineering Department
Hawaii Electric Light Company, Inc.
54 Halekauila Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Thomas M. Reppuhn, Sr., Building Construction Inspector
Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services – Hawaii District
75 Aupuni Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Larry Brown
County of Hawaii Department of Planning
Apuni Center
101 Pauahi Street, Suite #3
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

This page intentionally left blank.

IX. LIST OF PREPARERS

IX. LIST OF PREPARERS

Hawaii Department of Public Safety

919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Clayton A. Frank	-	Director
Tommy Johnson	-	Deputy Director - Corrections
David F. Festerling	-	Deputy Director – Administration
Michael Hoffman	-	Acting Corrections Program Administrator, Institutions Division
May Kawawaki Price	-	Business Management Officer
John S. Borders	-	Capital Improvement Program Coordinator

Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services

Division of Public Works
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 430
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Russ K. Saito	-	State Comptroller
Ralph Morita, P.E.	-	Public Works Manager, Planning Branch
Joseph M. Earing, P.E	-	Section Head, Planning Branch
Lance Y. Maja, P.E.	-	Project Engineer, Planning Branch

U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Assistance
810 7th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20531

Barry Roberts	-	State Policy Advisor

The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

412 Mount Kemble Avenue
Morristown, New Jersey 07962

Robert J. Nardi, P.P., AICP – Project Manager
B.A., Rutgers University, 1975
M.C.R.P., Rutgers University, 1978

Lori Fox, AICP – Deputy Project Manager
B.S., University of Michigan, 1999
M.C.P., University of Maryland, 2001

Mike Bresnahan – Editor
B.A., Creighton University, 1999

Andrew Burke – GIS Specialist
B.S., University of Maryland, 2005

Ashley Cobb – Environmental Planner
B.A., University of Denver, 2007

Jeff Gutierrez – Environmental Planner
B.A., University of Vermont, 2005

Thomas Payne, P.E. – Senior Engineer
B.S., Tufts University, 1995
M.S., Tufts University, 1996

Louis Ragozzino, P.E. – Principal Engineer
B.S., New Jersey Institute of Technology, 1984

Brad Reed – GIS Specialist
B.S., James Madison University, 2006

Kay Simpson – Principal Cultural Resource Specialist
B.A., University of Arkansas, 1973
M.A., University of Arizona, 1974
Ph.D., University of Arizona, 1983

John Walsh – Environmental Scientist
B.S., Humboldt State University, CA, 1993
M.A., University of Colorado, 1999
M.U.P., University of Washington, 2005

Doug Wetmore – Environmental Planner
B.A., Virginia Tech, 1991
M.U.R.P., Virginia Tech, 1998

Pacific Legacy, Inc.

332 Uluniu Street
Kailua, Hawaii 96734

Paul L. Cleghorn, Ph.D. – Principal/Senior Archaeologist
B.A, Washington State University, 1973
M.A., University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1979
Ph.D., University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1982

Elizabeth L. Kahahane – Archaeological Assistant
B.A., University of Hawaii at Hilo, expected May 2008

This page intentionally left blank.

X. AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS FROM WHICH COMMENTS ARE REQUESTED

X. AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS FROM WHICH COMMENTS ARE REQUESTED

A. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

1. U.S. Senators

The Honorable Daniel Kahikina Akaka
United States Senate
141 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

The Honorable Daniel Inouye
United States Senate
722 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

2. U.S. House of Representatives

The Honorable Neil Abercrombie
United States House of Representatives
1502 Longworth House Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515 -1101

The Honorable Mazie Hirono
United States House of Representatives
1229 Longworth House Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20151-1102

B. STATE OF HAWAII

1. Governor's Office

The Honorable Governor Linda Lingle
Executive Chambers
State Capitol
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

2. Hawaii State Senate

Lorraine Inouye
1st Senatorial District
Hawaii State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street, Room 201
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Russel S. Kokubun
2nd Senatorial District
Hawaii State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street, Room 407
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Paul Whalen
3re Senatorial District
Hawaii State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street, Room 223
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

3. Hawaii House of Representatives

Jerry L. Chang
2nd Representative District
Hawaii State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street, Room 435
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dwight Y. Takamine
1st Representative District
Hawaii State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street, Room 438
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Clift Tsuji
3rd Representative District
Hawaii State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street, Room 403
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Faye P. Hanohano
4th Representative District
Hawaii State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street, Room 303
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Robert N. Herkes
5th Representative District
Hawaii State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street, Room 320
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Josh Green
6th Representative District
Hawaii State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street, Room 327
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Cindy Evans
7th Representative District
Hawaii State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street, Room 425
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

C. FEDERAL AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS

Dr. Willie R. Taylor, Director
U.S. Department of the Interior
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance
Main Interior Building, MS2340
1849 C Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20240

Patrick Leonard, Field Supervisor
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Pacific Islands Office
U.S. Department of the Interior
300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 5-231,
Box 50167
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

U.S. Department of the Interior
Attn: Gordon Tribble, Center Director
U.S. Geological Survey
677 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 415
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Regional Administrator
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency,
Region 9
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, California 94105

Lawrence Yamamoto, Director
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Natural Resource Conservation Service
Pacific Islands Area
Prince Kuhio Federal Building
P.O. Box 50004
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850-0050

Don Klima, Executive Director
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Office of Federal Programs
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 803
Old Post Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20004

Barry Roberts, Grant Manager
U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Assistance
810 7th Street, NW, Room 5400
Washington, D.C. 20531

Dean Higuchi
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency,
Region 9
Pacific Islands Contact Office
P.O. Box 50003
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Frank Hayes, Pacific Area Director
National Park Service
Pacific West Region
300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Box 50165
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850-0053

D. STATE OF HAWAII AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS

Hawaii Department of Land & Natural Resources
Public Information Office
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 130
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Carolyn I. Darr, Land Agent
Land Management Division
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
1099 Alakea Street, Suite 1230
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Ken C. Kawahara, P.E., Deputy Director
Commission on Water Resource Management
Hawaii Department of Land & Natural Resources
P.O. Box 621
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809

Director
Hawaii Department of Business,
Economic, Development, and Tourism
Office of Planning
P.O. Box 2359
Honolulu, Hawaii 96804

Linda L. Chinn, Administrator
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
1099 Alakea Street, Suite 1230
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Mark Bennet, Attorney General
Hawaii Department of the Attorney General
425 Queen Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Hawaii Department of Archives
Kekauluohi Building
Iolani Palace Grounds
364 S. King Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Paul Conry, Administrator
Hawaii Department of Land & Natural Resources
Division of Forestry and Wildlife
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 325
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

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

Office of Hawaiian Affairs
75-5706 Hanama Place, Suite 107
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

Beryl Iramina, Warden
Kulani Correctional Facility
Department of Public Safety
HC-01 Stainback Highway
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Leonard DeCambra, Facility Institution Superintendent
Kulani Correctional Facility
Department of Public Safety
HC-01 Stainback Highway
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Nancy McMahon
Hawaii Department of Land & Natural Resources
Historic Preservation Division
State Historic Preservation Officer
Kakuhihewa Building
601 Kamokila Boulevard, Suite 555
Kapolei, Hawaii 96707

Dennis Martinez, Lieutenant
Hawaii Community Correctional Center
Department of Public Safety
60 Punahele Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Roger Imoto, Branch Manager
Hawaii Department of Land & Natural Resources
Division of Forestry and Wildlife
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 325
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Peter Cabreros, Chief of Security
Hawaii Community Correctional Center
Department of Public Safety
60 Punahele Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Thomas M. Reppuhn, Sr., Building Construction Inspector
Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services – Hawaii District
75 Aupuni Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

E. HAWAII COUNTY AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS

Chris Yuen - Director
Hawaii County Department of Planning
Hanama Place
75-5706 Kuakini Hwy, Suite 109
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

Darryl J. Oliveira - Fire Chief
Hawaii County Fire Department
Puainako Town Center
2100 Kanoelehua Avenue, #C5
Hilo, Hawaii 96740

Bert Saito, - Wastewater Division Chief
Hawaii County Wastewater Division
108 Railroad Avenue
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Lawrence K. Mahuna – Police Chief
Hawaii County Police Department
349 Kapiolani Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Bobby Jean Leithead -Todd, Director
Hawaii County Environmental Management Department
25 Aupuni Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

The Honorable Harry Kim – Mayor
County of Hawaii - Office of the Mayor
75-5706 Kuakini Hwy., Suite 103
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

Patricia Engelhard – Director
Hawaii County Department of Parks and Recreation
Aupuni Center
101 Pauahi Street, Suite 6
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Dora Beck – Division Head
Hawaii County Technical Services
108 Railroad Avenue
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

K. Angel Pilago – Council Vice Chair
Hawaii County Council
75-5706 Hanama Place, Suite 109
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

Charmaine Kamaka – Division Head
Hawaii County Health and Safety Department
Aupuni Center,
101 Pauahi Street, Suite 2
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Scott T. Knowles - Risk Management Officer
Hawaii County Risk Management Department
25 Aupuni Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Edwin Taira - Housing Administrator
Hawaii County Office of Housing and Community Development
50 Wailuku Drive
Hilo, Hawaii 96720-2456

Michael Dworsky, P.E., Division Chief
Department of Environmental Management
Solid Waste Division
County of Hawaii
108 Railroad Avenue
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Larry Brown
County of Hawaii Department of Planning
Apuni Center
101 Pauahi Street, Suite #3
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Milton Pavao, Manager
County of Hawaii
Department of Water Supply
345 Kekuanaoa Street, Suite 20
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Jay Kimura – Prosecuting Attorney
Hawaii County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney
34 Rainbow Drive
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Louise Winn – Department Head
Hawaii County Department of Planning
101 Pauahi Street, Suite 3
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Kurt Inaba, Engineering Division Head
Engineering Division
Department of Water Supply
County of Hawaii
345 Kekuanaoa Street, Suite 20
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Toni Nakatani, Engineering Support Technician
Deptof Environmental Management
Wastewater Division - County of Hawaii
108 Railroad Avenue
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

F. OTHERS

Hilo Public Library
300 Waianuenue
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Hawaii Documents Center
Hawaii State Library
478 South King Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Tyson Toyama, P.E., Senior Associate
Okahara & Associates, Inc.
677 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 703
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Paul Bryant
P.O. Box 201
Papa'a Loa, Hawaii 96780

West Hawaii Today
Attn: Editor
P.O. Box 789
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96745-0789

Russel Goya, Operations Superintendent
The Gas Company
945 Kalanianaole Avenue
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Thomas Cummins, Manager
Engineering Department
Hawaii Electric Light Company, Inc.
54 Halekauila Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720
Skip and Camille Thomsen
974 Ainako Avenue
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Arlene Nishida Terry
P.O. Box 396
Hilo, Hawaii 96721

Kat Brady, Coordinator
Community Alliance on Prisons
76 North King Street, Suite 203
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Cheryl Reis
Police Major, Ret.
Hawaii Police Department
65 Punahele Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

APPENDIX A
AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE AND PUBLIC OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Colleen Hanabusa, President
The Senate, District 21
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 409
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Madam President:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) would like to inform and update you about its plans to obtain and store tent-like structures for various correctional facilities throughout the State using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following facilities:

1. **Oahu**

- Halawa Correctional Facility

- Two prefabricated program buildings kit with restroom container for level II & III substance abuse treatment.
- One storage structure to store prefabricated kits until funds are provided to erect the program structures.

- Oahu Community Correctional Center

- One prefabricated program-building kit with restroom container for level II & III substance abuse treatment.
- One storage structure to store prefabricated kits until funds are provided to erect the program structure.

- Waiawa Correctional Facility

- Two prefabricated program-building kits with restroom container for level II & III substance abuse treatment.
- One storage structure to store prefabricated kits until funds are provided to erect the program structures.

2. **Maui**

   - Two 64 bed, prefabricated housing kits with restroom containers (Males: 64 and Females 64).
   - One prefabricated program-building kit with restroom container for level II & III substance abuse treatment.
   - One storage structure to store prefabricated kits until funds are provided to erect the program structure.

3. **Hawaii**

   - Hawaii Community Correctional Center

   - One 64 bed, prefabricated housing kit with restroom container for females.

   - Hale Nani Annex

   - One prefabricated program-building kit with restroom container for level II & III substance abuse treatment.
   - One storage structure to store prefabricated kits for both, the Hawaii Community Correctional Center and the Hale Nani Annex until funds are provided to erect the structures.

   - Kulani Correctional Facility

   - Two 64 bed, prefabricated housing kits with restroom containers for males.
   - One prefabricated program-building kit with restroom container for level II & III substance abuse treatment.
   - One storage structure to store prefabricated kits until funds are provided to erect the program structure.

4. **Kauai**

   - Two 64 bed, prefabricated housing kits with restroom containers (Males: 64 and Females 64).
   - One storage structure to store prefabricated kits until funds are provided to erect the program structure.

The living structures will allow the department to free up higher custody level beds and place lower level custody inmates in an appropriate institutional transition setting. This will enable us to move inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process without jeopardizing public safety.

The program structures will increase the available space for programs at the facilities, which will enable the department to reduce a backlog of inmates waiting to participate in substance abuse treatment and other reintegration programs. The additional program space also assists in moving inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process.

The initiatives, outlined in this letter are part of PSD's overall comprehensive reintegration action plan to more effectively manage the inmate population while simultaneously preparing the inmates for their eventual release into the community.

A member of my staff will be contacting your office to schedule a meeting to further discuss our plans. PSD is currently in the process of notifying all State Senate and House members, County Mayors, and each City Council Chair. In addition, we plan to hold a public informational briefing on each Island in the near future. If you have any questions, please contact me at 587-1350.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Calvin Say, Speaker
24th State Legislature
House of Representatives, District 20
State Capitol Building, Room 431
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Speaker Say:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) would like to inform and update you about its plans to obtain and store tent-like structures for various correctional facilities throughout the State using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following facilities:

1. **Oahu**

- Halawa Correctional Facility

- Two prefabricated program buildings kit with restroom container for level II & III substance abuse treatment.
- One storage structure to store prefabricated kits until funds are provided to erect the program structures.

- Oahu Community Correctional Center

- One prefabricated program-building kit with restroom container for level II & III substance abuse treatment.
- One storage structure to store prefabricated kits until funds are provided to erect the program structure.

- Waiawa Correctional Facility

- Two prefabricated program-building kits with restroom container for level II & III substance abuse treatment.
- One storage structure to store prefabricated kits until funds are provided to erect the program structures.

2. **Maui**

- Two 64 bed, prefabricated housing kits with restroom containers (Males: 64 and Females 64).
- One prefabricated program-building kit with restroom container for level II & III substance abuse treatment.
- One storage structure to store prefabricated kits until funds are provided to erect the program structure.

3. **Hawaii**

- Hawaii Community Correctional Center

- One 64 bed, prefabricated housing kit with restroom container for females.

- Hale Nani Annex

- One prefabricated program-building kit with restroom container for level II & III substance abuse treatment.
- One storage structure to store prefabricated kits for both, the Hawaii Community Correctional Center and the Hale Nani Annex until funds are provided to erect the structures.

- Kulani Correctional Facility

- Two 64 bed, prefabricated housing kits with restroom containers for males.
- One prefabricated program-building kit with restroom container for level II & III substance abuse treatment.
- One storage structure to store prefabricated kits until funds are provided to erect the program structure.

4. **Kauai**

- Two 64 bed, prefabricated housing kits with restroom containers (Males: 64 and Females 64).
- One storage structure to store prefabricated kits until funds are provided to erect the program structure.

The living structures will allow the department to free up higher custody level beds and place lower level custody inmates in an appropriate institutional transition setting. This will enable us to move inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process without jeopardizing public safety.

The program structures will increase the available space for programs at the facilities, which will enable the department to reduce a backlog of inmates waiting to participate in substance abuse treatment and other reintegration programs. The additional program space also assists in moving inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process.

The initiatives, outlined in this letter are part of PSD's overall comprehensive reintegration action plan to more effectively manage the inmate population while simultaneously preparing the inmates for their eventual release into the community.

A member of my staff will be contacting your office to schedule a meeting to further discuss our plans. PSD is currently in the process of notifying all State Senate and House members, County Mayors, and each City Council Chair. In addition, we plan to hold a public informational briefing on each Island in the near future. If you have any questions, please contact me at 587-1350.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

March 14, 2008

The Honorable Harry Kim
Mayor, County of Hawaii
25 Aupuni Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Dear Mayor Kim:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) would like to inform and update you about its plans to obtain and store tent-like structures at our correctional facilities located on the Island of Hawaii using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following facilities:

- Hawaii Community Correctional Center

- One 64 bed, prefabricated housing kit with restroom container for females.

- Hale Nani Annex

- One prefabricated program-building kit with restroom container for level II & III substance abuse treatment.
- One storage structure to store prefabricated kits for both, the Hawaii Community Correctional Center and the Hale Nani Annex until funds are provided to erect the structures.

- Kulani Correctional Facility

- Two 64 bed, prefabricated housing kits with restroom containers for males.
- One prefabricated program-building kit with restroom container for level II & III substance abuse treatment.
- One storage structure to store prefabricated kits until funds are provided to erect the program structure.

The living structures will allow the department to free up higher custody level beds and place lower level custody inmates in an appropriate institutional transition setting. This will enable us to move inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process without jeopardizing public safety.

The program structures will increase the available space for programs at the facilities, which will enable the department to reduce a backlog of inmates waiting to participate in substance abuse treatment and other reintegration programs. The additional program space also assists in moving inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process.

The initiatives, outlined in this letter are part of PSD's overall comprehensive reintegration action plan to more effectively manage the inmate population while simultaneously preparing the inmates for their eventual release into the community.

A member of my staff will be contacting your office to schedule a meeting to further discuss our plans. PSD has notified State Legislators in both the House and Senate, and will soon notify the City Council Chair. In addition, we also plan to hold a public informational briefing on the Island of Hawaii in the near future. If you have any questions, please contact me at 587-1350.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Lorraine R. Inouye
The Senate, District 1
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 201
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Senator Inouye:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) would like to inform and update you about its plans to obtain and store tent-like structures on the Island of Hawaii using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Big Island facilities:

- Hawaii Community Correctional Center: One living structure.
- Hale Nani Annex: One program structure
- Kulani Correctional Facility: Two living structures and one program structure

The living structures will allow the department to free up higher custody level beds and place lower level custody inmates in an appropriate institutional transition setting. This will enable us to move inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process without jeopardizing public safety.

The program structures will increase the available space for programs at the facilities, which will enable the department to reduce a backlog of inmates waiting to participate in various reintegration programs. The additional program space also assists in moving inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process.

The initiatives, outlined above, are part of PSD's comprehensive reintegration action plan to more effectively manage the inmate population while simultaneously preparing the inmates for their eventual release into the community.

A member of my staff will be contacting your office to schedule a meeting to further discuss our plans. PSD has also notified the Hawaii County Mayor and Council Chair, and we plan to hold a public informational briefing in the near future. If you have any questions, please contact me at 587-1350.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Russell S. Kokubun
The Senate, District 2
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 407
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Senator Kokubun:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) would like to inform and update you about its plans to obtain and store tent-like structures on the Island of Hawaii using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Big Island facilities:

- Hawaii Community Correctional Center: One living structure.
- Hale Nani Annex: One program structure
- Kulani Correctional Facility: Two living structures and one program structure

The living structures will allow the department to free up higher custody level beds and place lower level custody inmates in an appropriate institutional transition setting. This will enable us to move inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process without jeopardizing public safety.

The program structures will increase the available space for programs at the facilities, which will enable the department to reduce a backlog of inmates waiting to participate in various reintegration programs. The additional program space also assists in moving inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process.

The initiatives, outlined above, are part of PSD's comprehensive reintegration action plan to more effectively manage the inmate population while simultaneously preparing the inmates for their eventual release into the community.

A member of my staff will be contacting your office to schedule a meeting to further discuss our plans. PSD has also notified the Hawaii County Mayor and Council Chair, and we plan to hold a public informational briefing in the near future. If you have any questions, please contact me at 587-1350.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Paul Whalen
The Senate, District 3
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 223
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Senator Whalen:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) would like to inform and update you about its plans to obtain and store tent-like structures on the Island of Hawaii using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Big Island facilities:

- Hawaii Community Correctional Center: One living structure.
- Hale Nani Annex: One program structure
- Kulani Correctional Facility: Two living structures and one program structure

The living structures will allow the department to free up higher custody level beds and place lower level custody inmates in an appropriate institutional transition setting. This will enable us to move inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process without jeopardizing public safety.

The program structures will increase the available space for programs at the facilities, which will enable the department to reduce a backlog of inmates waiting to participate in various reintegration programs. The additional program space also assists in moving inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process.

The initiatives, outlined above, are part of PSD's comprehensive reintegration action plan to more effectively manage the inmate population while simultaneously preparing the inmates for their eventual release into the community.

A member of my staff will be contacting your office to schedule a meeting to further discuss our plans. PSD has also notified the Hawaii County Mayor and Council Chair, and we plan to hold a public informational briefing in the near future. If you have any questions, please contact me at 587-1350.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Dwight Y. Takamine
House of Representative, District 1
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 438
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Takamine:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) would like to inform and update you about its plans to obtain and store tent-like structures on the Island of Hawaii using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Big Island facilities:

- Hawaii Community Correctional Center: One living structure.
- Hale Nani Annex: One program structure
- Kulani Correctional Facility: Two living structures and one program structure

The living structures will allow the department to free up higher custody level beds and place lower level custody inmates in an appropriate institutional transition setting. This will enable us to move inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process without jeopardizing public safety.

The program structures will increase the available space for programs at the facilities, which will enable the department to reduce a backlog of inmates waiting to participate in various reintegration programs. The additional program space also assists in moving inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process.

The initiatives, outlined above, are part of PSD's comprehensive reintegration action plan to more effectively manage the inmate population while simultaneously preparing the inmates for their eventual release into the community.

A member of my staff will be contacting your office to schedule a meeting to further discuss our plans. PSD has also notified the Hawaii County Mayor and Council Chair, and we plan to hold a public informational briefing in the near future. If you have any questions, please contact me at 587-1350.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Jerry L. Chang
House of Representative, District 2
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 435
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Chang:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) would like to inform and update you about its plans to obtain and store tent-like structures on the Island of Hawaii using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Big Island facilities:

- Hawaii Community Correctional Center: One living structure.
- Hale Nani Annex: One program structure
- Kulani Correctional Facility: Two living structures and one program structure

The living structures will allow the department to free up higher custody level beds and place lower level custody inmates in an appropriate institutional transition setting. This will enable us to move inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process without jeopardizing public safety.

The program structures will increase the available space for programs at the facilities, which will enable the department to reduce a backlog of inmates waiting to participate in various reintegration programs. The additional program space also assists in moving inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process.

The initiatives, outlined above, are part of PSD's comprehensive reintegration action plan to more effectively manage the inmate population while simultaneously preparing the inmates for their eventual release into the community.

A member of my staff will be contacting your office to schedule a meeting to further discuss our plans. PSD has also notified the Hawaii County Mayor and Council Chair, and we plan to hold a public informational briefing in the near future. If you have any questions, please contact me at 587-1350.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Clift Tsuji
House of Representative, District 3
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 403
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Tsuji:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) would like to inform and update you about its plans to obtain and store tent-like structures on the Island of Hawaii using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Big Island facilities:

- Hawaii Community Correctional Center: One living structure.
- Hale Nani Annex: One program structure
- Kulani Correctional Facility: Two living structures and one program structure

The living structures will allow the department to free up higher custody level beds and place lower level custody inmates in an appropriate institutional transition setting. This will enable us to move inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process without jeopardizing public safety.

The program structures will increase the available space for programs at the facilities, which will enable the department to reduce a backlog of inmates waiting to participate in various reintegration programs. The additional program space also assists in moving inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process.

The initiatives, outlined above, are part of PSD's comprehensive reintegration action plan to more effectively manage the inmate population while simultaneously preparing the inmates for their eventual release into the community.

A member of my staff will be contacting your office to schedule a meeting to further discuss our plans. PSD has also notified the Hawaii County Mayor and Council Chair, and we plan to hold a public informational briefing in the near future. If you have any questions, please contact me at 587-1350.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Faye P. Hanohano
House of Representative, District 4
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 303
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Hanohano:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) would like to inform and update you about its plans to obtain and store tent-like structures on the Island of Hawaii using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Big Island facilities:

- Hawaii Community Correctional Center: One living structure.
- Hale Nani Annex: One program structure
- Kulani Correctional Facility: Two living structures and one program structure

The living structures will allow the department to free up higher custody level beds and place lower level custody inmates in an appropriate institutional transition setting. This will enable us to move inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process without jeopardizing public safety.

The program structures will increase the available space for programs at the facilities, which will enable the department to reduce a backlog of inmates waiting to participate in various reintegration programs. The additional program space also assists in moving inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process.

The initiatives, outlined above, are part of PSD's comprehensive reintegration action plan to more effectively manage the inmate population while simultaneously preparing the inmates for their eventual release into the community.

A member of my staff will be contacting your office to schedule a meeting to further discuss our plans. PSD has also notified the Hawaii County Mayor and Council Chair, and we plan to hold a public informational briefing in the near future. If you have any questions, please contact me at 587-1350.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Robert N. Herkes
House of Representative, District 5
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 320
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Herkes:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) would like to inform and update you about its plans to obtain and store tent-like structures on the Island of Hawaii using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Big Island facilities:

- Hawaii Community Correctional Center: One living structure.
- Hale Nani Annex: One program structure
- Kulani Correctional Facility: Two living structures and one program structure

The living structures will allow the department to free up higher custody level beds and place lower level custody inmates in an appropriate institutional transition setting. This will enable us to move inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process without jeopardizing public safety.

