Proposed Temporary Housing Structures

Kauai Community Correctional Center

Lihue, Kauai

Final Environmental Assessment

Lead Agencies:

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

June 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

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ABSTRACT

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FINAL 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 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. Based on public comment received during the distribution of the Draft EA and evaluation of the significance criteria under HRS 434, a finding of no significant impact for this action is expected.

INDIVIDUALS, COMMUNITY GROUPS AND AGENCIES CONSULTED:
Individuals consulted during the preparation of the Draft and Final EA are shown 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

PUBLICATION DATE: June 8, 2008

COMMENT PERIOD CONCLUDES: August 7, 2008

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ALISH	Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawaii
APE	Area of Potential Effect
ASTM	ASTM International
bgs	below ground surface
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAAA	Clean Air Act Amendments
CCC	Community Correctional Center
CF	Correctional Facility
CWA	Clean Water Act
Corps	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
DAGS	Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services
dB	Decibels
DHHL	Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
DNLR	Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources
DOA	Hawaii Department of Agriculture
EA	Environmental Assessment
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
gpd	Gallons per day
HRS	Hawaii Revised Statutes
msl	Mean sea level
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory
OEQC	Hawaii Office of Environmental Quality Control
OJP/BJA	Office of Justice Programs/Bureau of Justice Assistance
PSD	Hawaii Department of Public Safety
REC	Recognized environmental concerns
SCS	Soil Conservation Service
SHPD	State Historic Preservation Division
SIP	State Implementation Plan
TKM	Tax Key Map
tpy	Tons per year
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VOI/TIS	Violent Offenders Incarceration/Truth in Sentencing
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

I. INTRODUCTION I-1
A. BACKGROUND I-1
B. STATE AND FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS I-2
1. State of Hawaii Environmental Regulations I-2
2. National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 ..... I-3
C. PUBLIC INFORMATION AND INVOLVEMENT I-3
D. AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES I-5
1. Overview of the Hawaii Department of Public Safety I-5
2. Overview of the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs/ Bureau of Justice Assistance I-8
E. PROPOSED ACTION / PURPOSE AND NEED I-9
1. Background I-9
2. Proposed Action I-9
3. Purpose and Need for Action I-9
4. Use of State and Federal Funds I-9
F. PUBLIC REVIEW PROCESS I-10
G. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE CONSIDERATIONS I-10

II. ALTERNATIVES II-1
A. INTRODUCTION TO THE ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS II-1
B. NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE II-1
C. ALTERNATIVE LOCATIONS II-2
D. PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE II-2

III. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT III-1
A. SITE CHARACTERISTICS III-1
1. Topography III-1
2. Geology III-3
3. Soils III-4
4. Water Resources III-7
5. Biological Resources III-8
6. Cultural Resources III-12
7. Hazardous Materials III-15
8. Visual and Aesthetic Resources III-15
9. Fiscal Considerations III-16
B. COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS III-16
1. Demographic Characteristics III-16
2. Economic Characteristics III-18
3. Housing Characteristics III-21
4. Community Services III-22
5. Land Use and Zoning III-23
6. Utility Services III-24
7 Transportation Systems III-27
8. Meteorological Conditions III-27
9. Air Quality III-29
10. Noise III-30

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES: IMPACTS AND MITIGATIONS IV-1
A. SITE CHARACTERISTICS IV-1
1. Topography IV-1
2. Geology IV-2
3. Soils IV-2
4. Water Resources IV-3
5. Biological Resources IV-4
6. Cultural Resources IV-5
7. Hazardous Materials IV-6
8. Visual and Aesthetic Resources IV-6
9. Fiscal Considerations IV-7
B. COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS IV-7
1. Demographic Characteristics IV-7
2. Economic Characteristics IV-8
3. Housing Characteristics IV-9
4. Community Services and Facilities IV-9
5. Land Use and Zoning IV-11
6. Utility Services IV-11
7. Transportation Systems IV-14
8. Meteorological Conditions IV-14
9. Air Quality IV-15
10. Noise IV-17
C. SUMMARY OF ANY SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS AND REQUIRED MITIGATION IV-18
D. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SHORT-TERM USE OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT OF LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY IV-18
E. IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES IV-19
F. CONSIDERATION OF SECONDARY AND CUMULATIVE IMPACTS IV-19
G. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS IV-20

V. RELATIONSHIP OF THE PROPOSED ACTION TO GOVERNMENTAL PLANS, POLICIES, AND CONTROLS V-1
A. STATE LAND USE DISTRICTS V-1
B. GENERAL PLAN OF THE COUNTY OF KAUAI V-2
C. ZONING V-3
D. COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES V-3

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

VII. PUBLIC COMMENT AND RESPONSE VII-1

VIII. REFERENCES VIII-1
A. DOCUMENTS VIII-1
B. PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS VIII-5

IX. LIST OF PREPARERS IX-1

X. AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS FROM WHICH COMMENTS ARE REQUESTED X-1
A. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION X-1
1. U.S. Senators X-1

2. U.S. House of Representatives X-1
B. STATE OF HAWAII X-1
1. Governor's Office X-1
2. Hawaii State Senate X-1
3. Hawaii House of Representatives X-1
C. FEDERAL AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS X-2
D. STATE OF HAWAII AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS X-2
E. KAUAI COUNTY AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS X-3
F. OTHERS X-4

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Agency Correspondence and Public Outreach Activities
Appendix B: Hazardous Materials Database

LIST OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit I-1: Hawaii's Sentenced Felon Population by Gender and Custody Level I-6

Exhibit II-I: Proposed Kauai Facility Location II-4
Exhibit II-2: Proposed Location - Temporary Housing Structures – View 1 ..... II-5
Exhibit II-3: Proposed Location - Temporary Housing Structures – View 2 ..... II-5
Exhibit II-4: View of Framework for a Representative Temporary Housing Structure II-6
Exhibit II-5: Views of Representative Temporary Housing Structures II-7
Exhibit II-6: Interior View of a Representative Temporary Housing Structure II-8
Exhibit II-7: Examples of Walk-through and Portable Electronic Screening Devices II-9

Exhibit III-1: Kauai Facility Topography III-2
Exhibit III-2: Seismic Hazard – Island of Kauai III-5
Exhibit III-3: Soils on the Kauai Site III-6
Exhibit III-4: Floodplain Map of Kauai Facility III-9
Exhibit III-5: Wetlands Map of Kauai Facility III-9
Exhibit III-6: State-Listed Endangered and Threatened Species III-13
Exhibit III-7: Views from the Kauai Community Correctional Center – View 1 ..... III-17
Exhibit III-8: Views from the Kauai Community Correctional Center – View 2 ..... III-17
Exhibit III-9: Population Trends and Characteristics III-19
Exhibit III-10: Age and Gender Characteristics III-20
Exhibit III-11: Labor Force and Unemployment III-20
Exhibit III-12: Income and Poverty Status III-21
Exhibit III-13: Housing Characteristics III-22
Exhibit III-14: Historic Land Use of Kauai Facility III-25
Exhibit III-15: Minimum and Maximum Monthly Average Temperatures III-28
Exhibit III-16: Description of NAAQS Criteria Pollutants III-31
Exhibit III-17: National and State Ambient Air Quality Standards III-32
Exhibit III-18: Air Quality Monitoring Values III-32
Exhibit III-19: Common Noise Levels III-34

Exhibit IV-1: Summary of Impacts IV-20

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I. INTRODUCTION

I. INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

This document, together with its appendices and incorporations by reference, constitutes a Final Environmental Assessment (EA) prepared pursuant to Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS 343) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended. Its purpose is to present an assessment of the environmental consequences of a proposed action by the State of Hawaii, via the Department of 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 custody 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 custody 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 Final EA provides the background and context of the proposed action, while Chapter II describes alternatives to the proposed action. Chapter III describes existing conditions within the potentially affected environment. Chapter IV describes potential impacts of the proposed action and measures to mitigate potential impacts. Chapter V describes the relationship of this action to other governmental plans, policies, and controls. Chapter VI provides the findings and reasons for support a determination of a finding of no significant impact, and Chapter VII provides public comments received during the comment period on the Draft EA and the DHS response to those comments. Additional information is provided in the remaining chapters and appendices as indicated by the Table of Contents.

