

Proposed Temporary Housing Structures

Kauai Community Correctional Center
Lihue, Kauai

Draft **Environmental Assessment**

Lead Agencies:



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

May 2008

**HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
MISSION STATEMENT**

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

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Prepared By:

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

May 2008

ABSTRACT

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DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROPOSED TEMPORARY HOUSING STRUCTURES KAUAI COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER – LIHUE, KAUAI

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SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTION:

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

system. In response, PSD is proposing to replace current bed space at the Kauai Community Correctional Center (CCC) located in Lihue, Kauai by acquiring:

- Two pre-fabricated temporary housing structures, together with mobile restrooms and a storage unit, capable of housing a total of 128 inmates consisting of 64 males and 64 females as well as providing direct support functions to each housing structure; and
- Walk-through and portable electronic detection devices to screen individuals for narcotics, without the need for physical contact.

The two temporary housing structures and restrooms would be acquired for later installation at the Kauai CCC and would be stored within a temporary storage unit at the facility until such time as all subsequent State of Hawaii funding to erect the structures is provided and other administrative actions can be completed. The walk-through and portable electronic detection devices are proposed for immediate use at the Kauai CCC. The Tax Key Map number for the Kauai CCC is 4-3-9-05:13.

ALTERNATIVE PROJECT LOCATIONS:

The Kauai CCC, located in Lihue in eastern Kauai, comprises approximately 10 acres, with much of that area already developed with inmate housing, administrative, program and support structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas, and recreational facilities among similar uses. The remaining undeveloped portions of the property consist primarily of grass fields along with small cultivated plots. Several alternative areas within the undeveloped portions of the property have been considered and evaluated as potential locations for the proposed temporary housing structures. The preferred alternative location is a large level open field located to the northwest of the concentration of inmate housing, administration, and support buildings. The preferred location is easily accessible by motor vehicles, is located in proximity to on-site utility systems, is located away from areas that experience occasional flooding and from the public roadway and best meets PSD’s security and operational requirements while minimizing potential adverse impacts to the natural and man-made environments.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

To meet its operational mission, PSD proposes to acquire and store two temporary housing structures at the Kauai CCC until funds become available for assembly. When assembled, the temporary housing structures would each be approximately 3,200 square feet in size and each capable of housing 64 lower-level custody inmates. Provision of walk-through and portable electronic detection devices to screen individuals for narcotics would enhance operations at the facility.

Under this action, acquisition, installation, and use of the temporary housing structures and walk-through and portable electronic detection devices 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 PSD mission to provide public protection by operating humane and secure facilities in a safe working environment, where the health and well-being of the inmates are sustained and opportunities are available to address issues related to their reintegration back into the community. Beneficial impacts would also occur by provision of additional lower-level custody beds at the Kauai CCC to free up higher-level custody beds for violent offenders elsewhere. Implementation of the proposed action would result in no significant adverse impacts as defined by Hawaii Revised Statutes and the National Environmental Policy Act. Any potential adverse cumulative, secondary and construction-related impacts would be controlled, mitigated, or avoided to the maximum extent possible.

INDIVIDUALS, COMMUNITY GROUPS AND AGENCIES CONSULTED:

Individuals consulted during the preparation of this EA are listed below:

Mayor Bryan J. Baptiste	County of Kauai
Gary L. Hooser, Senator	State of Hawaii
Colleen Hanabusa, Senator	State of Hawaii
James K. Tokioka, Representative	State of Hawaii
Roland D. Sagum, III, Representative	State of Hawaii
Hermina M. Morita, Representative	State of Hawaii
Calvin Say, Representative	State of Hawaii

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COMMENT PERIOD

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I. INTRODUCTION

I. INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

This document, together with its appendices and incorporations by reference, constitutes a Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) prepared pursuant to Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS 343) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended. Its purpose is to present an assessment of the environmental consequences of a proposed action by the State of Hawaii, via the Department of Public Safety (PSD), to acquire:

- Two pre-fabricated temporary housing structures, together with restrooms and a storage unit, capable of housing a total of 128 inmates consisting of 64 males and 64 females as well as providing direct support functions to each housing structure; and
- Walk-through and portable electronic detection devices to screen individuals for narcotics, without the need for physical contact.

The two temporary housing structures and restrooms would be acquired for later installation at the Kauai Community Correctional Center (CCC) located in Lihue, Hawaii (Tax Key Map number: 4-3-9-05:13) and would be stored within a storage unit at the facility until such time as all subsequent State of Hawaii funding to erect the structures is provided and other administrative actions can be completed. The walk-through and portable electronic detection devices are proposed for immediate use at the Kauai CCC. The proposed action is being provided with financial support from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs (OJP) Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA).

This proposal is subject to the requirements of HRS 343, which provides for preparation of an EA to document the potential impacts associated with the proposed action. In addition, with 90 percent of the funding for the proposed action provided by OJP/BJA under the Violent Offenders/Truth in Sentencing (VOI/TIS) program, there is a similar need to prepare an EA to ensure compliance with NEPA. The primary purpose of the VOI/TIS program is to construct or expand long-term medium to maximum security correctional facilities. However, the VOI/TIS program can also be used for a variety of activities including those described below:

- Community-based correctional options that free up secure institutional bed space. These can be either early release options or direct sentencing options. Examples include: halfway houses, home detention programs, bracelet programs, day reporting centers, work release programs, community based treatment programs (substance abuse, mental health, etc.), and family reunification program (centers or facilities where parent and children are allowed to live on a trial basis under intensive supervision).
- Parole centers which can be either pre-release or revocation centers that keep this population out of more secure, general population beds.
- Reception and diagnostic centers that provide long-term placements and free up more secure, general population beds.
- Geriatric facilities which provide more suitable correctional settings for older inmates while freeing up more secure, general population beds.
- Infirmaries that provide long-term housing while freeing up more secure, general population beds.
- Short-term leasing of space from private or non-profit providers. Facilities can be operated by private firms or the state.

- Juvenile correctional facilities that house non-violent juveniles. Use of VOI/TIS program funds for such a purpose is limited to 10 percent of the funds unless exigent circumstances exist whereby 100 percent of the funds can be used for juvenile programs.
- Jail-based programs. Use of VOI/TIS program funds for such a purpose is limited to 15 percent of the funds but allows for renovations and maintenance costs of local jail or detention facilities which cannot be funded elsewhere.
- Drug testing, treatment and interventions up to 10 percent of the available funds. Projects funded for this purpose can include treatment programs and treatment staff; testing equipment and supplies; K-9 units or other detection programs; staff overtime for contraband searches, prevention activities, treatment, etc.; and aftercare services including community-based treatment, housing, job placement, educational services, etc.

The two pre-fabricated temporary housing structures proposed for acquisition and eventual use at the Kauai CCC are not suitable for housing or other purposes by higher level custody (i.e., medium or maximum security) inmates. However, use of the two housing structures would ultimately serve to increase available bed space capacity for lower-level security inmates (which is the primary purpose of the VOI/TIS program) and allow PSD to place lower-level custody inmates in an appropriate institutional transition setting. While lower-level security bed space would be increased, the overall capacity of the Kauai CCC facility would remain the same. This would enable PSD to move inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process without jeopardizing public safety. Implementation of the proposed action is an important component of PSD's overall comprehensive action plan to more effectively manage the inmate population while simultaneously preparing inmates for their eventual release and return to the community.

Chapter I of the Draft 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. Additional information is provided in the remaining chapters and appendices as indicated by the Table of Contents.

The Draft 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 as acquisition of temporary housing packages, temporary program packages, and walk-through and portable electronic detection devices are adequately taken into account. The process is designed to ensure that public officials make decisions based on a full understanding of the environmental impacts of proposed actions and take all appropriate steps to protect, restore and enhance the environment.

B. STATE AND FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

1. State of Hawaii Environmental Regulations

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

The OEQC publishes *The Environmental Notice* 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 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 action 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. After the Draft EA has been finalized and public comments responded to, the agency proposing or approving the action reviews the final assessment and determines if any “significant” environmental impacts are anticipated. If the agency determines that the project would 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. 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 action, compliance with NEPA is required and necessary.

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

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

C. PUBLIC INFORMATION AND INVOLVEMENT

Public outreach, information and participation are essential elements of any complex and potential controversial undertaking. By virtue of its responsibilities to the citizens of Hawaii, PSD has long recognized the unique challenges faced in providing modern facilities for managing the state’s inmate population and the importance of informing and otherwise involving diverse interest groups, elected officials, key regulatory agencies, and the public at large in the planning and decision-making process. When a project or action is of a scope and/or nature that may affect community interests, such as acquisition of temporary housing structures proposed for use at the Kauai CCC, reaching out and involving community leaders, regulatory agencies, and the public in the planning process can facilitate the decision-making and approval process. The goal is to avoid or reduce conflict while maintaining the focus on critical issues affecting the proposed action.

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

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

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

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

- Sought the participation of federal, state, and local agencies and the public in the environmental impact study process.
- Conducted informal discussions consultations by telephone and correspondence with Kauai County officials. This included initiating contacts with the Honorable Bryan J. Baptiste, Mayor of Kauai County, in March 2008 to explain PSD's proposal for the Kauai CCC and to begin facilitating interaction between PSD leadership and the Mayor and his staff (Appendix A). Additional discussions between PSD officials and the Mayor are planned for the near future to maintain communication linkages concerning PSD plans.
- Prepared and distributed individual letters to inform key elected officials, including state Senators and Representatives, of the proposed action. (Letters to state officials representing Kauai are included in Appendix A).
- Determined the scope and significance of issues to be included within the EA on the basis of all relevant environmental considerations and information obtained throughout the public outreach process. The determination defined the scope and significance of the issues to be included in the Draft EA and identified issues that could be eliminated from detailed study as irrelevant or insignificant.
- 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 Draft EA.

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

In accordance with both NEPA and HRS 343 regulations, publication of the Draft EA will initiate a public comment period lasting no less than 30 days. Following the end of the comment period, the PSD will prepare and publish a Final EA. The Final EA will incorporate additional data which may have come to light into the decision-making process and will review and respond 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. A decision on whether to proceed with the proposed action will be made thereafter. That decision will take all environmental analyses and comments into account and will be documented in accordance with HRS 343 and NEPA regulations.

D. AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Overview of the Hawaii Department of Public Safety

PSD is responsible for the approximately 3,900 offenders that are housed within eight State of Hawaii facilities, the Federal Detention Center in Honolulu, and the 2,100 offenders housed in four privately-operated prisons located on the mainland. In the face of the continuous increase in the state's prison and jail populations, PSD is proposing to acquire two pre-fabricated temporary structures capable of housing 64 male and 64 female inmates and a temporary storage unit. Walk-through and portable electronic detection devices, to screen individuals for narcotics without the need for physical contact, would also be acquired to enhance PSD's operational capabilities at the Kauai CCC.

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

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

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

When inmates near the end of their sentences, and are of the appropriate custody level, they are usually transferred to a minimum-security facility where they may participate in work release or furlough programs. Planning for housing, employment, finances, continuing education, training, follow-up treatment services, or other elements of life after incarceration also begins at this stage. Some female offenders may transfer to a transition center in the community such as T.J. Mahoney on Oahu or Hale Ho'opulapula on the Island of Hawaii.

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

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

- Maximum for inmates who are chronically disruptive, violent, predatory or are a threat to the safe operation of a facility;
- Closed for inmates with minimum sentences of 21 years or more, are serious escape risks or have chronic behavioral/management problems;
- Medium for inmates who have more than 48 months to their parole eligibility date; their institutional conduct and adjustment require frequent supervision;
- Minimum for inmates with less than 48 months until their parole eligibility date; they must have demonstrated through institutional conduct that they can function with minimal supervision in a correctional setting, or in the community under direct supervision; and
- Community for inmates who have 24 months or less to serve on their sentence and are eligible to participate in community release programs such as work furlough, extended furlough, or residential transitional living centers.

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

Exhibit I-1
Hawaii’s Sentenced Felon Population
by Gender and Custody Level

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Kauai Community Correctional Center** – The Kauai CCC has been expanded substantially from its original capacity of 12 medium security beds in 1977, to 46 beds by 1991, to its current design capacity of 110 beds. Additional bed space came in the form of temporary dormitory structures that were used by displaced residents of Hurricane Iniki and are still being used for correctional housing. For Fiscal Year 2007, the Kauai CCC housed an average of 135 inmates or five percent above its operational capacity of 128 beds.
- **Maui Community Correctional Center** – Like other CCCs, the original 24-bed design from 1978 was expanded in 1986, 1992, and 1996 and currently has a design capacity of 209 beds. The Maui CCC has been expanded from its original two-acre site to the current 7.23 acres. Originally sited in a relatively isolated location, the town of Wailuku has since grown around and beyond the facility. For Fiscal Year 2007, the Maui CCC housed an averaged of 355 inmates, or 18 percent above its operational capacity of 301 beds.
- **Hawaii Community Correctional Center** – The Hawaii CCC opened as a 22-bed facility in Hilo in 1975 and currently has a design capacity of 206 beds. Unlike other CCCs, it has a Work Furlough Center remotely located on a site outside of Hilo. The center was sited next to the old county jail in a Hilo location that was then largely undeveloped; today the facility is surrounded by residences and schools. For Fiscal Year 2007, the Hawaii CCC housed an averaged of 300 inmates, or 33 percent above its operational capacity of 226 beds.
- **Oahu Community Correctional Center** – The Oahu CCC remains the largest county jail facility in the Hawaii system and can be expected to remain so as it serves the entire Honolulu/Oahu population. From its beginning in 1975 as a part of the county-based community corrections system concept at 456 beds, the facility has been expanded beyond its 16-acre site to include a Work Furlough Center a block away. The Oahu CCC currently has a design capacity of 628 beds. The design of this facility is substantially different from the other three CCCs although it does have design elements that attempt to integrate some “normative” environmental features into a confinement facility as was the trend at the time it was built. Essentially, it is not comparable to the contemporary secure jail designs that are more common today. For Fiscal Year 2007, the Oahu CCC housed an average of 1,163 inmates, or almost 22 percent above its operational capacity of 954 beds.

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

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

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

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

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

As the federal agency sponsoring the federal action (funding support for acquisition of pre-fabricated temporary housing packages and walk-through and portable electronic narcotics detection devices at the Kauai CCC), OJP/BJA requires preparation of environmental document under NEPA. Because OJP/BJA provides substantial guidance and oversight in the use of the federal funds (including providing advice to states on the proper use of funds, critiquing the applications for funding, and providing oversight of the construction of projects), OJP/BJA has issued rules for compliance with NEPA. This Draft EA conforms to those rules and other applicable laws and regulations.

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

E. PROPOSED ACTION / PURPOSE AND NEED

1. Background

Since 1991, Hawaii's prison and jail inmate population has grown well beyond the system's capacity, during which time no new facilities were added to the system. Consequently, PSD has been forced to double-bunk cells, add beds to dorms without adding space, and convert spaces normally used for inmate programs and services to other functions such as inmate housing in order to cope with the increasing population. At the present time design capacity for the State's four prisons is 1,298 beds while operational bed capacity is 1,878.

A similar situation exists involving the State's jails; the four jails have a design capacity of 1,153 beds and an operational bed capacity of 1,609 (PSD, 2007).

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

2. Proposed Action

PSD is proposing to provide lower-level security housing space at the Kauai CCC by acquiring:

- Two pre-fabricated temporary housing structures, together with restrooms and a storage unit, capable of housing a total of 128 inmates consisting of 64 males and 64 females as well as providing direct support functions to each housing structure; and
- Walk-through and portable electronic detection devices to screen individuals for narcotics, without the need for physical contact.

The two temporary housing structures and restrooms would be acquired for later installation at the Kauai CCC located in Lihue, Hawaii and would be stored within a storage unit at the facility until such time as all subsequent State of Hawaii funding to erect the structures is provided and other administrative actions can be completed. The walk-through and portable electronic detection devices are proposed for immediate use at the Kauai CCC.

3. Purpose and Need for Action

The purpose of the proposed action is to provide additional lower-level custody bed space at the Kauai CCC in order to provide the appropriate level of services to inmates and to move inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process without jeopardizing public safety. Action is needed at this time in order to relieve overcrowding and open up bed space in higher security level facilities.

4. Use of State and Federal Funds

Acquisition of the temporary housing structures and electronic detection devices for use at the Kauai CCC would involve both state and federal funds. Approximately \$1,700,000 would be allocated to the acquisition of the two housing structures and \$150,000 to acquisition of the electronic devices. Of the \$1,850,000, 90 percent (or \$1,665,000) is being provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, OJP/BJA under the VOI/TIS Grant program which provides federal assistance to state and local governments for community based programs, as an alternative to other facilities. Some \$185,000 would be provided by the State of Hawaii with the cost of installing the temporary structures solely the responsibility of the State of Hawaii at such time funds are made available.

F. PUBLIC REVIEW PROCESS

This Draft 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 establishes 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 Draft EA. Comments on this Draft EA must be submitted prior to the deadline to:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Clayton A. Frank, Director
Hawaii Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 400
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Barry Roberts, State Policy Advisor
U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs-Bureau of Justice Assistance
810 7th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20531 |
|---|---|

Written comments may be submitted at any time until the close of the comment period. Responses to all written comments will be prepared and published in a Final EA following the close of the public review period. In accordance with NEPA and State of Hawaii environmental regulations, the Final EA will also be circulated for public review and comment.

G. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE CONSIDERATIONS

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

To address environmental justice issues prior to initiating this document, PSD distributed a letter to all Hawaii State Senators, Hawaii State House Representatives, and the Kauai County Mayor to provide information concerning the proposed action and to initiate meetings to further inform key officials while seeking input and advice concerning PSD’s plans and proposed actions. In addition, informational meetings are being planned to allow federal, state, and local officials, agency representatives, stakeholders and the public to learn about and discuss the proposed action and its potential impacts. The analysis performed to prepare this document takes into account all advice and input received during this time and has provided technical information concerning the economic, population, and housing characteristics of the community located in proximity to the proposed project site (see Chapter III). Potential impacts, including socioeconomic impacts, are also reported in this document and include potential impacts of the proposed project on minority and low-income populations (see Chapter IV).

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

II. ALTERNATIVES

II. ALTERNATIVES

A. INTRODUCTION TO THE ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

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

- **No Action Alternative.** A decision not to proceed with the proposed action to acquire and eventually erect and occupy two temporary housing structures to provide additional beds for lower-level custody inmates at the Kauai CCC along with walk-through and portable electronic detection devices to screen individuals for narcotics.
- **Alternatives Considered by Not Carried Forward for Analysis.** Potential locations for placement of the two temporary housing structures at the Kauai CCC that were considered and eliminated as not meeting minimum requirements for siting the structures.
- **Preferred Alternative.** The alternative preferred by PSD for implementation of the proposed action.

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

B. NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

The No Action Alternative in this instance is defined as a decision by PSD not to proceed with the proposed action to acquire and eventually erect and occupy two temporary housing structures to provide additional lower-level custody bed space at the Kauai CCC, along with walk-through and portable electronic detection devices to screen individuals for narcotics. This alternative would preclude the opportunity to provide lower-level custody beds at the correctional center to assist in moving inmates through the system in a more efficient manner. This alternative would also forego the opportunity to screen individuals for narcotics without the need for physical contact.

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

The No Action Alternative would also avoid the potential permanent impacts to land use, utility services, aesthetics, and traffic and transportation movements associated with occupancy of the two housing structures. Based on project experience of a similar nature and scale, PSD anticipates that potentially significant adverse impacts from use of the two housing structures can and will be avoided and that none of the potential project impacts, properly mitigated, would constitute significant adverse impacts as defined by NEPA and Hawaii Revised Statutes.

While the No Action Alternative would avoid the potential impacts associated with erecting and occupying two temporary housing structures at the Kauai CCC, adoption of this alternative would also result in the loss the substantial positive benefits of the proposed action. This would include contributing to achieving the mission of PSD; providing additional lower-level custody beds to meet the needs of the inmate population and to ease pressure on the growing State jail population; the societal benefits derived from efficient operation of

the State’s criminal justice system; and the potential economic benefits which would become available to the residents and businesses of Kauai County as a consequence of the proposed action.

The No Action Alternative, by definition, does not meet the purpose and need for the proposed action and, therefore, does not address the State’s need to provide additional lower-level custody beds. However, in order to compare and contrast the potential impacts of the proposed action, the No Action Alternative is carried forward and discussed in Chapter IV of the EA.

C. ALTERNATIVE LOCATIONS

Among the initial steps in the planning process is the identification and evaluation of prospective locations capable of accommodating the two temporary housing structures. PSD focused its siting efforts to the undeveloped portions of the 10-acre Kauai CCC property (Tax Key Map number: 4-3-9-05:13). When evaluating such locations, the following factors were considered:

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

The limited land area comprising the Kauai CCC, coupled with existing inmate housing, administrative and program structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas, and recreational facilities has substantially limited potential sites for installation of the temporary housing structures. The only undeveloped portions of property, consisting primarily of grass fields and small cultivated plots, are located to the north and south of the main compound.

Each of these two alternative areas is level and sufficiently large to accommodate the proposed temporary housing structures. Each is also located in proximity to on-site utilities. However, the southern portion of the Kauai CCC property lies at a low elevation relative to the remainder of the site and, as a result, is prone to flooding with a large portion of this area under water following heavy rainfalls. In addition, this portion of the site adjoins Kuhio Highway, which would make the structures more visible to the traveling public and potentially intrude upon the area planned for roadway improvements. For these reasons, selection of the southern portion of the Kauai CCC property has been eliminated from further consideration.

D. PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

As noted above, the Kauai CCC comprises approximately 10 acres in area with much of that area already developed with inmate housing, administrative and program structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas, and recreational facilities among similar uses. The remaining undeveloped portions of property consist primarily of grass fields along with small cultivated plots. Two alternative areas within the undeveloped portions of the property have been considered and evaluated as potential locations for the proposed temporary housing structures.

The preferred alternative location is the large level field located in the northwest portion of the property (Exhibit II-1). This location is vacant, easily accessible by motor vehicles, in proximity to on-site utility systems, and well away from areas that experience occasional flooding. This area is also located furthest

from Kuhio Highway and would lessen the potential for visual impacts, while avoiding potential conflicts with planned highway improvements. Selection of this location best meets PSD's security and operational requirements while minimizing potential adverse impacts to the natural and man-made environments. For these reasons, the temporary housing structures are proposed for eventual erection in the northwestern-most portion of the property. The site of the preferred alternative is shown in Exhibits II-2 and II-3. The walk-through and portable electronic detection devices are proposed for immediate use at the Kauai CCC. These use and installation of these devices would occur internally to existing buildings at the Kauai CCC and would not have any impacts to the physical, biological, cultural, or socioeconomic characteristics of the site.

At this preferred location, the State of Hawaii, via the PSD, would: acquire two pre-fabricated temporary housing structures, together with restrooms and a storage unit, capable of housing a total of 128 inmates consisting of 64 males and 64 females, as well as providing direct support functions to each housing structure; and to acquire and install walk-through and portable electronic detection devices to screen individuals for narcotics without the need for physical contact.

Components for the two temporary housing structures and restrooms would arrive on site bundled and crated and would be stored within a storage unit at the facility until such time as all subsequent State of Hawaii funding to erect the structures is provided and other administrative actions can be completed. At that time, the components would be removed from the storage unit and erected on a concrete pad at the selected location. During installation, the aluminum beams that form the frame would be moved into position on the pad. Once the frame is in place, fabric panels would be installed over the frame to complete the structure (Exhibit II-4). Exhibit II-5 and II-6 depict the interior and the exterior of a completed temporary housing facility.

The structures would meet all applicable building codes and would include air condition and fire suppression systems. PSD officials would work with the selected manufacturer of the structures to ensure that they would be able to withstand the environmental conditions unique to the Hawaiian Islands. The operation of these two temporary housing structures would not increase the bed space at the Kauai CCC as inmates from other areas of the facility would occupy these structures and no increase in PSD staff would be required. The walk-through and portable electronic detection devices are proposed for immediate use at the Kauai CCC.

**Correctional Facility Improvement Program
Environmental Assessment**

**Exhibit II-1: Proposed Site at the
Kauai Community Correctional Center**

**State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety**



Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

March 2008

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

Exhibit II-2: Proposed Location - Temporary Housing Structures – View 1



Exhibit II-3: Proposed Location - Temporary Housing Structures – View 2



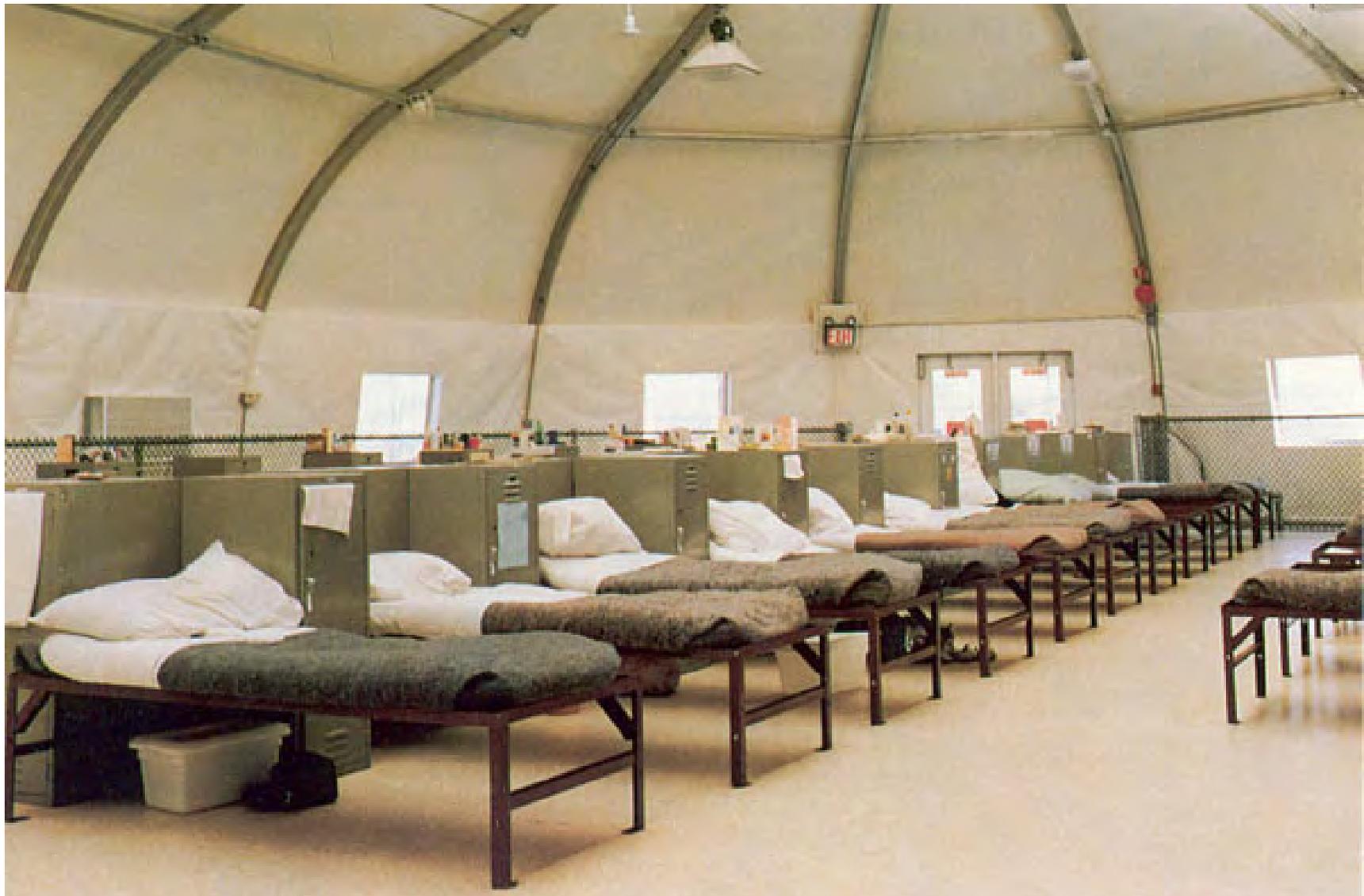
Exhibit II-4: View of Framework for a Representative Temporary Housing Structure



Exhibit II-5: Views of Representative Temporary Housing Structures



Exhibit II-6: Interior View of a Representative Temporary Housing Structure



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.

The Kauai CCC, located in Lihue in eastern Kauai, is approximately 10 acres in area. Much of those 10 acres have already been developed with inmate housing, administrative and program structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas, and recreational facilities among similar uses. The remaining undeveloped portions of property consist primarily of grass fields along with small cultivated plots. The property is bordered on the east by the Kuhio Highway and to the north, south, and west by agricultural fields and vacant lands. Further east, across the Kuhio Highway, is the Wailua Golf Course with the Pacific Ocean found just beyond the golf course.

Topography on the Island of Kauai ranges from sea level to approximately 5,170 feet above mean sea level (msl) with portions of the island exhibiting steeply sloping terrain, while other areas are level (NRCS, 1972). The property comprising the Kauai CCC is located at an elevation of approximately 20 feet above msl with the topography sloping gently from northwest to southeast (Exhibit III-1).

