Proposed Ke Kama Pono Program Facility

Kona, Hawaii

Final Environmental Assessment

Lead Agencies:

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

June 2008

HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
MISSION STATEMENT

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

Proposed Ke Kama Pono Program Facility

Kona, Hawaii

Final Environmental Assessment

Lead Agencies:

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

Prepared By:

The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
Morristown, New Jersey

June 2008

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
PROPOSED KE KAMA PONO PROGRAM FACILITY - KONA, HAWAII

PROPOSING AGENCIES: **Hawaii Department of Human Services**
Office of the Director
1390 Miller Street, Room 209
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-2936
Dr. Scott Ray, Grant Administrator
Tel: 808-721-6225

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:
The Hawaii Department of Human Services (DHS), through the Office of Youth Services (OYS), is responsible for providing and coordinating a variety of services and programs for youth-at-risk, the goal of which is to prevent delinquency and reduce the incidence of recidivism. The DHS/OYS approach focuses on preventing, diverting, and intervening to prevent the youth of Hawaii from entering the correctional system. As part of its program activities, OYS administers community-based services for at-risk, non-violent juveniles, providing individual and intensive services that are conducive to their growth and development. These less restrictive programs are often more cost-effective and better suited in fostering positive change in at-risk youth. This allows OYS to focus on its priority of prevention and to provide an environment in which youth are able to increase their resiliency and reduce their risk factors to the extent they are able to safely return to a more permanent living situation. OYS offers these community-based programs but does not currently have adequate community-based residential programs included in their continuum of care.

Providing residential programs would allow OYS to complete their continuum of care, allow those youth involved in the program to remain on their respective home island near family and other community support systems, and provide an alternative to housing a portion of at-risk youth at the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility. To meet the goal of providing community-based residential programs, the DHS/OYS is proposing to renovate a formerly DHS occupied building from which to operate the Ke Kama Pono "Children of Promise" program. The proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would serve up to eight boys, ages 13 to 17.

ALTERNATIVE PROJECT LOCATIONS:
DHS identified and evaluated seven alternative locations on the Island of Hawaii for development of a Ke Kama Pono program facility:

- **Alae School Site** – The Alae School Site consists of an abandoned school located several miles south of Captain Cook. The site includes a main school building, several teachers' cottages and associated grounds. The isolated nature and scenic setting makes this site desirable for the proposed use. However, the buildings at this site have deteriorated and extensive and costly renovations would be necessary to meet program requirements. Use of this alternative site has been eliminated from consideration.
- **Association for Retarded Citizens (ARC) Site** – The ARC Site, located north of Kona, is the location of a former group home for developmentally-delayed adults. During discussions with ARC officials, it was determined that ARC would retain the building for other purposes. Use of this alternative site has also been eliminated from consideration.
- **Child and Family Services (CFS) Site** – Located north of Kona, the CFS Site operated as a group home. When that operation was discontinued, CFS was approached about reusing the building for the Ke Kama Pono program. CFS officials responded that they have plans to continue use of the building for other purposes. Therefore, use of this alternative site has been eliminated from consideration.
- **Kona Hospital Grounds Site** – Two residential units located at the old Kona Hospital in the Captain Cook area were considered for possible program use. One unit was found to be too small to meet the space needs of the program. A second building is a large, two-story structure traditionally used for temporary residences for traveling nurses and physicians. Although not currently in use, hospital officials decided that they would maintain control over the building and property for future planned uses. As a result, use of this alternative site has been eliminated from consideration.
- **Hawaii Housing Authority (HHA) Site** – DHS inquired of HHA about potential locations for a program facility. The HHA managed all state teachers' cottages, thus the DHS explored if any of these properties would be candidates. HHA officials reported that none of the buildings they managed were suitable for program purposes, because they were too small, in poor condition, or in use for another purpose. Use of this alternative site has been eliminated from consideration.
- **Salvation Army Site** – The Salvation Army was approached about the possibility of converting an existing group home they operated in Kona to a Ke Kama Pono program facility. The Salvation Army subsequently lost their lease on the building and it was not longer available. Use of this alternative site has been eliminated from consideration.
- **Kona Civic Center Site** – Located at the Kona Civic Center in Captain Cook (South Kona District) is an existing state-owned building. Known as Building #3, it comprises approximately 2,000 square feet of floor area and is currently unoccupied. Interior renovations would be necessary to convert this former office space to residential use. Upon completion of such renovations the building would be suitable for use as a program facility. This site, located at 82-6130 Mamalahoa Highway, was judged as best meeting the siting criteria and is considered the preferred location for development of a community-based facility for the Ke Kama Pono program. Tax Key Number 8-2-001:084.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:
Renovation of Building #3 at the Kona Civic Center to serve as a facility for the Ke Kama Pono program is proposed as a means of completing the DHS/OYS continuum of care by providing community-based residential services. Under this action, the renovation of the existing building and operation of the facility would have negligible adverse impacts to physical, biological, and socioeconomic resources. Impacts to topography, soils, land use, utility services, traffic and transportation movements, cultural resources, and aesthetics are not anticipated and if occurred, would be negligible. Even these minimal impacts would be mitigated as appropriate. Beneficial impacts would be derived from the proposed action, including contributions toward fulfilling the DHS' mission to provide the right services, to the right child, at the right time. Beneficial impacts would also occur to the youth of the area, as additional options for addressing their needs would be available. Implementation of the proposed action at the preferred site should result in no significant adverse impacts as defined by Hawaii Revised Statutes and the National Environmental Policy Act, while resulting in positive impacts such as providing community based residential programs so that children in need of help can receive that help on their own island near their family and support services. Additional beneficial impacts would result from the remediation of asbestos-containing materials from Building #3. The potential negligible cumulative, secondary and construction-related impacts and any other potentially adverse impacts would be controlled, mitigated, or avoided to the maximum extent possible. Based on public comment received during the distribution of the Draft EA and evaluation of the significance criteria under HRS 434, a finding of no significant impact for this action is expected.

INDIVIDUALS, COMMUNITY GROUPS, AND AGENCIES CONSULTED:
Numerous individuals, community groups, and agencies were consulted during the preparation of the Draft EA and Final EA are shown below:

Contact	Affiliation	Contact	Affiliation
Hadley Catolano	Big Island Weekly	Debby Wiley	Kids of Kona
Marianne Okamura	Child Welfare Service	Stephen Cornacud	Kids of Kona
Jay Neumann	Dolphin Records	Aloha Reeves	Kids of Kona
Henry Olivia	DHS	David Willis	Kids of Kona
Frances Nagatsu	DHS	Billy Davis	Kids of Kona
Sandra Lau	DHS	Shirley Pu Wills	Kids of Kona
Scott Ray	DHS	Marc Medler	Kids of Kona
Kaleve Tufono Joseph	DHS	Helen Kelekolio	Kiki Steps
Eva Yamashita	Family Court	Michael Matsukawa	Kona Community Health Center
Steve Powee	Hale Kipa	Harry Cho	Kona Lions Club
Robin Crusat	Kailua-Kona Police Department	John Little	P&R
Dale Ross	Hawaii County Prosecutor (Kona Office)	Annette Honda	The Salvation Army Family Intervention Services (TSA-FIS)
Gabrielle Kubas	Ke Kama Pono	Roxanne Costa	TSA-FIS
Nohan Paulo	Ke Kama Pono (Honoka'a)	Pauline Pavao	TSA-FIS
Carolyn Machado	Kids of Kona	Harry Kepaa	TSA-FIS
Chantal Chung	Kids of Kona	Melissa Baybayan	The Salvation Army – Family Defense Services
Kealoha Kahele	Kids of Kona	Puna Kihoi	Queen Liliuokalani CC
Darryl Oliveria	County of Hawaii Fire Department	Christopher Yuen	County of Hawaii Planning Department
Lawrence Mahuna	County of Hawaii Police	Micah Kane	Hawaiian Homelands

	Department		Commission
Patricia Hamamoto	Hawaii Department of Education	Paul Conroy	Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources

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

PUBLICATION DATE: June 8, 2008

COMMENT PERIOD CONCLUDES: July 8, 2008

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION I-1
A. BACKGROUND I-1
B. STATE AND FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS I-2
1. State of Hawaii Environmental Regulations I-2
2. National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 ..... I-2
C. PUBLIC INFORMATION AND INVOLVEMENT I-3
D. AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES I-6
1. Overview of the Hawaii Department of Human Services – Office of Youth Services I-6
2. Hawaii Department of Human Services Programs and Facilities I-6
3. Overview of the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs/ Bureau of Justice Assistance I-10
E. PROPOSED ACTION/PURPOSE AND NEED I-10
1. Description of the Proposed Action I-10
2. Purpose and Need for Action I-13
3. Use of State and Federal Funds I-13
F. PUBLIC REVIEW PROCESS I-14
G. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE CONSIDERATIONS I-14

II. ALTERNATIVES II-1
A. INTRODUCTION TO THE ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS II-1
B. NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE II-1
C. ALTERNATIVE LOCATIONS CONSIDERED BUT NOT CARRIED FORWARD FOR ANALYSIS II-2
D. PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE II-3

III. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT III-1
A. SITE CHARACTERISTICS III-1
1. Topography III-1
2. Geology III-1
3. Soils III-5
4. Water Resources III-8
5. Biological Resources III-8
6. Cultural Resources III-14
7. Hazardous Materials III-15
8. Aesthetics/Visual Resources III-15
9. Fiscal Considerations III-16
B. COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS III-16
1. Demographic Characteristics III-16
2. Economic Characteristics III-19
3. Housing Characteristics III-20
4. Land Use and Zoning III-23
5. Utility Services III-25
6. Transportation Systems III-27
7. Meteorological Conditions III-27
8. Air Quality III-29
9. Noise III-32

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES: IMPACTS AND MITIGATIONS IV-1
A. SITE CHARACTERISTICS IV-1
1. Topography IV-1
2. Geology IV-2
3. Soils IV-2
4. Water Resources IV-3
5. Biological Resources IV-3
6. Cultural Resources IV-4
7. Hazardous Materials IV-5
8. Visual and Aesthetic Resources IV-5
9. Fiscal Considerations IV-6
B. COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS IV-7
1. Demographic Characteristics IV-7
2. Economic Characteristics IV-8
3. Housing Characteristics IV-8
4. Community Services and Facilities IV-9
5. Land Use and Zoning IV-11
6. Utility Services IV-11
7. Transportation Systems IV-14
8. Meteorological Conditions IV-15
9. Air Quality IV-15
10. Noise IV-17
C. SUMMARY OF ANY SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS AND REQUIRED MITIGATION IV-19
D. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SHORT-TERM USE OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT OF LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY IV-19
E. IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES IV-19
F. CONSIDERATION OF SECONDARY AND CUMULATIVE IMPACTS IV-20
G. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS IV-20

V. RELATIONSHIP OF THE PROPOSED ACTION TO GOVERNMENTAL PLANS, POLICIES, AND CONTROLS V-1
A. STATE LAND USE DISTRICTS V-1
B. GENERAL PLAN OF THE COUNTY OF HAWAII V-1
1. Economics V-1
2. Energy V-2
3. Environmental Quality V-2
4. Flooding and Other Natural Hazards V-2
5. Historic Sites V-2
6. Natural Beauty V-2
7. Natural Resources and Shoreline V-2
8. Housing V-3
9. Public Facilities V-3
10. Public Utilities V-3
11. Recreation V-3
12. Transportation V-4
13. Land Use V-4
C. KONA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN V-4
D. ZONING V-4
E. COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES V-4

VI. FINDINGS AND REASONS SUPPORTING DETERMINATION OF FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT VI-1
A. HRS 343 SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA VI-1

VII. PUBLIC COMMENT AND RESPONSE VII-1

VIII. REFERENCES VIII-1
A. DOCUMENTS VIII-1
B. PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS VIII-4

IX. LIST OF PREPARERS IX-1

X. AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS FROM WHICH COMMENTS ARE REQUESTED X-1
A. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION X-1
1. U.S. Senators X-1
2. U.S. House of Representatives X-1
B. STATE OF HAWAII X-1
1. Governor's Office X-1
2. Hawaii State Senate X-1
3. Hawaii House of Representatives X-1
C. FEDERAL AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS X-2
D. STATE OF HAWAII AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS X-3
E. HAWAII COUNTY OFFICIALS AND AGENCIES X-4
F. OTHERS X-5

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Agency Correspondence and Public Outreach Activities
Appendix B: Office of Youth Services Continuum of Care Programs

LIST OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit II-1: Proposed Facility Location II-5
Exhibit II-2: Building #3 for Renovation in the Kona Civic Center II-6
Exhibit II-3: View of Building #3 Rear Yard Area from Parking Lot II-6
Exhibit II-4: Front View of Building #3 and Proposed Loading/Unloading Area II-7
Exhibit II-5: Covered Outdoor Area to be Enclosed II-7

Exhibit III-1: Site Topography III-2
Exhibit III-2: Seismic Hazards – Island of Hawaii III-6
Exhibit III-3: Soils on the Kona Site III-7
Exhibit III-4: Floodplain Map of the Kona Site III-9
Exhibit III-5: Wetland Map of the Kona Site III-11
Exhibit III-6: State-Listed Endangered and Threatened Species III-13
Exhibit III-7: View of Adjacent Retail Area Located Across Mamalahoa Highway from the Proposed Site III-17
Exhibit III-8: View of the Recreation Fields Adjacent to the Proposed Site III-17
Exhibit III-9: Population Characteristics III-18
Exhibit III-10: Age and Gender Characteristics III-19
Exhibit III-11: Labor Force and Unemployment III-19
Exhibit III-12: Income and Poverty Status III-21
Exhibit III-13: Housing Characteristics III-21

Exhibit III-14: Historic Land Use of Kona Site III-24
Exhibit III-15: Minimum and Maximum Monthly Average Temperatures (°F) III-28
Exhibit III-16: Description of NAAQS Criteria Pollutants III-30
Exhibit III-17: National and State Ambient Air Quality Standards III-31
Exhibit III-18: Air Quality Monitoring Values – Hawaii III-32
Exhibit III-19: Common Noise Levels III-33

Exhibit IV-1: Summary of Impacts IV-21

I. INTRODUCTION

I. INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

B. STATE AND FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

1. State of Hawaii Environmental Regulations

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

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

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

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

2. National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

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

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

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

C. PUBLIC INFORMATION AND INVOLVEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

- Invited the participation of federal, state, county, and local agencies and the public in the environmental impact study process.
- Conducted informal agency meetings among federal, state, and county agency officials and DHS representatives in Kailua Kona. DHS testified on the need for Ke Kama Pono and other group homes licensed by DHS and the Hawaii Department of Health (DOH) before the Hawaii County Council on several occasions in the spring of 2007. The Hawaii County Council enacted Bill 345, effective on April 4, 2007, which permitted group homes licensed by DHS and DOH of up to eight residential clients, without requiring any type of use permits, provided that multiple programs were not established within of 500 feet of each other. Correspondence regarding this change in legislation is provided in Appendix A.

- Throughout February 2008, telephone and e-mail communications were initiated with local government officials and their state government liaisons. On February 8, 2008, Lt. Governor James R. "Duke" Aiona, Jr. was briefed on planned activities. On February 11, 2008, DHS officials traveled to the Island of Hawaii and met with Council Member Brenda Ford. Council Member Ford represents the district within which the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would be established and authored and introduced Bill 346 in the Hawaii County Council.
- DHS officials met with representatives of Neighborhood Places and Kona Kids on February 11, 2008. The meeting at the Neighborhood Places Office also enabled a chance meeting that gained support from a prominent representative of the Mayor's Office. These meetings also produced an extensive list of individuals and community leaders to be notified of the proposed project. DHS personnel then undertook a telephone and e-mail campaign to inform those individuals regarding the project and of the public meeting scheduled for March 4, 2008 at Yano Hall in Kona, discussed in detail below. Procedures and protocol required to comply with the regulations and requirements of various federal, state, and county agencies were discussed. Comments and recommendations received at the meetings were considered throughout the study process.
- Public meeting notification was published in the local newspaper of record (West Hawaii Today) on February 29, 2008. The notice announced the date, time and location of the public meeting and summarized the purpose of the meeting. In addition to the newspaper notice, more than 100 announcements were posted and distributed throughout the community prior to the meeting.
- Held a public meeting on March 4, 2008. The meeting was held at a community building located adjacent to the Kona Civic Center, the site of the proposed action. Approximately 65 citizens and officials attended. Representatives of DHS were available to answer questions raised by the public about the proposed project. Meeting attendees were invited to sign in so that they could be added to a mailing list to receive future information about the proposed project and the EA process. All comments provided at the public meeting and received prior to the publication of the Draft EA were considered and are included as part of the public record.
- To aid the public information and involvement process, the DHS prepared and widely distributed letters to island officials, notifying them of the project, which are included in Appendix A.
- Determined the scope and significance of issues to be included within the EA on the basis of all relevant environmental considerations and information obtained throughout the public outreach process. The determination defined the scope and significance of the issues to be included in the Final EA and identified issues that could be eliminated from detailed study as irrelevant or insignificant.
- Provided the pubic a 30-day comment period during distribution of the Draft EA to further identify any issues of concern to be incorporated into the Final EA. These comments, and responses to those comments, are provided in Chapter VII of this Final EA.
- Identified additional data requirements on the basis of information obtained from the public outreach process so that analyses and findings could be integrated into the Final EA.

Issues identified in this document were shaped and determined by public involvement, including the March 4, 2008 public meeting held in Kona. This public meeting began with opening remarks and an introduction from Deputy DHS Director Henry Oliva followed by an overview of the Ke Kama Pono program. Young girls currently enrolled in the program shared their experiences with the Ke Kama Pono program with the audience. Following the various presentations, information concerning the proposed action and the Ke Kama Pono program was presented with the public offered the opportunity to ask questions of DHS staff and the current residents of the program. During the question and answer period, the following comments and questions were offered by the public:

- *Program Process*: Questions were raised about the process of the Ke Kama Pono program, specifically what qualifies a child for this program; how does a child "graduate" from the program; what happens to the children when they leave the program; who runs the program; how long does the

program take; how are parents involved in the process for these children; and how does this program compare with others across the United States.

- *Proposed Action*: Questions were asked concerning the specifics of the proposed action such as: how many children would reside in the proposed facility; how would the facility be staffed; when would the proposed facility become operational; will children from Kona be given priority over other children; what would the size of the facility be; what other sites were considered; and how would this action impact other planned actions in the area.

- *Discussion Topics*: The public expressed the following concerns regarding the proposed action:

    - *Renovation vs. New Construction*: Members of the public expressed concern that the proposed facility would consist of a renovated office building rather than a home in a residential area. DHS officials addressed this concern by stating that, while the building is former office space, it would be designed and fully renovated as a residential unit.

    - Community Safety: The public questioned the safeguards that would be put in place to protect public safety. DHS responded that staff would be with the children at all times. If a child attempts to leave the facility without permission, staff would follow them. They also noted that when children run away from facilities, they try to get far away and do not stay in the community and cause problems.

    - *Decision Making*: Community members raised concerns that a decision on the proposed project has already been made. DHS explained that, while there is a preferred site, an Environmental Assessment was being prepared and no decision would be made until completion of the study process.

In general, the majority of questions related to the use of a renovated office building rather than a structure that is currently in residential use. The majority of the 63 meeting attendees supported the expansion of the Ke Kama Pono program in Kona on the Island of Hawaii; public opposition and a high degree of controversy was not apparent during the meeting. In general, the public recognized the importance and necessity of the Ke Kama Pono program and that people should put aside any "not in my back yard" statements. The majority of the meeting attendees also expressed an understanding of the importance of the program as the ohana (family) concept in the community is not as strong as it used to be, and these children need a support system and a safe place for refuge. The comments, questions, and concerns raised by the community at this meeting were taken into consideration during the development of this Final EA.

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

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

D. AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

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

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

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

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

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

2. Hawaii Department of Human Services Programs and Facilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMUNITY ADVICE ON HOW TO USE FEDERAL FUNDING

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

THEMES AND GOALS OF THE TANF STRATEGIC PLAN

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

OBJECTIVELY MEASURING THE SUCCESS OF YOUTH PROGRAMS

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

HALE KIPA INTERVENTION SERVICES

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

EMERGENCY SHELTER HOMES FOR CHILDREN

- To help prevent abuse, neglect, or exploitation of children, DHS contracts with the Salvation Army to operate an emergency shelter home in Kona. Children who stay at this home receive food, counseling, assessment and 24-hour supervision.

FAMILY STRENGTHENING SERVICES

- To divert at-risk families from the Child Protective Services system, DHS contracts with the Neighborhood Place of Kona to provide short-term, focused assistance for up to six months. Services include information and referrals, individual and family counseling, and follow-up.

INDEPENDENT LIVING SKILLS FOR TEENS

- DHS contracts with the Salvation Army in West and East Hawaii to help teenagers in foster care develop independent living skills necessary for achieving and maintaining self-sufficiency. Activities include high school and higher education support services, development of job readiness capabilities, exploration of career options, emergency housing assistance and individual counseling.

AVOIDING TEEN PREGNANCY

- DHS contracts with the Hawaii Department of Education to provide teen pregnancy prevention programs for middle and high school students in Kona and other locations statewide. Conducting the programs are peer counselors trained in the "Making a Difference" and "Reducing the Risk" curricula.

- DHS also contracts with Kanu O Ka Aina Learning (KALO) to provide after-school teen pregnancy prevention services at ten Native Hawaiian charter schools, including campuses on the Island of Hawaii.

TEEN DATING VIOLENCE PREVENTION

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

HELPING AT-RISK YOUTH THROUGH CULTURE AND THE ARTS

- DHS contracts with the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts to fund numerous activities that encourage positive development among at-risk youth. Providers of these cultural and arts programs on Hawaii include the Society for Kona's Education and Arts, Big Island Dance Council, East Hawaii Cultural Council, Ka`u Concert Society, Na`alehu Theater and the West Hawaii Dance Theater.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ACADEMIES

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

ABOUT FACE! YOUTH PROGRAM

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

YOUTH SERVICE CENTER IN PAHOA

- DHS contracts with the Salvation Army to provide a Youth Service Center in Pahoa where at-risk teens and their families take part in a wide range of programs, including community-based outreach and case management. These programs strengthen families and encourage positive youth development.

FAMILY LITERACY PROGRAM

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

MEETING THE NEEDS OF FOSTER YOUTH AND FOSTER PARENTS

- In September 2006, the DHS Child Welfare Services Branch contracted with Partners In Development Foundation to create and implement the Hui Ho`omalu consortium. Dedicated to better meeting the

needs of foster children and the resource families that care for them, Hui Ho`omalu includes Catholic Charities Hawaii, Foster Family Programs of Hawaii and many other community groups statewide.

WEB-BASED HEALTH INFORMATION

- In September 2006, DHS partnered with the Office of the Lt. Governor to begin providing the Discovery Health Connection Web service for free to 29 community service groups at 191 locations statewide. This pilot project assesses the Web service's effectiveness in increasing awareness among young people about topics such as alcohol and drug abuse, violence prevention, anti-tobacco efforts, nutrition, the human body, mental health, growth and development, physical activity and personal safety.

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. PROPOSED ACTION/PURPOSE AND NEED

1. Description of the Proposed Action

DHS, through OYS, proposes to establish a facility for the Ke Kama Pono program to accommodate up to eight unrelated juvenile males, 13 to 17 years of age. The proposed facility would serve as a community-

based home for boys who live on the Island of Hawaii, with preference given to those in Kona. The facility would provide a staff secured, community-based residential program for at-risk youth in need of a residential placement with a more structured living environment than a traditional group home, but much less severe than incarceration at the HYCF. Staffing at the facility would include two employees working in shifts, with two staff on-site 24 hours a day.

To accomplish this, an existing building formerly occupied by the DHS would be rehabilitated. This facility would provide housing and support services for juveniles assigned to the Ke Kama Pono program by the state Family Court system. Residents in the program will be those who need protection from domestic abuse or those considered non-violent and require more stringent supervision than a traditional group home. Specifically, the Safe House would serve:

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

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

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

to encourage involvement of family members and guardians and/or significant adults in fostering family cohesion and developing positive relationships.

- Providing youth a caring adult relationship that allows the participants to experience meaningful interactions and quality relationships that are consistent and provide approval for pro-social behaviors and sanctions for antisocial behaviors.

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

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

- Providing major meals (breakfast, lunch, and dinner), beverages, and snacks that are nutritionally balanced following state or national dietary guidelines and of appropriate serving sizes to meet the needs of youth.
- Providing transportation or arranging for the transportation and, if necessary, the supervision of youth at court hearings, medical, dental, and other appointments in the community.

Alternatives to the proposed action are described in Chapter II.