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

B. STATE AND FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

1. State of Hawaii Environmental Regulations

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

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

If a proposed action is subject to the requirements of HRS 343, the environmental review process is initiated with the preparation of a Draft EA by the proposing agency or the private applicant. The Draft EA offers a detailed description of the proposed action along with an evaluation of the possible direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts. The document must also consider alternatives to the proposed project and describe any measures proposed to minimize potential impacts. Following its preparation, the public is provided 30 days to review and comment on the Draft EA. The Draft EA for the proposed temporary housing structures was published in *The Environmental Notice* on May 8, 2008, with public comment closing on June 7, 2008.

After the Draft EA has been finalized and public comments responded to, the agency proposing or approving the action reviews the final assessment and determines if any "significant" environmental impacts are anticipated. If the agency determines that the project 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).
- Held a public meeting on Kauai on June 4, 2008 at the Kauai Memorial Convention Center to give the public an additional opportunity to comment on the project.
- Determined the scope and significance of issues to be included within the EA on the basis of all relevant environmental considerations and information obtained throughout the public outreach process. The determination defined the scope and significance of the issues to be included in the Final EA and identified issues that could be eliminated from detailed study as irrelevant or insignificant.
- Provided the pubic a 30-day comment period during distribution of the Draft EA to further identify any issues of concern to be incorporated into the Final EA. These comments, and responses to those comments, are provided in Chapter VII of this Final EA.

- Identified additional data requirements on the basis of information obtained from the public outreach process so that analyses and findings could be integrated into the Final EA.

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

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

D. AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Overview of the Hawaii Department of Public Safety

PSD is responsible for the approximately 3,350 offenders that are housed within eight State of Hawaii facilities, the Federal Detention Center in Honolulu, and the 2,100 offenders housed in four privately-operated prisons located on the mainland. In the face of the continuous increase in the state's prison and jail populations, PSD is proposing to acquire 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 of more, are serious escape risks or have chronic behavioral/management problems;
- Medium for inmates who have more than 48 months to their parole eligibility date; their institutional conduct and adjustment require frequent supervision;
- Minimum for inmates with less than 48 months until their parole eligibility date; they must have demonstrated through institutional conduct that they can function with minimal supervision in a correctional setting, or in the community under direct supervision; and
- Community for inmates who have 24 months or less to serve on their sentence and are eligible to participate in community release programs such as work furlough, extended furlough, or residential transitional living centers.

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

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

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

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

PSD ensures the proper placement of inmates according to the risk they pose to the facility and the community. Doing so is crucial to sound and accurate decision-making and minimizes classification errors which can be detrimental to public safety. PSD personnel also monitor other factors such as an inmate's refusal to participate in necessary programs or behavioral changes that are not explicitly reflected in the

classification scoring process. For most inmates, their custody level decreases as they spend more time in prison or jail, and as they participate in more productive activities.

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

The concept and mission of the CCCs was originally defined in the 1973 Hawaii Corrections Master Plan that resulted in the construction of CCCs on the Islands of Maui, Kauai, Oahu, and Hawaii. Consequently, all four facilities share some common original 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 Final EA is being circulated for a 30-day public review period. Public notices have been published according to the NEPA and State of Hawaii guidance documents that establish the specific start and end dates for the public review period. During the review period, government agencies, elected officials, organizations, and individuals are encouraged to submit comments concerning the proposed project and the Final EA. Comments on this Final EA must be submitted prior to the deadline to:

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

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

G. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE CONSIDERATIONS

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

To address environmental justice issues prior to initiating this document, PSD distributed a letter to all 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. 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.

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

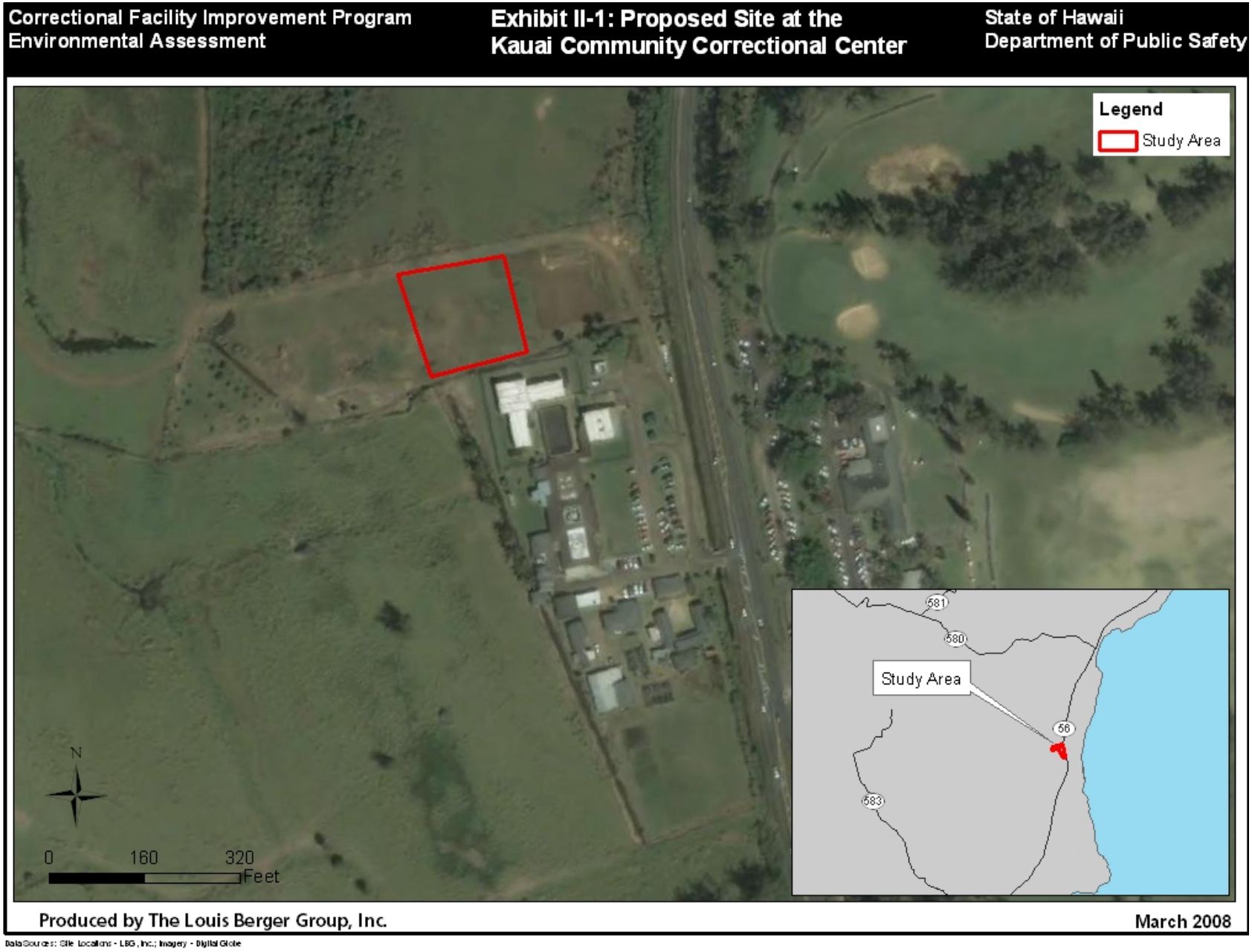
Correctional Facility Improvement Program
Environmental Assessment
Exhibit II-1: Proposed Site at the
Kauai Community Correctional Center
State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety
Legend
Study Area
581
580
Study Area
56
583
N
0
160
320
Feet
Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
March 2008
DataSources: 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

As part of the proposed action, walk-through and portable electronic screening devices would be installed in order to screen individuals for narcotics without the need for physical contact. Examples of these devices are shown in Exhibit II-7.