Correctional Facility Improvement Program
Environmental Assessment

Exhibit III-1: Topography at the
Kauai Community Correctional Center

State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety



Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

March 2008

data source: GSI, Localities - LBG, Inc.; Imagery - Digital Globe

2. Geology

a. Origin of the Hawaiian Islands

The Hawaiian Islands are comprised of eight principal islands: Hawaii, Kauai, Oahu, Kahoolawe, Lanai, Molokai, Kauai, and Niihau. The oldest is Kauai, which is just over five million years old. In addition, there are smaller islands to the northwest of Kauai, representing an older chain of volcanoes. The oldest of these islands was formed approximately 30 million years ago (USGS, 2001). The islands in the northwest are the oldest, while the islands in the southeast are the youngest. On the Island of Hawaii, the youngest island, the oldest rocks are less than 0.7 million years old and new rock is continually being formed by the five volcanoes that make up the island (USGS, 1999). The Hawaiian Islands formed primarily in thin-bedded pahoehoe and ‘a‘a lava flows, which are highly fractured and blocky flows. The rocks are mostly basaltic, with about 50 percent silica. Andesitic rocks as well as volcanic ash and cinders occur in a few places. Adjacent to the ocean is a small amount of coral limestone and coral sand. The relief of the islands varies as once smooth volcanic domes have been weathered and eroded. The older islands are deeply dissected; their surface is one of ridges, valleys, and alluvial fans (NRCS, 1972).

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

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

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

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

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

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

b. Island of Kauai

The Island of Kauai is approximately three to five million years old and is the oldest of the major Hawaiian Islands. About four to five million year ago there was a large amount of volcanic activity lasting over a million years that was the Wai'ale'ali shield-building stage of the Napali lavas. This was followed by a period of inactivity where the eastern part of the shield collapsed and caused the formation of the Lihue Basin. Shield-building activity ceased and erosive processes weakened the island structures and several major collapses took place. Volcanic activity returned to Kauai and several rejuvenation vents erupted, which added new lava flows. The Koloa Volcanics on the south and east sides are attributed to rejuvenation activity, with the Kilohana crater adding more lava to the Lihue basin (Stevenson, 2008). Although the island is of volcanic origin, there are currently no active volcanoes in Kauai County. However, noxious gas plumes from other Hawaiian volcanoes have the potential to create vog (volcanic fog) and laze (lava haze) that are carried by winds across the ocean to Kauai County. Vog and laze could result in obscured views, lower agricultural yield, reduced air quality, and acidified rainwater (University of Hawaii Social Science Research Institute, 2003).

c. Seismicity

Earthquakes in the Hawaiian Islands are closely linked to volcanism. 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 also occur in sudden episodes (Wyss and Koyanagi, 1992). According to the Kauai County Hazard Mitigation Strategy, Kauai lies in an area of reduced risk and there have been no significant earthquakes recorded in Kauai County, although there is always the potential for earthquake impacts based on the volcanic history of the Hawaiian Islands (University of Hawaii Social Science Research Institute, 2003).

The 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). There is a 10 percent chance that ground accelerations of 4 to 5 percent of the acceleration of gravity will occur in the next 50 years, considered to be a low seismic hazard. 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 Kauai.

3. Soils

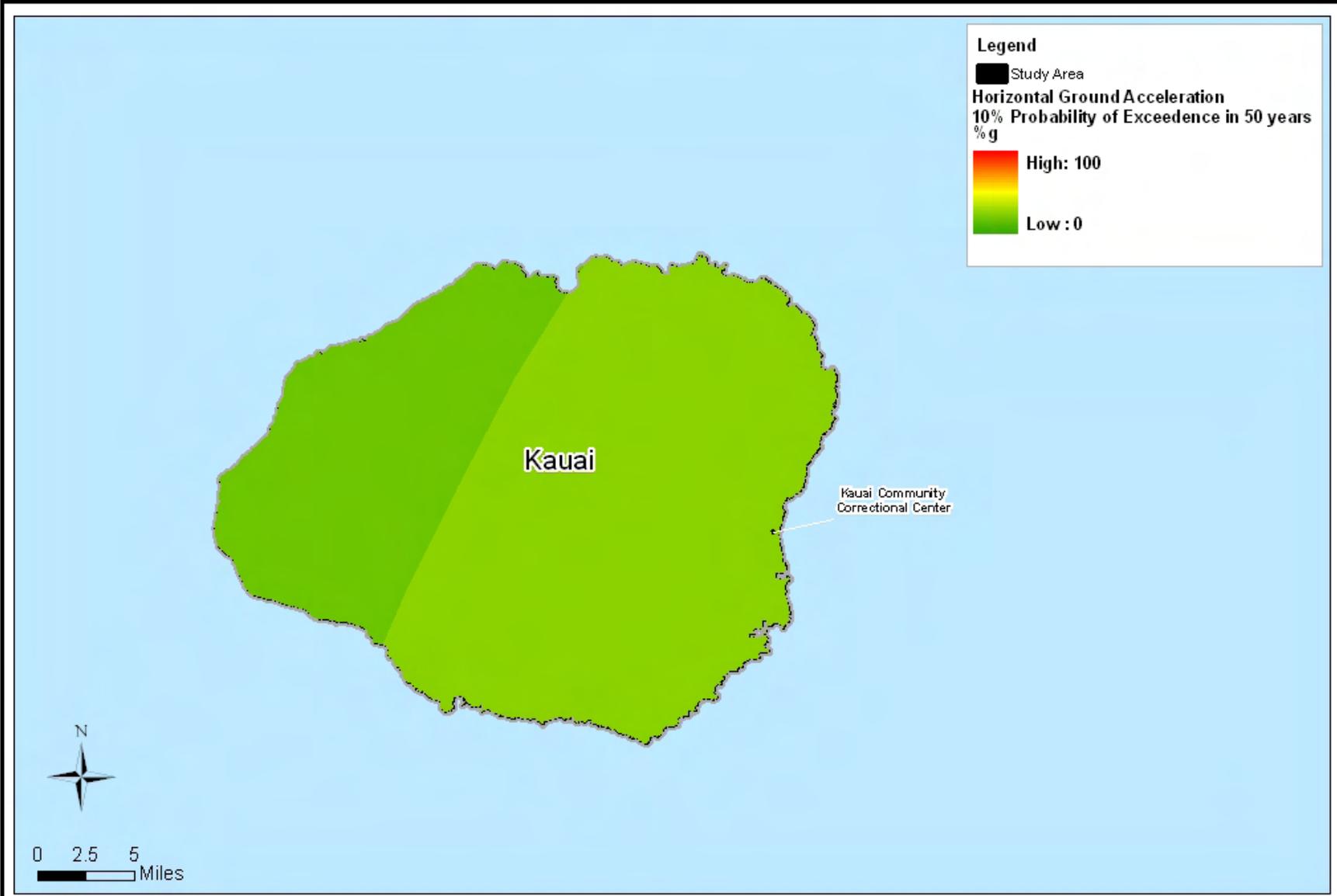
Soil types and characteristics are considered because they can limit or restrict use of a site. Examples of soil characteristics that can limit use include poor drainage, excessive wetness, excessive erodibility, the occurrence of rock at shallow depths, and the presence of shrink-swell clays, among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

According to the NRCS Web Soil Survey of Hawaii, there is only one soil mapping unit occurring within the Kauai CCC property (Exhibit III-3). The following discussion provides general characteristics of this mapping unit and its associated limitations.

**Correctional Facility Improvement Program
Environmental Assessment**

**Exhibit III-2: Seismic Hazard -
Island of Kauai**

**State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety**



Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

March 2008

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

**Correctional Facility Improvement Program
Environmental Assessment**

**Exhibit III-3: Soils at the
Kauai Community Correctional Center**

**State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety**



Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

March 2008

data source: Site Location - LBG, Inc.; Imagery - Digital Globe

- **Mokuleia fine sandy loam.** This series consists of well drained soils underlain with coral sand at shallow depth. The surface layer is fine sandy loam, and the subsoil is sandy loam and sand. The bedrock is very deep. The surface layer is neutral, and the underlying material is moderately alkaline. Permeability is moderately rapid in the surface layer and rapid in the subsoil. Runoff is very slow and the erosion hazard is slight (NRCS, 2008).

The University of Hawaii Land Study bureau's *Detailed Land Classification - Island of Kauai* 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. The property comprising the Kauai CCC is located on type "C" land, and is within 100 feet of type "E" land on its western side, and within 100 feet of type "D" land on its eastern side, reflecting the potential for average to low productivity.

In 1977, the Hawaii Department of Agriculture (DOA) established a classification system for identifying Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawaii (ALISH), primarily, but not exclusively on the basis of soil characteristics. The three classes of ALISH lands are "prime," "unique", and "other." The area comprising the Kauai CCC covers two classes of land: approximately 25 percent of the area is located on "prime" land while 75 percent of the area is on "other" land. The "other" classification indicated that the land is of state-wide or local importance for the production of food, feed, fiber, and forage crops, but does not qualify as "prime" or "unique." The lands in this classification are important to agriculture in Hawaii yet they exhibit properties, such as seasonal wetness, erodibility, limited rooting zone, slope, flooding, or droughtiness, that exclude them from the "prime" or "unique" classifications. The Hawaii DOA states 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.

4. Water Resources

a. Surface Water

On the basis of the USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle map for the area (Topozone, 2008), aerial photographs, hydrographic features map data (Hawaii Statewide GIS Program, 2008), together with an on-site inspection, several surface water features were identified in the vicinity of the Kauai CCC property. These features consist of a drainage channel that forms the property's western border, and which serves to divert surface waters flowing from adjacent properties around the Kauai CCC property. This channel eventually discharges to a second larger channel that forms the eastern border of the Kauai CCC property, and parallels Kuhio Highway to the east. Bisecting the northern portion of the property is an additional drainage channel that directs surface water flows from adjacent properties to the same channel paralleling the highway. Eventually all surface water flows in the area discharge to the Pacific Ocean, which is located less than 0.5 miles to the east from the Kauai CCC.

b. Floodplains

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

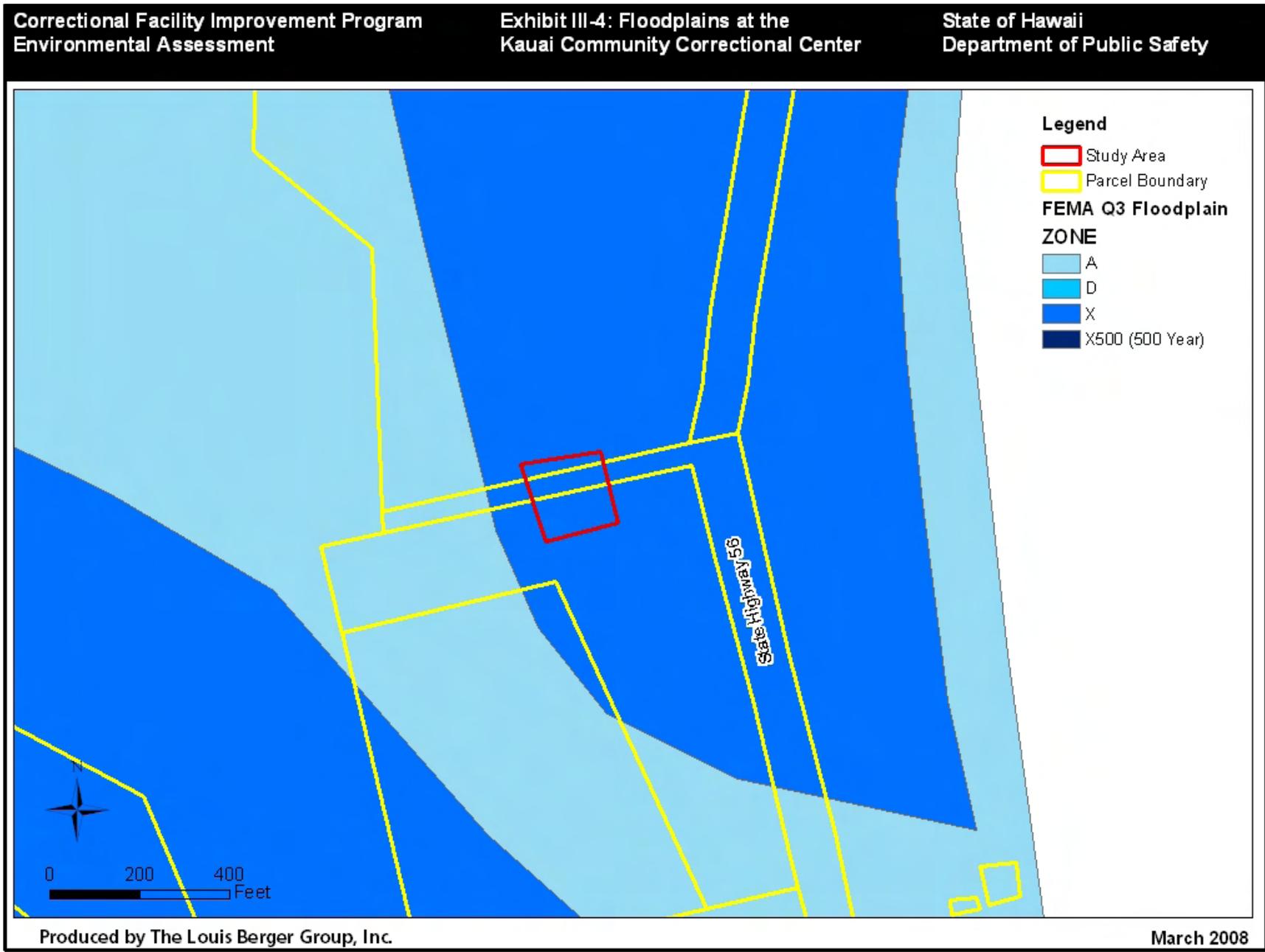
FEMA National Flood Insurance Program data for map panels 1500020214E and 1500020213E indicates that the Kauai CCC property is located within Zone A as shown in Exhibit II-4 (FEMA, 2008). Zone A is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the one-percent annual chance floodplains, otherwise known as an area located within the 100-year floodplain. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply in Zone A (Hawaii NFIP, 2008). Also, the Kauai CCC property is located in an area of tsunami and flood inundation (Kauai County, 2008).

5. Biological Resources

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

a. Vegetation and Wildlife

Approximately 1,500 years ago Polynesians arrived to the islands and cleared the native low land forests, planting sweet potato and taro, introducing Indian pigs and Polynesian rats, and hunting birds. Prior to that time, the area comprising the Kauai CCC was occupied by native species. Most of the forests below 3,000 feet in elevation and native lowland forest birds were gone by the time the Europeans arrived (Youth, 1995). Lowland areas not used for agriculture were either burned to generate thatching grasses (Kirch, 1982), or cleared for firewood or timber. During the last few decades of the late 19th century and early 20th century, large areas of upland forests were converted into cattle ranches, and alien grasses replaced native plants. Additional degradation of some lowland forests in Kauai has occurred from encroaching coffee plants (Cuddihy and Stone, 1990). Native vegetation is still present at higher elevations, within the upper reaches of stream valleys along the northern and eastern portions of the island (Corn et al., 1979) and in lowland areas with rough substrates, steep terrain, and remote coasts (Cuddihy and Stone, 1990). Birds commonly found in these lowland fields include the introduced Japanese quail and Western meadowlark (Melgar, 2008). Mammals found in these areas include the introduced feral cat, Polynesian rat, house mouse, and small Indian mongoose (Tomich, 1986).



Data Source: Site Location - LBS, Inc.; Imagery - Digital Globe

Much of the area comprising the Kauai CCC property has been developed with inmate housing, administrative and program structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas, among similar uses. The undeveloped portion of property consists primarily of grass fields along with small cultivated plots. These grass fields, as well as the overall property, are bordered on the east by the Kuhio Highway and to the north, south, and west by agricultural fields and vacant lands. The Kauai CCC property lies within an agricultural land use district, planted mostly in sugar cane (State of Hawaii GIS, 2007). Agricultural land use districts encompass 139,482 acres or approximately 39 percent of the island's land area (State of Hawaii Data Book, 2000).

Further east, across the Kuhio Highway, is the Wailua Golf Course that is landscaped with grasses and native and ornamental trees and shrubs with the Pacific Ocean found just beyond the golf course. Approximately two miles north of the Kauai CCC is the Wailua River and Wailua River State Park. Less than a mile to the west is the Kalepa Forest Reserve, part of the State of Hawaii Forest Reserve System, encompassing 76,000 acres of land on Kauai. Beyond this, a contiguous expanse of undeveloped land ascends to Mount Kawaikini.

b. Wetlands

Wetlands are defined as those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal conditions do support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions (33 CFR, Part 328.3). Three elements are used to identify wetlands: hydrology, vegetation, and hydric soils. Dredge and fill activities in wetland areas are regulated through a permit program administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 CFR, Parts 320-329, November 13, 1986 and 33 CFR, Part 330, November 22, 1991).

Analysis of the NWI map indicates that areas of Palustrine forested broad-leaved evergreen seasonally flooded (PFO3C) and Palustrine emergent persistent semipermanently flooded (PEM1F) wetlands are present within the northern portion of the property and along its western border (Exhibit III-5). However, field inspection of the property revealed that the northern portion consists of a large open field partially under cultivation along with a series of drainage ditches that have altered the hydrology of the area. Any wetlands that once may have existed in this area bear no resemblance to a functioning wetland. No wetland vegetation was identified during the field visit and, with the installation of various drainage channels to direct surface waters around the property, the hydrologic conditions necessary to support wetlands do not appear to exist.

c. Species of Special Concern

The Endangered Species Act (16 USC 1531 et seq.) mandates that federal actions consider the potential effects on species listed as threatened or endangered. Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires federal agencies that fund, authorize, or carry out an action to ensure that the action is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any threatened or endangered species (including plant species) or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitats. If it is determined that development 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.

**Correctional Facility Improvement Program
Environmental Assessment**

**Exhibit III-5: Wetlands at the
Kauai Community Correctional Center**

**State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety**



Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

March 2008

Data Source: Site Location - LBG, Inc.; Imagery - Digital Globe W/land - W/VI

Hawaii has the highest number of listed threatened and endangered species in the nation (Exhibit III-6). At present, there are 317 state-listed threatened and endangered species in the State of Hawaii, of which 273 are plants. Federally-listed threatened and endangered species include 294 species of animals and 100 species of plants. Most endemic bird and plant survivors now exist in only at high elevations. Prior to human disturbance, Hawaiian birdlife was abundant from the montane cloud forests to the dry forests by the sea, in what are thought to have been the highest densities of any birds on earth with more than 140 native breeding species and subspecies present prior to the colonization of the islands by humans. More than half of these bird species have been lost to extinction. Among the remaining 71 endemic species of birds, 30 are federally listed as endangered, and 15 of these are literally on the brink of extinction, numbering fewer than 500 individuals (USFWS, 2008 and DLNR, 2008). In addition to pre-European clearing of lowland forests, post-European conversion of natural habitats to agricultural and urban uses is a major cause of extinction of endemic Hawaiian plants and animals (Simon, 1987). About 10 percent of the Hawaiian plants are estimated to be extinct and another 40 to 50 percent are threatened with extinction (Wagner et al., 1985).

As noted earlier, much of the Kauai CCC property has been developed with inmate housing, administrative and program structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, among similar uses. The undeveloped portion of property consists primarily of grass fields along with small plots under cultivation. The property is also located in a lowland agricultural district which contains minimal natural habitat for plant and animal species of special concern. It is unlikely that threatened or endangered plant or animal species are present on the property or the immediate vicinity or that habitat for these species exists in these developed and cultivated areas.

Critical habitat is the term used in the Endangered Species Act to define those areas of habitat that are known to be essential for an endangered or threatened species to recover and that require special management or protection. Examples of features of the habitat or requirements that are generally considered are: space for individual and population growth for normal behavior; food, water, air, light, minerals, or other nutritional or physiological requirements; cover or shelter; sites for breeding, reproduction, or rearing of offspring, germination, or seed dispersal; and areas that are protected from disturbance or are representative of the historic geographical and ecological distributions of a species. An investigation into the USFWS database found no critical habitat for threatened or endangered species exists in the vicinity of the Kauai CCC property (USFWS, 2008a).

6. Cultural Resources

a. Overview

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

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

Exhibit III-6
State-Listed Endangered and Threatened Species

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

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

Source: Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources, 1997.

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. Kauai Community Correctional Center

The Kauai CCC is located in the Wailua ahupua'a of the Puna district on the Island of Kauai. The recorded historical and archaeological background for the Kauai CCC property (TMK 4-3-9-05:13) and the surrounding area is limited and has been neglected in oral histories and early historical accounts (Beardsley, 1994). Few archaeological studies of the area have been conducted, and utilization of the area shows no indication of occupation or other activities in the prehistoric era (Beardsley, 1994). A 1923 map of the region shows the area behind Kauai CCC being used in rice production (Erkelens and Welch, 1993). While traditional oral accounts and early post-Contact reports make no mention of the specific section where Kauai CCC is located, the ahupua'a of Wailua was a significant area in the socio-cultural development of the island. According to Beardsley, the Wailua ahupua'a was:

"...the site of many legends; it served as the chiefly residence and birth place of the royal lineage, kapu to commoners; and it was a rich and productive district with many sites of cultural significance such as petroglyphs, a heiau complex, a series of lo'i, fishponds, 'auwai, and agricultural terraces. Historically, the ahupua'a of Wailua was kept as Crown Lands by Kamehameha III; it was the site of early sugar companies, state of the art rail lines, bridges, and early government homesteads. In fact, the area has been occupied and cultivated for many generations with little change in the settlement pattern – cultivation mostly inland near flowing water (springs, rivers, streams) and residences near the coast, although there is evidence of residences upriver and associated with terraces during the prehistoric or early historic era...." (1994).

Though previous archaeological studies have not reported any burials on Kauai CCC property, 27 burials have been recorded within the grounds of the Wailua Golf Course located directly across the highway. *"It is not known how many burials in total have come from the area over the years although 'hundreds' were discovered when the driving range was built in the early 1960s (Bobby Murata pers. comm., 1993)" (Erkelens and Welch, 1993).* It has been documented that *"present day informants, (long-time Wailua area residents*

and County employees) indicate that scattered remnants have been found almost every time earth removal has been undertaken in the sand dune areas of the golf course” (1977). It has been reported that Hawaiians favored sand dunes for the interment of burials (Erkelens and Welch, 1993). Additionally, Site 50-30-08-103, Dune Burials was identified in 1931 by Wendell Bennett as containing “many burials” and he found that dune burials were a common feature and that almost any sand dune on the island contained burials (Beardsley, 1994).

7. Hazardous Materials

Much of the 10-acre Kauai CCC property has already been developed with inmate housing, administrative, program and support structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas, and recreational facilities among similar uses. The remaining undeveloped portions of property consist primarily of grass fields along with small plots under cultivation. On the basis of database research, together with recent field investigations conducted as part of this EA:

- No evidence involving the manufacturing, storage, handling or disposal of hazardous substances or petroleum products was observed within the Kauai CCC property and no surficial evidence of contamination was noted during recent field surveys conducted at the site as part of this EA.
- No adjoining land uses were identified that would be expected to pose a potential environmental risk to use of the Kauai CCC property.
- No evidence of leaking aboveground storage tanks or underground storage tanks was observed within the Kauai CCC property.
- With many years of state government controls over use of the property, contamination from hazardous materials is not expected at the Kauai CCC property.
- A search of federal and state databases was conducted by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR) of Milford, Connecticut. The review and evaluation of local, state, and federal databases included the National Priorities List, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) List, CERCLIS No Further Action Planned (NFRAP) List, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Treatment, Storage, and Disposal (TSD) Site List, RCRA Hazardous Waste Generators List, RCRA Corrective Action report (CORRACTS) List, Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS) List, and various State of Hawaii databases (Appendix B). Review of federal and state environmental databases found no facilities located in the vicinity of the Kauai CCC property that handle hazardous materials or petroleum products or have been listed as having reported releases of hazardous materials or petroleum products. In addition, the site itself is not listed among said databases and it is not likely that this site would be affected by any site listed in any regulatory database.

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

8. Visual and Aesthetic Resources

Kauai is an island with an abundance of beautiful and unique physical characteristics, which is populated and governed by people who both appreciate and work diligently to preserve and protect those characteristics. The island’s topography, dominated by dormant volcanoes has created a visually fascinating land of almost archetypal tropical beauty along its coasts and stark, yet harmonious contrasts in the interior.

The visual features comprising the Kauai CCC property are typical of the coastal region of Kauai. The central portion of the property has been developed, with the landscape dominated by an enclave of buildings representing the correctional center compound. Aesthetic conditions of the remainder of the property are dominated by vacant lands and areas devoted to outdoor recreation and small scale agricultural production, which are found to the north and south of the correctional center compound. Several surface water drainage channels are found in the northern, eastern, and western portions of the property.

Kuhio Highway forms the property's eastern border. The roadway is elevated above the Kauai CCC property providing travelers unimpeded views to the developed and undeveloped areas of the site from this direction. Widely scattered homes, commercial uses, and agricultural lands line Kuhio Highway, but these uses are not visually connected to the site.

The landscape within eastern Kauai provides numerous vantage points and scenic views from which to enjoy the area's picturesque scenery and ocean vistas. Topographic conditions in and around the Kauai CCC property are characteristic of the coastal region with shallow to moderately rolling hills occasionally interrupted by somewhat steep ravines. While the views and vistas available to and from the Kauai CCC property are attractive, they are not unique to the area. Exhibits III-7 and III-8 illustrate visual features within and around the Kauai CCC property.

9. Fiscal Considerations

Fiscal considerations are those having to do with the public treasury or revenue. Potential fiscal impacts could, but do not always, include removal of property (i.e., site) from the public tax rolls; acquisition of property through use of public funds; and other public expenditures related to a proposed action (e.g., utility connections). Fiscal considerations of federal and state-sponsored projects are of particular interest due to the possible loss of local tax revenue. In this case, lands comprising the Kauai CCC property 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 Kauai, has been steadily increasing over the past 18 years. Between 1990 and 2000, the population of Hawaii increased by over 8.5 percent while Kauai County experienced a population increase of over 11 percent (Exhibit III-9). According to the American Community Survey the population of Hawaii increased by 5.7 percent between 2000 and 2006 while the population of Kauai County increased by 7.2 percent. Within the County of Kauai, the City of Lihue is also considered due to its proximity to the prospective site. Census data was not available for the community of Lihue for 2006, however, Lihue experienced a population growth of two percent between 1990 and 2000.

In 2000, approximately 608,671 (50.2 percent) of the state's 1,211,537 residents were male and 602,866 (49.8 percent) were female. During this same time frame, 29,252 (approximately 50.0 percent) of Kauai County residents were male and 29,211 (approximately 50.0 percent) were female. The American Community Survey, conducted by the U.S. Census reports that during 2006, approximately 643,073 (approximately 50.0 percent) of the state's 1,285,498 residents were male and 642,425 (approximately 50.0 percent) were female. Census data for the County of Kauai in 2006 was unavailable. The most recent census data for the community of Lihue shows there were 19,950 (48.9 percent) male and 20,809 (51.1 percent) female residents in 2000 (Exhibit III-10). In 2000 the age group with the highest population in the state of Hawaii was between the ages of 18 and 59 (708,769 residents). This trend continued for Kauai County (31,243 residents) and the community of Lihue (2,730 residents). The second most populated age group in Hawaii in 2000 was the under 18 age group with 295,767 residents. Kauai County had 16,752 residents in this age group while Lihue had 1,395 residents under 18 years old in 2000.

Exhibit III-7: Views from the Kauai Community Correctional Center – View 1



Exhibit III-8: Views from the Kauai Community Correctional Center – View 2



According to the 2000 Census, the majority of residents of the State of Hawaii were classified as Asian, comprising 503,868 residents or 42 percent of the population. The remainder of the state's population is classified as White (294,102 residents or 25 percent), Two or More Races (259,343 residents or 21 percent), Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (113,539 residents or nine percent), African American (22,003 residents or two percent), Some Other Race (15,147 residents or one percent), and American Indian (3,535 residents or less than one percent). Of the total population of Hawaii, 87,699 residents, or seven percent, were identified as Hispanic. In 2006 the majority of residents of the State of Hawaii were classified as Asian by the American Community Survey, with 512,995 residents or 39.9 percent of the population. The remainder of the state's population was classified as White (337,507 residents or 26 percent), Two or More Races (276,780 residents or 22 percent), Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (111,488 residents or nine percent), African American (28,062 residents or two percent), Some Other Race (14,513 residents or one percent), and American Indian (4,153 residents or less than one percent). Of the total population of Hawaii, 99,664 residents, or eight percent, were identified as Hispanic.

According to the 2000 Census, the majority of the residents of Kauai County were classified as Asian with 36.0 percent of the population (21,042 residents). The remainder of the population was composed of White residents (29.5 percent or 17,255 residents), Two or More Races (23.8 percent or 13,938 residents), Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (9.1 percent or 5,334 residents), Black or African American (less than one percent or 177 residents), Some Other Race (less than one percent or 505 residents) and American Indian or Alaskan Native (less than one percent or 212 residents). Of the total population of Kauai County in 2000, 8.2 percent or 4,803 residents were classified as Hispanic.

The population of the community of Lihue in 2000 was classified as 49.2 percent (2,794 residents) Asian, 22.8 percent White (1,291 residents), 20.5 percent Two or More Races (1,161 residents), 6.4 percent Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (365 residents), less than one percent Some Other Race (38 residents), less than one percent American Indian (13 residents), and less than one percent African American (12 residents). Of the total population of Lihue, 370 residents (2.2 percent) were identified as Hispanic.