The program structures will increase the available space for programs at the facilities, which will enable the department to reduce a backlog of inmates waiting to participate in various reintegration programs. The additional program space also assists in moving inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process.

The initiatives, outlined above, are part of PSD's comprehensive reintegration action plan to more effectively manage the inmate population while simultaneously preparing the inmates for their eventual release into the community.

A member of my staff will be contacting your office to schedule a meeting to further discuss our plans. PSD has also notified the Hawaii County Mayor and Council Chair, and we plan to hold a public informational briefing in the near future. If you have any questions, please contact me at 587-1350.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Josh Green
House of Representative, District 6
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 327
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Green:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) would like to inform and update you about its plans to obtain and store tent-like structures on the Island of Hawaii using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Big Island facilities:

- Hawaii Community Correctional Center: One living structure.
- Hale Nani Annex: One program structure
- Kulani Correctional Facility: Two living structures and one program structure

The living structures will allow the department to free up higher custody level beds and place lower level custody inmates in an appropriate institutional transition setting. This will enable us to move inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process without jeopardizing public safety.

The program structures will increase the available space for programs at the facilities, which will enable the department to reduce a backlog of inmates waiting to participate in various reintegration programs. The additional program space also assists in moving inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process.

The initiatives, outlined above, are part of PSD's comprehensive reintegration action plan to more effectively manage the inmate population while simultaneously preparing the inmates for their eventual release into the community.

A member of my staff will be contacting your office to schedule a meeting to further discuss our plans. PSD has also notified the Hawaii County Mayor and Council Chair, and we plan to hold a public informational briefing in the near future. If you have any questions, please contact me at 587-1350.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No.

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Cindy Evans
House of Representative, District 7
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 425
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Evans:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) would like to inform and update you about its plans to obtain and store tent-like structures on the Island of Hawaii using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Big Island facilities:

- Hawaii Community Correctional Center: One living structure.
- Hale Nani Annex: One program structure
- Kulani Correctional Facility: Two living structures and one program structure

The living structures will allow the department to free up higher custody level beds and place lower level custody inmates in an appropriate institutional transition setting. This will enable us to move inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process without jeopardizing public safety.

The program structures will increase the available space for programs at the facilities, which will enable the department to reduce a backlog of inmates waiting to participate in various reintegration programs. The additional program space also assists in moving inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process.

The initiatives, outlined above, are part of PSD's comprehensive reintegration action plan to more effectively manage the inmate population while simultaneously preparing the inmates for their eventual release into the community.

A member of my staff will be contacting your office to schedule a meeting to further discuss our plans. PSD has also notified the Hawaii County Mayor and Council Chair, and we plan to hold a public informational briefing in the near future. If you have any questions, please contact me at 587-1350.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

GE Security

Neil Walters
Global Radiation Protection Manager

M 781 760 4134 (24hr)
F 866 249 9105
Neil.walters@ge.com

The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
12596 West Bayaud Street
Lakewood, CO 80228
Attn: Lori Fox

Dear Lori,

Please accept this letter in respose to your request for information relative the design and testing of GE Homeland Protection, Inc.'s trace detection products to meet emission standards.

For Electromagnetic emissions, all GE Homeland Protection, Inc.'s trace detection products are designed to meet the requirements of EN-61326 "Electrical Equipment for Measurement, Control and Laboratory Use".

For radiological emissions, all GE Homeland Protection, Inc.'s trace detection products are designed to meet the requirements of 10 CFR 32.27 "US-NRC Safety Criteria".

Base upon the results and testing certifications, GE Homeland Protection, Inc.'s trace detection products emissions levels comply with these testing criteria and regulatory agency standard.

All relevant information is maintained on file, please contact me should you have additional questions on this matter.

Sincerely,

Neil Walters

MAY 21, 2008

Date

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

PATRICIA HAMAMOTO
SUPERINTENDENT

STATE OF HAWAI'I
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
P.O. BOX 2360
HONOLULU, HAWAI'I 96804

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

May 14, 2008

MEMO TO: Mr. Clayton A. Frank, Director
Department of Public Safety

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

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Assessment for Corrections Structures and Equipment on Hawaii, Maui, Kauai and Oahu

The Department of Education (DOE) has reviewed the Draft Environmental Assessments (DEA) for various facilities at corrections institutions on four separate islands. The DOE has no comment or concern for the proposed facilities.

We do want to note that in each DEA sent for our review, there was a perfunctory paragraph counting all the elementary and intermediate schools in each affected county. We would like to point out that we do have high schools in our system and they appear to have been included in the listed school counts.

There also seems to be confusion on the part of your mainland planning consultant on the number of public schools within the City and County of Honolulu. There are far more than 55 schools as indicated on page III-36. In addition, the City of Honolulu is not located in the Radford complex of schools. Finally, Pearl Harbor Elementary and Pearl Harbor Kai Elementary are not located in the vicinity of the Oahu Community Correctional Center.

It would have been helpful to note where any of the proposed facilities would come within a quarter mile vicinity of a school. Since all proposed facilities would be located in existing correctional institutions, we assume all security measures currently in place would also apply to the proposed facilities.

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

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

No. 2008-1132

May 22, 2008

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

Re: Draft Environmental Assessments - Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu

Dear Ms. Hamamoto:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning PSD's proposal to erect temporary housing and program structures, and install electronic drug detection devices at its facilities on the islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu. We appreciate the interest and support by the Department of Education and your participation in the environmental review process.

Regarding your specific comments we offer the following responses:

- PSD apologizes for overlooking mention of high schools when describing the public school system. Each of the Final Environmental Assessments includes updated and corrected information regarding all grade levels.
- Concerning the program structures proposed for Oahu, the Final Environmental Assessment has been revised to correct the references to the number of public schools on the island, as well as providing information concerning public schools, which may be located within the vicinity (approximately a quarter mile) of the Oahu Community Correctional Center, the Halawa Correctional Facility, the Waiawa Correctional Facility and the Women's Community Correctional Center.
- With each of the program structures located on the grounds of existing correctional institutions, institution policies and procedures concerning public safety and security would extend to their use and operation.

Please feel free to contact me with any comments or questions concerning this important project. Once again, thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

c: Randolph Moore, Assistant Superintendent, OSFSS

2008-1040

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

LAURA H. THIELEN
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

RUSSELL Y. TSUJI
FIRST DEPUTY

KEN C. KAWAHARA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

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

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
1151 PUNCHBOWL ST., ROOM 325
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
TEL (808) 587-0166 FAX (808) 587-0160

May 5, 2008

PSD VOI/TIS Incentive Grant Coordinator
Hawaii Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 400
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Dear Sir/Madam:

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessments for Proposed Temporary Housing and Program Structures, Islands of Hawaii (HI CCC, Hale Nani Annex, Kulani CF), Maui (MA CCC), Oahu (OCCC, Halawa CF, Waiawa CF, Women's CCF) and Kauai (KA CCC).

DLNR, Division of Forestry and Wildlife has received and reviewed your subject request and provide the following comments for your consideration. The projects proposed have been developed and are within the confines of the Correctional Facilities. After reviewing the biological data required for the Draft Environmental Assessments, we have no objections to your proposed temporary housing and program structures on Oahu, Maui, Kauai and Hawaii Island. Thank you for allowing us to review your projects.

Sincerely yours,

Paul J. Conry
Administrator

C: DOFAW Oahu, Maui, Kauai, Hawaii Branches

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

No. 2008-1004

May 22, 2008

Mr. Paul J. Conroy, Administrator
Division of Forestry and Wildlife
Department of Land and Natural Resources
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 325
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Re: **Draft Environmental Assessments - Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu**

Dear Mr. Conroy:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning PSD's proposal to erect temporary housing and program structures, and install electronic drug detection devices at its facilities on the islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu. We appreciate the interest by the Department of Land and Natural Resources and note that your Division did not have any objections to the proposed projects.

Please feel free to contact me with additional comments or questions concerning these important projects. Once again, thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

2008-1119

United States Department of the Interior

U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Pacific Islands Water Science Center
677 Ala Moana Blvd., Suite 415
Honolulu, HI 96813
Phone: (808) 587-2400/Fax: (808) 587-2401

May 13, 2008

PSD VOI/TIS Incentive Grant Coordinator
Hawaii Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 400
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Dear Sir or Madam:

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessments - Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu

Thank you for forwarding the subject Environmental Assessments for review and comment by the staff of the U.S. Geological Survey, Pacific Islands Water Science Center. We regret however, that due to prior commitments and lack of available staff, we are unable to review this document.

We appreciate the opportunity to participate in the review process.

Sincerely,

Gordon Tribble
Center Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. 2008-1119

May 22, 2008

Mr. Gordon Tribble, Center Director
Pacific Islands Water Science Center
U.S. Geological Survey
United States Department of the Interior
677 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 415
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Re: Draft Environmental Assessments - Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu

Dear Mr. Tribble:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the PSD's proposal to erect temporary housing and program structures, and install electronic drug detection devices at its facilities on the islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu. We appreciate the interest by the U.S. Geological Survey and your participation in the environmental review process.

Please feel free to contact me with comments or questions concerning this important project. Once again, thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Pacific West Region
300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Box 50165
Room 6-226
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850-0053

IN REPLY REFER TO:
L7619

June 12, 2008

PSD VOI/TIS Incentive Grant Coordinator
Hawaii Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulevard
Suite 400
Honolulu, Hawaii. 96814

Re: Draft Environmental Assessment: Temporary Housing and Program Structures Proposed at State Correctional Centers and Facilities, Various Islands, State of Hawaii

Dear Sir or Madam:

We are in receipt of the DEA for the Temporary Housing and Program Structures Proposed at State Correctional Centers and Facilities. The National Park Service has no comments to provide about this proposal and we appreciate the opportunity to review the draft.

If you need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (808)541-2693 ext. 723 or by email at Frank_Hays@nps.gov

Sincerely,

Frank Hays
Pacific Area Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

June 17, 2008

Mr. Frank Hays, Pacific Area Director
Pacific West Region
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 6-226, Box 50165
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850-0053

Re: Draft Environmental Assessment - Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu

Dear Mr. Hays:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety, I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the proposal to erect temporary housing and program structures and install electronic drug detection devices at Community Correctional Centers and Correctional Facilities on the Islands of Oahu, Maui, Kauai and Hawaii. We appreciate the interest and comments offered by the National Park Service regarding these important projects and note that the agency does not have any objections or comments concerning the proposed projects at this time.

Please feel free to contact me with comments or questions concerning these important projects. Once again, thank you for your interest and support.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office
300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 3-122, Box 50088
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

In Reply Refer To:
2008-TA-0224

JUN - 6 2008

PSD VOI/TIS Incentive Grant Coordinator
Hawaii Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 400
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Subject: Comments on Draft Environmental Assessments for Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu

Dear PSD VOI/TIS Incentive Grant Coordinator:

We wish to thank Mr. Clayton A. Frank for his May 1, 2008, letter with the four enclosed Draft Environmental Assessments (EAs) for proposed construction of temporary housing for Hawaii's prison and jail populations on the islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu. We received the letter and Draft EAs on May 6, 2008, which requested comments concerning the proposed actions described within the Draft EAs. These comments are provided in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.; 83 Stat. 852) and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531), as amended (ESA).

Based on the project information you provided, pertinent information in our files, data compiled by the Hawaii Biodiversity and Mapping Program, data compiled by the Hawaii GAP Program, and local expert knowledge, we determined that there are four federally listed species that may occur within or adjacent to one or more of the proposed project sites: threatened Newell's shearwater (*Puffinus auricularis newelli*) and endangered Hawaiian petrel (*Pterodroma phaeopygia sandwichensis*) (collectively referred to as seabirds); endangered Hawaiian stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus knudseni*); and endangered Nene (*Branta sandwichense*). No federally designated critical habitat units are present on any of the proposed project sites.

We recommend that within your Draft EAs, you address any potential impacts from your proposed project to listed species and include measures to avoid or minimize these impacts. We provide the following recommendations to assist you in developing your environmental assessment:

- The listed seabirds are known to traverse the project sites on the islands of Maui, Kauai, and Hawaii. Construction equipment, signs, poles, and other structures associated with the project could pose a flight obstacle to night-flying seabirds during the breeding season. Any increase in the use of night-time lighting, particularly during each year's peak fallout period, could result in seabird disorientation, fallout, and injury or mortality. Potential impacts to seabirds could be minimized by shielding outdoor lights associated with the project, avoiding night-time construction, and providing all project staff and residents with information about seabird fallout. All lights, including street lights, should be shielded so the bulb can be seen only from below. Use of lights at night during the peak fallout period of September 15 through December 15 should be avoided.

- The proposed site for the Maui facility is approximately 500 feet west of a wetland that is used by the Hawaiian stilt. An increase in human presence is associated with an increase in rats and mongoose, both of which prey upon Hawaiian stilts. We recommend you develop and implement a predator control program, in the vicinity of the Maui facility, to reduce predation risk to the Hawaiian stilt.

- Nene are known to frequent the ballfield and other developed areas at Kulani Correctional Facility (KCF) on the island of Hawaii and tend to use the area for loafing and feeding during spring and summer flocking seasons. Kathleen Misajon, a biologist with Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, has received reports of nene on the Kulani ballfield on three separate occasions in the last two weeks. Several of the birds sighted at Kulani are from populations elsewhere on the island, thus this site is important for the recovery of nene, as they promote an island-wide metapopulation and increase the number of sites available to the nene to support their annual migration cycle. The Draft EA states that no native habitat will be altered; however, because there is limited natural habitat for nene any habitat used by nene is of some value. The construction of additional facilities on the Kulani ballfield will eliminate this foraging and loafing site and may also impact the use of adjacent areas by nene. We recommend maintaining pasture habitat in the vicinity of the ballfield for nene, approximately 10 to 12 acres, by mowing grass, removing rocks from the pasture, and possibly constructing a pond. Habitat enhancement may reduce nene conflicts with KCF operations by enticing the birds away from the facility. We further recommend developing and implementing a predator (feral cats and dogs) control program around the facility to increase nene breeding success.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft EAs. We recommend you address the Hawaiian stilt, nene and seabird concerns described above in the Final EAs. We also recommend that you contact our office regarding the need for consultation under ESA. If you have questions regarding this letter, please contact Dr. Jeff Zimpfer, Fish and Wildlife Biologist,

Consultation and Technical Assistance Program. If you have questions regarding consultation under the ESA, please contact Patrice Ashfield, Consultation and Technical Assistance Program Coordinator.

Sincerely,

for Patrick Leonard
Field Supervisor

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

June 16, 2008

Mr. Patrick Leonard, Field Supervisor
Fish and Wildlife Service
Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Service Office
U.S. Department of the Interior
300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 3-122, Box 50088
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Draft Environmental Assessment - Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu

Dear Mr. Leonard:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the proposal to erect temporary program structures and install electronic drug detection devices at Community Correctional Centers (CCC) and Correctional Facilities (CF) on the Islands of Oahu, Maui, Kauai and Hawaii. We appreciate the interest and comments offered by the Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) regarding these important projects. In response to your comments we offer the following:

- The Final Environmental Assessment (EA) includes information concerning the four federally listed species of concern: Newell's shearwater, Hawaiian petrel, Hawaiian stilt, and Nene.

- The locations of the proposed housing and/or program structures at each of the CCCs and CFs were selected in order to ensure proper integration of the structures with other inmate housing units, administrative and support structures, vehicle parking areas, perimeter security measures, etc. Equally important was the avoidance of potential adverse impacts to environmental resources, public safety and security, among similar concerns. As a result, many of the proposed housing and program structures are to be located within the interior of the facilities so as to adjoin existing inmate housing units, administrative and support structures and make use of utility connections, fire vehicle access routes, etc.

- Project sites generally consist of existing paved or developed areas (Hawaii CCC, Oahu CCC, and Waiawa CF) or mowed fields (Kauai CCC, Hale Nani Annex, Kulani CF, Halawa CF and Maui CCC). The combination of active human occupation, the absence of any on-site nesting or foraging habitats, and the small land areas represented by the proposed

structures (ranging from 3,200 to 9,600 square feet) has allowed us to conclude that no significant adverse impacts to common and special status wildlife species would result from the proposed projects.

- Concerns over construction equipment, signs, poles, and other structures and their potential impacts to night-flying seabirds during breeding seasons are acknowledged. No additional lighting would be required for the storage structures. Further, the state is currently seeking the funds to erect these structures and once erected, no additional night lighting is planned. While no additional night time lighting is planned for the CCCs and CFs at this time, care will be taken to ensure that construction practices and temporary structure operations do not unduly interfere with night-flying seabirds. PSD will coordinate with USFWS once funding has been obtained and specific plans are available to ensure that no impacts occur. The Final EA incorporates additional information regarding this topic.

- Much of the land area comprising the Maui CCC has already been developed with inmate housing, administrative offices, program and support structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas, and recreational facilities. As a result, the proposed temporary housing and program structures cannot be accommodated within the grounds of the Maui CCC. Instead, the structures will be erected at a location to be determined by PSD which is addressing the future of the Maui CCC. Until such time a new Maui CCC location is identified and readied, the temporary housing and program structures will be stored unassembled in a small storage unit within the grounds of the Maui CCC. No increase in human presence at the Maui CCC will result from the proposed project.

- At this time all temporary housing and program structures would be acquired and kept unassembled within storage units at each CCC and CF until such time as State of Hawaii funding to erect the structures is provided and other administrative actions can be completed. At this time, it is not expected that installation of the housing and program structures would occur before 2009 or 2010. Upon the availability of funding and prior to initiating construction, PSD will initiate discussions with the USFWS concerning use of the ballfield for the proposed structures and the potential impacts to nene. At that time, any possibility of adjusting the location of the proposed structures to avoid or minimize impacts to nene would be determined along with habitat enhancement measures, predator controls, etc.

Upon your suggestion we will contact your office to discuss the proposed projects, their timeframe for implementation and the need for and appropriate timing for consultations under the Endangered Species Act. In the meantime, please feel free to contact me with additional comments or questions concerning these important projects. Once again, thank you for your interest and support.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

2008-1219

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

LAURA H. THIELEN
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

RUSSELL Y. TSUJI
FIRST DEPUTY

KEN C. KAWAHARA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

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

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

May 19, 2008

Mr. Clayton Frank, Director
VOI/TIS Incentive Grant Coordinator
State of Hawai`i Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 400
Honolulu, HI 96814

LOG NO: 2008.1686
DOC NO: 0805TS22
Archaeology
Architecture

Dear Mr. Frank:

SUBJECT: **National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Review – Draft EA – Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu**
Waiakea and Piihonua Ahupua'a, South Hilo District, Island of Hawai`i
TMK: (3) 2-3-023:005, (3) 2-4-049:018, (3) 2-4-008:009

Thank you for the opportunity to review the above Draft EA which we received on May 5, 2008. The project sponsor is the U.S. Department of Justice. The Hawaii Department of Public Safety (PSD) proposes to expand its temporary housing and program facilities at three separate locations. These include the Hawaii Community Correctional Center – Hilo Main Complex (HCC) a 3.8 acre parcel which includes two historic buildings, the Hale Nani Annex to the Hawaii Community Correctional Center (Hale Nani) a 10.9 acre site, and the Kulani Correctional Facility (Kulani CF) a 4406 acre parcel.

1) At the HCC site we recommend that an Architectural Inventory Survey be conducted, as already outlined in the DEA (pg. IV-7). This document should evaluate the eligibility, condition, and historic context of the Old Hilo Jail as well as of the auxiliary structures on the property. Further consultation should also recommend mitigation measures in response to the proposed project, which currently cites demolition and therefore can be considered by our office to be an **adverse effect**. The SHPD strongly encourages you to reconsider the proposed demolition of Old Hilo Jail as well as of the other facility. According to our inventory files, the jail is a particularly significant resource designed in the late 1890s by prominent local architect O.G. Traphagen. The SHPD Architecture Branch will look forward to Section 106 consultation based on the additional information. Questions regarding architectural issues should be directed to Astrid Liverman, Ph.D., Architecture Branch Chief (808) 692-8028.

2) At the Hale Nani, we concur that **no historic properties will be affected** by this undertaking because previous grubbing/grading has altered the land.

3) At the Kulani CF we concur that **no historic properties will be affected** by this undertaking because the preferred locations have also been subject to previous grubbing and grading which has altered the land. If previously unaltered land is to be utilized for the project, however, we would recommend that a qualified archaeologist provide a field inspection and letter report of findings prior to installation of

structures. This letter report should be submitted to the SHPD for review and approval before any ground altering activities commence.

If you have any questions or concerns about this letter please contact Timothy Scheffler, Ph.D., Assistant Hawai`i Island Archaeologist, at (808) 981-2979 or for architectural concerns, Astrid Liverman, Ph.D., SHPD Architecture Branch Chief (808) 692-8028.

Aloha,

Nancy A. McMahon
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

cc:
TS
Architecture Branch

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. 2008-1219

June 5, 2008

Ms. Nancy A. McMahon
Archeology and Historic Preservation Officer
State Historic Preservation Division
Department of Land and Natural Resources
Kakuhihewa Building, Suite 555
601 Kamokila Boulevard
Kapolei, Hawaii 96701

Re: Draft Environmental Assessments - Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Island of Hawaii

Dear Ms. McMahon:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning PSD's proposal to erect temporary housing and program structures, and install electronic drug detection devices at the following locations: Hawaii Community Correctional Center (HCCC) – Hilo Main Complex, HCCC – Hale Nani Annex, and the Kulani Correctional Facility (KCF) on the Island of Hawaii. We appreciate the interest and comments offered by the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) regarding these important projects. Regarding your comments, I offer the following replies:

- PSD recognizes the potential impacts to the Old Hilo Jail and auxiliary structures resulting from the proposed action and concurs with your recommendation to conduct an Architectural Inventory Survey of HCCC in order to evaluate the eligibility, condition, and historic context of the jail. PSD also intends to initiate consultations with the SHPD concerning the proposed action. However, prior to initiating preparation of the Architectural Inventory Survey and agency consultations, and at your encouragement, PSD will review the proposed action at HCCC to determine whether agency objectives can be achieved without adversely affecting the Old Hilo Jail and auxiliary structures.
- We acknowledge your findings that no historic properties will be affected by the proposed undertaking at the Hale Nani Annex.
- We acknowledge your findings that no historic properties will be affected by the proposed undertaking at KCF. In the event previously unaltered land is to be utilized for the project, PSD is committed to arranging for a qualified archaeologist to conduct a field inspection and produce a report for SHPD for review and approval prior to initiating construction.

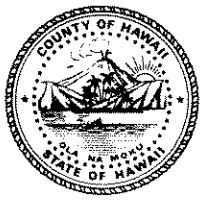
Please feel free to contact me with additional comments or questions concerning these proposed projects. Once again, thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

2008-1160

Harry Kim
Mayor



Bobby Jean Leithead Todd
Director

Nelson Ho
Deputy Director

County of Hawaii

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

25 Aupuni Street • Hilo, Hawai`i 96720-4252
(808) 961-8083 • Fax (808) 961-8086
http://co.hawaii.hi.us/directory/dir_envmng.htm

May 19, 2008

PSD VOI/TIS Incentive Grant Coordinator
Hawai`i Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Blvd, Suite 400
Honolulu, HI 96814

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessments
Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Islands of Hawai`i, Maui, Kauai and Oahu

We have no comments to offer on the subject Draft Environmental Assessments.

Thank you for allowing us to comment on these projects.

Sincerely,

Bobby Jean Leithead Todd
DIRECTOR

10713A

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

No. 2008-1160

May 22, 2008

Ms. Bobby Jean Leithead Todd, Director
Department of Environmental Management
County of Hawaii
25 Aupuni St.
Hilo, Hawaii 96720-4252

Re: Draft Environmental Assessments - Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu

Dear Ms. Leithead-Todd:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning PSD's proposal to erect temporary housing and program structures, and install electronic drug detection devices at its facilities on the islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu. We appreciate the interest by the Hawaii County Department of Environmental Management and note that your Department did not have any objections to the proposed projects.

Please feel free to contact me with additional comments or questions concerning these important projects. Once again, thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

2008-1161

Harry Kim
Mayor

DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
FOR ADMINISTRATION

2008 MAY 20 P 12:21

Christopher J. Yuen
Director

Brad Kurokawa, ASLA
LEED® AP
Deputy Director

County of Hawaii
PLANNING DEPARTMENT
101 Pauahi Street, Suite 3 • Hilo, Hawaii 96720-4224
(808) 961-8288 • FAX (808) 961-8742

May 19, 2008

Mr. Clayton A. Frank
Director, Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Dear: Mr. Frank:

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment – Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai and Oahu

We have reviewed the subject Draft EA transmitted by your letter dated May 1, 2008 and have no additional comments or objections to the proposed action.

Should you have questions, please feel welcome to contact Larry Brown of my staff at 961-8288, ext. 258.

Sincerely,

CHRISTOPHER J. YUEN
Planning Director

LMB:cs
P:\wpwin60\Larry\Frank-DPS Prision Temp Housing.doc

xc: PSD VOI/TIS Incentive Grant Coordinator
Hawaii Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 400
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. 2008-1161

May 22, 2008

Mr. Christopher J. Yuen, Director
Planning Department
County of Hawaii
101 Pauahi Street, Suite 3
Hilo, Hawaii 96720-4224

Re: Draft Environmental Assessments - Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu

Dear Mr. Yuen:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning PSD's proposal to erect temporary housing and program structures, and install electronic drug detection devices at its facilities on the islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu. We appreciate the interest by the Hawaii County Planning Department and note that your Department did not have any objections to the proposed projects.