Exhibit II-7: Examples of Walk-through and Portable Electronic Screening Devices

Examples courtesy of The General Electric Company

The walk through detection devices plug into a standard wall outlet, and are not required to be permanently affixed to the existing structure. Screening for narcotics occurs as puffs of air are emitted as an individual walks through the device. The microscopic traces released from the individual after being "puffed" are then analyzed by the machine for narcotic substances. The hand-held narcotic detection devices would operate using battery power and are portable, typically 16 inches long, 6 inches wide and 12 inches high. The device works by swabbing a surface and then testing the swabbed surface in the portable device, or by sampling vapors through the device's nozzle.

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III. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

III. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

A. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

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

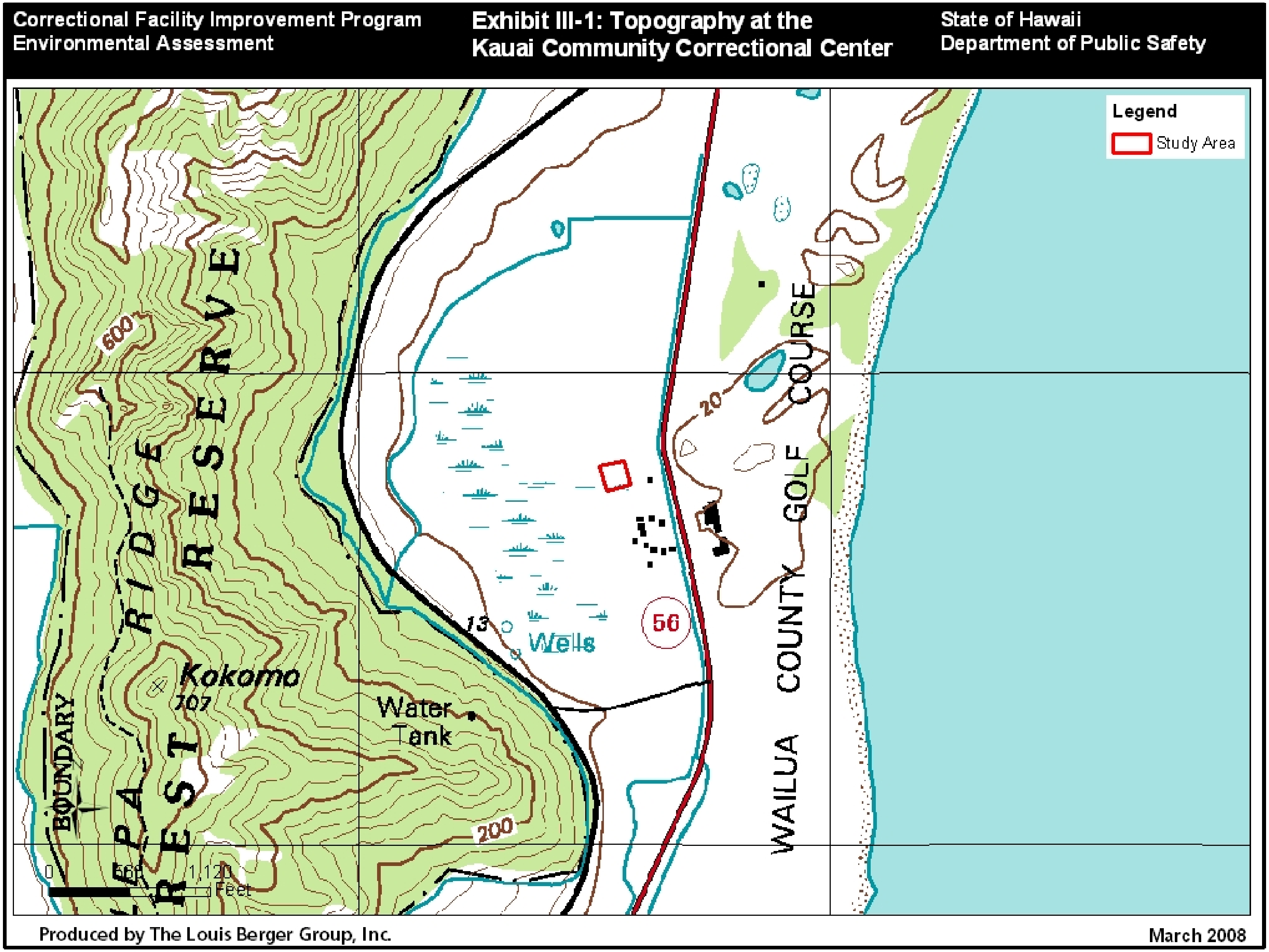
To analyze the impacts of the proposed action, it is necessary to describe the existing conditions at the proposed project site and the surrounding area. The overall environmental and socioeconomic conditions that exist in and around the site are described in the sections that follow. This baseline environment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

1. Topography

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

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).



DataSources: Site Locations - 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 ʻaʻâ 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 ʻaʻâ 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 addeding 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