2. Economic Characteristics

Of the state's 612,831 person labor force, approximately 5.8 percent (35,886 persons) were unemployed in 2000 (U.S. Census, 2000). By 2006, the unemployment rate in the state had dropped to 4.1 percent or 27,951 workers (American Community Survey, 2006). In 2000, Kauai County had an unemployment rate lower than that of the state with 1,499 (3.3 percent) of its 28,355 workers being unemployed. The community of Lihue had a lower unemployment rate than both the state and county with 1.7 percent (46 workers) of its workforce unemployed in 2000 (Exhibit III-11). Data for 2006 was not available for Kauai County or the community of Lihue.

The largest employment industry in Hawaii in 2000 was the educational, health, and services sector, with 102,254 jobs. This sector was followed by the arts and entertainment industry, with 86,189 jobs. The retail trade reported 65,693 jobs in Hawaii. In 2000, the entertainment industry represented the largest employment sector in Kauai County with approximately 5,854 jobs in the sector. This sector is followed by educational, health, and social services (5,854 jobs), retail trade (3,341 jobs), professional and management services (2,505), and finance (1,667).

**Exhibit III-9
Population Trends and Characteristics**

Characteristics	State of Hawaii	Kauai County	Lihue
1990 Population	1,108,229	51,177	5,536
2000 Population	1,211,537	58,463	5,674
2006 Population	1,285,498	63,004	N/A
Population % Change 1990-2000	8.5%	11.4%	2%
Population % Change 2000-2006	5.7%	7.2%	N/A

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

Characteristics	State of Hawaii (2000)	State of Hawaii (2006)	Kauai County (2000)	Lihue (2000)
Race	White (25%)	337,507 (26%)	17,255 (29.5%)	1,291 (22.8%)
	African American (2%)	28,062 (2%)	177 (0.3%)	12 (0.2%)
	American Indian (>1%)	4,153 (>1%)	212 (0.4%)	13 (0.2%)
	Asian (42%)	512,995 (39.9%)	21,042 (36.0%)	2,794 (49.2%)
	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pac. Islander (9%)	111,488 (9%)	5,334 (9.1%)	365 (6.4%)
	Some Other Race (1%)	14,513 (1%)	505 (0.9%)	38 (0.7%)
	Two or More Races (21%)	276,780 (22%)	13,938 (23.8%)	1,161 (20.5%)
	Hispanic (7%)	99,664 (8%)	4,803 (8.2%)	370 (2.2%)

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

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

Characteristics	State of Hawaii (2000)	State of Hawaii (2006)	Kauai County (2000)	Lihue (2000)
Male	608,671	643,073	29,252	2,722
Female	602,866	642,425	29,211	2,952
Under 18 years of age (all)	295,767	330,409	16,752	1,395
18 to 59 years of age (all)	708,769	711,196	31,243	2,730
60+ years of age (all)	207,001	243,893	10,468	1,549

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

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

Characteristics	State of Hawaii (2000)	State of Hawaii (2006)	Kauai County (2000)	Lihue (2000)
Labor Force	612,831	675,895	28,355	2,736
Unemployed	35,886	27,951	1,499	46
Unemployment Rate	5.8%	4.1%	3.3%	1.7%

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

Some of the State of Hawaii's major industries include tourism, scientific technology, papayas, macadamia nuts, cattle, orchids, aquaculture, and Kona coffee, which is the only gourmet coffee grown in the United States. Tourism activities include deep sea fishing, golfing, sailing, horseback riding, hiking, tennis and scuba diving. As with all of the Hawaiian Islands, tourism is a major component of the Kauai County economy, evidenced by the number of jobs in the lodging and food industries. Kauai had over 1.2 million visitor arrivals in 2006 (DBEDT, 2006).

Agriculture also plays an important role in Kauai County's economy. Approximately 151,828 acres in Kauai County were dedicated to agriculture of some kind in 2002. Crops grown in Kauai County include fruits (including pineapple), vegetables, and coffee. In 2002, the total value of agriculture in Kauai County was \$41,855,000 (NASS, 2002).

According to the U.S. Census, the median household income in Kauai County in 2000 was \$45,020; less than the median household income of the state (\$49,820). In 2000, Lihue reported a median household income of \$44,906; approximately 10 percent lower than the state median at that time. By 2006, the median income in the state had increased to \$61,060. Regarding per capita income, the state (\$21,525) and county (\$20,301), reported similar levels in 2000 while Lihue reported a higher per capita income (\$22,619) than both the state and county. The per capita income in the state increased from \$21,525 in 2000 to \$27,251 in 2006 (U.S. Census, 2000). Median and per capita income data for Kauai County and the community of Lihue were not available in 2006.

Exhibit III-12
Income and Poverty Status

Characteristics	State of Hawaii (2000)	State of Hawaii (2006)	Kauai County (2000)	Lihue (2000)
Median Household Income	\$49,820	\$61,060	\$45,020	\$44,906
Per Capita Income	\$21,525	\$27,251	\$20,301	\$22,619
Population Below Poverty Level	126,154	119,551	6,085	262
Percent Below Poverty Level	10.7%	9.3%	10.5%	4.6%

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

According to the U.S. Census, approximately 126,154 of the state's 1,211,537 residents (10.7 percent) reported incomes below the poverty level in 2000 (Exhibit III-12), with this number dropping to 9.3 percent in 2006 (U.S. Census, 2000 and American Community Survey, 2006). This percentage was slightly higher than Kauai County which had 10.5 percent (6,085 residents) of its population reporting incomes below the poverty level. Lihue reported only 262 residents (4.6 percent) of its population with incomes below the poverty level in 2000. Data on the poverty level for Kauai County and the community of Lihue were not available for 2006.

3. Housing Characteristics

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

In 2000, there were a total of 25,331 housing units in Kauai County, of which approximately 79.7 percent (20,813 units) were occupied and 20.3 percent (5,148 units) were vacant (Exhibit III-13). Of the occupied units, 12,384 (61.4 percent) were owner-occupied and 7,799 (38.6 percent) were renter-occupied. Regarding the cost of housing in Kauai County, the 2000 U.S. Census reported the median value of an owner-occupied unit to be \$216,100 and the median monthly contract rent to be \$739. Average household size in the county was 3.87 and the median number of rooms in a home was 4.6.

In 2000 the community of Lihue had approximately 2,399 housing units. Of these units 90.8 percent were occupied while 9.2 percent were vacant. Of the occupied units 59.2 percent were occupied by the owners and 40.8 percent were rented. The median home value in Lihue in 2000 was \$261,400 and the median contract rent was \$748. Average household size in the community was 2.70 and the median number of rooms was 4.7. Data on housing characteristics for Kauai County and the community of Lihue were not available for 2006.

Exhibit III-13
Housing Characteristics

Characteristics	State of Hawaii (2000)	State of Hawaii (2006)	Kauai County (2000)	Lihue (2000)
Average Household Size	2.92	2.88	3.87	2.70
Number of Housing Units	460,524	500,021	25,331	2,399
% Occupied Units	87.6%	86.5%	79.7%	90.8%
% Owner-Occupied	56.5%	59.5%	61.4%	59.2%
% Renter-Occupied	44.5%	40.5%	38.6%	40.8%
% Vacant Units	12.4%	13.5%	20.3%	9.2%
Median Number of Rooms	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.7
Median Home Value	\$272,700	\$529,700	\$216,100	\$261,400
Median Year Housing Built	1974	1974	1975	1975
Median Monthly Contract Rent	\$721	\$1,116	\$739	\$748

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

4. Community Services

a. Police Protection

The Kauai County Police Department is comprised of three districts, with the Kauai CCC located within the Lihue District. Three squads of officers comprise the Lihue District, each covering one of three shifts. When fully staffed, the Lihue District is composed of one lieutenant (also known as a District Commander), three sergeants, 21 officers, one full-time, and one part-time clerk. The Lihue District provides police protection from southern to eastern Kauai, starting at the Maluhia Tree Tunnel (at about the seven-mile marker of Kaunauli'i Highway) to Kukui Street in Kapaa Town; a length of about 16 miles. It incorporates the two busiest and most populated areas of Kauai, the Kapaa and Lihue communities, including Puhi, Nawiliwili, Hanamaulu, and Wailua. The annual operating budget for the Kauai County Police Department in 2007 was approximately \$18.5 million (Kauai Police Department, 2007).

b. Fire Protection

The Fire/Rescue/HazMat/Medical Response Operations program provides fire protection and suppression, rescue (ocean and land), hazmat, and emergency medical services (basic life support) to the Island of Kauai. Fire stations on the Island of Kauai are located in Hanalei, Kapaa, Lihue (the location of the Kauai CCC), Koloa, Kalaheo, Hanapepe, and Waimea. The goals of the Kauai County Fire Department are to reduce the amount of property loss to fires and minimize its damaging effects, to arrive at the scene of an incident in a safe and timely manner, and to provide the first response to all medical emergencies (Kauai County Fire Department, 2008).

c. Medical Care

Kauai is serviced by two principal medical facilities, the Samuel Mahelona Memorial Hospital and the West Kauai Medical Center (WKMC). Samuel Mahelona Memorial Hospital (SMMH), located on the east side of Kauai, is the oldest operating hospital on the island. Founded in 1917 as a tuberculosis (TB) hospital, it was named for a member of the Wilcox family who perished of TB as a young man. In the 1960's, with the cure from TB well established, SMMH gradually transitioned to providing acute psychiatric, skilled nursing, medical acute, TB, and ancillary outpatient and inpatient services. The hospital currently employs a staff of 131 and its services continue to develop to meet the changing needs of the community. Recently, an Emergency Department was established to serve Kauai's eastern and northern shore communities. Patient services include: emergency services, laboratory, physical therapy, radiology, occupational therapy, adult inpatient psychiatric care, detoxification, skilled nursing beds, clinic, inpatient pharmacy, social services,

occupational therapy, recreational therapy, speech therapy, physical therapy, and dietary services. In 2005, the hospital had 55 active volunteers who contributed 4,000 volunteer hours (HHSC, 2006).

West Kauai Medical Center, formerly known as Kauai Veterans Memorial Hospital (KVMH) and dedicated to the veterans of the Korean War, began operating in 1957. Although KVMH still continues to honor the service and sacrifice of all veterans, the hospital has unofficially adopted the new name of the WKMC. Today, the center employs approximately 151 employees and provides the following services: critical care, orthopedic surgeon on staff, full-time radiologist, radiology, CT scan, ultrasound, mammography, high risk fetal ultrasound consultations, cardiac ultrasound consultations, cardiac care, physical therapy, inpatient/outpatient surgery, ophthalmology, GYN/OB, general surgeries, 24-Hour emergency care, pharmacy, respiratory Therapy, pediatric care, CAP-approved laboratory services, and social services. Between 2003 and 2004, the average annual admissions to the hospital were 960. The number of patient days was 11,500, the number of emergency visits was 4,500, and the average number of births was 140 (HHSC, 2006).

d. Public Education

There are 16 elementary and intermediate schools operating in Kauai County that are organized into "complexes." A "complex" consists of a high school and the intermediate/middle and elementary schools that flow into it. These are organized into a "complex area" that is under the supervision of a complex area superintendent. The Kauai Complex is located in the vicinity of the Kauai CCC. Four schools operate in the Kauai complex. These schools include, Kamakahelei Middle School, Kaumualii Elementary, Koloa Elementary, and Wilcox Elementary School (Hawaii Department of Education, 2007).

4. Land Use and Zoning

a. Land Use

The Kauai CCC, located in Lihue along the east shore of Kauai, is approximately 10 acres in area. Much of those 10 acres have already been developed with inmate housing; administrative, program and support structures; maintenance buildings and storage areas; vehicle access and parking areas; recreational facilities among similar uses. The remaining undeveloped portion of property, forming the northern and southern portions of the facility, consists primarily of grass fields along with small cultivated plots.

The Kauai CCC property is bordered on the east by the Kuhio Highway and to the north, south, and west by agricultural fields and vacant lands. Further east, across the Kuhio Highway, is the Wailua Golf Course with the Pacific Ocean found just beyond the golf course. Other land uses in the immediate vicinity include a scattering of residential and commercial establishments. Historic land use at the Kauai CCC site is shown in Exhibit III-14.

b. Zoning

Zoning in Kauai County regulated by the Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance for the County of Kauai. The Comprehensive Zoning Ordinance was adopted for the purpose of:

- (a) Implementing the intent and purpose of the adopted General Plan.
- (b) Regulating the use of buildings, structures and land for different purposes.
- (c) Regulating location, height, bulk and size of buildings and structures, the size of yards, courts and other open spaces.
- (d) To maintain the concept of Kauai as "The Garden Isle", thus assuring that any growth will be consistent with the unique landscape and environmental character of the Island.

- (e) To insure that all physical growth is carried out so as to maintain the natural ecology of the Island to the extent feasible.
- (f) To create opportunities for a greater fulfillment of life through the development of a broad spectrum of educational and cultural pursuits.
- (g) To promote and protect the health, safety and welfare of all residents.
- (h) To provide opportunities for desirable living quarters for all residents in all income levels.
- (i) To recognize those aspects of the Island and its people which are historically significant, and to preserve and promote them as a continuing expression of the Island's physical and social structure.
- (j) To guide and control development to take full advantage of the Island's form, beauty and climate, and preserve the opportunity for an improved quality of life.
- (k) To protect, maintain and improve the agriculture potential of land located in the County (Kauai Board of Realtors, 2008).

According to Kauai County, the subject property is zoned Agricultural (Masumura, 2008).

5. Utility Services

a. Water Supply

The Kauai CCC, as well as most of residences, businesses and industries on the island, is served with potable water by the County of Kauai Department of Water (DOW). The DOW is a semi-independent agency that is financially self-sufficient and receives no funding from the county. The DOW operates and maintains 12 separate water systems on the island that are divided into three plant operations districts (East, Central and West) and two water distribution districts (East and West). The raw water supply for the systems includes one surface water source (the Kapaia Reservoir) and 48 wells and tunnels. The distribution system consists of 43 storage tanks and 400 miles of water transmission and distribution lines, some of which date back to the 1920s. The estimated present water demand for all of the service districts is approximately 16 million gallons per day and serves approximately 18,000 metered customers.

The Kauai CCC lies within the East water service district and is served by the Lihue-Kapaa water system (formerly known as the Wailua-Kapaa and Puhi-Lihue-Hanamaulu water systems). The Wailua-Kapaa area obtains raw water from two tunnels (Makaleha and Moalepe) and six wells (Kapaa Homesteads Wells No. 1 & 2, Wailua Homesteads Wells A & B, and Nonou Wells 9-1 B & C). There are five water storage tanks within this area with a combined storage capacity of 3.825 million gallons. The Puhi area obtains raw water from five wells (Puhi Wells No. 1, 3, 4, 5A and 5B). This area has two water storage tanks with a combined storage capacity of 1.5 million gallons. The Lihue-Hanamaulu area obtains raw water from seven wells (Kalepa Ridge Well, Kilohana Wells A, B & I, Lihue Grammar School Well, Pukaki Well, and Hanamaulu Well No. 3), the Garlinghouse Tunnel and the Surface Water Treatment Plant. This area has ten water storage tanks with a combined storage capacity of 6.05 million gallons.

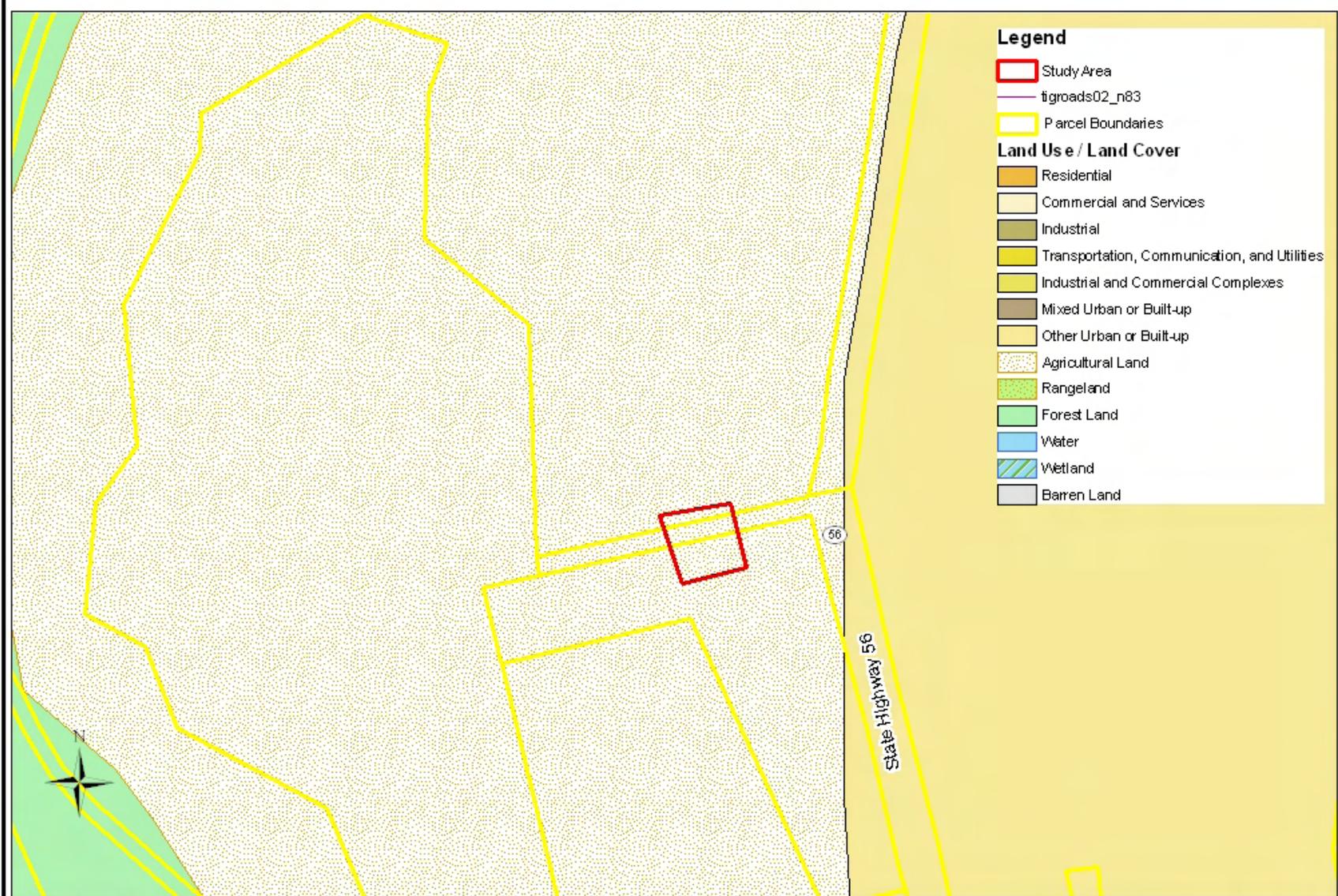
Raw water from the wells and tunnels is disinfected with chlorine and pumped into the distribution system or stored in the storage tanks. Raw water from the Kapaia Reservoir is processed through a filtration plant prior to disinfection and distribution or storage. The estimated water demand for this water system is approximately 7.0 million gallons annually.

The Kauai CCC has a 1.5-inch meter connected to the DOW 16-inch asbestos cement water main along Kuhio Highway, which has a static pressure of 70 pounds per square inch (psi) in the proximity of the facility. This

**Correctional Facility Improvement Program
Environmental Assessment**

**Exhibit III-14: Historic Land Use
at the Kauai Community Correctional Center**

**State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety**



Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

March 2008

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

water main is supplied by a one million-gallon water storage tank (KCC 363). The estimated average daily water demand for the Kauai CCC is approximately 20,000 gallons.

b. Wastewater Collection and Treatment

The County of Kauai Department of Public Works, Wastewater Management Division (WMD) is responsible for operations and maintenance of the public wastewater collection and treatment systems across the island. WMD has four treatment facilities on the island: Waimea; Eleele; Lihue; and Wailua. The Kauai CCC is within the service area of the Wailua Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). The Wailua WWTP provides secondary treatment with chlorine disinfection. Primary disposal of effluent is for irrigation of the Wailua Golf Course and the back-up effluent disposal is through ocean outfall. The Wailua WWTP has a permitted capacity of 1.5 million gallons per day (mgd). Due to the age of the plant and environmental factors, the actual hydraulic capacity of the plant is 1.0 mgd. WMD reports that the average daily flow at the WWTP is approximately 0.6 mgd and that the remaining capacity has been allocated for future developments. According to the State of Hawaii Integrated Priority List of Project for fiscal year 2008, the second and third highest priority projects allocate \$4.5 million for process equipment renovation and upgrades at the Wailua WWTP.

Wastewater from the Kauai CCC is conveyed to an on-site pump station that is owned by the facility. Operation and maintenance of the pump station is contracted to Aqua Engineers, Inc. which is based in Lawai. Although the pump station belongs to the Kauai CCC, it also serves the Wailua Golf Course through an unmetered connection. The pump station is equipped with two pumps with a combined capacity of 50 gallons per minute (gpm). Wastewater is discharged from the pump station into a 12-inch gravity sewer via a 4-inch force main along the Kuhio Highway. The 12-inch gravity sewer reportedly discharges directly to the WWTP, which is approximately one mile north of the site. The average daily flow for the Kauai CCC and the golf course is approximately 20,000 gallons per day (gpd).

c. Electrical Power

The Kauai Island Utility Cooperative (KIUC) provides electric power to residences, businesses and industries across the island. KIUC has two power generation plants, Port Allen and Kapaia, with a total firm generating capacity of 116 megawatts. As of 2006, KIUC had over 34,000 customers, predominantly residential and the reported maximum peak demand of 77 megawatts. KIUC has approximately 160 miles of 69 kilovolt (KV) transmission lines and 1,200 miles of 12 KV distribution lines, which includes 215 miles of underground lines.

The Kauai CCC is supplied with electric power by the 69 KV – 12 KV Lipgate substation, which is approximately 0.5 miles north of the facility on Kuhio Highway, with a transformer rating of 7.5/10.5 megavolt-amperes. There is a 12 KV overhead distribution line adjacent to facility that supplies the 120/208 volt, pad-mount transformer at the facility via an underground cable.

d. Gas

There is no gas distribution system in the Lihue area. The Gas Company is the purveyor of bottled propane gas in the area of the Kauai CCC. Currently, there are four above ground tanks at the Kauai CCC: a 1,000-gallon tank for primary hot water and the laundry; a 500-gallon tank for the kitchen; a 500-gallon tank for the emergency generator; and a 124-gallon tank that serves the cottages. Based on frequency and volume of gas required during filling operations, these tanks appear to be adequately sized for their current use. There are no known imitations to the provision of gas service to the area of the proposed project site.

e. Telecommunications

Hawaiian Telecom is the primary telecommunications provider in Kauai County. Overhead telecommunications lines are located along Kuhio 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

The County of Kauai Public Works Department, Solid Waste Division (SWD) has one landfill and four transfer stations. The Kekaha Landfill is located on the southwest side of the island adjacent to Kaunualii Highway. The 98-acre landfill has two distinct areas identified as Phase I and Phase II. Phase I was a non-lined facility that began operations in 1953 and closed in 1993. Phase II is a 32-acre fully-lined RCRA Subtitle D facility. The transfer stations are located in Hanalei, Kapaa, Lihue, and Hanapepe. Solid waste is collected and sorted at these facilities then transferred to the appropriate location depending upon whether it is recyclable, green waste or solid waste requiring disposal at the landfill. Waste Management of Hawaii is contracted to manage the landfill while SWD personnel perform daily operations. At the present loading rate, Phase II is expected to reach its capacity by January 2009. SWD is currently seeking approval for expansion of the landfill by approximately 32.7 acres which would provide capacity for an additional 1.6 million cubic yards. It is anticipated that this expansion would accommodate the present waste load for approximately 12 years.

Solid waste generated at the Kauai CCC is stored in two six-yard containers which are collected by a private carter three times each week for disposal. The Kauai CCC has instituted a recycling program whereby cardboard is separated for weekly collection. The Kauai CCC generates a very small volume of aluminum cans and glass bottles that are also separated from the solid waste stream as are food wastes, which are used by local farmers in their operations.

6. Transportation Systems

The Kauai CCC is located at 5350 Kuhio Highway, between Leho Drive and Marine Camp Road in Lihue. Kuhio Highway is a two-lane, two-way highway that connects the communities along the northeastern coastline from the town of Lihue to Haena State Park. Major roadways, such as Route 580 and Ka Haku Road, are easily accessible from Kuhio Highway. In addition to improvements currently being made to sections of the highway north of the Kauai CCC, there are plans to widen the highway, which would encroach upon the property comprising the Kauai CCC. Traffic volumes along Kuhio Highway in the vicinity of the Kauai CCC during off-peak hours were observed during a recent site visit to be relatively light with vehicles traveling through the area experiencing little or no congestion or delays.

Access to the facility is via an entrance drive from the southbound side Kuhio Highway. A portion of the internal roadways are paved, however, most on-site parking areas and driveways are unpaved.

Public transit service on Kauai is limited to Kauai Bus. Kauai Bus does not provide service in the immediate vicinity of the Kauai CCC. The bus stop closest to the Kauai CCC is located approximately two miles north on Kuhio Highway.

7. Meteorological Conditions

a. Overview

Climate on the Island of Kauai can be characterized as tropic and is unique in the differences in rainfall over short distances, mild temperatures, and the persistence of the northeasterly trade winds. The latitude of the Hawaiian Islands is the major influence on the climate, as the state lies well within the geographic tropics. The climate is also influenced by the surrounding ocean, which has a moderating influence on temperature, and the Pacific anticyclone, from which the trade winds flow. On Kauai, 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 Lihue region, rainfall averages 40 inches annually with wet winters and dryer summers.

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

c. Temperature

Mean annual temperatures in Hawaii vary between 72 and 75 degrees Fahrenheit (F), near sea level, decreasing by approximately 3 degrees F for each 1,000 feet of elevation, and tend to be higher in sunny dry areas. Temperatures are higher, for example, in the leeward lowlands, than in those areas that are cloudier, wetter, and more directly exposed to the trade winds (NRCS, 1972). On the Island of Kauai, including the area of the Kauai CCC, the average daily high temperature is 81 degrees F and the average low is 70 degrees F.

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

Exhibit III-15
Minimum and Maximum Monthly Average Temperatures

Kauai (°F)												
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Maximum	78	78	78	79	81	83	84	85	85	83	81	79
Minimum	65	66	67	69	70	73	74	74	74	73	71	68

Source: The Weather Channel.

d. Wind Speed and Direction

The climate on the Island of Kauai, as well as the other Hawaiian Islands, is heavily influenced by winds. The prevailing wind throughout the year is the east-northeasterly trade. The trades vary greatly in frequency being virtually absent for long periods and blowing for weeks on end at others. The winds are most persistent in the winter, but slightly stronger in the summer. In well-exposed areas, the trades average somewhat under 15 miles an hour, with winds exceeding 31 miles an hour only about two percent of the time by the trades and

three percent by winds from other directions. Although trade winds are the most prevalent, the strongest and most damaging winds are those that accompany winter storms and the infrequent hurricanes. High winds are most likely between November and March and blow from almost any direction. Local winds are greatly influenced by local topography, ranging from a complete sheltering from winds from certain directions to winds that pass through narrow valleys and over crests, transforming a moderate wind into a strong and gusty one (NRCS, 1972).

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

8. Air Quality

a. Definition of Air Pollutants

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

Human welfare is considered to include the natural environment (vegetation) and the manmade environment (physical structures). The health and welfare effects of the criteria pollutants are described in Exhibit III-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 Department of Health, Clean Air Branch.

c. Existing Air Quality

At the present time, one air quality monitor is in operation on the Island of Kauai. Located at 3040 Umi Street in Lihue, this monitor has been in operation since 1972 and measures PM₁₀. Exhibit III-18 presents the monitoring values for this station that were recorded between 2003 and 2007. As of March 2008, Kauai County is in attainment for all criteria pollutants (EPA, 2008).

Exhibit III-16

Description of NAAQS Criteria Pollutants

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exhibit III-17
National and State Ambient Air Quality Standards

Pollutant	National		State of Hawaii	
	Primary Standard	Secondary Standard	Primary Standard	Secondary Standard
Carbon Monoxide				
1-hour Maximum	35 ppm	35 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm
8-hour Maximum	9 ppm	9 ppm	5 ppm	5 ppm
Sulfur Dioxide				
Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.03 ppm	—	0.03 ppm	—
24-hour Maximum ^a	0.14 ppm	—	0.14 ppm	—
3-hour Maximum ^a	—	0.50 ppm	—	0.50 ppm
Particulate Matter—PM ₁₀				
24-hour Maximum ^a	150 µg/m ³	150 µg/m ³	150 µg/m ³	150 µg/m ³
Particulate Matter—PM _{2.5}				
Annual Arithmetic Mean	15 µg/m ³	15 µg/m ³	—	—
24-Hour Maximum	35 µg/m ³	35 µg/m ³	—	—
Ozone				
8-hour Maximum	0.075 ppm	0.075 ppm	—	0.08 ppm
Nitrogen Dioxide				
Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.053 ppm	0.053 ppm	0.04 ppm	0.04 ppm
Lead				
Maximum Arithmetic Mean over a Calendar Quarter	1.5 µg/m ³	1.5 µg/m ³	1.5 µg/m ³	1.5 µg/m ³

Notes:

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

ppm parts per million

µg/m³ micrograms per cubic meter

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

Exhibit III-18
Air Quality Monitoring Values for Pm₁₀

Monitor Location	PM Monitoring Levels 1 st Highest/2 nd Highest in µg/m ³				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
3040 Umi Street, Lihue, Kauai ID# 150070001 PM ₁₀	31 / 27	28 / 24	24 / 23	30 / 28	N/A

Source: U.S. EPA, 2008.