2. Purpose and Need for Action

The proposed action involves the construction of a facility for the Ke Kama Pono program in Kona, Hawaii, the purpose of which is to:

- Better address the needs of non-violent male juveniles that live on the island and in Kona by providing a safe and temporary living environment in which youth are able to increase their resiliency and reduce their risk factors to such an extent that they are able to safely return to a more permanent living situation.
- Provide skills to assist youth by increasing their decision-making, social, and independent living skills, and by increasing their commitment to learning and education as important factors in their lives.
- Allow youth to receive the necessary services on the island in which they live.
- Provide the preventative services that will keep these youth from entering into the adult correctional system.
- Provide the family court system with an alternative that would prevent youths from being sent to HYCF due to lack of other options. This would also serve to relieve overcrowding and free bed space at the HYCF, which would not be an appropriate location or environment for those eligible for the Ke Kama Pono program.

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

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

3. Use of State and Federal Funds

Development of the proposed project would involve both state and federal funds. Financial support, totaling approximately $2,209,500 is being provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, OJP/BJA under the VOI/TIS Grant program for this and two other proposed facilities (one on each of the Islands of Maui and Oahu). This program provides federal assistance to state and local governments for community based programs as an

alternative to other facilities. In addition to federal funds, state funds, estimated at $245,500, would also be appropriated to the proposed project for a total cost of approximately $2,455,000. The renovation of a former DHS occupied building for the Ke Kama Pono program is expected to require approximately $670,000 of this budget.

F. PUBLIC REVIEW PROCESS

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

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

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

G. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

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

II. ALTERNATIVES

II. ALTERNATIVES

A. INTRODUCTION TO THE ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

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

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

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

B. NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

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

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

While the No Action Alternative would avoid the potential impacts associated with development and operation of the Ke Kama Pono program facility, adoption of this alternative would also result in the loss of the substantial positive benefits of the proposed action. This would include the ability to provide much needed services to the children of Kona within their home island and community, providing such services in a

more effective and efficient manner, and completing the continuum of care in the DHS system so that these children can eventually become contributing and productive members of their community.

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

C. ALTERNATIVE LOCATIONS CONSIDERED BUT NOT CARRIED FORWARD FOR ANALYSIS

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

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

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

- **Alae School Site** – The Alae School Site consists of an abandoned school located several miles south of Captain Cook. The site includes a main school building, several teachers' cottages and associated grounds. The isolated nature and scenic setting makes this rural site desirable for the proposed use. However, the buildings located on this site had been left unattended for a long period of time and the structures have deteriorated. Due to their present condition, extensive renovations to these buildings would be necessary in order to serve the housing and other needs of the Ke Kama Pono program. The cost of the renovations has been estimated in excess of $1 million and as a result, use of this alternative site was considered cost prohibitive and it has been eliminated from consideration.
- **Association for Retarded Citizens (ARC) Site** – The ARC Site is located north of Kona. The ARC, in the past, had used the property to operate a group home for mental retardation/ developmentally-delayed adults. Funds for those operations have been reduced and it is no longer economically feasible for ARC to continue the operations. This building was considered as an alternative location; however, after numerous discussions between DHS and ARC officials, it was determined that it would

be more advantageous for ARC to retain the building to be used for other purposes. As a result, use of this alternative site has been eliminated from consideration.

- **Child and Family Services (CFS) Site** – Located north of Kona, the CFS Site operated as a group home. When that operation was discontinued, DHS officials approach CFS about reusing the building for the Ke Kama Pono program. CFS officials considered the DHS request but responded that they have plans to continue use of the building for other purposes. As a result, use of this alternative site has been eliminated from consideration.
- **Kona Hospital Grounds Site** – Portions of the old Kona Hospital located in the Captain Cook area was explored for possible use by the Ke Kama Pono program. In doing so, DHS determined that two residential units could potentially meet the needs of the program facility. One unit, formerly an office and used exclusively for storage purposes, was found to be too small to meet the space needs of the Ke Kama Pono program. The second building is a large, two-story structure in which only one room was being used (the building had traditionally been used for temporary residences for traveling nurses and physicians). The hospital had stopped using most of the building because of the necessity for repairs and upkeep. Although not currently in use, hospital officials decided that they would maintain control over the building and property for future planned uses which may include a new outpatient clinic. In addition, as a two-story structure, only the ground floor could be used as the Ke Kama Pono program facility because of the requirement to maintain a line of site on all youth at all times. As a result, use of this alternative site has been eliminated from consideration.
- **Hawaii Housing Authority (HHA) Site** – DHS inquired of HHA about potential locations for the Ke Kama Pono program facility on the Island of Hawaii. The HHA managed all state teachers' cottages, thus the DHS explored if any of these properties would be candidates. HHA officials reported that none of the buildings they managed were suitable for program purposes, because they were too small, in poor condition, or in use for another purpose. The management of these properties was recently transferred from HHA (administratively attached to the DHS) to the Hawaii DOE. As a result, use of this alternative site has been eliminated from consideration.
- **Salvation Army Site** – The Salvation Army was approached about the possibility of converting an existing, albeit different, type of group home they operated in Kona to a facility for the Ke Kama Pono program. During the course of discussions with the DHS, the Salvation Army lost their lease on the building and it was not longer available. As a result, use of this alternative site has been eliminated from consideration.
- **Kona Civic Center Site** - Located at 82-6130 Mamalahoa Highway in Captain Cook is an existing publicly-owned building. Known as Building #3 at the Kona Civic Center, it comprises approximately 2,000 square feet of floor area and is currently unoccupied. In order to convert this former office space to a residential use, interior renovations would be necessary. Upon completion of such renovations, the building would be suitable for use as the Ke Kama Pono program facility. In addition, this building, already in state ownership, satisfies the siting criteria established for the proposed facility.

The DHS considered seven alternative sites on the Island of Hawaii for development of a community-based Ke Kama Pono program facility. Six of the seven sites were eliminated as each was unavailable and/or did not meet the stated criteria. Therefore, these sites were not carried forward for further analysis. One site, Building #3 at the Kona Civic Center, was judged as best meeting the siting criteria and is considered the preferred location for development of a community-based facility for the Ke Kama Pono program.

D. PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

Under the Preferred Alternative, DHS would establish the Ke Kama Pono program in a formerly DHS occupied building at 82-6130 Mamalahoa Highway in Captain Cook, Hawaii Island (Exhibit II-1). The building, known as Building #3, comprises approximately 2,000 square feet of floor area and is currently

unoccupied (Exhibit II-2). In order to convert this former office space to a residential use, interior renovations would be necessary. Upon completion of the proposed renovations the building would contain:

- *Office Space:* Office space for two staff members per shift, with staff on duty 24 hours a day.
- *Bedrooms:* Three bedrooms with one consisting of at least 120 square feet of floor area and two bedrooms consisting of at least 180 square feet to accommodate up to a total of eight boys, ages 13 to 17. In order to accomplish this, existing walls in the facility would be reconfigured to ensure adequate bedroom size.
- *Restrooms:* One of the current restrooms would be utilized and modified. Access to these restrooms is currently from the outside of the building which during renovation would be eliminated in favor of access from inside the building. New bathrooms would be constructed to include all necessary toilet and shower facilities. One of the current restrooms will be transformed into a storage room. The other existing restroom will be made ADA accessible, and two new restrooms will be made adjacent to the bedrooms.
- *Laundry*: The facility would contain a laundry room to accommodate the residents. This laundry room would be created by enclosing an approximately 50 square foot covered area on the western corner of the building.
- *Kitchen/Dining/Living Room Facilities*: The northwest side of the facility would be renovated to serve as the kitchen, dining, and living room areas. The facility would contain a full kitchen with food storage areas.
- *Program Space*: The area on the southeast side of the building would be renovated to provide program space. Among the uses for this room would be education-related activities for the residents.
- *Outdoor Space*: Outdoor recreation space would be provided by the main lawn area behind Building #3 (Exhibit II-3). Approximately 250 linear feet of eight-foot high privacy fencing would be installed to create this recreation space. The fence would be placed to be set back from the existing retaining wall and would provide enough space between the retaining wall and fence to allow for lawn care and similar maintenance activities.

Access to the facility would be via the existing roadway network. Parking for the two staff members and one staff vehicle would be provided in the existing parking lot with access provided by the stairs that lead from the parking lot to the facility. Access for those with disabilities would be provided by the existing parking lot and ramps located on the west side of Building #2. No parking or roadway improvements would be needed in order to operate the facility.

Renovations to Building #3 are expected to be completed within approximately two months. During the renovations, a construction staging area would be located on the grassed area behind Building #3 with the cement pad/driveway, adjacent to the Police Station, used to load and unload materials (Exhibit II-4). Renovations would include moving interior walls to create the bedroom and program spaces. A small part of the building that is currently a covered outdoor area would be enclosed to create space for laundry facilities (Exhibit II-5). Renovations would also include updating building systems to all applicable standards and codes. Also slated is the complete removal of the floor tiles that contain non-friable asbestos and replacement of those tiles with non-asbestos containing floor tiles.

Ke Kama Pono Program
Environmental Assessment

Exhibit II-1: Proposed Facility Location

State of Hawaii
Department of Human Services

Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc. **March 2008**

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

Exhibit II-2: Building #3 for Renovation in the Kona Civic Center

Exhibit II-3: View of Building #3 Rear Yard Area from Parking Lot

Exhibit II-4: Front View of Building #3 and Proposed Loading/Unloading Area

Exhibit II-5: Covered Outdoor Area to be Enclosed

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

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

1. Topography

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

Topography on the Island of 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 others portions are level (NPS, 2008). The site of the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility is located in South Kona and lies within the western flank of Mauna Loa. The site is located in the Kona Civic Center, a development of state offices. While the property comprising the Kona Civic Center is not level, all buildings and parking areas are built on level ground of varying elevations. The property is found at approximately 1,490 feet above msl with topography sloping from east to west as shown in Exhibit III-1 (Topozone, 2008).

2. Geology

a. Origin of the Hawaiian Islands

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

Ke Kama Pono Program
Environmental Assessment

Exhibit III-1: Site Topography

State of Hawaii
Department of Human Services

Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

March 2008

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

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 proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility is located in South Kona and lies within the western flank of the Mauna Loa volcano.

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 shows 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, Lanaʻi, 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 Lanaʻi 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 Kona vicinity. Earth materials vary in their response to seismic waves; firm rock tends to move the least, while loose unconsolidated materials shake more in a given earthquake. The ground acceleration probability estimates provided by the USGS apply to firm rock conditions. Exhibit III-2 illustrates the seismic conditions on the Island of Hawaii.

3. Soils

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

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS) Web Soil Survey of Hawaii there is only one soil mapping unit occurring in within the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility project site (Exhibit III-3). The following discussion provides general characteristics of this mapping unit and its associated limitations.

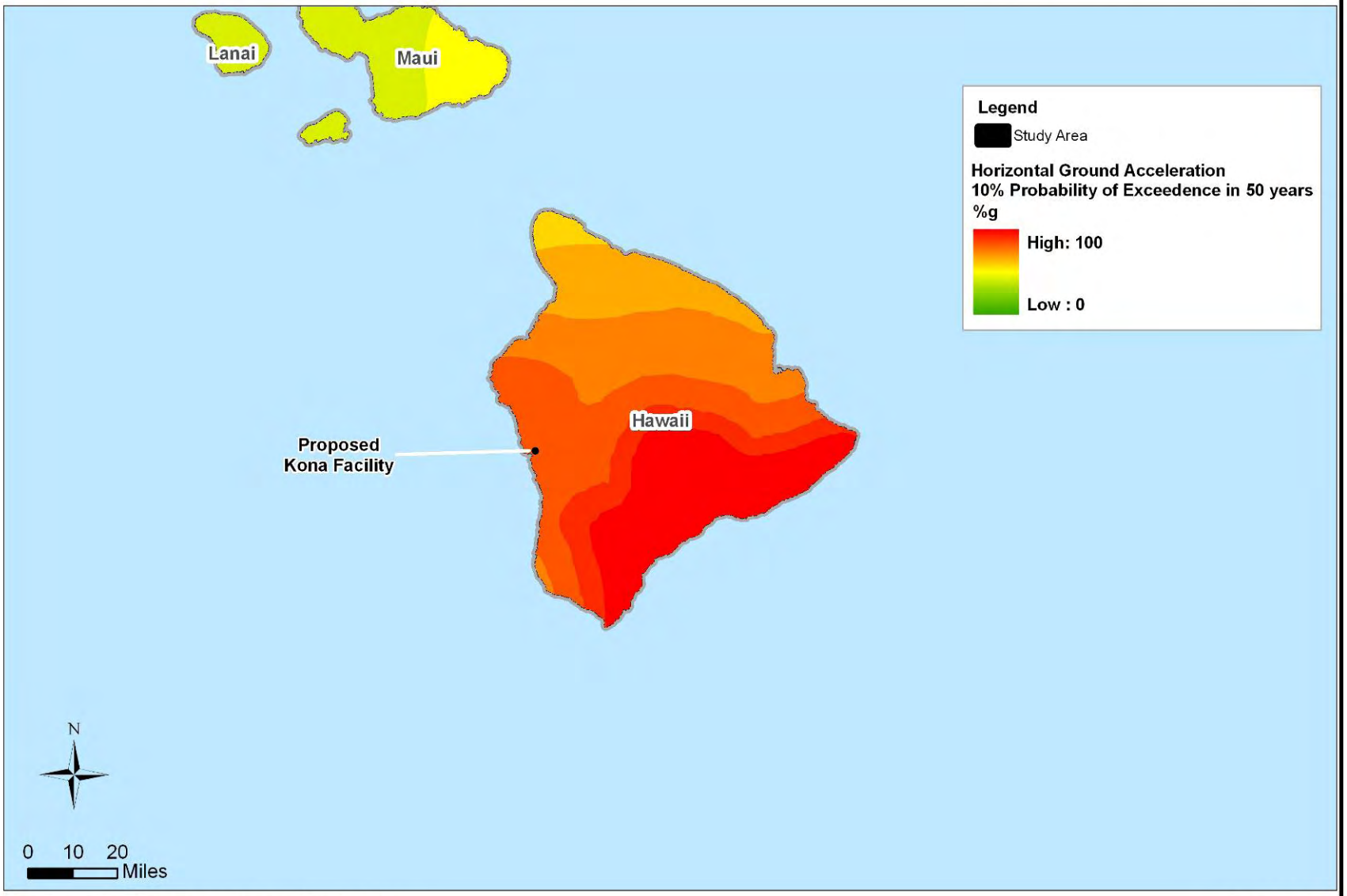
- **Honaunau extremely rocky silty clay loam, 6 to 20 percent slopes (HRD).** The Honaunau series consists of moderately well drained soils formed in volcanic ash. The surface layer is very dark brown silt loam about six inches thick. The subsoil is dark brown to dark reddish brown silt loam about 20 inches thick. It is underlain by pahoehoe lava. The soils dehydrate irreversibly into fine gravel-size aggregates. This soil is moderately acid in the surface layer and slightly acid in the subsoil. Rock outcrops occupy 25 to 50 percent of the surface of this soil. Permeability is rapid, runoff is slow, and the erosion hazard is slight (NRCS, 2008).

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

Ke Kama Pono Program
Environmental Assessment

Exhibit III-2: Seismic Hazards – Island of Hawaii

State of Hawaii
Department of Human Services



Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

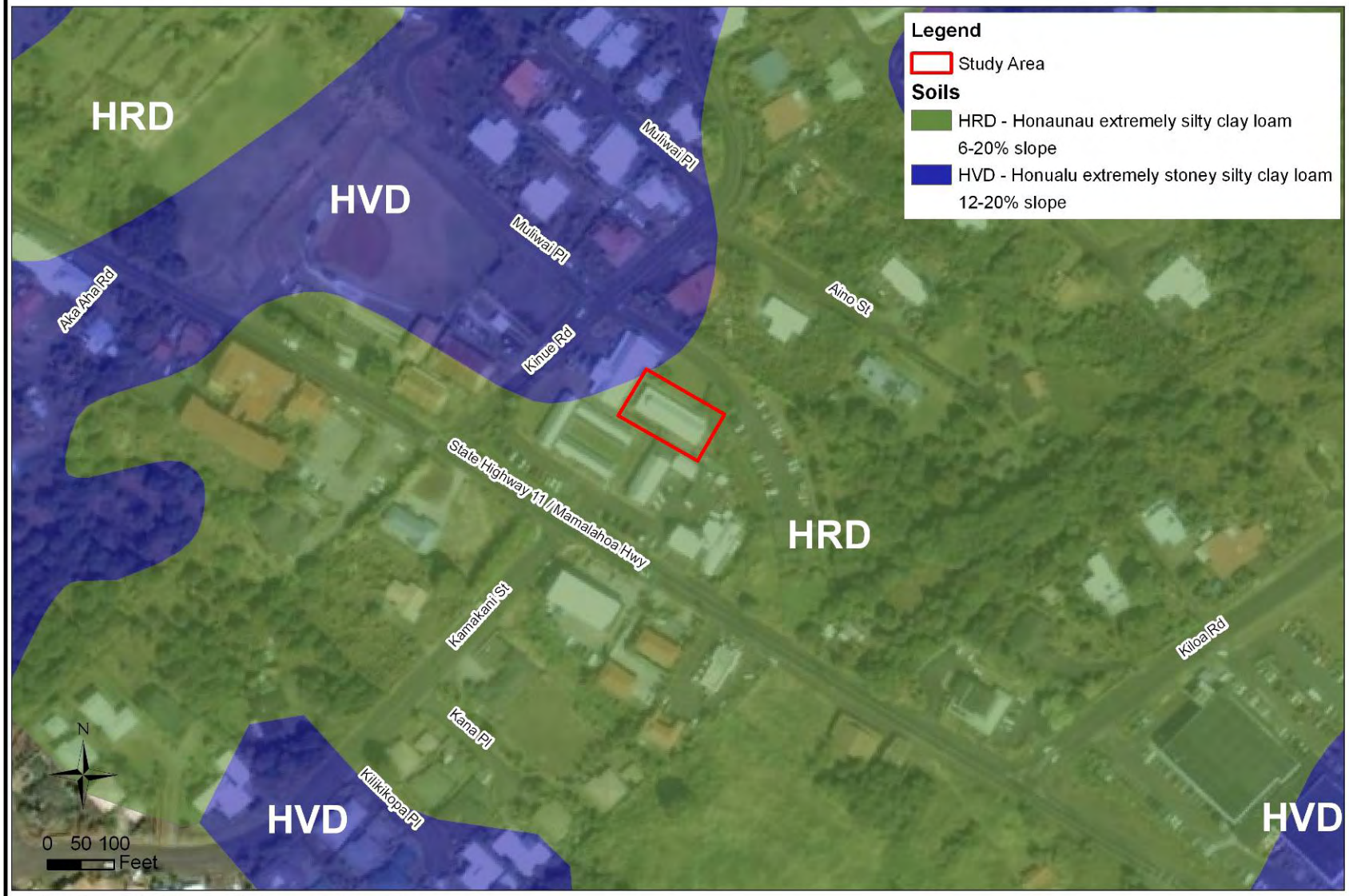
March 2008

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

Ke Kama Pono Program
Environmental Assessment

Exhibit III-3: Soils on the Kona Site

State of Hawaii
Department of Human Services



Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc. **March 2008**

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

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

4. Water Resources

a. Surface Water

A review of the USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle map for the area (Topozone, 2008), aerial photographs, and hydrographic features map data (Hawaii Statewide GIS Program, 2008) together with an on-site inspection revealed that there are no surface water features located on or within close proximity of the proposed project site in Kona.

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.

According to Carol Tyau-Beam, State National Flood Insurance Program Coordinator, the project site is located in Zone X which is outside of the 500-year floodplain as shown in Exhibit III-4 (Tyau-Beam, 2008). Zones X is one of the flood insurance rate zones that correspond to areas outside the one percent annual chance floodplain, areas of one percent annual chance sheet flow flooding where average depths are less than one foot, areas of one percent annual chance stream flooding where the contributing drainage area is less than one square mile, or areas protected from the one percent annual chance flood by levees. No Base Flood Elevations or depths are shown within this zone. Insurance purchase is not required in these zones (Hawaii NFIP, 2008). Also, the project site is reportedly beyond the limits of tsunami inundation and is located outside of the tsunami evacuation zone (Hawaii Statewide GIS Program, 2008).

5. Biological Resources

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

a. Vegetation and Wildlife

About 1,500 years ago, before the Polynesians arrived and subsequently cleared the native low land forests, planting sweet potato and taro, introducing Indian pigs and Polynesian rats, and hunting birds, this area was occupied by native species. Most of the forests below 3,000 feet and native lowland forest birds had been cleared by the time the Europeans arrived (Youth, 1995).

Ke Kama Pono Program
Environmental Assessment

Exhibit III- 4: Floodplain Map of Kona Site

State of Hawaii
Department of Human Services

Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc. **March 2008**

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

At the present time, the proposed project site has been developed for office use with residential and retail development located nearby. The proposed site for the Ke Kama Pono program facility is occupied by a one-story building, and surrounded by residential and commercial developments, scattered street trees, orchards, shrubs and grass lawns. A baseball field lies to the northwest. Many of the buildings in the vicinity of the site are surrounded by landscape vegetation including ornamental shrubs and trees. Approximately one mile to the west lies Kealakekua Bay State Historic Park. To the east, development gives way to the large undeveloped interior of Hawaii and the steep and rugged mountains leading to Mauna Loa.

The proposed site is located within the South Kona District, a mixed use area of predominantly agriculture and scattered development. Agricultural activities that occur in this area include coffee growing and processing, macadamia nuts, citrus fruits and cattle ranching. Roughly 4,000 acres of macadamia nut orchards, 237,000 macadamia nut trees, and 1,960 acres of coffee are planted in the South Kona district. Other crops include bananas, oranges and tangerines, avocado, and vegetables (County of Hawaii, 2005).

Wildlife found inhabiting the proposed site is similar to that found in the developed areas of the Hawaiian Islands. Mammals found in these areas include the feral cat, Polynesian rat, house mouse, and small Indian mongoose (Tomich, 2008). Birds commonly found in these areas include the house finch and zebra dove (Shehata et al, 2001). A majority of the plants commonly grown in urban and suburban areas of the islands are not native (USDA, 2008).

b. Wetlands

Wetlands are defined as those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal conditions do support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions (33 CFR, Part 328.3). Three elements are used to identify wetlands: hydrology, vegetation, and hydric soils. Dredge and fill activities in wetland areas are regulated through a permit program 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). Analysis of the NWI map (Exhibit III-5) indicated that there are no wetland resources present on this site (USFWS, 2008).

Ke Kama Kono Program
Environmental Assessment

Exhibit III-5: Wetland Map of Kona Site

State of Hawaii
Department of Human Services

Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc. **March 2008**

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

c. Species of Special Concern

The Endangered Species Act (16 USC 1531 et seq.) mandates that federal actions (such as using federal funds to support development of the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility in Kona) 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 this site may affect a federally listed species, consultation with the USFWS would be required to ensure minimization of potential adverse impacts to the species or its designated critical habitat.

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

The proposed project site is located in a lightly developed area, with large expanses of undeveloped land to the west and east. For example, approximately 20 miles to the east is Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. The park's 333,000 acres of lowland forests, subalpine, and alpine communities harbor approximately 60 plant species listed as threatened, endangered, candidate, or species of special concern and 45 are identified as rare. There are also 13 endangered, 1 threatened, 4 candidate, and 13 rare or sensitive animal species (National Park Service, 2007). Because the site is a developed area and contains no natural habitat, it is unlikely that threatened or endangered species of plants or animals are present.

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

Exhibit III-6
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

Scientific Name	Common Name	Portion of Range Where Endangered
Eretmochelys imbicata bissa	Pacific hawksbill sea turtle	Entire
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.

6. Cultural Resources

a. Overview

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

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

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

b. Kona Civic Center Site

The Kona Civic Center is located in the Kealakekua ahupuaʻa of the South Kona district on the Island of Hawaii. The ahupuaʻa of Kealakekua was an important area in the socio-cultural development of the island. In a literature review, no historical or archaeological reports specific to the Kona Civic Center were found. The Kona Civic Center is located within a historically extensive agricultural production area known as the Kona Field System. The Kona Field System (Site 10-37-6601) is listed on the National Register of Historic Places

and extends from Honaunau approximately 25 kilometers north past Keaton (Kirch, 1985). "*One of the best-preserved segments of the Kona Field System is situated in the uplands of Kealakekua ahupuaʻa, not far from the present town of Captain Cook"* (Kirch, 1985). There on several hectares is the Amy Greenwell Ethnobotanical Garden that is managed by the Bernice P. Bishop Museum (Cordy, 2000). Within the gardens *"… are preserved seven parallel kuaīwi walls, large numbers of stone mounds, and terraces, with a variety of habitation sites interspersed among the garden features….Preliminary dating suggests that this portion of the field system was under intensive use during the 17th to 18th centuries*" (Kirch 1985). Taro and sweet potatoes were grown within the cleared terraces and according to Archibald Menzies, the naturalist on Vancouver's expedition, sugar cane and ti were planted on the kuaīwi to form windbreaks for cultivated areas (Cordy, 2000). Nearby, the Kealakekua Bay Historical District (Site 10-47-7000) is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Within this district are village sites, heiau, athletic grounds, and burial caves (Kirch, 1985) and it is associated with well-known historical events, specifically, Captain Cook dropped anchor here in 1779 and later met his death at the water's edge fronting Kaʻawaloa village (Kirch, 1985).