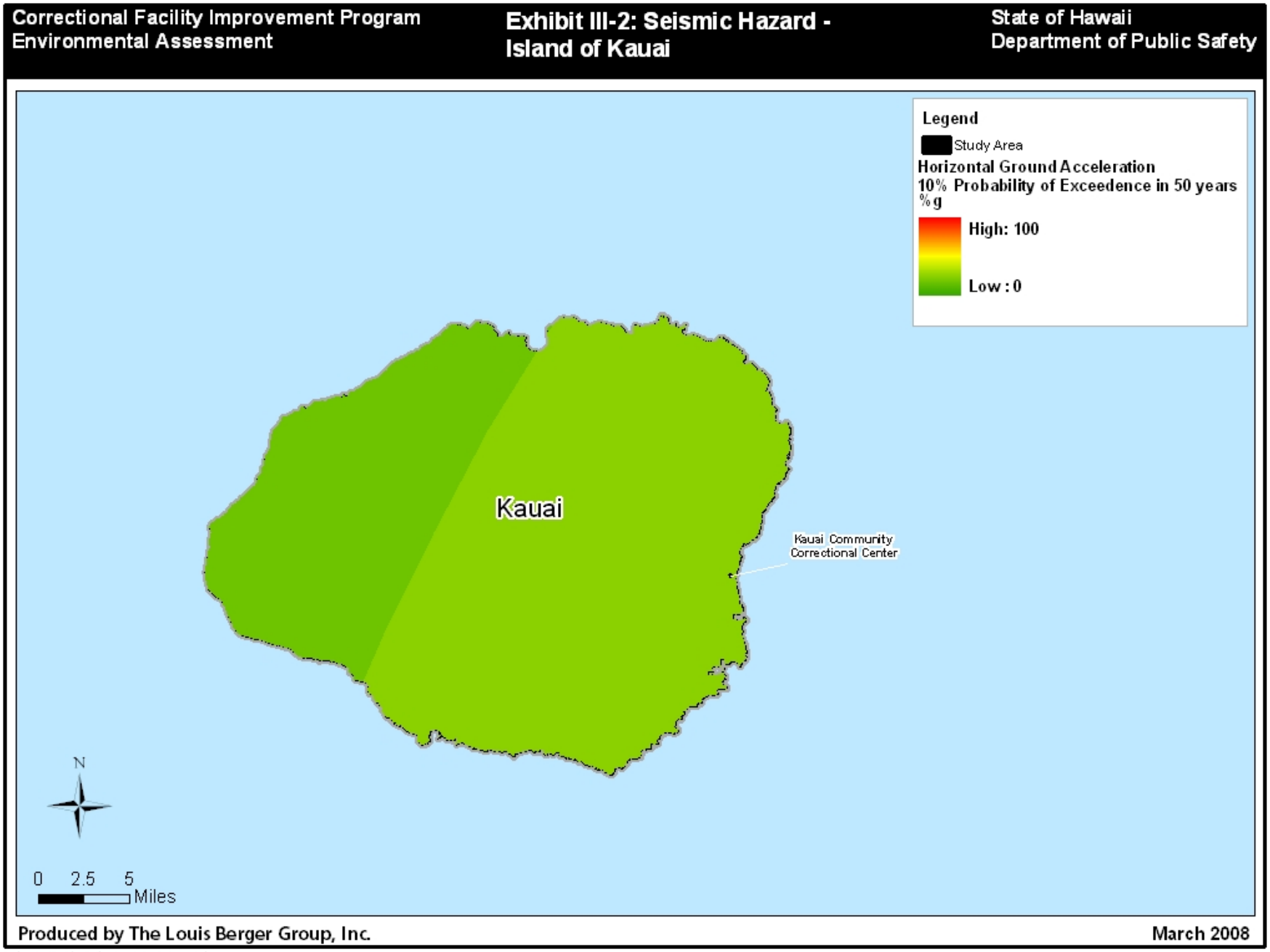
Earthquakes in the Hawaiian Islands are closely linked to volcanism. The Hawaiian Islands are affected by earthquakes resulting from two conditions. One condition is the movement of magma (molten rock) as it rises and intrudes fractures in the crust in volcanic eruptions or in advance of those eruptions. 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
Legend
Study Area
Horizontal Ground Acceleration
10% Probability of Exceedence in 50 years
%g
High: 100
Low : 0
Kauai
Kauai Community
Correctional Center
N
0 2.5 5
Miles
Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
March 2008
Data Sources: 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
Legend
Study Area
Soil
DL - Dune Land
Mr - Mokuleia fine sandy loam
Mta - Mukuleia Clay Loam , Poorely drained variant
Mr
Mta
DL
N
0
80
160
Feet
Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
March 2008
Data Sources: Site Locations - 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). According to the NRCS, this soil mapping unit is classified as prime farmland, if irrigated.

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 hat the land is of state-wide or local importance for the production of food, fee, fiber, and forage crops, but does not qualify as "prime" or "unique." The lands in this classification are important to agriculture in Hawaii yet they exhibit properties, such as seasonal wetness, erodibility, limited rooting zone, slope, flooding, or droughtiness, that exclude them from the "prime" or "unique" classifications. The Hawaii DOA 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.

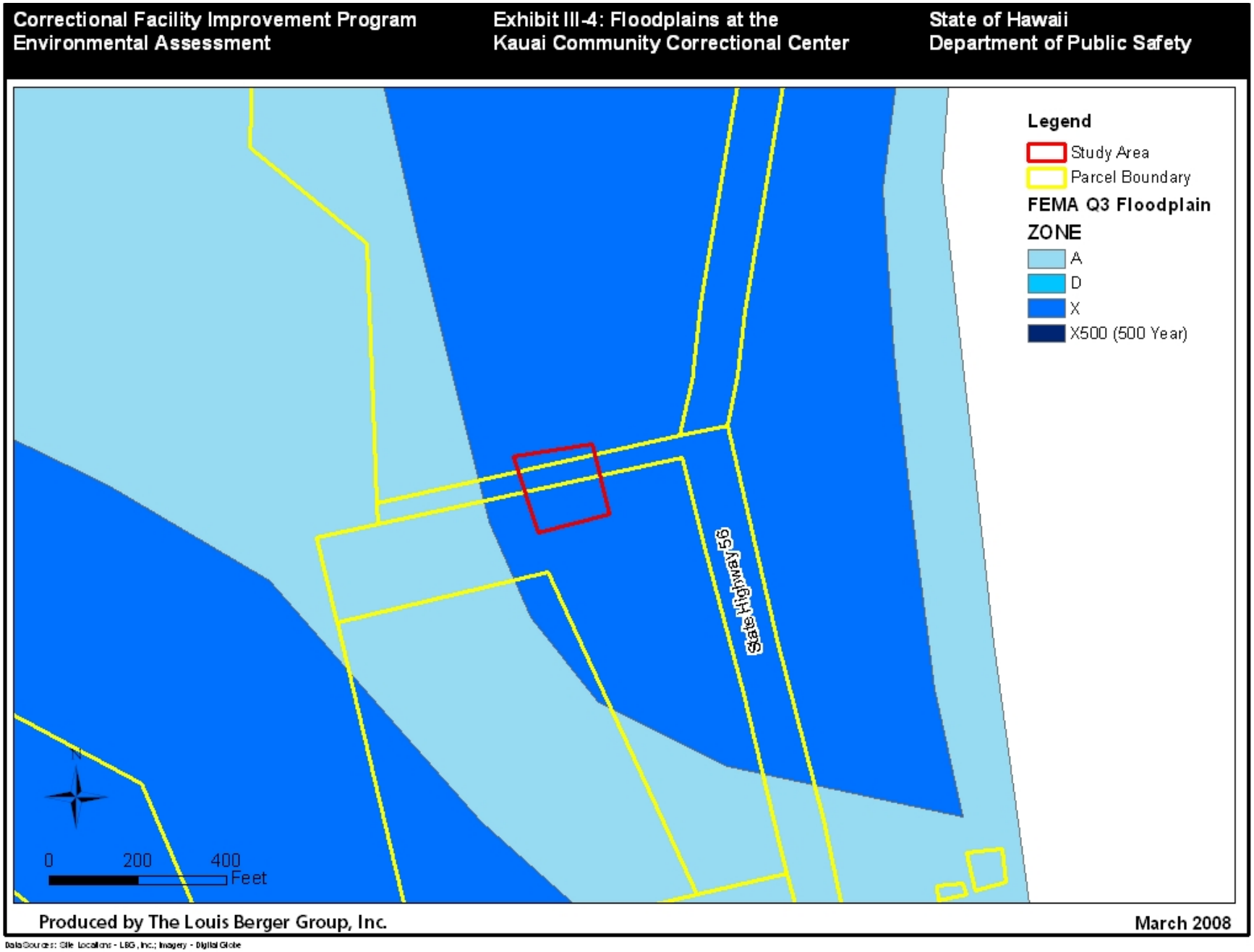
FEMA National Flood Insurance Program data for map panels 1500020214E and 1500020213E indicates that the Kauai CCC property is located within Zone A as shown in Exhibit II-4 (FEMA, 2008). Zone A is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the one-percent annual chance floodplains, otherwise known as an area located within the 100-year floodplain. No base flood elevation has been determined for Zone A, requiring flood studies to determine the nature of base flood elevations as well as buildable areas within the floodplain. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply in Zone A (Hawaii NFIP, 2008). Also, the Kauai CCC property is located is not 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). Hawaiian seabirds are also found in the vicinity of the Kauai CCC. Mammals found in these areas include the introduced feral cat, Polynesian rat, house mouse, and small Indian mongoose (Tomich, 1986).