Point source emissions (e.g. power generating stations and large industrial operations) and non-point emission sources (e.g. motor vehicles) on Kauai, in general, do not generate a high concentration of pollutants. The excellent air quality can also be attributed to the Island's near constant exposure to wind, which quickly disperses emissions.

Although air quality on Kauai complies with the NAAQS, temporary air quality issues arise during agricultural activities that can affect pollutant levels. Such operations produce air quality conditions that are highly localized, intermittent, and temporary in nature.

Although there are no active volcanoes in Kauai County, noxious gas plumes from Hawaiian volcanoes on nearby islands have the potential to create vog (volcanic fog) and laze (lava haze) that are carried by winds across Kauai County. Vog and laze could result in obscured views, lower agricultural yield, reduced air quality, and acidified rainwater (University of Hawaii Social Science Research Institute, 2003).

9. Noise

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

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

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

The dBA measurement is used to indicate damage to hearing based on noise levels, and is the basis for federal noise standards. A three-dB increase is equivalent to doubling the sound pressure level, but is barely perceptible to the human ear, but a five-dB change in sound is very noticeable, and a 10-dB change in sound almost doubles the loudness. Exhibit III-19 illustrates common noise levels.

Noise sources and levels in the vicinity of the Kauai CCC are attributed primarily to background noise from motor vehicle traffic on adjoining roadway networks. Intermittent and temporary noise is also experienced from occasional wildlife calls and overhead aircraft activity, as airplanes arrive and depart Lihue Airport. Large-scale development activities in the vicinity of this site are also contributing occasional construction noise to the environment surrounding this site.

**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.

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**IV. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES:
IMPACTS AND MITIGATIONS**

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES: IMPACTS AND MITIGATIONS

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

The State of Hawaii, via the PSD, is proposing to: acquire two pre-fabricated temporary housing structures, together with restrooms and a storage unit, capable of housing a total of 128 inmates consisting of 64 males and 64 females, as well as providing direct support functions to each housing structure; and to acquire walk-through and portable electronic detection devices to screen individuals for narcotics without the need for physical contact. Components for the two temporary housing structures and restrooms would arrive on site bundled and crated and would be stored within a storage unit at the facility until such time as all subsequent State of Hawaii funding to erect the structures is provided and other administrative actions can be completed. At that time, the components would be removed from the storage unit and erected on an approximately 3,200 square-foot concrete pad at the selected location. During installation, the aluminum beams that form the frame would be moved into position on the pad. Once the frame is in place, fabric panels would be installed over the frame to complete the structure. because the operation of these two temporary housing structures would not increase bed space for lower-level custody inmates at the Kauai CCC as inmates currently in other structures at the facility would occupy the new temporary housing structures, no additional PSD staff would be needed to manage this population. The walk-through and portable electronic detection devices are proposed for immediate use at the Kauai CCC.

The analyses which follow addresses the potential impacts associated with acquisition, installation and use of the proposed temporary housing structures. Potential impacts and measures to mitigate potential adverse impacts are discussed under the same headings and in the same order as the preceding description of the Affected Environment.

A. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Topography

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the two temporary housing structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Kauai CCC. The Kauai CCC would remain in its current condition, there would be no impacts to topography, and mitigation measures would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Under the preferred alternative, the two temporary housing structures would be removed from the storage unit and erected on the grounds of the Kauai CCC. Activities associated with erecting the temporary structures would require only minimal clearing and grading for building pad installation, which would slightly reshape topographic conditions. There are no steeply sloping areas that would be affected. Precise building locations and the extent of any ground disturbance would be determined once a decision to proceed is reached and a detailed plan for installation is finalized. While the slight topographic alterations resulting from concrete pad

installation are unavoidable, any such changes are not expected to produce significant adverse impacts. Additional grading activities or other topographic changes are not expected to occur following completion of construction.

c. Recommended Mitigation

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

2. Geology

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the two temporary housing structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Kauai CCC. The Kauai CCC would remain in its current condition, there would be no impacts to geologic and seismic conditions, and mitigation measures would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

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

Geologic hazards such as landsliding, erosion and subsidence have a low probability of occurring within the grounds of the Kauai CCC. The proposed building site is level and the area is not susceptible to undue erosion and the potential for landsliding under normal conditions is slight.

The Island of Kauai lies in an area of reduced earthquake risk, has never experienced a major earthquake, and contains only dormant volcanoes. Therefore, the potential for impacts associated with volcanic activity and subsequent earthquakes is low.

c. Recommended Mitigation

Only minimal land disturbance is required to carry out the proposed project which would have no adverse impact upon natural geologic features and conditions. Recommended mitigation would involve ensuring compliance with applicable Kauai County building code requirements for construction activities.

3. Soils

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the two temporary housing structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Kauai CCC. The Kauai CCC would remain in its current condition, there would be no impacts to soils, and mitigation measures would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Much of the area comprising the Kauai CCC has been developed with inmate housing, administrative, program and support structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas, and recreational facilities among similar uses. The remaining undeveloped portions of property consist primarily of grass fields along with small cultivated plots. As a result of past activities, natural soil conditions at the site have been altered and potentially adverse effects to such soil resulting from the proposed project would not be expected to occur.

While construction activities could expose a small volume of soil to potential wind and water erosion, the level topography found across the site would limit the potential for soil loss. The small volume of soil to be disturbed during construction of the housing pads may also be redistributed on-site as fill. Any portion of the building site currently being cultivated would be relocated to another portion of the Kauai CCC property. Construction of the temporary housing structures would pose no adverse impacts to agricultural activities.

Soil and topographic conditions can exacerbate potential earthquake hazards where steep slopes and water-saturated soils may be susceptible to mudflows or landslides. According to the *Soil Survey of Hawaii*, the Kauai CCC property is comprised of well-drained soils and with the level topography there should be no threat of mudflows or landslides.

c. Recommended Mitigation

Only minimal land disturbance is anticipated as a result of the project which should have no significant adverse impact upon soil conditions at the Kauai CCC property. Nonetheless, attention would be given to ensuring that soil loss due to wind and precipitation does not occur by limiting the extent of land disturbance activities occurring at any one time and seeding exposed soils with native grasses, as necessary. In order to reduce impacts to soil resources, all site-disturbing activities would be conducted in accordance with applicable Kauai County ordinances governing such activities.

4. Water Resources

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the two temporary housing structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Kauai CCC. The Kauai CCC would remain in its current condition, there would be no impacts to water resources, and mitigation measures would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

The only surface water features located in proximity to the property are two drainage channels that border on and bisect the site. These ditches serve to divert waters flowing from adjacent properties to a larger channel that parallels Kuhio Highway along the eastern border of the property.

Installation of the two temporary housing structures would result in a slight increase in stormwater runoff resulting from an increase in impervious surfaces. To control the slight increase in runoff, a stormwater system would be provided that would direct storm flows to the appropriate drainage channels. In addition, a plan would be developed prior to construction that would maintain existing hydrologic drainage patterns and provide gentle slopes that are properly vegetated and stabilized. By doing so, the potential for soil erosion would be minimized. No additional impacts are expected once construction is completed. Operation of the proposed housing structures would not result in any direct discharge into surface or ground waters or result in alteration of surface or ground water quality.

As noted earlier, portions of the Kauai CCC property are located in the FEMA designated 100-year floodplain and occasionally experience flooding. As a result, the proposed temporary housing structures have been sited

on a portion of the property that lies at a higher elevation and, based on the experience of facility staff, is located well away from areas that are prone to flooding. The construction of the temporary housing structures must conform to applicable county flood control regulations and ordinances which may require that finished floor elevations to be above the flood elevation for sites in the floodplain and for the structures to be able to resist flood forces.

c. Recommended Mitigation

Efforts to manage stormwater runoff would conform to applicable state and county regulations. Other than implementing best management practices and avoiding altering existing drainage channels and culverts, additional mitigation measures do not appear warranted. Mitigation measures related to the sites location in the 100-year floodplain would include conforming with all applicable building codes related to such siting.

5. Biological Resources

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the two temporary housing structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Kauai CCC. The Kauai CCC would remain in its current condition, there would be no impacts to biological resources, and mitigation measures would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

On-site land cover consists of primarily of grass with surrounding areas devoted primarily to institutional (i.e., correctional) agricultural, commercial, and recreation uses. As a result, installation of the two temporary housing structures would avoid disturbance to 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 be avoided. However, a few common (non-special status) wildlife species that may utilize the small site would displaced due to the increase in human activity during the construction period, and later occupancy and use of the site.

Implementation of the proposed project would increase human activities at the Kauai CCC that may impact common, non-special status, wildlife utilizing the 10-acre site. This could occur if, for example, building placements disrupt the daily foraging activities of birds by restricting access to resources such as food supplies, nesting sites or roosting sites. Restriction of access to resources could occur through animals avoiding areas where humans are present. However, the proposed building sites are located in an environment where human activities occur daily as a result of CCC operation. As a result, wildlife in the area would likely be acclimated to such activity and would not experience an increase in disturbance from use of the two temporary housing structures. No adverse impacts to biological resources are expected to occur once construction is complete and the housing structures are in use.

Although wetlands have been mapped in the area of the proposed temporary housing structures, the area currently does not have the characteristics of a functioning wetland due to past disturbance of the property, including the addition of water diverting drainage ditches. Since the site no longer exhibits wetland characteristics, no direct impacts to wetlands would occur from the siting of the two temporary housing structures. Wetlands that may be located in the vicinity of the building sites could be indirectly affected by soil erosion and sedimentation associated with ground disturbing activities. However, such a possibility is considered slight given the small area of ground disturbance associated with structures, and the use of protective measures to avoid soil losses.

c. Recommended Mitigation

The project site is a grass field which is bordered by areas devoted to institutional, recreational, and agricultural uses. As such, only negligible, short-term impacts to natural vegetation and wildlife resources can be expected. The nature (installation of temporary housing structures) and short duration of the construction 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 building installation in order to limit the size of the impact area. Disturbed areas would be re-vegetated following completion of construction activities. Because the site is no longer a functioning wetland, not mitigations measures related to wetlands are warranted.

6. Cultural Resources

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the two temporary housing structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Kauai CCC. The Kauai CCC would remain in its current condition, there would be no impacts to cultural resources, and mitigation measures would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

The proposed site for two temporary housing structures at the Kauai CCC does not contain any known surface archaeological sites or historic buildings; however, based on development of adjacent lands, the proposed site does have the potential to contain buried archaeological deposits. These deposits could consist of living surfaces, containing features such as post holes, fire hearths, earth ovens, midden materials and portable artifacts or human burials.

c. Recommended Mitigation

The proposed site for the two temporary housing structures at the Kauai CCC has the potential to contain archaeological resources. Because of this, coordination with the State Historic Preservation Officer would occur and an archaeological inventory survey would be undertaken at the site. Based on this survey and coordination with the state, further action would be taken if remains are found. Beyond this survey, no other mitigation measures are warranted.

7. Hazardous Materials

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the two temporary housing structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Kauai CCC. The Kauai CCC would remain in its current condition, there would be no impacts involving hazardous materials, and mitigation measures would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

With many years of State of Hawaii ownership and strict controls over use and access to the property, contamination by hazardous materials would not be expected to occur. While field investigations have been limited to visual inspections, the observations have not revealed surficial evidence of contamination or obvious indications of the use or disposal of hazardous substances. Further, a search conducted of hazardous materials databases showed that there were no sites of concern on or adjacent to the proposed site at the Kauai CCC.

Construction of the proposed temporary housing structures is not expected to result in the production, use, handling, storage or on-site disposal of hazardous materials or similar wastes. Therefore, significant adverse impacts involving hazardous substances during the construction phase are not anticipated. In addition, significant adverse impacts associated with hazardous materials are not expected to result from the occupancy and use of the temporary housing structures by lower-level custody inmates.

c. Recommended Mitigation

In the absence of significant adverse impacts, no mitigation measures are necessary.

8. Visual and Aesthetic Resources

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the two temporary housing structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Kauai CCC. The Kauai CCC would remain in its current condition, there would be no impacts to visual and aesthetic resources, and mitigation measures would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Immediately following and throughout the period of construction, the aesthetic features and characteristics of the building site would be substantially altered. The use of construction equipment and erection of the pre-fabricated temporary housing structures would disrupt the aesthetic quality of the present site environment. During this time, a small staging area would be established to store equipment and materials needed for construction along with a container for the storage of waste materials. Short-term impacts would occur as a result of construction activities with the aesthetic quality of the area restored soon after the completion of construction. Any aesthetic impacts during this phase would be short-term, lasting only for the period of time devoted to construction.

Following completion of construction, the principal visual impacts would be associated with the two temporary buildings, which would be additions to the landscape. However, potential aesthetic impacts would be minimized by placement of the structures within an isolated portion of the property, away from Kuhio Highway, and in a location that is not highly visible to surrounding land uses. The building exteriors and grounds would also be maintained to a high standard.

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

c. Recommended Mitigation

Potential visual and aesthetic impacts would be mitigated by the placement of the structures and the commitment to maintaining the structures and their surroundings to a high standard. No other mitigating measures are warranted.

9. Fiscal Considerations

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the two temporary housing structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Kauai CCC. The Kauai CCC would remain in its current condition, there would be no fiscal impacts, and mitigation measures would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Lands comprising the Kauai CCC are under state ownership and control and consequently have not contributed tax revenues or similar payments throughout the period of state ownership. The acquisition and eventual erection and occupancy of two temporary housing structures at the Kauai CCC would not affect the current ownership arrangement and, therefore, pose no adverse impacts to fiscal conditions for the State of Hawaii or Kauai County.

c. Recommended Mitigation

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

B. COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. Demographic Characteristics

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed housing structures would not be erected at the Kauai CCC nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired. The site would remain in its current condition and there would be no impacts to population groups residing on the Island of Kauai. In the absence of impacts, mitigation measures would not be warranted.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Under the proposed action, the two pre-fabricated temporary housing structures would be assembled within the Kauai CCC property. Construction of a concrete building pad and installation of the pre-fabricated housing structures is expected to result in an increased demand for construction workers involved in masonry, electrical, plumbing and similar trades along with supervisory personnel. Potential impacts to Kauai County's population during the construction phase are dependent on the duration of construction, the number of construction jobs required, and the ability of the local labor market to fill those positions. It is anticipated that any increased demand among the island's construction workforce is expected to be slight and temporary, lasting only for the duration of construction and easily accommodated by the current island workforce. As a result, permanent population impacts directly attributable to construction are not expected.

Following assembly of the temporary housing structures, approximately 128 low-level custody inmates (64 males and 64 females) would occupy the structures. It is intended that the structures would house inmates originating from Kauai County, thereby posing no change (increase or decrease) to the population of the county. because the operation of these two temporary housing structures would not increase bed space for lower-level custody inmates, no additional PSD staff would be needed to manage this population or to operate the walk-through and portable electronic detection devices that would be installed at the Kauai CCC.

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

c. Recommended Mitigation

The majority of direct employment opportunities (during construction) resulting from the proposed action are expected to be filled from the existing resident population of Kauai County, which should easily accommodate the needs of the proposed facility without significant adverse impacts or the need for mitigation measures.

2. Economic Characteristics

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the two temporary housing structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Kauai CCC. The Kauai

CCC would remain in its current condition, there would be no impacts to the island's economy, and mitigation measures would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Construction and operation of the proposed temporary housing structures would generate impacts to the island's economy. The project's construction budget, estimated at approximately \$500,000 (2008 dollars), would generate construction employment and materials purchases which, although temporary in nature, would involve both manpower and material resources from the island. Use of these resources would generate further spending while supporting indirect employment. The increased economic activity resulting from construction spending is considered beneficial to the island's economy and a positive impact. Furthermore, no businesses or other economic activities would be displaced or eliminated as a result of the proposed project.

Because the operation of these two temporary housing structures would not increase bed space for lower-level custody inmates (as these structures would be occupied by inmates already housed at the Kauai CCC), no additional PSD staff would be needed to manage this population or to operate the walk-through and portable electronic detection devices that would be installed at the Kauai CCC. However, increased annual expenditures for housing additional inmates (food, supplies, utilities, maintenance and other similar outlays) would have a positive impact on the economy of Kauai County.

c. Recommended Mitigation

The potential economic impacts resulting from construction and operation are considered to be beneficial by providing employment and economic opportunities to Kauai County residents and business owners. Because economic impacts resulting from project construction and operation would be beneficial, no mitigation measures are required.

3. Housing Characteristics

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the two temporary housing structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Kauai CCC. The Kauai CCC would remain in its current condition, there would be no impacts to the availability, supply or cost of housing on the island, and mitigation measures would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Because the operation of these two temporary housing structures would not increase bed space for lower-level custody inmates (as these structures would be occupied by inmates already housed at the Kauai CCC), no additional PSD staff would be needed to manage this population or to operate the walk-through and portable electronic detection devices that would be installed at the Kauai CCC. As a result, adverse impacts the island's housing market (i.e., housing availability, supply and cost) are not anticipated.

c. Recommended Mitigation

Because the proposed project would have no significant adverse impact on the island's housing market, no mitigation measures are required.

4. Community Services and Facilities

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the two temporary housing structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Kauai CCC. The Kauai CCC would remain in its current condition and there would be no impacts to police and fire protection

services, health care and emergency medical services, and public education. In the absence of impacts, mitigation measures would not be warranted.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

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

c. Potential Impacts – Law Enforcement

The Kauai County Police Department – Lihue District provides police protection services from the south to the east side of Kauai. The Lihue District includes the two busiest and most populated areas of Kauai, the Kapaa and Lihue communities, including Puhi, Nawiliwili, Hanamaulu, and Wailua.

PSD staff would be equipped to handle virtually all emergency situations which may arise during operation of the proposed temporary housing structures. Nonetheless, the Kauai County Police Department would be relied upon to assist PSD staff, if necessary, in the event of an emergency or other incident at the facility (an unusual occurrence based on PSD experience operating the Kauai CCC and similar facilities). Kauai CCC staff would contact Kauai County law enforcement personnel in the event of an incident and would seek assistance as appropriate. The Department is headquartered at the Lihue Station which is located in close proximity to the site of the Kauai CCC. Based on many years of experience operating the Kauai CCC, significant adverse impacts to law enforcement services would not be anticipated as a result of the proposed action.

d. Recommended Mitigation - Law Enforcement

Significant adverse impacts to law enforcement services are not anticipated as a result of the proposed project. 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

Fire stations are located throughout the county with a station located in nearby Lihue. To guard against fire emergencies the PSD and its Kauai CCC staff would undertake stringent precautions. The proposed temporary housing structures would be operated in compliance with applicable fire and life safety codes and PSD would guard against fire emergencies via facility operating policies and procedures; periodic inspections; fire prevention and evacuation planning; among other activities. PSD would also provide the appropriate fire suppression equipment on-site while relying upon the local fire company, as necessary, for assistance. There is no reason to expect that situations would arise that would place an undue burden upon Kauai County Fire Department manpower or equipment resources. Significant adverse impacts to fire protection services are not anticipated as a result of the proposed action.

f. Recommended Mitigation - Fire Protection

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

g. Potential Impacts - Medical Facilities

WKMC is the main hospital and health care provider on the Island of Kauai. WKMC employs approximately 151 employees and provides numerous health care services including critical care and inpatient/outpatient services.

PSD would maintain current arrangements for providing emergency medical services to the Kauai CCC. In addition, with the PSD providing for many routine medical treatments and emergencies on-site, significant adverse impacts to emergency medical services are not anticipated as a result of the proposed project.

h. Recommended Mitigation - Medical Facilities

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

i. Potential Impacts - Public Education

Because the operation of these two temporary housing structures would not increase bed space for lower-level custody inmates (as these structures would be occupied by inmates already housed at the Kauai CCC), no additional PSD staff would be needed to manage this population or to operate the electronic detection devices that would be installed at the Kauai CCC. As a result, development of the proposed temporary housing structures is not expected to pose significant adverse impacts to the public schools and services in Kauai County.

j. Recommended Mitigation – Public Education

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

7. Land Use and Zoning

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the two temporary housing structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Kauai CCC. The Kauai CCC would remain in its current condition and there would be no impacts to land use or zoning. In the absence of impacts, mitigation measures would not be warranted.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

The proposed temporary housing structures would be located within the northwest portion of the Kauai CCC property. Potential land use impacts would be minimized by selection of a location within a relatively isolated area of the Kauai CCC property and well away from private residences and commercial developments.

The proposed action would have a direct impact on land use by transforming a vacant portion of the CCC property to correctional facility housing. However, the self-contained nature of the Kauai CCC would limit any potential direct impacts to the property with no adverse impacts to adjoining private properties or the values of such properties. If any positive or negative effects were experienced by nearby property values, they would likely occur as a result of other factors unrelated to the proposed action.

According to Kauai County planning officials, the Kauai CCC property is zoned for Agricultural use (Masumura, 2008). Because correctional institutions are not generally permitted in Agricultural districts, installation of the temporary housing structures may require various permits and approvals from the Kauai County Planning Commission. Compliance with the requirements of the Kauai County Floodplain Ordinance

and construction codes may also be necessary at such time installation of the temporary housing structures is initiated.

c. Recommended Mitigation

Because no significant adverse impacts to area land uses or property values are anticipated, no mitigation measures are required. In order to ensure that the project is consistent with applicable local regulations and ordinances, continued coordination with the Kauai County Planning and Building Division would be necessary.

8. Utility Services

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the two temporary housing structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Kauai CCC. The Kauai CCC 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 occupancy of the two proposed temporary housing structures (128 beds) would be approximately 150 gallons per day (gpd) per inmate. Assuming full occupancy, the estimated daily water demand associated with the proposed housing structures would be approximately 19,200 gpd, which is consistent with records of current water demand. The proposed housing structures would replace existing bed space at the Kauai CCC, therefore, it is not anticipated that there would be an increase in water demand.

The Kauai CCC is provided with potable water supply service by the Kauai County Department of Water (DOW). Although the DOW Water Plan 2020 prepared in 2001 identified raw water supply and storage volume deficiencies within the Lihue-Kapaa water system, DOW stated that the county is obligated to provide sufficient water to accommodate the capacity of the existing meter. The existing 1.5-inch meter has a capacity of approximately 100 gallons per minute (gpm), or 144,000 gpd.

The DOW reports that there are no issues with water pressure and line capacity in the area of the Kauai CCC that would otherwise limit water supply service to the proposed temporary housing structures. Extension of the on-site water supply system to the temporary housing structures would be carried out in accordance with applicable building and plumbing codes of Kauai County.

c. Water Supply – Recommended Mitigation

As the proposed project would not increase the inmate population at the Kauai CCC, no significant adverse impacts to provision of water supply are anticipated and no mitigation measures beyond communication and coordination with DOW and appropriate local building code authorities are warranted.

d. Wastewater – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Wastewater collection service is provided by the County of Kauai Department of Public Works, Wastewater Management Division (WMD) with wastewaters originating from the Kauai CCC conveyed to the Wailua Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). Records indicate average daily wastewater flow from the Kauai CCC pump station is approximately 20,000 gpd, which includes wastewater flow from the Wailua Golf Course. The primary source of wastewater from the Kauai CCC is domestic flows generated by the resident population with flows typically occurring during the period from 6:00 AM to 8:00 PM due to periods of high water demand (i.e., meal preparation and personal hygiene).

WMD reports that the average daily flow at the WWTP is approximately 0.6 million gallons per day. This would imply an excess capacity of 0.4 mgd of the 1.0 mgd capacity at the Wailua WWTP, however this excess capacity has reportedly been allocated for other future developments. According the State of Hawaii Integrated Priority List of Project for fiscal year 2008, the second and third highest priority projects allocate \$4.5 million for process equipment renovation and upgrades at the Wailua WWTP. It was reported that restoration of the Wailua WWTP's full capacity would require approximately \$8 million in additional funds.

Because the proposed project would replace existing bed space, an increase in wastewater flow is not anticipated.

e. Wastewater – Recommended Mitigation

Assuming full occupancy, the estimated wastewater flow at the Kauai CCC is approximately 20,000 gpd including the golf course. The proposed project would not increase the inmate population at the Kauai CCC and no increase in wastewater flow is anticipated. Therefore, no significant adverse impacts to wastewater collection and treatment are anticipated and no mitigation measures beyond communication and coordination with WMD and appropriate local building code authorities are warranted.

f. Electric Power – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Electric power service to Lihue and the Kauai CCC is provided by Kauai Island Utility Cooperative. There are no known limitations to electric power supply service in the area of the Kauai CCC.

Electric power demands associated with interior illumination and other requirements of the two temporary housing structures are expected to be equivalent to a small commercial structure. The relatively low service demands anticipated can be easily accommodated by current power generating and distribution systems. No changes to the electric distribution system are required to accommodate the proposed temporary structures. Construction of the proposed temporary housing structures would be carried out in accordance with applicable building and electrical codes of Kauai County.

g. Electric Power – Recommended Mitigation

There are no known limitations to the provision of electric service in the Lihue 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 Lihue region. Should additional gas be required for cooking and hot water purposes, an increase in delivery of liquefied propane by the Gas Company or an additional storage tank may be necessary.

i. Gas – Recommended Mitigation

There are no known limitations to the provision of liquefied propane in the Lihue area. The small additional volume of gas which may be necessary to accommodate the cooking and hot water requirements associated with the proposed temporary housing structures is not expected to adversely impact current or future gas customers on the island.

j. Telecommunications – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Telecommunications service to the Lihue area is provided by Hawaiian Telecom. There are no known limitations to the provision of telecommunications service in the area of the Kauai CCC. Occupancy and use of the two temporary housing structures would not increase the population and would not result in an increase in telephone activity by inmates.

k. Telecommunications – Recommended Mitigation

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

l. Solid Waste – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

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

Routine occupancy of the proposed temporary housing structures would result in the generation of solid waste of a nature and quantity similar to that being generated currently as a result of Kauai CCC operations. Because the proposed project would replace existing bed space, an increase in solid waste is not anticipated. The proposed project would not generate significant quantities of toxic, medical or hazardous wastes generated during use of the temporary housing structures.

Since the project would not increase the inmate population at the Kauai CCC, there would be no increase in the volume of solid waste and no adverse impacts to waste collection and disposal operations on the island are anticipated. The storage, collection and disposal of solid wastes, in addition to efforts to sort, segregate and recycle a portion of the waste stream, would be conducted in accordance with current operating policies and procedures as well as applicable regulations.

m. Solid Waste – Recommended Mitigation

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

9. Transportation Systems**a. No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, the two temporary housing structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Kauai CCC. The Kauai CCC would remain in its current condition and there would be no impacts to the local transportation network. In the absence of impacts, mitigation measures would not be warranted.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

The construction phase would be expected to minimally increase traffic volumes as a result of worker trips to and from the site as well as the movement of materials, supplies, and equipment along Kuhio Highway. The number of construction workers on-site at any one time is not expected to exceed 10 individuals and therefore would represent only a slight increase in traffic volumes along area roadways. Any truck deliveries would be distributed throughout the work day and would generally occur between the hours of 7:30 AM and 4:30 PM, depending on the stage of construction. All such traffic would end following completion of the construction phase.

Long-term impacts would include the possible increase in traffic arriving and departing the correctional center resulting from occasional visits by family members and others. However, the frequency and duration of such visits are strictly controlled by PSD and are expected to be low. As noted earlier, no additional PSD staff would be needed to manage the increased inmate population or to operate the walk-through and portable electronic detection devices at the Kauai CCC. No significant increases to traffic volumes, movements or patterns are anticipated and no significant adverse impact upon the transportation network leading to the Kauai CCC is expected.

c. Recommended Mitigation

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

10. Meteorological Conditions

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the two temporary housing structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Kauai CCC. The Kauai CCC would remain in its current condition and there would be no impacts to meteorological conditions. In the absence of impacts, mitigation measures would not be warranted.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Construction of two temporary housing structures at the Kauai CCC is not expected to alter the microclimatology of wind and temperature at the site. Due to their scale relative to their environs, the proposed temporary housing structures would not alter or affect the larger-scale climatology of the area or have a significant impact on neighboring properties.

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

c. Recommended Mitigation

Adverse meteorological impacts are not expected to result from the proposed project. PSD officials would work with the selected manufacturer of the structures to ensure that they would be able to withstand the environmental conditions unique to the Hawaiian Islands. Measures to mitigate local weather conditions are not warranted.

11. Air Quality

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the two temporary housing structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Kauai CCC. The Kauai CCC 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: construction impacts and operational impacts, each of which is discussed below.

CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

Air quality impacts from construction activities result primarily from motor vehicle operations associated with transporting workers to the Kauai CCC and equipment operation during the assembly process. Regarding motor-vehicle emissions, small volumes of pollutants, primarily in the form of carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), and volatile organic compounds (VOC), would be emitted as construction workers travel to and from the site and building materials are delivered and wastes are collected for disposal. VOC and NO_x emissions are precursors to the formation of ozone. The number of construction workers traveling to the project site at any one time is estimated to total 10 or less with the number of vehicle deliveries each day similarly low. The emission of transportation-related air pollutants would end following completion of construction. Experience with projects of a similar nature and scale suggests that transportation-related emissions would have no significant or lasting affect on air quality.