7. Hazardous Materials

The proposed project site, the Kona Civic Center Building #3, was inspected for asbestos-containing building materials (ACBMs) in October 2001. The inspection found ACBMs in two former offices and the main hallway of the building. ACBMs identified included 12-inch by 12-inch vinyl floor tiles (VFT) with mastic. Each ACBM identified was considered to be in good condition, and all are non-friable. Friable asbestos is a term used to describe any asbestos-containing material that when dry, can be easily crumbled or pulverized to powder by hand and is therefore regulated. Non-friable asbestos-containing material is not regulated because it contains a binder or hardening agent such as cement, asphalt or vinyl.

Other building areas were similarly examined and found not to contain ACBMs including the one-foot by one-foot white affixed ceiling panels, the sheetrock from the walls/ceiling, the brown floor base and underlying brown mastic, other 12-inch by 12-inch VFT with mastic, the brown four-inch covebase with mastic, the grey four-inch covebase with mastic, or the white gypsum board with joint compound (DAGS, 2001).

8. Aesthetics/Visual 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 Kona district. This area is characterized by steep slopes that provide a green backdrop when viewed from the coast, or spectacular views of the coastline, ocean and horizon from higher elevations. The General Plan identifies 11 Natural Beauty sites in the South Kona District ranging from beaches, lava flows, and overlooks (County of Hawaii, 2005).

Views to and from the proposed site include other government offices comprising the Kona Civic Center, residential and commercial land uses, as well as recreation fields. (The proposed site is located in the rear of the Civic Center complex.) The western coastline of the island is also visible from the proposed site. The site

lies below an elevated parking area and as a result is not readily visible from surrounding land uses. Aesthetic conditions observed within the site are common to a developed office complex and views to and within the site are not unique or aesthetically significant. Exhibits III-7 and III-8 illustrate visual features in the area of the proposed site.

9. Fiscal Considerations

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

B. COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. Demographic Characteristics

The population of the State of Hawaii, including the County of Hawaii, has been steadily increasing. Between 1990 and 2000, the population of Hawaii increased by over eight percent while Hawaii County experienced a population increase of nearly 20 percent. Between 2000 and 2006, the population of Hawaii increased by over five percent while Hawaii County experienced a population increase of over 13 percent. Within the County of Hawaii, the City of Captain Cook is considered for this project due to its importance and proximity to the proposed project site. With more recent U.S. Census data unavailable for the City of Captain Cook, reliance was placed on the 2000 U.S. Census which revealed that Captain Cook experienced population growth of 19 percent between 1990 and 2000 (Exhibit III-9).

In 2000, approximately 608,671 (50.2 percent) of the state's 1,211,537 residents were male and 602,866 (49.8 percent) were female. The 2000 Census reported that 74,449 (50.1 percent) of Hawaii County residents were male and 74,178 (49.9 percent) were female. According to the American Community Survey, approximately 643,073 (50.0 percent) of Hawaii's 1,285,498 residents were male and 642,425 (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 in 2006. The most recent census data for the community of Captain Cook showed that there were 1,632 (50.9 percent) male and 1,574 (49.1 percent) female residents in 2000 (Exhibit III-10) (U.S. Census, 2000).

According to the 2000 Census, the majority of residents of the State of Hawaii were classified as Asian, comprising 503,868 residents or 42 percent of the population. The remainder of the state's population is classified as White (294,102 residents or 25 percent), Two or More Races (259,343 residents or 21 percent), Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (113,539 residents or 9 percent), African American (22,003 residents or 2 percent), Some Other Race (15,147 residents or 1 percent), and American Indian (3,535 residents or less than 1 percent). Of the total population of Hawaii, 87,699 residents, or 7 percent, were identified as Hispanic in 2000. In 2006 the majority of residents of the State of Hawaii were classified as Asian by the American Community Survey, with 512,995 residents or 39.9 percent of the population. The remainder of the state's population was classified as White (337,507 residents or 26 percent), Two or More Races (276,780 residents or 22 percent), Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (111,488 residents or 9 percent), African American (28,062 residents or 2 percent), Some Other Race (14,513 residents or 1 percent), and American Indian (4,513 residents or less than 1 percent). Of the total population of Hawaii, 99,664 residents, or 8 percent, were identified as Hispanic.

Exhibit III-7: View of Adjacent Retail Area Located Across Mamalahoa Highway from the Proposed Site

Exhibit III-8: View of the Recreation Fields Adjacent to the Proposed Site

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 (42,488 residents), 26.7 percent Asian (39,702 residents), 11 percent Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (16,724 residents), 1 percent Some Other Race (1,695 residents), less than 1 percent African American (509 residents), and less than 1 percent American Indian (698 residents). Of the total population of Hawaii County, approximately 14,111 residents, or 9.5 percent, were identified as Hispanic (U.S. Census, 2000). Under the American Community Survey of 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 27.9 percent Asian (47,762 residents), 23.1 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 1 percent African American (1,415 residents), and less than 1 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).

Exhibit III-9
Trends and Population Characteristics

Characteristics	State of Hawaii	Hawaii County	Captain Cook
1990 Population	1,108,229	120,317	2,595
2000 Population	1,211,537	148,677	3,206
2006 Population	1,285,498	171,191	N/A
Population % Change 1990-2000	8.5%	19.7%	19%
Population % Change 2000-2006	5.7%	13.1%	N/A

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)	Captain Cook (2000)
Race	White	294,102 (24%)	337,507 (26%)	46,904 (31.5)	61,228 (35.8%)	1,072 (33.4%)
	African American	22,003 (2%)	28,062 (2%)	698 (0.5%)	1,415 (>1%)	7 (>1%)
	American Indian	3,535 (>1%)	4,153 (>1%)	666 (0.4%)	614 (>1%)	6 (>1%)
	Asian	503,868 (42%)	512,995 (40%)	39,702 (26.7%)	47,762 (28%)	1,014 (32%)
	Nat. Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	113,539 (9%)	111,488 (9%)	16,724 (11.2%)	18,055 (11%)	252 (8%)
	Some Other Race	15,147 (1%)	14,513 (1%)	1,695 (1.1%)	2,589 (2%)	35 (1%)
	Two or More Races	259,343 (21%)	276,780 (21%)	42,288 (28.4%)	39,528 (23.1%)	820 (26%)
	Hispanic	87,699 (7%)	99,664 (8%)	14,111 (9.5%)	18,448 (11%)	258 (8%)

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

Exhibit III-10
Age and Gender Characteristics

Characteristics	State of Hawaii (2000)	State of Hawaii (2006)	Hawaii County (2000)	Hawaii County (2006)	Captain Cook (2000)
Male	608,671	643,073	74,499	86,086	1,632
Female	602,866	642,425	74,178	85,015	1,574
Under 18 years of age (all)	295,767	330,409	42,820	44,447	924
18 to 59 years of age	708,769	711,196	79,735	95,446	1,676
60+ years of age (all)	207,001	243,893	26,122	31,298	606

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

The population of Captain Cook in 2000 was classified as 33.4 percent White (1,072 residents), 32 percent Asian (1,014 residents), 25.6 percent Two or More Races (820 residents), 8 percent Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (252 residents), 1 percent Some Other Race (35 residents), less than 1 percent American Indian (6 residents), and less than 1 percent African American (7 residents). Of the total population of Captain Cook, 258 residents (8 percent) were identified as Hispanic (U.S. Census, 2000).

2. Economic Characteristics

Of the state's 612,831 person labor force in 2000, approximately 5.8 percent (35,886 persons) were reported as unemployed. During this time, Hawaii County had an unemployment rate higher than that of the state with 5,613 (eight percent) of its 70,791 workers being unemployed. By 2006, Hawaii's labor force had increased to 675,895 individuals of which only 4 percent (27,951 persons) were 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 Captain Cook had a higher unemployment rate than the state and lower than that of the county with 6.2 percent of its workforce unemployed in 2000 (Exhibit III-11).

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). Between 2000 and 2006, management services experienced the greatest job growth, increasing by 38 percent; conversely, the largest job losses during this time occurred in the manufacturing sector, which declined by 18 percent.

Exhibit III-11
Labor Force and Unemployment

Characteristics	State of Hawaii (2000)	State of Hawaii (2006)	Hawaii County (2000)	Hawaii County (2006)	Captain Cook (2000)
Labor Force	612,831	675,895	70,791	91,433	6,004
Unemployed	35,886	27,951	5,613	4,341	289
Unemployment Rate	5.8%	4.0%	8%	4.7%	6.2%

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

In 2000 the state of Hawaii had a labor force of 612,831 individuals. The labor force increased to 675,895 individuals in 2006. While the labor force in Hawaii increased by 9 percent between 2000 and 2006, the unemployment rate also increased. The increase in employment did not match or exceed the increase in the labor force, which resulted in a decrease from 5.8 percent unemployment in 2000 to 4.0 percent in 2006 in Hawaii. Recent data indicate that between 2005 and 2006 the State of Hawaii showed a 4.5 percent increase in the labor force. Hawaii County showed a 13.3 percent increase in the labor force between 2005 and 2006. At the same time the labor force was increasing in Hawaii County, employment increased by 13 percent. The unemployment rate in Hawaii County fell from 8 percent in 2000 to 4.7 percent in 2006. The community of Captain Cook had an unemployment rate of 6.2 percent in 2000, with 289 individuals of its 6,004 labor force classified as unemployed.

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

Agriculture also plays an important role in Hawaii County's economy. Thirty-two 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 in 2000, the median household income in Hawaii County in 1999 was $39,805; less than the median household income of the state as a whole ($49,820). At the same time, the community of Captain Cook reported a median household income of $47,644 or approximately 6 percent lower than the state as a whole. Regarding per capita income, the state ($21,525), county ($18,791), and Captain Cook ($21,237), reported similar levels in 2000. According to the American Community Survey, the median household income in Hawaii County in 2006 was $55,390; an amount below the median household income of the state ($61,160). Regarding per capita income, the state ($27,251) and county ($26,356), reported similar levels in 2006 (U.S. Census, 2000 and American Community Survey, 2006).

In 2000, approximately 126,154 (10.7 percent) of Hawaii's 1,211,537 residents reported incomes below the poverty level (Exhibit III-12). This percentage was less than that of Hawaii County which reported 15.7 percent (22,821 residents) of the population with incomes below the poverty level. Approximately 275 residents of Captain Cook (8.5 percent) reported incomes below the poverty level in 2000. According to the American Community Survey, approximately 119,551 (9.9 percent) of the state's 1,285,498 residents reported incomes below the poverty level in 2006 (Exhibit III-12). This number was below Hawaii County with 14.1 percent (24,137 residents) of the respondents indicating incomes below the poverty level.

3. Housing Characteristics

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, there are a total of 460,524 housing units in the State of Hawaii of which approximately 87.6 percent (403,419 units) were occupied and 12.4 percent (57,105 units) were vacant. Of the occupied units, 260,196 (56.5 percent) were owner-occupied and 200,238 (44.5 percent) were renter-occupied. In 2000, the median value of an owner-occupied unit in Hawaii was $272,700 and the median monthly contract rent was $721. Average household size in the state was 2.92 and the median number of rooms in a home was 4.3.

By 2006, there were a total of 500,021 housing units in Hawaii, of which approximately 86.5 percent (432,632 units) were occupied and 13.5 percent (67,389 units) were vacant (Exhibit III-13). Of the occupied

units, 257,599 (59.5 percent) were owner-occupied and 175,033 (40.5 percent) were renter-occupied. In 2006, the U.S. Census reported the median value of an owner-occupied unit in the state to be $529,700 and the median monthly contract rent to be $1,116. Average household size in the state was 2.88 and the median number of rooms in a home was 4.6. The median year that housing units in the State of Hawaii were built was 1974.

Exhibit III-12
Income and Poverty Status

Characteristics	State of Hawaii (2000)	State of Hawaii (2006)	Hawaii County (2000)	Hawaii County (2006)	Captain Cook (2000)
Median Household Income	$49,820	$61,060	$39,805	$55,390	$47,644
Per Capita Income	$21,525	$27,251	$18,791	$26,356	$21,237
Population Below Poverty Level	126,154	119,551	22,821	24,137	275
Percent Below Poverty Level	10.7%	9.9%	15.7%	14.1%	8.5%

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

At the time of the 2000 U.S. Census, there were approximately 62,674 housing units in Hawaii County, of which 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 2.75 and the median number of rooms in a home was 4.0.

On the basis of the 2006 American Community Survey, 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-13). 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. The median year that housing units in Hawaii County were built was 1976. Housing characteristics for Captain Cook are illustrated in Exhibit III-13.

Exhibit III-13
Housing Characteristics

Characteristics	State of Hawaii (2000)	State of Hawaii (2006)	Hawaii County (2000)	Hawaii County (2006)	Captain Cook (2000)
Households	403,240	432,632	52,985	63,178	1,152
Average Household Size	2.92	2.88	3.24	2.66	2.78
Number of Housing Units	460,524	500,021	62,674	75,185	1,223
% Occupied Units	87.6%	86.5%	84.5%	84%	94.2%
% Owner-Occupied	56.5%	59.5%	64.5%	65%	66.7%
% Renter-Occupied	44.5%	40.5%	35.5%	35%	33.3%
% Vacant Units	12.4%	13.5%	15.5%	16%	5.8%
Median Number of Rooms	4.3	4.6	4.0	4.7	4.6
Median Home Value	$272,700	$529,700	$153,700	$392,200	$243,900
Median Year Housing Built	1974	1974	1980	1976	1973
Median Monthly Contract Rent	$721	$1,116	$645	$1,200	$624

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

a. Police Protection

Law enforcement services in Hawaii County are 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. Staff during this time also included 42 part-time school crossing guards and 23 Police Officer I unfunded temporary positions (Hawaii County Police, 2008). The main police station, one of 17 police stations in Hawaii County, is located at 349 Kapiolani Street in South Hilo. As of 2002 the HCPD had a budget of $35,054,154. The project area falls within the Kona Patrol District and would be serviced by the Kona Police Station, which is located adjacent to the proposed site.

b. Fire Protection

The Hawaii County Fire Department (HCFD) has 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's 4,028 square miles. For firefighting purposes, the County of Hawaii is divided into two battalion areas, East and West. The closest fire station to the project area is the Captain Cook Station which has one fire engine and one ambulance and is located in the western battalion area and adjacent to the proposed site.

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

West Hawaii is serviced by two hospitals, the Kohala Hospital and the Kona Community Hospital. Kohala Hospital, located in the Town of Kapaau (North Kohala), was founded on April 1, 1917. At that time, it was a 14-bed facility. In 1962, Kohala Hospital was relocated into a new lava rock and hollow tile structure consisting of 26 inpatient beds providing both long-term and short-term acute care. At this time, Kohala Hospital employs 43 employees and provides the following services: Critical Access Hospital, 24-Hour Emergency Care, Inpatient and Outpatient Clinical Laboratory, X-Ray Services, Medical Acute and Skilled Nursing Inpatient Care, Long-Term Care. Kohala Hospital is a small hospital focusing on short-term care, meaning that the numbers of admissions to the hospital are low on average compared to the number of outpatient visits. Between 2003 and 2004, the average annual admissions to the hospital were 57. During this time, number of inpatient days was 8,707, the number of emergency visits was 1,165, and the number of outpatient visits was 1,048. In 2005 the hospital had 200 active volunteers who worked 2,415 volunteer hours during that year (HHSC, 2006).

Kona Community Hospital, the primary health care facility serving West Hawaii, is a full service medical center comprising a 33-bed Medical Surgical acute unit; a 34-bed Skilled Nursing/Long Term Care unit; a 7-bed Obstetrics unit; an 11-bed Behavioral Health unit; and a 9-bed Intensive Care unit. The facility is located approximately 18 miles south of Kona International Airport in Kealakekua, Kona and is the closest medical facility to the proposed project site.

The hospital has expanded considerably from its initial wooden structure with 52 beds built in 1941 and is currently housed in a three-story structure constructed in 1975. This facility has 475 employees, with 61 active medical staff members representing a wide variety of medical specialties. Patient services include: 24-hour Emergency Room, Inpatient and Outpatient Surgery, Long-Term Care / Skilled Nursing, Acute Inpatient Care, Obstetrics/Gynecology, Medical/Surgical, Intensive Care, Behavioral Health, Skilled Nursing/Long Term Care, Outpatient Nursing Services, Chemotherapy, Rehabilitation Services (PT, OT, Respiratory Therapy, Speech Therapy), Pharmacy, Laboratory and Pathology Services, Imaging Center, MRI, 16-slice CT Scan, Ultrasound, Echocardiogram, Nuclear Medicine, Cardiology, Radiation Therapy, General Surgery,

Internal Medicine, Cardiology, Medical Oncology, Radiation Oncology, Pediatrics, OB/GYN, Urology, ENT, Ophthalmology, and Plastic Surgery.

Between the years of 2003 and 2004 the average number of annual admissions to the hospital was 3,800 patients including an average of 480 annual births and 15,500 emergency room visits. The average number of annual patient days during this time was 25,500. In 2005 the hospital had 80 active volunteers who worked 4,630 volunteer hours during that year (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. Five schools operate within the complex of Honokaa-Kealakehe-Kohala-Konawaena in the vicinity of the proposed project site: Konawaena Elementary School, Konawaena Middle School, Honaunau Elementary and Intermediate School, Hookena Elementary School, and Kona Adventist School (private). Honaunau and Hookena schools are designated as regular schools and Kona Adventist is designated as an elementary school (HIDOE, 2007).

4. Land Use and Zoning

a. Land Use

The proposed site is located within the Kona Civic Center, at the intersection of Mamalahoa Highway and Kinue Road in Kona, Hawaii. The proposed site, and the majority of the area surrounding it, was formally designated as cropland and pasture by USGS Land Use Land Cover data (Exhibit III-14); however, the facility is currently developed and does not serve this use. The area to the west of the proposed site is identified as residential under this same classification system.

The proposed site is an existing building, Building #3, within the Kona Civic Center. Other buildings in the Civic Center include:

- Building #1: Building #1 houses a variety of state government offices including the DHS, the Department of Land and Natural Resources, the Department of Agriculture, and the Office of Taxation.
- Building #2: This building is currently occupied by DHS offices providing welfare services to the community.
- Hawaii County Police Building
- Hawaii County Fire Department Station

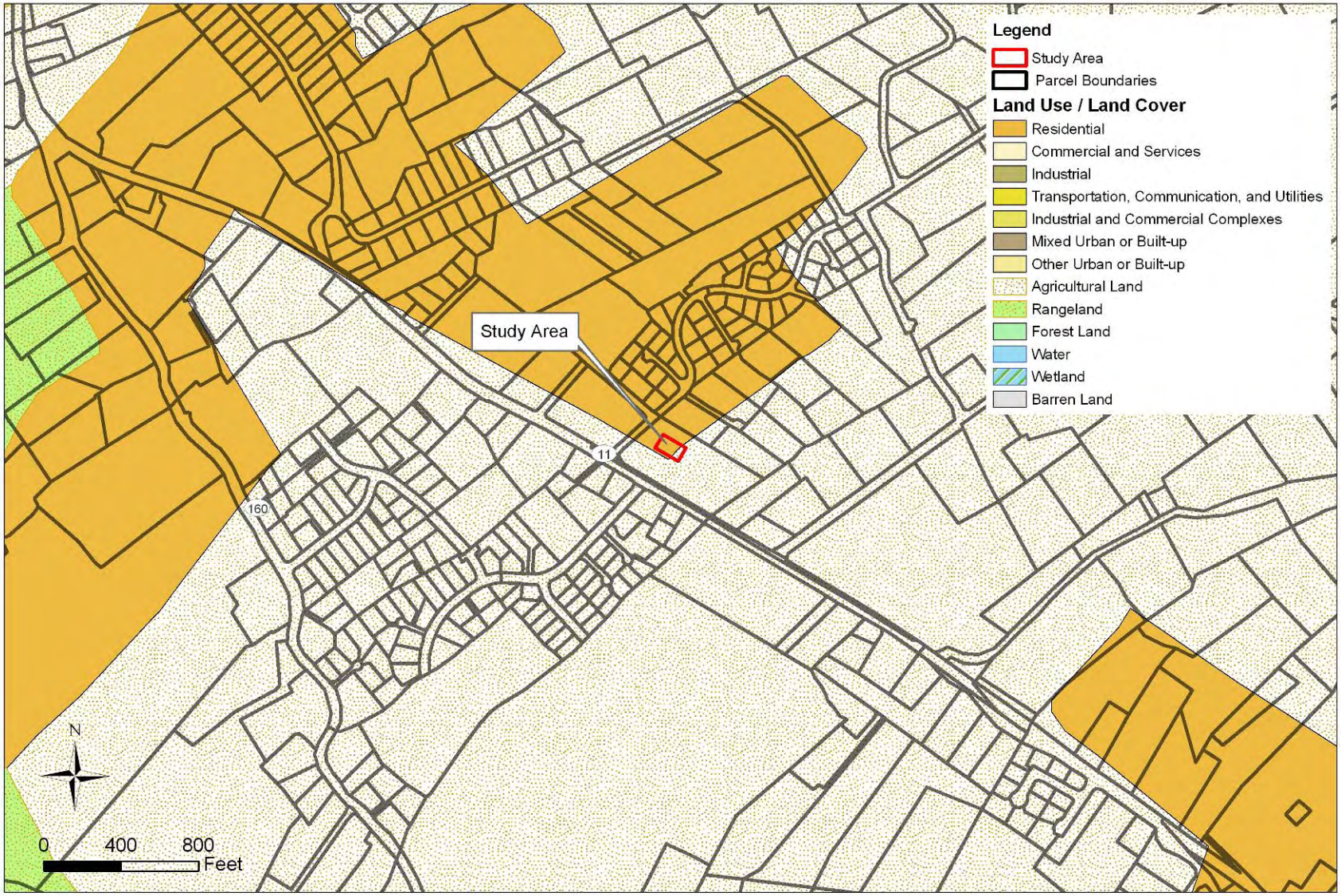
The 4.12 acre Kona Civic Center complex consists of these building and uses, surrounded by maintained lawn and landscape vegetation.

Land uses surrounding the property include residential homes to the north and east; the fire and police station to the southeast; retail uses to the south and southwest (across Mamalahoa Highway from the Civic Center); and a community recreation center, playground, basketball and tennis courts, and a baseball field to the west and northwest of the proposed site.

Ke Kama Pono Program
Environmental Assessment

Exhibit III-14: Historic Land Use of Kona Site

State of Hawaii
Department of Human Services



Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc. **March 2008**

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

b. 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).

Building #3 at the Kona Civic Center (Tax Key Map #8-2-001:084) is zoned under the Agricultural District (A-1a) with a State Land Use Designation as Urban. Hawaii County Code (Section 25-5-72(a)(14)) of the Hawaii County Code allows for "group living facilities" in the Agricultural Zoning district. In April 4, 2007, the definition of "group living facilities" in the code was revised to include a 24-hour residential facility licensed or certified, and monitored by the Hawaii's DOH or DHS, for persons covered under the Fair Housing Act, as amended, containing between six and eight unrelated adults and/or children, plus unrelated home operator or staff who shall not be included in the resident count (Yuen, 2007). The Kona Civic Center site is not located within a designated County Special Management Area (SMA).

The Hawaii County Code also requires that no other group living facilities are located within 500 feet of any proposed facility. The proposed Ke Kama Pono facility at the Kona Civic Center is located 12.6 miles away from the closest DHS licensed group living facility, and 3.2 miles away from one facility pending approval (Ray, 2007).

5. Utility Services

a. Water Supply

The site, as well as most of residences, businesses and industries on the island, is served with potable water by the County of Hawaii Department of Water Supply (DWS). The DWS 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 million gallons per day (mgd) and an average daily production rate of approximately 2.0 mgd. The majority of the raw water used by DWS is obtained from groundwater wells in one of the nine aquifer sectors. Across the island, other DWS well-supplied systems have a total production capacity of approximately 21 mgd. DWS has approximately 1,900 miles of water distribution mains across the island ranging in diameter from 1.5 inches to 24 inches and approximately 9.0 million gallons of available water storage.

The project site lies within the Kealakekua aquifer system which is part of the South West Mauna Loa aquifer sector of the island. The aquifer system has a sustainable yield of approximately 38 million gallons per day (mgd). The water supply well serving the Captain Cook region has a production capacity of approximately 6.0 mgd. Currently, the well produces 1.6 mgd to meet current water supply demands. The distribution system in this area contains approximately 1.5 million gallons of storage spread across the various pressure zones.