Correctional Facility Improvement Program
Environmental Assessment
Exhibit III-4: Floodplains at the
Kauai Community Correctional Center
State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety
Legend
Study Area
Parcel Boundary
FEMA Q3 Floodplain
ZONE
A
D
X
X500 (500 Year)
State Highway 56
N
0
200
400
Feet
Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
March 2008
Data Sources: Site Locations - LBG, 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.

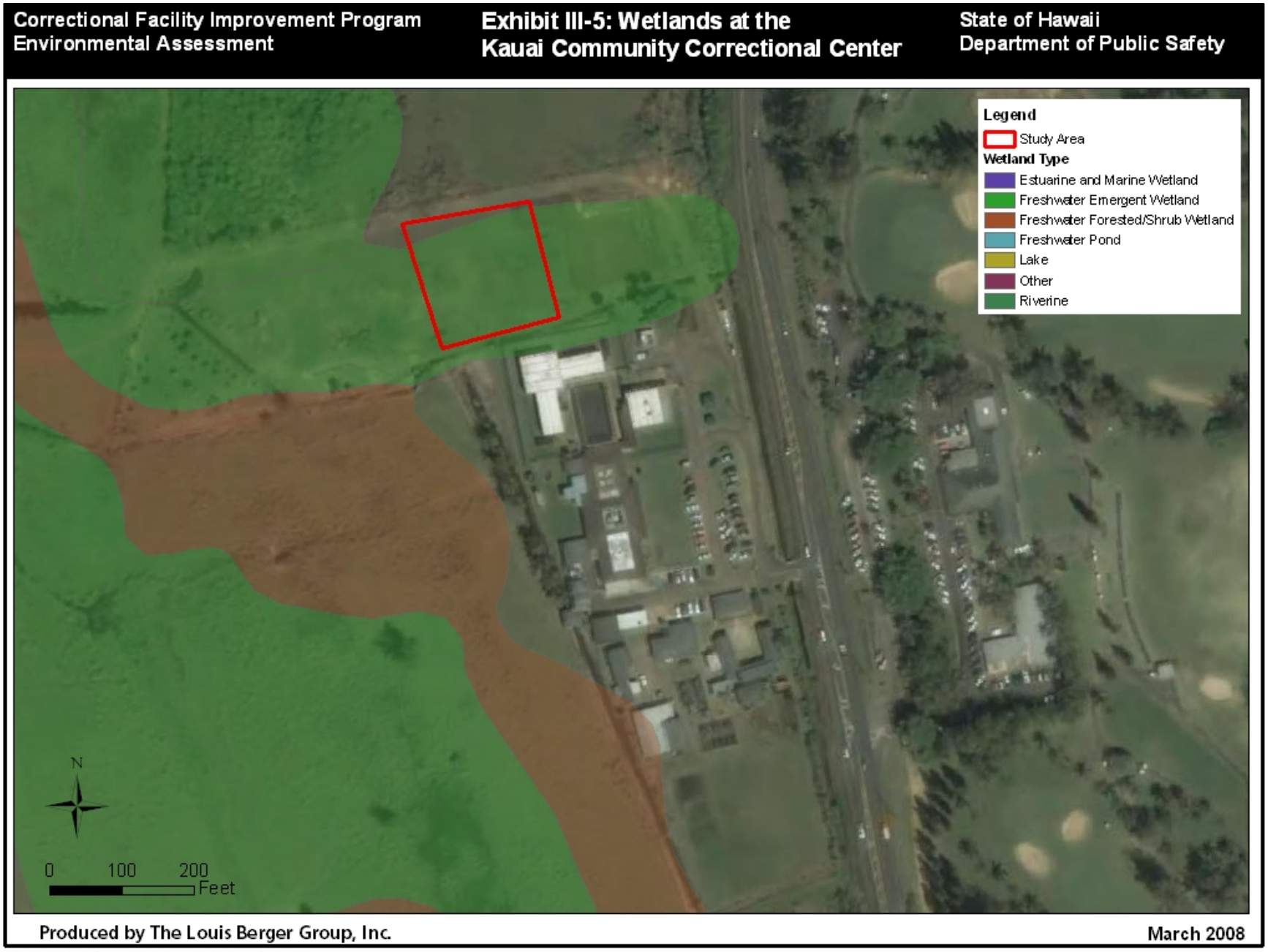
b. Wetlands

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 administrated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 CFR, Parts 320-329, November 13, 1986 and 33 CFR, Part 330, November 22, 1991).

Analysis of the NWI map 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 affects on species listed as threatened or endangered. Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires federal agencies that fund, authorize, or carry out an action to ensure that the action is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any threatened or endangered species (including plant species) or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitats. If it is determined that development 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
Legend
Study Area
Wetland Type
Estuarine and Marine Wetland
Freshwater Emergent Wetland
Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
Freshwater Pond
Lake
Other
Riverine
N
0
100
200
Feet
Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
March 2008

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

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

Source: Hawaii 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 4.1percent 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	294,102 (25%)	337,507 (26%)	17,255 (29.5%)	1,291 (22.8%)
	African American	22,003 (2%)	28,062 (2%)	177 (0.3%)	12 (0.2%)
	American Indian	3,535 (>1%)	4,153 (>1%)	212 (0.4%)	13 (0.2%)
	Asian	503,868 (42%)	512,995 (39.9%)	21,042 (36.0%)	2,794 (49.2%)
	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pac. Islander	113,539 (9%)	111,488 (9%)	5,334 (9.1%)	365 (6.4%)
	Some Other Race	15,147 (1%)	14,513 (1%)	505 (0.9%)	38 (0.7%)
	Two or More Races	259,343 (21%)	276,780 (22%)	13,938 (23.8%)	1,161 (20.5%)
	Hispanic	87,699 (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 (a1so 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 Kaumuali'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, Kauai High School, Kamakahelei Middle School, Kaumualii Elementary, Koloa Elementary, and Wilcox Elementary School (Hawaii Department of Education, 2007).

5. Land Use and Zoning

a. Land Use

The Kauai CCC, located in Lihue along the east shore of Kauai, is approximately10 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).