Air emissions may also occur from the use of equipment during the construction process. The pre-fabricated nature of the structures is expected to substantially reduce the need for construction equipment during the assembly process. The construction that would occur is expected to largely involve handheld power tools typical of residential construction projects. Construction equipment operation would also be expected during the extension of utilities and the pouring of the concrete slab base.

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

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

OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

Potential air quality impacts resulting from routine operation would occur primarily from motor vehicle operation by the additional deliveries and visitors to the CCC. Small volumes of air pollutants, primarily in the form of CO, NO_x, and VOCs, would be emitted by the slightly greater number of vehicles delivering supplies and collecting wastes for disposal and by transporting inmate visitors. No change is anticipated in the number of PSD employees commuting to and from facility each day. Given the small increase in motor vehicle traffic associated with use of the housing structures, microscale modeling of vehicular emissions was not conducted. 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 adverse affect on air quality.

c. Recommended Mitigation

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

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

d. Conformity Applicability Analysis

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

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

12. Noise

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the two temporary housing structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Kauai CCC. The Kauai CCC would remain in its current condition and there would be no impacts to noise levels. 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: construction impacts and operational impacts, each of which is discussed below.

CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

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

Increased noise levels may result from the use of construction equipment. Construction activities would include limited site preparation, construction of the concrete pad and assembly of the two housing structures, installation of walkways, utility connections and similar activities. These activities are expected to largely involve use of handheld power tools typical of residential construction projects with heavy construction equipment, which can produce high levels of noise, limited to concrete pad installation and underground utility pipe trenching. Large bulldozers, cranes, graders, front end loaders, pavers, and similar equipment are not expected to be used during the construction process.

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

Because of the relatively small scale of the project, noise resulting from construction is not anticipated to have a significant adverse effect on the adjoining land uses. Supporting this conclusion is the knowledge that much of the planned work would be accomplished during the fabrication stage (which occurs off-site) with only limited site preparation, building assembly, and final finishing to be carried out on-site. Following completion of construction, noise levels would return to current levels.

OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

Noise occurring during occupancy and use of the proposed temporary housing structures is not expected to result in significant adverse impacts. The absence of noise-producing equipment and activities should result in post-construction noise conditions to be similar to pre-construction conditions. Any increase in noise during occupancy and use would be slight and virtually imperceptible over the background noise associated with motor vehicle traffic using Kuhio Highway, aircraft flyovers, and similar activities.

c. Recommended Mitigation

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

Given the lack of significant potential noise impacts during operations, and the background noise levels currently resulting from motor vehicle traffic, occasional aircraft flyovers, 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 use of two pre-fabricated temporary housing structures and installation of electronic detection devices at the Kauai CCC would result in less than significant impacts to topography, geology, soils, water resources, biological resources, hazardous materials, fiscal considerations, demographic, economic and housing characteristics, traffic, meteorological conditions, air quality and noise levels. Development of the proposed project would result in beneficial impacts by providing additional lower-custody beds and improved electronic narcotics detection devices.

Acquisition, installation, and use of the temporary housing structures and walk-through and portable electronic narcotic detection devices would have negligible adverse impacts to physical, biological, and socioeconomic resources. Impacts to topography, geology, soils, water resources, biological resources, hazardous materials, fiscal considerations, demographic, economic and housing considerations, land use,

utility services, traffic and transportation movements, cultural resources, air quality and noise levels are not anticipated and if occurred, would be negligible. Even minimal impacts would be mitigated as appropriate.

Beneficial impacts would be derived from the proposed action including contributions toward fulfilling the PSD mission to provide public protection by operating humane and secure facilities in a safe working environment, where the health and well-being of the inmates are sustained and opportunities are available to address issues related to their reintegration back into the community. Beneficial impacts would also occur by provision of additional lower-level custody beds at the Kauai CCC to free up higher-level custody beds for violent offenders elsewhere. Implementation of the proposed action would result in no significant adverse impacts as defined by Hawaii Revised Statutes and the National Environmental Policy Act. Any potential adverse cumulative, secondary and construction-related impacts would be controlled, mitigated, or avoided to the maximum extent possible.

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

Regulations for the preparation of environmental impact studies require such documents to address the relationship between short-term use of the environment and the maintenance of long-term productivity. In this instance, components for the two temporary housing structures and restrooms would arrive bundled and crated and would be stored within a storage unit at the facility until such time as all subsequent State of Hawaii funding to erect the structures is provided and other administrative actions can be completed. At that time, the components would be removed from the storage unit and each housing structure erected on a 3,200 square-foot concrete pad at the selected location. During installation, the aluminum beams that form the frames would be moved into position on the pads. Once the frames are in place, fabric panels would be installed over the frames to complete structures. A temporary increase in noise levels, increased dust, and similar construction impacts can be anticipated, however, these impacts would be brief and minor and should be easily controlled to minimize their effects and to avoid significant adverse impacts.

Potential short-term impacts and inconveniences must be contrasted with the benefits realized by implementing the proposed project. Beneficial impacts would be derived from the proposed action including contributions toward fulfilling the PSD mission to provide public protection by operating humane and secure facilities. Beneficial impacts would also occur by providing additional lower-level custody beds at the Kauai CCC to free up higher-level custody beds for violent offenders elsewhere. These beneficial impacts would be long-term.

E. IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES

Acquisition and eventual construction of the proposed temporary housing structures and electronic detection devices would result in both direct and indirect commitments of resources. In some cases, the resources committed would be recovered in a relatively short period of time. In other cases, resources would be irreversibly or irretrievably committed by virtue of being consumed or by the apparent limitlessness of the period of their commitment to a specific use. Irreversibly and irretrievable commitments of resources can sometimes be compensated for by the provision of similar resources with substantially the same use or value.

In this instance, lands comprising the two housing structures would be considered irretrievably committed. The proposed action would also require the commitment of various construction materials including cement, aggregate, and other building materials. Much of the material dedicated to construction may be recycled at some future date.

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

F. CONSIDERATION OF SECONDARY AND CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

The CEQ environmental regulations and HRS 343 require an assessment of cumulative impacts in the decision-making process. The CEQ defines cumulative impacts as “*the impact on the environment which results from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonable foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) undertakes such other actions*” (40 CFR 1508.7). Other actions that when added to the impact of the proposed action could include continuing residential and commercial development of Kauai, the growing demand for utility services on the island, and the temporary housing structures at the Kauai CCC. As described in the preceding sections, increasing bed space at the Kauai CCC via installation of two temporary housing structures (the preferred alternative) would not have a significant adverse impact to the resource areas discussed. Any potential impacts from implementing the proposed action would be able to be mitigated as appropriate. Because the proposed action would not have a significant impact to environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic resources and because any potential impacts would be mitigated, when this action is combined with other actions in the area, there would be no significant cumulative impacts.

G. 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.

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 Kauai CCC property. Furthermore, the site evaluated is located adjacent to the main correctional center compound and does not provide significant wildlife habitat. Under the proposed action there would be minimal impacts to wildlife in the area.

As a result of past development of the Kauai CCC compound, it is unlikely that the site has any archaeological sites, features, human burials, or subsurface deposits. However, development at the adjacent golf course has revealed burials in the area and because of this, an archaeology survey of the site would occur, along with coordination with the State Historic Preservation Officer.

2. ***Curtails the range of beneficial uses of the environment:*** The proposed project and the commitment of land resources would not curtail the range of beneficial uses of the environment. Under the preferred alternative, the action would have beneficial impacts by converting vacant state-owned property to a productive use.
3. ***Conflicts with the State’s long-term environmental policies or goals and guidelines as expressed in Chapter 344, HRS, and any revisions thereof and amendment thereto, court decisions, or executive orders:*** As demonstrated by this EA, the proposed action and preferred alternative would not have a significant impact to the environment and would be consistent with the State of Hawaii’s long-term environmental policies, goals, and guidelines.
4. ***Substantially affects the economic or social welfare of the community or state:*** The proposed project would have negligible direct beneficial effects on the local economy during construction as

the small construction crew needed would be residing in Kauai County. In the long-term, the proposed project would support the local economy through the increased purchases of goods and services from local merchants and service providers. Furthermore, beneficial impacts would be derived by fulfilling the PSD mission to provide public protection by operating humane and secure facilities in a safe working environment, where the health and well-being of the inmates are sustained and opportunities are available to address issues related to their reintegration back into the community. Beneficial impacts would also occur by provision of additional lower-level custody beds at the Kauai CCC to free up higher-level custody beds for violent offenders elsewhere.

5. ***Substantially affects public health:*** During both construction and use of the temporary housing structures and the electronic narcotic detection devices, no adverse impacts to the public's health and welfare are anticipated.
6. ***Involves substantial secondary impacts, such as population changes or effects on public facilities:*** No additional PSD employees are anticipated to manage the increased inmate population. Therefore, no significant changes to Kauai County's population are expected to result. From a land use perspective, the proposed project would maximize use of a publicly-owned property.

The proposed action is not expected to adversely impact water supply 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 substantially over current conditions. Adverse impacts to public services such as police and fire protection, education, and medical care are not anticipated.

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

7. ***Involves a substantial degradation of environmental quality:*** During construction, there would be short-term air quality and noise impacts. In the long-term, impacts to these resources would be minimal and would not be significantly higher than the ambient noise. The project is not anticipated to significantly affect the open space and scenic character of the area which is already developed with a correctional institution. It is not expected that the proposed action would result in significant impacts. Therefore, no substantial degradation of environmental quality resulting from the project is anticipated.
8. ***Is individually limited but cumulatively has considerable effect upon the environment or involves a commitment for larger actions:*** Implementation of the preferred alternative would have no significant impact to the resource areas discussed. Potential impacts from implementing the preferred alternative would be mitigated as appropriate. Because the proposed action would not have a significant impact to environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic resources and because potential impacts would be mitigated, when this action is combined with other actions in the area, there would be no significant cumulative impacts.
9. ***Substantially affects a rare, threatened, or endangered species or its habitat:*** No rare, threatened, or endangered species or their habitats were located on the Kauai CCC property and due to past disturbance, no natural habitat exists.

10. ***Detrimentially affects air or water quality or ambient noise levels:*** During the construction phase, there would be short-term air quality and noise impacts. To minimize air quality impacts during construction, dust control measures would be implemented to minimize wind-blown emissions. Noise impacts from construction would be minimized by limiting construction activities to daylight hours and by following all applicable regulations. In the long-term, impacts to these resources would be minimal and impacts to noise would not be significantly higher than the ambient noise.
11. ***Affects or is likely to suffer damage by being located in an environmentally sensitive area such as a flood plain, tsunami zone, beach, erosion-prone area, geologically hazardous land, estuary, fresh water, or coastal waters:*** The site evaluated for implementation of the proposed action is not located within and/or would not affect environmentally sensitive areas. Soils are not erosion-prone and there are no geologically hazardous lands, estuaries, or coastal waters within or adjacent to the site evaluated.
12. ***Substantially affects scenic vistas and viewplanes identified in county or state plans or studies:*** The project site is not identified as a scenic vista or viewplane. The proposed project would not affect scenic corridors and coastal scenic and open space resources. Any potential impacts would be mitigated by implementing design features that are sensitive to the unique visual resources of Hawaii and would include the selection of the color, texture, and materials for the buildings.
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 acquisition and assembly of the two temporary housing structures would not result in any significant impacts.

H. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS

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

Exhibit IV-1
Summary of Impacts

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Topography	The proposed temporary housing structures and detection devices would not be acquired and/or developed; therefore impacts to topographic conditions would not occur.	Installation of the two temporary housing structures would not require significant regrading or alteration of the existing topography. Impacts to topographic conditions would be negligible.
Geology	The proposed temporary housing structures and detection devices would not be acquired and/or developed; therefore impacts to geologic resources and seismicity would not occur.	Installation of the two temporary housing structures would not result in disturbance or alteration of natural geologic features and conditions. Significant adverse impacts to geologic conditions are not anticipated.
Soils	The proposed temporary housing structures and detection devices would not be acquired and/or developed; therefore impacts to soils would not occur.	Given that the area of the Kauai CCC has been altered by previous development activities, installation of the two temporary housing structures would not be expected to result in potentially significant adverse impacts to soils.
Water Resources	The proposed temporary housing structures and detection devices would not be acquired and/or developed; therefore impacts to water resources would not occur.	There are several surface water drainage channels adjoining and bisecting the Kauai CCC property. As a result of the proposed project, a slight increase in impervious surface would result and therefore a slight increase in stormwater runoff is anticipated. Installation of the two temporary housing structures would not be expected to result in potentially significant adverse impacts to water resources.
Floodplains	The proposed temporary housing structures and detection devices would not be acquired and/or developed; therefore impacts to floodplains would not occur.	Portions of the Kauai CCC property are located in the FEMA designated 100-year floodplain and occasionally experience flooding. As a result, the proposed temporary housing structures have been sited on a portion of the property that sits at a higher elevation and well away from areas that are prone to flooding. Construction of the temporary housing structures must conform to applicable county flood control regulations and ordinances which may require that finished floor elevations to be above the flood elevation for sites in the floodplain and for the structures to be able to resist flood forces.
Biological Resources	The proposed temporary housing structures and detection devices would not be acquired and/or developed; therefore impacts to biological resources would not occur.	On-site land cover consists of primarily of grass with surrounding areas devoted primarily to institutional (i.e., correctional) agricultural, commercial, and recreation uses. Installation of the temporary housing structures would avoid disturbance to native vegetation and significant adverse impacts to wildlife would be avoided. A few common (non-special status) wildlife species would be displaced due to the increase in human activity during the construction period and later occupancy and use of the site.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Cultural Resources	The proposed temporary housing structures and detection devices would not be acquired and/or developed; therefore impacts to cultural resources would not occur.	No known archaeological resources of historic structures exist on the proposed site for the two temporary housing structures at the Kauai CCC. However, due to archaeological resources found in the area, a survey of the site would be conducted prior to construction.
Visual and Aesthetic Resources	The proposed temporary housing structures and detection devices would not be acquired and/or developed; therefore impacts to visual and aesthetic resources would not occur.	Impacts to visual and aesthetic resources would be short-term during construction as the introduction of construction equipment would alter the aesthetic features and characteristics of the site. During operation, long-term and minor impacts would occur from introduction of the two pre-fabricated temporary housing structures at the Kauai CCC property. These structures would be generally compatible with their surroundings resulting in minor long-term impacts. Operation of the temporary structures would not result in additional impacts.
Hazardous Materials	The proposed temporary housing structures and detection devices would not be acquired and/or developed; therefore impacts associated with hazardous materials would not occur.	There are no known issues involving hazardous materials at the proposed project site, therefore, no adverse impacts involving hazardous materials are anticipated as a result of the proposed project.
Fiscal Considerations	The proposed temporary housing structures and detection devices would not be acquired and/or developed; therefore impacts associated with fiscal considerations would not occur.	Lands comprising the Kauai CCC are under state ownership and control and consequently have not contributed tax revenues or similar payments throughout the period of state ownership. The acquisition and eventual erection and occupancy of temporary housing and program structures would not affect the current ownership arrangement and, therefore, pose no adverse impacts to fiscal conditions for the State of Hawaii or Kauai County.
Demographic Characteristics	The proposed temporary housing structures and detection devices would not be acquired and/or developed; therefore impacts to demographic characteristics would not occur.	The two temporary housing structures would house approximately 128 low-level custody inmates originating from Kauai County, thereby posing no change (increase or decrease) to the county's population. No additional PSD staff would be needed to manage this population or to operate the electronic narcotic detection devices. No population groups or businesses would be relocated or removed and no sensitive population groups (i.e., other children, minorities, seniors, etc.) are expected to be adversely affected. No significant adverse population impacts are anticipated.
Economic Characteristics	The proposed temporary housing structures and detection devices would not be acquired and/or developed; therefore impacts to local and regional economic conditions would not occur.	Construction of the proposed temporary housing structures would generate construction employment and materials purchases which would generate further spending while supporting indirect employment. The increased economic activity resulting from construction spending is considered beneficial to the island's economy and a positive impact. Increased annual expenditures for housing additional inmates are also considered a positive impact to the county's economy. No businesses or other economic activities would be displaced or eliminated by the proposed project.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Housing Characteristics	The proposed temporary housing structures and detection devices would not be acquired and/or developed; therefore impacts to housing markets would not occur.	Additional PSD staff would not be needed to manage the additional inmate population or to operate the electronic detection devices. As a result, adverse impacts the island’s housing market (i.e., housing availability, supply and cost) are not anticipated.
Community Services and Facilities	The proposed temporary housing structures and detection devices would not be acquired and/or developed; therefore impacts to community services and facilities would not occur.	Construction-related activities are not expected to adversely affect law enforcement, fire protection, or emergency medical services and capabilities in the area. Public roadways leading to and from the Kauai CCC site would remain open, accessible, and available for normal traffic movements at all times. There is no reason to expect that the installation and use of the two temporary housing structures would place an undue burden upon law enforcement, emergency medical or fire protection agencies and personnel currently serving residents, businesses and public institutions in the Lihue area.
Land Use and Zoning	The proposed temporary housing structures and detection devices would not be acquired and/or developed; therefore impacts to land use and zoning would not occur.	The proposed action would have a direct impact on land use by transforming a vacant portion of the CCC property to correctional facility housing. The self-contained nature of the Kauai CCC would limit any potential direct impacts to the property with no adverse impacts to adjoining private properties or the values of such properties. Coordination would occur with the county planning office to address the use of lands zoned “Agricultural.”
Water Supply Service	The proposed temporary housing structures and detection devices would not be acquired and/or developed; therefore impacts to water supply services would not occur.	There would be no increase in the inmate population at the Kauai CCC under the proposed action as the temporary housing structures would accommodate inmates already at the facility. There would be no impacts to water supply services.
Wastewater Service	The proposed temporary housing structures and detection devices would not be acquired and/or developed; therefore impacts to wastewater collection and treatment services would not occur.	There would be no increase in the inmate population at the Kauai CCC under the proposed action as the temporary housing structures would accommodate inmates already at the facility. There would be no impacts to wastewater services.
Electrical Service	The proposed temporary housing structures and detection devices would not be acquired and/or developed; therefore impacts to electrical services would not occur.	There are no known limitations to the electrical network serving the Kauai CCC, therefore, there would be no adverse impacts to electrical services.
Gas Service	The proposed temporary housing structures and detection devices would not be acquired and/or developed; therefore impacts to gas services would not occur.	There is no natural gas distribution system in the area of the Kauai CCC. Should additional gas service be needed, there are no known limitations to provision of increase bottled gas service to the Kauai CCC. Therefore, no adverse impacts to gas services are anticipated.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Telecommunication Services	The proposed temporary housing structures and detection devices would not be acquired and/or developed; therefore impacts to telecommunication services would not occur.	There are no known limitations to the provision of telecommunications service to the Kauai CCC. Therefore, no adverse impacts to telecommunication services are anticipated.
Solid Waste Services	The proposed temporary housing structures and detection devices would not be acquired and/or developed; therefore impacts to solid waste management services would not occur.	Construction and operation of the proposed temporary housing structures would generate solid waste requiring collection and disposal. During the construction phase, solid waste in varying quantities would be generated by the building of the storage unit. The disposal of construction-derived waste would be the responsibility of the construction contractors involved, although all efforts will be made to sort, segregate, and recycle construction debris. Operation of the proposed housing structures would generate any solid waste that would be accommodated by existing waste disposal services.
Transportation Systems	The proposed temporary housing structures and detection devices would not be acquired and/or developed; therefore impacts to transportation systems would not occur.	A minimal (temporary) increase in traffic is anticipated as a result of worker trips to and from the site as well as the movement of materials, supplies, and equipment along Kuhio Highway. All such traffic would end following completion of construction. Long-term impacts would include a possible increase in traffic resulting from occasional visits by family members and others. No additional PSD staff would be needed to manage the increased inmate population or to operate the electronic detection devices. No significant increases to traffic volumes are anticipated and no significant adverse traffic impacts are expected.
Meteorological Conditions	The proposed temporary housing structures and detection devices would not be acquired and/or developed; therefore impacts to meteorological conditions would not occur.	Construction and use of two temporary housing structures is not expected to alter the microclimatology of wind and temperature at the Kauai CCC site. Due to their scale relative to their environs, the proposed temporary housing structures would not alter or affect the larger-scale climatology of the area or have a significant impact on neighboring properties.
Air Quality	The proposed temporary housing structures and detection devices would not be acquired and/or developed; therefore impacts to air quality would not occur.	Air quality would potentially be affected as a result of construction activities and motor vehicle traffic during operation. However any such impacts would be considered negligible.
Noise	The proposed temporary housing structures and detection devices would not be acquired and/or developed; therefore impacts to noise conditions would not occur.	Construction activities would result in temporary noise impacts in the immediate vicinity of the housing structures. The magnitude of the potential impact would depend upon the specific types of equipment to be used, the construction methods employed and the scheduling and duration of the work. However, any such impact would be considered slight and would end following completion of construction. Use of the housing structures is not expected to increase noise levels above current conditions.

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

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

A. STATE LAND USE DISTRICTS

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

The Kauai CCC is located within the State Agricultural District. The proposed action involves the use of this property in a manner not considered a permitted use within the State Agricultural District. PSD would coordinate with the State Land Use Commission and Kauai Planning commission to obtain the necessary special use permits for this project. At the county level, this would require obtaining a Class IV Zoning permit to allow a special use as correctional uses are not generally permitted uses in the county Agricultural District.

Coordination would also occur with the state as, pursuant to Section 15-15-95, Administrative Rules of the Hawaii Land Use Commission, the SLUC Rules provide that “unusual and reasonable” uses may be permitted in the Agricultural District. The proposed project is consistent with the guidelines for determining an “unusual and reasonable” use as follows:

Guideline: The use shall not be contrary to the objectives sought to be accomplished by Chapters 205 and 205A, HRS, and the rules of the Commission.

Response: The general intent of the State Land Use law is “to preserve, protect, and encourage the development of land in the State for those uses to which they are best suited in the interest of the public health and welfare of the State of Hawaii.” The proposed project involves the development of temporary housing structures to accommodate the growing need for jail space in the county and to allow PSD to process inmates through the correctional system in a more efficient manner. The proposed project would occur within the existing fence line of the Kauai CCC and would be consistent with other uses currently occurring there, and therefore, would be consistent with the above stated objectives.

Guideline: The desired use would not adversely affect surrounding property.

Response: The proposed site is located within the fence line of the existing facility and would be compatible with the existing uses at the Kauai CCC. Containing this action within the existing fence line would ensure that there are not impacts to the surrounding areas. As demonstrated in this EA, establishing temporary housing structures on this site would not adversely affect the surrounding community.

Guideline: The use would not unreasonably burden public agencies to provide roads and streets, sewers, water drainage and school improvements, and police and fire protection.

Response: As described within the EA, most utility needs associated with the proposed temporary housing structures would be met by connection to public systems. Development of the proposed project is not expected to pose any impacts to law enforcement, fire protection, public education, emergency medical, or other public services, or the local transportation network, as noted in this EA.

Guideline: Unusual conditions, trends, and needs have arisen since the district boundaries and rules were established.

Response: Undertaking the proposed project at the Kauai CCCC would address the needs resulting from the trend of an increasing population in the state’s correctional system. Establishing the temporary housing structures would address this trend by providing additional lower-level custody beds that allow PSD to move inmates through the corrections system more efficiently.

Guideline: The land upon which the propose use is sought is unsuited for the uses permitted within the district.

Response: The proposed site of the temporary housing structures is located in the fence line of the Kauai CCC. Although it may be suited for agricultural uses, it does not function in this manner by virtue of its location.

B. GENERAL PLAN OF THE COUNTY OF KAUAI

The General Plan states the county’s vision for Kauai and establishes strategies for achieving that vision. The plan was approved in 2000 and provides guidance for land use regulations, the location and character of new development and facilities, and planning for County and State facilities and services. The General Plan states the County’s 20-year vision for Kauai and sets policies for achieving that vision. Based on this, the vision of Kauai in 2020 is:

- a “garden island” of unsurpassed natural beauty;
- a rural environment of towns separated by broad open spaces;
- a vital modern society formed by the people and traditions of many cultures;
- an island of distinctly individual towns and communities, each with its own unique history and character;
- a community which values its historic places and where people practice and draw strength from ancient languages and cultural traditions;
- a rural place whose population size and economy have been shaped to sustain Kauai’s natural beauty, rural environment and lifestyle;
- a community which cares for its land and waters, leading the way with best management practices in the development of roads and other public facilities and in its land development and environmental regulations;
- an agricultural center, producing a wide range of crops, food, and forest products for local consumption and export;
- a resort destination where visitors are welcomed, supported with adequate facilities, and provided with a variety of cultural and recreational opportunities;
- a resort destination whose government and industry leaders respect the island’s residents and their need to have a community life where visitors are not always present and who find effective ways to protect residents’ customary use of special places for religious and cultural observances, fishing, gathering, hunting and recreation; and
- an island whose government supports the labor force and small business owners, firmly holding to essential policies and regulations while eliminating unnecessary red tape.

This vision is to be achieved by planning for the future; caring for land, water, and culture; developing jobs and business; preserving Kauai’s rural character; enhancing towns and communities and providing for growth; building public facilities and services, and improving housing, parks, and schools.

Constructing and operating two temporary housing structures at the Kauai CCC meets the above vision by providing the additional lower-level custody beds needed by the CCC within their existing fence line. The additional population at the Kauai CCC would not put demands on utilities, community services, or the transportation network, as described in this EA, and would not impede the County of Kauai from meeting the above stated vision; therefore, the proposed project was considered to be consistent with the General Plan of the County of Kauai.

C. ZONING

The Kauai CCC is zoned Agricultural by the County of Kauai. Pursuant to Chapter 8, Article 7 of the Kauai County Code pertaining to the County Agricultural District, the proposed project is not considered a permitted use in this district. Accordingly, the proposed temporary housing structures would require the application for and approval of a Use Permit, Special Permit, and Class IV Zoning Permit.

D. COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

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

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

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

Response: The proposed temporary housing structures at the Kauai CCC are not anticipated to affect existing coastal recreational resources. Access to shoreline areas would remain unaffected by the proposed project at the Kauai CCC is not near the shoreline and any action that would occur there would not alter access.

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

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

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

Response: The proposed temporary housing structures at the Kauai CCC would be developed to ensure visual compatibility with the surrounding environs. The proposed project is not expected to impact coastal and scenic open space resources as it is the construction of temporary housing structures that are one story high, located within the fence line of the existing CCC, away from surrounding development.

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

through the development and implementation of point and non-point source water pollution control measures.

Response: Development of the temporary housing structures at the Kauai CCC is not expected to adversely impact coastal ecosystems. The amount of ground disturbance would be very minimal, resulting only from use of the site a construction staging area, the installation of two tent-like structures on an open, grassy area. For this minimal disturbance, appropriate design measures and BMPs for controlling surface runoff and the disposal of waste products would be utilized to ensure that coastal water impacts are mitigated. Mitigative measures for soil erosion would be implemented during and after construction activities, where required and impacts to coastal ecosystems would not occur.

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

Response: The project would support no more than 10 short-term construction and construction related jobs during the approximately two-month construction period. The proposed project would not impact the local economies as these jobs are expected to be filled by existing Kauai 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 on the Kauai CCC grounds, as the proposed site is already developed for correctional uses.

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

Response: The proposed sites for the temporary housing structures at the Kauai CCC lie within Zone A, which represents an area within the 100-year floodplain. As described in the EA, mitigative measures, such as elevating the facilities would be taken to address any issues related to the floodplain. It is noted that changes in drainage patterns are not anticipated with the construction of the temporary housing structures and no adverse drainage impacts to the surrounding properties are anticipated.

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

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

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

Response: As described in Chapter I of the EA, public information and outreach activities were carried out during preparation of this Draft EA, and will also include public meetings once the Draft EA is released. Further opportunities to comment will occur through the Draft EA process.

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

Response: The proposed temporary housing structures at the Kauai CCC would have no impact to shoreline activities. The Kauai CCC is not located adjacent to the coast; no adverse impacts to beaches are expected.

10. Marine Resources: Promote the protection, use, and development of marine and coastal resources to assure their sustainability.
- (A) Ensure that the use and development of marine and coastal resources are ecologically and environmentally sound and economically beneficial;
 - (B) Coordinate the management of marine and coastal resources and activities to improve effectiveness and efficiency;

- (C) Assert and articulate the interests of the State as a partner with federal agencies in the sound management of ocean resources within the United States exclusive economic zone;
- (D) Promote research, study, and understanding of ocean processes, marine life, and other ocean resources in order to acquire and inventory information necessary to understand how ocean development activities relate to and impact upon ocean and coastal resources; and
- (E) Encourage research and development of new, innovative technologies for exploring, using, or protecting marine and coastal resources. [L 1977, c 188, pt of §3; am L 1993, c 258, §1; am L 1994, c 3, §1; am L 1995, c 104, §5; am L 2001, c 169, §3]

Response: The proposed temporary housing structures at the Kauai CCC would not adversely impact ocean resources and would not affect marine and coastal resources as this site is not located adjacent to or in the vicinity of these resources.