Please feel free to contact me with additional comments or questions concerning these important projects. Once again, thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

2008-1204

Harry Kim
Mayor

Lawrence K. Mahuna
Police Chief

Harry S. Kubojiri
Deputy Police Chief

County of Hawaii
POLICE DEPARTMENT
349 Kapiolani Street • Hilo, Hawai'i 96720-3998
(808) 935-3311 • Fax (808) 961-8865

May 20, 2008

PSD VOI/TIS Incentive Grant Coordinator
Hawaii Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 400
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Re: Draft Environmental Assessments – Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Detection Devices on Hawaii Island

Staff, upon reviewing the provided documents and visiting the proposed sites, does not anticipate any significant impact to traffic and/or public safety concerns.

Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to comment.

DEREK D. PACHECO
ASSISTANT POLICE CHIEF
AREA I OPERATIONS

KV:lli

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

No. 2008-1204

June 5, 2008

Derek D. Pacheco
Assistant Police Chief
Area I Operations
Police Department
County of Hawaii
349 Kapiolani Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720-3998

Re: Draft Environmental Assessments - Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu

Dear Assistant Chief Pacheco:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning PSD's proposal to erect temporary housing and program structures, and install electronic drug detection devices at its facilities on the Island of Hawaii. We appreciate the interest by the Hawaii County Police Department and note that your Department does not anticipate any significant impact to traffic or public safety resulting from the proposed projects in Hawaii County.

Please feel free to contact me with additional comments or questions concerning this important project. Once again, thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

Harry Kim
Mayor

Darryl J. Oliveira
Fire Chief

Glen P.I. Honda
Deputy Fire Chief

County of Hawai'i

HAWAI'I FIRE DEPARTMENT
25 Aupuni Street • Suite 103 • Hilo, Hawai'i 96720
(808) 981-8394 • Fax (808) 981-2037

May 13, 2008

Mr. Clayton Frank
Director
State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

SUBJECT: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS
TEMPORARY HOUSING AND PROGRAM STRUCTURES AND
ELECTRONIC DRUG DETECTION DEVICES ON THE ISLAND OF HAWAII,
MAUI, KAUAI AND OAHU

In regards to the above-mentioned draft environmental assessment, the following shall be in accordance:

Fire apparatus access roads shall be in accordance with UFC Section 10.207:

"**Fire Apparatus Access Roads**

"**Sec. 10.207.** (a) **General.** Fire apparatus access roads shall be provided and maintained in accordance with the provisions of this section.

"(b) **Where Required.** Fire apparatus access roads shall be required for every building hereafter constructed when any portion of an exterior wall of the first story is located more than 150 feet from fire department vehicle access as measured by an unobstructed route around the exterior of the building.

"**EXCEPTIONS:** 1. When buildings are completely protected with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system, the provisions of this section may be modified.

"2. When access roadways cannot be installed due to topography, waterways, nonnegotiable grades or other similar conditions, the chief may require additional fire protection as specified in Section 10.301 (b).

> "3. When there are not more than two Group R, Division 3 or Group M Occupancies, the requirements of this section may be modified, provided, in the opinion of the chief, fire-fighting or rescue operations would not be impaired.

"More than one fire apparatus road may be required when it is determined by the chief that access by a single road may be impaired by vehicle congestion, condition of terrain, climatic conditions or other factors that could limit access.

"For high-piled combustible storage, see Section 81.109.

"(c) **Width.** The unobstructed width of a fire apparatus access road shall meet the requirements of the appropriate county jurisdiction.

"(d) **Vertical Clearance.** Fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than 13 feet 6 inches.

> "**EXCEPTION:** Upon approval vertical clearance may be reduced, provided such reduction does not impair access by fire apparatus and approved signs are installed and maintained indicating the established vertical clearance.

"(e) **Permissible Modifications.** Vertical clearances or widths required by this section may be increased when, in the opinion of the chief, vertical clearances or widths are not adequate to provide fire apparatus access.

"(f) **Surface.** Fire apparatus access roads shall be designed and maintained to support the imposed loads of fire apparatus and shall be provided with a surface so as to provide all-weather driving capabilities." (20 tons)

"(g) **Turning Radius.** The turning radius of a fire apparatus access road shall be as approved by the chief." (45 feet)

"(h) **Turnarounds.** All dead-end fire apparatus access roads in excess of 150 feet in length shall be provided with approved provisions for the turning around of fire apparatus.

"(i) **Bridges.** When a bridge is required to be used as access under this section, it shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with the applicable sections of the Building Code and using designed live loading sufficient to carry the imposed loads of fire apparatus.

"(j) **Grade.** The gradient for a fire apparatus access road shall not exceed the maximum approved by the chief." (15%)

"(k) **Obstruction.** The required width of any fire apparatus access road shall not be obstructed in any manner, including parking of vehicles. Minimum required widths and clearances established under this section shall be maintained at all times.

"(l) **Signs.** When required by the fire chief, approved signs or other approved notices shall be provided and maintained for fire apparatus access roads to identify such roads and prohibit the obstruction thereof or both."

Water supply shall be in accordance with UFC Section 10.301(c):

"(c) **Water Supply.** An approved water supply capable of supplying required fire flow for fire protection shall be provided to all premises upon which buildings or portions of buildings are hereafter constructed, in accordance with the respective county water requirements. There shall be provided, when required by the chief, on-site fire hydrants and mains capable of supplying the required fire flow.

"Water supply may consist of reservoirs, pressure tanks, elevated tanks, water mains or other fixed systems capable of providing the required fire flow.

"The location, number and type of fire hydrants connected to a water supply capable of delivering the required fire flow shall be protected as set forth by the respective county water requirements. All hydrants shall be accessible to the fire department apparatus by roadways meeting the requirements of Section 10.207.

DARRYL OLIVEIRA
Fire Chief

JCP:lpc

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

June 6, 2008

Darryl Oliveira, Fire Chief
Hawaii Fire Department
25 Aupuni Street
Suite 103
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Re: **Draft Environmental Assessment - Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu**

Dear Chief Oliveira:

On behalf of the Hawaii Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the proposal to erect temporary housing and program structures and install electronic drug detection devices at the Hawaii Community Correctional Center (CCC), the Hale Nani Annex, and the Kulani Correctional Facility (CF) on the Island of Hawaii. We appreciate the interest and comments offered by the Hawaii Fire Department regarding these important projects.

As noted within the Environmental Assessment, each of the temporary housing and program structures would be acquired and kept unassembled within storage units at the Hawaii CCC, Hale Nani Annex and Kulani CF until such time State of Hawaii funding to erect the structures is provided and other administrative actions can be completed. At that time PSD would undertake preparation of engineering plans for installation of the structures that would include such details as building layout and grading, storm drainage, vehicle access, on-site improvements, etc. PSD would provide its architects and engineers with a copy of your letter so that they properly consider and address each of the technical comments and conditions associated with fire apparatus access and provision of fire protection water service to ensure compliance with applicable State and Hawaii County requirements.

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service
P.O. Box 50004 Rm. 4-118
Honolulu, HI 96850
808-541-2600

June 6, 2008

Clayton A. Frank
Director
Hawaii Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Blvd., Suite 400
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Dear Mr. Clayton,

Thank you for providing USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) the opportunity to review the Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Hawaii Community Correctional Center, Hale Nani Annex Site, and Kulani Correctional Facility Projects on the Island of Hawaii. In review of these project site locations it was found that either no Prime or Important Farmlands exist, or the Prime Farmlands have previously been converted to non agricultural uses. With this acknowledged there will not be any farmland conversion impacts to these sites.

However, there is a potential that hydric soils may exist at the Hale Nani Annex Site. The NRCS soils map in your Draft Environmental Assessment Document, section III-10, identifies the study area as being located on soil map unit rKFD. This soil map unit may contain up to five percent of its area as hydric soils. Hydric soils identify potential areas of wetlands. If wetlands do exist, any proposed impacts to these wetlands would need to demonstrate compliance with the "Clean Water Act", and may need an Army Corp of Engineers 404 permit. The Hawaii Community Correctional Center and The Kulani Correctional Facility study sites do not occur on soil map units with hydric soils.

If you have any questions concerning the soils for this project please contact, Tony Rolfes, Assistant State Soil Scientist, by phone (808) 541-2600 x129 or email, Tony.Rolfes@hi.usda.gov.

LAWRENCE T. YAMAMOTO
Director
Pacific Islands Area

cc: Michael Robotham, Assistant Director for Soil Science and Natural Resource Assessments, USDA-NRCS, Honolulu, HI

Helping People Help the Land

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

June 16, 2008

Mr. Lawrence T. Yamamoto, Director
Pacific Islands Area
Natural Resources Conservation Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
P.O. Box 50004, Rm. 4-118
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

Re: Draft Environmental Assessment - Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu

Dear Mr. Yamamoto:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety, I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the proposal to erect temporary program structures and install electronic drug detection devices at the Hawaii Community Correctional Center, the Hale Nani Annex and the Kulani Correctional Facility on the Island of Hawaii. We appreciate the interest and comments offered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) regarding these important projects. We also note that NRCS has no objections to the proposed projects.

As noted in the Draft Environmental Assessment, a review of National Wetland Inventory maps and field investigation of the proposed Hale Nani project site has revealed an area devoid of wetlands. Nonetheless, at the time funds become available for construction, engineering plans would be developed that will determine the precise building location, layout and grading, the need for infrastructure extensions and improvements, access arrangements, etc. Also at that time, PSD would provide its Architecture/Engineering consultants with a copy of your letter to ensure that consideration is given the location of any hydric soils, the potential to encounter wetlands, and if appropriate, the necessity to comply with the Clean Water Act.

Please feel free to contact me with additional comments or questions concerning this important project. Once again, thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY • COUNTY OF HAWAI'I
345 KEKŪANAŌ'A STREET, SUITE 20 • HILO, HAWAI'I 96720
TELEPHONE (808) 961-8050 • FAX (808) 961-8657

June 4, 2008

2008 JUN 10 A 8:46

PSD VOI/TIS Incentive Grant Coordinator
State of Hawai'i
Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 400
Honolulu, HI 96814

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
TEMPORARY HOUSING, PROGRAM STRUCTURES, AND ELECTRONIC DETECTION DEVICES
TAX MAP KEY 2-3-023:005, 2-4-008:009, AND 2-4-049:018

We have reviewed the subject Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) and have no comments or objections as the Hawai'i CCC and Hale Nani Annex have existing service with the Department, and the Kulani CF is served by a private water system. Further, the DEA has indicated that there will be no increase in water demand at the Hawai'i CCC and Hale Nani Annex sites.

Should there be any questions, please contact Mr. Finn McCall of our Water Resources and Planning Branch at 961-8070, extension 255.

Sincerely yours,

Milton D. Pavao, P.E.
Manager

FM:dfg

... Water brings progress...

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

June 16, 2008

Mr. Milton D. Pavao, P.E., Manager
Department of Water Supply
County of Hawaii
345 Kekuanaoa Street, Suite 20
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Re: Draft Environmental Assessment - Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu

Dear Mr. Pavao:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety, I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the proposal to erect temporary housing and program structures and install electronic drug detection devices at the Hawaii Community Correctional Center, the Hale Nani Annex, and the Kulani Correctional Facility on the Island of Hawaii. We appreciate the interest by the Department of Water Supply and note that the Department has no comments or objections to the proposed projects.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions concerning these important projects. Thank you for your interest and support.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

2008-1283

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
FOR ADMINISTRATION
RECEIVED

2008 JUN -3 P 1:08

LAURA H. THIELEN
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEME

RUSSELL Y. TSUJI
FIRST DEPUTY

KEN C. KAWAHARA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEME
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMEI
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
POST OFFICE BOX 4849
19 EAST KAWILI ST.
HILO, HI 96720
PH: (808) 974-4221 FAX: (808) 974-4226

May 23, 2008

David Festerling
Department of Public Safety
Administration Division
919 Ala Moana Blvd.
Honolulu, HI 96814.

The Hawaii Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW), Hawaii Island Branch has reviewed the Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for Proposed Temporary Housing and Program Structures and has the following comments, mainly in relation to the Kulani Correctional Facility:

1. The Hawaii Island Branch of DOFAW is greatly appreciative for the Department of Public Safety's cooperation in allowing access for important natural resource management activities in the surrounding DOFAW managed lands. We also greatly praise DPS' role in the Three Mountain Alliance, a public-private partnership involved in protecting watershed and native biological resources. Continued cooperation with DPS and DOFAW will greatly benefit the native resources in the Kulani area.

2. Page I-8 the Kulani Correctional facility referred to as being "located about 20 miles up the Mona Kea slope from Hilo". Please note that the proper location and spelling is "Mauna Loa".

3. III-18 Kulani Correctional Facility is adjacent to DOFAW Natural Area Reserve (NAR) lands to the south (Puu Makaala NAR), DOFAW Forest Reserve Lands to the south (Upper Waiakea Forest Reserve to the south and Mauna Loa Forest Reserve to the north) and private lands (Kamehameha Schools) to the west. These state DOFAW lands do not include Hawaii Volcanoes National Park (federally owned by the National Park Service) as stated in the DEA.

4. The proposed project area (open grassy field and former baseball field area) is frequented by nene (*Branta sandwichense*), a federally and state listed endangered species. We recommend the Department of Public Safety consult with DOFAW and U.S. Fish and Wildlife (USFWS) regarding the proposed project to determine potential impacts to and mitigation for nene. Potential mitigation could include maintenance of some pasture habitat for nene (10-12 acres) by mowing grass, removing rocks from the pasture and possibly constructing a pond. Predator control (feral cats and dogs) will also enhance habitat and increase breeding success. Habitat enhancement may reduce nene conflicts with KCF operations by enticing the birds away from the facility.

5. The DEA does not address lighting of the proposed structures and potential impacts to two endangered seabirds (Hawaiian petrel (*Pterodrama sandwichensis*) and Band-rumped storm petrel (*Oceanodroma castro*) known from adjacent areas. These seabirds may fly over Kulani on their way to nesting sites high on Mauna Loa. Certain types of lighting may impact these seabird species by causing them to be attracted to lights and become disoriented. Lighting should be kept to a minimum and shielded so it doesn't shine into the sky.

6. The DEA needs to address the potential impacts of invasive species of plants and animals such as invasive weed species and coqui frogs. Construction materials and equipment could potentially introduce invasive weed species and coqui frogs to the proposed project area and surrounding sensitive natural areas. The DEA should address mitigation and sanitation procedures that will be followed for construction equipment and materials so the introduction of these harmful species will be minimized.

7. Kulani Correctional Facility is in the state Conservation District, General Subzone. The DEA does not address the need for a conservation district use permit (CDUP). The Department of Public Safety should consult with the Department of Land and Natural Resources, Office of Coastal and Conservation Lands for direction on the need for a CDUP.

8. As an active member of the Three Mountain Alliance (TMA) watershed partnership, DPS and KCF staff and inmates have done a great deal to enhance the conservation of native species on their lands through support of the TMA's resource management programs (e.g. fencing, pig control, and weed control). It would be beneficial to develop a Safe Harbor Agreement (SHA) or Habitat Conservation Plan (SHA) for the facility so that endangered species populations can be enhanced at KCF without resulting in any additional Endangered Species Act restrictions. The TMA has completed baseline surveys of endangered species currently present at KCF, and there is now adequate information to develop an SHA or HCP. Once DPS determines the footprint of facility expansion and/or infrastructure improvements, the TMA can assist DPS with the development of these Agreements and help DPS with adhering to applicable state and federal laws.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the DEA. If you have questions please contact myself or Lisa Hadway at (808) 974-4216.

Sincerely,

Roger Imoto
Branch Manager

cc: Patrick Leonard, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Tanya Rubenstein, Three Mountain Alliance

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

No. 2008-1283

June 25, 2008

Mr. Roger Imoto, Branch Manager
Division of Forestry and Wildlife
Department of Land and Natural Resources
P. O. Box 4849
Hilo, HI 96720

Re: Draft Environmental Assessment - Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu

Dear Mr. Imoto:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the proposal to erect temporary housing and program structures and install electronic drug detection devices at the Hawaii Community Correctional Center (HCCC), the Hale Nani Annex, and the Kulani Correctional Facility (KCF) on the Island of Hawaii. We appreciate the interest and comments offered by the Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife regarding these important projects. In response to your comments we offer the following:

- The location error on page I-8 has been corrected. The text in the Final EA has been changed to reflect that KCF is 20 miles up the Mauna Loa slope.
- Text on page III-18 of the Final EA has been corrected to remove the reference to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.
- The Draft EA was provided to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for comment. In their response, similar concerns regarding the nene at KCF were stated. The known presence of the nene on the Kulani ball field was added to the Final EA. At this time all temporary housing and program structures would be acquired and kept unassembled within storage units at each correctional facility until State funding to erect the structures are provided and other administrative actions can be completed. At this time, it is not expected that installation of the housing and program structures would occur before 2009 or 2010. Upon the availability of funding and prior to initiating construction, PSD will initiate discussions with USFWS and your office concerning use of the ball field for the proposed structures and the potential impacts to nene. At that time, any possibility of adjusting the location of the proposed structures to avoid or minimize impacts to nene would be determined along with habitat enhancement measures, predator controls, etc.

- Concerns over construction equipment, signs, poles, and other structures and their potential impacts to night-flying seabirds during breeding seasons are acknowledged. No additional lighting would be required for the storage structures. Further, the State is currently seeking the funds to erect these structures and once erected, no additional night lighting is planned. While no additional nighttime lighting is planned for the correctional facilities at this time, care will be taken to ensure that construction practices and temporary structure operations do not unduly interfere with night-flying seabirds. PSD will coordinate with USFWS and your office once funding has been obtained and specific plans are available to ensure that no impacts occur. The Final EA incorporates additional information regarding this topic.
- Information on mitigation for construction vehicles, equipment, etc., in relation to non-native and invasive plant species has been added to the Final EA.
- As noted within the EA, each of the temporary housing and program structures would be acquired and kept unassembled within storage units at HCCC, Hale Nani Annex and KCF until State funding to erect the structures is provided and other administrative actions can be completed. At that time, PSD would undertake preparation of engineering plans for installation of the structures that would include such details as building layout and grading, storm drainage, vehicle access, on-site improvements, etc. At this time, a conservation district use permit would also be acquired and further efforts, such as a Safe Harbor Agreement or Habitat Conservation Plan, would be explored. This information has been added to the Final EA.

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

Sincerely,

for Tommy Johnson acting Director

Clayton A. Frank
Director

2008-1532

June 24, 2008

Mr. Clayton FRANK, Dir.
Hawaii Dept. of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Blvd.
Honolulu, HI 96814

Dear Sir:

I read with interest a front page article in today's Hawaii Tribune-Herald (out of Hilo) which covered plans to replace several dilapidated bldgs at the Hawaii Community Correctional Center. Although I've often passed this site, I wondered why these truly dangerous bldgs were still standing **but that did not include the 107 year old Hilo Jail.**

Considering how few 100+ year old historic buildings our outer islands still have, it would seem to be far-thinking to somehow find a way to revitalize this building's shell at least for future use. For instance I'm sure that it could serve well as a secure records storehouse with fairly minor alterations considering that it is a substantial brick edifice.

It would certainly seem a shame to have it consigned to the wrecking ball just because a few more square feet of tent structure might be accommodated. I hope someone within your department can think outside the box re this particular structure and come up with a viable plan to renovate / reuse this piece of island history before it is too late.

One suggestion might be a competition for island architects and interior designers on how to revitalize the building **economically** while retaining its outer integrity. We have many talented young people graduating from a variety of schools where this sort of competition could well be an entry effort to their chosen fields. Like I said – thinking outside the box would be the first decision and one I would hope you and your office / committee will seriously consider.

Thank you. Sincerely yours,

PAUL BRYANT

P.O. Box 201 Papa'a Loa HI 96780 yant1952@juno.com

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

No. 2008-1532

June 30, 2008

Mr. Paul Bryant
P. O. Box 201
Papa'a Loa, Hawaii 96780

Re: Draft Environmental Assessments - Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Island of Hawaii

Dear Mr. Bryant:

On behalf of the State Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the proposal to erect temporary housing and program structures and install electronic drug detection devices at the Hawaii Community Correctional Center (HCCC) – Hilo Main Complex. We appreciate your interest and comments regarding this important project.

PSD fully recognizes the conditions found at HCCC and the potential impacts to the Old Hilo Jail resulting from installation and use of the proposed temporary structures. The necessity for continuing to use old and functionally obsolete structures at HCCC is due largely to the lack of resources available to PSD with which to develop new correctional facilities. Using federal funds to acquire the temporary structures (which are proposed for installation at virtually all PSD facilities throughout the state) will allow PSD to safely house and service the offender population until resources can be made available to develop new correctional facilities. The use of temporary structures is just one example of PSD's efforts to seek creative solutions to addressing the needs of state's offender population with the temporary structures representing a relatively easy, quick, and low cost solution to meeting immediate needs.

Prior to demolishing the Old Hilo Jail, PSD is committed to conducting an Architectural Inventory Survey of HCCC in order to evaluate the eligibility, condition, and historic context of the jail. PSD also intends to initiate consultations with the State Historic Preservation Division concerning the proposed action. PSD will also be reviewing plans for installing the proposed temporary structures at HCCC to determine whether agency objectives can be achieved without adversely affecting the Old Hilo Jail.

Please feel free to contact me with additional comments or questions concerning the proposed project. Thank you again for providing us with your comments and concerns.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

2008-1283

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
FOR ADMINISTRATION
RECEIVED

2008 JUN -3 P 1:08

LAURA H. THIELEN
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEME

RUSSELL Y. TSUJI
FIRST DEPUTY

KEN C. KAWAHARA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEME
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMEI
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
POST OFFICE BOX 4849
19 EAST KAWILI ST.
HILO, HI 96720
PH: (808) 974-4221 FAX: (808) 974-4226

May 23, 2008

David Festerling
Department of Public Safety
Administration Division
919 Ala Moana Blvd.
Honolulu, HI 96814.

The Hawaii Division of Forestry and Wildlife (DOFAW), Hawaii Island Branch has reviewed the Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) for Proposed Temporary Housing and Program Structures and has the following comments, mainly in relation to the Kulani Correctional Facility:

1. The Hawaii Island Branch of DOFAW is greatly appreciative for the Department of Public Safety's cooperation in allowing access for important natural resource management activities in the surrounding DOFAW managed lands. We also greatly praise DPS' role in the Three Mountain Alliance, a public-private partnership involved in protecting watershed and native biological resources. Continued cooperation with DPS and DOFAW will greatly benefit the native resources in the Kulani area.

2. Page I-8 the Kulani Correctional facility referred to as being "located about 20 miles up the Mona Kea slope from Hilo". Please note that the proper location and spelling is "Mauna Loa".

3. III-18 Kulani Correctional Facility is adjacent to DOFAW Natural Area Reserve (NAR) lands to the south (Puu Makaala NAR), DOFAW Forest Reserve Lands to the south (Upper Waiakea Forest Reserve to the south and Mauna Loa Forest Reserve to the north) and private lands (Kamehameha Schools) to the west. These state DOFAW lands do not include Hawaii Volcanoes National Park (federally owned by the National Park Service) as stated in the DEA.

4. The proposed project area (open grassy field and former baseball field area) is frequented by nene (*Branta sandwichense*), a federally and state listed endangered species. We recommend the Department of Public Safety consult with DOFAW and U.S. Fish and Wildlife (USFWS) regarding the proposed project to determine potential impacts to and mitigation for nene. Potential mitigation could include maintenance of some pasture habitat for nene (10-12 acres) by mowing grass, removing rocks from the pasture and possibly constructing a pond. Predator control (feral cats and dogs) will also enhance habitat and increase breeding success. Habitat enhancement may reduce nene conflicts with KCF operations by enticing the birds away from the facility.

5. The DEA does not address lighting of the proposed structures and potential impacts to two endangered seabirds (Hawaiian petrel (*Pterodrama sandwichensis*) and Band-rumped storm petrel (*Oceanodroma castro*) known from adjacent areas. These seabirds may fly over Kulani on their way to nesting sites high on Mauna Loa. Certain types of lighting may impact these seabird species by causing them to be attracted to lights and become disoriented. Lighting should be kept to a minimum and shielded so it doesn't shine into the sky.

6. The DEA needs to address the potential impacts of invasive species of plants and animals such as invasive weed species and coqui frogs. Construction materials and equipment could potentially introduce invasive weed species and coqui frogs to the proposed project area and surrounding sensitive natural areas. The DEA should address mitigation and sanitation procedures that will be followed for construction equipment and materials so the introduction of these harmful species will be minimized.

7. Kulani Correctional Facility is in the state Conservation District, General Subzone. The DEA does not address the need for a conservation district use permit (CDUP). The Department of Public Safety should consult with the Department of Land and Natural Resources, Office of Coastal and Conservation Lands for direction on the need for a CDUP.

8. As an active member of the Three Mountain Alliance (TMA) watershed partnership, DPS and KCF staff and inmates have done a great deal to enhance the conservation of native species on their lands through support of the TMA's resource management programs (e.g. fencing, pig control, and weed control). It would be beneficial to develop a Safe Harbor Agreement (SHA) or Habitat Conservation Plan (SHA) for the facility so that endangered species populations can be enhanced at KCF without resulting in any additional Endangered Species Act restrictions. The TMA has completed baseline surveys of endangered species currently present at KCF, and there is now adequate information to develop an SHA or HCP. Once DPS determines the footprint of facility expansion and/or infrastructure improvements, the TMA can assist DPS with the development of these Agreements and help DPS with adhering to applicable state and federal laws.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the DEA. If you have questions please contact myself or Lisa Hadway at (808) 974-4216.