6. Utility Services

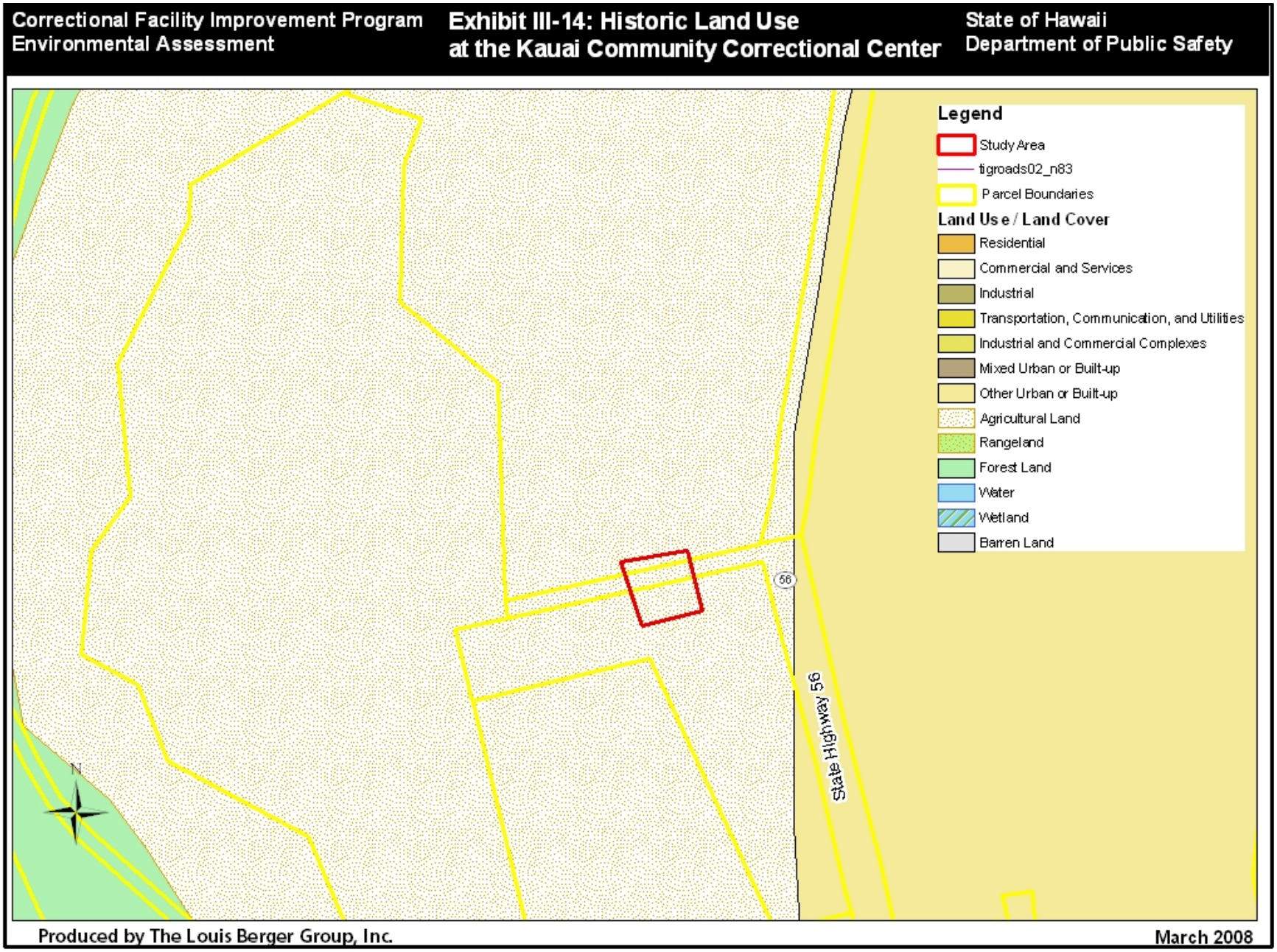
a. Water Supply

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
Legend
Study Area
tigroads02_n83
Parcel Boundaries
Land Use / Land Cover
Residential
Commercial and Services
Industrial
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities
Industrial and Commercial Complexes
Mixed Urban or Built-up
Other Urban or Built-up
Agricultural Land
Rangeland
Forest Land
Water
Wetland
Barren Land
56
State Highway 56
N
Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
March 2008
DataSources: Site Locations - LBG, Inc.; Imagery - DigitalGlobe

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 an 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 the State of Hawaii Integrated Priority List of Projects 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 two 3-inch force mains along the Kuhio Highway. The force mains continue from Kuhio Highway to the east along Leho Drive and discharge into a transition manhole at the intersection of Leho Drive and Nehe Road. The manhole, which is reportedly owned and maintained by the Kauai CCC, discharges into a WMD-owned gravity sewer that conveys wastewater to the WWTP 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 a 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 Telcom 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 Kaumualii 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.

7 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. The Hawaii Department of Transportation has plans to widen Kuhio Highway and construct a bypass in the area of the Kauai CCC.

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.

8. 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 81degrees 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).

9. Air Quality

a. Definition of Air Pollutants

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

Human welfare is considered to include the natural environment (vegetation) and the manmade environment (physical structures). The health and welfare effects of the criteria pollutants are described in Exhibit III-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 PM_{10}. 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).
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).

10. Noise

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

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

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

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

Exhibit III-16
Description of NAAQS Criteria Pollutants

Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2): A toxic, colorless gas with a distinctly detectable odor and taste. Oxides of sulfur in the presence of water vapor, such as fog, may result in the formation of sulfuric acid mist. Human exposure to SO_2 can result in irritation to the respiratory system, which can cause both temporary and permanent damage. SO_2 exposure can cause leaf injury to plants and suppress plant growth and yield. SO_2 can also cause corrosive damage to many types of manmade materials.

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

Particulates ($PM_{2.5}$): The $PM_{2.5}$ standard refers to inhalable particulate matter, which is defined as particulate matter less than 2.5 microns (0.0025 millimeter) in diameter. These particles are known as fine particles and have separate ambient standards than PM_{10}. $PM_{2.5}$ emissions can be directly emitted from sources such as forest fires, or they can form when gases emitted from power plants, industries and automobiles react in the air. Small particulates affect visibility by scattering visible light and when combined with water vapor can create haze and smog. Human health effects resulting from exposure to $PM_{2.5}$ are similar to PM_{10} and affect the respiratory system and can increase the risk of cancer and heart attack.

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

Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2): A reddish-brown gas with a highly detectable odor, which is highly corrosive and a strong oxidizing agent. Nitric oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) constitute what is commonly referred to as nitrogen oxides (NO_x). NO_x are formed by all combustion and certain chemical manufacturing operations. During combustion, nitrogen (N) combines with oxygen (O) to form NO. This combines with more oxygen to form NO_2. Under intense sunlight, NO_2 reacts with organic compounds to form photochemical oxidants. Oxidants have a significant effect on atmospheric chemistry and are gaseous air pollutants that are not emitted into the air directly. They are formed through complex chemical reactions which involve a mixture of NO_x and reactive volatile hydrocarbons (VOC) in the presence of strong sunlight. Human exposure to NO_2 can cause respiratory inflammation at high concentrations and respiratory irritation at lower concentrations. NO is not usually considered a health hazard. NO_x reduce visibility and contribute to haze. Exposure to NO_x can cause serious damage to plant tissues and deteriorate manmade materials, particularly metals.

Ozone (O_3): An oxidant that is a major component of urban smog. O_3 is a gas that is formed naturally at higher altitudes and protects the earth from harmful ultraviolet rays. At ground level, O_3 is a pollutant created by a combination of VOC, NO_x and sunlight, through photochemistry. Ground-level O_3 is odorless and colorless, and is the predominant constituent of photochemical smog. Human exposure to O_3 can cause eye irritation at low concentration and respiratory irritation and inflammation at higher concentrations. Respiratory effects are most pronounced during strenuous activities. O_3 exposure will deteriorate manmade materials and reduce plant growth and yield.