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VI. REFERENCES

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Lihue, Hawaii 96766

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VII. LIST OF PREPARERS

VII. LIST OF PREPARERS

Hawaii Department of Public Safety

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

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

Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services

Division of Public Works
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 430
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Russ K. Saito	-	State Comptroller
Ralph Morita, P.E.	-	Public Works Manager, Planning Branch
Joseph M. Earing, P.E	-	Section Head, Planning Branch
Lance Y. Maja, P.E.	-	Project Engineer, Planning Branch

U.S. Department of Justice

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

Barry Roberts	-	State Policy Advisor
---------------	---	----------------------

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B.S., University of Maryland, 2005

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B.A., University of Denver, 2007

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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

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332 Uluniu Street
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B.A, Washington State University, 1973
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Ph.D., University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1982

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

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**VIII. AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS FROM
WHICH COMMENTS ARE REQUESTED**

VIII. 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 Building
Washington, D.C. 20515 -1101

The Honorable Mazie Hirono
United States House of Representatives
1229 Longworth House Office Building
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

The Honorable Colleen Hanabusa, President
21st Senatorial District
Hawaii State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street, Room 409
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

The Honorable Gary L. Hooser
7th Senatorial District
Hawaii State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street, Room 214
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

3. Hawaii House of Representatives

The Honorable Calvin Say, Speaker
24th Representative District
Hawaii State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street, Room 431
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

The Honorable James Kunane Tokioka
15th Representative District
Hawaii State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street, Room 322
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

The Honorable Hermina M. Morita
24th Representative District
Hawaii State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street, Room 314
Honolulu, Hawaii 9681

The Honorable Ronald D. Sagum, III
16th Representative District
Hawaii State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street, Room 426
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

C. FEDERAL AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS

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U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Tribal Preservation Program
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Washington, D.C. 20005

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

Barry Roberts, Grant Manager
U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Assistance
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Washington, D.C. 20531

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

Dean Higuchi
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 9
Pacific Islands Contact Office
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U.S. Department of Agriculture
Natural Resource Conservation Service
East Area Office
Prince Kuhio Federal Building
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U.S. Department of the Interior
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U.S. Geological Survey
677 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 415
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

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

D. STATE OF HAWAII AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS

Hawaii Department of Land & Natural
Resources
Public Information Office
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 130
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Ken C. Kawahara, P.E., Deputy Director
Commission on Water Resource Management
Hawaii Department of Land & Natural
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Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
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Land Management Division
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Hawaii Department of Land & Natural
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1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 325
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Hawaii Department of Land & Natural
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State Historic Preservation Division
Attn: State Historic Preservation Officer
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Kekauluohi Building
Iolani Palace Grounds
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Superintendent of Education
Hawaii Department of Education
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Lew Lindsey, Captain
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Hawaii Department of Public Safety
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E. KAUAI COUNTY AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS

The Honorable Bryan J. Baptiste, Mayor
County of Kauai
4444 Rice Street, Suite 235
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Kauai Fire Department
4444 Rice Street, Suite 295
Lihue Hawaii, 96766

Darryl D. Perry
Kauai County Police Department
3990 Kaana Street, Suite #200
Lihue, Hawaii 96766

Kauai County Department of Parks and Recreation
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Lihue, Hawaii 96766

Lihue City Council
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Lihue, Hawaii 96766

Kauai County Department of Transportation
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Kauai Water Department
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Bekki Dee Malapit
Clerk-Typist
County of Kauai
Department of Water
4398 Pua Loke Street
Lihue, Hawaii 96766

F. OTHERS

The Garden Island
P.O. Box 231
Lihue, Hawaii 96766

The Kaua'i
Aliomanu Publications, LLC
P.O. Box 217
Anahola, Hawaii 96703

Lihue Public Library
4344 Hardy Street
Lihue, Hawaii 96766

Kauai Community College Library
3-1901 Kaumalii Highway
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3990 Rice Street
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APPENDIX A
AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE AND
PUBLIC OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



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

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

March 14, 2008

The Honorable Bryan J. Baptiste
Mayor, County of Kauai
4444 Rice Street, Suite 235
Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii 96766

Dear Mayor Baptiste:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) would like to inform and update you about its plans to obtain and store tent-like structures on the Island of Kauai using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the Kauai Community Correctional Center:

- Two 64 bed, prefabricated housing kits with restroom containers (Males: 64 and Females 64).
- One storage structure to store prefabricated kit until funds are provided to erect the structures.

The living structures will allow the department to free up higher custody level beds and place lower level custody inmates in an appropriate institutional transition setting. This will enable us to move inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process without jeopardizing public safety.

This is part of PSD's comprehensive reintegration action plan to more effectively manage the inmate population while simultaneously preparing the inmates for their eventual release into the community.

A member of my staff will be contacting your office to schedule a meeting to further discuss our plans. PSD has notified State Legislators in both the House and the Senate, and we will soon notify the Chair of the Kauai City Council. We also plan to hold a public informational briefing in the near future on the Island of Kauai. If you have any questions, please contact me at 587-1350.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Clayton A. Frank".

Clayton A. Frank
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

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

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Gary L. Hooser
The Senate, District 7
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 214
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Senator Hooser:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) would like to inform and update you about its plans to obtain and store tent-like structures on the Island of Kauai using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the Kauai Community Correctional Center:

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This is part of PSD's comprehensive reintegration action plan to more effectively manage the inmate population while simultaneously preparing the inmates for their eventual release into the community.

A member of my staff will be contacting your office to schedule a meeting to further discuss our plans. PSD has also notified the Kauai County Mayor and Council Chair, and we plan to hold a public informational briefing in the near future. If you have any questions, please contact me at 587-1350.

Sincerely,


Clayton A. Frank
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



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

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Hermina M. Morita
House of Representative, District 14
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 314
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Morita:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) would like to inform and update you about its plans to obtain and store tent-like structures on the Island of Kauai using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the Kauai Community Correctional Center:

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- One storage structure to store prefabricated kit until funds are provided to erect the structures.

The living structures will allow the department to free up higher custody level beds and place lower level custody inmates in an appropriate institutional transition setting. This will enable us to move inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process without jeopardizing public safety.

This is part of PSD's comprehensive reintegration action plan to more effectively manage the inmate population while simultaneously preparing the inmates for their eventual release into the community.

A member of my staff will be contacting your office to schedule a meeting to further discuss our plans. PSD has also notified the Kauai County Mayor and Council Chair, and we plan to hold a public informational briefing in the near future. If you have any questions, please contact me at 587-1350.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Clayton A. Frank".

Clayton A. Frank
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

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

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

March 12, 2008

The Honorable James K. Tokioka
House of Representative, District 15
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 322
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Tokioka:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) would like to inform and update you about its plans to obtain and store tent-like structures on the Island of Kauai using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOITIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the Kauai Community Correctional Center:

- Two 64 bed, prefabricated housing kits with restroom containers (Males: 64 and Females 64).
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The living structures will allow the department to free up higher custody level beds and place lower level custody inmates in an appropriate institutional transition setting. This will enable us to move inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process without jeopardizing public safety.

This is part of PSD's comprehensive reintegration action plan to more effectively manage the inmate population while simultaneously preparing the inmates for their eventual release into the community.

A member of my staff will be contacting your office to schedule a meeting to further discuss our plans. PSD has also notified the Kauai County Mayor and Council Chair, and we plan to hold a public informational briefing in the near future. If you have any questions, please contact me at 587-1350.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



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

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. 2008-620

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Roland D. Sagum, III
House of Representative, District 16
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 426
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Sagum:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) would like to inform and update you about its plans to obtain and store tent-like structures on the Island of Kauai using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the Kauai Community Correctional Center:

- Two 64 bed, prefabricated housing kits with restroom containers (Males: 64 and Females 64).
- One storage structure to store prefabricated kit until funds are provided to erect the structures.

The living structures will allow the department to free up higher custody level beds and place lower level custody inmates in an appropriate institutional transition setting. This will enable us to move inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process without jeopardizing public safety.

This is part of PSD's comprehensive reintegration action plan to more effectively manage the inmate population while simultaneously preparing the inmates for their eventual release into the community.

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Sincerely,


Clayton A. Frank
Director

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GOVERNOR



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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
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Deputy Director
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TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Colleen Hanabusa, President
The Senate, District 21
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 409
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Madam President:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) would like to inform and update you about its plans to obtain and store tent-like structures for various correctional facilities throughout the State using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following facilities:

1. Oahu

- Halawa Correctional Facility

- Two prefabricated program buildings kit with restroom container for level II & III substance abuse treatment.
- One storage structure to store prefabricated kits until funds are provided to erect the program structures.

- Oahu Community Correctional Center

- One prefabricated program-building kit with restroom container for level II & III substance abuse treatment.
- One storage structure to store prefabricated kits until funds are provided to erect the program structure.

- Waiawa Correctional Facility

- Two prefabricated program-building kits with restroom container for level II & III substance abuse treatment.
- One storage structure to store prefabricated kits until funds are provided to erect the program structures.

2. Maui

- Two 64 bed, prefabricated housing kits with restroom containers (Males: 64 and Females 64).
- One prefabricated program-building kit with restroom container for level II & III substance abuse treatment.
- One storage structure to store prefabricated kits until funds are provided to erect the program structure.

3. Hawaii

- Hawaii Community Correctional Center

- One 64 bed, prefabricated housing kit with restroom container for females.

- Hale Nani Annex

- One prefabricated program-building kit with restroom container for level II & III substance abuse treatment.
- One storage structure to store prefabricated kits for both, the Hawaii Community Correctional Center and the Hale Nani Annex until funds are provided to erect the structures.

- Kulani Correctional Facility

- Two 64 bed, prefabricated housing kits with restroom containers for males.
- One prefabricated program-building kit with restroom container for level II & III substance abuse treatment.
- One storage structure to store prefabricated kits until funds are provided to erect the program structure.

4. Kauai

- Two 64 bed, prefabricated housing kits with restroom containers (Males: 64 and Females 64).
- One storage structure to store prefabricated kits until funds are provided to erect the program structure.

The living structures will allow the department to free up higher custody level beds and place lower level custody inmates in an appropriate institutional transition setting. This will enable us to move inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process without jeopardizing public safety.

The program structures will increase the available space for programs at the facilities, which will enable the department to reduce a backlog of inmates waiting to participate in substance abuse treatment and other reintegration programs. The additional program space also assists in moving inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process.

The initiatives, outlined in this letter are part of PSD's overall comprehensive reintegration action plan to more effectively manage the inmate population while simultaneously preparing the inmates for their eventual release into the community.

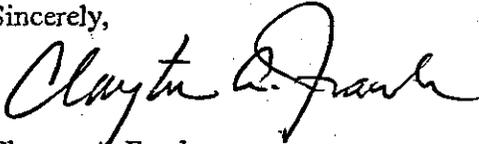
The Honorable Colleen Hanabusa

March 12, 2008

Page 3

A member of my staff will be contacting your office to schedule a meeting to further discuss our plans. PSD is currently in the process of notifying all State Senate and House members, County Mayors, and each City Council Chair. In addition, we plan to hold a public informational briefing on each Island in the near future. If you have any questions, please contact me at 587-1350.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Clayton A. Frank". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Clayton A. Frank
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



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

CLAYTON A. FRANK
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DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Calvin Say, Speaker
24th State Legislature
House of Representatives, District 20
State Capitol Building, Room 431
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Speaker Say:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) would like to inform and update you about its plans to obtain and store tent-like structures for various correctional facilities throughout the State using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following facilities:

1. Oahu

- Halawa Correctional Facility

- Two prefabricated program buildings kit with restroom container for level II & III substance abuse treatment.
- One storage structure to store prefabricated kits until funds are provided to erect the program structures.

- Oahu Community Correctional Center

- One prefabricated program-building kit with restroom container for level II & III substance abuse treatment.
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- Waiawa Correctional Facility

- Two prefabricated program-building kits with restroom container for level II & III substance abuse treatment.
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- Two 64 bed, prefabricated housing kits with restroom containers (Males: 64 and Females 64).
- One prefabricated program-building kit with restroom container for level II & III substance abuse treatment.
- One storage structure to store prefabricated kits until funds are provided to erect the program structure.

3. Hawaii

- Hawaii Community Correctional Center

- One 64 bed, prefabricated housing kit with restroom container for females.

- Hale Nani Annex

- One prefabricated program-building kit with restroom container for level II & III substance abuse treatment.
- One storage structure to store prefabricated kits for both, the Hawaii Community Correctional Center and the Hale Nani Annex until funds are provided to erect the structures.

- Kulani Correctional Facility

- Two 64 bed, prefabricated housing kits with restroom containers for males.
- One prefabricated program-building kit with restroom container for level II & III substance abuse treatment.
- One storage structure to store prefabricated kits until funds are provided to erect the program structure.

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- Two 64 bed, prefabricated housing kits with restroom containers (Males: 64 and Females 64).
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The initiatives, outlined in this letter are part of PSD's overall comprehensive reintegration action plan to more effectively manage the inmate population while simultaneously preparing the inmates for their eventual release into the community.

The Honorable Calvin Say
March 12, 2008
Page 3

A member of my staff will be contacting your office to schedule a meeting to further discuss our plans. PSD is currently in the process of notifying all State Senate and House members, County Mayors, and each City Council Chair. In addition, we plan to hold a public informational briefing on each Island in the near future. If you have any questions, please contact me at 587-1350.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Clayton A. Frank". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Clayton A. Frank
Director

APPENDIX B
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DATABASE



EDR® Environmental
Data Resources Inc

The EDR Radius Map with GeoCheck®

**Kauai CCC
5350 Kuhio Highway
Lihue, HI 96766**

Inquiry Number: 2178169.2s

March 26, 2008

The Standard in Environmental Risk Information

440 Wheelers Farms Road
Milford, Connecticut 06461

Nationwide Customer Service

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

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Detail Map	3
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Thank you for your business.
Please contact EDR at 1-800-352-0050
with any questions or comments.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

TARGET PROPERTY INFORMATION

ADDRESS

5350 KUHIO HIGHWAY
LIHUE, HI 96766

COORDINATES

Latitude (North): 22.026830 - 22° 1' 36.6"
Longitude (West): 159.343330 - 159° 20' 36.0"
Universal Transverse Mercator: Zone 4
UTM X (Meters): 464567.1
UTM Y (Meters): 2435693.8
Elevation: 19 ft. above sea level

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP ASSOCIATED WITH TARGET PROPERTY

Target Property Map: 22159-A3 KAPAA, HI
Most Recent Revision: Not reported

TARGET PROPERTY SEARCH RESULTS

The target property was identified in the following records. For more information on this property see page 6 of the attached EDR Radius Map report:

<u>Site</u>	<u>Database(s)</u>	<u>EPA ID</u>
KAUAI COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENT 3-5351 KUHIO HWY LIHUE, HI 96766	FINDS	110013770516

DATABASES WITH NO MAPPED SITES

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

FEDERAL RECORDS

NPL..... National Priority List
Proposed NPL..... Proposed National Priority List Sites
Delisted NPL..... National Priority List Deletions

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

NPL LIENS	Federal Superfund Liens
CERCLIS	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
CERC-NFRAP	CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned
LIENS 2	CERCLA Lien Information
CORRACTS	Corrective Action Report
RCRA-TSDF	RCRA - Transporters, Storage and Disposal
RCRA-LQG	RCRA - Large Quantity Generators
RCRA-SQG	RCRA - Small Quantity Generators
RCRA-CESQG	RCRA - Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator
RCRA-NonGen	RCRA - Non Generators
US ENG CONTROLS	Engineering Controls Sites List
US INST CONTROL	Sites with Institutional Controls
ERNS	Emergency Response Notification System
HMIRS	Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System
DOT OPS	Incident and Accident Data
US CDL	Clandestine Drug Labs
US BROWNFIELDS	A Listing of Brownfields Sites
DOD	Department of Defense Sites
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites
LUCIS	Land Use Control Information System
CONSENT	Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees
ROD	Records Of Decision
UMTRA	Uranium Mill Tailings Sites
ODI	Open Dump Inventory
DEBRIS REGION 9	Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations
MINES	Mines Master Index File
TRIS	Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
FTTS	FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
HIST FTTS	FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing
SSTS	Section 7 Tracking Systems
ICIS	Integrated Compliance Information System
PADS	PCB Activity Database System
MLTS	Material Licensing Tracking System
RADINFO	Radiation Information Database
RAATS	RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System

STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS

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

TRIBAL RECORDS

INDIAN RESERV	Indian Reservations
INDIAN ODI	Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INDIAN LUST..... Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
INDIAN UST..... Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS

Manufactured Gas Plants... EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants

SURROUNDING SITES: SEARCH RESULTS

Surrounding sites were identified in the following databases.

Elevations have been determined from the USGS Digital Elevation Model and should be evaluated on a relative (not an absolute) basis. Relative elevation information between sites of close proximity should be field verified. Sites with an elevation equal to or higher than the target property have been differentiated below from sites with an elevation lower than the target property. Page numbers and map identification numbers refer to the EDR Radius Map report where detailed data on individual sites can be reviewed.

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

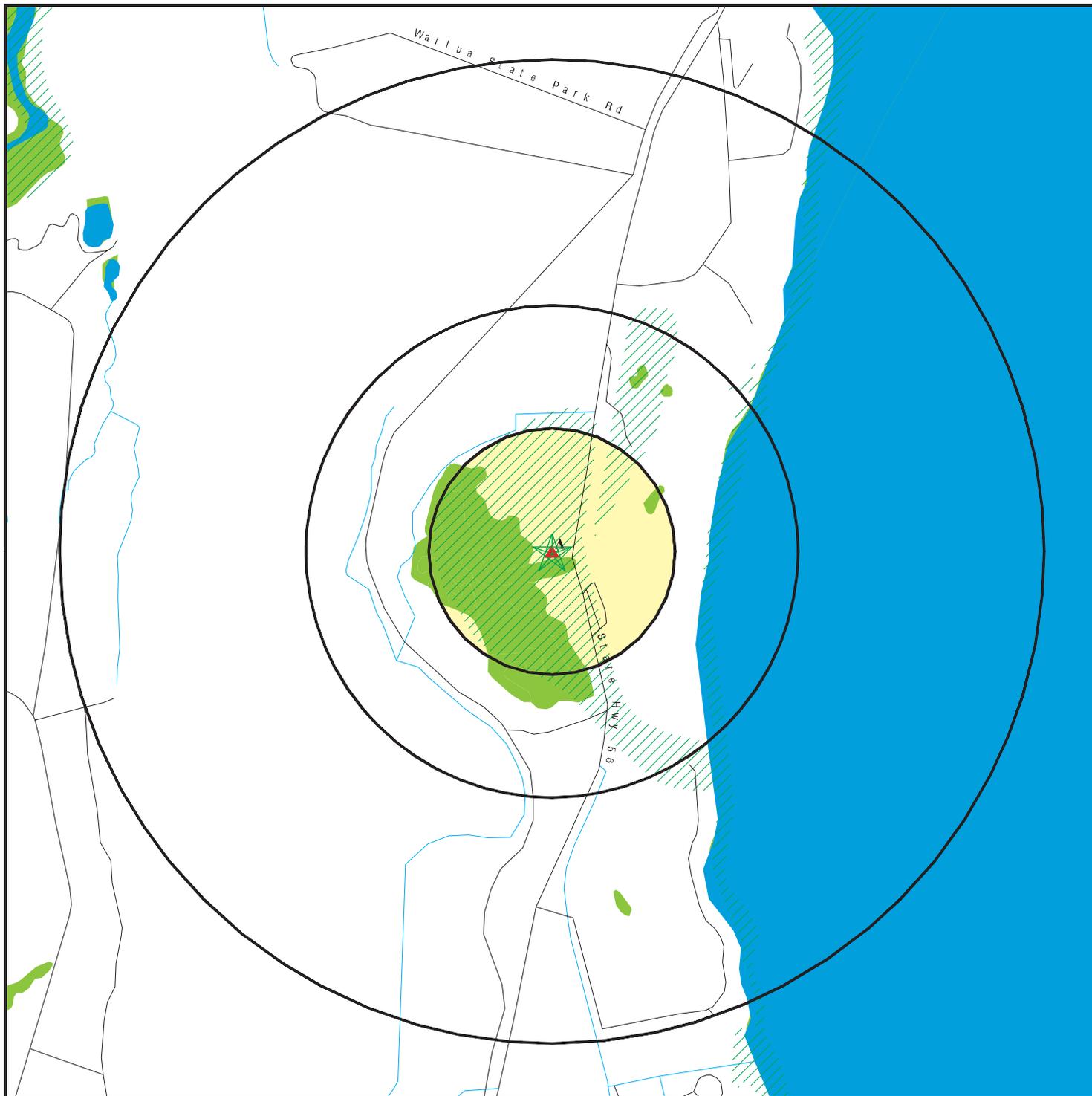
Unmappable (orphan) sites are not considered in the foregoing analysis.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Database(s)</u>
HALEHAKA LANDFILL	SHWS, FINDS
LIHUE PLANTATION CO, LTD - SEED DIPPING PLANT	SHWS
ANAHOLA PROJECT FAITH	SHWS, BROWNFIELDS, INST CONTROL
LIHUE PLANTATION CO, LTD - SETTLING POND	SHWS
NAWILIWILI HARBOR PIER 3 BOLLARD FOUNDATION CONSTR	SHWS, INST CONTROL
HANAIEI LDFL	CERC-NFRAP
KEKAHA LANDFILL PHASE II	SWF/LF
FAA - KAUAI	LUST, UST
UNITED CAR RENTAL - KAUAI	UST
SHELL OIL PRODUCTS SAP 139572	RCRA-SQG
HANAMAULU SERVICE	RCRA-CESQG
CHEVRON 97619	RCRA-CESQG
WAL MART NO 2308	FINDS, RCRA-CESQG
WILCOX HOSPITAL	FINDS, RCRA-CESQG
KAUAI ISLAND TOURS, INC.	FINDS
KAUAI COMMERCIAL COMPANY, INC	FINDS
KAUAI LAGOONS RESORT	FINDS
KAUAI NURSERY & LANDSCAPING	FINDS
KAUAI, COUNTY OF	FINDS
KAUAI AGRICULTURAL STATION	FINDS
KAUAI NURSERY AND LANDSCAPING, INC	FINDS
AMFAC SUGAR KAUAI KING KAUMUALII ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ODOR	FINDS
KAUAI JUDICIARY COMPLEX	FINDS
COUNTY OF KAUAI, DEPARTMENT OF WATER - KONDO TANK	FINDS
HALE KAUAI, LIMITED	FINDS
WESTIN KAUAI SEWAGE PUMP STATION	FINDS
KAUAI MEMORIAL GARDENS DRUM DUMPING	FINDS, SPILLS
55-GALLON DRUM LEAKING ON KAUAI	FINDS
UNITED CAR RENTAL - KAUAI	FINDS
KAUAI FEDERAL AID PROJECT	FINDS
KAUAI SUGAR STORAGE--LIHUE PLANTATION	FINDS, SPILLS
COUNTY OF KAUAI, PW REPAIR SHOP	FINDS
KAUAI PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD	FINDS
KAUAI ISLAND UTILITY COOPERATIVE, RICE STREET TRAN	SPILLS
KAUAI ELECTRIC, TRANSFORMER WAAPA ROAD	SPILLS
KAUAI, COUNTY OF	ICIS
HALE KAUAI LIMITED	ICIS
KAUAI HUMANE SOCIETY	AIRS
KAUAI ISLAND UTILITY COOPERATIVE	AIRS

OVERVIEW MAP - 2178169.2s



- ★ Target Property
- ▲ Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property
- ◆ Sites at elevations lower than the target property
- ▲ Manufactured Gas Plants
- ☒ National Priority List Sites
- ☒ Dept. Defense Sites

- 0 1/4 1/2 1 Miles
- ☒ Indian Reservations BIA
- ▲ Oil & Gas pipelines
- ▨ 100-year flood zone
- ▨ 500-year flood zone
- National Wetland Inventory

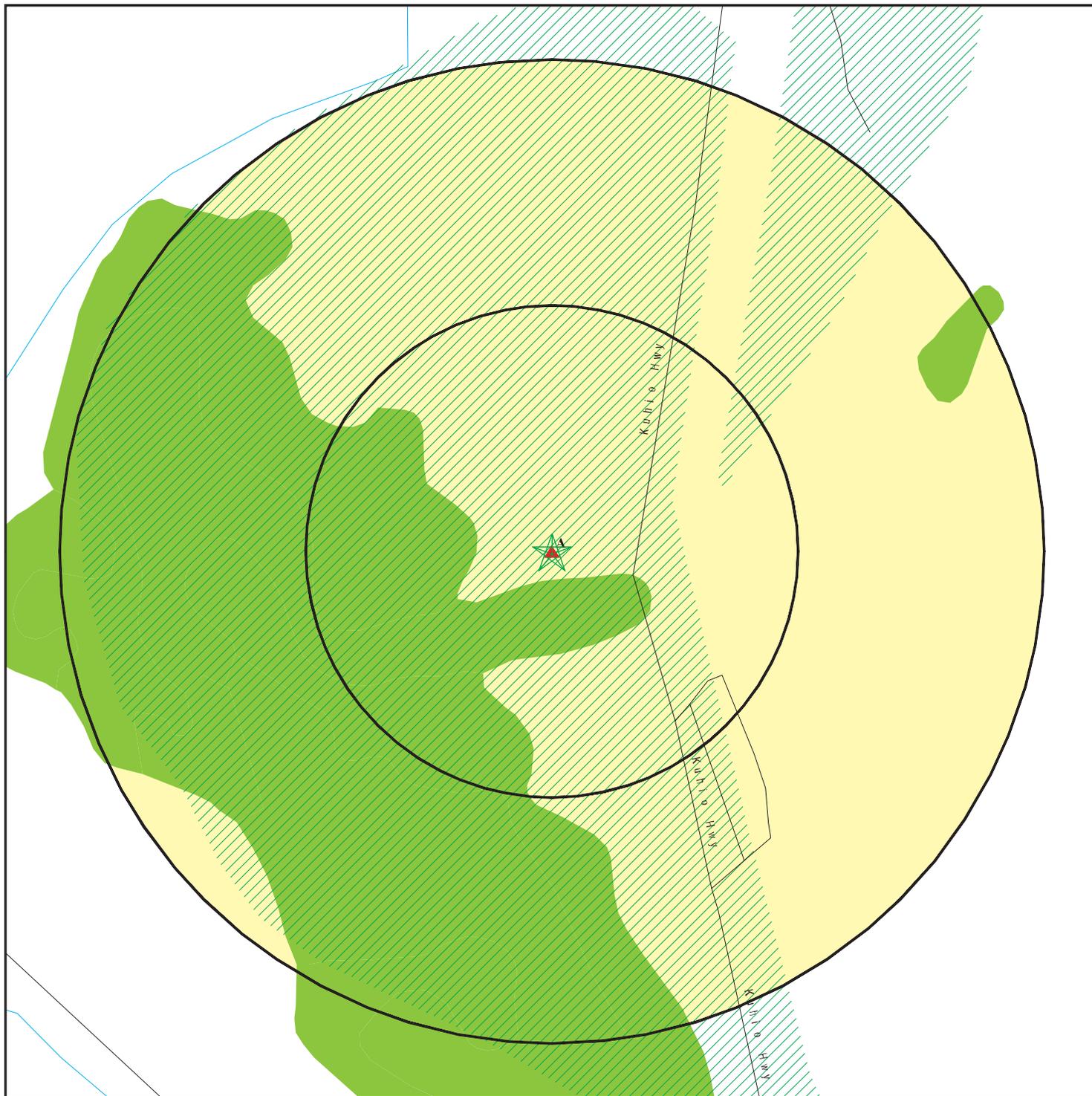


This report includes Interactive Map Layers to display and/or hide map information. The legend includes only those icons for the default map view.

SITE NAME: Kauai CCC
 ADDRESS: 5350 Kuhio Highway
 Lihue HI 96766
 LAT/LONG: 22.0268 / 159.3433

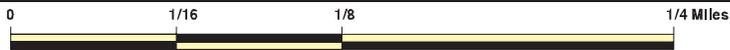
CLIENT: The Louis Berger Group
 CONTACT: Doug Ganey
 INQUIRY #: 2178169.2s
 DATE: March 26, 2008 9:51 am

DETAIL MAP - 2178169.2s



- ★ Target Property
- ▲ Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property
- ◆ Sites at elevations lower than the target property
- ▲ Manufactured Gas Plants
- Sensitive Receptors
- National Priority List Sites
- Dept. Defense Sites

- Indian Reservations BIA
- ▲ Oil & Gas pipelines
- 100-year flood zone
- 500-year flood zone
- National Wetland Inventory



This report includes Interactive Map Layers to display and/or hide map information. The legend includes only those icons for the default map view.