Sincerely,

Roger Imoto
Branch Manager

cc: Patrick Leonard, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Tanya Rubenstein, Three Mountain Alliance

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

No. 2008-1283

June 25, 2008

Mr. Roger Imoto, Branch Manager
Division of Forestry and Wildlife
Department of Land and Natural Resources
P. O. Box 4849
Hilo, HI 96720

Re: Draft Environmental Assessment - Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu

Dear Mr. Imoto:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the proposal to erect temporary housing and program structures and install electronic drug detection devices at the Hawaii Community Correctional Center (HCCC), the Hale Nani Annex, and the Kulani Correctional Facility (KCF) on the Island of Hawaii. We appreciate the interest and comments offered by the Department of Land and Natural Resources, Division of Forestry and Wildlife regarding these important projects. In response to your comments we offer the following:

- The location error on page I-8 has been corrected. The text in the Final EA has been changed to reflect that KCF is 20 miles up the Mauna Loa slope.
- Text on page III-18 of the Final EA has been corrected to remove the reference to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.
- The Draft EA was provided to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) for comment. In their response, similar concerns regarding the nene at KCF were stated. The known presence of the nene on the Kulani ball field was added to the Final EA. At this time all temporary housing and program structures would be acquired and kept unassembled within storage units at each correctional facility until State funding to erect the structures are provided and other administrative actions can be completed. At this time, it is not expected that installation of the housing and program structures would occur before 2009 or 2010. Upon the availability of funding and prior to initiating construction, PSD will initiate discussions with USFWS and your office concerning use of the ball field for the proposed structures and the potential impacts to nene. At that time, any possibility of adjusting the location of the proposed structures to avoid or minimize impacts to nene would be determined along with habitat enhancement measures, predator controls, etc.

- Concerns over construction equipment, signs, poles, and other structures and their potential impacts to night-flying seabirds during breeding seasons are acknowledged. No additional lighting would be required for the storage structures. Further, the State is currently seeking the funds to erect these structures and once erected, no additional night lighting is planned. While no additional nighttime lighting is planned for the correctional facilities at this time, care will be taken to ensure that construction practices and temporary structure operations do not unduly interfere with night-flying seabirds. PSD will coordinate with USFWS and your office once funding has been obtained and specific plans are available to ensure that no impacts occur. The Final EA incorporates additional information regarding this topic.
- Information on mitigation for construction vehicles, equipment, etc., in relation to non-native and invasive plant species has been added to the Final EA.
- As noted within the EA, each of the temporary housing and program structures would be acquired and kept unassembled within storage units at HCCC, Hale Nani Annex and KCF until State funding to erect the structures is provided and other administrative actions can be completed. At that time, PSD would undertake preparation of engineering plans for installation of the structures that would include such details as building layout and grading, storm drainage, vehicle access, on-site improvements, etc. At this time, a conservation district use permit would also be acquired and further efforts, such as a Safe Harbor Agreement or Habitat Conservation Plan, would be explored. This information has been added to the Final EA.

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

Sincerely,

for Tommy Johnson acting Director

Clayton A. Frank
Director

Harry Kim
Mayor

County of Hawai'i

HAWAI`I FIRE DEPARTMENT
25 Aupuni Street • Suite 103 • Hilo, Hawai'i 96720
(808) 981-8394 • Fax (808) 981-2037

Darryl J. Oliveira
Fire Chief

Glen P.I. Honda
Deputy Fire Chief

July 15, 2008

Mr. Clayton Frank, Director
Hawaii Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 400
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

SUBJECT: FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS TEMPORARY HOUSING AND PROGRAM STRUCTURES ON THE ISLANDS OF HAWAII AND MAUI

In regards to the above-mentioned request, we offer the following response:

Fire apparatus access roads shall be in accordance with UFC Section 10.207:

"**Fire Apparatus Access Roads**

"**Sec. 10.207.** (a) **General.** Fire apparatus access roads shall be provided and maintained in accordance with the provisions of this section.

"(b) **Where Required.** Fire apparatus access roads shall be required for every building hereafter constructed when any portion of an exterior wall of the first story is located more than 150 feet from fire department vehicle access as measured by an unobstructed route around the exterior of the building.

"**EXCEPTIONS:** 1. When buildings are completely protected with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system, the provisions of this section may be modified.

"2. When access roadways cannot be installed due to topography, waterways, nonnegotiable grades or other similar conditions, the chief may require additional fire protection as specified in Section 10.301 (b).

"3. When there are not more than two Group R, Division 3 or Group M Occupancies, the requirements of this section may be modified, provided, in the opinion of the chief, fire-fighting or rescue operations would not be impaired.

"More than one fire apparatus road may be required when it is determined by the chief that access by a single road may be impaired by vehicle congestion, condition of terrain, climatic conditions or other factors that could limit access.

"For high-piled combustible storage, see Section 81.109.

"(c) **Width.** The unobstructed width of a fire apparatus access road shall meet the requirements of the appropriate county jurisdiction.

"(d) **Vertical Clearance.** Fire apparatus access roads shall have an unobstructed vertical clearance of not less than 13 feet 6 inches.

"**EXCEPTION:** Upon approval vertical clearance may be reduced, provided such reduction does not impair access by fire apparatus and approved signs are installed and maintained indicating the established vertical clearance.

"(e) **Permissible Modifications.** Vertical clearances or widths required by this section may be increased when, in the opinion of the chief, vertical clearances or widths are not adequate to provide fire apparatus access.

"(f) **Surface.** Fire apparatus access roads shall be designed and maintained to support the imposed loads of fire apparatus and shall be provided with a surface so as to provide all-weather driving capabilities." (20 tons)

"(g) **Turning Radius.** The turning radius of a fire apparatus access road shall be as approved by the chief." (45 feet)

"(h) **Turnarounds.** All dead-end fire apparatus access roads in excess of 150 feet in length shall be provided with approved provisions for the turning around of fire apparatus.

"(i) **Bridges.** When a bridge is required to be used as access under this section, it shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with the applicable sections of the Building Code and using

designed live loading sufficient to carry the imposed loads of fire apparatus.

"(j) **Grade.** The gradient for a fire apparatus access road shall not exceed the maximum approved by the chief." (15%)

"(k) **Obstruction.** The required width of any fire apparatus access road shall not be obstructed in any manner, including parking of vehicles. Minimum required widths and clearances established under this section shall be maintained at all times.

"(l) **Signs.** When required by the fire chief, approved signs or other approved notices shall be provided and maintained for fire apparatus access roads to identify such roads and prohibit the obstruction thereof or both."

Water supply shall be in accordance with UFC Section 10.301(c):

> "(c) **Water Supply.** An approved water supply capable of supplying required fire flow for fire protection shall be provided to all premises upon which buildings or portions of buildings are hereafter constructed, in accordance with the respective county water requirements. There shall be provided, when required by the chief, on-site fire hydrants and mains capable of supplying the required fire flow.
>
> "Water supply may consist of reservoirs, pressure tanks, elevated tanks, water mains or other fixed systems capable of providing the required fire flow.
>
> "The location, number and type of fire hydrants connected to a water supply capable of delivering the required fire flow shall be protected as set forth by the respective county water requirements. All hydrants shall be accessible to the fire department apparatus by roadways meeting the requirements of Section 10.207.

DARRYL OLIVEIRA
Fire Chief

RP:lpc

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

July 25, 2008

Darryl Oliveira, Fire Chief
Hawaii Fire Department
County of Hawaii
25 Aupuni Street, Suite 103
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Re: Final Environmental Assessment - Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Islands of Hawaii and Maui

Dear Chief Oliveira:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the Final Environmental Assessment (EA) prepared in support of the proposal to erect temporary housing and program structures and install electronic drug detection devices on the Islands of Hawaii and Maui. I appreciate receiving your latest letter, which reiterates comments offered earlier by the Hawaii Fire Department regarding these important projects.

As stated in my response to your previous letter concerning the Draft EA, each of the temporary housing and program structures would be acquired and kept unassembled within storage units at the Hawaii Community Correctional Center, Hale Nani Annex, Kulani Correctional Facility and Maui Community Correctional Center until State funding to erect the structures is provided and other administrative actions can be completed. At that time, PSD would prepare engineering plans for installation of the structures that would include details concerning building layout and grading, storm drainage, vehicle access, on-site improvements, etc. PSD would provide its architects and engineers with copies both of your letters so that they properly address each of the technical comments and conditions associated with fire apparatus access roads and provision of fire protection water service to ensure compliance with applicable State and local requirements.

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

2008-1530

Skip & Camille Thomsen
974 Ainako Avenue, Hilo, Hawaii 96720
808.934.7737 Fax: 808.934.5724 Cell: 808.443.6280
E-mail: *skip-thomsen@hawaii.rr.com*

June 24, 2008

Clayton Frank, Director
Hawaii Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Blvd., Suite 400
Honolulu, HI 96814

Re: Hilo jail-tent

Dear Mr. Frank,

Regarding the proposal to demolish the Old Hilo Jail buildings and replace them with a huge, unsightly jail-tent, I ask that you consider the location. This is right in a residential area of our dear beautiful Hilo Town. The old jail buildings are already an eyesore, but nothing compared to a huge, white tent as shown in the photo on the front page of the Hawaii Tribune-Herald (6/24/08).

With all of the space there is on this island, why is it necessary to place a new jail right in the middle of town? Why not sell this real estate, or better yet use it for some affordable housing? Or anything that might not be such a devastating visual blight and environmental impact on our corner of this community. Please consider what this will do to the already in-trouble property values of nearby homes, too.

The article in the H T-H said that there was a lightly-attended public hearing on this issue. Perhaps it was lightly attended because nobody knew about it. We read the paper from cover to cover every day and never noticed any announcement about the hearing.

Mahalo for listening.

Skip Thomsen

Camille Thomsen

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. 2008-1530

June 27, 2008

Skip and Camille Thomsen
974 Ainako Avenue
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Re: Draft Environmental Assessments - Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Island of Hawaii

Dear Skip and Camille Thomsen:

On behalf of the State Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the proposal to erect temporary housing and program structures and install electronic drug detection devices at the Hawaii Community Correctional Center (HCCC) – Hilo Main Complex and other PSD facilities on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Oahu and Kauai. We appreciate your interest and comments regarding these important projects.

Regarding your comments, PSD recognizes the potential impacts to HCCC, the Old Hilo Jail, and surrounding community resulting from installation and use of the proposed temporary structures. The rationale for using federal funds to acquire the temporary structures (which are proposed for installation at virtually all PSD facilities throughout the State) is the lack of resources available to PSD to develop new correctional facilities. This unfortunate situation requires PSD to seek creative solutions to house and service the offender population and the proposed temporary structures offer an option to developing a new correctional facility that is easier and quicker to implement and far less costly.

Prior to demolishing the Old Hilo Jail, PSD is committed to conducting an Architectural Inventory Survey of HCCC in order to evaluate the eligibility, condition, and historic context of the jail. PSD also intends to initiate consultations with the State Historic Preservation Division concerning the proposed action. PSD will also be reviewing plans for installing the proposed temporary structures at HCCC to determine whether agency objectives can be achieved without adversely affecting the Old Hilo Jail.

Please feel free to contact me with additional comments or questions concerning the proposed project. Thank you again for providing us with your comments and concerns.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

Arlene Nishida Terry
PO Box 396
Hilo, HI 96721

Clayton Frank
Director, Dept. of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Blvd., Suite 400
Honolulu, HI 96814

VIA FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION
1 (808) 587-1421

Re: Public Safety Department's Final Environmental Assessment, Proposed Temporary Housing and Program Structures - Hawaii Community Correctional Center, Hale Nani Annex, Kulani Correctional Facility

Dear Mr. Frank:

I live in the neighborhood of Hawaii Community Correctional Center. My first notice of your intent to build a "temporary structure" at this site was a front page article in the June 24, 2008, Hawaii Tribune-Herald. There was apparently one meeting held earlier, but I am unaware of any other attempt made to otherwise engage our community in the EA process. Signs were not posted or letters sent out noticing neighborhood residents who will be directly affected by this project. Were the principals of nearby schools individually notified? What about neighborhood associations such as our kumiai?

Your EA finds that the proposed action has little if any impacts to topography, soils, land use, utility services, traffic and transportation movements, cultural resources, and aesthetics at the three sites. This comment letter addresses concerns about this conclusion as to the project at Hawaii Community Correctional Center.

The EA fails to address impacts specifically to the Hawaii Community Correctional Center. The conclusions are improperly based on generalized impacts of the three "correctional facilities", which are at separate locations and geographically miles apart. This is especially so with the conclusions on traffic mitigation. Under Transportation Systems at IV-19, your EA states there will be an increase of 64 inmates at HCCC and traffic will increase due to occasional visits by family members and "others". Increased traffic due to additional staff is ignored. The EA concludes that there will be an increase at HCCC but a decrease at Hale Nani therefore the total number of vehicles will not increase. Our community deserves to have the resultant increase in traffic to our specific neighborhood addressed.

The EA states that some parking at HCCC will be taken away to accommodate the temporary structure. Where will the additional visitors and staff park? Already there are cars parked illegally on the shoulder of Punahele Street.

It is unclear from the EA whether new fences will be erected and what the visual impacts of those fences will be. How tall is the structure that will be built? Will there be plantings so that the community does not see an unsightly barb wire fence? Will there be additional lighting and what will they compose of? Will the lights be on at all hours of the night, shining into neighbor's houses? Will there be a dangerous glare to drivers on Waianuenue Avenue and Komohana Street? How will you avoid additional escapees who currently cause a couple of lockdowns per year at nearby schools. These lockdowns create anxiety and disrupt students' learning. Will additional programming cause additional noise?

Unlike Hale Nani Annex and Kulani Correctional Facility, HCCC is located in an urban area with adjacent residences, a church, and Hilo High School and Hilo Intermediate School a few hundred feet away. Because HCCC is literally in the middle of our neighborhood, I believe our community deserves a separate EA to address impacts at this location.

Please consider the impacts specifically to the community surrounding HCCC and provide us with appropriate measures to ensure that legitimate concerns are addressed.

Sincerely,

Arlene Nishida Terry

Arlene Nishida Terry
arleneterry@hotmail.com

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

No. _____

July 28, 2008

Ms. Arlene Nishida Terry
P. O. Box 396
Hilo, Hawaii 96721

Re: Final Environmental Assessment - Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Island of Hawaii

Dear Ms. Terry:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the Final Environmental Assessment (EA) prepared in support of the proposal to erect temporary housing and program structures and install electronic drug detection devices on the Island of Hawaii. I appreciate receiving your comments regarding this important project.

At this time, PSD is proposing to use federal funding to acquire the materials comprising the temporary structures. Until State funding to erect the structures is provided and other administrative actions can be completed, the temporary structures would be kept unassembled at the Hawaii Community Correctional Center (HCCC), Hale Nani Annex, and the Kulani Correctional Facility. It is not expected that such funding would be available prior to 2009 or 2010. As the project progresses, PSD is committed to continued public engagements, which would include additional public meetings on the Island of Hawaii. Future meetings will include notifications to nearby schools and residents as well as other public announcements.

Regarding the EA, each proposed project site was considered separately, as shown in Chapter III (Affected Environment). However, as conditions found at many of the project sites were similar, such as air quality conditions, community facilities and services among others, these sites were consolidated for the impact analysis. As an example, potential traffic impacts were examined on a regional scale and given that there would be no net increase in traffic volumes resulting from the temporary structures, no network-wide impacts would occur.

As stated above, State funding for construction of the temporary housing structure is not available at this time and further planning will occur before the structures are erected. At this time, it is not expected that new fences or lighting would be constructed at HCCC as a result of the temporary housing structure. PSD recognizes that HCCC is located in a highly developed area and will take that into account during the engineering and installation process to ensure that

any impacts to the surrounding community are minimized. The security measures and procedures already in place at HCCC would be continued and extended to include the new structure.

You correctly note that some parking would be lost in order to place the proposed structures on site. The precise number of spaces which may be lost is unknown at this time. Once the exact number of spaces lost is known, PSD will attempt to relocate those spaces elsewhere on the site to avoid the impacts described in your letter.

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

July 20, 2008

Clayton Frank
Director
Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 400
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Dear Director Frank:

I am writing on behalf of the immediate neighborhoods surrounding the existing Hawaii Community Correctional Center in opposition to the proposed addition of inmate housing.

While we understand the pressure of your Consent Decree, our concerns stem from previous, existing and certainly future negative impacts on human factors such as safety, health and quality of life to the surrounding neighborhood, employees and inmates. Our County infrastructure will also be compromised.

Public Hearing

Most of us in the area were unaware of the June 13, 2008 public hearing held here and request that you hold another, with notices mailed to residents within 300 feet of HCCC, before making any decision to add another structure.

Our intent is to support you in arriving at a reasonable solution to your overcrowding issue that will not continue to exacerbate or create new problems for the surrounding neighborhoods or HCCC.

Perimeter Fence

HCCC is the only facility within the State without a perimeter fence. With the exception of OCCC, which has always been a veritable fortress, HCCC is the only facility built originally in a residential area within a few hundred feet of Hilo High, Hilo Intermediate and Hilo Union Schools.

HCCC has had eight escape incidents (some with multiple escapees and discharging of firearms by ACOS) in the past several years and most escapees have violent criminal histories. And still, there is no perimeter fence.

Its property boundaries are within thirty feet of public roads and property boundaries of family homes. Motorists, pedestrians and residents are exposed to yelling, profanity, vehicles burning rubber, blasting vehicle horns, etc. the other facilities don't incur because they are buffered by distance/fences/walls from public roadways.

Your staff of ACOs is hard-pressed to man the shifts and buildings already in place. With another unit, their numbers will be overtaxed even more.

Existing parking for staff and visitors is totally inadequate and you will be eliminating more for the new structures. Traffic is already at risk on Punahele Street because of opportunistic shoulder parking. Parking is prohibited on Komohana and Waianuenue Streets.

Your ACOs main break room is a small shed fronting the facility's parking lot on Punahele. They are "sitting ducks" for anyone driving by. Don't they deserve a decent area and privacy when they take a break? But again, no fence protects them from harm or any buffer to screen them from us.

HCCC's unfenced parking lot has seen several incidents of Domestic Violence, Disorderly Conduct, Criminal Property Damage and vehicle Theft. ACOs exiting the building at night have limited visibility. Parking lot lights allow them to see only in front of the building and not the peripheral areas they park in. Vehicles access the parking lot, at will, often parking and observing HCCC. This also occurs from outside the HCCC property as well, but a fence would certainly prevent access.

Summary

Again, we request

1) a public hearing with you before any proposed action is taken;
2) perimeter fence is resolved;
3) you discuss long range plans for additions or removal of structures and the use of available on-site resources at HCCC

Again, we support your efforts but would like our concerns to be genuinely addressed in your decision.
I look forward to your reply and thank you in advance for your attention and consideration,

Cheryl R. Reis
Police Major, Ret.
Hawaii Police Department
65 Punahele Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720
Unlisted phone No. (808 935-4656)

Cc:

Governor Linda Lingle
Representative Jerry Chang
Hawaii County Councilperson Donald Ikeda
HCCC Warden Pete MacDonald

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

July 28, 2008

Ms. Cheryl R. Reis
65 Punahele Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Re: Final Environmental Assessment - Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Island of Hawaii

Dear Ms. Reis:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the Final Environmental Assessment (EA) prepared in support of the proposal to acquire temporary housing and program structures and install electronic drug detection devices on the Island of Hawaii. I appreciate receiving your comments regarding this important project.

At this time, PSD is proposing to use federal funding to acquire the materials comprising the temporary structures. Until State funding to erect the structures is provided and other administrative actions can be completed, the temporary housing and program structures would be kept unassembled at the Hawaii Community Correctional Center (HCCC), Hale Nani Annex, and the Kulani Correctional Facility. It is not expected that such funding would be available prior to 2009 or 2010. As this project progress, PSD is committed to continued public engagements, which would include additional public meetings on the Island of Hawaii. Future meetings will include notifications of residents located within proximity of HCCC, as well as other public announcements.

Regarding fencing, PSD is committed to providing a safe environment for inmates, staff, and the surrounding community. Currently, there are no plans to install perimeter fencing at HCCC. You correctly note that some parking may be lost in order to place the proposed structures on site. The exact number of spaces that could be lost is unknown at this time as the precise placement of the proposed structure has not been determined nor how PSD can reconfigure on-site parking. As the process proceeds, PSD will make every effort to relocate those spaces elsewhere on the site to avoid the transportation impacts described in your letter.

As you know, the HCCC site is already highly developed, requiring redevelopment of already built-up areas to accommodate future improvements. At this time, the only building removals under consideration are those described in the Final EA, with the only addition being one

temporary housing structure. I appreciate and share your concern for the Adult Correction Officers and will consider your suggestions in future planning efforts at the site.

Please feel free to contact me with comments or questions concerning this important project. Thank you again for your continued interest and support, as the involvement of our law enforcement community is highly valued.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

c: The Honorable Linda Lingle
Honorable Jerry Chang
Honorable Donald Ikeda
Pete MacDonald

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

LAURA H. THIELEN
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

RUSSELL Y. TSUJI
FIRST DEPUTY

KEN C. KAWAHARA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

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

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
601 KAMOKILA BOULEVARD, ROOM 555
KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707

July 18, 2008

Clayton Frank, Director
Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Blvd, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

LOG NO: 2008.2525
DOC NO: 0807NM30
Archaeology

Dear Mr. Frank:

SUBJECT: **Chapter 6E-8 - Historic Preservation Review – *Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Temporary Housing Structures at Kauai Community Correctional Center, Wailua, Kauai*, Cleghorn and Kahahane, Pacific Legacy, 2008**
TMK: (4) 3-9-005: 013

We have reviewed the assessment report (Cleghorn and Kahahane, Pacific Legacy Inc, 2008) which was submitted to our office on June 6, 2008 and concur with the recommendations. No surface historic sites wer found during this assessment. The assessment report is approved. Several historic properties (habitation sites – cultural deposits and human burials) have been found in the area in the substrate. Therefore we recommend the following conditions be attached to this permit in order for this project to have a "no adverse effect" on significant historic sites:

1. An archaeological inventory survey work shall be conducted by a qualified archaeologist to ensure significant historic sites have been properly identified and treated in the project area. The archaeological inventory survey must meet our standards today and approved by SHPD. If historic properties are found, appropriate mitigations plans must be developed in consultation with our office.

If you have any questions, please call meat 652-1510.

Aloha,

Nancy A. McMahon

Nancy McMahon, Deputy SHPO, Deputy Administrator
Archaeology and Historic Preservation Manager
State Historic Preservation Division

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

LAURA H. THIELEN
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

RUSSELL Y. TSUJI
FIRST DEPUTY

KEN C. KAWAHARA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

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

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

July 13, 2008

Clayton A. Frank, Director
State of Hawaii Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

LOG NO: 2008.2527
DOC NO: 0807MD30
Archaeology

Dear Mr. Frank:

SUBJECT: **National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Review – Archaeological Assessment for the Kulani Correctional Facility Waiakea Ahupua'a, South Hilo District, Island of Hawai`i TMK: (3) 2-4-008:009**

This letter reviews the report we received on July 2, 2008 *(Cleghorn and Kahahane 2008; Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Temporary Housing and Program Structures at the Kulani Correctional Facility, Waiakea, South Hilo, Hawaii [TMK (3) 2-4-08:09]; Pacific Legacy Inc., May 2008).* The proposed undertaking will involve construction of three prefabricated temporary structures with mobile restrooms and a 50 by 50 foot storage unit at the Kulani Correctional Facility. We concur with your assessment that no historic properties will be affected by this undertaking.

In the event that historic resources, including human skeletal remains, cultural materials, lava tubes, and lava blisters/bubbles are identified during the construction activities, all work needs to cease in the immediate vicinity of the find, the find needs to be protected from additional disturbance, and the State Historic Preservation Division, Hawaii Island Section, needs to be contacted immediately at (808) 981-2979.

If you have any questions about this letter please contact Morgan Davis at the Hawaii Island Section at (808) 981-2979.

Aloha,

Nancy A. McMahon

Digitally signed by
Nancy A. McMahon
Date: 2008.07.13
16:48:49 -10'00'

FOR
Laura H. Thielen,
State Historic Preservation Officer

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

LAURA H. THIELEN
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

RUSSELL Y. TSUJI
FIRST DEPUTY

KEN C. KAWAHARA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

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

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

July 13, 2008

Clayton A. Frank, Director
State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, HI 96814

LOG NO: 2008.2590
DOC NO: 0807MD34
Archaeology

Dear Mr. Frank:

SUBJECT: **National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Review – Archaeological Assessment for the Hale Nani Annex Waiakea Ahupua'a, South Hilo District, Island of Hawai`i TMK: (3) 2-4-049:018 & 019**

We have approved the abovementioned report (*Log No. 2008.2532, Doc No. 0807MD32*) and we concur with the assessment that **no historic properties will be affected** by this undertaking.

In the event that historic resources, including human skeletal remains, cultural materials, lava tubes, and lava blisters/bubbles are identified during the construction activities, all work needs to cease in the immediate vicinity of the find, the find needs to be protected from additional disturbance, and the State Historic Preservation Division, Hawaii Island Section, needs to be contacted immediately at (808) 981-2979.

If you have any questions about this letter please contact Morgan Davis at the Hawaii Island Section at (808) 981-2979.

Aloha,

Nancy A. McMahon

Digitally signed by
Nancy A. McMahon
Date: 2008.07.13
16:45:17 -10'00'

FOR
Laura H. Thielen,
State Historic Preservation Officer

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

LAURA H. THIELEN
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

RUSSELL Y. TSUJI
FIRST DEPUTY

KEN C. KAWAHARA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

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

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

July 13, 2008

Clayton A. Frank, Director
State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

LOG NO: 2008.2593
DOC NO: 0807MD38
Archaeology

Dear Mr. Frank:

SUBJECT: National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Review – Archaeological Assessment for the Hawaii Community Correctional Center Waiakea Ahupua'a, South Hilo District, Island of Hawai`i TMK: (3) 2-3-023:005

We have reviewed the Archaeological Assessment for your project which we received on July 2, 2008 *(Cleghorn and Kahahane 2008; Archaeological Assessment of the Proposed Temporary Housing Structure at the Hawai`i Community Correctional Center, Waiakea, South Hilo, Hawai`i [TMK (3) 2-3-23:05]; Pacific Legacy Inc., May 2008).* The proposed undertaking will involve the demolition of the Hilo County Jail (Site 7457) and another historic building not described in your assessment but referred to in the Draft EA for this project received in our office in May, 2008.