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

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 8-hour Maximum	 35 ppm 9 ppm	 35 ppm 9 ppm	 10 ppm 5 ppm	 10 ppm 5 ppm
Sulfur Dioxide Annual Arithmetic Mean 24-hour Maximum[a] 3-hour Maximum[a]	 0.03 ppm 0.14 ppm —	 — — 0.50 ppm	 0.03 ppm 0.14 ppm —	 — — 0.50 ppm
Particulate Matter—PM_{10} 24-hour Maximum[a]	 150 µg/m^3	 150 µg/m^3	 150 µg/m^3	 150 µg/m^3
Particulate Matter—$PM_{2.5}$ Annual Arithmetic Mean 24-Hour Maximum	 15 µg/m^3 35 µg/m^3	 15 µg/m^3 35 µg/m^3	 — —	 — —
Ozone 8-hour Maximum	 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/m^3 micrograms per cubic meter
Source: 40 CFR 50. Hawaii Administrative Rules, Chapter 59.

Exhibit III-18
Air Quality Monitoring Values

PM Monitoring Levels 1st Highest/2nd Highest in µg/m^3					
Monitor Location	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.

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.

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.

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, including implementation of best management practices, to the extent practicable, in order to prevent damage by sedimentation, erosion or dust to streams, watercourses, natural areas and the property of others. 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. The Mokuleia fine sandy loam unit is classified as prime farmland, when irrigated. A Farmland Impact Conversion Rating Form (AD-1006) would be completed for any development that would occur on this soil unit.

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.

Consultation with the USFWS (see Chapter VII) raised concerns related to the potential impact of construction equipment, signs, poles, and other structures to night-flying seabirds during breeding seasons. Hawaiian night-flying seabirds are known to suffer some degree of mortality from collisions with power lines, buildings, and other structures (Cooper and Day, 1998; Podolsky et al., 1998). Evidence suggests, however, that the threat of collision is substantially less than that posed by light-attraction and subsequent disorientation. Studies have shown that the great majority of injured, disoriented, or dead birds found were live young seabirds, rather than dead, suggesting that disorientation rather than collision was the reason for their grounding. Among many nocturnally active seabirds, attraction to artificial lights at night is common, especially with fledglings (Montevecchi, 2006). Attraction to artificial light can disrupt normal breeding and foraging activities. Seabirds have been observed to continually circle lights, collide with lights or structures around the lights, or succomb to exhaustion (Telfer et al., 1987, Wiese et al., 2001, Le Corre et al., 2002,

Black, 2005).

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

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. Further, as design plans for the temporary housing structures are further developed, continuing consultation with the USFWS would occur to ensure that concerns related to night-flying seabirds are addressed. 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 Kaui 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 depots 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, continuing 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 and future required mitigation would be determined.

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.

5. 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.

6. 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). Wastewater originating at the Kauai CCC is conveyed to the Wailua Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) for treatment. Records indicate that the 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 (mgd). 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 Projects 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 Telcom. 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 Telcom 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 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.

7. 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. Coordination with the Hawaii Department of Transportation indicated that the proposed project would not conflict with highway improvements in the area. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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 maybe required.

Given the lack of significant potential noise impacts during operations, and the background noise levels currently resulting from motor vehicle traffic, occasional aircraft flyovers, 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 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. 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.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
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 displaced due to the increase in human activity during the construction period and later occupancy and use of the site.
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.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
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.
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.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
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.
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.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
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.

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

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

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 Final EA, and will also include public meetings once the Final EA is released. Further opportunities to comment will occur through the Final EA process.

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

Response: The proposed temporary housing 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. FINDINGS AND REASONS SUPPORTING DETERMINATION OF FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

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

A. HRS 343 SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

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

1. ***Involves an irrevocable commitment or loss or destruction of any natural or cultural resource:*** As detailed in the EA, the proposed action would not result in any adverse environmental impacts. There are no known rare, threatened, or endangered species located within the 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, as determined through consultation with the SHPD.

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. ***Detrimentally affects air or water quality or ambient noise levels:*** During the construction phase, there would be short-term air quality and noise impacts. To minimize air quality impacts during construction, dust control measures would be implemented to minimize wind-blown emissions. Noise impacts from construction would be minimized by limiting construction activities to daylight hours and by following all applicable regulations. In the long-term, impacts to these resources would be minimal and impacts to noise would not be significantly higher than the ambient noise.

11. Affects or is likely to suffer damage by being located in an environmentally sensitive area such as a flood plain, tsunami zone, beach, erosion-prone area, geologically hazardous land, estuary, fresh water, or coastal waters: The site evaluated for implementation of the proposed action is not located within and/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.

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VII. PUBLIC COMMENT AND RESPONSE

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

PATRICIA HAMAMOTO
SUPERINTENDENT

STATE OF HAWAI'I
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
P.O. BOX 2360
HONOLULU, HAWAI'I 96804

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

May 14, 2008

MEMO TO: Mr. Clayton A. Frank, Director
Department of Public Safety

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

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Assessment for Corrections Structures and Equipment on Hawaii, Maui, Kauai and Oahu

The Department of Education (DOE) has reviewed the Draft Environmental Assessments (DEA) for various facilities at corrections institutions on four separate islands. The DOE has no comment or concern for the proposed facilities.

We do want to note that in each DEA sent for our review, there was a perfunctory paragraph counting all the elementary and intermediate schools in each affected county. We would like to point out that we do have high schools in our system and they appear to have been included in the listed school counts.

There also seems to be confusion on the part of your mainland planning consultant on the number of public schools within the City and County of Honolulu. There are far more than 55 schools as indicated on page III-36. In addition, the City of Honolulu is not located in the Radford complex of schools. Finally, Pearl Harbor Elementary and Pearl Harbor Kai Elementary are not located in the vicinity of the Oahu Community Correctional Center.

It would have been helpful to note where any of the proposed facilities would come within a quarter mile vicinity of a school. Since all proposed facilities would be located in existing correctional institutions, we assume all security measures currently in place would also apply to the proposed facilities.

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

PH:jmb

c: Randolph Moore, Assistant Superintendent, OSFSS

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

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

No. 2008-1132

May 22, 2008

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

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

Dear Ms. Hamamoto:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning PSD's proposal to erect temporary housing and program structures, and install electronic drug detection devices at its facilities on the islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu. We appreciate the interest and support by the Department of Education and your participation in the environmental review process.

Regarding your specific comments we offer the following responses:

- PSD apologizes for overlooking mention of high schools when describing the public school system. Each of the Final Environmental Assessments includes updated and corrected information regarding all grade levels.
- Concerning the program structures proposed for Oahu, the Final Environmental Assessment has been revised to correct the references to the number of public schools on the island, as well as providing information concerning public schools, which may be located within the vicinity (approximately a quarter mile) of the Oahu Community Correctional Center, the Halawa Correctional Facility, the Waiawa Correctional Facility and the Women's Community Correctional Center.
- With each of the program structures located on the grounds of existing correctional institutions, institution policies and procedures concerning public safety and security would extend to their use and operation.

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

c: Randolph Moore, Assistant Superintendent, OSFSS

2008-1040

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

LAURA H. THIELEN
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

RUSSELL Y. TSUJI
FIRST DEPUTY

KEN C. KAWAHARA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

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

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MAY 7 2 03 PM '08
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
1151 PUNCHBOWL ST., ROOM 325
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
TEL (808) 587-0166 FAX (808) 587-0160

2008 MAY -7 P 3:41
RECEIVED

May 5, 2008

PSD VOI/TIS Incentive Grant Coordinator
Hawaii Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 400
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Dear Sir/Madam:

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessments for Proposed Temporary Housing and Program Structures, Islands of Hawaii (HI CCC, Hale Nani Annex, Kulani CF), Maui (MA CCC), Oahu (OCCC, Halawa CF, Waiawa CF, Women's CCF) and Kauai (KA CCC).