An 8-inch cast iron water main is located along the southwestern border of the site along Mamalahoa Highway. A 6-inch water main branches from the Mamalahoa Highway main and continues along Kinue Road. According to DWS engineers, all of the structures on the Kona Civic Center parcel, including the Police Station and the Fire Station, are served by a single 2-inch water meter connected to the 6-inch water main located in Kinue Road. Field investigations revealed that Building #2 has a separate 1.5-inch service from the 6-inch main located in Kinue Road and Building #1 has a separate 1.5-inch service from the Mamalahoa Highway 8-inch water main.

b. Wastewater Collection and Treatment

There are no public wastewater collection and/or treatment services in the vicinity of the project site. All of the structures on the Civic Center parcel dispose of wastewater using on-site septic systems. According to Hawaii DOH records, a new on-site wastewater collection system and septic tank were designed for Building #3. The design plans on record indicate that a new 4-inch gravity collection system would collect wastewater flows from Building #3 and Building #1. The wastewater would be conveyed to a new 1,000-gallon polyethylene septic tank that would discharge into an existing cesspool. No data was available on the existing cesspool other than a signed Engineer's Certification stating that the cesspool was capable of disposing of the design flow.

The septic system was designed for 50 office employees with a wastewater loading rate of 15 gallons per day (gpd) each and a total wastewater load of 750 gpd. A connection to the Police Station is also indicated on the site plan provided with the DOH application. It should be noted that no as-built documentation was available in the DOH records.

c. Electrical Power

The Hawaii Electric Light Company (HELCO) provides electric power to residences, businesses and industries on the island. HELCO generates approximately 267 megawatts of electrical power from various power generating plants including several wind turbines and a hydro-electric facility. The Keauhou Power Station is the main power generating station located on the west side of the island. There is a 69-kilovolt HELCO transmission line found along Mamalahoa Highway and adjacent to the project site. This line is supplied by the Captain Cook substation, which is located approximately one mile north of the project site. There are also distribution lines located on the far side of Mamalahoa Highway and a 7.2-kilovolt, single-phase line along Kinue Road on the northwestern border of the Civic Center.

d. Gas

There is no gas distribution system in the Captain Cook area. The Gas Company is the purveyor of bottled propane gas in the area of the site. The Police Station utilizes a 288-gallon tank located approximately 50 feet from the southeast corner of Building #3. There are no known limitations to the provision of propane gas service to the area of the proposed project site.

e. Telecommunications

Hawaiian Telecom is the primary telecommunications provider in Hawaii County. Overhead telecommunications lines are located along Mamalahoa Highway adjacent to the site. There are no known imitations to the provision of telecommunications service in the area of the proposed project site.

f. Solid Waste

There are two landfills within Hawaii County. The South Hilo Sanitary Landfill services most of the eastern side of the island while the western side is serviced by the West Hawaii Sanitary Landfill. Although the County owns the landfill and manages collection operations, the landfill is run by Waste Management, Inc. The project site lies within the service territory of the West Hawaii Sanitary Landfill.

This landfill was constructed in 1993 and is a RCRA Subtitled D fully lined facility. The landfill can also accept special and medical wastes. Construction debris can be accepted but it is the preference of the county that as much of the materials as possible are recycled or reused in lieu of disposal.

The County has also 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 Far West facility where they are sorted, recycled and/or sold. Glass is sorted by the customer prior to disposal at a County transfer station. The County also has separate scrap metal and green waste yards to facilitate recycling on the island.

6. Transportation Systems

Access to the Kona Civic Center is via Mamalahoa Highway (also known as Hawaii Belt Road); a two-way, two-lane, state highway which provides a link between the communities of Kona and Volcano/Hilo, around the edge of the island from west to east. The highway is straight, level, and well maintained with a 30-mile per hour speed limit in the area of the proposed project site. Access to the proposed site (Building #3) is provided off Kinue Road, which intersects Mamalahoa Highway on the northeast side of the highway. Traffic onto Mamalahola 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 communities of Kona and Hilo.

Once at the site, a 49-space parking lot is accessible off of Kinue Road. Parking for access to Buildings #2 and #3 for those with disabilities is provided off of Kinue Road on the west side of Building #2, where there are two designated spots, with the ability to accommodate up to four vehicles.

Public transportation service to the site is provided by the Hele-On Bus system. This public bus system operates Monday through Saturday, and makes two stops daily in the vicinity of the project site on the Mamalahoa Highway: once at 6:00 AM at the Captain Cook Yano Hall (northbound), and again at 5:15 PM at the Captain Cook Manago Hotel (southbound) (County of Hawaii, 2008).

7. 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, in the mean, closely resembles the topographic contours. The amount is greatest over windward slopes and crests and is least toward the leeward lowlands. The lowlands obtain moisture chiefly from a few winter storms, and only small amounts from trade wind showers. Thus, rainfall in the normally dry areas is strongly seasonal with arid summers and small seasonal differences in the wetter areas, where rainfall is derived from both the winter storms and the year-round, trade-wind showers (NRCS, 1972). In the Captain Cook area, rainfall averages 54 inches per year, with an average of two to six 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° and 75° Fahrenheit (F), near sea level, decreasing by about 3°F for each 1,000 feet of elevation, and tend to be higher in sunny dry areas. Temperatures are higher, for example, in the leeward lowlands, than in those areas that are cloudier, wetter, and more directly exposed to the trade winds (NRCS, 1972). On the Island of Hawaii in general and in the vicinity of the prospective site, the average high temperature is 86° F and the average low is 63° F.

The average difference between daily high and low temperatures on the Hawaiian Islands is between 10° and 20° F. Higher readings occur in areas that are lower, drier, and less open to the wind. There is little seasonal variation in temperatures, only 6° to 8° F, with August and September being the warmest months of the year, and January and February the coolest. The seasonal variation is far below the daily variation, which results in more temperature change in the course of an average day than from season to season. Almost everywhere at low elevations, the highest temperatures of the year are in the low 90°s F and the lowest temperatures near 50° F (NRCS, 1972). The average month minimum and maximum temperatures for monitoring stations on Hawaii are shown in Exhibit III-15.

Exhibit III-15
Minimum and Maximum Monthly
Average Temperatures

Captain Cook, Hawaii (°F)												
Month	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**April**	**May**	**Jun**	**July**	**Aug**	**Sept**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**
Minimum	59	58	59	60	61	63	64	64	64	64	63	60
Maximum	76	76	76	76	76	77	78	79	80	80	79	77

Source: The Weather Channel, nd

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).

8. Air Quality

a. Definition of Air Pollutants

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

Human welfare is considered to include the natural environment (vegetation) and the manmade environment (physical structures). The health and welfare effects of the criteria pollutants are described in Exhibit III-16. 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-17.

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 State 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-18 presents the monitoring values for these stations between 2002 and 2007. As of March 2008, the County of Hawaii 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-16
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.

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

Exhibit III-17
National and State Ambient Air Quality Standards

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

Notes:
a Maximum concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year.
b The standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a maximum hourly average concentration above 0.12 ppm is equal or less than one.
ppm parts per million
µg/m^3 micrograms per cubic meter
Source: 40 CFR 50. Hawaii Administrative Rules, Chapter 59.

Exhibit III-18
Air Quality Monitoring Values - Hawaii

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 Konawaena School Rd #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 St #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.

9. Noise

Noise is any unwanted sound that can interfere with hearing, concentration, or sleep. Major sources of noise include motor vehicles and aircraft, heavy equipment, industrial machinery, and appliances among many others. The standard measurement unit of noise is the decibel (dB), which represents the acoustical energy present and is an indication of the loudness or intensity of the noise. Noise levels are measured in A-weighted decibels (dBA), a logarithmic scale which approaches the sensitivity of the human ear across the frequency spectrum. Therefore, the dBA accounts for the varying sensitivity of the human ear by measuring sounds the way a human ear would perceive it. The dBA measurement is used to indicate damage to hearing based on noise levels, and is the basis for federal noise standards. A three-dB increase is equivalent to doubling the 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 (L_{dn} or L_{10}) has been developed. The L_{dn} or L_{10} is a 24-hour average sound level recommendation that includes a penalty, of 10 dB, to sound levels during the night (10 pm to 7 am). This measurement is often used to determine acceptable noise levels and is endorsed by agencies such as the U.S. EPA, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD).

The U.S. EPA determined that a 24-hour L_{eq} limit of 70 dBA (both indoors and outdoors) would protect against hearing damage in commercial and industrial areas. The L_{eq} 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-19 illustrates common noise levels.

Exhibit III-19
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.

Noise sources and levels in the vicinity of the proposed site (Building #3 at the Kona Civic Center) are attributed primarily to background noise from motor vehicle traffic on adjoining roadway networks, primarily Mamalahoa Highway. This two-lane roadway produces a minimum level of background noise. The proposed site at the Kona Civic Center is partially removed from this noise source as it is located in the rear of the complex, away from the road. Intermittent and low levels temporary noise are also experienced from the surrounding land uses such as recreational activities at the adjacent community center and lawn mowing and other related activities from adjacent residences.

This page intentionally left blank.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES: IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES: IMPACTS AND MITIGATIONS

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

The State of Hawaii, via the DHS/OYS, is proposing to renovate an existing building located in the Kona Civic Center to provide community-based residential services under the Ke Kama Pono "Children of Promise" program. It is estimated that renovation of this facility would occur in late 2008 and would require approximately two months to complete. Once completed, the proposed facility would serve up to eight boys, ranging in age from 13 to 17, along with two staff members who would be on-site 24 hours a day.

The analyses which follow addresses the potential impacts associated with renovation and operation of the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility. Potential impacts and measures to mitigate potential adverse impacts are discussed under the same headings and in the same order as the preceding description of the Affected Environment.

A. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Topography

a. No Action Alternative

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

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Under the proposed action, the interior of the Kona Civic Center Building #3 would be renovated for use as the Ke Kama Pono program facility. During the renovation process, a construction staging area would be established in the rear yard of Building #3 with loading and unloading of materials occurring on a cement pad located on the grounds of the adjacent police station. This staging area would consist primarily of a dumpster and various machinery and equipment and would be in place during the duration of the construction period (approximately two months). Topographic alterations would not be required to conduct these project activities.

In addition to interior building renovations, an eight-foot high fence, approximately 250 feet in length, would be erected to serve as a privacy fence. Installation of the privacy fence is the only planned activity that would result in land disturbance. Because the project site is largely level and developed, installation of the fence would not require site grading and impacts to topography would be negligible. Furthermore, operation of the proposed facility would not result in any topographic alterations or impacts.

c. Recommended Mitigation

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

2. Geology

a. No Action Alternative

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

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Geologic hazards such as landslides, erosion and subsidence have a low probability of affecting the project site as the site is currently developed and slopes are gentle. Only minimal ground disturbance is anticipated (involving property fence installation) as a result of the proposed project and would have no impact upon natural geologic features and conditions at the site. Furthermore, operation of the proposed facility would not result in any geologic alterations or impacts.

The Island of Hawaii experiences numerous earthquakes each year although only a small number are strong enough to be felt or cause damage. Strong earthquakes may endanger life and property by shaking structures, causing ground cracks, ground settling, and landslides. In 1991, Hawaii County revised its building code to include the entire island in the Zone 4 category (10 percent chance of severe shaking in a 50-year interval). With Building #3 constructed in 1965-1966 (prior to 1976, the year in which the version of the Uniform Building Code first had seismic design requirements similar to the current code), it mostly likely does not conform to the requirements utilized by other regions of the United States that are considered high-seismic risk zones (Hawaii Civil Defense Agency, 2005). Therefore, as is common at most locations on the Island of Hawaii, there is the potential for impacts associated with volcanic activity and subsequent earthquakes.

c. Recommended Mitigation

Only minimal land disturbance is anticipated (involving fence installation) as a result of the proposal which would have no adverse impact upon natural geologic features and conditions at the project site. Because the project site is located in an area of high seismic hazard potential, recommended mitigation would involve ensuring that all renovation activities comply with the most recent Hawaii County building codes for projects located within Zone 4.

3. Soils

a. No Action Alternative

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

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

With the project site extensively altered by previous activities associated with development of the Kona Civic Center, potentially adverse effects to natural soil conditions resulting from the proposed project are not expected to occur. In addition, renovations would be carried out within the interior of Building #3, which would not include soil disturbance.

While installation of the property fence could expose a small volume of soil to potential wind and water erosion, the relatively level topography found over much of the site and the limited duration associated with

fence installation would limit the potential for soil loss. The small volume of soil to be excavated during construction of the fence footers may also be redistributed on site as fill. No portion of the proposed project site is under active cultivation and development of the Ke Kama Pono program facility would pose no adverse impacts to agricultural activities. Furthermore, operation of the proposed facility would not result in any soil disturbance or impacts.

Soil and topographic conditions can exacerbate potential earthquake hazards where steep slopes and water-saturated soils may be susceptible to mudflows or landslides (Hawaii Civil Defense Agency, 2005). However, according to the *Soil Survey of Hawaii*, the proposed project site is located over well-drained soils and the site does not contain steep slopes (NRCS, 2008). Therefore, the 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 (involving fence installation) that should have no significant adverse impact upon soil conditions at the proposed Kona Civic Center site. Nonetheless, attention would be given to ensuring that soil loss due to wind and precipitation does not occur by limiting the extent of land disturbance activities occurring at any one time and seeding exposed soils with native grasses, as necessary. No other mitigation measures are warranted.

4. Water Resources

a. No Action Alternative

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

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

There are no surface water features located on or within the immediate vicinity of the proposed project site. Implementation of the proposed project would pose no direct impacts to ground or surface water resources. The proposed project would not result in an expansion of Building #3 or otherwise increase the extent of impervious surfaces at the project site. As a result, no change in the volume of stormwater runoff occurring from the site is anticipated. With the project site located outside the 500-year floodplain, no direct or indirect impacts to flood prone areas are expected. In addition, the threat of tsunami inundation is low as the project site is located outside of the mapped Tsunami Evacuation Zone. Furthermore, operation of the proposed facility would not result in any discharge into surface or subsurface waters or result in any alteration of surface or subsurface water quality.

c. Recommended Mitigation

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

5. Biological Resources

a. No Action Alternative

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

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

The proposed site for the Ke Kama Pono program facility is largely occupied by Building #3 with the majority of the on-site vegetation comprised of landscape plantings and turf lawn. Surrounding areas are devoted to residential and commercial buildings, scattered street and ornamental trees, orchards, shrubs and grass lawns. As a result, development of the proposed facility would avoid disturbing native vegetation. With no natural habitats located within the site, there would be no loss of such habitats and significant adverse impacts to wildlife would largely be avoided. However, a few common (non-special status) wildlife species which may utilize the open areas of the site would, nevertheless be displaced due to the increase in human activity during the construction period (temporary), the use of a small construction staging area in the rear of the house (temporary), installation of a property fence (permanent) and later facility operation (permanent).

The proposed project would result in a negligible increase of motor vehicle traffic, building and grounds maintenance, and other human activities, that may have an impact on common, non-special status, wildlife utilizing planted vegetation such as nearby hedgerows and orchards. This could occur if, for example, construction activity disrupts the daily foraging activities of birds by directly restricting access to resources such as food supplies, nesting sites or roosting site. Direct restriction of access to resources can occur through animals avoiding areas where humans are present (Gill, 2007). However, the proposed site is located in an already developed area where these activities occur and wildlife in the area would likely not experience an increase in disturbance from the operation of the Ke Kama Pono facility. Any impact or disturbance to wildlife during construction would also be negligible as the majority of the renovations would be confined to the interior to the building and last approximately two months. No adverse impacts to biological resources are expected to occur once building renovations are complete and the facility is operational. The Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources did not identify any species of concern on the site (see Chapter VII).

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 off-site 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 property fence installation.

c. Recommended Mitigation

The most important consideration in mitigating impacts to biological resources is to minimize disturbance to natural vegetation. However, with the project site substantially altered from its natural condition by virtue of previous developments, only negligible, short-term impacts to biological resources can be expected. The nature (interior renovations) and short duration (estimated at two months) of the renovation process, further reinforces the likelihood of little or no adverse impacts. Nonetheless, where possible, removal of vegetation would be restricted to the areas planned for fence installation and construction staging in order to limit the size of the impact area. Disturbed areas would be re-vegetated following completion of construction activities.

6. Cultural Resources

a. No Action Alternative

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

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

The Kona Civic Center site was likely once included in the expansive Kona Field System and likely had planting Areas and possibly kuaīwi. However, there are no archaeological resources currently present in the proposed project area, and there is an extremely low likelihood of any subsurface archaeological deposits

being present at the site. The existing structure , Building #3 at the Kona Civic Center, is not a historic property because of its relatively recent age (less than 50 years), so the proposed renovation of the building would have no effect on a historic property.

c. Recommended Mitigation

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

7. Hazardous Materials

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would not be developed at the Kona Civic Center site. Building #3 would remain in its current condition and the asbestos-containing floor tiles would remain in place. In the event renovation or re-use of Building #3 occurs in the future, there would be a need to address the condition at that time. In the absence of impacts to hazardous materials, mitigation would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

As noted earlier, floor tiles containing asbestos materials are known to exist within Building #3. Among the renovations planned for Building #3 is the removal of the asbestos-containing floor tiles and associated bonding materials with replacement with approved flooring materials. Removal of the asbestos-containing tiles would eliminate the potential for human contact and provide a long-term benefit to the environment. With the exception of the floor tiles, there is no record of hazardous materials usage or other contamination in Building #3. In addition, no surficial evidence of contamination or obvious indication of the use or disposal of hazardous substances was noted during a recent field inspection of the site.

Operation of the proposed facility is not expected to result in the production, use, handling, storage or disposal of hazardous materials or similar wastes. Therefore, significant adverse impacts resulting from hazardous substances are not anticipated. No adverse impacts associated with hazardous materials are anticipated as a result of development and operation of the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility at the Kona Civic Center site.

c. Recommended Mitigation

Any hazardous materials removed during the renovation process would be handled, stored and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. Beyond this, no mitigation measures are necessary.

8. Visual and Aesthetic Resources

a. No Action Alternative

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

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Immediately following the onset of renovations to Building #3 and throughout the renovation period, the aesthetic features and characteristics of the project site would be slightly altered. The use of construction equipment, the delivery and stockpiling of construction materials, interior renovations, etc. would disrupt the current site environment. As part of the overall renovation project, an eight-foot high fence, approximately 200 to 300 feet in length, would be erected to create a well-defined rear yard and to serve as a privacy fence.

During the renovation process, a construction staging area would be established in the rear yard of Building #3. This staging area would consist primarily of a dumpster and various machinery and equipment need for the renovations. Short-term impacts would occur as a result of the temporary staging area with the aesthetic quality of the area restored soon after the staging area is eliminated following completion of the renovations. The aesthetic impacts resulting from construction would be short-term, lasting only for the period of time devoted to facility renovation (estimated at two months).

Following completion of renovations, the principal visual features of the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would comprise Building #3 and the fence which defines the limits of the property. Only slight alterations are planned for the building's exterior (enclosing a small outdoor covered area). The building would remain a permanent addition to the landscape and as a component of the Kona Civic Center, generally compatible with its surroundings in terms of site arrangements, building scale and form, and materials. The building's exterior, the proposed property fence and the grounds would all be maintained to a high standard.

Impacts to visual and aesthetic resources would be long-term and minor, primarily the result of fence installation. The planned fence would be placed at the rear of the residence where it would not obstruct views for any of the community members and partially shielded by surrounding buildings and a large retaining wall from the adjacent parking lot. Operation of the proposed facility would not result in any additional visual impacts.

c. Recommended Mitigation

Potential visual and aesthetic impacts from renovation activities involving Building #3 and operation of the facility would be mitigated by implementing design features that are sensitive to the unique visual resources of the Island of Hawaii for the exterior fence and any exterior improvements made. These features would include building design and selection of the color, texture, and materials. Impacts would further be mitigated by virtue of the building's location, with the adjacent retaining wall and buildings providing a level of shielding from the surrounding area**.**

9. Fiscal Considerations

a. No Action Alternative

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

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Lands comprising the project site are under State of Hawaii ownership and control. These lands were removed from the tax rolls at the time they were acquired by the State of Hawaii and have not contributed tax revenues or similar payments since their acquisition. Therefore, use of a portion of the Kona Civic Center property for Ke Kama Pono program facility development and operation would pose no adverse impact to local fiscal conditions.

c. Recommended Mitigation

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

B. COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. Demographic Characteristics

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would not be developed at the Kona Civic Center site. The project site would remain in its current condition and there would be no impacts to population groups residing on the Island of Hawaii. In the absence of impacts, mitigation measures would not be warranted.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Under the proposed action, Building #3 at the Kona Civic Center would be renovated to provide a safe living environment for up to eight at-risk boys, ranging in age from 13 to 17 years. Two employees would provide staff oversight and supervision at the facility at all times. While development of the proposed facility has the potential to attract new residents to Hawaii County, it is anticipated that the staff and youth residing at the facility would be current residents of the County of Hawaii.

Any potential increase in population during the building renovation phase is dependent on the duration of construction, the number of construction jobs created, and the ability of the local labor market to fill those positions. Renovation of Building #3 for Ke Kama Pono program use is expected to result in a slight increase in construction employment among island workers involved in electrical, HVAC, plumbing and similar trades along with supervisory personnel. However, any such increase among the island's current construction workforce is expected to be slight and temporary, lasting only for the duration of the renovation phase (approximately two months). Experience in developing projects of a similar nature and scale indicates that the workforce needed for building renovation will originate from Hawaii County. As a result, permanent population impacts directly attributable to the renovation phase are not expected.

The resident population of Hawaii County, currently totaling approximately 171,191, should easily accommodate the direct employment needs (two employees will staff the facility 24-hours a day for a total of 8 to 10 employees) of the Ke Kama Pono program facility. DHS anticipates working closely with local and state employment agencies to address potential employment and training needs prior to activation of the proposed facility in order to recruit all needed personnel from among the existing resident population of Hawaii County.

No persons are expected to relocate to Hawaii County, the population of the county is not expected to increase, and there would be no significant adverse impacts to the county population resulting from operation. The relatively close proximity of the project site to the Captain Cook community also suggests that current employees would not require relocation or provision of new housing.

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

c. Recommended Mitigation

The majority of direct employment opportunities (during construction and operation) resulting from the proposed action are expected to be filled by the existing labor force of Hawaii County, which should easily accommodate the needs of the proposed project without significant adverse impacts or the need for mitigation measures.

2. Economic Characteristics

a. No Action Alternative

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

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Renovation and operation of the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would generate a number of impacts to the island's economy. The project's construction budget, estimated at approximately $670,000 (2008 dollars), would generate construction employment and materials purchases which, although temporary in nature (lasting approximately two months), would involve both manpower and monetary resources from the island. Use of these resources would generate further spending while supporting indirect employment. The economic activity that would result 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 preferred alternative.

The proposed facility would also impact the island economy by virtue of the new employment required for operation and the annual budget for operations. With two employees staffing the facility throughout the day (24 hours), approximately 8 to 10 positions would result. The population of Hawaii County, currently totaling approximately 171,191, should easily accommodate the direct employment needs of the Ke Kama Pono program facility without significant adverse impacts. (DHS anticipates working closely with county and state employment agencies to address potential employment and training needs prior to activation of the proposed facility in order to recruit all needed personnel from among existing resident population of Hawaii County). The creation of these new positions would have a beneficial impact on the economy of Hawaii County.

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

c. Recommended Mitigation

The potential economic impacts resulting from construction are considered to be beneficial by providing employment and economic opportunities to residents and business owners within Hawaii County. Because economic impacts resulting from project construction would be beneficial, no mitigation measures are required. In addition, the permanent staff positions resulting from operation of the Ke Kama Pono program facility are expected to be filled by the existing labor force of Hawaii County which should easily accommodate the needs of the proposed project without significant adverse impacts or the need for mitigation measures.

3. Housing Characteristics

a. No Action Alternative

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

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Approximately 8 to 10 employees would supervise and manage the youth population residing at the proposed facility with all such employees expected to be current residents of Hawaii County. As a result, adverse

impacts the island's housing market (i.e., housing availability, supply and cost) are not anticipated. However, in the event that not all facility staff are current residents of the island, relocating employees would have the potential to impact the local housing market. Under a worst case scenario, the addition of approximately 8 to 10 new employee households to the island in late-2008 (the anticipated date of operation) and the resultant demand for housing would represent less than 0.013 percent of the island's estimated housing supply of 75,185 units.