We found this report to be unacceptable (*Log No. 2008.2524, Doc No. 0807MD36*); an Archaeological Assessment infers that no historic properties were found during an archaeological inventory survey. As we previously stated regarding this undertaking (*Log No. 2008.1686, Doc No. 0805TS22*), we require an archaeological inventory survey *that includes a full architectural survey* as the demolition of Site 7457 and the second, undescribed historic building will certainly have an **adverse affect**. Please consult Architecture Branch Chief Astrid Liverman, Ph.D. at (808) 692-8028 regarding appropriate submissions for the Jail and the other structure which is planned for demolition.

If you have any questions about this letter please contact Morgan Davis at the Hawaii Island Section at (808) 981-2979.

Aloha,

Nancy A. McMahon

Digitally signed by Nancy A. McMahon
Date: 2008.07.13 16:41:55 -10'00'

Laura H. Thielen,
State Historic Preservation Officer

Cc:
Astrid Liverman, SHPD Branch Chief, Architecture

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

August 1, 2008

Ms. Nancy A. McMahon
Archeology and Preservation Officer
State Historic Preservation Division
Department of Land and Natural Resources
Kakuhihewa Building, Suite 555
Kapolei, Hawaii 96701

Re: Draft Environmental Assessments - Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Island of Hawaii, TMK: (3) 2-3-23:005

Dear Ms. McMahon:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the PSD proposal to erect temporary housing and program structures and install electronic drug detection devices at the Hawaii Community Correctional Center (HCCC) – Hilo Main Complex, on the Island of Hawaii. In your correspondence dated May 19, 2008 and July 13, 2008, you stated that removal of the Old Hilo Jail would result in an adverse effect and recommended conducting a full architectural survey. In light of your comments, as well as input from the general public, PSD reassessed its proposed action at HCCC and after doing so, has decided to revise the proposed action described in the Environmental Assessment (EA).

PSD will revise the proposed action to remove all references to installation of temporary structures at HCCC. In addition, PSD will similarly eliminate all references to demolition of the Old Hilo Jail and other structures at the HCCC site.

The structures proposed for installation at HCCC will be placed at the Hale Nani Annex site, which will now receive two temporary structures rather than one structure, as originally proposed. As a result of this change in action, PSD is currently revising the Final EA and will republish the document in the Office of Environmental Quality Control Environmental Bulletin.

Your correspondence also requested preparation of an archaeological inventory survey that includes a full architectural survey of the HCCC property. Although the proposed

action would no longer be carried out at HCCC, PSD is committed to conducting the requested architectural survey and will coordinate preparation of such a survey with Branch Chief Astrid Liverman, of your office, in the near future.

In light of the revised action involving HCCC, PSD is seeking concurrence from the State Historic Preservation Division that the revised action will result in *No Effect* to any historic properties and that PSD has completed its Section 106 requirements. Please feel free to contact me with additional comments or questions concerning these proposed projects. Once again, thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

LAURA H. THIELEN
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

RUSSELL Y. TSUJI
FIRST DEPUTY

KEN C. KAWAHARA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

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

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

August 13, 2008

Clayton A. Frank, Director
State of Hawaii, Dept. of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

LOG NO: 2008.3570
DOC NO: 0808MD53
Archaeology

Dear Mr. Frank:

SUBJECT: **National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Review – Request for Concurrence on Changes to a Draft EA previously reviewed by SHPD**
Pi'ihonua Ahupua'a, South Hilo District, Island of Hawai'i
TMK: (3) 2-3-023:005

Thank you for the opportunity to review the aforementioned project, which we received on August 1, 2008. This letter is intended to document changes in the Draft EA which we previously reviewed (*Log No. 2008.2593, Doc No. 0807MD37*). At that time, we had determined that historic properties would be affected, and requested an architectural inventory survey for two historic buildings (one is Site 7457, the other was unidentified) that were slated for demolition.

At this time, we understand that you have made changes to the Draft EA, and that no structure demolition is currently planned. You will be working on appropriate architectural documentation with Astrid Liverman, Ph.D., Architecture Branch Chief for SHPD, located in our Oahu Section. Therefore, no demolition is currently planned, and no historic buildings will be affected by the proposed temporary housing and electronic drug detection devices planned for the Hawaii Community Correctional Center – Hilo Main Complex.

We concur that **no historic properties will be affected** by this undertaking because:

- ☐ Intensive cultivation has altered the land
- ☐ Residential development/urbanization has altered the land
- ☐ Previous grubbing/grading has altered the land
- ☐ An accepted archaeological inventory survey (AIS) found no historic properties
- ☐ SHPD previously reviewed this project and mitigation has been completed
- ☒ Other: *Concerns raised in our earlier review letter, as detailed above, have been resolved and the current project scope will not affect any known historic properties.*

In the event that historic resources, including human skeletal remains, cultural materials, lava tubes, and lava blisters/bubbles are identified during the construction activities, all work needs to cease in the immediate vicinity of the find, the find needs to be protected from additional disturbance, and the State Historic Preservation Division, Hawaii Island Section, needs to be contacted immediately at (808) 981-2979.

Aloha,

Nancy A. McMahon
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

This page intentionally left blank.

APPENDIX B
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DATABASE

The EDR Radius Map
with GeoCheck®

HCCC
60 Punahele Steet
Hilo, HI 96720

Inquiry Number: 2176101.2s

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

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

60 PUNAHELE STEET
HILO, HI 96720

COORDINATES

Latitude (North):	19.718060 - 19° 43' 5.0''
Longitude (West):	155.099010 - 155° 5' 56.4''
Universal Tranverse Mercator:	Zone 5
UTM X (Meters):	280002.7
UTM Y (Meters):	2181512.5
Elevation:	229 ft. above sea level

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP ASSOCIATED WITH TARGET PROPERTY

Target Property Map:	19155-F1 HILO, 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
DOD Department of Defense Sites
FUDS Formerly Used Defense Sites
LUCIS Land Use Control Information System
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

SWF/LF Permitted Landfills in the State of Hawaii
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.

STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS

SHWS: The State Hazardous Waste Sites records are the states' equivalent to CERCLIS. These sites may or may not already be listed on the federal CERCLIS list. Priority sites planned for cleanup using state funds (state equivalent of Superfund) are identified along with sites where cleanup will be paid for by potentially responsible parties. The data come from the Department of Health.

A review of the SHWS list, as provided by EDR, and dated 12/26/2007 has revealed that there are 5 SHWS sites within approximately 1 mile of the target property.

Lower Elevation	Address	Dist / Dir	Map ID	Page
DOWNTOWN CHEVRON	***192 KINOOLE ST***	***1/2 - 1 ENE***	***2***	***6***
WESTERN AUTO HYDRAULIC OIL	***141 HAILI ST***	***1/2 - 1 ENE***	***3***	***9***
ROBERTS BAKERY, BOILER UST REM	***374 KINOOLE ST***	***1/2 - 1 ENE***	***4***	***10***
HILO MACARONI FACTORY	***639 KINOOLE ST***	***1/2 - 1 E***	***5***	***11***
HATADA BAKERY (FORMER)	***55 KUKUAU ST***	***1/2 - 1 E***	***6***	***12***

LUST: The Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Reports contain an inventory of reported leaking underground storage tank incidents. The data come from the Department of Health's Active Leaking Underground Storage Tank Log Listing.

A review of the LUST list, as provided by EDR, and dated 10/03/2007 has revealed that there is 1 LUST site within approximately 0.5 miles of the target property.

Lower Elevation	Address	Dist / Dir	Map ID	Page
HALAI HILL RADIO STATION Facility Status: Site Cleanup Completed (NFA)	END OF ULILI ST, OFF HI	1/4 - 1/2 ENE	1	6

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

Site Name	Database(s)
HAAHEO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	SHWS, INST CONTROL
ARMY AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITY #2	SHWS
PACIFIC AQUACULTURE AND COASTAL RESOURCES CENTER	SHWS, BROWNFIELDS
ALAMO RENT A CAR, HILO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	SHWS, SPILLS
HILO JUDICIARY CENTER PROJECT	SHWS, INST CONTROL
LAEHALA STREET DRUM SITE	SHWS, SPILLS
HILO ARSENIC	SHWS, SPILLS, INST CONTROL
POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA	SHWS, SPILLS
187 SILVA STREET	SHWS, SPILLS, INST CONTROL
POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA	CERCLIS
HILO BURRITO	CERCLIS
HILO BAY FRONT SOCCER FIELD	CERC-NFRAP
SOUTH HILO LANDFILL	SWF/LF
USARMY POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA	RCRA-SQG, FINDS
USDA ARS	RCRA-SQG, FINDS
HAWAII PSD KULANI CORRECT STATE OF	RCRA-CESQG

OVERVIEW MAP - 2176101.2s

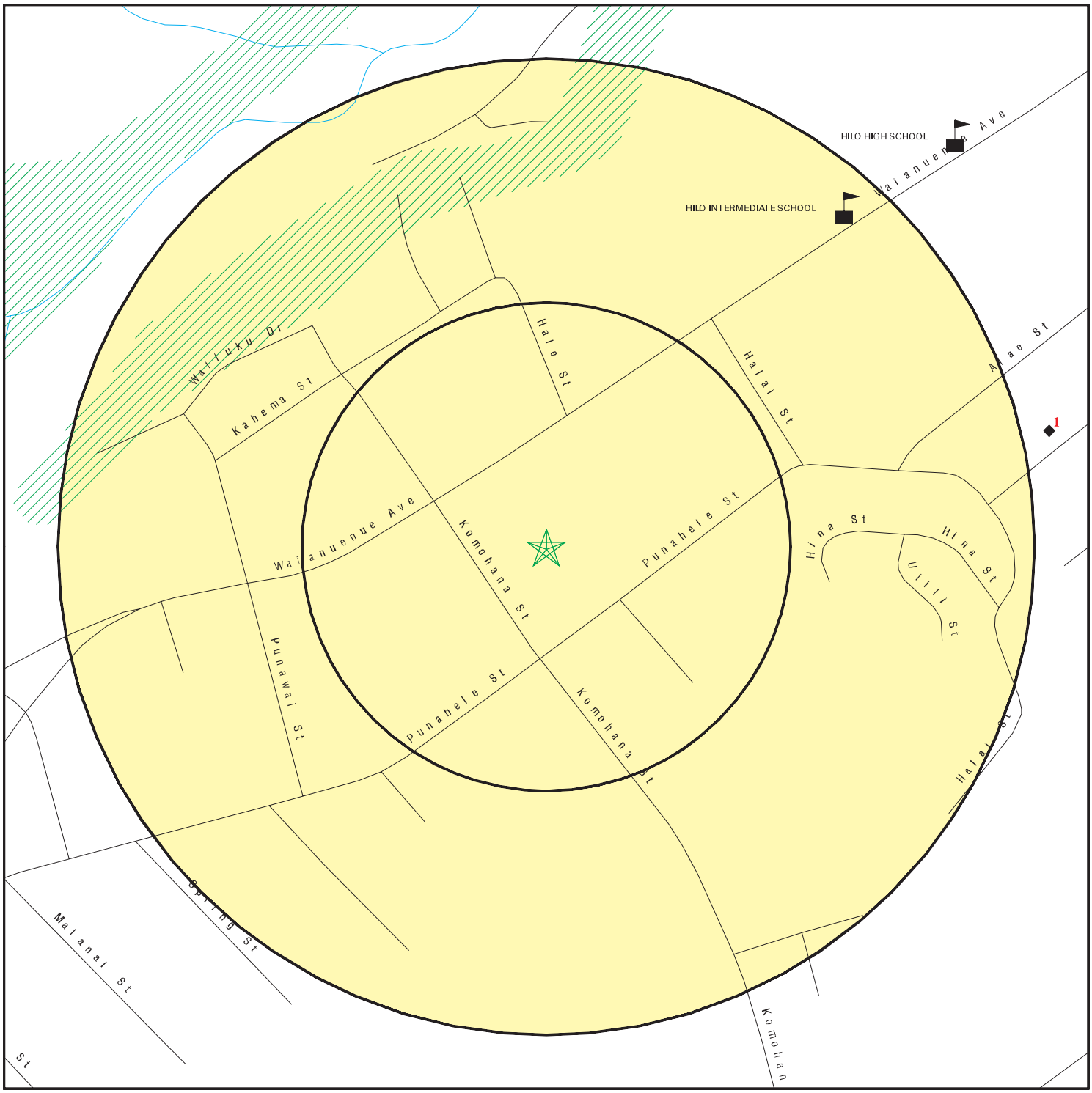
0 1/4 1/2 1 Miles

- Target Property
- Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property
- Sites at elevations lower than the target property
- Manufactured Gas Plants
- National Priority List Sites
- Dept. Defense Sites
- Indian Reservations BIA
- Oil & Gas pipelines
- 100-year flood zone
- 500-year flood zone
- National Wetland Inventory

This report includes Interactive Map Layers to display and/or hide map information. The legend includes only those icons for the default map view.

SITE NAME: HCCC	CLIENT: The Louis Berger Group
ADDRESS: 60 Punahele Steet Hilo HI 96720	CONTACT: Doug Ganey
LAT/LONG: 19.7181 / 155.0990	INQUIRY #: 2176101.2s DATE: March 24, 2008 11:39 am

DETAIL MAP - 2176101.2s



- Target Property
- Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property
- Sites at elevations lower than the target property
- Manufactured Gas Plants
- Sensitive Receptors
- National Priority List Sites
- Dept. Defense Sites
- Indian Reservations BIA
- Oil & Gas pipelines
- 100-year flood zone
- 500-year flood zone

0 1/16 1/8 1/4 Miles

N

This report includes Interactive Map Layers to display and/or hide map information. The legend includes only those icons for the default map view.

SITE NAME: HCCC	CLIENT: The Louis Berger Group
ADDRESS: 60 Punahele Steet Hilo HI 96720	CONTACT: Doug Ganey INQUIRY #: 2176101.2s
LAT/LONG: 19.7181 / 155.0990	DATE: March 24, 2008 11:39 am

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Target Property	Search Distance (Miles)	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
FEDERAL RECORDS								
NPL		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
Proposed NPL		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
Delisted NPL		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
NPL LIENS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CERCLIS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
CERC-NFRAP		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
LIENS 2		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CORRACTS		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
RCRA-TSDF		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
RCRA-LQG		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA-SQG		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA-CESQG		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA-NonGen		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US ENG CONTROLS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US INST CONTROL		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
ERNS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HMIRS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
DOT OPS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US CDL		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US BROWNFIELDS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
DOD		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
FUDS		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
LUCIS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
CONSENT		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
ROD		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
UMTRA		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
ODI		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
DEBRIS REGION 9		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
MINES		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
TRIS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
TSCA		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
FTTS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST FTTS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
SSTS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
ICIS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PADS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MLTS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RADINFO		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
FINDS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RAATS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS								
SHWS		1.000	0	0	0	5	NR	5
SWF/LF		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
LUST		0.500	0	0	1	NR	NR	1
UST		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
SPILLS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Target Property	Search Distance (Miles)	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
INST CONTROL		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
VCP		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
DRYCLEANERS		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
BROWNFIELDS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
AIRS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
TRIBAL RECORDS								
INDIAN RESERV		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
INDIAN ODI		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
INDIAN LUST		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
INDIAN UST		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS								
Manufactured Gas Plants		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0

NOTES:

TP = Target Property

NR = Not Requested at this Search Distance

Sites may be listed in more than one database

1
ENE
1/4-1/2
0.265 mi.
1397 ft.

HALAI HILL RADIO STATION
END OF ULILI ST, OFF HINA ST S HILO
HILO, HI 96720

LUST **S103872781**
N/A

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
188 ft.

LUST:

Facility ID:	9-600561
Release ID:	990152
Facility Status Date:	23-Aug-99
Facility Status:	Site Cleanup Completed (NFA)
Project Officer:	Jeffrey Ung

2
ENE
1/2-1
0.804 mi.
4245 ft.

DOWNTOWN CHEVRON
192 KINOOLE ST
HILO, HI 96720

SHWS **1000601381**
LUST **N/A**
SPILLS
UST

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
46 ft.

SHWS:

File Under:	Chevron Products Company
Supplement:	Not reported
Restricted Use:	Not reported
Restricted Use Comm:	Not reported
Ic Relied On In Remedy:	Not reported
Unit:	Duke’s Downtown Chevron
Fed Id:	Not reported
Funding:	LMB
Agreement/program:	State Site
Sitelist Name:	Duke’s Downtown Chevron
Activity Type:	File Review
Assignment Date:	2007-09-28 00:00:00
Activity Lead:	lynn bailey
Assignment End Date:	2007-09-28 00:00:00
End fill:	2007-09-28 00:00:00
Result fill:	Status Update
Overall Status:	Complete NFA Letter on File

LUST:

Facility ID:	9-601223
Release ID:	050032
Facility Status Date:	16-May-05
Facility Status:	Confirmed Release
Project Officer:	Shaobin Li

Facility ID:	9-601223
Release ID:	040042
Facility Status Date:	03-May-06
Facility Status:	Site Cleanup Completed (NFA)
Project Officer:	Shaobin Li

Facility ID:	9-601223
Release ID:	980089
Facility Status Date:	15-Dec-98
Facility Status:	Site Cleanup Completed (NFA)
Project Officer:	Jose Ruiz

HI SPILLS:

Island:	Hawaii

DOWNTOWN CHEVRON (Continued) **1000601381**

Supplemental Loc. Text: Not reported
Case Number: 20040511-1411
Units: Baseline, found unidentified diesel and oil
Substances: Diesel Fuel
Less Or Greater Than: Not reported
Numerical Quantity: Not reported
Units: Not reported
Activity Type: Response
Assignment Date: 6/14/2004
Activity Lead: Curtis Martin
Assignment End Date: 6/14/2004
Result: 8
File Under: Chevron Products Company
Incident: Doing baseline, found unidentified diesel and oil.
Initial: Notification
Report: Notification

UST:

Facility ID: 9-601223
Owner: DMM CB HOLDINGS LLC
Owner Address: 1104 Kilauea Ave
Owner City,St,Zip: Hilo, 96720 96720
Tank ID: 89
Installed: 7/19/1983
Tank Status: **Currently In Use**
Date Closed: Not reported
Tank Capacity: 10000
Substance: Gasoline

Facility ID: 9-601223
Owner: K&V Properties LLC
Owner Address: 192 Kinoole St
Owner City,St,Zip: Hilo, 96720 96720
Tank ID: 89
Installed: 7/19/1983
Tank Status: **Currently In Use**
Date Closed: Not reported
Tank Capacity: 10000
Substance: Gasoline

Facility ID: 9-601223
Owner: DMM CB HOLDINGS LLC
Owner Address: 1104 Kilauea Ave
Owner City,St,Zip: Hilo, 96720 96720
Tank ID: 92
Installed: 7/19/1983
Tank Status: **Currently In Use**
Date Closed: Not reported
Tank Capacity: 10000
Substance: Gasoline

Facility ID: 9-601223
Owner: DMM CB HOLDINGS LLC
Owner Address: 1104 Kilauea Ave
Owner City,St,Zip: Hilo, 96720 96720
Tank ID: R-4
Installed: 7/19/1983

DOWNTOWN CHEVRON (Continued) **1000601381**

Tank Status:	**Permanently Out of Use**
Date Closed:	5/4/2005
Tank Capacity:	1000
Substance:	Used Oil
Facility ID:	9-601223
Owner:	DMM CB HOLDINGS LLC
Owner Address:	1104 Kilauea Ave
Owndер City,St,Zip:	Hilo, 96720 96720
Tank ID:	87
Installed:	7/19/1983
Tank Status:	**Currently In Use**
Date Closed:	Not reported
Tank Capacity:	10000
Substance:	Gasoline
Facility ID:	9-601223
Owner:	K&V Properties LLC
Owner Address:	192 Kinoole St
Owndер City,St,Zip:	Hilo, 96720 96720
Tank ID:	92
Installed:	7/19/1983
Tank Status:	**Currently In Use**
Date Closed:	Not reported
Tank Capacity:	10000
Substance:	Gasoline
Facility ID:	9-601223
Owner:	K&V Properties LLC
Owner Address:	192 Kinoole St
Owndер City,St,Zip:	Hilo, 96720 96720
Tank ID:	R-4
Installed:	7/19/1983
Tank Status:	**Permanently Out of Use**
Date Closed:	5/4/2005
Tank Capacity:	1000
Substance:	Used Oil
Facility ID:	9-601223
Owner:	K&V Properties LLC
Owner Address:	192 Kinoole St
Owndер City,St,Zip:	Hilo, 96720 96720
Tank ID:	87
Installed:	7/19/1983
Tank Status:	**Currently In Use**
Date Closed:	Not reported
Tank Capacity:	10000
Substance:	Gasoline

3 **WESTERN AUTO HYDRAULIC OIL** **SHWS** **S106821132**
ENE **141 HAILI ST** **SPILLS** **N/A**
1/2-1 **HILO, HI 96720**
0.824 mi.
4350 ft.

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
33 ft.

SHWS:

File Under:	Western Auto
Supplement:	Not reported
Restricted Use:	Not reported
Restricted Use Comm:	Not reported
Ic Relied On In Remedy:	Not reported
Unit:	Western Auto Store Petroleum Release
Fed Id:	Not reported
Funding:	Report Ongoing 08
Agreement/program:	State Site
Sitelist Name:	Western Auto Store Petroleum Release
Activity Type:	File Review
Assignment Date:	2007-09-26 00:00:00
Activity Lead:	Unassigned
Assignment End Date:	Not reported
End fill:	2007-12-26 00:00:00
Result fill:	Ongoing
Overall Status:	Ongoing EI (Environmental Interest)

HI SPILLS:

Island:	Hawaii
Supplemental Loc. Text:	Not reported
Case Number:	20000808-1222
Units:	Western Auto Hydraulic oil
Substances:	Hydraulic Oil
Less Or Greater Than:	Not reported
Numerical Quantity:	10
Units:	Gallons
Activity Type:	Response
Assignment Date:	8/8/2000
Activity Lead:	Not reported
Assignment End Date:	Not reported
Result:	8
File Under:	Western Auto
Incident:	01.Area where 3 mechanical lift hoist were, 10 gals hydraulic oil. No staining, samples showed positive. 5-10 yds of soil hauled away to West Hawaii Landfill. RP: Advance Auto Parts, Bill Cobble-Director of Risk Mgn., P.O. Box 2710, Roanoke, VA. 240
Initial:	Ducan Walker called in report on 8/08/00. Cobble's phone is: (504) 561-1759. Property owner Robert Nip, Security Partners, c/o Kam Horwath Co., 700 Bishop St., Ste. 1700, Hono. 96813, Ph. 524-8080. Written report will be sent in.
Report:	Ducan Walker called in report on 8/08/00. Cobble's phone is: (504) 561-1759. Property owner Robert Nip, Security Partners, c/o Kam Horwath Co., 700 Bishop St., Ste. 1700, Hono. 96813, Ph. 524-8080. Written report will be sent in.

4
ENE
1/2-1
0.828 mi.
4370 ft.

ROBERTS BAKERY, BOILER UST REMOVAL
374 KINOOLE ST
HILO, HI 96720

SHWS **S104657505**
SPILLS **N/A**

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
19 ft.

SHWS:

File Under:	Title Holding Co.
Supplement:	Not reported
Restricted Use:	Not reported
Restricted Use Comm:	Not reported
Ic Relied On In Remedy:	Not reported
Unit:	Roberts Bakery Inc. Boiler UST Removal
Fed Id:	Not reported
Funding:	LMB
Agreement/program:	State Site
Sitelist Name:	Roberts Bakery Inc. Boiler UST Removal
Activity Type:	File Review
Assignment Date:	2007-10-01 00:00:00
Activity Lead:	Lynn Bailey
Assignment End Date:	2007-10-01 00:00:00
End fill:	2007-10-01 00:00:00
Result fill:	File Review
Overall Status:	Complete NFA (No Further Action)

HI SPILLS:

Island:	Hawaii
Supplemental Loc. Text:	Not reported
Case Number:	19950629
Units:	Roberts Bakery Inc.
Substances:	Diesel Fuel
Less Or Greater Than:	Not reported
Numerical Quantity:	Not reported
Units:	Not reported
Activity Type:	Response
Assignment Date:	Not reported
Activity Lead:	Mike Cripps
Assignment End Date:	Not reported
Result:	8
File Under:	Title Holding Co.
Incident:	2 leaking 550 gallons diesel tanks (1971 and pre-1956), discovered upon removal. 10 feet excavated to lava (apprx. 50 feet to groundwater). ID# 9601-2084
Initial:	Owner-Peter Fredriksen, Title Holding Co., 700 Bishop Street #7004, Honolulu 96813 532-5000 Downing (contractor) will excavat to ND with verification sampling, backfill.
Report:	Owner-Peter Fredriksen, Title Holding Co., 700 Bishop Street #7004, Honolulu 96813 532-5000 Downing (contractor) will excavat to ND with verification sampling, backfill.

5
East
1/2-1
0.934 mi.
4929 ft.

HILO MACARONI FACTORY
639 KINOOLE ST
HILO, HI 96720

SHWS **S106817724**
SPILLS **N/A**
INST CONTROL

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
46 ft.