SITE NAME: Kauai CCC
 ADDRESS: 5350 Kuhio Highway
 Lihue HI 96766
 LAT/LONG: 22.0268 / 159.3433

CLIENT: The Louis Berger Group
 CONTACT: Doug Ganey
 INQUIRY #: 2178169.2s
 DATE: March 26, 2008 9:51 am

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Target Property	Search Distance (Miles)	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
<u>FEDERAL RECORDS</u>								
NPL		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
Proposed NPL		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
Delisted NPL		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
NPL LIENS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CERCLIS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
CERC-NFRAP		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
LIENS 2		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CORRACTS		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
RCRA-TSDF		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
RCRA-LQG		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA-SQG		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA-CESQG		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA-NonGen		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US ENG CONTROLS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US INST CONTROL		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
ERNS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HMIRS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
DOT OPS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US CDL		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US BROWNFIELDS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
DOD		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
FUDS		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
LUCIS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
CONSENT		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
ROD		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
UMTRA		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
ODI		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
DEBRIS REGION 9		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
MINES		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
TRIS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
TSCA		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
FTTS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST FTTS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
SSTS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
ICIS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PADS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MLTS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RADINFO		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
FINDS	X	TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RAATS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
<u>STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS</u>								
SHWS		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
SWF/LF		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
LUST		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
UST		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
SPILLS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

<u>Database</u>	<u>Target Property</u>	<u>Search Distance (Miles)</u>	<u>< 1/8</u>	<u>1/8 - 1/4</u>	<u>1/4 - 1/2</u>	<u>1/2 - 1</u>	<u>> 1</u>	<u>Total Plotted</u>
INST CONTROL		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
VCP		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
DRYCLEANERS		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
BROWNFIELDS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
AIRS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
<u>TRIBAL RECORDS</u>								
INDIAN RESERV		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
INDIAN ODI		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
INDIAN LUST		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
INDIAN UST		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
<u>EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS</u>								
Manufactured Gas Plants		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0

NOTES:

TP = Target Property

NR = Not Requested at this Search Distance

Sites may be listed in more than one database

ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
HANAIEI	1003879118	HANAIEI LDFL	KAUAI BELT RD & KUNIO HWY	96766	CERC-NFRAP
KEKAHA, KAUAI	S106401331	KEKAHA LANDFILL PHASE II	KAUMUALII HIGHWAY	96766	SWF/LF
LIHUE	1006842726	KAUAI ISLAND TOURS, INC.	AHUKINI RD	96766	FINDS
LIHUE	U001237309	UNITED CAR RENTAL - KAUAI	P.O. BOX 173-A	96766	UST
LIHUE	1008169481	KAUAI COMMERCIAL COMPANY, INC	92-460 FARRINGTON HWY	96766	FINDS
LIHUE	S107022708	KAUAI ISLAND UTILITY COOPERATIVE, RICE STREET TRAN	FRONTING 3990 AND 4004 RICE ST	96766	SPILLS
LIHUE	1006820955	HALEHAKA LANDFILL	HALEHAKA RD	96766	SHWS, FINDS
LIHUE	1010025339	KAUAI LAGOONS RESORT	3351 HOOLAULEA WAY	96766	FINDS
LIHUE	S108859900	LIHUE PLANTATION CO, LTD - SEED DIPPING PLANT	4474 HOOMANA RD	96766	SHWS
LIHUE	1006843115	KAUAI NURSERY & LANDSCAPING	KAHILIHOLE ROAD	96766	FINDS
LIHUE	1010287790	KAUAI, COUNTY OF	KAPULE HWY.	96766	ICIS
LIHUE	1010041230	KAUAI, COUNTY OF	KAPULE HWY.	96766	FINDS
LIHUE	1006819274	KAUAI AGRICULTURAL STATION	KAUAI AGRICULTURAL STATION	96766	FINDS
LIHUE	S107769272	KAUAI HUMANE SOCIETY	3-825 KAUMUALII HIGHWAY	96766	AIRS
LIHUE	1006874144	KAUAI NURSERY AND LANDSCAPING, INC	3-1550 KAUMUALII HWY	96766	FINDS
LIHUE	1009797109	AMFAC SUGAR KAUAI KING KAUMUALII ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ODOR	2970 KELE ST STE 208 - HANAMAULU	96766	FINDS
LIHUE	1010025834	KAUAI JUDICIARY COMPLEX	KOHALA MOUNTAIN RD - M.P12.98	96766	FINDS
LIHUE	1007261406	COUNTY OF KAUAI, DEPARTMENT OF WATER - KONDO TANK	KUALAPA ROAD - WAILUA HOMESTEAD	96766	FINDS
LIHUE	1009398559	HANAMAULU SERVICE	3 4280 KUHIO HWY	96766	RCRA-CESQG
LIHUE	1009398539	SHELL OIL PRODUCTS SAP 139572	3178 KUHIO HWY	96766	RCRA-SQG
LIHUE	1008880400	CHEVRON 97619	3187 KUHIO HWY	96766	RCRA-CESQG
LIHUE	1004688937	WAL MART NO 2308	3 3300 KUHIO HWY	96766	FINDS, RCRA-CESQG
LIHUE	1004688861	WILCOX HOSPITAL	3420 KUHIO HWY	96766	FINDS, RCRA-CESQG
LIHUE	1008173845	HALE KAUAI, LIMITED	KUIHIO HWY	96766	FINDS
LIHUE	S106816238	ANAHOLA PROJECT FAITH	KUIHIO HWY	96766	SHWS, BROWNFIELDS, INST CONTF
LIHUE	U003346440	FAA - KAUAI	LIH ATCT (LIHUE AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL TOWER), LIH VO	96766	LUST, UST
LIHUE	1006842765	WESTIN KAUAI SEWAGE PUMP STATION	LIHUE RD	96766	FINDS
LIHUE	S107769274	KAUAI ISLAND UTILITY COOPERATIVE	4941-K MAALO ROAD	96766	AIRS
LIHUE	1006819263	KAUAI MEMORIAL GARDENS DRUM DUMPING	MAALO RD	96766	FINDS, SPILLS
LIHUE	1009798290	55-GALLON DRUM LEAKING ON KAUAI	* NOT GIVEN	96766	FINDS
LIHUE	S108859901	LIHUE PLANTATION CO, LTD - SETTILING POND	OFF HOOMANA RD	96766	SHWS
LIHUE	1006842395	UNITED CAR RENTAL - KAUAI	UNITED CAR RENTAL	96766	FINDS
LIHUE	1009403392	KAUAI FEDERAL AID PROJECT	VARIOUS	96766	FINDS
LIHUE	S107024432	KAUAI ELECTRIC, TRANSFORMER WAAPA ROAD	WAAPA RD	96766	SPILLS
LIHUE	1006819262	KAUAI SUGAR STORAGE--LIHUE PLANTATION	WAAPA RD	96766	FINDS, SPILLS
LIHUE	S106819278	NAWILIWILI HARBOR PIER 3 BOLLARD FOUNDATION CONSTR	WAAPA RD	96766	SHWS, INST CONTROL
LIHUE	1009795045	COUNTY OF KAUAI, PW REPAIR SHOP	2820 WEHE RD	96766	FINDS
LIHUE	1010259733	HALE KAUAI LIMITED	3371 WILCOX RD	96766	ICIS

ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
NAWILIWILI	1008003348	KAUAI PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD	CAMP 10 QUARRY	96766	FINDS

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

To maintain currency of the following federal and state databases, EDR contacts the appropriate governmental agency on a monthly or quarterly basis, as required.

Number of Days to Update: Provides confirmation that EDR is reporting records that have been updated within 90 days from the date the government agency made the information available to the public.

FEDERAL RECORDS

NPL: National Priority List

National Priorities List (Superfund). The NPL is a subset of CERCLIS and identifies over 1,200 sites for priority cleanup under the Superfund Program. NPL sites may encompass relatively large areas. As such, EDR provides polygon coverage for over 1,000 NPL site boundaries produced by EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC) and regional EPA offices.

Date of Government Version: 01/31/2008	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/08/2008	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008	Last EDR Contact: 01/28/2008
Number of Days to Update: 38	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPL Site Boundaries

Sources:

EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC)
Telephone: 202-564-7333

EPA Region 1
Telephone 617-918-1143

EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-655-6659

EPA Region 3
Telephone 215-814-5418

EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7247

EPA Region 4
Telephone 404-562-8033

EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6774

EPA Region 5
Telephone 312-886-6686

EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-947-4246

EPA Region 10
Telephone 206-553-8665

Proposed NPL: Proposed National Priority List Sites

A site that has been proposed for listing on the National Priorities List through the issuance of a proposed rule in the Federal Register. EPA then accepts public comments on the site, responds to the comments, and places on the NPL those sites that continue to meet the requirements for listing.

Date of Government Version: 01/31/2008	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/04/2008	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008	Last EDR Contact: 01/28/2008
Number of Days to Update: 42	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

DELISTED NPL: National Priority List Deletions

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) establishes the criteria that the EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425.(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate.

Date of Government Version: 01/31/2008	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/08/2008	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008	Last EDR Contact: 01/28/2008
Number of Days to Update: 38	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

NPL LIENS: Federal Superfund Liens

Federal Superfund Liens. Under the authority granted the USEPA by CERCLA of 1980, the USEPA has the authority to file liens against real property in order to recover remedial action expenditures or when the property owner received notification of potential liability. USEPA compiles a listing of filed notices of Superfund Liens.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/1991	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/02/1994	Telephone: 202-564-4267
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/30/1994	Last EDR Contact: 02/19/2008
Number of Days to Update: 56	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

CERCLIS: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System

CERCLIS contains data on potentially hazardous waste sites that have been reported to the USEPA by states, municipalities, private companies and private persons, pursuant to Section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). CERCLIS contains sites which are either proposed to or on the National Priorities List (NPL) and sites which are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL.

Date of Government Version: 01/09/2008	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/05/2008	Telephone: 703-412-9810
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/20/2008	Last EDR Contact: 03/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 15	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

CERCLIS-NFRAP: CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned

Archived sites are sites that have been removed and archived from the inventory of CERCLIS sites. Archived status indicates that, to the best of EPA's knowledge, assessment at a site has been completed and that EPA has determined no further steps will be taken to list this site on the National Priorities List (NPL), unless information indicates this decision was not appropriate or other considerations require a recommendation for listing at a later time. This decision does not necessarily mean that there is no hazard associated with a given site; it only means that, based upon available information, the location is not judged to be a potential NPL site.

Date of Government Version: 12/03/2007	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/06/2007	Telephone: 703-412-9810
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/20/2008	Last EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 76	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LIENS 2: CERCLA Lien Information

A Federal CERCLA ('Superfund') lien can exist by operation of law at any site or property at which EPA has spent Superfund monies. These monies are spent to investigate and address releases and threatened releases of contamination. CERCLIS provides information as to the identity of these sites and properties.

Date of Government Version: 02/08/2008	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/07/2008	Telephone: 202-564-6023
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/20/2008	Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Number of Days to Update: 13	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

CORRACTS: Corrective Action Report

CORRACTS identifies hazardous waste handlers with RCRA corrective action activity.

Date of Government Version: 12/12/2007	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/18/2007	Telephone: 800-424-9346
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/20/2008	Last EDR Contact: 03/03/2008
Number of Days to Update: 64	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-TSDF: RCRA - Transporters, Storage and Disposal

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Transporters are individuals or entities that move hazardous waste from the generator offsite to a facility that can recycle, treat, store, or dispose of the waste. TSDFs treat, store, or dispose of the waste.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 09/11/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 03/06/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-LQG: RCRA - Large Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Large quantity generators (LQGs) generate over 1,000 kilograms (kg) of hazardous waste, or over 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 09/11/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 03/06/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-SQG: RCRA - Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Small quantity generators (SQGs) generate between 100 kg and 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 09/11/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 03/06/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-CESQG: RCRA - Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQGs) generate less than 100 kg of hazardous waste, or less than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 09/11/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 03/06/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

RCRA-NonGen: RCRA - Non Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Non-Generators do not presently generate hazardous waste.

Date of Government Version: 09/11/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 03/06/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

US ENG CONTROLS: Engineering Controls Sites List

A listing of sites with engineering controls in place. Engineering controls include various forms of caps, building foundations, liners, and treatment methods to create pathway elimination for regulated substances to enter environmental media or effect human health.

Date of Government Version: 01/18/2008	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/31/2008	Telephone: 703-603-8905
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008	Last EDR Contact: 01/02/2008
Number of Days to Update: 46	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

US INST CONTROL: Sites with Institutional Controls

A listing of sites with institutional controls in place. Institutional controls include administrative measures, such as groundwater use restrictions, construction restrictions, property use restrictions, and post remediation care requirements intended to prevent exposure to contaminants remaining on site. Deed restrictions are generally required as part of the institutional controls.

Date of Government Version: 01/18/2008	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/31/2008	Telephone: 703-603-8905
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008	Last EDR Contact: 01/02/2008
Number of Days to Update: 46	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

ERNS: Emergency Response Notification System

Emergency Response Notification System. ERNS records and stores information on reported releases of oil and hazardous substances.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2007	Source: National Response Center, United States Coast Guard
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/23/2008	Telephone: 202-267-2180
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008	Last EDR Contact: 01/23/2008
Number of Days to Update: 54	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/21/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

HMIRS: Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System

Hazardous Materials Incident Report System. HMIRS contains hazardous material spill incidents reported to DOT.

Date of Government Version: 10/31/2007	Source: U.S. Department of Transportation
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/17/2008	Telephone: 202-366-4555
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008	Last EDR Contact: 01/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 60	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

DOT OPS: Incident and Accident Data

Department of Transportation, Office of Pipeline Safety Incident and Accident data.

Date of Government Version: 02/14/2008	Source: Department of Transportation, Office of Pipeline Safety
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/27/2008	Telephone: 202-366-4595
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/20/2008	Last EDR Contact: 02/27/2008
Number of Days to Update: 22	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

CDL: Clandestine Drug Labs

A listing of clandestine drug lab locations. The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department") provides this web site as a public service. It contains addresses of some locations where law enforcement agencies reported they found chemicals or other items that indicated the presence of either clandestine drug laboratories or dumpsites. In most cases, the source of the entries is not the Department, and the Department has not verified the entry and does not guarantee its accuracy. Members of the public must verify the accuracy of all entries by, for example, contacting local law enforcement and local health departments.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 09/01/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration
Telephone: 202-307-1000
Last EDR Contact: 12/28/2007
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/24/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

US BROWNFIELDS: A Listing of Brownfields Sites

Included in the listing are brownfields properties addresses by Cooperative Agreement Recipients and brownfields properties addressed by Targeted Brownfields Assessments. Targeted Brownfields Assessments-EPA's Targeted Brownfields Assessments (TBA) program is designed to help states, tribes, and municipalities--especially those without EPA Brownfields Assessment Demonstration Pilots--minimize the uncertainties of contamination often associated with brownfields. Under the TBA program, EPA provides funding and/or technical assistance for environmental assessments at brownfields sites throughout the country. Targeted Brownfields Assessments supplement and work with other efforts under EPA's Brownfields Initiative to promote cleanup and redevelopment of brownfields. Cooperative Agreement Recipients-States, political subdivisions, territories, and Indian tribes become Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund (BCRLF) cooperative agreement recipients when they enter into BCRLF cooperative agreements with the U.S. EPA. EPA selects BCRLF cooperative agreement recipients based on a proposal and application process. BCRLF cooperative agreement recipients must use EPA funds provided through BCRLF cooperative agreement for specified brownfields-related cleanup activities.

Date of Government Version: 01/03/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/17/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-2777
Last EDR Contact: 01/17/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/10/2008
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

DOD: Department of Defense Sites

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

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 62

Source: USGS
Telephone: 703-692-8801
Last EDR Contact: 02/08/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/05/2008
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

FUDS: Formerly Used Defense Sites

The listing includes locations of Formerly Used Defense Sites properties where the US Army Corps of Engineers is actively working or will take necessary cleanup actions.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/31/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Telephone: 202-528-4285
Last EDR Contact: 01/02/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LUCIS: Land Use Control Information System

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

Date of Government Version: 12/09/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/11/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 31

Source: Department of the Navy
Telephone: 843-820-7326
Last EDR Contact: 03/10/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

CONSENT: Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees

Major legal settlements that establish responsibility and standards for cleanup at NPL (Superfund) sites. Released periodically by United States District Courts after settlement by parties to litigation matters.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 09/01/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Department of Justice, Consent Decree Library
Telephone: Varies
Last EDR Contact: 01/21/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/21/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ROD: Records Of Decision

Record of Decision. ROD documents mandate a permanent remedy at an NPL (Superfund) site containing technical and health information to aid in the cleanup.

Date of Government Version: 01/14/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/22/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/30/2008
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-416-0223
Last EDR Contact: 01/02/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2008
Data Release Frequency: Annually

UMTRA: Uranium Mill Tailings Sites

Uranium ore was mined by private companies for federal government use in national defense programs. When the mills shut down, large piles of the sand-like material (mill tailings) remain after uranium has been extracted from the ore. Levels of human exposure to radioactive materials from the piles are low; however, in some cases tailings were used as construction materials before the potential health hazards of the tailings were recognized.

Date of Government Version: 07/13/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2008
Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 505-845-0011
Last EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ODI: Open Dump Inventory

An open dump is defined as a disposal facility that does not comply with one or more of the Part 257 or Part 258 Subtitle D Criteria.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/1985
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/09/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/17/2004
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 06/09/2004
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

DEBRIS REGION 9: Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations

A listing of illegal dump sites location on the Torres Martinez Indian Reservation located in eastern Riverside County and northern Imperial County, California.

Date of Government Version: 12/28/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/28/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2008
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: EPA, Region 9
Telephone: 415-972-3336
Last EDR Contact: 03/24/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/23/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

MINES: Mines Master Index File

Contains all mine identification numbers issued for mines active or opened since 1971. The data also includes violation information.

Date of Government Version: 11/20/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/03/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 48

Source: Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration
Telephone: 303-231-5959
Last EDR Contact: 01/03/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/24/2008
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

TRIS: Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System

Toxic Release Inventory System. TRIS identifies facilities which release toxic chemicals to the air, water and land in reportable quantities under SARA Title III Section 313.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/27/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/05/2007
Number of Days to Update: 69

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-0250
Last EDR Contact: 02/29/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
Data Release Frequency: Annually

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

Toxic Substances Control Act. TSCA identifies manufacturers and importers of chemical substances included on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory list. It includes data on the production volume of these substances by plant site.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2002
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/14/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/30/2006
Number of Days to Update: 46

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-260-5521
Last EDR Contact: 01/28/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2008
Data Release Frequency: Every 4 Years

FTTS: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
FTTS tracks administrative cases and pesticide enforcement actions and compliance activities related to FIFRA, TSCA and EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act). To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 01/15/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/22/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/30/2008
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: EPA/Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
Telephone: 202-566-1667
Last EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FTTS INSP: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
A listing of FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) inspections and enforcements.

Date of Government Version: 01/15/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/22/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/30/2008
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-1667
Last EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST FTTS: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing

A complete administrative case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2501
Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2007
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HIST FTTS INSP: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Inspection & Enforcement Case Listing

A complete inspection and enforcement case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2501
Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SSTS: Section 7 Tracking Systems

Section 7 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended (92 Stat. 829) requires all registered pesticide-producing establishments to submit a report to the Environmental Protection Agency by March 1st each year. Each establishment must report the types and amounts of pesticides, active ingredients and devices being produced, and those having been produced and sold or distributed in the past year.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/13/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/27/2007
Number of Days to Update: 45

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4203
Last EDR Contact: 01/28/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2008
Data Release Frequency: Annually

ICIS: Integrated Compliance Information System

The Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) supports the information needs of the national enforcement and compliance program as well as the unique needs of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program.

Date of Government Version: 07/27/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/13/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 59

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-5088
Last EDR Contact: 02/07/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PADS: PCB Activity Database System

PCB Activity Database. PADS Identifies generators, transporters, commercial storers and/or brokers and disposers of PCB's who are required to notify the EPA of such activities.

Date of Government Version: 12/04/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/07/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-0500
Last EDR Contact: 02/07/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/05/2008
Data Release Frequency: Annually

MLTS: Material Licensing Tracking System

MLTS is maintained by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and contains a list of approximately 8,100 sites which possess or use radioactive materials and which are subject to NRC licensing requirements. To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 01/15/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/07/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Telephone: 301-415-7169
Last EDR Contact: 01/02/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RADINFO: Radiation Information Database

The Radiation Information Database (RADINFO) contains information about facilities that are regulated by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations for radiation and radioactivity.

Date of Government Version: 01/29/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/31/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 46

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-343-9775
Last EDR Contact: 01/31/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

FINDS: Facility Index System/Facility Registry System

Facility Index System. FINDS contains both facility information and 'pointers' to other sources that contain more detail. EDR includes the following FINDS databases in this report: PCS (Permit Compliance System), AIRS (Aerometric Information Retrieval System), DOCKET (Enforcement Docket used to manage and track information on civil judicial enforcement cases for all environmental statutes), FURS (Federal Underground Injection Control), C-DOCKET (Criminal Docket System used to track criminal enforcement actions for all environmental statutes), FFIS (Federal Facilities Information System), STATE (State Environmental Laws and Statutes), and PADS (PCB Activity Data System).

Date of Government Version: 01/04/2008	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/10/2008	Telephone: (415) 947-8000
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/20/2008	Last EDR Contact: 01/02/2008
Number of Days to Update: 41	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RAATS: RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System

RCRA Administration Action Tracking System. RAATS contains records based on enforcement actions issued under RCRA pertaining to major violators and includes administrative and civil actions brought by the EPA. For administration actions after September 30, 1995, data entry in the RAATS database was discontinued. EPA will retain a copy of the database for historical records. It was necessary to terminate RAATS because a decrease in agency resources made it impossible to continue to update the information contained in the database.

Date of Government Version: 04/17/1995	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/03/1995	Telephone: 202-564-4104
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/07/1995	Last EDR Contact: 03/03/2008
Number of Days to Update: 35	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2008
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

BRS: Biennial Reporting System

The Biennial Reporting System is a national system administered by the EPA that collects data on the generation and management of hazardous waste. BRS captures detailed data from two groups: Large Quantity Generators (LQG) and Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005	Source: EPA/NTIS
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/06/2007	Telephone: 800-424-9346
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/13/2007	Last EDR Contact: 03/13/2008
Number of Days to Update: 38	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Biennially

STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS

SHWS: Sites List

Facilities, sites or areas in which the Office of Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response has an interest, has investigated or may investigate under HRS 128D (includes CERCLIS sites).

Date of Government Version: 12/26/2007	Source: Department of Health
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2008	Telephone: 808-586-4249
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2008	Last EDR Contact: 03/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 16	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SWF/LF: Permitted Landfills in the State of Hawaii

Solid Waste Facilities/Landfill Sites. SWF/LF type records typically contain an inventory of solid waste disposal facilities or landfills in a particular state. Depending on the state, these may be active or inactive facilities or open dumps that failed to meet RCRA Subtitle D Section 4004 criteria for solid waste landfills or disposal sites.

Date of Government Version: 05/19/2004	Source: Department of Health
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/20/2004	Telephone: 808-586-4245
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/22/2004	Last EDR Contact: 02/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 33	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/21/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

LUST: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Database

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Reports. LUST records contain an inventory of reported leaking underground storage tank incidents. Not all states maintain these records, and the information stored varies by state.

Date of Government Version: 10/03/2007	Source: Department of Health
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/04/2007	Telephone: 808-586-4228
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/07/2007	Last EDR Contact: 12/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 64	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/24/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

UST: Underground Storage Tank Database

Registered Underground Storage Tanks. UST's are regulated under Subtitle I of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and must be registered with the state department responsible for administering the UST program. Available information varies by state program.

Date of Government Version: 10/03/2007	Source: Department of Health
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/04/2007	Telephone: 808-586-4228
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/07/2007	Last EDR Contact: 12/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 64	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/24/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SPILLS: Release Notifications

Releases of hazardous substances to the environment reported to the Office of Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response since 1988.

Date of Government Version: 12/26/2007	Source: Department of Health
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2008	Telephone: 808-586-4249
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2008	Last EDR Contact: 03/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 16	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INST CONTROL: Sites with Institutional Controls

Voluntary Remediation Program and Brownfields sites with institutional controls in place.

Date of Government Version: 12/26/2007	Source: Department of Health
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2008	Telephone: 808-586-4249
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2008	Last EDR Contact: 03/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 16	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

VCP: Voluntary Response Program Sites

Sites participating in the Voluntary Response Program. The purpose of the VRP is to streamline the cleanup process in a way that will encourage prospective developers, lenders, and purchasers to voluntarily cleanup properties.

Date of Government Version: 12/26/2007	Source: Department of Health
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2008	Telephone: 808-586-4249
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2008	Last EDR Contact: 03/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 16	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEANERS: Permitted Drycleaner Facility Listing

A listing of permitted drycleaner facilities in the state.

Date of Government Version: 05/16/2007	Source: Department of Health
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/17/2007	Telephone: 808-586-4200
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2007	Last EDR Contact: 03/10/2008
Number of Days to Update: 28	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

BROWNFIELDS: Brownfields Sites

With certain legal exclusions and additions, the term 'brownfield site' means real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.

Date of Government Version: 12/26/2007	Source: Department of Health
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2008	Telephone: 808-586-4249
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2008	Last EDR Contact: 03/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 16	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

AIRS: List of Permitted Facilities

A listing of permitted facilities in the state.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2007	Source: Department of Health
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/29/2007	Telephone: 808-586-4200
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/07/2007	Last EDR Contact: 03/10/2008
Number of Days to Update: 39	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

TRIBAL RECORDS

INDIAN RESERV: Indian Reservations

This map layer portrays Indian administered lands of the United States that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005	Source: USGS
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/08/2006	Telephone: 202-208-3710
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007	Last EDR Contact: 02/08/2008
Number of Days to Update: 34	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/05/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN ODI: Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands

Location of open dumps on Indian land.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/1998	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007	Telephone: 703-308-8245
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2008	Last EDR Contact: 02/25/2008
Number of Days to Update: 52	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R10: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

LUSTs on Indian land in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Date of Government Version: 02/21/2008	Source: EPA Region 10
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/26/2008	Telephone: 206-553-2857
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/20/2008	Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Number of Days to Update: 23	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R8: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

LUSTs on Indian land in Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

Date of Government Version: 02/20/2008	Source: EPA Region 8
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/04/2008	Telephone: 303-312-6271
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008	Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Number of Days to Update: 13	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R7: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

LUSTs on Indian land in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 06/01/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/14/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/05/2007
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7003
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R6: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Date of Government Version: 02/28/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/29/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 17

Source: EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-665-6597
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R4: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Florida, Mississippi and North Carolina.

Date of Government Version: 09/05/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/02/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 9

Source: EPA Region 4
Telephone: 404-562-8677
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN LUST R1: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 03/12/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/14/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 6

Source: EPA Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1313
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R9: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Arizona, California, New Mexico and Nevada

Date of Government Version: 02/25/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/26/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 20

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 415-972-3372
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R6: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
No description is available for this data

Date of Government Version: 02/28/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/29/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 17

Source: EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-665-7591
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN UST R1: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
A listing of underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 03/12/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/14/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 6

Source: EPA, Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1313
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

INDIAN UST R5: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

No description is available for this data

Date of Government Version: 12/21/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/21/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2008
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: EPA Region 5
Telephone: 312-886-6136
Last EDR Contact: 12/21/2007
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R9: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

No description is available for this data

Date of Government Version: 02/25/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/26/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-972-3368
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R4: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

No description is available for this data

Date of Government Version: 09/05/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/02/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 9

Source: EPA Region 4
Telephone: 404-562-9424
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN UST R10: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

No description is available for this data

Date of Government Version: 02/21/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/26/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: EPA Region 10
Telephone: 206-553-2857
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R7: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

No description is available for this data

Date of Government Version: 06/01/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/14/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/05/2007
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7003
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R8: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

No description is available for this data

Date of Government Version: 02/20/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/04/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6137
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS

Manufactured Gas Plants: EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants

The EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plant Database includes records of coal gas plants (manufactured gas plants) compiled by EDR's researchers. Manufactured gas sites were used in the United States from the 1800's to 1950's to produce a gas that could be distributed and used as fuel. These plants used whale oil, rosin, coal, or a mixture of coal, oil, and water that also produced a significant amount of waste. Many of the byproducts of the gas production, such as coal tar (oily waste containing volatile and non-volatile chemicals), sludges, oils and other compounds are potentially hazardous to human health and the environment. The byproduct from this process was frequently disposed of directly at the plant site and can remain or spread slowly, serving as a continuous source of soil and groundwater contamination.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

OTHER DATABASE(S)

Depending on the geographic area covered by this report, the data provided in these specialty databases may or may not be complete. For example, the existence of wetlands information data in a specific report does not mean that all wetlands in the area covered by the report are included. Moreover, the absence of any reported wetlands information does not necessarily mean that wetlands do not exist in the area covered by the report.

Oil/Gas Pipelines: This data was obtained by EDR from the USGS in 1994. It is referred to by USGS as GeoData Digital Line Graphs from 1:100,000-Scale Maps. It was extracted from the transportation category including some oil, but primarily gas pipelines.

Electric Power Transmission Line Data

Source: PennWell Corporation
Telephone: (800) 823-6277

This map includes information copyrighted by PennWell Corporation. This information is provided on a best effort basis and PennWell Corporation does not guarantee its accuracy nor warrant its fitness for any particular purpose. Such information has been reprinted with the permission of PennWell.

Sensitive Receptors: There are individuals deemed sensitive receptors due to their fragile immune systems and special sensitivity to environmental discharges. These sensitive receptors typically include the elderly, the sick, and children. While the location of all sensitive receptors cannot be determined, EDR indicates those buildings and facilities - schools, daycares, hospitals, medical centers, and nursing homes - where individuals who are sensitive receptors are likely to be located.

AHA Hospitals:

Source: American Hospital Association, Inc.
Telephone: 312-280-5991

The database includes a listing of hospitals based on the American Hospital Association's annual survey of hospitals.