The housing vacancy rate in Hawaii County was approximately 16 percent in 2006 representing 12,007 units. Based on the number of vacant housing units in the county, the addition of up 10 new employee households in 2009 and their resulting housing demand, should not pose a significant adverse impact. Rather, any demand for housing resulting from relocating employees would provide support to the island's housing market.

c. Recommended Mitigation

With a large available labor force, the 8 to 10 employees needed to staff the facility are expected to be hired locally. In the event that some or all such employees relocate to Hawaii County, they should not encounter undue difficulties in finding adequate housing nor should their limited housing demands unduly impact housing availability or costs. The supply of available housing should easily accommodate any potential demands resulting from the proposed project. Because the proposed project would have no significant adverse impact on the island's housing market, no mitigation measures are required.

4. Community Services and Facilities

a. No Action Alternative

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

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Activities associated with development of the Ke Kama Pono program facility would be carried out entirely within Building #3 with property fence installation planned for the immediately adjoining rear lawn area. The DHS and its contractors would be responsible for all aspects of the renovation process with appropriate measures employed throughout the renovation phase to ensure the safety of the contractor workforce and the public. Renovation-related activities are not expected to adversely affect law enforcement, fire protection, or emergency medical services and capabilities in the area and all public roadways leading to and from the Kono Civic Center would remain open, accessible, and available for normal traffic movements during this time. There is no reason to expect that renovation activities involving Building #3 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 Kona area. Potential impacts to community service agencies resulting from operation of the proposed facility are discussed below.

c. Potential Impacts – Law Enforcement

Law enforcement is provided by the HCPD via a network of 17 police stations located throughout the county. Facility staff would be equipped to handle virtually all emergency situations which may arise during operation of the facility. In addition, the HCPD would be relied upon to assist the facility staff, if necessary, in the event of an emergency or other incident at the facility (an unusual occurrence based on DHS experience operating similar facilities). Ke Kama Pono staff would contact Hawaii County law enforcement personnel in the event of an incident and would seek assistance as appropriate. Based on DHS experience operating a Ke Kama Pono program facility for girls on the Island of Hawaii, significant adverse impacts to law enforcement services would not be anticipated as a result of the proposed action.

d. Recommended Mitigation - Law Enforcement

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

e. Potential Impacts - Fire Protection

The HCFD operates 20 full-time fire/medic stations, and 20 volunteer fire stations. The closest fire station to the project area is the Captain Cook Station, which comprises of one fire engine and one ambulance and is located in the Department's Western Battalion area, and is adjacent to the proposed project site. Because of the limited number of employed firefighters in Hawaii County, a large number of volunteer firefighters supplement HCFD personnel.

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

f. Recommended Mitigation - Fire Protection

Significant adverse impacts to fire protection services are not anticipated as a result of the operation of the proposed facility. 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 West Hawaii area are the Kohala Hospital and Kona Hospital. Due to the small size of the proposed facility (accommodating up to eight boys and two staff members), emergency medical and other health care needs cannot be provided on-site. Instead, instances where outside medical assistance are required (expected to be infrequent) would be addressed via contracts for service with local and regional health care providers. The nature and scale of the proposed facility is not expected to pose a significant adverse impact to medical facilities and health care providers serving the county.

h. Recommended Mitigation - Medical Facilities

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

i. Potential Impacts - Public Education

Approximately 8 to 10 employees would supervise and manage the youth population residing at the proposed facility with all such employees expected to be current residents of Hawaii County. As a result, adverse impacts the island's public school system are not anticipated. (DHS anticipates working closely with local and state employment agencies to address potential employment and training needs prior to activation of the proposed facility in order to recruit all needed personnel from among the existing resident population of Hawaii County.) Equally important is the fact that the residents of the Ke Kama Pono program facility would be schooled at the facility and, therefore, would not increase local school enrollments or require other public education resources. As a result, operation of the proposed facility is not expected to result in significant adverse impacts to the public schools serving Hawaii County.

j. Recommended Mitigation

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

5. Land Use and Zoning

a. No Action Alternative

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

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

The Ke Kama Pono program would be carried out utilizing a former DHS-occupied building (Building #3) that would undergo interior renovations and remodeling to provide residential accommodations for up to eight boys. With the exception of a fence to be installed around a portion of the property, little or no exterior building alterations are planned. Building #3 is located at the Kona Civic Center, an area devoted to various government offices and functions including offices of DHS, the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, Hawaii Department of Agriculture, the HCPD and the HCFD.

The proposed action would have a direct impact on land use by transforming a vacant former DHS building into a group home (residential/institutional) use. However, the self-contained nature of the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would limit any potential direct impacts to Building #3 with no adverse impacts to adjoining public lands and uses or property values of nearby private homes and businesses. If any effects were to be experienced to nearby private property values, it would likely be the result of other unrelated factors. Further, the proposed use of the building would be consistent with the current zoning of the property, and no zoning change would be required.

c. Recommended Mitigation

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

6. Utility Services

a. No Action Alternative

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

b. Water Supply – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Based on water consumption records from similar facilities, water demands associated with operation of the proposed facility has been estimated at 150 gallons per day (gpd) per resident and 20 gpd per staff member per 8-hour shift. Assuming two staff members, 24 hours per day and eight residents, the total estimated water demand for the proposed facility is approximately 1,320 gpd. There are no known limitations to water supply service in the area of the proposed facility.

Hawaii Department of Water Supply (DWS) representatives have expressed concern regarding the capacity of the shared two-inch water meter and recommended further evaluation of the daily water demands for all

public facilities located at the Kona Civic Center. It is estimated that, working properly, the two-inch meter alone would have a capacity of nearly 200,000 gpd and each of the two 1.5-inch water meters identified during the recent site visit would have a capacity of approximately 140,000 gpd. However, given the layout of the site, it is considered unlikely that Building #3 is connected to the two-inch meter and more likely that the building is supplied through the Kinue Road meter. On-site utility drawings were unavailable to confirm this.

Interior renovations to Building #3 would include plumbing improvements which would be carried out in accordance with applicable building and plumbing codes of Hawaii County.

c. Water Supply – Recommended Mitigation

To address DWS's concerns regarding the capacity of the two-inch water meter, an evaluation of the water demands for the Civic Center should be conducted to include peak demands for the Fire Station and Police Station in addition to those associated with Buildings #1, #2 and #3. No mitigation measures beyond communication and coordination with DWS and appropriate local building code authorities are anticipated.

d. Wastewater – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

There are no public wastewater collection and/or treatment services in the vicinity of the project site. The offices comprising the Kona Civic Center rely upon on-site septic systems to treat and dispose of wastewaters. According to Hawaii DOH records, a new on-site wastewater collection system and septic tank was designed for Building #3. Design plans on file indicate that a new four-inch gravity collection system conveys wastewaters from Building #1 and Building #3 to a new 1,000-gallon polyethylene septic tank that discharges into a cesspool. The septic system was reportedly designed to accommodate 50 office employees and a total wastewater volume of 750 gpd. An Engineer's Certification states that the cesspool is capable of disposing of the design flow. On the basis of a recent field inspection, it is assumed that the new 1,000-gallon septic tank only services Buildings #1 and #3.

Wastewater flows from Building #1 are estimated to be approximately 225 gpd based on 15 office employees with each generating 15 gpd of wastewater. The number of employees was estimated using the floor plan provided by Okahara and Associates, Inc. in the 2006 DOH application.

State regulations mandate that flows to the septic tank shall not exceed 1,000 gpd and that design calculations must allow for 200 gpd for each bedroom. For the purposes of the analysis, it was assumed that the proposed facility would have two staff members on duty throughout the day (or the equivalent of six total employees) with each producing 15 gpd or a total of 90 gpd of wastewater. Subtracting both the wastewater flow from Building #1 and the employee-generated flow associated with the proposed facility (315 gpd) from the total septic tank capacity (1,000 gallons) leaves approximately 685 gpd or enough capacity to accommodate three bedrooms assuming that the cesspool is in good working condition. Based on these calculations, the Hawaii Department of Heath (DOH) was consulted to determine if the existing system could accommodate the proposed Ke Kama Pono program faciltiy. The DOH, based on its records of the septic system and cesspool at the proposed site, determined that the existing system would be able to accommodate the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility. Correspondence with the DOH is provided in Appendix A.

e. Wastewater – Recommended Mitigation

Because as-built utility drawings were not available at the time of this investigation, it is recommended that further study be conducted to verify that the sanitary system serving the Police Station is connected to the Fire Station septic system. Consideration should also be given to cleaning, inspecting and testing the existing cesspool prior to initiating renovations to Building #3.

Should modification of the existing septic system or installation of a larger septic tank be warranted, the temporary impacts such as noise, dust and erosion which may result from tank installation would be minimized by ensuring that installation period is kept to the shortest duration possible and effective soil

erosion and sediment control practices are implemented. In addition, any improvements to the wastewater collection and treatment system would be conducted according to applicable local and state regulations and permitting procedures. No other mitigation measures beyond coordination with appropriate state and local authorities are anticipated.

f. Electric Power – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Electric power service to the area of the Kona Civic Center is provided by HELCO. There are no known limitations to electric power supply serving the area of the proposed facility.

Electric power demands of the proposed facility are estimated to be equivalent to a typical residential user. Service demands of such a use are relatively low and can be easily accommodated by HELCO's power generating and distribution systems. No changes to HELCO's system are required to accommodate the proposed facility. Interior renovations to Building #3 would include electric service improvements which would be carried out in accordance with applicable building and electrical codes of Hawaii County.

g. Electric Power – Recommended Mitigation

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

h. Gas – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

There is no natural gas distribution system in the Captain Cook region. Should gas be required for cooking and hot water purposes, a liquefied propane storage tank would be required (typical installations include an above-ground tank). It is estimated that a 250 to 500-gallon tank would be sufficient to meet the daily needs of the proposed facility which are estimated to be equivalent to a typical residential user.

i. Gas – Recommended Mitigation

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

j. Telecommunications – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Telecommunications service to the area of the Kona Civic Center is provided by Hawaiian Telecom. There are no known limitations to the provision of telecommunications service in the area of the proposed facility. Interior renovations to Building #3 will include telephone service alterations which would be carried out in compliance with company standards and requirements.

k. Telecommunications – Recommended Mitigation

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

l. Solid Waste – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Renovation and operation of the proposed facility would generate solid wastes requiring collection and disposal by a commercial waste disposal contractor. During the renovation phase, solid waste in varying quantities would be generated from demolition of interior walls, partitions and ceilings, the removal of outdated and outmoded plumbing and other fixtures, and similar items. The disposal of demolition wastes would be the responsibility of the construction contractors involved, although efforts will be made to sort, segregate, and recycle a portion of the debris. While a precise estimate of the volume of renovation-related solid wastes is unknown at this time, it is not anticipated to that it would adversely impact solid waste

collection and disposal services currently provided on the island. All renovation-related wastes would be stored on-site in a container that would be removed for disposal as necessary.

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

m. Solid Waste – Recommended Mitigation

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

7. Transportation Systems

a. No Action Alternative

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

b. Preferred Alternative

The facility renovation phase would be expected to minimally increase traffic volumes in the vicinity of the Kona Civic Center as a result of worker trips to and from the site as well as the movement of materials, supplies, and equipment on the local roadway network. The number of construction workers on-site at any one time is expected to vary, but not exceed 10 individuals at any one time, and would represent only a slight increase of traffic on area roadways. Truck deliveries would be distributed throughout the work day and would generally occur between the hours of 7:30AM and 4:30 PM, depending on the stage of renovation. All construction-related traffic would end following completion of the renovations (estimated at two months).

Long-term impacts would include the addition of two staff to the Kona Civic Center as well as visitation by family members and others. Motor vehicle travel by the two employees and occasional visitors would not be expected to adverse impact area roadways or available parking at the facility. Occasional visits to the facility by family members and others would also result in additional traffic arriving and departing the center. However, the frequency and duration of such visits are strictly controlled by DHS and is expected to be low. No significant increases to traffic volumes, movements or patterns are anticipated and no significant adverse impact upon the transportation network leading to the facility is expected. The availability of Hele-On Bus service in the area provides an additional option to employees and visitors for traveling to and from the facility. Parking at the facility should be sufficient to accommodate staff.

c. Recommended Mitigation

Because no significant adverse impacts to the area's transportation network are anticipated as a result of the proposed project, no mitigation measures are necessary. As a matter of general practice, permissible traffic movements into and out of the site and matters of access associated with the facility's entrance driveway

would be coordinated with the appropriate State of Hawaii and Hawaii County transportation agencies and officials.

8. Meteorological Conditions

a. No Action Alternative

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

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Rehabilitation of an existing formerly DHS occupied building located at the Kona Civic Center for use as a community-based residential center is not expected to alter the microclimatology of wind and temperature at the selected site. Due to its scale relative to its environs, the proposed center would not change the larger-scale climatology of the area or have any 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 (3° to 8° F). It is expected that the proposed action addressed by this document would be unaffected by a potential climatic change of this magnitude. In addition, the proposed project site is not located in a coastal environment and, therefore, the proposed project would not be affected by changes in sea levels.

c. Recommended Mitigation

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

9. Air Quality

a. No Action Alternative

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

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

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

BUILDING RENOVATION IMPACTS

Air quality impacts from building renovation activities would result primarily from motor vehicle operations associated with transporting workers and building materials to the project site and equipment operation during the renovation process. Regarding motor-vehicle emissions, small volumes of pollutants, primarily in the form of carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and volatile organic compounds (VOC), would be emitted as construction workers travel to and from the site and building materials are delivered and wastes are

collected for disposal (VOC and NO_x emissions are precursors to the formation of ozone). The number of construction workers traveling to the project site at any one time is estimated to total less than 10 with the number of vehicle deliveries each day similarly low. The emission of transportation-related air pollutants would end following completion of the renovations. Experience conducting 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 construction equipment during the renovation process. Renovation activities would include demolition and reconfiguration of interior walls, partitions, ceilings, and doorways; the removal of outdated and outmoded plumbing, electrical and other fixtures, and similar activities. A small overhang area would also be enclosed to create additional interior space. These activities are expected to largely involve handheld power tools typical of residential construction projects and be confined to the building's interior spaces. Bulldozers, cranes, front-end loaders, backhoes, and similar heavy construction equipment are not expected to be needed or used during the renovation process.

Impacts from renovation activities are generally limited to fugitive dust emissions. Fugitive dust emissions typically result from outdoor storage of construction materials, the on-site movements of construction vehicles and equipment, and the transportation of construction materials to and from the project site. Actual quantities of fugitive dust emissions depend on the extent, nature, and duration of equipment use, the physical characteristics of exposed soils, the speed at which construction vehicles are operated, and the types of fugitive dust control methods employed. The potential for fugitive dust emissions is expected to be low as a result of little or no ground disturbance, limitations on outdoor storage of construction materials, and the absence of on-site movements of construction vehicles and heavy equipment. In addition, the majority of the renovations would be confined to the building's interior spaces which would further limit such emissions. Fugitive dust which may be generated is expected to remain confined to the project site and pose no significant adverse impacts to neighboring properties and other 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 renovation contractor would be responsible for ensuring compliance with applicable Hawaii DOH regulations which regulate air emissions.

FACILITY OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

Potential air quality impacts resulting from routine facility operations would occur primarily from motor vehicle operations involving staff and visitors. Small volumes of air pollutants, primarily in the form of CO, NO_x, and VOCs, would be emitted as workers travel to and from the facility, food and other supplies are delivered and wastes are collected for disposal. The numbers of employees commuting to and from facility each day are estimated at 8 to 10 with the number of vehicle deliveries each day similarly low. Parking at the facility would be limited to only the two staff members and a staff vehicle.

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 project is not expected to have a significant or lasting adverse affect on air quality.
Given the low volumes of traffic associated with residential center operations, little, if any, additional impact is anticipated to air quality resulting from operation. Microscale modeling of vehicular emissions was not conducted because of the relatively low increase in motor vehicle traffic associated with operation of the proposed center.

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 site, 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 site.

d. Recommended Mitigation

To mitigate potential air quality impacts, Best Management Practices (BMP) would be incorporated within renovation 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 site, and prohibiting the open burning of renovation wastes on-site. In addition, construction equipment would be maintained and operated in accordance with the manufacturers' specifications to further minimize air emissions. With respect to operational-related impacts, other than the selection of energy-efficient appliances, equipment and fixtures, no mitigation measures for air quality are warranted.

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

e. Conformity Applicability Analysis

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

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

10. Noise

a. No Action Alternative

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

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

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

BUILDING RENOVATION IMPACTS

Renovation of Building #3 would result in temporary noise impacts in the immediate vicinity of the Kona Civic Center. 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 renovation 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 renovation work being proposed and the types of equipment necessary to carry out the renovations.

Increased noise levels may result from the use of construction equipment during the renovation process. Renovation activities would include demolition and reconfiguration of interior walls, partitions, ceilings, and doorways; the removal of outdated and outmoded plumbing, electrical and other fixtures; and similar activities. A small overhang area would also be enclosed to create additional interior space. These activities are expected to involve use of handheld power tools typical of residential construction projects and be confined primarily to the building's interior spaces. Heavy construction equipment, which can produce high levels of noise, is not expected to be needed or used during the renovation process.

Construction noise would last only for the duration of the construction period, which would be less than two months, and is usually limited to daylight hours. This source of noise would generally be intermittent and would depend on the type of operation, location and function of the equipment 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 renovation activities, noise resulting from renovation is not anticipated to have a significant adverse effect on the adjoining complex of government offices and other nearby land uses. Supporting this conclusion is the knowledge that much of the planned work will be confined primarily to the interior of Building #3. Activities occurring exterior to the building, such as installation of a rear yard fence, would not require use of heavy construction equipment. Following completion of renovations, noise levels would return to current levels.

FACILITY OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

Noise occurring during operation of the proposed facility is not expected to result in significant adverse impacts. The absence of noise-producing equipment and activities should result in post-construction noise conditions to be similar to pre-construction conditions. Any increase in noise during facility operation would be slight and virtually imperceptible over the background noise associated with motor vehicle traffic using nearby roadways, the adjacent police and fire station operations, and similar urban activities. Noise impacts were also considered in the context of the impact of background noise in the area on the residents of the Ke Kama Pono program facility. Although located near a highway, this highway is a two-lane road that does not produce high levels of noise. Further, the proposed facility location in the rear of the Kona Civic Center complex, set back from the roadway, would further reduce any potential impact of noise to the residents to a negligible level. The renovation of the building would also take these concerns into consideration for all improvement, such as replacing the existing windows with those that further reduce the sounds from outside sources inside the building.

c. Recommended Mitigation

Noise impacts during the renovation phase would be mitigated by confining construction activities to normal working hours, completing the work in a timely fashion, and adhering to State of Hawaii regulations governing community noise control. In the unlikely event that renovation 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, nearby police and fire station operations and similar urban activities, no mitigation measures to control noise resulting from operation of the proposed project would be warranted.

C. SUMMARY OF ANY SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS AND REQUIRED MITIGATION

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

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

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

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

E. IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES

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

In this instance, the lands comprising a portion of the selected site would be required for the construction of the facility. The lands comprising the developed portion of the site could be considered irretrievably committed, although there is already a building existing on the site. The proposed action would also require the commitment of various construction materials for renovation including cement, aggregate, asphalt, lumber, and other building materials required for interior renovations and the construction of the rear yard

fence. Resources consumed as a result of development of the Ke Kama Pono facility would be offset by the creation of the facility and the resulting societal benefits. Much of the material dedicated to construction may be recycled at some future date.

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

F. CONSIDERATION OF SECONDARY AND CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The CEQ environmental regulations and HRS 343 require an assessment of cumulative impacts in the decision-making process. The CEQ defines cumulative impacts as "the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonable foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) undertakes such other actions" (40 CFR 1508.7). Other actions that when added to the impact of the proposed action could include operations of adjacent state offices, continuing residential development of Hawaii, the relocation of the adjacent police and fire station, the growing demand for utility services on the island, and the establishment of Ke Kama Pono program facilities on Maui and Oahu. As described in the preceding sections, the development of the Ke Kama Pono facility through renovation of Building #3 in the Kona Civic Center (the Preferred Alternative) would have not have a significant impact to the resource areas discussed. Any potential impacts from implementing the Proposed Action would be able to be mitigated as appropriate. Because the Proposed Action would not have a significant impact to environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic resources and because any potential impacts would be mitigated, when this action is combined with other actions in the area, there would be no significant cumulative impacts.

G. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS

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

Exhibit IV-1
Summary of Impacts

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Topography	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to topographic resources would not occur.	The only activity that would result in land disturbance would be the construction of the fence and the small construction staging area in the rear yard. Because the site is currently developed and the majority of renovations would occur interior to the building, topographic alterations would not be required under the preferred alternative.
Geology	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to geologic resources and seismicity would not occur.	Only minimal ground disturbance is anticipated as a result of the proposed project and would have no impact upon natural geologic features and conditions at the site. Because Building #3 was built before 1976 it mostly likely does not conform to the requirements utilized by other regions of the United States that are of high-seismic risk. Therefore, as is common at most locations on the Island of Hawaii, there is the potential for impacts associated with volcanic activity and subsequent earthquakes.
Soils	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to soils would not occur.	With the project site extensively altered by previous activities associated with the development of the Kona Civic Center, potentially adverse effects to natural soil conditions resulting from the proposed project would not be expected to occur.
Water Resources	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to water resources would not occur.	There are no surface water features located on the subject property or within several miles of the proposed project site, thus the proposed project would not impact surface waters. Further, there would be no creation of impervious surface and would therefore be no change in the volume of stormwater runoff from the site.
Floodplains	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to floodplains would not occur.	With the property located outside the 500-year floodplain there would be no impacts to floodplain resources.
Biological Resources	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to biological resources would not occur.	The proposed site for the Ke Kama Pono program facility is occupied by a building, and surrounded by residential and commercial buildings, scattered street trees, orchards, shrubs and grass lawns. As a result, the development of the proposed facility would avoid the disturbance of natural vegetation and result in no loss of natural habitat. Any impact or disturbance to wildlife during construction would also be negligible as the majority of renovations would be interior to the building and short-term, lasting no more than two months. No additional impacts to biological resources are expected to occur once renovations of the building are complete.
Cultural Resources	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to cultural resources would not occur.	The renovation of Building #3 at the Kona Civic Center would have no effect on any historic properties and no further archaeological work would be necessary for this project.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Aesthetics	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to aesthetic resources would not occur.	Impacts to visual and aesthetic resources would short-term during construction as the introduction of construction equipment would alter the aesthetic features and characteristics of the site. During operation, long-term and minor impacts would occur primarily the result of fence installation. The planned fence would be placed at the rear of the residence where it would not obstruct views for any of the community members and partially shielded by surrounding buildings and a large retaining wall from the adjacent parking lot. Operation of the proposed facility would not result in any additional visual impacts.
Hazardous Materials	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore existing hazardous materials would remain in the building.	Renovations would require the removal of the ACBMs identified within the building. This would include removing the asbestos containing floor tiles, fully removing any hazardous materials, and then replacing the floor tiles. This removal eliminate the potential for human contact and provide a long-term benefit to the environment.
Demographic Characteristics	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to demographic characteristics would not occur.	The staff and youth would be current residents of the County of Hawaii so the population of the County would not be expected to increase and there would be no impacts to the County population. Relatively close proximity of the site to the community of Captain Cook suggests that current employees would not require relocation or provision of new housing. As a result, no significant adverse population impacts are anticipated.
Economic Characteristics	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to economic characteristics would not occur.	All renovation would occur within existing state-owned property. The community would experience negligible impacts to economics during renovation if Hawaii County citizens are used to complete this project due to employment of the renovation crew. During operation, the project would have beneficial impacts as new employment would be created from 2 staff being on duty 24-hours a day (up to 10 staff positions).
Housing Characteristics	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to housing characteristics would not occur.	The proposed facility would have beneficial impacts on the Hawaii County economy by creating up to ten jobs at the facility, which would likely be filled by existing Hawaii County residents. The effects of these jobs would be minimal and the change in the housing market would be unnoticeable.
Community Services and Facilities	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to community services and facilities would not occur.	Given the limited duration of the renovation phase (approximately 2 months) and the use of a small renovation crew, renovation activities would not be expected to result in significant adverse impacts to Hawaii County service agencies. Renovation activities near the selected site, including installation of a fence around the facility, would require notification of law enforcement and traffic control personnel to ensure public safety. Because of the small size of the facility, there would be no impacts to schools, law enforcement, fire protection, medical services, or emergency services from facility operation.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Land Use	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to land use would not occur.	The proposed action would have a direct impact on land use by transforming a vacant former DHS building into a group home (residential/institutional) use. However, the self-contained nature of the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would limit any potential direct impacts to Building #3 with no adverse impacts to adjoining public lands and uses or property values of nearby private homes and businesses. Further, the proposed use of the building would be consistent with the current zoning of the property, and no zoning change would be required.
Water Supply	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to water resources would not occur.	Water demand for the proposed development is estimated to be 150 gpd per resident and 20 gpd per staff member per 8-hour shift. Assuming two staff members, 24 hours per day and eight residents, the total estimated water demand for the proposed facility is approximately 1,320 gpd. There are no known limitations with the water distribution system serving the area of the proposed facility.
Wastewater	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to wastewater resources would not occur.	State regulations mandate that the flow to the septic tank shall not exceed 1,000 gpd and that design calculations must allow for 200 gpd for every bedroom. For the purposes of this analysis, it was assumed that the proposed facility would have two staff members on duty 24 hours per day. That is equivalent to a single 8-hour shift with 6 employees at 15 gpd per employee, or a total of 90 gpd. Subtracting the wastewater flows associated the offices in Building #1 and the assumed staff requirements for the proposed facility from the total capacity of the septic tank implies that there is a total of 685 gpd available for bedrooms. This suggests that the 1,000-gallon septic tank would be sufficient to support the facility. Further, consultation with the Hawaii DOH indicated that the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would be accommodated by the existing septic tank and cesspool.
Electrical Power	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to electrical facilities would not occur.	Electric power demands of the proposed facility are estimated to be equivalent to a residential user. There are no known limitations to electric power supply serving the area of the proposed facility.
Telecommunications	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to telecommunication facilities would not occur.	There are no known limitations to the telecommunications network serving the area of the proposed facility.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Solid Waste	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to solid waste management would not occur.	Construction and operation of the proposed facility would generate solid waste requiring collection and disposal by one or more of the private haulers on the island. During the construction phase, solid waste in varying quantities would be generated by the building of structures, utilities, and parking areas. The disposal of construction-derived waste would be the responsibility of the construction contractors involved, although all efforts will be made to sort, segregate, and recycle the various construction debris. Operation of the proposed development would generate solid waste similar to a residence and is not considered to have a significant impact. Any toxic, medical, or hazardous wastes generated during facility operations would be handled and disposed of according to applicable regulations by licensed contractors.
Transportation	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to transportation resources would not occur.	Construction of the proposed facility would be expected to minimally increase traffic volumes in the vicinity of the proposed site as a result of worker trips to and from the site as well as the movement of materials, supplies, and equipment that collectively would be assigned to the local highway network. Long-term impacts would include the addition of two staff to the Kona Civic Center complex as well as visitation from family members. The addition of the two staff and occasional visitation is not expected to impact area roadways or available parking at the facility. The location of mass transit in the area of the proposed Ke Kama Pono facility would be beneficial as it would provide another option for family members wishing to visit and to participate in programs with the youth there.
Meteorological Conditions	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to meteorological conditions would not occur.	Rehabilitation of a state building for the proposed community-based residential center would not alter the microclimatology of wind and temperature at the selected site. Due to its scale relative to its environs, the proposed residential center would not change the larger-scale climatology of the area or have any significant impact on neighboring properties.
Air Quality	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to air quality would not occur.	Air quality would be potentially affected as a result of the proposed renovation project due to construction activities and motor vehicle traffic associated with facility operation.
Noise	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to noise conditions would not occur.	Renovation of Building #3 at the Kona Civic Center to serve as the Ke Kama Pono program facility would result in temporary noise impacts in the immediate vicinity of the selected project site. The magnitude of the potential impact would depend upon the specific types of equipment to be used, the construction methods employed, and the scheduling and duration of the renovation work. Impacts to the residents of the facility during operation from nearby traffic noise would be negligible as the proposed facility is set back from the highway, located in the rear of the Kona Civic Center.