SHWS:

File Under:	Hilo Macaroni Factory Ltd
Supplement:	Not reported
Restricted Use:	This facility is available for unrestricted use.
Restricted Use Comm:	Not reported
Ic Relied On In Remedy:	Not reported
Unit:	Hilo Macaroni Factory
Fed Id:	Not reported
Funding:	LMB
Agreement/program:	State Site
Sitelist Name:	Hilo Macaroni Factory
Activity Type:	File Review
Assignment Date:	2007-10-01 00:00:00
Activity Lead:	lynn bailey
Assignment End Date:	2007-10-01 00:00:00
End fill:	2007-10-01 00:00:00
Result fill:	Status Update
Overall Status:	Complete NFA Letter on File

HI SPILLS:

Island:	Hawaii
Supplemental Loc. Text:	Not reported
Case Number:	20030918-1149
Units:	1,000 gal diesel tank removal
Substances:	Diesel Fuel
Less Or Greater Than:	Not reported
Numerical Quantity:	Not reported
Units:	Unknown
Activity Type:	Response
Assignment Date:	9/18/2003
Activity Lead:	Mike Cripps
Assignment End Date:	Not reported
Result:	8
File Under:	Hilo Macaroni Factory Ltd
Incident:	Removal of 1,000 gal diesel tank from Bakery. Soil impacted, holes in tank, soil dug up, samples taken. Possible disposal of soil in West Hawaii Landfill. Written to follow.
Initial:	Waiting for written report.
Report:	el UST10/03/03 Written: tank supplied fuel for bakery oven, exempt from regulations. Removal on Sept 16, 03, evident petroleum impacts observed in soil adjoining fill and product pipes. After removal, seven corrosion holes observed in single-walled ste

HI INSTUTIONAL CONTROL:

Restricted Use:	This facility is available for unrestricted use.
Comments on Restricted Use:	Not reported
IC Relied on in Remedy:	Not reported
File Under:	Hilo Macaroni Factory Ltd

6 **HATADA BAKERY (FORMER)** **SHWS** **S106817321**
East **55 KUKUAU ST** **SPILLS** **N/A**
1/2-1 **HILO, HI 96720** **INST CONTROL**
0.973 mi.
5140 ft.

Relative:
Lower

Actual:
24 ft.

SHWS:

File Under:	Hatada Bakery (Former)
Supplement:	Not reported
Restricted Use:	This facility has restrictions on its use.
Restricted Use Comm:	Must resample when site is redeveloped.
Ic Relied On In Remedy:	Government - Hawaii Dept. of Health Letter Issued 2005-307 MS
Unit:	Hatada Bakery, Former
Fed Id:	Not reported
Funding:	Report Ongoing 08
Agreement/program:	State Site
Sitelist Name:	Hatada Bakery, Former
Activity Type:	Site Assessment
Assignment Date:	2007-09-12 00:00:00
Activity Lead:	Mark Sutterfield
Assignment End Date:	Not reported
End fill:	2007-12-26 00:00:00
Result fill:	Ongoing
Overall Status:	Ongoing EI LUC (Land Use Control)

HI SPILLS:

Island:	Hawaii
Supplemental Loc. Text:	Not reported
Case Number:	19990108-1422
Units:	Heating Oil Tank, Hatada Bakery
Substances:	Not reported
Less Or Greater Than:	Not reported
Numerical Quantity:	Not reported
Units:	Not reported
Activity Type:	Response
Assignment Date:	1/8/1999
Activity Lead:	Terry Corpus
Assignment End Date:	Not reported
Result:	8
File Under:	Hatada Bakery (Former)
Incident:	Removing heating oil tank, hole in bottom 550 gal. Brewer Environmental reported.
Initial:	Doing remedial response on site.
Report:	Doing remedial response on site.

HI INSTUTIONAL CONTROL:

Restricted Use:	This facility has restrictions on its use.
Comments on Restricted Use:	Must resample when site is redeveloped.
IC Relied on in Remedy:	Government - Hawaii Dept. of Health Letter Issued 2005-307 MS
File Under:	Hatada Bakery (Former)

ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
HILO	1000860450	HAWAII PSD KULANI CORRECT STATE OF	HC 01 STAINBACK HWY	96720	RCRA-CESQG
HILO	1000707625	POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA	BLDG. 36, SADDLE RD HWY 200, 36 M MARKER	96720	CERCLIS
HILO	S108859934	HAAHEO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	HAAHEO ROAD	96720	SHWS, INST CONTROL
HILO	S108008478	ARMY AVIATION SUPPORT FACILITY #2	HILO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT BUILDING 619	96720	SHWS
HILO	S108859939	PACIFIC AQUACULTURE AND COASTAL RESOURCES CENTER	KALANIANAOLE ST		SHWS, BROWNFIELDS
HILO	S106816095	ALAMO RENT A CAR, HILO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	131 KEKUANAOA PL	96720	SHWS, SPILLS
HILO	S107022566	HILO JUDICIARY CENTER PROJECT	KILAUEA AVE		SHWS, INST CONTROL
HILO	S106818659	LAEHALA STREET DRUM SITE	LAEHALA ST	96720	SHWS, SPILLS
HILO	S108008859	HILO ARSENIC	33B LILIUOKALANI LN	96720	SHWS, SPILLS, INST CONTROL
HILO	1003879704	HILO BAY FRONT SOCCER FIELD	OFF KAMEHAMEHA AVE. BET PAUAHI/PONAHAWAI	96720	CERC-NFRAP
HILO	1007117493	HILO BURRITO	PONAHAWAI ST AND KAMEHAMEHA AVE		CERCLIS
HILO	1001112098	USARMY POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA	36 SADDLE RD HWY 200 MI MKR 36	96720	RCRA-SQG, FINDS
HILO	S106820075	POHAKULOA TRAINING AREA	SADDLE RD	96720	SHWS, SPILLS
HILO	S108859616	187 SILVA STREET	187 SILVA ST	96720	SHWS, SPILLS, INST CONTROL
HILO	1000141640	USDA ARS	STAINBACK HWY	96720	RCRA-SQG, FINDS
SOUTH HILO, HAWAII	S106401333	SOUTH HILO LANDFILL	SOUTH HILO	96720	SWF/LF

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

To maintain currency of the following federal and state databases, EDR contacts the appropriate governmental agency on a monthly or quarterly basis, as required.

Number of Days to Update: Provides confirmation that EDR is reporting records that have been updated within 90 days from the date the government agency made the information available to the public.

FEDERAL RECORDS

NPL: National Priority List

National Priorities List (Superfund). The NPL is a subset of CERCLIS and identifies over 1,200 sites for priority cleanup under the Superfund Program. NPL sites may encompass relatively large areas. As such, EDR provides polygon coverage for over 1,000 NPL site boundaries produced by EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC) and regional EPA offices.

Date of Government Version: 01/31/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/08/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 01/28/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPL Site Boundaries

Sources:

EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC)
Telephone: 202-564-7333

EPA Region 1
Telephone 617-918-1143

EPA Region 3
Telephone 215-814-5418

EPA Region 4
Telephone 404-562-8033

EPA Region 5
Telephone 312-886-6686

EPA Region 10
Telephone 206-553-8665

EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-655-6659

EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7247

EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6774

EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-947-4246

Proposed NPL: Proposed National Priority List Sites

A site that has been proposed for listing on the National Priorities List through the issuance of a proposed rule in the Federal Register. EPA then accepts public comments on the site, responds to the comments, and places on the NPL those sites that continue to meet the requirements for listing.

Date of Government Version: 01/31/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/04/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 42

Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 01/28/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

DELISTED NPL: National Priority List Deletions

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) establishes the criteria that the EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425.(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate.

Date of Government Version: 01/31/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/08/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 01/28/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

NPL LIENS: Federal Superfund Liens

Federal Superfund Liens. Under the authority granted the USEPA by CERCLA of 1980, the USEPA has the authority to file liens against real property in order to recover remedial action expenditures or when the property owner received notification of potential liability. USEPA compiles a listing of filed notices of Superfund Liens.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/1991
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/02/1994
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/30/1994
Number of Days to Update: 56

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4267
Last EDR Contact: 02/19/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

CERCLIS: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System

CERCLIS contains data on potentially hazardous waste sites that have been reported to the USEPA by states, municipalities, private companies and private persons, pursuant to Section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). CERCLIS contains sites which are either proposed to or on the National Priorities List (NPL) and sites which are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL.

Date of Government Version: 01/09/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/05/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 15

Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-412-9810
Last EDR Contact: 03/20/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

CERCLIS-NFRAP: CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned

Archived sites are sites that have been removed and archived from the inventory of CERCLIS sites. Archived status indicates that, to the best of EPA's knowledge, assessment at a site has been completed and that EPA has determined no further steps will be taken to list this site on the National Priorities List (NPL), unless information indicates this decision was not appropriate or other considerations require a recommendation for listing at a later time. This decision does not necessarily mean that there is no hazard associated with a given site; it only means that, based upon available information, the location is not judged to be a potential NPL site.

Date of Government Version: 12/03/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/06/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-412-9810
Last EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LIENS 2: CERCLA Lien Information

A Federal CERCLA ('Superfund') lien can exist by operation of law at any site or property at which EPA has spent Superfund monies. These monies are spent to investigate and address releases and threatened releases of contamination. CERCLIS provides information as to the identity of these sites and properties.

Date of Government Version: 02/08/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/07/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-6023
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

CORRACTS: Corrective Action Report

CORRACTS identifies hazardous waste handlers with RCRA corrective action activity.

Date of Government Version: 12/12/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/18/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 64

Source: EPA
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 03/03/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-TSDF: RCRA - Transporters, Storage and Disposal

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Transporters are individuals or entities that move hazardous waste from the generator offsite to a facility that can recycle, treat, store, or dispose of the waste. TSDFs treat, store, or dispose of the waste.

Date of Government Version: 09/11/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 03/06/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-LQG: RCRA - Large Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Large quantity generators (LQGs) generate over 1,000 kilograms (kg) of hazardous waste, or over 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 09/11/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 03/06/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-SQG: RCRA - Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Small quantity generators (SQGs) generate between 100 kg and 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 09/11/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 03/06/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-CESQG: RCRA - Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQGs) generate less than 100 kg of hazardous waste, or less than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 09/11/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 03/06/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

RCRA-NonGen: RCRA - Non Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Non-Generators do not presently generate hazardous waste.

Date of Government Version: 09/11/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 03/06/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

US ENG CONTROLS: Engineering Controls Sites List

A listing of sites with engineering controls in place. Engineering controls include various forms of caps, building foundations, liners, and treatment methods to create pathway elimination for regulated substances to enter environmental media or effect human health.

Date of Government Version: 01/18/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/31/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 46

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-8905
Last EDR Contact: 01/02/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US INST CONTROL: Sites with Institutional Controls

A listing of sites with institutional controls in place. Institutional controls include administrative measures, such as groundwater use restrictions, construction restrictions, property use restrictions, and post remediation care requirements intended to prevent exposure to contaminants remaining on site. Deed restrictions are generally required as part of the institutional controls.

Date of Government Version: 01/18/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/31/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 46

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-8905
Last EDR Contact: 01/02/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ERNS: Emergency Response Notification System

Emergency Response Notification System. ERNS records and stores information on reported releases of oil and hazardous substances.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/23/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 54

Source: National Response Center, United States Coast Guard
Telephone: 202-267-2180
Last EDR Contact: 01/23/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/21/2008
Data Release Frequency: Annually

HMIRS: Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System

Hazardous Materials Incident Report System. HMIRS contains hazardous material spill incidents reported to DOT.

Date of Government Version: 10/31/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/17/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 60

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation
Telephone: 202-366-4555
Last EDR Contact: 01/17/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2008
Data Release Frequency: Annually

DOT OPS: Incident and Accident Data

Department of Transporation, Office of Pipeline Safety Incident and Accident data.

Date of Government Version: 02/14/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/27/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Department of Transporation, Office of Pipeline Safety
Telephone: 202-366-4595
Last EDR Contact: 02/27/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

CDL: Clandestine Drug Labs

A listing of clandestine drug lab locations. The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department") provides this web site as a public service. It contains addresses of some locations where law enforcement agencies reported they found chemicals or other items that indicated the presence of either clandestine drug laboratories or dumpsites. In most cases, the source of the entries is not the Department, and the Department has not verified the entry and does not guarantee its accuracy. Members of the public must verify the accuracy of all entries by, for example, contacting local law enforcement and local health departments.

Date of Government Version: 09/01/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration
Telephone: 202-307-1000
Last EDR Contact: 12/28/2007
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/24/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

US BROWNFIELDS: A Listing of Brownfields Sites

Included in the listing are brownfields properties addresses by Cooperative Agreement Recipients and brownfields properties addressed by Targeted Brownfields Assessments. Targeted Brownfields Assessments-EPA's Targeted Brownfields Assessments (TBA) program is designed to help states, tribes, and municipalities--especially those without EPA Brownfields Assessment Demonstration Pilots--minimize the uncertainties of contamination often associated with brownfields. Under the TBA program, EPA provides funding and/or technical assistance for environmental assessments at brownfields sites throughout the country. Targeted Brownfields Assessments supplement and work with other efforts under EPA's Brownfields Initiative to promote cleanup and redevelopment of brownfields. Cooperative Agreement Recipients-States, political subdivisions, territories, and Indian tribes become Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund (BCRLF) cooperative agreement recipients when they enter into BCRLF cooperative agreements with the U.S. EPA. EPA selects BCRLF cooperative agreement recipients based on a proposal and application process. BCRLF cooperative agreement recipients must use EPA funds provided through BCRLF cooperative agreement for specified brownfields-related cleanup activities.

Date of Government Version: 01/03/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/17/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-2777
Last EDR Contact: 01/17/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/10/2008
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

DOD: Department of Defense Sites

This data set 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.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 62

Source: USGS
Telephone: 703-692-8801
Last EDR Contact: 02/08/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/05/2008
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

FUDS: Formerly Used Defense Sites

The listing includes locations of Formerly Used Defense Sites properties where the US Army Corps of Engineers is actively working or will take necessary cleanup actions.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/31/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Telephone: 202-528-4285
Last EDR Contact: 01/02/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LUCIS: Land Use Control Information System

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

Date of Government Version: 12/09/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/11/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 31

Source: Department of the Navy
Telephone: 843-820-7326
Last EDR Contact: 03/10/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

CONSENT: Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees

Major legal settlements that establish responsibility and standards for cleanup at NPL (Superfund) sites. Released periodically by United States District Courts after settlement by parties to litigation matters.

Date of Government Version: 09/01/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Department of Justice, Consent Decree Library
Telephone: Varies
Last EDR Contact: 01/21/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/21/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ROD: Records Of Decision

Record of Decision. ROD documents mandate a permanent remedy at an NPL (Superfund) site containing technical and health information to aid in the cleanup.

Date of Government Version: 01/14/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/22/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/30/2008
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-416-0223
Last EDR Contact: 01/02/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2008
Data Release Frequency: Annually

UMTRA: Uranium Mill Tailings Sites

Uranium ore was mined by private companies for federal government use in national defense programs. When the mills shut down, large piles of the sand-like material (mill tailings) remain after uranium has been extracted from the ore. Levels of human exposure to radioactive materials from the piles are low; however, in some cases tailings were used as construction materials before the potential health hazards of the tailings were recognized.

Date of Government Version: 07/13/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2008
Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 505-845-0011
Last EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ODI: Open Dump Inventory

An open dump is defined as a disposal facility that does not comply with one or more of the Part 257 or Part 258 Subtitle D Criteria.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/1985
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/09/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/17/2004
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 06/09/2004
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

DEBRIS REGION 9: Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations

A listing of illegal dump sites location on the Torres Martinez Indian Reservation located in eastern Riverside County and northern Imperial County, California.

Date of Government Version: 12/28/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/28/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2008
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: EPA, Region 9
Telephone: 415-972-3336
Last EDR Contact: 03/24/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/23/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

MINES: Mines Master Index File

Contains all mine identification numbers issued for mines active or opened since 1971. The data also includes violation information.

Date of Government Version: 11/20/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/03/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 48

Source: Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration
Telephone: 303-231-5959
Last EDR Contact: 01/03/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/24/2008
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

TRIS: Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System

Toxic Release Inventory System. TRIS identifies facilities which release toxic chemicals to the air, water and land in reportable quantities under SARA Title III Section 313.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/27/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/05/2007
Number of Days to Update: 69

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-0250
Last EDR Contact: 02/29/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
Data Release Frequency: Annually

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

Toxic Substances Control Act. TSCA identifies manufacturers and importers of chemical substances included on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory list. It includes data on the production volume of these substances by plant site.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2002
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/14/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/30/2006
Number of Days to Update: 46

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-260-5521
Last EDR Contact: 01/28/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2008
Data Release Frequency: Every 4 Years

FTTS: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)

FTTS tracks administrative cases and pesticide enforcement actions and compliance activities related to FIFRA, TSCA and EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act). To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 01/15/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/22/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/30/2008
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: EPA/Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
Telephone: 202-566-1667
Last EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FTTS INSP: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)

A listing of FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) inspections and enforcements.

Date of Government Version: 01/15/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/22/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/30/2008
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-1667
Last EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST FTTS: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing

A complete administrative case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2501
Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2007
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HIST FTTS INSP: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Inspection & Enforcement Case Listing

A complete inspection and enforcement case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2501
Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SSTS: Section 7 Tracking Systems

Section 7 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended (92 Stat. 829) requires all registered pesticide-producing establishments to submit a report to the Environmental Protection Agency by March 1st each year. Each establishment must report the types and amounts of pesticides, active ingredients and devices being produced, and those having been produced and sold or distributed in the past year.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/13/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/27/2007
Number of Days to Update: 45

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4203
Last EDR Contact: 01/28/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2008
Data Release Frequency: Annually

ICIS: Integrated Compliance Information System

The Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) supports the information needs of the national enforcement and compliance program as well as the unique needs of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program.

Date of Government Version: 07/27/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/13/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 59

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-5088
Last EDR Contact: 02/07/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PADS: PCB Activity Database System

PCB Activity Database. PADS Identifies generators, transporters, commercial storers and/or brokers and disposers of PCB's who are required to notify the EPA of such activities.

Date of Government Version: 12/04/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/07/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-0500
Last EDR Contact: 02/07/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/05/2008
Data Release Frequency: Annually

MLTS: Material Licensing Tracking System

MLTS is maintained by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and contains a list of approximately 8,100 sites which possess or use radioactive materials and which are subject to NRC licensing requirements. To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 01/15/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/07/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Telephone: 301-415-7169
Last EDR Contact: 01/02/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RADINFO: Radiation Information Database

The Radiation Information Database (RADINFO) contains information about facilities that are regulated by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations for radiation and radioactivity.

Date of Government Version: 01/29/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/31/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 46

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-343-9775
Last EDR Contact: 01/31/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FINDS: Facility Index System/Facility Registry System

Facility Index System. FINDS contains both facility information and 'pointers' to other sources that contain more detail. EDR includes the following FINDS databases in this report: PCS (Permit Compliance System), AIRS (Aerometric Information Retrieval System), DOCKET (Enforcement Docket used to manage and track information on civil judicial enforcement cases for all environmental statutes), FURS (Federal Underground Injection Control), C-DOCKET (Criminal Docket System used to track criminal enforcement actions for all environmental statutes), FFIS (Federal Facilities Information System), STATE (State Environmental Laws and Statutes), and PADS (PCB Activity Data System).

Date of Government Version: 01/04/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/10/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: EPA
Telephone: (415) 947-8000
Last EDR Contact: 01/02/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RAATS: RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System

RCRA Administration Action Tracking System. RAATS contains records based on enforcement actions issued under RCRA pertaining to major violators and includes administrative and civil actions brought by the EPA. For administration actions after September 30, 1995, data entry in the RAATS database was discontinued. EPA will retain a copy of the database for historical records. It was necessary to terminate RAATS because a decrease in agency resources made it impossible to continue to update the information contained in the database.

Date of Government Version: 04/17/1995
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/03/1995
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/07/1995
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4104
Last EDR Contact: 03/03/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

BRS: Biennial Reporting System

The Biennial Reporting System is a national system administered by the EPA that collects data on the generation and management of hazardous waste. BRS captures detailed data from two groups: Large Quantity Generators (LQG) and Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/06/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/13/2007
Number of Days to Update: 38

Source: EPA/NTIS
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 03/13/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2008
Data Release Frequency: Biennially

STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS

SHWS: Sites List

Facilities, sites or areas in which the Office of Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response has an interest, has investigated or may investigate under HRS 128D (includes CERCLIS sites).

Date of Government Version: 12/26/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2008
Number of Days to Update: 16

Source: Department of Health
Telephone: 808-586-4249
Last EDR Contact: 03/20/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SWF/LF: Permitted Landfills in the State of Hawaii

Solid Waste Facilities/Landfill Sites. SWF/LF type records typically contain an inventory of solid waste disposal facilities or landfills in a particular state. Depending on the state, these may be active or inactive facilities or open dumps that failed to meet RCRA Subtitle D Section 4004 criteria for solid waste landfills or disposal sites.

Date of Government Version: 05/19/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/20/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/22/2004
Number of Days to Update: 33

Source: Department of Health
Telephone: 808-586-4245
Last EDR Contact: 02/20/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/21/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

LUST: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Database

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Reports. LUST records contain an inventory of reported leaking underground storage tank incidents. Not all states maintain these records, and the information stored varies by state.

Date of Government Version: 10/03/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/04/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/07/2007
Number of Days to Update: 64

Source: Department of Health
Telephone: 808-586-4228
Last EDR Contact: 12/28/2007
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/24/2008
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

UST: Underground Storage Tank Database

Registered Underground Storage Tanks. UST's are regulated under Subtitle I of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and must be registered with the state department responsible for administering the UST program. Available information varies by state program.

Date of Government Version: 10/03/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/04/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/07/2007
Number of Days to Update: 64

Source: Department of Health
Telephone: 808-586-4228
Last EDR Contact: 12/28/2007
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/24/2008
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SPILLS: Release Notifications

Releases of hazardous substances to the environment reported to the Office of Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response since 1988.

Date of Government Version: 12/26/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2008
Number of Days to Update: 16

Source: Department of Health
Telephone: 808-586-4249
Last EDR Contact: 03/20/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INST CONTROL: Sites with Institutional Controls

Voluntary Remediation Program and Brownfields sites with institutional controls in place.

Date of Government Version: 12/26/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2008
Number of Days to Update: 16

Source: Department of Health
Telephone: 808-586-4249
Last EDR Contact: 03/20/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

VCP: Voluntary Response Program Sites

Sites participating in the Voluntary Response Program. The purpose of the VRP is to streamline the cleanup process in a way that will encourage prospective developers, lenders, and purchasers to voluntarily cleanup properties.

Date of Government Version: 12/26/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2008
Number of Days to Update: 16

Source: Department of Health
Telephone: 808-586-4249
Last EDR Contact: 03/20/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEANERS: Permitted Drycleaner Facility Listing

A listing of permitted drycleaner facilities in the state.

Date of Government Version: 05/16/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/17/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2007
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Department of Health
Telephone: 808-586-4200
Last EDR Contact: 03/10/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

BROWNFIELDS: Brownfields Sites

With certain legal exclusions and additions, the term 'brownfield site' means real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.

Date of Government Version: 12/26/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2008
Number of Days to Update: 16

Source: Department of Health
Telephone: 808-586-4249
Last EDR Contact: 03/20/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

AIRS: List of Permitted Facilities

A listing of permitted facilities in the state.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/29/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/07/2007
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: Department of Health
Telephone: 808-586-4200
Last EDR Contact: 03/10/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

TRIBAL RECORDS

INDIAN RESERV: Indian Reservations

This map layer portrays Indian administered lands of the United States that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/08/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: USGS
Telephone: 202-208-3710
Last EDR Contact: 02/08/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/05/2008
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN ODI: Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands

Location of open dumps on Indian land.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/1998
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2008
Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-308-8245
Last EDR Contact: 02/25/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R10: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

LUSTs on Indian land in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Date of Government Version: 02/21/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/26/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: EPA Region 10
Telephone: 206-553-2857
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R8: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

LUSTs on Indian land in Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

Date of Government Version: 02/20/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/04/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6271
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R7: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

LUSTs on Indian land in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska

Date of Government Version: 06/01/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/14/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/05/2007
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7003
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R6: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Date of Government Version: 02/28/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/29/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 17

Source: EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-665-6597
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R4: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Florida, Mississippi and North Carolina.

Date of Government Version: 09/05/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/02/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 9

Source: EPA Region 4
Telephone: 404-562-8677
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN LUST R1: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 03/12/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/14/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 6

Source: EPA Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1313
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R9: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Arizona, California, New Mexico and Nevada

Date of Government Version: 02/25/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/26/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 20

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 415-972-3372
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R6: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
No description is available for this data

Date of Government Version: 02/28/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/29/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 17

Source: EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-665-7591
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN UST R1: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
A listing of underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 03/12/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/14/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 6

Source: EPA, Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1313
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R5: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
No description is available for this data

Date of Government Version: 12/21/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/21/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2008
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: EPA Region 5
Telephone: 312-886-6136
Last EDR Contact: 12/21/2007
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R9: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
No description is available for this data

Date of Government Version: 02/25/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/26/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-972-3368
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R4: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
No description is available for this data

Date of Government Version: 09/05/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/02/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 9

Source: EPA Region 4
Telephone: 404-562-9424
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN UST R10: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
No description is available for this data

Date of Government Version: 02/21/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/26/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: EPA Region 10
Telephone: 206-553-2857
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R7: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
No description is available for this data

Date of Government Version: 06/01/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/14/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/05/2007
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7003
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R8: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
No description is available for this data

Date of Government Version: 02/20/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/04/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6137
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS

Manufactured Gas Plants: EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants
The EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plant Database includes records of coal gas plants (manufactured gas plants) compiled by EDR's researchers. Manufactured gas sites were used in the United States from the 1800's to 1950's to produce a gas that could be distributed and used as fuel. These plants used whale oil, rosin, coal, or a mixture of coal, oil, and water that also produced a significant amount of waste. Many of the byproducts of the gas production, such as coal tar (oily waste containing volatile and non-volatile chemicals), sludges, oils and other compounds are potentially hazardous to human health and the environment. The byproduct from this process was frequently disposed of directly at the plant site and can remain or spread slowly, serving as a continuous source of soil and groundwater contamination.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

OTHER DATABASE(S)

Depending on the geographic area covered by this report, the data provided in these specialty databases may or may not be complete. For example, the existence of wetlands information data in a specific report does not mean that all wetlands in the area covered by the report are included. Moreover, the absence of any reported wetlands information does not necessarily mean that wetlands do not exist in the area covered by the report.