Medical Centers: Provider of Services Listing

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
Telephone: 410-786-3000

A listing of hospitals with Medicare provider number, produced by Centers of Medicare & Medicaid Services, a federal agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Nursing Homes

Source: National Institutes of Health
Telephone: 301-594-6248

Information on Medicare and Medicaid certified nursing homes in the United States.

Public Schools

Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Telephone: 202-502-7300

The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on elementary and secondary public education in the United States. It is a comprehensive, annual, national statistical database of all public elementary and secondary schools and school districts, which contains data that are comparable across all states.

Private Schools

Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Telephone: 202-502-7300

The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on private school locations in the United States.

Flood Zone Data: This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 1999 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Data depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA.

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002 and 2005 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Scanned Digital USGS 7.5' Topographic Map (DRG)

Source: United States Geologic Survey

A digital raster graphic (DRG) is a scanned image of a U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. The map images are made by scanning published paper maps on high-resolution scanners. The raster image is georeferenced and fit to the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection.

STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

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GEOCHECK[®] - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE ADDENDUM

TARGET PROPERTY ADDRESS

KAUAI CCC
5350 KUHIO HIGHWAY
LIHUE, HI 96766

TARGET PROPERTY COORDINATES

Latitude (North):	22.02683 - 22° 1' 36.6"
Longitude (West):	159.34333 - 159° 20' 36.0"
Universal Tranverse Mercator:	Zone 4
UTM X (Meters):	464567.1
UTM Y (Meters):	2435693.8
Elevation:	19 ft. above sea level

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Target Property Map:	22159-A3 KAPAA, HI
Most Recent Revision:	Not reported

EDR's GeoCheck Physical Setting Source Addendum is provided to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of potential contaminant migration.

Assessment of the impact of contaminant migration generally has two principle investigative components:

1. Groundwater flow direction, and
2. Groundwater flow velocity.

Groundwater flow direction may be impacted by surface topography, hydrology, hydrogeology, characteristics of the soil, and nearby wells. Groundwater flow velocity is generally impacted by the nature of the geologic strata.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

HYDROLOGIC INFORMATION

Surface water can act as a hydrologic barrier to groundwater flow. Such hydrologic information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

Refer to the Physical Setting Source Map following this summary for hydrologic information (major waterways and bodies of water).

FEMA FLOOD ZONE

<u>Target Property County</u> KAUAI, HI	<u>FEMA Flood Electronic Data</u> YES - refer to the Overview Map and Detail Map
Flood Plain Panel at Target Property:	1500020140D
Additional Panels in search area:	Not Reported

NATIONAL WETLAND INVENTORY

<u>NWI Quad at Target Property</u> NOT AVAILABLE	<u>NWI Electronic Data Coverage</u> YES - refer to the Overview Map and Detail Map
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HYDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION

Hydrogeologic information obtained by installation of wells on a specific site can often be an indicator of groundwater flow direction in the immediate area. Such hydrogeologic information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

AQUIFLOW®

Search Radius: 1.000 Mile.

EDR has developed the AQUIFLOW Information System to provide data on the general direction of groundwater flow at specific points. EDR has reviewed reports submitted by environmental professionals to regulatory authorities at select sites and has extracted the date of the report, groundwater flow direction as determined hydrogeologically, and the depth to water table.

<u>MAP ID</u>	<u>LOCATION FROM TP</u>	<u>GENERAL DIRECTION GROUNDWATER FLOW</u>
Not Reported		

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

GROUNDWATER FLOW VELOCITY INFORMATION

Groundwater flow velocity information for a particular site is best determined by a qualified environmental professional using site specific geologic and soil strata data. If such data are not reasonably ascertainable, it may be necessary to rely on other sources of information, including geologic age identification, rock stratigraphic unit and soil characteristics data collected on nearby properties and regional soil information. In general, contaminant plumes move more quickly through sandy-gravelly types of soils than silty-clayey types of soils.

GEOLOGIC INFORMATION IN GENERAL AREA OF TARGET PROPERTY

Geologic information can be used by the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the relative speed at which contaminant migration may be occurring.

ROCK STRATIGRAPHIC UNIT

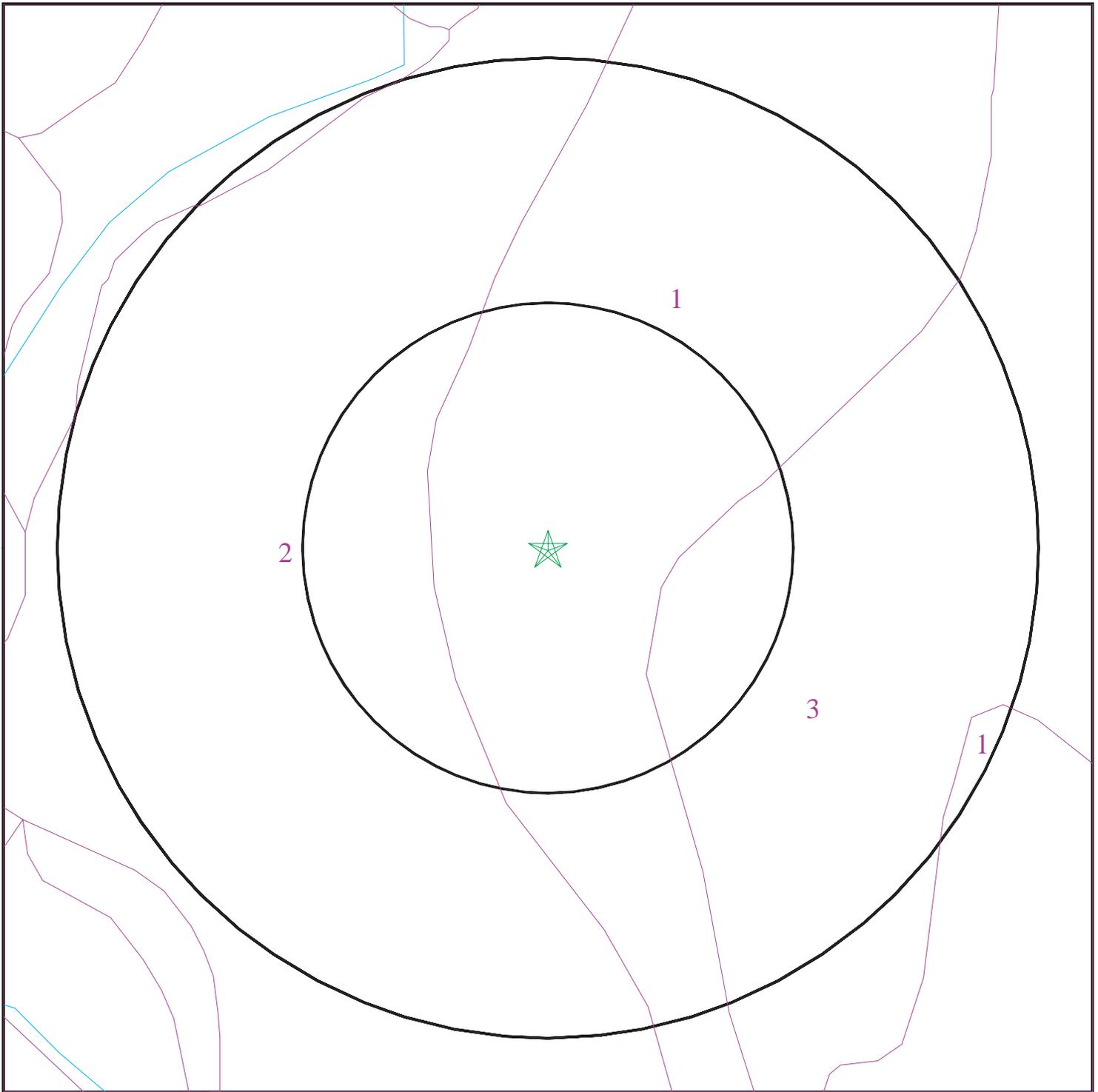
Era: -
System: -
Series: -
Code: N/A (*decoded above as Era, System & Series*)

GEOLOGIC AGE IDENTIFICATION

Category: -

Geologic Age and Rock Stratigraphic Unit Source: P.G. Schruben, R.E. Arndt and W.J. Bawiec, Geology of the Conterminous U.S. at 1:2,500,000 Scale - a digital representation of the 1974 P.B. King and H.M. Beikman Map, USGS Digital Data Series DDS - 11 (1994).

SSURGO SOIL MAP - 2178169.2s



- ★ Target Property
- SSURGO Soil
- Water



SITE NAME: Kauai CCC
ADDRESS: 5350 Kuhio Highway
Lihue HI 96766
LAT/LONG: 22.0268 / 159.3433

CLIENT: The Louis Berger Group
CONTACT: Doug Ganey
INQUIRY #: 2178169.2s
DATE: March 26, 2008 9:51 am

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

DOMINANT SOIL COMPOSITION IN GENERAL AREA OF TARGET PROPERTY

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Soil Conservation Service (SCS) leads the National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) and is responsible for collecting, storing, maintaining and distributing soil survey information for privately owned lands in the United States. A soil map in a soil survey is a representation of soil patterns in a landscape. The following information is based on Soil Conservation Service SSURGO data.

Soil Map ID: 1

Soil Component Name: Mokuleia

Soil Surface Texture: fine sandy loam

Hydrologic Group: Class B - Moderate infiltration rates. Deep and moderately deep, moderately well and well drained soils with moderately coarse textures.

Soil Drainage Class: Well drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: High

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

Soil Layer Information							
Layer	Boundary		Soil Texture Class	Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
	Upper	Lower		AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	16 inches	fine sandy loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Clean Sands, Poorly graded sand.	Max: 141 Min: 42.34	Max: 8.4 Min: 7.9
2	16 inches	50 inches	sand	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Clean Sands, Poorly graded sand.	Max: 141 Min: 42.34	Max: 8.4 Min: 7.9

Soil Map ID: 2

Soil Component Name: Mokuleia variant

Soil Surface Texture: clay loam

Hydrologic Group: Class B - Moderate infiltration rates. Deep and moderately deep, moderately well and well drained soils with moderately coarse textures.

Soil Drainage Class: Poorly drained

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

Hydric Status: Partially hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: High

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 122 inches

Soil Layer Information							
Layer	Boundary		Soil Texture Class	Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
	Upper	Lower		AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	16 inches	clay loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Clayey Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Clean Sands, Poorly graded sand. COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 141 Min: 42.34	Max: 8.4 Min: 7.9
2	16 inches	50 inches	loamy sand	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Clayey Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Clean Sands, Poorly graded sand. COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 141 Min: 42.34	Max: 8.4 Min: 7.9

Soil Map ID: 3

Soil Component Name: Dune land

Soil Surface Texture: sand

Hydrologic Group: Class A - High infiltration rates. Soils are deep, well drained to excessively drained sands and gravels.

Soil Drainage Class: Excessively drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Not Reported

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

Soil Layer Information							
Layer	Boundary		Soil Texture Class	Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
	Upper	Lower		AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	5 inches	sand	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Fine Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Clean Sands, Poorly graded sand. COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 141 Min: 141	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6
2	5 inches	59 inches	sand	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Fine Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Clean Sands, Poorly graded sand. COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 141 Min: 141	Max: 8.4 Min: 6.6

Soil Map ID: 4

Soil Component Name: Lihue

Soil Surface Texture: silty clay

Hydrologic Group: Class B - Moderate infiltration rates. Deep and moderately deep, moderately well and well drained soils with moderately coarse textures.

Soil Drainage Class: Well drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Moderate

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

Soil Layer Information							
Layer	Boundary		Soil Texture Class	Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
	Upper	Lower		AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	11 inches	silty clay	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Clayey Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Clean Sands, Poorly graded sand. COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 4.23 Min: 1.41	Max: 7.3 Min: 5.6
2	11 inches	59 inches	silty clay	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Clayey Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Clean Sands, Poorly graded sand. COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 4.23 Min: 1.41	Max: 7.3 Min: 5.6

LOCAL / REGIONAL WATER AGENCY RECORDS

EDR Local/Regional Water Agency records provide water well information to assist the environmental professional in assessing sources that may impact ground water flow direction, and in forming an opinion about the impact of contaminant migration on nearby drinking water wells.

WELL SEARCH DISTANCE INFORMATION

<u>DATABASE</u>	<u>SEARCH DISTANCE (miles)</u>
Federal USGS	1.000
Federal FRDS PWS	Nearest PWS within 1 mile
State Database	1.000

FEDERAL USGS WELL INFORMATION

<u>MAP ID</u>	<u>WELL ID</u>	<u>LOCATION FROM TP</u>
No Wells Found		

FEDERAL FRDS PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM INFORMATION

<u>MAP ID</u>	<u>WELL ID</u>	<u>LOCATION FROM TP</u>

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

FEDERAL FRDS PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM INFORMATION

MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
No PWS System Found		

Note: PWS System location is not always the same as well location.

STATE DATABASE WELL INFORMATION

MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
A1	HI20000000000037	1/4 - 1/2 Mile SW
A2	HI20000000000038	1/4 - 1/2 Mile SSW

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP - 2178169.2s



- County Boundary
- Major Roads
- Contour Lines
- Earthquake epicenter, Richter 5 or greater
- Water Wells
- Public Water Supply Wells
- Cluster of Multiple Icons



- Groundwater Flow Direction
- Indeterminate Groundwater Flow at Location
- Groundwater Flow Varies at Location



SITE NAME: Kauai CCC
 ADDRESS: 5350 Kuhio Highway
 Lihue HI 96766
 LAT/LONG: 22.0268 / 159.3433

CLIENT: The Louis Berger Group
 CONTACT: Doug Ganey
 INQUIRY #: 2178169.2s
 DATE: March 26, 2008 9:51 am

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

Database EDR ID Number

A1
SW
1/4 - 1/2 Mile
Higher

HI WELLS HI2000000000037

Well id:	2-0120-001	Island:	2
Well #:	0120-01	Well name:	Kalepa Ridge
Old name:	Not Reported	Yr drilled:	1899
Driller:	MCCANDLESS	Quad map:	10
Longitude2:	1592055	Latitude27:	220136
Longitude8:	1592045	Latitude83:	220125
Long83dd:	-159.34583		
Lat83dd:	22.02361		
Gps:	0	Utm:	1
Owner user:	Kauai County	Old number:	Not Reported
Well type:	PER	Casing dia:	12
Elevation:	12	Well depth:	240
Solid casing Depth:	60	Perfor. casing:	Not Reported
Use:	IRR - Irrigation (non-domestic, non-agriculture)		
Use year:	60		
Init water:	10.*		
Init head:	10		
Init chloride:	40		
Current chloride:	40		
Test date:	01/01/1960 00:00:00	Test gpm:	750
Test ddown:	14.0	Test chloride:	146
Test temp:	25.6	Temp units:	C
Pump gpm:	670		
Draft mgy:	182	Head feet:	Not Reported
Max chloride:	165	Min chloride:	123
Geology:	TWN	Pump yr:	72
Draft yr:	Not Reported	Head yr:	Not Reported
Max chl:	01/01/1973 00:00:00	Max chl yr:	73
Min chl:	01/01/1961 00:00:00	Min chl yr:	73
Bot hole:	-228	Bot solid:	-48
Bot perf:	Not Reported	Spec capac:	54
Pump mgd:	.96	Draft mgd:	0.5
Aquifer:	20102	Tmk:	Not Reported
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Aquifer code:	20102
Latest head:	0		
Current head:	Not Reported	Current chloride:	Not Reported
Current temp:	Not Reported	Wcr:	01/01/1899 00:00:00
Pir:	Not Reported	Surveyor:	Not Reported
Transmissivity:	0		
Pump elev:	Not Reported	Pump depth:	Not Reported

A2
SSW
1/4 - 1/2 Mile
Higher

HI WELLS HI2000000000038

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Well id:	2-0120-002	Island:	2
Well #:	0120-02	Well name:	Kalepa Ridge
Old name:	Well 8	Yr drilled:	1897
Driller:	MCCANDLESS	Quad map:	10
Longitude2:	1592054	Latitude27:	220134
Longitude8:	1592044	Latitude83:	220123
Long83dd:	-159.34556		
Lat83dd:	22.02306		
Gps:	0	Utm:	1
Owner user:	State Of Haw	Old number:	Not Reported
Well type:	PER	Casing dia:	10
Elevation:	12	Well depth:	312
Solid casing Depth:	60	Perfor. casing:	Not Reported
Use:	ABN - Lost		
Use year:	01		
Init water:	Not Reported		
Init head:	0		
Init chloride:	Not Reported		
Current chloride:	0		
Test date:	Not Reported	Test gpm:	Not Reported
Test ddown:	Not Reported	Test chloride:	130
Test temp:	25.6	Temp units:	C
Pump gpm:	0		
Draft mgy:	Not Reported	Head feet:	10.0
Max chloride:	142	Min chloride:	95
Geology:	TWN	Pump yr:	Not Reported
Draft yr:	Not Reported	Head yr:	47
Max chl:	01/01/1944 00:00:00	Max chl yr:	44
Min chl:	01/01/1942 00:00:00	Min chl yr:	44
Bot hole:	-300	Bot solid:	-48
Bot perf:	Not Reported	Spec capac:	Not Reported
Pump mgd:	Not Reported	Draft mgd:	Not Reported
Aquifer:	20102	Tmk:	Not Reported
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Aquifer code:	20102
Latest head:	10		
Current head:	Not Reported	Current chloride:	Not Reported
Current temp:	Not Reported	Wcr:	01/01/1897 00:00:00
Pir:	Not Reported	Surveyor:	Not Reported
Transmissivity:	0		
Pump elev:	Not Reported	Pump depth:	Not Reported

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS RADON

AREA RADON INFORMATION

Federal EPA Radon Zone for KAUAI County: 3

Note: Zone 1 indoor average level > 4 pCi/L.
 : Zone 2 indoor average level >= 2 pCi/L and <= 4 pCi/L.
 : Zone 3 indoor average level < 2 pCi/L.

Federal Area Radon Information for Zip Code: 96766

Number of sites tested: 13

Area	Average Activity	% <4 pCi/L	% 4-20 pCi/L	% >20 pCi/L
Living Area - 1st Floor	0.131 pCi/L	100%	0%	0%
Living Area - 2nd Floor	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
Basement	2.300 pCi/L	100%	0%	0%

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model (DEM)

Source: United States Geologic Survey

EDR acquired the USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model in 2002 and updated it in 2006. The 7.5 minute DEM corresponds to the USGS 1:24,000- and 1:25,000-scale topographic quadrangle maps. The DEM provides elevation data with consistent elevation units and projection.

Scanned Digital USGS 7.5' Topographic Map (DRG)

Source: United States Geologic Survey

A digital raster graphic (DRG) is a scanned image of a U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. The map images are made by scanning published paper maps on high-resolution scanners. The raster image is georeferenced and fit to the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection.

HYDROLOGIC INFORMATION

Flood Zone Data: This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 1999 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Data depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA.

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002 and 2005 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

HYDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION

AQUIFLOW^R Information System

Source: EDR proprietary database of groundwater flow information

EDR has developed the AQUIFLOW Information System (AIS) to provide data on the general direction of groundwater flow at specific points. EDR has reviewed reports submitted to regulatory authorities at select sites and has extracted the date of the report, hydrogeologically determined groundwater flow direction and depth to water table information.

GEOLOGIC INFORMATION

Geologic Age and Rock Stratigraphic Unit

Source: P.G. Schruben, R.E. Arndt and W.J. Bawiec, Geology of the Conterminous U.S. at 1:2,500,000 Scale - A digital representation of the 1974 P.B. King and H.M. Beikman Map, USGS Digital Data Series DDS - 11 (1994).

STATSGO: State Soil Geographic Database

Source: Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Services

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) leads the national Conservation Soil Survey (NCSS) and is responsible for collecting, storing, maintaining and distributing soil survey information for privately owned lands in the United States. A soil map in a soil survey is a representation of soil patterns in a landscape. Soil maps for STATSGO are compiled by generalizing more detailed (SSURGO) soil survey maps.

SSURGO: Soil Survey Geographic Database

Source: Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS)

Telephone: 800-672-5559

SSURGO is the most detailed level of mapping done by the Natural Resources Conservation Services, mapping scales generally range from 1:12,000 to 1:63,360. Field mapping methods using national standards are used to construct the soil maps in the Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) database. SSURGO digitizing duplicates the original soil survey maps. This level of mapping is designed for use by landowners, townships and county natural resource planning and management.

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

LOCAL / REGIONAL WATER AGENCY RECORDS

FEDERAL WATER WELLS

PWS: Public Water Systems

Source: EPA/Office of Drinking Water

Telephone: 202-564-3750

Public Water System data from the Federal Reporting Data System. A PWS is any water system which provides water to at least 25 people for at least 60 days annually. PWSs provide water from wells, rivers and other sources.

PWS ENF: Public Water Systems Violation and Enforcement Data

Source: EPA/Office of Drinking Water

Telephone: 202-564-3750

Violation and Enforcement data for Public Water Systems from the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) after August 1995. Prior to August 1995, the data came from the Federal Reporting Data System (FRDS).

USGS Water Wells: USGS National Water Inventory System (NWIS)

This database contains descriptive information on sites where the USGS collects or has collected data on surface water and/or groundwater. The groundwater data includes information on wells, springs, and other sources of groundwater.

OTHER STATE DATABASE INFORMATION

RADON

Area Radon Information

Source: USGS

Telephone: 703-356-4020

The National Radon Database has been developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and is a compilation of the EPA/State Residential Radon Survey and the National Residential Radon Survey. The study covers the years 1986 - 1992. Where necessary data has been supplemented by information collected at private sources such as universities and research institutions.

EPA Radon Zones

Source: EPA

Telephone: 703-356-4020

Sections 307 & 309 of IRAA directed EPA to list and identify areas of U.S. with the potential for elevated indoor radon levels.

OTHER

Airport Landing Facilities: Private and public use landing facilities

Source: Federal Aviation Administration, 800-457-6656

Epicenters: World earthquake epicenters, Richter 5 or greater

Source: Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

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EDR Historical Topographic Map Report

**Kauai CCC
5350 Kuhio Highway
Lihue, HI 96766**

Inquiry Number: 2178169.4

March 26, 2008



EDR[®] Environmental
Data Resources Inc

The Standard in Environmental Risk Information

440 Wheelers Farms Rd
Milford, Connecticut 06461

Nationwide Customer Service

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

EDR Historical Topographic Map Report

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

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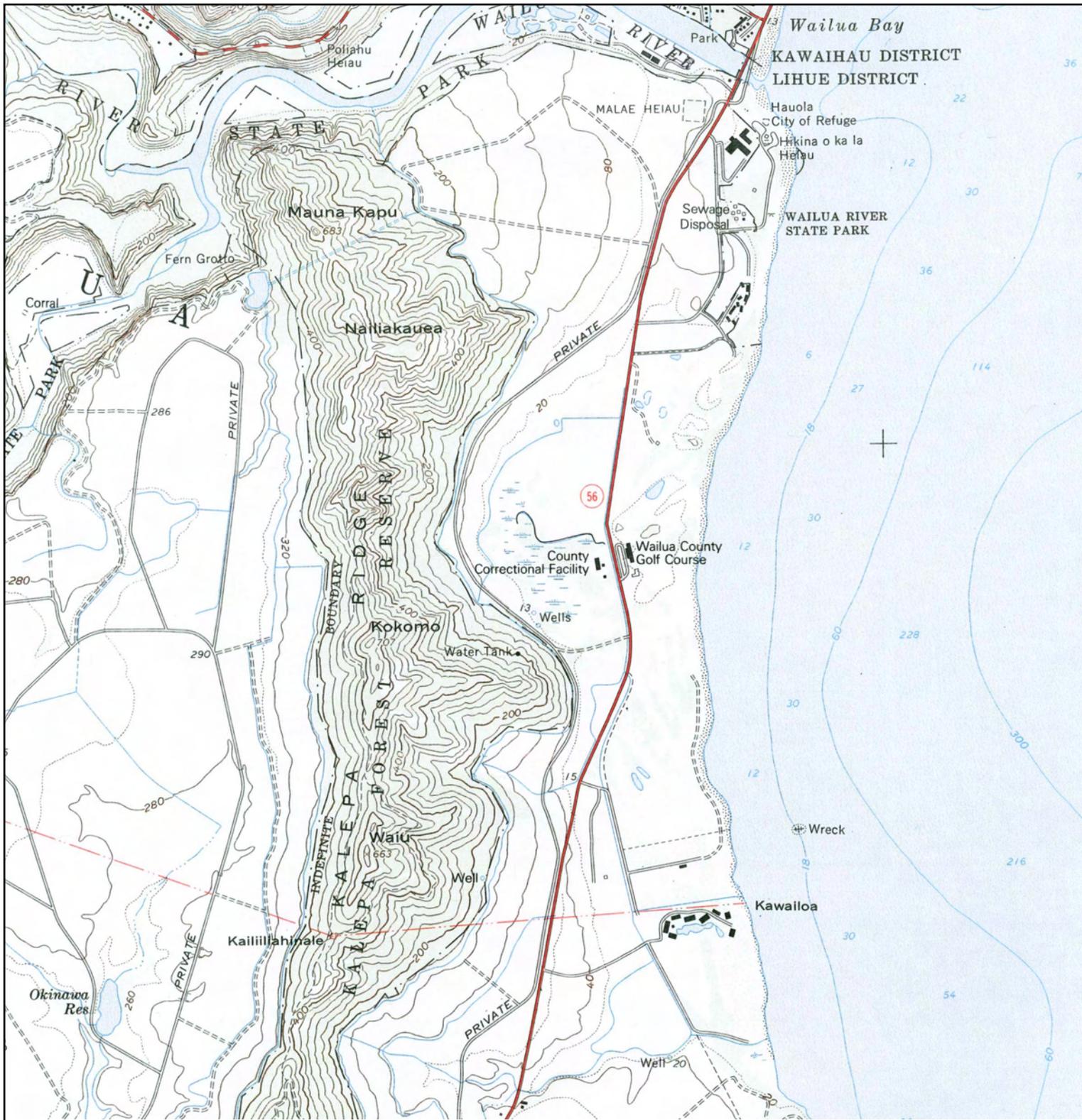
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Historical Topographic Map



<p>N</p> 	<p>TARGET QUAD NAME: KAPAA, HI MAP YEAR: 1963</p>	<p>SITE NAME: Kauai CCC ADDRESS: 5350 Kuhio Highway Lihue, HI 96766 LAT/LONG: 22.0268 / 159.343</p>	<p>CLIENT: The Louis Berger Group CONTACT: Doug Ganey INQUIRY#: 2178169.4 RESEARCH DATE: 03/26/2008</p>
	<p>SERIES: 7.5 SCALE: 1:24,000</p>		

Historical Topographic Map



	TARGET QUAD NAME: KAPAA, HI MAP YEAR: 1983	SITE NAME: Kauai CCC ADDRESS: 5350 Kuhio Highway Lihue, HI 96766 LAT/LONG: 22.0268 / 159.343	CLIENT: The Louis Berger Group CONTACT: Doug Ganey INQUIRY#: 2178169.4 RESEARCH DATE: 03/26/2008
	SERIES: 7.5 SCALE: 1:24,000		

Historical Topographic Map



<p>N</p> 	<p>TARGET QUAD NAME: KAPAA, HI MAP YEAR: 1996</p>	<p>SITE NAME: Kauai CCC ADDRESS: 5350 Kuhio Highway Lihue, HI 96766 LAT/LONG: 22.0268 / 159.343</p>	<p>CLIENT: The Louis Berger Group CONTACT: Doug Ganey INQUIRY#: 2178169.4 RESEARCH DATE: 03/26/2008</p>
	<p>SERIES: 7.5 SCALE: 1:24,000</p>		

Certified Sanborn® Map Report



Sanborn® Library search results
Certification # 9A7B-4D3C-A779

Kauai CCC
5350 Kuhio Highway
Lihue, HI 96766

Inquiry Number 2178169.3

March 26, 2008



The Standard in Environmental Risk Information

440 Wheelers Farms Rd
Milford, Connecticut 06461

Nationwide Customer Service

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

Certified Sanborn® Map Report

3/26/08

Site Name:

Kauai CCC
5350 Kuhio Highway
Lihue, HI 96766

Client Name:

The Louis Berger Group
295 Promenade Street
Providence, RI 02908



EDR Inquiry # 2178169.3

Contact: Doug Ganey

The complete Sanborn Library collection has been searched by EDR, and fire insurance maps covering the target property location provided by The Louis Berger Group were identified for the years listed below. The certified Sanborn Library search results in this report can be authenticated by visiting www.edrnet.com/sanborn and entering the certification number. Only Environmental Data Resources Inc. (EDR) is authorized to grant rights for commercial reproduction of maps by Sanborn Library LLC, the copyright holder for the collection.

Certified Sanborn Results:

Site Name: Kauai CCC
Address: 5350 Kuhio Highway
City, State, Zip: Lihue, HI 96766
Cross Street:
P.O. # JI-1845
Project: Kauai CCC
Certification # 9A7B-4D3C-A779



Sanborn® Library search results
Certification # 9A7B-4D3C-A779

UNMAPPED PROPERTY

This report certifies that the complete holdings of the Sanborn Library, LLC collection have been searched based on client supplied target property information, and fire insurance maps covering the target property were not found.

Total Maps: 0

The Sanborn Library includes more than 1.2 million Sanborn fire insurance maps, which track historical property usage in approximately 12,000 American cities and towns. Collections searched:

- Library of Congress
- University Publications of America
- EDR Private Collection

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