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.

Building #3 at the Kona Civic Center (the preferred alternative site) is located within the State Urban District. The proposed action involves the use of this property that is considered a permitted use within the State Urban District and therefore these are 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, establishment of the Ke Kama Pono program facility by renovating Building #3 at the Kona Civic Center, would be consistent with the goals of the Hawaii County Plan. Specifically, it would meet environmental and land use goals as impacts to these resources would be minimal and would also provide the public services and facilities called for under the plan.

C. KONA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Kona Community Development Plan will serve as a forum for community input into land use, delivery of government services and any other matters relating to the planning area. The Kona Community Development plan is a pilot initiative in Hawaii County. As this plan is developed, development of the Ke Kama Pono program facility would take the goals of this plan into consideration.

D. 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).

Building #3 at the Kona Civic Center (Tax Key Map #8-2-001:084) is zoned under the Agricultural District (A-1a) with a State Land Use Designation as Urban. The proposed use of this facility is consistent with these designations and zoning.

E. COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The Hawaii Costal 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 costal zone. As set forth in Chapter 205A, HRS, this section address the project's relationship to applicable costal zone management considerations with each section stating its objective, followed by policies to meet that objective.

Recreational Resources: Provide coastal recreational opportunities accessible to the public.

(A) Improve coordination and funding of coastal recreational planning and management; and

(B) Provide adequate, accessible, and diverse recreational opportunities in the coastal zone management area by:

(i) Protecting coastal resources uniquely suited for recreational activities that cannot be provided in other areas;

(ii) Requiring replacement of coastal resources having significant recreational value including, but not limited to, surfing sites, fishponds, and sand beaches, when such resources will be unavoidably damaged by development; or requiring reasonable monetary compensation to the state for recreation when replacement is not feasible or desirable;

(iii) Providing and managing adequate public access, consistent with conservation of natural resources, to and along shorelines with recreational value;

(iv) Providing an adequate supply of shoreline parks and other recreational facilities suitable for public recreation;

(v) Ensuring public recreational uses of county, state, and federally owned or controlled shoreline lands and waters having recreational value consistent with public safety standards and conservation of natural resources;

(vi) Adopting water quality standards and regulating point and nonpoint sources of pollution to protect, and where feasible, restore the recreational value of coastal waters;

(vii) Developing new shoreline recreational opportunities, where appropriate, such as artificial lagoons, artificial beaches, and artificial reefs for surfing and fishing; and

(viii) Encouraging reasonable dedication of shoreline areas with recreational value for public use as part of discretionary approvals or permits by the land use commission, board of land and natural resources, and county authorities; and
crediting such dedication against the requirements of section 46-6.

Response: The proposed project is not anticipated to affect existing coastal recreational resources. Access to shoreline areas would remain unaffected by the proposed project.

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 project involves renovation of an existing building. The site is already a developed Civic Center and has been the subject of ground disturbance in the past, with no known cultural resources (including archeological resources and historic structures). Based on this past disturbance, the lack of known resources, and the minimal amount of ground disturbance that would occur, no impacts to cultural resources are expected.

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 project would be developed to ensure visual compatibility with the surrounding environs. The proposed project is not expected to impact coastal and scenic open space resources as it is renovation of an existing building and the only new element that would be introduced to the property is a backyard fences that would not be highly visibility from adjacent properties.

Coastal Ecosystems: Protect valuable coastal ecosystems, including reefs, from disruption and minimize adverse impacts on all coastal ecosystems.

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

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

Economic Uses: Provide public or private facilities and improvements important to the state's economy in suitable locations.

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

Response: The project would support no more than 10 short-term construction and construction related jobs during the two-month renovation period and would not impact the local economy as these jobs are expected to be filled by existing Hawaii County residents. The proposed site does not abut the shoreline and would not affect coastal development necessary to the state's economy. The project is in keeping with the land use patterns established by in the area, as the building is already part of a developed Civic Center.

Coastal Hazards: Reduce hazard to life and property from tsunami, storm waves, stream flooding, erosion, subsidence, and pollution.

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

Response: The proposed site lies within Zone X, which represents an area of minimal flooding as it is outside the 500-year floodplain. It is noted that changes in drainage patterns are not anticipated with the construction of the proposed project and no adverse drainage impacts to the surrounding properties are anticipated.

Managing Development: Improve the development review process, communication, and public participation in the management of coastal resources and hazards.

(A) Use, implement, and enforce existing law effectively to the maximum extent possible in managing present and future coastal zone development;
(B) Facilitate timely processing of applications for development permits and resolve overlapping or conflicting permit requirements; and
(C) Communicate the potential short and long-term impacts of proposed significant coastal developments early in their life cycle and in terms understandable to the public to facilitate public participation in the planning and review process.

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

Public Participation: Stimulate public awareness, education, and participation in coastal management.

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

Response: As described in Chapter I of the EA, extensive public information and outreach activities were carried out during preparation of the Draft EA, and included a public meeting, as described in Section 1. The community was provided a 30-day period to comment on the draft EA. Comments, and responses to these comments, received during the public comment period are provided in Section VII, Public Comments and Responses. Based on the public comment received during all outreach activities, the proposed action would not create a high degree of controversy.

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 project would have no impact to shoreline activities. The proposed site is not located adjacent to the coast; no adverse impacts to beaches are expected.

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 project would not adversely impact ocean resources and would not affect marine and coastal resources.

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 adverse environmental impacts. There are no known rare, threatened, or endangered species located within the proposed project site. Furthermore, the site evaluated does not provide significant wildlife habitat and their use under the Proposed Action would have minimal impacts to wildlife in the area. The proposed project site is not located in an environmentally sensitive area such as a floodplain, wetland, or tsunami inundation zone.

   Due to past development of the site, it is unlikely that the site has any archaeological sites, features, human burials, or subsurface deposits. Further, extremely minimal ground disturbance would occur during building renovation. No further archaeological work is recommended for the project area.

2. ***Curtails the range of beneficial uses of the environment:*** The proposed project and the commitment of land resources would not curtail the range of beneficial uses of the environment. Under the Preferred Alternative, renovation of Building #3 at the Kona Civic Center, the action would have beneficial impacts to the site, turning a vacant formerly DHS occupied building to a productive use.

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

4. ***Substantially affects the economic or social welfare of the community or state:*** The proposed project would have negligible direct beneficial effects on the local economy during construction as the small renovation crew would be expected to already be residing in the County of Hawaii. In the long-term, the proposed project would support the local economy through the contribution of salaries, wages, and benefits, as well as through the purchases of goods and services from local merchants and service providers. These jobs are expected to be filled by the existing labor pool of Hawaii County, providing beneficial impacts. Furthermore, addition of community-based residential programs would provide much needed services to the youth of the Island of Hawaii, and have a beneficial impact on the social welfare of the community.

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

6. Involves substantial secondary impacts, such as population changes or effects on public facilities: Because the addition of no more than 10 employees and 8 youth, no significant changes to the population are expected as a result of the Proposed Action. From a land use perspective, the proposed project is allowed under the current site zoning and would reuse a currently vacant state-owned building.

The Proposed Action is not anticipated to adversely impact existing waster and wastewater systems. The proposed improvements would be coordinated with the appropriate governmental agencies and would be designed in accordance with applicable regulatory standards. Surface runoff from the proposed project would not be expected to increase over current conditions. The Ke Kama Pono facility would not be expected to significantly impact public services such as police, fire, educational, recreational, and medical services.

During construction, solid waste generated from the proposed facility would be managed and disposed of in accordance with *A Contractor's Waste Management Guide* developed by the Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism's Clean Hawaii Center. Waste Generated during operation of the facility would be stored in on-site self-contained dumpsters until collection (on a regular schedule), then transported by licensed haulers to the appropriate disposal or recycling facility. The volume of solid waste generated by the propose facility would not represent a significant proportion of the total load accepted for disposal in Hawaii County.

7. Involves a substantial degradation of environmental quality: During the construction phase of the facility, there would be short-term air quality and noise impacts. In the long-term, impacts to these resources would be minimal and would not be significantly higher than the ambient noise. There are no water bodies, wetlands, or floodplains located in the project area evaluated. The project is not anticipated to significantly affect the open space and scenic character of the area. As discussed in the EA, it is not expected that the Proposed Action would have 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: As discussed above, implementation of the Proposed Action, would have not have a significant impact to the resource areas discussed. Any potential impacts from implementing the Proposed Action would be able to be mitigated as appropriate. Because the Proposed Action would not have a significant impact to environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic resources and because any potential impacts would be mitigated, when this action is combined with other actions in the area, there would be no significant cumulative impacts.

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 site evaluated, as confirmed by the Hawaii Department of Natural Resources.

10. Detrimentally affects air or water quality or ambient noise levels: During the construction phase of the facility, there would be short-term air quality and noise impacts. For impacts to air from construction, dust control measures would be implemented to minimize wind-blown emissions. Noise impacts from construction would be minimized by conducting construction activities during daylight hours and 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. There are no water bodies, wetlands, or floodplains located in the project areas evaluated.

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 area evaluated for implementation of the Proposed Action is not

located within and would not affect environmentally sensitive areas. The area is not subject to flooding or tsunami inundations. Soils are not erosion-prone and there are no geologically hazardous lands, estuaries, or coastal waters within or adjacent to the site evaluated.

12. ***Substantially affects scenic vistas and viewplanes identified in county or state plans or studies:*** The project site is not identified as a scenic vista or viewplane. The proposed project would not affect scenic corridors and coastal scenic and open space resources. Any potential impacts would be mitigated by implementing design features that are sensitive to the unique visual resources of Hawaii and would include the selection of the color, texture, and materials for the buildings. All lighting at the proposed facility would be selected and operated in accordance with Hawaii County Codes.

13. ***Requires substantial energy consumption:*** The Proposed Action would involve the short-term commitment of fuel for equipment, vehicles, and machinery during construction activities. However, this use is not anticipated to result in a substantial consumption of energy resources. In the long-term, the Proposed Action would create 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 the proposed action would not result in any significant impacts.

This page intentionally left blank.

VII. PUBLIC COMMENT AND RESPONSE

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

Laura H. Thielen
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Russell Y. Tsujii
FIRST DEPUTY

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

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

STATE OF HAWAII

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE

1151 PUNCHBOWL STREET

HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

April 21, 2008

received
APR 23 2008
KALAE-08-001
MAUI-08-001
KONA-08-001

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

Dear Dr. Ray:

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

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

Sincerely yours,

Paul J. Conry
Administrator

C: DOFAW Oahu, Maui, Hawaii Branches

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

May 22, 2008

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

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

Dear Mr. Conroy:

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Dr. Scott Ray
Project Manager

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

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

April 29, 2008

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PH:jmb

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

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

May 22, 2008

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

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

Dear Ms. Hamamoto:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Dr. Scott Ray
Project Manager

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR
STATE OF HAWAII

MICAH A. KĀNE
CHAIRMAN
HAWAIIAN HOMES COMMISSION

KAULANA H. PARK
DEPUTY TO THE CHAIRMAN

ROBERT J. HALL
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

STATE OF HAWAI'I
DEPARTMENT OF HAWAIIAN HOME LANDS

P.O. BOX 1879
HONOLULU, HAWAI'I 96805

received
MAY 05 2008
KALAE-08-007
MAUI-08-007
KONA-08-008

May 2, 2008

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

From: Micah A. Kane, Chairman
Hawaiian Homes Commission

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

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

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

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

May 22, 2008

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

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

Dear Chairman Kane:

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

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

Sincerely,

Dr. Scott Ray
Project Manager

Harry Kim
Mayor

Lawrence K. Mahuna
Police Chief

Harry S. Kubojiri
Deputy Police Chief

County of Hawaii

POLICE DEPARTMENT
349 Kapiolani Street • Hilo, Hawaii 96720-3998
(808) 935-3311 • Fax (808) 961-2389

received
MAY 02 2008
KONA-08-006

April 29, 2008

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

Dear Dr. Ray:

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

Staff has reviewed the above-referenced Draft Environmental Assessment for Kona, Hawaii, and has no comments or objections to offer at this time.

Please contact Acting Captain Chad Basque, Commander of the Kona District, at (808) 326-4646, ext. 249, should you have any questions.

Sincerely,

LAWRENCE K. MAHUNA
POLICE CHIEF

HENRY J. TAVARES JR.
ASSISTANT CHIEF
AREA II OPERATIONS

CB:dmv

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

May 22, 2008

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

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

Dear Chief Mahuna:

On behalf of the Hawaii Department of Human Services (DHS), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the DHS proposal to establish Ke Kama Pono program facilities in Kona, Wailuku and Kalaeloa, Hawaii. Your lack of objections concerning the facility proposed for Kona is noted and appreciated.

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

Sincerely,

Dr. Scott Ray
Project Manager

c: Henry J. Tavares, Assistant Chief-Area II Operations

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

received
MAY 06 2008
KONA-08-009

May 2, 2008

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

SUBJECT: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS
State of Hawaii, Department of Human Services
Ke Kama Pono Program Facilities
Kona, Hawaii

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

DARRYL OLIVEIRA
Fire Chief

GA:lpc

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

May 22, 2008

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

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

Dear Chief Oliveria:

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

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

Sincerely,

Dr. Scott Ray
Project Manager

Harry Kim
Mayor

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

received
5/20/08
Kona-08-011

May 15, 2008

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

Dear Dr. Ray:

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Assessment
Project: Ke Kama Pono Program Facility
Land Owner: State of Hawaii
Applicant: State Department of Human Services and Department of Accounting and General Services
TMK: 8-2-1:Por. of 84, Captain Cook, South Kona, Hawaii

In response to the above referenced document submitted for our review, we have the following to offer:

1. We concur with the Land Use Designations of the project site.

2. **Anticipated Determination:** Is a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) anticipated.

3. **Development Plans:** The status of the Kona Community Development Plan (KCDP) should be included. For your information, it is still in progress and draft sections are currently being reviewed. The KCDP will be forwarded to the County Council as an ordinance for adoption to give it the force of law.

4. **Special Designations:** It is not in the County's Special Management Area (SMA).

5. **Lists of Required Permits and Approvals**: Plan Approval will be required by the Planning Department. Also, a building permit from the Department of Public Works, Building Division will be required for the interior renovation/remodeling as well as installation of the 8-foot high fence.

6. **Hawaii County Officials and Agencies:** Some of the listed agencies and position descriptions need clarification. Please note the following for the Planning Department:
   a. The address for Director Chris Yuen should be 101 Pauahi Street, Suite 3, Hilo Hawaii 96720.
   b. Ms. Louise Winn has a contract with the Planning Department. She is a Recorder for the Kona Community Development Plan Steering Committee.

Thank you for allowing us the opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Assessment. If you have questions, please contact Esther Imamura of this office at 961-8288, ext. 257.

Sincerely,

Chris Yuen

CHRISTOPHER J. YUEN
Planning Director

ETI:cs
P:\wpwin60\ETI\EAdraftPre-consul\Ray Ke Kama Pono 8-2-1-84.rtf

xc: Office of Environmental Quality Control
235 South Beretania Street, Suite 702
Honolulu HI 96813

Mr. Joseph M. Earing, P.E.
Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services
Division of Public Works
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 430
Honolulu, HI 96813

Planning Department, Kona

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

May 22, 2008

Christopher J. Yuen, Director
County of Hawaii Planning Department
101 Pauahi Street, Suite 3
Hilo, Hawaii 96720-4224

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

Dear Mr. Yuen:

On behalf of the Hawaii Department of Human Services (DHS), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the DHS proposal to establish Ke Kama Pono program facilities in Kona, Wailuku and Kalaeloa, Hawaii. We appreciate receiving comments from the Planning Department. Regarding your comments concerning the facility proposed in the Captain Cook area of South Kona, we offer the following responses:

- DHS agrees with your statement and anticipates a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for this project.

- The Kona Community Development Plan (KCDP), in progress, will be included in the Final Environmental Assessment as a plan to be considered in the development of the Ke Kama Pono program facility

- The Final EA will note that the project is not in the County's Special Management Area (SMA)

- Detailed plans for the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility in Kona are under development. DHS will provide its architects and engineers with a copy of your letter to ensure that they obtain the necessary plan approvals and building permits for the project, including the perimeter fence.

- The change in contact information is noted and will be incorporated into the Final EA.

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

Sincerely,

Dr. Scott Ray
Project Manager

VIII. REFERENCES

VIII. REFERENCES

A. DOCUMENTS

County of Hawaii. 1999. Hawaii County Code. Chapter 25. Zoning.

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

County of Hawaii. 2008. Hele-On Bus Schedule website. Available at: http://www.hawaii-county.com/mass_transit/heleonbus.html#Kona. Accessed on March 3, 2008.

County of Hawaii Civil Defense Agency. 2005. *County of Hawaii Multi-Hazard Mitigation Plan.* May 2005.

Cuddihy, L. W. and C. P. Stone. 1990. Alteration of native Hawaiian vegetation: effects of humans, their activities, and introductions. University of Hawaii, Honolulu. 138 pp.

Department of Accounting and General Services, State of Hawaii. 2001. *Update Asbestos Survey Report*; DAGS Job No. 16-10-9076; Captain Cook Civic Center Building #3.

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 (NFIP) – Hawaii State*. Available at: http://www.hidlnr.org/eng/nfip/. Accessed on March 18, 2008.

Department of Land and Natural Resources, State of Hawaii. 2008. *The Hawaii Endangered Bird Conservation Program.* Available at: http://www.state.hi.us/dlnr/dofaw/captiveprop/consprog.htm. Accessed on March 18, 2008.

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

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 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 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.

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

Melgar, Christian. 2002. *Hawaii's Birding Hotspots No.9 – Kealia NWR, Maui*. West Sussex, UK.

National Agricultural Statistics Service. 2002. *Census of Agriculture County Profile: Kona, Hawaii*. Available at: http://www.nass.usda.gov/census/census02/profiles/hi/cp15009.PDF Accessed on March 3, 2008.

National Park Service, 2007. Non-Native Ungulate Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement: Final internal scoping report. Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

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

Office of Youth Services. 2005. *2005 Annual Report*.

Office of Youth Services. 2008. Office of Youth Services Response to Act 213, Part III, Section 58, Session of Laws of Hawaii. January 2007.

Ray, Scott. 2007. Letter from Dr. Scott Ray, Department of Human Services, to Chris Yuen, Planning Director, County of Hawaii, regarding the location of DHS group living facilities in relation to the proposed site.

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.

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

Topozone. 2008. Hawaii Topographic Maps and Aerial Photographs. Available at: http://www.topozone.com/states/Hawaii.asp. Accessed on March 18, 2008.

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

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

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

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

U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2008. *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 Kona, Hawaii*. Accessed via the Internet at: http://oaspub.epa.gov/airsdata/. Accessed on March 17, 2008.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1986. *Pamphlet: Noise and Your Hearing*.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2000. *Critical Habitat for 61 Plant Species from Maui and Kahoolawe*. Available at: http://pacificislands.fws.gov/CHRules/Maui.reproposal.fs.pdf. Accessed on March 18, 2008.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2008. *Wetlands Digital Data*. Available at: http://wetlandsfws.er.usgs.gov/NWI/index.html. Accessed on March 17, 2008.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2005. Pacific Island Coastal Program Accomplishment Report. Available at: http://www.fws.gov/pacificislands/worg/2005coastalreport.pdf. Accessed on March 18, 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 Service. 1999. *Hotspots: Mantle Thermal Plumes*. Available at: http://pubs.usgs.gov/publications/text/hotspots.html. Accessed on March 6, 2008.

U.S. Geological Service. 2001. *Hawaiian Volcanoes*. Available at: http://hov.wr.usgs.gov/volanoes. Accessed on November 2, 2004.

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.

U.S. Geological Survey. 2008. *Hawaiian Volcano Observatory*. Available at: http://hvo.wr.usgs.gov/. Accessed on March 18, 2008.

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.

Yuen, Christopher. 2007. Letter from Christopher Yuen, Planning Director, County of Hawaii to Dr. Scott Ray, Department of Human Services, regarding zoning of proposed Ke Kama Pono facility. November 26, 2007.

B. PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS

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

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

Kaleve Tufono-Iosefa, Administrator
Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility
Hawaii Department of Human Services
Office of Youth Services
42-477 Kalanianaole Highway
Kailua, Hawaii 96734

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

Lillian B. Koller, Esq., Director
Hawaii Department of Human Services
1390 Miller Street, Room 209
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-2936

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

Scott Ray, Ph.D., Grant Administrator
Hawaii Department of Human Services
Office of the Director
1390 Miller Street, Room 209
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-2936

Kathleen Ross Aoki, Planner
Long Range Division
Maui Department of Planning
Kalana Pakui Building
250 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

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

Carol Tyau-Beam
National Floodplain Insurance Plan State
Coordinator for Hawaii
Department of Land and Natural Resources
Engineering Division
1151 Punchbowl Street #221
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

IX. LIST OF PREPARERS

IX. LIST OF PREPARERS

Hawaii Department of Human Services

1390 Miller Street, Room 209
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-2936

Lillian B. Koller, Esq	-	Director
Scott Ray, Ph.D.	-	Grant Administrator
Kaleve Tufono-Iosefa	-	Administrator-Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility

Hawaii Department of Accounting And General Services

Division of Public Works
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 430
Honolulu, Hawaii 96810

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,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 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

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

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

3. Hawaii House of Representatives

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

Robert N. Herkes
5th Representative District
Hawaii State Capitol, Room 320
415 South Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 9681

C. FEDERAL AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS

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

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

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Natural Resource Conservation Service
East Area Office
Prince Kuhio Federal Building
P.O. Box 50004
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850-0050

Pearl Young
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Federal Activities
Ariel Rios Building
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Mail Code: 2252A
Washington, D.C. 20460

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

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

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

U.S. Department of the Interior
Attn: District Chief
U.S. Geological Survey
677 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 415
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

D. STATE OF HAWAII AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS

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

Cathy Dagher, Assistant Archaeologist
Hawaii Department of Land & Natural Resources
State Historic Preservation Division
Kakuhihewa Building
601 Kamokila Boulevard, Suite 555
Kapolei, Hawaii 96707

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

Ken C. Kawahara, Deputy Director
Hawaii Department of Land & Natural Resources
Kalanimoku Building
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 130
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Hawaii Department of Land & Natural Resources
Division of Conservation and Resource Enforcement
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 311
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Hawaii Department of Transportation
Aliiaimoku Building
869 Punchbowl Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
Attn: Micah A. Kane, Chairman
Hawaiian Homes Commission
1099 Alakea Street, Suite 2000
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

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

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

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

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

Tim Scheffler
State Archaeologist, Hawaii
State Historical Preservation Division
Puainako Town Center
2100 Kanoelehua Avenue Unit C-5
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

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

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

E. HAWAII COUNTY OFFICIALS AND AGENCIES

Chris Yuen - Director
Hawaii County Department of Planning
101 Pauahi Street, Suite 3
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Darryl J. Oliveira - Fire Chief
Hawaii County Fire Department
Puainako Town Center,
2100 Kanoelehua Ave, #C5, Hilo, Hawaii

Bert Saito, - Wastewater Division Chief
Hawaii County Wastewater Division
108 Railroad Ave.
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

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

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

Jay Kimura – Prosecuting Attorney
Hawaii County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney
34 Rainbow Drive
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

F. OTHERS

Hadley Catolano
Big Island Weekly
PMB 646
74-5533 Huhia Street
Kailua – Kona, Hawaii 96740

Jay Neumann
Dolphin Records
P.O. Box 2500
Kealakekua, Hawaii 96704

Eva Yamashita
Family Court
76-652 Ahu Street
Kailua- Kona, Hawaii 98613

Aloha Reeves
Kids of Kona
P.O. Box 282
Captain Cook, Hawaii 96704

Chantal Chung
Kids of Kona
P.O. Box 677
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Shirley Pu Willis
Kids of Kona
82-953 Aka Ala Street
Captain Cook, Hawaii 96704

Helen Kelekolio
Kiki Steps
88-1538 Umi Ave
Captain Cook, Hawaii 96074

Steve Power
Hale Kipa
P.O. Box 284
Hilo, Hawaii 96721

Dale Ross
Hawaii County Prosecutor (Kona Office)
81-980 Haleki'I Street
Kealakakua, Hawaii 96704

Nohan Paulo
(Ke Kama Pono (Honoka'a)
P.O. Box 5085
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Marianne Okamura
Child Welfare Service
Hulikoa Drive
Kailua – Kona, Hawaii 96813

John Little
P&R
77-6514 Sea View Circle
Kailua- Kona, Hawaii 96740

Stephen Cornacud
Kids of Kona
5929 Wapoopoo Road
Captain Cook, Hawaii 96704

Carolyn Machado
Kids of Kona
P.O. Box 133
Captain Cook, Hawaii 96704

David Willis
Kids of Kona
82-953 Aka Ala Street
Captain Cook, Hawaii 96704

Marc Medler
Kids of Kona
P.O. Box 2114
Kealakekua, Hawaii 96704

Michael Matsukawa
Kona Community Health Center
57-5751 Kuakihi Highway #201
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

Robin Crusat
Kailua-Kona Police
349 Kapiolani Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Gabrielle Kubas
Ke Kama Pono
1786 Kinoole
Hilo, Hawaii 96721

Harry Cho
Kona Lions Club
P.O. Box 314
Honolulu, Hawaii 96726

West Hawaii Today
Attn: Editor
P.O. Box 789
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96745-0789

Pauline Pavao
TSA-FIS
P.O. Box 5085
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Roxanne Costa
TSA-FIS
P.O. Box 5085
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Puna Kihoi
Queen Liliuokalani CC
1250 Punchbowl Street, Room 214
Honolulu, Hawaii 96810

Kailua-Kona Public Library
75-138 Hualalai Road
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii96740

Family Support Services of West Hawaii
75-127 Lunapule Rd., Ste. 11
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

La Cher Napeahi, President
Miloli‘i ~ Ho‘opuloa ‘Ahahui
89-785 Miloli‘i Rd.
Captain Cook, Hawaii 96704

Alice Daniel, Program Coordinator
FRIENDS of the Children’s Justice Center
77-6403 Nalani St.
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

Amy Davis, Lead Trainer
Catholic Charities HI, Na ‘Ohana Pülama
75-166 Kalani Street, Suite 202
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

West Hawaii—KONA
Child and Family Service
81-6587 Mamalahoa Hwy.
Kealakekua, Hawaii 96750

Annette Honda
TSA-FIS
P.O. Box 5015
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

Harry Kepaa
TSA-FIS
P.O. Box 5015
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

Melissa Baybayan
The Salvation Army – Family Defense Services
2950 Manoa Road
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Sandra Lau
Department of Human Services
1390 Miller Street, Room 209
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813- 2936

La Cher Napeahi, Community Outreach Coordinator
Neighborhood Place of Kona
74-5565 Luhia St., B-1
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

Patricia Mitchell, Case Manager/Facilitator
Turning Point for Families (ATV West HI)
Youth Services Program
74-6425 Kuakini Hwy., Suite 201
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

Lori Wilson, Clinical Care Coordinator
Kapiolani Child Protection Center
74-5599 Luhia St., E7
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

Hui Malama O Na ‘Oiwi
P.O. Box 1278
Captain Cook, Hawaii 96704

Elizabeth Betty Hannah, CWS Supervisor
Dept. of Human Services/Child Welfare Services
75-5995 Kuakini Hwy., #523
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

Mr. John Alamodin, Housing Officer (HHSH)
Health/Human Services
711 Kapiolani Blvd., Suite 500
Honolulu, HI 96813

APPENDIX A:
AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE AND PUBLIC OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

KE KAMA PONO NEWSLETTER

Volume 1 | April 2008

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

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

Before the program can be expanded, an Environmental Assessment (EA) must be completed as required by State law (Hawaii Revised Statutes 343) and the National Environmental Policy Act. This process began in March at a community meeting in Captain Cook during which speakers from DHS, the Office of Youth Services (OYS) and the Kids of Kona organization explained Ke Kama Pono and answered questions. Also representing the program were teenage girls who live at the Ke Kama Pono home in Honoka`a on the Big Island. Much of the background information presented at the meeting is also provided in this newsletter.

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

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

Hawaii Department of Human Services – Mission Statement

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

Opportunities to Comment

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

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

Background

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

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

The Proposal

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

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

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

DHS proposes the

1

Kona, Hawaii:

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

3

Kalaeloa, Oahu:

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

following on each island:

2

Wailuku, Maui:

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

What is Ke Kama Pono?

Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise")…

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

Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise")…

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

Project Timeline and Process

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

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

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

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

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

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

Frequently Asked Questions

What is an EA and why is one required?

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

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

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

What is the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)?

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

What is Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) 343?

HRS 343, implemented by the Hawaii Office of Environmental Quality Control, is a State law requiring the preparation of environmental assessments for many development projects. Under the law, the government must give systematic consideration to the environmental, social and economic consequences of proposed projects prior to allowing construction to begin. The law also assures that community members are entitled to participate in the planning process.

How do NEPA and HRS 343 relate to each other?

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

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

KE KAMA PONO

Volume 2 | May 2008

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

Plans to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program for troubled teens to West Hawaii, Maui and Oahu moved ahead on April 23, 2008, when the notice of availability for Draft Environmental Assessments (EAs) was published by the State Office of Environmental Quality Control. Based on an analysis presented in the Draft EAs, the Department of Human Services (DHS) and the Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) identified a site on each of these islands as the preferred alternative for developing Ke Kama Pono facilities to help boys from the ages of 13 to 17.

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

Hawaii Department of Human Services Mission Statement

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

Opportunities to Comment

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

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

Background

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

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

The Proposal

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

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

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

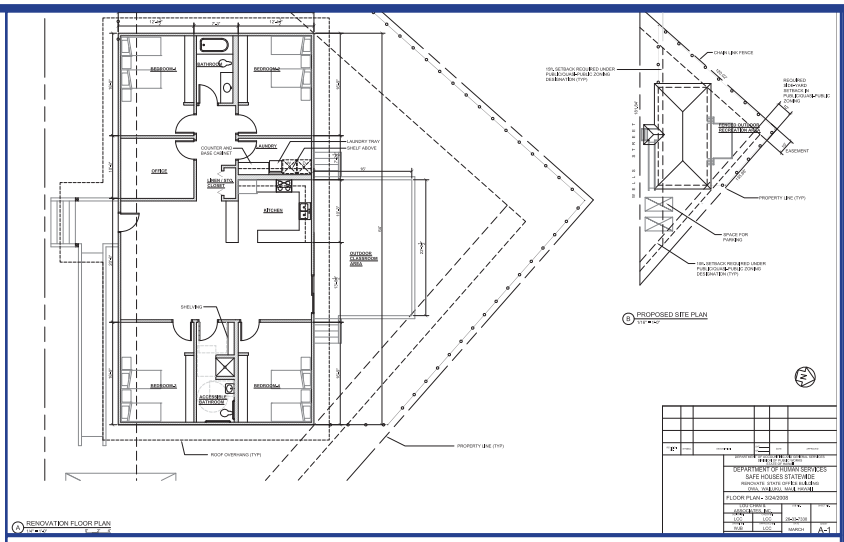
Public Input Sought on Expanding Ke Kama Pono Facilities

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

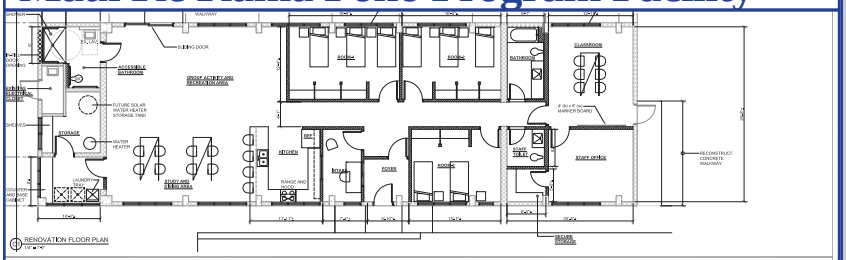
Meetings were held March 4 at Yano Hall in Kona, Hawaii, and April 15 at the Neighborhood Place at Happy Valley in Wailuku, Maui. Community members attending these sessions learned more about Ke Kama Pono, including how the program currently helps teenage girls living at a group home in Honoka`a on the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

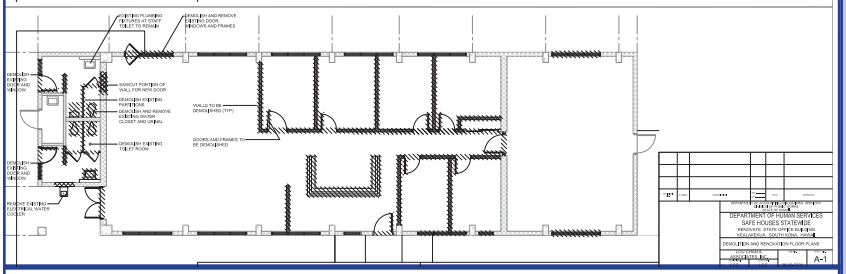
During these two sessions, community members asked questions about how the program will operate, who the program will serve and where the facilities would be established. Many residents voiced their support for these projects, saying these services are needed for youth in their communities.

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



Conceptual Site Design for the Maui Ke Kama Pono Program Facility





Conceptual Redevelopment Plan for the Hawaii Ke Kama Pono Program Facility

Potential Conceptual Design for the Oahu Ke Kama Pono Program Site

Frequently Asked Questions

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

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

How are youth chosen to participate?

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

When will the new facilities be available for use?

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

How will parents be involved in the rehabilitation process?

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

What does it mean to graduate from the program?

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

How does the transition occur?

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

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

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

Timeline

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

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

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

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

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

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

What is Ke Kama Pono?

Ke Kama Pono…

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

Ke Kama Pono…

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

How to Submit Your Comments

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

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

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

Subject:	RE: Re: Captain Cook Safe House Follow-Up
Date:	Tue, 1 Apr 2008 08:23:24 -1000
From:	"See, Tomas S" <tomas.see@doh.hawaii.gov> Add Mobile Alert
To:	"Scott Ray" <scott_ray_assoc@yahoo.com>, "Hiromasa, Dane K" <dane.hiromasa@doh.hawaii.gov>
CC:	Lillian.B.Koller@hawaii.gov, Laurence.K.Lau@hawaii.gov, "Chiyome Fukino" <chiyome.l.fukino@hawaii.gov>, "Arizumi, Thomas E" <thomas.arizumi@doh.hawaii.gov>

Hi Scott: Based on the draft floor plan you submitted, the existing septic system should be adequate to handle the additional flows. Please contact Dane Hiromasa at (808) 322-1963 when you are ready to submit the building permit application. Should you have any questions or need additional information please contact me at 586-4294.
Aloha,
Tom
DOH-WWB

From: Scott Ray [mailto:scott_ray_assoc@yahoo.com]
Sent: Monday, March 31, 2008 4:23 PM
To: See, Tomas S
Cc: Lillian.B.Koller@hawaii.gov; Laurence.K.Lau@hawaii.gov; Chiyome Fukino
Subject: Fwd: Re: Captain Cook Safe House Follow-Up

Aloha Tom: Larry Lau referred me to you regarding the situation outline in the e-mail below. I am also attaching, the most recent drawing we have of the floor lay-out for the proposed facility. I'm at 721-6225. Please let me know any further information I can provide to you. Thanks! Scott

Chiyome.L.Fukino@hawaii.gov wrote:
To: Lillian.B.Koller@hawaii.gov,
Laurence.K.Lau@hawaii.gov
CC: scott_ray_assoc@yahoo.com
Subject: Re: Captain Cook Safe House Follow-Up
From: Chiyome.L.Fukino@hawaii.gov
Date: Fri, 28 Mar 2008 18:14:34 -1000

Thanks for the information. Larry and I will work on this. Have Scott give us a call Monday afternoon.
Chiyome

Lillian B Koller/DHS/StateHiUS

03/28/2008 03:28 PM

To Chiyome.L.Fukino@hawaii.gov

cc scott_ray_assoc@yahoo.com

Subject Captain Cook Safe House Follow-Up

Aloha Doc,

Thanks for taking my call (my rant) earlier today. I really need your help! Here's the info you requested to follow up with Larry Lau.

DHS will be seeking approval of a building permit to renovate State Office Building #3 in the Kona Civic Center at 82-6130 Mamalahoa Highway , Captain Cook, Hawaii Island , Hawaii , 96704 .

This former office building previously housed offices for 13 DHS employees. The proposed new use as the Captain Cook Safe House will be for a group home housing eight (8) youth in three (3) bedrooms. Three (3) shifts of two (2) staff persons per shift will supervise the youth around the clock.

DHS has learned that State Office Building #3 shares a 1,000 gallon per day (gpd) septic tank with the adjacent State Office Building #1. We believe that State Office Building #1 houses 15 office employees.

The 1,000 gallon septic tank empties into a cesspool with unknown capacity. DHS has been told that Okahara and Associates, Inc. submitted the design to install the 1,000 gpd septic tank in 2006 and made a “conservative estimate” of the pre-existing cesspool capacity at 750 gpd to ensure it was not rated higher than it was in reality.

DHS does not want to upgrade the septic system to accommodate the Captain Cook Safe House. Do you have the discretion to approve the septic system, as is, for the Captain Cook Safe House remodel? If not and the system needs to be upgraded, do you have the discretion to give us a grace period (say, a couple of years) to upgrade while we complete the renovations and take occupancy now? Remember, I need all renovations completed and ready for occupancy by October 2008 otherwise the Federal funds will lapse. I

Thank you so much for your help.

Lillian

Lillian B. Koller, Director
Department of Human Services
Phone: (808) 586-4997
Fax: (808) 586-4890
Email: lillian.b.koller@hawaii.gov

Harry Kim
Mayor

Christopher J. Yuen
Director
Brad Kurokawa, ASLA, LEED™ AP
Deputy Director

County of Hawaii

PLANNING DEPARTMENT
Aupuni Center • 101 Pauahi Street, Suite 3 • Hilo, Hawaii 96720
Phone (808) 961-8288 • Fax (808) 961-8742

November 26, 2007

Scott Ray, Ph.D.
Grants Administrator
Department of Human Services
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96809-0339

Dear Dr. Ray:

Proposed "Child Caring Institution" in Captain Cook
TMK: 8-2-001:084, South Kona, Island of Hawai'i, Hawai'i

This is to correct our previous communication of November 2, 2007. We apologize for any confusion that this may have created.

The subject parcel located in Captain Cook, South Kona is zoned Agricultural District (A-1a) with a State Land Use designation of Urban.

Your letter's reference to "Child Caring Institution" is not listed as a permitted use within the Agricultural Zoning District. Uses listed under the Agricultural District that allow for more than five (5) non-related residents are Group Living Facilities and Family Care Homes.

Section 25-5-72(a)(14) of the HCC, "Permitted Uses" allows for "Group living facilities" in the Agricultural Zoning District. Ordinance 07 55, effective on April 4, 2007, revised the definition of "Group Living Facilities" in Section 25-1-5(b)(54), Chapter 25 (Zoning) of the Hawai'i County Code, 1983 (2005 Edition, as amended) (HCC). The Zoning Code was amended as follows (repealed material is bracketed and stricken, new material is underscored):

"'Group living facility' means a 24-hour residential facility [~~described under **Section 46-4**, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), as amended, which is licensed or approved by the state as an adult residential care home under **Section 321-15.6**, HRS, or as an intermediate care facility/mental retardation community (ICFIMR-C) for persons including mentally ill, who are not related to the home operator or facility staff~~] licensed or certified, and monitored by the State of Hawai'i's Department of Health (DOH) or Department of Human Services (DHS), for persons covered under the Fair Housing Act, as amended, containing between six and eight unrelated adults and/or children, plus unrelated home operator or staff who shall not be included in the resident count.

...

(b) Unless a use permit or a special permit is obtained:

(1) A group living facility shall have no more than eight residents;

(2) Only one group living facility per tax map parcel;

(3) No other such licensed or certified dwelling shall be located within 500 feet of the perimeter of any tax map key parcel containing any other group living facility, with the exception of an adult residential care home or an intermediate care facility/mental retardation community (ICF/MR-C).

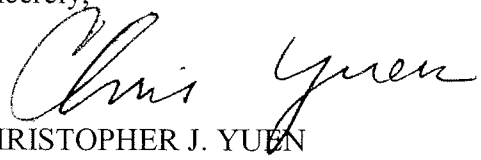
(c) A group living facility in existence on the effective date of this ordinance may continue in operation despite non-compliance with the criteria contained in the definition of 'group living facility' for a maximum of 15 months from the effective date of this ordinance to allow the group living facility to come into compliance with said criteria or to obtain a use permit or special permit."

This would allow your licensed program on the subject parcel with up to **eight (8)** clients plus unrelated operator or staff. Provided that you must verify that your Department and/or the DOH have not previously/currently licensed or approved another such facility within 500 feet of the perimeter boundary of this property.

Again, we apologize for any confusion.

Please feel free to contact Jonathan Holmes of this office should you have any further questions and/or concerns.

Sincerely,



CHRISTOPHER J. YUEN
Planning Director

JRH:cd
p:\wpwin60\jonathan\grouphomes\familychildcare-kona.doc

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P. O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

December 12, 2007

Chris Yuen, Director
Planning Department
101 Pauahi Street, Suite 3
Hilo, HI 96720

Aloha Chris:

I am writing in response to your letter of November 26 in which you confirmed that Hawaii County Codes would permit our proposed Child Caring Institution with up to eight (8) clients plus unrelated operator or staff, provided that we verify that the Department of Human Service (DHS) and the Department of Health (DOH) have no other group living facilities licensed or approved within 500 feet of the proposed facility.

I am writing to verify that this condition is met. The group living facility licensed by DHS that is closest the facility we are renovating at 82-6130 Mamalahoa Highway (TMK: 8-2-001:84) is 12.6 miles away at 75-235 Kalani Street in Kailua-Kona. The closest DOH facility is one pending approval 3.2 miles away at 79-7446 Mamalahoa Highway in Kealakekua.

Please feel free to share the location of our facility with other parties inquiring regarding prospective group living facility locations in Captain Cook.

Thanks for your time and your help.

Sincerely,

Scott Ray, Ph.D.
Grants Administrator
Director's Office

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Ms. Charlene Taketa
Neighborhood Place of Kona
74-5565 Luhia Street
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

Aloha Ms. Taketa:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Ms. Charlene Taketa
Neighborhood Place of Kona
74-5565 Luhia Street B-1
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

Aloha Ms. Taketa:

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

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

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

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

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

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.
Based on the success of the Honoka`a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

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

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Mr. Wall Lau
Neighborhood Place of Kona
74-5565 Luhia Street B-1
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

Aloha Mr. Lau:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Ms. Charlene Taketa
Neighborhood Place of Kona
74-5565 Luhia Street B-1
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

Aloha Ms. Taketa:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Mr. Henry Cho
Kona Lions Club
P.O. Box 314
Honaunau, Hawaii 96726

Aloha Mr. Cho:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Ms. Chantal Chong
Kids of Kona
P.O. Box 667
Captain Cook, Hawaii 96704

Aloha Ms. Chong:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Mr. Stephen Cornachia
Kids of Kona
82-5929 Napo'opo'o Road
Captain Cook, Hawaii 96704

Aloha Mr. Cornachia:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Ms. Brenda Ford
75-5706 Hanama Place #109
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

Aloha Ms. Ford:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Mr. Billy Paris
Kids of Kona
P.O. Box 279
Kealakekua, Hawaii 96750

Aloha Mr. Paris:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Mr. Kealoha Kahele
Kids of Kona
P.O. Box 667
Captain Cook, Hawaii 96704

Aloha Mr. Kahele:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Mr. David Wills
Kids of Kona
82-953 Aka Ala Street
Captain Cook, Hawaii 96704

Aloha Mr. Wills:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Mr. Marc Medler
P.O. Box 2114
Kealakekua, Hawaii 96750

Aloha Mr. Medler:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Ms. Aloha Reeves
Kids of Kona
P.O. Box 282
Captain Cook, Hawaii 96704

Aloha Ms. Reeves:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Ms. Eva Yamashita
Family Court
76-652 Ahu Street
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

Aloha Ms. Yamashita:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Mr. Kent Nakamaru
P.O. Box 750
Kealakekua, Hawaii 96750

Aloha Mr. Nakamaru:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Ms. Carolyn Machado
Kids of Kona
P.O. Box 133
Captain Cook, Hawaii 96704

Aloha Ms. Machado:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Ms. Ruth Ide
P.O. Box 605
Kealakekua, Hawaii 96750

Aloha Ms. Ide:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Mr. Dennis Ide
P.O. Box 605
Kealakekua, Hawaii 96750

Aloha Mr. Ide:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Ms. Meg Greenwell
P.O. Box 399
Captain Cook, Hawaii 96704

Aloha Ms. Greenwell:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Ms. Linda Vinson
82-1040 Kiloo Road
Captain Cook, Hawaii 96704

Aloha Ms. Vinson:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Ms. Cheryl Manago
Manago Hotel
P.O. Box 145
Captain Cook, Hawaii 96704

Aloha Ms. Manago:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Mr. Dwight Manago
Manago Hotel
P.O. Box 145
Captain Cook, Hawaii 96704

Aloha Mr. Manago:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Mr. Dave Jensen
82-1123 Kinue Road
Captain Cook, Hawaii 96704

Aloha Mr. Jensen:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Mr. Jerome Furukawa
P.O. Box 1129
Captain Cook, Hawaii 96704

Aloha Mr. Furukawa:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Mr. Michael Mubakawa
Kona Community Health Center
75-5751 Kuakini Hwy. #201
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

Aloha Mr. Mubakawa:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Ms. Pauline Pavao
The Salvation Army
P.O. Box 5085
Hilo, Hawaii 96770

Aloha Ms. Pavao:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Ms. Roxanne Costa
The Salvation Army
P.O. Box 5085
Hilo, Hawaii 96770

Aloha Ms. Costa:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Ms. Gabrielle Kubas
The Salvation Army
P.O. Box 5085
Hilo, Hawaii 96770

Aloha Ms. Kubas:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Ms. Nohea Paulo
Ke Kama Pono Program
P.O. Box 5085
Hilo, Hawaii 96770

Aloha Ms. Paulo:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Ms. Ashley Winston
Ke Kama Pono Program
P.O. Box 5085
Hilo, Hawaii 96770

Aloha Ms. Winston:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Ms. Debby Wiley
Kids of Kona
P.O. Box 667
Captain Cook, Hawaii 96704

Aloha Ms. Wiley:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Ms. Annette Honda
The Salvation Army
P.O. Box 5085
Hilo, Hawaii 96770

Aloha Ms. Honda:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Mr. Dale Ross
Hawaii County Prosecutor
81-980 Haleki'I Street
Kealakekua, Hawaii 96750

Aloha Mr. Ross:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Ms. Shirley Wills
Kids of Kona
82-953 Aka Ala Street
Captain Cook, Hawaii 96704

Aloha Ms. Wills:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Mr. Steve Pavao
Hale Kipa Program
P.O. Box 284
Hilo, Hawaii 96721

Aloha Mr. Pavao:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Mr. Chuch Leslie
82-6276 Kahaunia Road
Captain Cook, Hawaii 96704

Aloha Mr. Leslie:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Mr. John Little
Parks & Recreation
77-6514 Sea View circle
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

Aloha Mr. Little:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Ms. Jackie Kalani
Hale Kipa Program
P.O. Box 753
Captain Cook, Hawaii 96704

Aloha Ms. Kalani:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Mr. Harry Kepa'a
The Salvation Army
P.O. Box 5015
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

Aloha Mr. Kepa'a:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Mr. Sal Ubarios
P.O. Box 2413
Kealakekua, Hawaii 96750

Aloha Mr. Ubarios:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Ms. Puna Kihoi
P.O. Box 2819
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

Aloha Ms. Kihoi:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Mr. Frances Nagatori
P.O. Box 225
Captain Cook, Hawaii 96704

Aloha Mr. Nagatori:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Ms. Sandra Lau
P.O. Box 225
Captain Cook, Hawaii 96704

Aloha Ms. Lau:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Mr. Guy Enriques
P.O. Box 355
Pahala, Hawaii 96777

Aloha Mr. Enriques:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Ms. Ginny Squier
82-981 Kamakani
Captain Cook, Hawaii 96704

Aloha Ms. Squier:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Ms. Betty Shiraki
81-6300 Mamalahoa Hwy
Captain Cook, Hawaii 96704

Aloha Ms. Shiraki:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Ms. Hadley Catalano
Big Island Weekly
74-5533 Uhia Street
Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

Aloha Ms. Catalano:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Mr. Wally Nakamoto
Wally's Watches
P.O. Box 265
Kealakekua, Hawaii 96750

Aloha Mr. Nakamoto:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Ms. Dominique Jack
P.O. Box 1104
Kealakekua, Hawaii 96750

Aloha Ms. Jack:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Mr. Chester Mitaneo
P.O. Box 25
Kealakekua, Hawaii 96750

Aloha Mr. Mitaneo:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 17, 2008

Ms. Diana Cornachia
82-5929 Napo'opo'o Road
Captain Cook, Hawaii 96704

Aloha Ms. Cornachia:

On behalf of the young people we help at the Department of Human Services, I want to thank you for making the March 4 "talk story" about the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program such a success.