Oil/Gas Pipelines: This data was obtained by EDR from the USGS in 1994. It is referred to by USGS as GeoData Digital Line Graphs from 1:100,000-Scale Maps. It was extracted from the transportation category including some oil, but primarily gas pipelines.

Electric Power Transmission Line Data
Source: PennWell Corporation
Telephone: (800) 823-6277
This map includes information copyrighted by PennWell Corporation. This information is provided on a best effort basis and PennWell Corporation does not guarantee its accuracy nor warrant its fitness for any particular purpose. Such information has been reprinted with the permission of PennWell.

Sensitive Receptors: There are individuals deemed sensitive receptors due to their fragile immune systems and special sensitivity to environmental discharges. These sensitive receptors typically include the elderly, the sick, and children. While the location of all sensitive receptors cannot be determined, EDR indicates those buildings and facilities - schools, daycares, hospitals, medical centers, and nursing homes - where individuals who are sensitive receptors are likely to be located.

AHA Hospitals:
Source: American Hospital Association, Inc.
Telephone: 312-280-5991
The database includes a listing of hospitals based on the American Hospital Association's annual survey of hospitals.

Medical Centers: Provider of Services Listing
Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
Telephone: 410-786-3000
A listing of hospitals with Medicare provider number, produced by Centers of Medicare & Medicaid Services, a federal agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Nursing Homes
Source: National Institutes of Health
Telephone: 301-594-6248
Information on Medicare and Medicaid certified nursing homes in the United States.

Public Schools
Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Telephone: 202-502-7300
The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on elementary and secondary public education in the United States. It is a comprehensive, annual, national statistical database of all public elementary and secondary schools and school districts, which contains data that are comparable across all states.

Private Schools
Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Telephone: 202-502-7300
The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on private school locations in the United States.

Flood Zone Data: This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 1999 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Data depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA.

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002 and 2005 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Scanned Digital USGS 7.5' Topographic Map (DRG)

Source: United States Geologic Survey

A digital raster graphic (DRG) is a scanned image of a U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. The map images are made by scanning published paper maps on high-resolution scanners. The raster image is georeferenced and fit to the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection.

STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

GEOCHECK ®- PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE ADDENDUM

TARGET PROPERTY ADDRESS

HCCC
60 PUNAHELE STEET
HILO, HI 96720

TARGET PROPERTY COORDINATES

Latitude (North):	19.71806 - 19° 43' 5.0''
Longitude (West):	155.09901 - 155° 5' 56.5''
Universal Tranverse Mercator:	Zone 5
UTM X (Meters):	280002.7
UTM Y (Meters):	2181512.5
Elevation:	229 ft. above sea level

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Target Property Map:	19155-F1 HILO, HI
Most Recent Revision:	Not reported

EDR's GeoCheck Physical Setting Source Addendum is provided to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of potential contaminant migration.

Assessment of the impact of contaminant migration generally has two principle investigative components:

1. Groundwater flow direction, and
2. Groundwater flow velocity.

Groundwater flow direction may be impacted by surface topography, hydrology, hydrogeology, characteristics of the soil, and nearby wells. Groundwater flow velocity is generally impacted by the nature of the geologic strata.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION INFORMATION

Groundwater flow direction for a particular site is best determined by a qualified environmental professional using site-specific well data. If such data is not reasonably ascertainable, it may be necessary to rely on other sources of information, such as surface topographic information, hydrologic information, hydrogeologic data collected on nearby properties, and regional groundwater flow information (from deep aquifers).

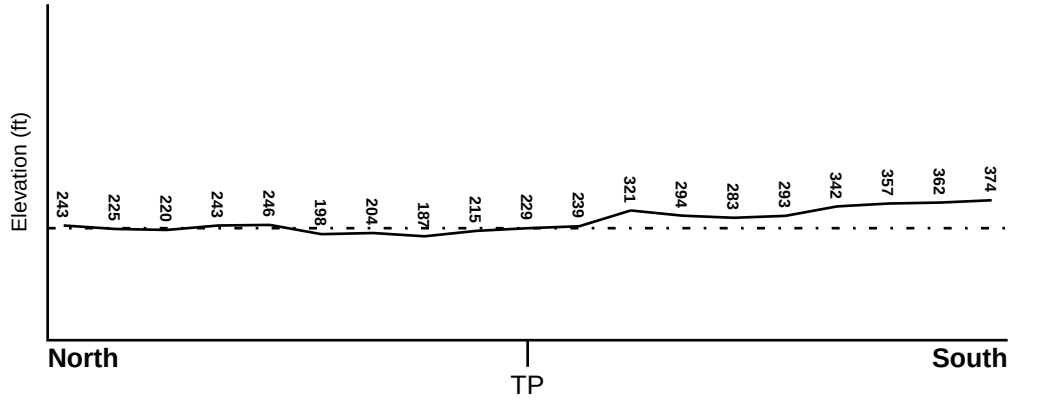
TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

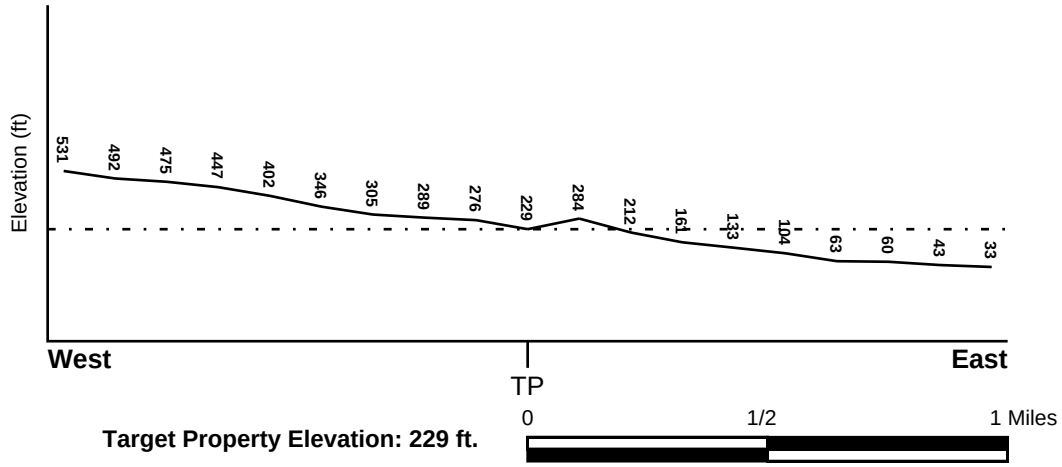
Surface topography may be indicative of the direction of surficial groundwater flow. This information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

TARGET PROPERTY TOPOGRAPHY

General Topographic Gradient: General NNE

SURROUNDING TOPOGRAPHY: ELEVATION PROFILES





Target Property Elevation: 229 ft.

Source: Topography has been determined from the USGS 7.5' 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.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

HYDROLOGIC INFORMATION

Surface water can act as a hydrologic barrier to groundwater flow. Such hydrologic information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

Refer to the Physical Setting Source Map following this summary for hydrologic information (major waterways and bodies of water).

FEMA FLOOD ZONE

Target Property County	FEMA Flood Electronic Data
HAWAII, HI	YES - refer to the Overview Map and Detail Map

Flood Plain Panel at Target Property: 1551660880C

Additional Panels in search area: Not Reported

NATIONAL WETLAND INVENTORY

NWI Quad at Target Property	NWI Electronic Data Coverage
HILO	YES - refer to the Overview Map and Detail Map

HYDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION

Hydrogeologic information obtained by installation of wells on a specific site can often be an indicator of groundwater flow direction in the immediate area. Such hydrogeologic information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

AQUIFLOW®

Search Radius: 1.000 Mile.

EDR has developed the AQUIFLOW Information System to provide data on the general direction of groundwater flow at specific points. EDR has reviewed reports submitted by environmental professionals to regulatory authorities at select sites and has extracted the date of the report, groundwater flow direction as determined hydrogeologically, and the depth to water table.

MAP ID	LOCATION FROM TP	GENERAL DIRECTION GROUNDWATER FLOW
Not Reported		

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

GROUNDWATER FLOW VELOCITY INFORMATION

Groundwater flow velocity information for a particular site is best determined by a qualified environmental professional using site specific geologic and soil strata data. If such data are not reasonably ascertainable, it may be necessary to rely on other sources of information, including geologic age identification, rock stratigraphic unit and soil characteristics data collected on nearby properties and regional soil information. In general, contaminant plumes move more quickly through sandy-gravelly types of soils than silty-clayey types of soils.

GEOLOGIC INFORMATION IN GENERAL AREA OF TARGET PROPERTY

Geologic information can be used by the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the relative speed at which contaminant migration may be occurring.

ROCK STRATIGRAPHIC UNIT

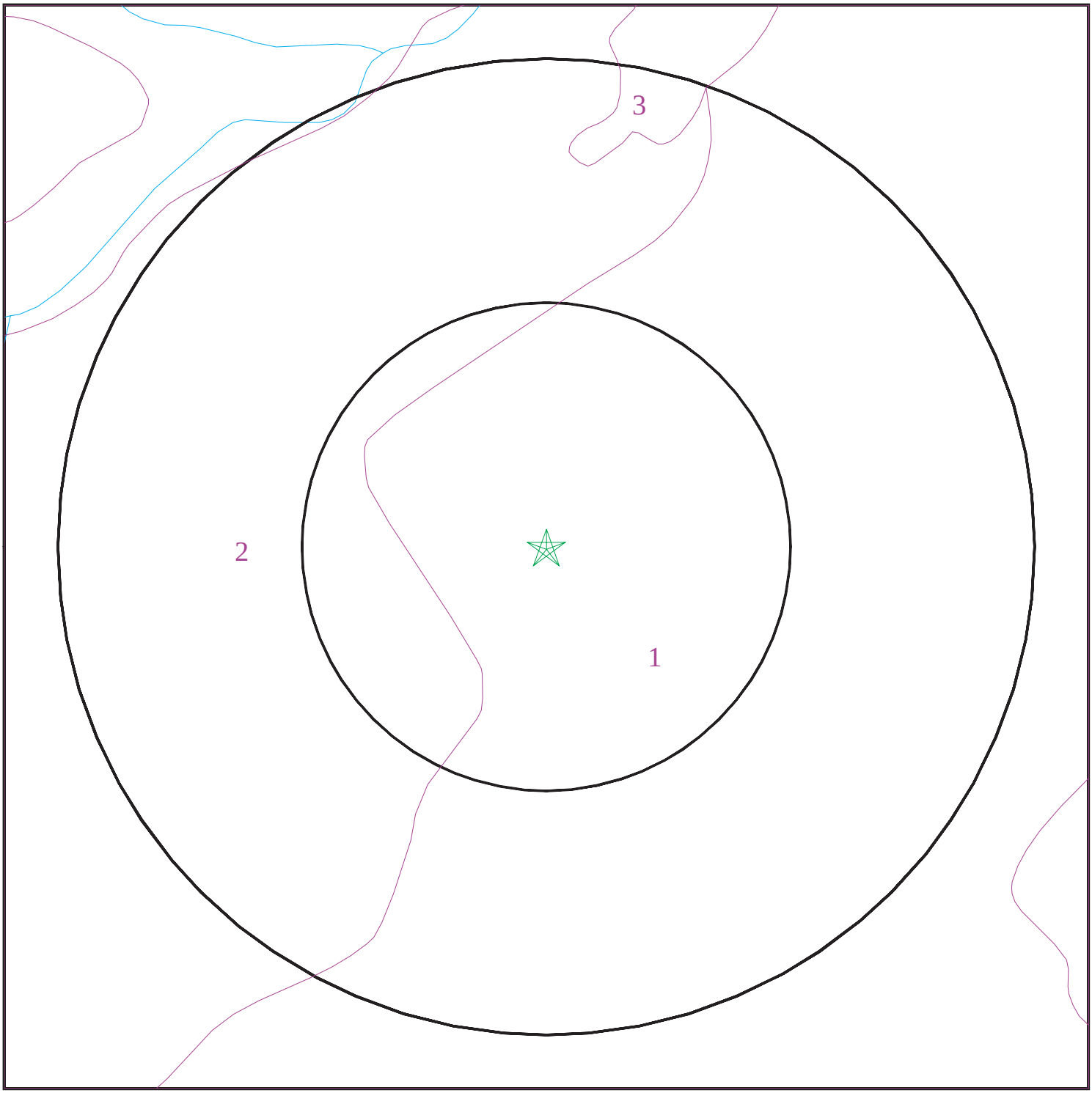
Era: -
System: -
Series: -
Code: N/A *(decoded above as Era, System & Series)*

GEOLOGIC AGE IDENTIFICATION

Category: -

Geologic Age and Rock Stratigraphic Unit Source: P.G. Schruben, R.E. Arndt and W.J. Bawiec, Geology of the Conterminous U.S. at 1:2,500,000 Scale - a digital representation of the 1974 P.B. King and H.M. Beikman Map, USGS Digital Data Series DDS - 11 (1994).

SSURGO SOIL MAP - 2176101.2s



Target Property
SSURGO Soil
Water

0 1/16 1/8 1/4 Miles

N

SITE NAME:	HCCC	CLIENT:	The Louis Berger Group
ADDRESS:	60 Punahele Steet Hilo HI 96720	CONTACT:	Doug Ganey
LAT/LONG:	19.7181 / 155.0990	INQUIRY #:	2176101.2s
		DATE:	March 24, 2008 11:39 am

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

DOMINANT SOIL COMPOSITION IN GENERAL AREA OF TARGET PROPERTY

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Soil Conservation Service (SCS) leads the National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) and is responsible for collecting, storing, maintaining and distributing soil survey information for privately owned lands in the United States. A soil map in a soil survey is a representation of soil patterns in a landscape. The following information is based on Soil Conservation Service SSURGO data.

Soil Map ID: 1

Soil Component Name: Hilo

Soil Surface Texture: silty clay loam

Hydrologic Group: Class C - Slow infiltration rates. Soils with layers impeding downward movement of water, or soils with moderately fine or fine textures.

Soil Drainage Class: Well drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: High

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	11 inches	silty clay loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Clayey Soils.	OH-T (proposed)	Max: 4.23 Min: 0.42	Max: 6.5 Min: 5.6
2	11 inches	59 inches	silty clay loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Clayey Soils.	OH-T (proposed)	Max: 4.23 Min: 0.42	Max: 6.5 Min: 5.6

Soil Map ID: 2

Soil Component Name: Keaukaha

Soil Surface Texture: muck

Hydrologic Group: Class D - Very slow infiltration rates. Soils are clayey, have a high water table, or are shallow to an impervious layer.

Soil Drainage Class: Well drained

Hydric Status: Partially hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Moderate

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	7 inches	muck	A-8	Not reported	Max: 0.42 Min: 0.02	Max: Min:
2	7 inches	18 inches	bedrock	A-8	Not reported	Max: 0.42 Min: 0.02	Max: Min:

Soil Map ID: 3

Soil Component Name: Rough broken land

Soil Surface Texture: silty clay loam

Hydrologic Group: Class C - Slow infiltration rates. Soils with layers impeding downward movement of water, or soils with moderately fine or fine textures.

Soil Drainage Class: Well drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: High

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	9 inches	silty clay loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Clayey Soils.	Not reported	Max: 0.42 Min: 0.02	Max: Min:

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
2	9 inches	29 inches	silty clay loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Clayey Soils.	Not reported	Max: 0.42 Min: 0.02	Max: Min:
3	29 inches	59 inches	bedrock	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Clayey Soils.	Not reported	Max: 0.42 Min: 0.02	Max: Min:

LOCAL / REGIONAL WATER AGENCY RECORDS

EDR Local/Regional Water Agency records provide water well information to assist the environmental professional in assessing sources that may impact ground water flow direction, and in forming an opinion about the impact of contaminant migration on nearby drinking water wells.

WELL SEARCH DISTANCE INFORMATION

DATABASE	SEARCH DISTANCE (miles)
Federal USGS	1.000
Federal FRDS PWS	Nearest PWS within 1 mile
State Database	1.000

FEDERAL USGS WELL INFORMATION

MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
No Wells Found		

FEDERAL FRDS PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM INFORMATION

MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
A2	HI0000101	1/8 - 1/4 Mile WNW

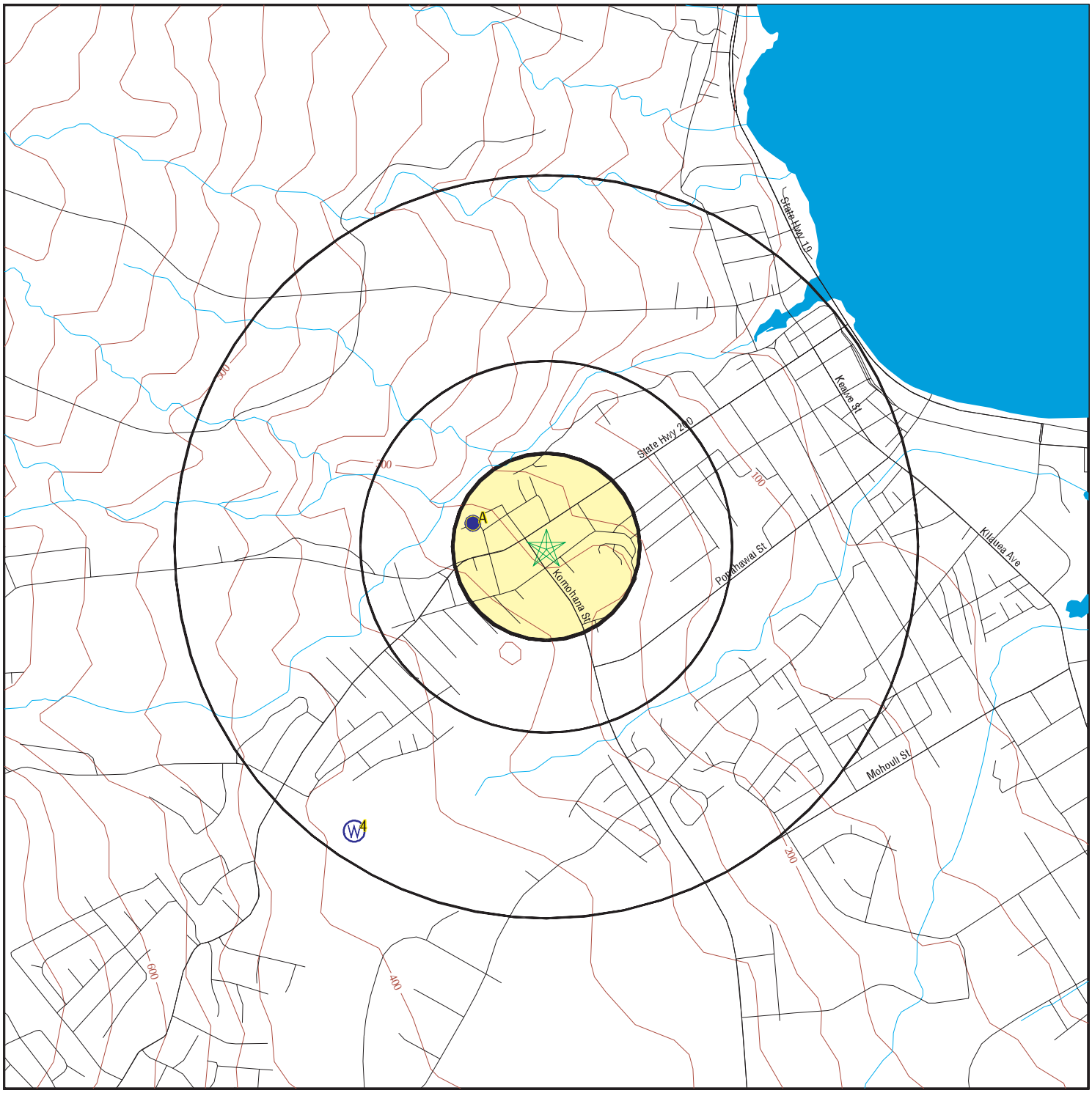
Note: PWS System location is not always the same as well location.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

STATE DATABASE WELL INFORMATION

MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
A1	HI2000000003631	1/8 - 1/4 Mile WNW
A3	HI2000000003630	1/8 - 1/4 Mile West
4	HI2000000003622	1/2 - 1 Mile SW

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP - 2176101.2s



0 1/4 1/2 1 Miles

- County Boundary
- Major Roads
- Contour Lines
- Earthquake epicenter, Richter 5 or greater
- Water Wells
- Public Water Supply Wells
- Cluster of Multiple Icons
- Groundwater Flow Direction
- GI Indeterminate Groundwater Flow at Location
- GV Groundwater Flow Varies at Location

SITE NAME:	HCCC	CLIENT:	The Louis Berger Group
ADDRESS:	60 Punahele Steet Hilo HI 96720	CONTACT:	Doug Ganey
LAT/LONG:	19.7181 / 155.0990	INQUIRY #:	2176101.2s
		DATE:	March 24, 2008 11:39 am

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation | Database | EDR ID Number

A1
WNW
1/8 - 1/4 Mile
Higher

HI WELLS **HI2000000003631**

Well id:	8-4306-002	Island:	8
Well #:	4306-02	Well name:	Piihonua B
Old name:	Not Reported	Yr drilled:	1987
Driller:	ROSCOE MOSS	Quad map:	67
Longitude2:	1550617	Latitude27:	194320
Longitude8:	1550607	Latitude83:	194309
Long83dd:	-155.10194		
Lat83dd:	19.71917		
Gps:	0	Utm:	1
Owner user:	Hawaii DWS	Old number:	Not Reported
Well type:	PER	Casing dia:	18
Elevation:	278	Well depth:	445
Solid casing Depth:	318	Perfor. casing:	Not Reported
Use:	MUN - County		
Use year:	Not Reported		
Init water:	40.6		
Init head:	42.3		
Init chloride:	2		
Current cloride:	2		
Test date:	04/13/1987 00:00:00	Test gpm:	2800
Test ddown:	8.1	Test chloride:	3
Test temp:	17.2	Temp units:	C
Pump gpm:	2100		
Draft mgy:	Not Reported	Head feet:	Not Reported
Max chloride:	Not Reported	Min chloride:	Not Reported
Geology:	PKL	Pump yr:	01
Draft yr:	Not Reported	Head yr:	Not Reported
Max chl:	Not Reported	Max chl yr:	0
Min chl:	Not Reported	Min chl yr:	0
Bot hole:	-167	Bot solid:	-40
Bot perf:	Not Reported	Spec capac:	346
Pump mgd:	3.024	Draft mgd:	Not Reported
Aquifer:	80401	Tmk:	2-3-026:009
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Aquifer code:	80401
Latest head:	0		
Current head:	Not Reported	Current cloride:	Not Reported
Current temp:	Not Reported	Wcr:	05/01/1987 00:00:00
Pir:	Not Reported	Surveyor:	Not Reported
Transmissivity:	0		
Pump elev:	0	Pump depth:	278

A2
WNW
1/8 - 1/4 Mile
Higher

FRDS PWS **HI0000101**

PWS ID:	HI0000101	PWS Status:	Not Reported
Date Initiated:	Not Reported	Date Deactivated:	Not Reported
PWS Name:	DOW HILO DOWS 25 AUPUNI STREET HILO, HI 96720		

Source: Ground water
Treatment Objective: DISINFECTION Process: GASEOUS CHLORINATION, POST

Addressee / Facility: System Owner/Responsible Party
MR. H. WILLIAM SEWAKE
MANAGER, HAWAII DOWS
25 AUPUNI STREET
HILO, HI 96720

Facility Latitude:	19 43 20.0000	Facility Longitude:	155 6 17.0000
Facility Latitude:	19 40 35.0000	Facility Longitude:	155 3 55.0000
Facility Latitude:	19 43 18.0000	Facility Longitude:	155 6 18.0000
Facility Latitude:	19 40 40.0000	Facility Longitude:	155 3 52.0000
Facility Latitude:	16 42 6.0000	Facility Longitude:	155 10 11.0000
Facility Latitude:	19 40 32.0000	Facility Longitude:	155 3 54.0000
City Served:	HILO		
Treatment Class:	Treated	Population:	36356

Violations information not reported.

ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION:

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1000	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/26/2000 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1000	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/30/2000 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Issued		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1000	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/26/2000 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1000	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/26/2000 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Requested		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1000	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/30/2000 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Issued		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1000	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/26/2000 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1000	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/26/2000 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Requested		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1000	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/26/2000 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Requested		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1000	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/30/2000 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Issued		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1001	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2001 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/23/2001 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1001	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2001 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/23/2001 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1001	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2001 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/23/2001 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Requested		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1001	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2001 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/31/2001 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Issued		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1001	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2001 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/31/2001 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Issued		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1001	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2001 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/23/2001 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1001	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2001 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/23/2001 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Requested		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1001	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2001 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/31/2001 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Issued		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1001	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2001 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/23/2001 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Requested		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1002	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/16/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Compliance Achieved		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1002	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/16/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State No Additional Formal Action Needed		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1002	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/31/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Issued		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1002	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/24/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Requested		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1002	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/24/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1002	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/16/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Compliance Achieved		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1002	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/16/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State No Additional Formal Action Needed		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1002	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/24/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1002	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/31/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Issued		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1002	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/24/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Requested		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1002	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/24/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1002	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/16/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Compliance Achieved		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1002	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/16/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State No Additional Formal Action Needed		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1002	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/31/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Issued		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1002	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	7/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/24/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Requested		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	101	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	1/21/2001 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Issued		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	101	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	1/21/2001 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Issued		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	101	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	1/21/2001 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Issued		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	101	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	1/22/2001 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	101	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	1/22/2001 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	101	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	1/22/2001 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	101	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	1/22/2001 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Requested		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	101	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	1/22/2001 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Requested		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	101	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	1/22/2001 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Requested		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	102	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2001 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	1/18/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	102	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2001 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	1/18/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Requested		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	102	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2001 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	1/18/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	102	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2001 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	1/18/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Requested		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	102	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2001 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	1/18/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	102	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2001 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	1/18/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Requested		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	102	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2001 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	1/22/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Issued		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	102	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2001 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	1/22/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Issued		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	102	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2001 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	1/22/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Issued		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	103	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/16/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Compliance Achieved		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	103	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	11/25/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	103	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	11/25/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Requested		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	103	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	12/20/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Issued		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	103	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/16/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State No Additional Formal Action Needed		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	103	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/16/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Compliance Achieved		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	103	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	11/25/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	103	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	11/25/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Requested		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	103	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	12/20/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Issued		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	103	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/16/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State No Additional Formal Action Needed		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	103	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/16/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Compliance Achieved		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	103	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	11/25/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	103	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	11/25/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Requested		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	103	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	12/20/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Issued		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	103	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/16/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State No Additional Formal Action Needed		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1100	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/26/2000 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1100	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/26/2000 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Requested		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1100	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/30/2000 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Issued		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1100	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/26/2000 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Requested		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1100	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/26/2000 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1100	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/30/2000 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Issued		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1100	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/26/2000 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Requested		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1100	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/26/2000 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1100	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/30/2000 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Issued		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1101	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2001 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/23/2001 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1101	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2001 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/23/2001 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1101	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2001 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/23/2001 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Requested		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1101	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2001 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/31/2001 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Issued		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1101	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2001 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/31/2001 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Issued		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1101	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2001 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/23/2001 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Requested		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1101	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2001 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/23/2001 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1101	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2001 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/23/2001 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Requested		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1101	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2001 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/31/2001 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Issued		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1102	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/16/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State No Additional Formal Action Needed		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1102	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/16/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Compliance Achieved		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1102	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/24/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1102	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/24/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Requested		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1102	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/31/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Issued		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1102	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/16/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State No Additional Formal Action Needed		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1102	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/16/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Compliance Achieved		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1102	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/24/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1102	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/24/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Requested		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1102	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/31/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Issued		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1102	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/16/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State No Additional Formal Action Needed		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1102	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/16/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Compliance Achieved		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1102	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/24/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1102	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/24/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Requested		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1102	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	8/1/2002 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/16/2002 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/31/2002 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Issued		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1200	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	9/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/30/2000 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Issued		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000101
Pwsname:	HILO		
Retpopsrvd:	38899	Pwstypecod:	C
Vioid:	1200	Contaminant:	SWTR
Viol. Type:	Failure to Filter (SWTR)		
Complperbe:	9/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2025 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/26/2000 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Requested		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Name:	HILO	Population:	38899
Contact:	DWS HAWAII	Phone:	808-961-8670
Address:	DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY		
Address 2:	345 KEKUANAOA STREET, SUITE 20 HILO, HI 96720		

A3
West
1/8 - 1/4 Mile
Higher

HI WELLS **HI2000000003630**

Well id:	8-4306-001	Island:	8
Well #:	4306-01	Well name:	Piihonua A
Old name:	Not Reported	Yr drilled:	1973
Driller:	ROSCOE MOSS	Quad map:	67
Longitude2:	1550618	Latitude27:	194318
Longitude8:	1550608	Latitude83:	194307
Long83dd:	-155.10222		
Lat83dd:	19.71861		
Gps:	0	Utm:	1
Owner user:	Hawaii DWS	Old number:	Not Reported
Well type:	PER	Casing dia:	18
Elevation:	278	Well depth:	423
Solid casing Depth:	210	Perfor. casing:	Not Reported
Use:	MUN - County		
Use year:	Not Reported		
Init water:	42.1		
Init head:	42.1		
Init chloride:	2		
Current cloride:	2		
Test date:	03/05/1973 00:00:00	Test gpm:	2450
Test ddown:	17.6	Test chloride:	2
Test temp:	17.8	Temp units:	C
Pump gpm:	2100		
Draft mgy:	98	Head feet:	Not Reported
Max chloride:	Not Reported	Min chloride:	Not Reported
Geology:	PML	Pump yr:	00
Draft yr:	76	Head yr:	Not Reported
Max chl:	Not Reported	Max chl yr:	0
Min chl:	Not Reported	Min chl yr:	0
Bot hole:	-145	Bot solid:	68
Bot perf:	Not Reported	Spec capac:	139

Pump mgd:	3.024	Draft mgd:	0.3
Aquifer:	80401	Tmk:	2-3-026:009
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Aquifer code:	80401
Latest head:	0		
Current head:	Not Reported	Current cloride:	Not Reported
Current temp:	Not Reported	Wcr:	03/24/1973 00:00:00
Pir:	Not Reported	Surveyor:	Not Reported
Transmissivity:	0		
Pump elev:	-2	Pump depth:	280

4
SW
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher

HI WELLS **HI2000000003622**

Well id:	8-4206-001	Island:	8
Well #:	4206-01	Well name:	Ponohawai 3
Old name:	Not Reported	Yr drilled:	1993
Driller:	ROSCOE MOSS	Quad map:	67
Longitude2:	1550635	Latitude27:	194236
Longitude8:	1550625	Latitude83:	194225
Long83dd:	-155.10694		
Lat83dd:	19.70694		
Gps:	0	Utm:	1
Owner user:	Isf Develop Co	Old number:	Not Reported
Well type:	PER	Casing dia:	12
Elevation:	380	Well depth:	465
Solid casing Depth:	380	Perfor. casing:	400
Use:	UNU - Unused		
Use year:	93		
Init water:	243.0		
Init head:	243		
Init chloride:	Not Reported		
Current cloride:	0		
Test date:	10/25/1993 00:00:00	Test gpm:	Not Reported
Test ddown:	Not Reported	Test chloride:	2
Test temp:	Not Reported	Temp units:	Not Reported
Pump gpm:	0		
Draft mgy:	Not Reported	Head feet:	Not Reported
Max chloride:	Not Reported	Min chloride:	Not Reported
Geology:	Not Reported	Pump yr:	Not Reported
Draft yr:	Not Reported	Head yr:	Not Reported
Max chl:	Not Reported	Max chl yr:	0
Min chl:	Not Reported	Min chl yr:	0
Bot hole:	-85	Bot solid:	0
Bot perf:	-20	Spec capac:	Not Reported
Pump mgd:	Not Reported	Draft mgd:	Not Reported
Aquifer:	Not Reported	Tmk:	2-3-044:009
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Aquifer code:	80401
Latest head:	0		
Current head:	Not Reported	Current cloride:	Not Reported
Current temp:	Not Reported	Wcr:	11/01/1993 00:00:00
Pir:	Not Reported	Surveyor:	Not Reported
Transmissivity:	0		
Pump elev:	Not Reported	Pump depth:	Not Reported

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS
RADON

AREA RADON INFORMATION

Federal EPA Radon Zone for HAWAII County: 3

Note: Zone 1 indoor average level > 4 pCi/L.
: Zone 2 indoor average level >= 2 pCi/L and <= 4 pCi/L.
: Zone 3 indoor average level < 2 pCi/L.

Federal Area Radon Information for Zip Code: 96720

Number of sites tested: 43

Area	Average Activity	% <4 pCi/L	% 4-20 pCi/L	% >20 pCi/L
Living Area - 1st Floor	-0.112 pCi/L	100%	0%	0%
Living Area - 2nd Floor	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
Basement	-0.106 pCi/L	100%	0%	0%

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model (DEM)
Source: United States Geologic Survey
EDR acquired the USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model in 2002 and updated it in 2006. The 7.5 minute DEM corresponds to the USGS 1:24,000- and 1:25,000-scale topographic quadrangle maps. The DEM provides elevation data with consistent elevation units and projection.

Scanned Digital USGS 7.5' Topographic Map (DRG)
Source: United States Geologic Survey
A digital raster graphic (DRG) is a scanned image of a U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. The map images are made by scanning published paper maps on high-resolution scanners. The raster image is georeferenced and fit to the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection.

HYDROLOGIC INFORMATION

Flood Zone Data: This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 1999 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Data depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA.

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002 and 2005 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

HYDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION

AQUIFLOW^{R} Information System
Source: EDR proprietary database of groundwater flow information
EDR has developed the AQUIFLOW Information System (AIS) to provide data on the general direction of groundwater flow at specific points. EDR has reviewed reports submitted to regulatory authorities at select sites and has extracted the date of the report, hydrogeologically determined groundwater flow direction and depth to water table information.

GEOLOGIC INFORMATION

Geologic Age and Rock Stratigraphic Unit
Source: P.G. Schruben, R.E. Arndt and W.J. Bawiec, Geology of the Conterminous U.S. at 1:2,500,000 Scale - A digital representation of the 1974 P.B. King and H.M. Beikman Map, USGS Digital Data Series DDS - 11 (1994).

STATSGO: State Soil Geographic Database
Source: Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Services
The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) leads the national Conservation Soil Survey (NCSS) and is responsible for collecting, storing, maintaining and distributing soil survey information for privately owned lands in the United States. A soil map in a soil survey is a representation of soil patterns in a landscape. Soil maps for STATSGO are compiled by generalizing more detailed (SSURGO) soil survey maps.

SSURGO: Soil Survey Geographic Database
Source: Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS)
Telephone: 800-672-5559
SSURGO is the most detailed level of mapping done by the Natural Resources Conservation Services, mapping scales generally range from 1:12,000 to 1:63,360. Field mapping methods using national standards are used to construct the soil maps in the Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) database. SSURGO digitizing duplicates the original soil survey maps. This level of mapping is designed for use by landowners, townships and county natural resource planning and management.

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

LOCAL / REGIONAL WATER AGENCY RECORDS

FEDERAL WATER WELLS

PWS: Public Water Systems
Source: EPA/Office of Drinking Water
Telephone: 202-564-3750
Public Water System data from the Federal Reporting Data System. A PWS is any water system which provides water to at least 25 people for at least 60 days annually. PWSs provide water from wells, rivers and other sources.

PWS ENF: Public Water Systems Violation and Enforcement Data
Source: EPA/Office of Drinking Water
Telephone: 202-564-3750
Violation and Enforcement data for Public Water Systems from the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) after August 1995. Prior to August 1995, the data came from the Federal Reporting Data System (FRDS).

USGS Water Wells: USGS National Water Inventory System (NWIS)
This database contains descriptive information on sites where the USGS collects or has collected data on surface water and/or groundwater. The groundwater data includes information on wells, springs, and other sources of groundwater.

STATE RECORDS

Well Index Database
Source: Department of Land and Natural Resources
Telephone: 808-587-0214
CWRM maintains a Well Index Database to track specific information pertaining to the construction and installation of production wells in Hawaii

OTHER STATE DATABASE INFORMATION

RADON

Area Radon Information
Source: USGS
Telephone: 703-356-4020
The National Radon Database has been developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and is a compilation of the EPA/State Residential Radon Survey and the National Residential Radon Survey. The study covers the years 1986 - 1992. Where necessary data has been supplemented by information collected at private sources such as universities and research institutions.

EPA Radon Zones
Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-356-4020
Sections 307 & 309 of IRAA directed EPA to list and identify areas of U.S. with the potential for elevated indoor radon levels.

OTHER

Airport Landing Facilities: Private and public use landing facilities
Source: Federal Aviation Administration, 800-457-6656

Epicenters: World earthquake epicenters, Richter 5 or greater
Source: Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

EDR Historical Topographic Map Report

HCCC
60 Punahele Steet
Hilo, HI 96720

Inquiry Number: 2176101.4

March 24, 2008

EDR® Environmental Data Resources Inc

The Standard in Environmental Risk Information

440 Wheelers Farms Rd
Milford, Connecticut 06461

Nationwide Customer Service

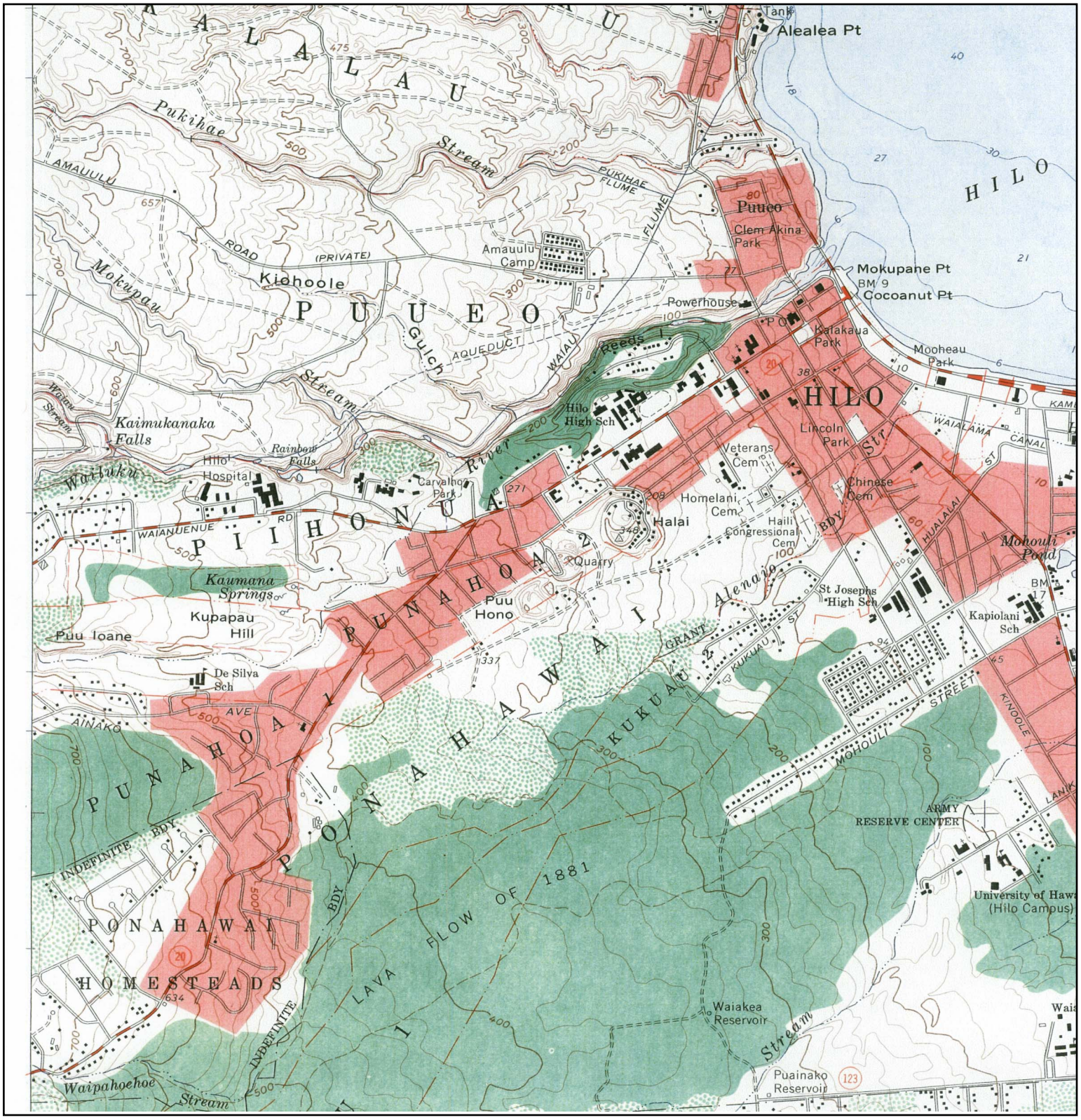
Telephone: 1-800-352-0050
Fax: 1-800-231-6802
Internet: www.edrnet.com

EDR Historical Topographic Map Report

Environmental Data Resources, Inc.s (EDR) Historical Topographic Map Report is designed to assist professionals in evaluating potential liability on a target property resulting from past activities. EDRs Historical Topographic Map Report includes a search of a collection of public and private color historical topographic maps, dating back to the early 1900s.

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

Historical Topographic Map



N	TARGET QUAD NAME: Hilo, HI MAP YEAR: 1963 SERIES: 7.5 SCALE: 1:24,000	SITE NAME: HCCC ADDRESS: 60 Punahele Steet Hilo, HI 96720 LAT/LONG: 19.7181 / 155.099	CLIENT: The Louis Berger Group CONTACT: Doug Ganey INQUIRY#: 2176101.4 RESEARCH DATE: 03/24/2008

Historical Topographic Map

N	TARGET QUAD NAME: Hilo, HI MAP YEAR: 1981 SERIES: 7.5 SCALE: 1:24,000	SITE NAME: HCCC ADDRESS: 60 Punahele Steet Hilo, HI 96720 LAT/LONG: 19.7181 / 155.099	CLIENT: The Louis Berger Group CONTACT: Doug Ganey INQUIRY#: 2176101.4 RESEARCH DATE: 03/24/2008

Historical Topographic Map

N	TARGET QUAD NAME: Hilo, HI MAP YEAR: 1995 SERIES: 7.5 SCALE: 1:24,000	SITE NAME: HCCC ADDRESS: 60 Punahele Steet Hilo, HI 96720 LAT/LONG: 19.7181 / 155.099	CLIENT: The Louis Berger Group CONTACT: Doug Ganey INQUIRY#: 2176101.4 RESEARCH DATE: 03/24/2008

The EDR Aerial Photo Decade Package

HCCC
60 Punahele Steet
Hilo, HI 96720

Inquiry Number: 2176101.5

March 24, 2008

EDR® Environmental Data Resources Inc

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

EDR Aerial Photo Decade Package

Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR) Aerial Photo Decade Package is a screening tool designed to assist environmental professionals in evaluating potential liability on a target property resulting from past activities. EDRs professional researchers provide digitally reproduced historical aerial photographs, and when available, provide one photo per decade.

When delivered electronically by EDR, the aerial photo images included with this report are for ONE TIME USE ONLY. Further reproduction of these aerial photo images is prohibited without permission from EDR. For more information contact your EDR Account Executive.

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

Date EDR Searched Historical Sources:

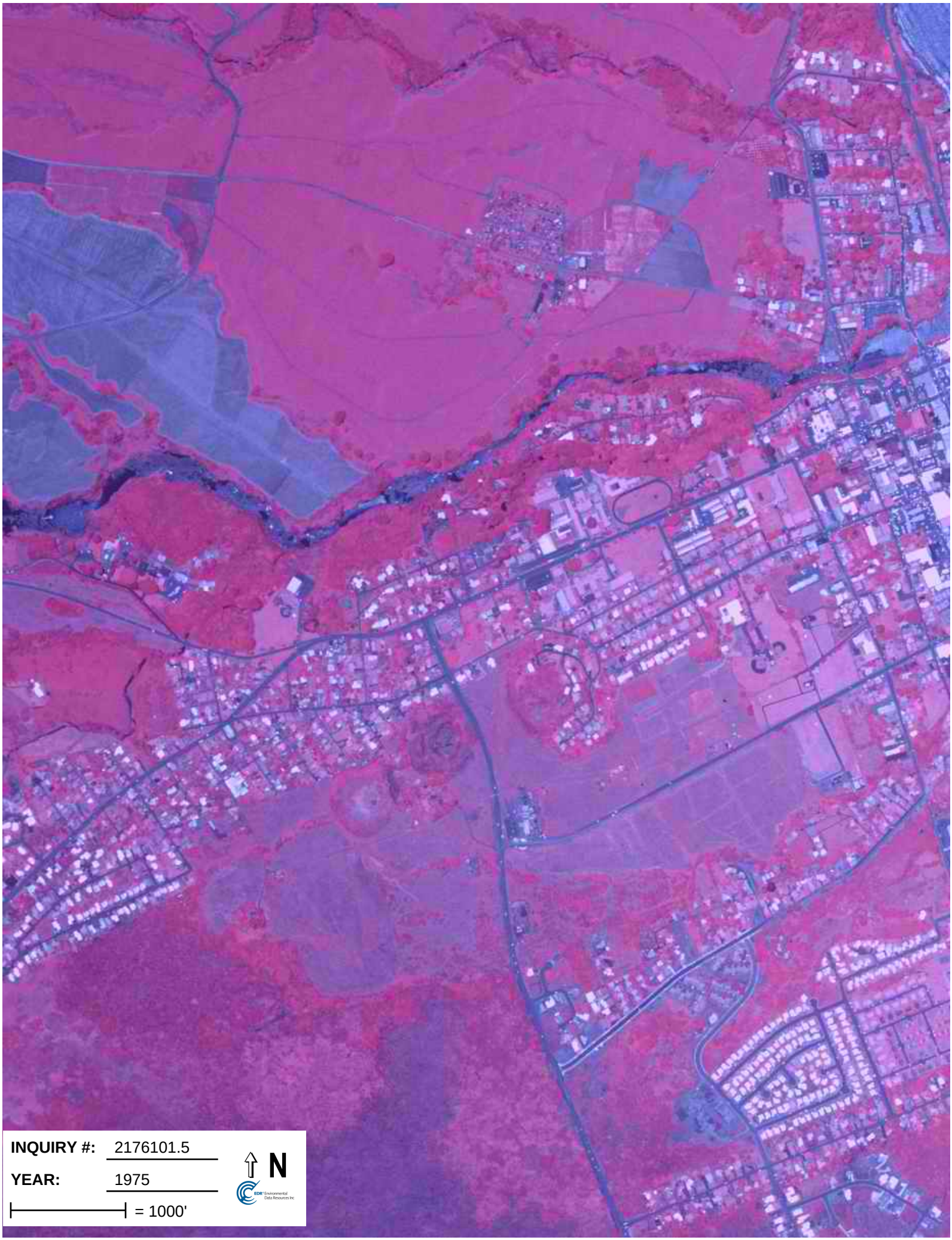
Aerial Photography March 24, 2008

Target Property:

60 Punahele Steet

Hilo, HI 96720

Year	***Scale***	***Details***	***Source***
1975	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=1000'	Panel #: 2419155-F1/Flight Date: July 17, 1975	EDR
1985	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=750'	Panel #: 2419155-F1/Flight Date: November 03, 1985	EDR
1992	Aerial Photograph. Scale: 1"=1000'	Panel #: 2419155-F1/Flight Date: September 30, 1992	EDR


INQUIRY #: 2176101.5
YEAR: 1975
= 1000'
N


INQUIRY #: 2176101.5
YEAR: 1985
= 750'
N


INQUIRY #: 2176101.5
YEAR: 1992
= 1000'
N

Certified Sanborn® Map Report

Sanborn® Library search results
Certification # 1012-4012-BFBA

HCCC
60 Punahele Steet
Hilo, HI 96720

Inquiry Number 2176101.3s

March 24, 2008

EDR® Environmental Data Resources Inc

The Standard in Environmental Risk Information

440 Wheelers Farms Rd
Milford, Connecticut 06461

Nationwide Customer Service

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

Certified Sanborn® Map Report

3/24/08

Site Name:
HCCC
60 Punahele Steet
Hilo, HI 96720

Client Name:
The Louis Berger Group
295 Promenade Street
Providence, RI 02908

EDR Inquiry # 2176101.3s

Contact: Doug Ganey

EDR® Environmental Data Resources Inc

The complete Sanborn Library collection has been searched by EDR, and fire insurance maps covering the target property location provided by The Louis Berger Group were identified for the years listed below. The certified Sanborn Library search results in this report can be authenticated by visiting www.edrnet.com/sanborn and entering the certification number. Only Environmental Data Resources Inc. (EDR) is authorized to grant rights for commercial reproduction of maps by Sanborn Library LLC, the copyright holder for the collection.

Certified Sanborn Results:

Site Name: HCCC
Address: 60 Punahele Steet
City, State, Zip: Hilo, HI 96720
Cross Street:
P.O. # JI-1845
Project: HCCC
Certification # 1012-4012-BFBA

Sanborn® Library search results
Certification # 1012-4012-BFBA

UNMAPPED PROPERTY

This report certifies that the complete holdings of the Sanborn Library, LLC collection have been searched based on client supplied target property information, and fire insurance maps covering the target property were not found.

The Sanborn Library includes more than 1.2 million Sanborn fire insurance maps, which track historical property usage in approximately 12,000 American cities and towns. Collections searched:

- ☑ Library of Congress
- ☑ University Publications of America
- ☑ EDR Private Collection

Total Maps: 0

Limited Permission To Make Copies

The Louis Berger Group (the client) is permitted to make up to THREE photocopies of this Sanborn Map transmittal and each fire insurance map accompanying this report solely for the limited use of its customer. No one other than the client is authorized to make copies. Upon request made directly to an EDR Account Executive, the client may be permitted to make a limited number of additional photocopies. This permission is conditioned upon compliance by the client, its customer and their agents with EDR's copyright policy; a copy of which is available upon request.