As you know, it is critical that we gather public support before proceeding with this initiative in Kona. Because of your efforts, local residents now have a deeper understanding about how this program will help troubled youth achieve their potential by providing them with a safe, supportive and highly structured home environment. We could not have accomplished this educational effort without your assistance.

Again, mahalo nui loa for your commitment to Kona's young people and their families, and I hope to work with you on future projects that strengthen our Big Island communities.

Sincerely,

Lillian B. Koller
Director

FACT SHEET: Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise")

- The State Office of Youth Services (OYS) contracted with Salvation Army Family Intervention Services in September 2005 to establish and operate the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") program in Honoka`a on the Big Island.

- Ke Kama Pono provides a safe, supportive and community-based group home for teenage girls referred to the program by OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court.

- These troubled, nonviolent girls are often chronic runaways and truants who benefit from a supervised, highly structured and nurturing residential setting. They are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change.

- Based on the success of and community support for the Honoka`a program, the State plans to establish similar group homes in Captain Cook on the Big Island, Wailuku on Maui and Kalaeloa on Oahu so many more boys and girls can receive help in turning their lives around. The State hopes to open these homes in 2009.

- Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which might involve relocating them to a different island. When youth are relocated, it becomes more difficult to arrange supervised visits by relatives and thereby strengthen family ties. Relocating youth also makes it more difficult to successfully reintegrate them into their home communities.

- Numerous best-practice services are provided by Ke Kama Pono to help youth realize their potential by succeeding in school and preparing for careers. Education is provided onsite. These academic, social, recreational and cultural activities increase the independent-living skills and decision-making abilities of the teenagers, while enhancing their health, personal safety and overall wellbeing.

- Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in institutional settings, and that the outcomes are more positive.

- Ke Kama Pono residents return to their home communities when they feel safe and ready to leave and when staff members believe the youth will maintain their progress.

- A tracking and follow-up system ensures that youth who leave Ke Kama Pono do not "fall through the cracks." They are readmitted to the program if it becomes necessary to provide further assistance.

Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise")...

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

For more information, please call Kaleve Tufono-Iosefa at 228-6457 or Scott Ray at 721-6225

Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise")...

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

The State Department of Human Services
and the Office of Youth Services
invite you to attend a

COMMUNITY MEETING

to discuss bringing the *Ke Kama Pono*

("Children of Promise") program to Maui

6 – 8 p.m. Tuesday, April 15, 2008

Neighborhood Place of Wailuku
HALE 'OHANA
399 North Market Street
Wailuku, Hawaii

- Learn about this safe and supportive residential program that helps youth achieve their potential
- Talk story with State officials
- Speak with service providers who operate the Honoka'a home for girls on the Big Island
- Hear success stories by current & former residents
- See how you can support Ke Kama Pono

Let's Keep Our Kids Home!

Hosted in partnership with the Neighborhood Place of Wailuku
For more information, call (808) 986-0700

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

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

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

	Problem Behavior		Non-Criminal Misbehavior	Delinquency		Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending	
	Delinquency Prevention Response			**Juvenile Justice Response**			
Service Area	**Prevention for All Youth**	**Early Intervention for Youth at Risk**	**Immediate Intervention**	**Intermediate Sanctions**	**Community Residential Programs**	**Institutional Confinement**	**Aftercare**
Positive Youth Development *Services and activities provided to create opportunities for youth to develop competencies that foster resiliency and enable them to achieve a successful transition to young adulthood. Such services for at-risk youth and their families will contribute to the increase of protective factors and to deterrence of the onset or increase of nonconstructive delinquent and dangerous behaviors of youth.* *Specific services include: sports/health/fitness, academic tutoring, career/vocational, teen pregnancy prevention, and, drug/violence prevention.*							

Target Population: Youth ages 7-21 years old at risk for delinquency and initiation or penetration into the juvenile justice system.

This population includes street youth, unsheltered (homeless) youth, truant and or out-of-school youth, youth in foster care and group homes, pregnant and parenting teens, gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender (GLBT) youth; physically, emotionally, and/or mentally challenged youth; and at-risk youth who have been arrested, have had contact with the police, or are experiencing social, emotional, psychological, educational, moral, physical or similar disabilities or problems; and/or youth of Marshallese, Micronesian, Samoan, Hawaiian, Filipino and African-American ancestry who may be over-represented within the juvenile justice system.

Service Activities

- Build on and enhance community resources to provide positive learning and development opportunities for youth.
- Be responsive to needs and desires of the community when designing services and programs for youth.
- Make contact with at-risk youth within a defined region/community and connect them to appropriate resources, services, and activities, justice system or non justice, both public and private.

Deliver prevention services and positive alternative activities to develop educational, vocational, social responsibility, and health, competencies of youth. Activity areas include educational development and academic tutoring; community service and service learning; youth leadership; performing and visual arts and humanities; mentoring; Intergenerational programs; vocational/apprenticeship; and Sports, Fitness and Health.

Geographic Areas:

East Hawaii
- Goodwill Industries of Hawaii, Inc
- The Salvation Army
- Boys and Girls Club of the Big Island

West Hawaii
- Family Support Services
- YWCA
- Boys & Girls Club of the Big Island

Kauai
- Circles of Light
- Kauai Team Challenge
- Boys & Girls Club

Maui
- Paia Youth Council
- Hui Malama Learning Center
- Alu Like
- Molokai Community Service Council
- Maui Youth & Family Services

Oahu (statewide)
- Coalition for a Drug Free Hawaii

Central
- Goodwill Industries
- YMCA of Honolulu-Kalihi
- Kids Hurt Too

Honolulu
- Hale Kipa
- Parents and Children Together
- Coalition for a Drug Free Hawaii
- Kokua Kalihi Valley
- Susannah Wesley Community Center

Leeward
- Boys & Girls Club (Nanakuli, Ewa Beach, & Waianae)
- Communities In School
- City & County of Honolulu
- Goodwill Industries

Windward
- Boys & Girls Club
- USTA
- Key Project

Youth Gang Prevention and Intervention *Youth gang prevention and intervention services including the development and implementation of community response teams and gang mediation services.*	**Target Population:** Youth ages 11 – 18 who are engaging in emerging or more serious gang behavior and who are overrepresented in the juvenile justice system especially from the following ethnicities: Samoan, Hawaiian, Filipino, and African-American. Gang involved youth (as defined by HPD's gang definition: A group of three or more persons who have a common identifying sign, symbol, or name and whose members individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal activity creating an atmosphere of fear and intimidation within a community). Gang-associated youth (as defined by HPD: When there are strong indications that an individual has a close relationship with a gang but does not fit the criteria for gang membership). **Service Activities** • Community Mobilization Efforts and Strategies for gang intervention and prevention • Youth Gang Prevention and Intervention Services/Activities/Programs • Formal Mediation Services for Youth Gang members. **Geographic Areas** **Leeward** • City & County of Honolulu • Adult Friends for Youth				
Truancy Prevention and In-School Suspension *Services to enhance school engagement and performance to ensure educational success for at-risk youth and their families.*		**Target Population:** Youth ages 7-18 years old that are at risk for truancy and chronic absences and are youth of Marshallese, Micronesian, Samoan, Hawaiian Filipino, and African-American ancestry who may be over-represented within the juvenile justice system **Service Activities:** • Provide services and activities that promote attendance, attachment, and achievement to ensure educational success. • Be responsive to needs and desires of the community when designing services and programs for youth. • Make contact with at-risk youth within a defined region/community and connect them to appropriate resources, services, and activities, justice system or non justice, both public and private. • Provide services, activities, and programs that promote educational development, character and leadership				
		Geographic Areas; **West Hawaii-** • Family Support Services **Honolulu** Sussanah Wesley Community Center **Leeward** • City & County of Honolulu				

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

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

	Problem Behavior		Non-Criminal Misbehavior	Delinquency		Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending	
	Delinquency Prevention Response			**Juvenile Justice Response**			
Service Area	**Prevention for All Youth**	**Early Intervention for Youth at Risk**	**Immediate Intervention**	**Intermediate Sanctions**	**Community Residential Programs**	**Institutional Confinement**	**Aftercare**
Attendant Care *Alternative services and placements for status offenders and nonviolent juvenile law violators so they are not held inappropriately or in secure custody;*		**Target Population:** Youth, ages 10-17, who are or at risk for being arrested for status offenses/non-violent law violations and placed, or at risk of being in secure detainment while in police custody. **Service Activities:** • Supervision, and possible placement, of youth who are taken into custody by police. • Conduct intake and assessment. • Collaborate with other agencies in the juvenile system **Geographic Areas:** **East Hawaii** • The Salvation Army **West Hawaii** • The Salvation Army **Kauai** • Hale Opio **Maui** • Maui Youth and Family Services **Oahu** • Hale Kipa					

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

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

	Problem Behavior		Non-Criminal Misbehavior	Delinquency		Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending	
	Delinquency Prevention Response			**Juvenile Justice Response**			
Service Area	**Prevention for All Youth**	**Early Intervention for Youth at Risk**	**Immediate Intervention**	**Intermediate Sanctions**	**Community Residential Programs**	**Institutional Confinement**	**Aftercare**
Community-Based Outreach and Advocacy *Early intervention case advocacy services for youth who have come or risk coming into contact with the law to minimize penetration into the juvenile justice system*			**Target Population:** Youth who are at risk for engaging in unhealthy, risky behaviors, includes street youth, unsheltered (homeless) youth, out-of-school youth, youth in foster care and group homes, pregnant and parenting teens, gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender (GLBT) youth; and at-risk youth who have been arrested, have had contact with the police, or are experiencing social, emotional, psychological, educational, moral, physical or similar disabilities or problems; and/or youth of Micronesian, Samoan, Hawaiian, Filipino and African-American ancestry who may be over-represented within the juvenile justice system. **Service Activities:** • Outreach – identify and engage with youth/family to develop trusting relationship • Intake and assessment • Assist in creation of Youth/family driven Service Plan • Assist and support youth/family in accessing services. • Mediation • Advocacy in the best interest of youth/family • Assist to navigate the systems of care involving youth/family. • Circle of support approach(involving significant persons in life of youth/family) to strengthen support system • Follow-up to assure services are fully secured. **Geographic Areas** **East Hawaii** • The Salvation Army **West Hawaii** • The Salvation Army **Kauai** • Hale Kipa **Maui** • Maui Youth and Family Services • Alu Like (Molokai) **Oahu** • Hale Kipa				

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

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

	Problem Behavior		Non-Criminal Misbehavior	Delinquency		Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending	
	Delinquency Prevention Response			**Juvenile Justice Response**			
Service Area	**Prevention for All Youth**	**Early Intervention for Youth at Risk**	**Immediate Intervention**	**Intermediate Sanctions**	**Community Residential Programs**	**Institutional Confinement**	**Aftercare**
Educational/Vocational Support Services *A comprehensive array of services and activities that address the educational and positive developmental needs of high risk youth to assist in reintegrating them back into an appropriate and least restrictive educational/vocational program.*			**Target Population:** HYCF – parolees/furlough Family Court Probationers Status Offenders Youth who are truant, suspended, or expelled from school Youth under the jurisdiction of DHS **Service Activities:** • Educational Support Services or Alternative School component • Individualized and transitional plan development leading to regular school • Independent Living and Social Skills Training • Recreational/Leisure time/Sports/ Creative Arts • Drug Awareness Education • Service Learning • Positive Adult Role Models • Career Education/Development Services • Parent/Family Strengthening Services • Individual/Group Counseling Gender Specific Programs **Geographic Areas:** **East Hawaii** • Lanakila Learning Center **West Hawaii** • Family Support Services **Maui** • Hui Malama Learning Center				

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

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

	Problem Behavior		Non-Criminal Misbehavior	Delinquency		Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending	
	Delinquency Prevention Response			**Juvenile Justice Response**			
Service Area	**Prevention for All Youth**	**Early Intervention for Youth at Risk**	**Immediate Intervention**	**Intermediate Sanctions**	**Community Residential Programs**	**Institutional Confinement**	**Aftercare**
Services for Homeless Youth *Assist youth experiencing homelessness to meet their basic needs, and to help youth to move from crisis situations to stability, safety and healthy functioning.*		**Target Population:** Youth 7 thru their 22nd birthday, who are experiencing homelessness, ie., lacking a safe, fixed, regular, and adequate residence. The target population includes runaways, those who live with intact families who are experiencing homelessness, and those who are estranged from their families. Youth may be on the streets, living temporarily in homeless family shelters, automobiles, public buildings, beaches, etc. **Service Activities:** • Outreach Services Assist youth in accessing emergency or transitional housing • Transitional services • Case advocacy services Provide for a drop-in center **Geographic Areas:** **West Hawaii** • The Salvation Army **Windward** • Hale Kipa					

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

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

	Problem Behavior	Non-Criminal Misbehavior		Delinquency		Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending	
	Delinquency Prevention Response			**Juvenile Justice Response**			
Service Area	**Prevention for All Youth**	**Early Intervention for Youth at Risk**	**Immediate Intervention**	**Intermediate Sanctions**	**Community Residential Programs**	**Institutional Confinement**	**Aftercare**
Emergency Shelters *Security Level: Not Mandated* *Direct Staff to Youth Ratio: Not Mandated* *Model: Group Home or Foster Home* *A 24-hour, short-term (average length of stay is **30** days), community-based residential program offering short-term, emergency residential program utilizing a group home or foster home model that provides services for youths in crisis.*		**Target Population:** Recently arrested status offenders, non-violent law violators, or intoxicated youth, or troubled, abused, or neglected youth, ages **10 – 17,** requiring **short-term shelter and related services** that will reduce a present crisis and return the youth to a stable, safe home environment. Services are provided on a space available basis in the following priority order of referrals: 1st—Hookala, 2nd--FC, 3rd--DHS, 4th--OYS Provider, 5th—Self or Family **Service Activities:** • Screening for Program Appropriateness • Risk/Needs Assessment & Reduction • Assets Assessment & Development • Case Management • Relapse Prevention • Referral to Appropriate Resources • Participation in Meetings • Follow-Up Services • Social Skills Building • Crisis Reduction • Family Strengthening (Enhanced Communication, Relationship)	**Geographic Areas** **Hawaii** • The Salvation Army **Kauai** • Hale Opio **Maui** • Maui Youth & Family Services **Oahu** • Hale Kipa				

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

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

	Problem Behavior		**Non-Criminal Misbehavior**	**Delinquency**		**Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending**	
	Delinquency Prevention Response			**Juvenile Justice Response**			
Service Area	**Prevention for All Youth**	**Early Intervention for Youth at Risk**	**Immediate Intervention**	**Intermediate Sanctions**	**Community Residential Programs**	**Institutional Confinement**	**Aftercare**
Independent Living *Security Level: Not Mandated* *Direct Staff to Youth Ratio: Not Mandated* *Model: Group Home or Foster Home* *A 24-hour, long-term (average length of stay is **270** days), community-based residential program utilizing a group home or a foster home model that provides intensive training for independent living.*			**Target Population:** Troubled, abused, or neglected youth, or youth in the juvenile justice system, **ages 17 thru their 22nd birthday**, who presently lack the attitudes, skills, and resources for independent living. Services are provided on a space available basis in the following priority order of referrals: 1st--HYCF, 2nd--FC, 3rd--DHS, 4th--OYS Provider, 5th—Self or Family. **Service Activities:** • Screening for Program Appropriateness • Risk/Needs Assessment & Reduction • Assets Assessment & Development • Case Management • Relapse Prevention • Referral to Appropriate Resources • Participation in Meetings • Follow-Up Services • Social Skills Building • Cognitive Behavioral Training • Social, Independent Living Skills Development • Positive Peer Relationship Development • Leisure Time Management • Education/Vocation Exploration • Vocational Training (Job Skills) • Family Strengthening (Enhanced Communication, Relationship)			**Geographic Areas:** **East Hawaii** • The Salvation Army **West Hawaii** • The Salvation Army **Kauai** • Hale Opio **Maui** • Maui Farms **Oahu** • Catholic • Hale Kipa		

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

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

	Problem Behavior		Non-Criminal Misbehavior	Delinquency		Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending	
	Delinquency Prevention Response			**Juvenile Justice Response**			
Service Area	**Prevention for All Youth**	**Early Intervention for Youth at Risk**	**Immediate Intervention**	**Intermediate Sanctions**	**Community Residential Programs**	**Institutional Confinement**	**Aftercare**
Level I Residential Program *Security Level: I (But Not Staff Secure)* *Direct Staff to Youth Ratio: Not Mandated* *Model: Group Home or Foster Home* *A 24-hour, long-term (average length of stay is **180** days), community-based, residential program utilizing a group home or foster home model that provides minimum, non-intensive services*			**Target Population:** Troubled, abused, or neglected youth, or youth in the juvenile justice system, ages **10 thru their 18th birthday,** who have been identified as **moderate risk** in one or more areas of need through a validated, objective risk and needs assessment tool, and who can benefit from **minimum, Level I Residential Services**. Services are provided on a space available basis in the following priority order of referrals: 1st--HYCF, 2nd--FC, 3rd--DHS, 4th--OYS Provider, 5th—Self or Family. **Service Activities** • Screening for Program Appropriateness • Risk/Needs Assessment & Reduction • Assets Assessment & Development • Case Management • Relapse Prevention • Referral to Appropriate Resources • Participation in Meetings • Follow-Up Services • Social Skills Building • Positive Peer Relationship Development • Education/Vocation Exploration • Family Strengthening (Enhanced Communication, Relationship) **Geographic Areas** **East Hawaii** • Hale Kipa • The Salvation Army **West Hawaii** • Hale Kipa **Oahu** • Catholic Charities • Hale Kipa				

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

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

	Problem Behavior		Non-Criminal Misbehavior	Delinquency		Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending	
	Delinquency Prevention Response			**Juvenile Justice Response**			
Service Area	**Prevention for All Youth**	**Early Intervention for Youth at Risk**	**Immediate Intervention**	**Intermediate Sanctions**	**Community Residential Programs**	**Institutional Confinement**	**Aftercare**
Level II Residential Services *Security Level: II (Staff Secure)* *Direct Staff to Youth Ratio: TBD* *Model: Group Home or Foster Home* *A 24-hour, long-term (average length of stay is **270** days), community-based residential program utilizing a group home or foster home model that provides maximal, intensive for **troubled, high risk youth.*** **Target Population:** Troubled, abused, or neglected youth, or youth in the juvenile justice system, ages **10 thru their 19th birthday,** who: • Have been identified as **high risk** in one or more areas of need through a validated, objective risk and needs assessment tool, • Are generally **unable to function in a pro-social manner** without constant supervision and support, • Can benefit from **maximum, Level II Residential Services.** Services are provided on a space available basis in the following priority order of referrals: 1st--HYCF, 2nd--FC, 3rd—DHS. **Service Activities:** • Screening for Program Appropriateness • Risk/Needs Assessment & Reduction, • Assets Assessment & Development • Case Management • Relapse Prevention • Referral to Appropriate Resources • Participation in Meetings • Follow-Up Services • Cognitive Behavioral Training • Social, Independent Living Skills Development • Positive Peer Relationship Development • Leisure Time Management • Education/Vocation Exploration • Family Strengthening (Enhanced Communication, Relationship)						**Geographic Areas** **East/West Hawaii** • Catholic Charities **Kauai** • Hale Opio **Maui** • Maui Youth & Family Services **Oahu** • Community Assistance Center • Hale Kipa	

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

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

	Problem Behavior		Non-Criminal Misbehavior	Delinquency		Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending	
	Delinquency Prevention Response			**Juvenile Justice Response**			
Service Area	**Prevention for All Youth**	**Early Intervention for Youth at Risk**	**Immediate Intervention**	**Intermediate Sanctions**	**Community Residential Programs**	**Institutional Confinement**	**Aftercare**
Diversion/In-Facility and Aftercare Services In-facility and aftercare services to prepare youth incarcerated at HYCF for release to the community and diversion from re-incarceration.						**<u>In-Facility Services</u>** **<u>Target Population:</u>** Youth incarcerated at the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility • Risk/Needs assessment • Recommend interventions to reduce risk of future recidivism • Vocational/employment activities • Cognitive behavioral skill-building activities • Family support and reintegration services • Transition case planning and coordination	**<u>Aftercare Services</u>** **<u>Target Population:</u>** 1) Youth released from HYCF on probation under the jurisdiction of the Court; 2) Youth committed to HYCF until minority placed on furlough or parole under the jurisdiction of the HYCF or agency responsible for the care and custody of the incarcerated youth • Continuity of services from facility to community • Implementation of transitional plan • Case management • Intensive supervision, as appropriate • Ability to respond to crisis 24/7 • Intervention services based on individual needs • Family support services

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

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

	Problem Behavior		Non-Criminal Misbehavior	Delinquency		Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending	
	Delinquency Prevention Response			**Juvenile Justice Response**			
Service Area	**Prevention for All Youth**	**Early Intervention for Youth at Risk**	**Immediate Intervention**	**Intermediate Sanctions**	**Community Residential Programs**	**Institutional Confinement**	**Aftercare**
In-Facility Substance Abuse Services *Substance Abuse Services to reduce those risk factors that contribute to the youths' probability of continuing the use of illegal drugs, assist youth to maintain relationships with positive individuals and resources in the community, and provide supportive aftercare services for a smooth and seamless transition into the community*						**Target Population:** Incarcerated youth at HYCF **Service Activities:** • Substance and drug abuse screening • Substance and drug assessment to determine type of service • Outpatient In-Facility Program • Services to incarcerated youth after school hours, evenings and on weekends • Cognitivie Restructuring • Relapse Prevention Plan • Coordinate smooth tansition into the community • Participate in meetings with representatives of the HYCF, Family Court, Departments of Education, and Health and other pertinent agencies. • Follow-up phone, personal, and/or collateral contacts with youth	