DLNR, Division of Forestry and Wildlife has received and reviewed your subject request and provide the following comments for your consideration. The projects proposed have been developed and are within the confines of the Correctional Facilities. After reviewing the biological data required for the Draft Environmental Assessments, we have no objections to your proposed temporary housing and program structures on Oahu, Maui, Kauai and Hawaii Island. Thank you for allowing us to review your projects.

Sincerely yours,

Paul J. Conry
Administrator

C: DOFAW Oahu, Maui, Kauai, Hawaii Branches

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

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

No. 2008-1004

May 22, 2008

Mr. Paul J. Conroy, Administrator
Division of Forestry and Wildlife
Department of Land and Natural Resources
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 325
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

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

Dear Mr. Conroy:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning PSD's proposal to erect temporary housing and program structures, and install electronic drug detection devices at its facilities on the islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu. We appreciate the interest by the Department of Land and Natural Resources and note that your Division did not have any objections to the proposed projects.

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

2008-1119

United States Department of the Interior

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

May 13, 2008

PSD VOI/TIS Incentive Grant Coordinator
Hawaii Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 400
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Dear Sir or Madam:

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessments - Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu

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

We appreciate the opportunity to participate in the review process.

Sincerely,

Gordon Tribble
Center Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

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

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. 2008-1119

May 22, 2008

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

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

Dear Mr. Tribble:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the PSD's proposal to erect temporary housing and program structures, and install electronic drug detection devices at its facilities on the islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu. We appreciate the interest by the U.S. Geological Survey and your participation in the environmental review process.

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Pacific West Region
300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Box 50165
Room 6-226
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850-0053

IN REPLY REFER TO:
L7619

June 12, 2008

PSD VOI/TIS Incentive Grant Coordinator
Hawaii Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulevard
Suite 400
Honolulu, Hawaii. 96814

Re: Draft Environmental Assessment: Temporary Housing and Program Structures Proposed at State Correctional Centers and Facilities, Various Islands, State of Hawaii

Dear Sir or Madam:

We are in receipt of the DEA for the Temporary Housing and Program Structures Proposed at State Correctional Centers and Facilities. The National Park Service has no comments to provide about this proposal and we appreciate the opportunity to review the draft.

If you need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (808)541-2693 ext. 723 or by email at Frank_Hays@nps.gov

Sincerely,

Frank Hays
Pacific Area Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

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

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

June 17, 2008

Mr. Frank Hays, Pacific Area Director
Pacific West Region
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 6-226, Box 50165
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850-0053

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

Dear Mr. Hays:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety, I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the proposal to erect temporary housing and program structures and install electronic drug detection devices at Community Correctional Centers and Correctional Facilities on the Islands of Oahu, Maui, Kauai and Hawaii. We appreciate the interest and comments offered by the National Park Service regarding these important projects and note that the agency does not have any objections or comments concerning the proposed projects at this time.

Please feel free to contact me with comments or questions concerning these important projects. Once again, thank you for your interest and support.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office
300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 3-122, Box 50088
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

In Reply Refer To:
2008-TA-0224

JUN - 6 2008

PSD VOI/TIS Incentive Grant Coordinator
Hawaii Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 400
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Subject: Comments on Draft Environmental Assessments for Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu

Dear PSD VOI/TIS Incentive Grant Coordinator:

We wish to thank Mr. Clayton A. Frank for his May 1, 2008, letter with the four enclosed Draft Environmental Assessments (EAs) for proposed construction of temporary housing for Hawaii's prison and jail populations on the islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu. We received the letter and Draft EAs on May 6, 2008, which requested comments concerning the proposed actions described within the Draft EAs. These comments are provided in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.; 83 Stat. 852) and the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531), as amended (ESA).

Based on the project information you provided, pertinent information in our files, data compiled by the Hawaii Biodiversity and Mapping Program, data compiled by the Hawaii GAP Program, and local expert knowledge, we determined that there are four federally listed species that may occur within or adjacent to one or more of the proposed project sites: threatened Newell's shearwater (*Puffinus auricularis newelli*) and endangered Hawaiian petrel (*Pterodroma phaeopygia sandwichensis*) (collectively referred to as seabirds); endangered Hawaiian stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus knudseni*); and endangered Nene (*Branta sandwichense*). No federally designated critical habitat units are present on any of the proposed project sites.

We recommend that within your Draft EAs, you address any potential impacts from your proposed project to listed species and include measures to avoid or minimize these impacts. We provide the following recommendations to assist you in developing your environmental assessment:

- The listed seabirds are known to traverse the project sites on the islands of Maui, Kauai, and Hawaii. Construction equipment, signs, poles, and other structures associated with the project could pose a flight obstacle to night-flying seabirds during the breeding season. Any increase in the use of night-time lighting, particularly during each year's peak fallout period, could result in seabird disorientation, fallout, and injury or mortality. Potential impacts to seabirds could be minimized by shielding outdoor lights associated with the project, avoiding night-time construction, and providing all project staff and residents with information about seabird fallout. All lights, including street lights, should be shielded so the bulb can be seen only from below. Use of lights at night during the peak fallout period of September 15 through December 15 should be avoided.

- The proposed site for the Maui facility is approximately 500 feet west of a wetland that is used by the Hawaiian stilt. An increase in human presence is associated with an increase in rats and mongoose, both of which prey upon Hawaiian stilts. We recommend you develop and implement a predator control program, in the vicinity of the Maui facility, to reduce predation risk to the Hawaiian stilt.

- Nene are known to frequent the ballfield and other developed areas at Kulani Correctional Facility (KCF) on the island of Hawaii and tend to use the area for loafing and feeding during spring and summer flocking seasons. Kathleen Misajon, a biologist with Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, has received reports of nene on the Kulani ballfield on three separate occasions in the last two weeks. Several of the birds sighted at Kulani are from populations elsewhere on the island, thus this site is important for the recovery of nene, as they promote an island-wide metapopulation and increase the number of sites available to the nene to support their annual migration cycle. The Draft EA states that no native habitat will be altered; however, because there is limited natural habitat for nene any habitat used by nene is of some value. The construction of additional facilities on the Kulani ballfield will eliminate this foraging and loafing site and may also impact the use of adjacent areas by nene. We recommend maintaining pasture habitat in the vicinity of the ballfield for nene, approximately 10 to 12 acres, by mowing grass, removing rocks from the pasture, and possibly constructing a pond. Habitat enhancement may reduce nene conflicts with KCF operations by enticing the birds away from the facility. We further recommend developing and implementing a predator (feral cats and dogs) control program around the facility to increase nene breeding success.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft EAs. We recommend you address the Hawaiian stilt, nene and seabird concerns described above in the Final EAs. We also recommend that you contact our office regarding the need for consultation under ESA. If you have questions regarding this letter, please contact Dr. Jeff Zimpfer, Fish and Wildlife Biologist,

Consultation and Technical Assistance Program. If you have questions regarding consultation under the ESA, please contact Patrice Ashfield, Consultation and Technical Assistance Program Coordinator.

Sincerely,

for Patrick Leonard
Field Supervisor

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

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

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

June 16, 2008

Mr. Patrick Leonard, Field Supervisor
Fish and Wildlife Service
Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Service Office
U.S. Department of the Interior
300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 3-122, Box 50088
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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

Dear Mr. Leonard:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the proposal to erect temporary program structures and install electronic drug detection devices at Community Correctional Centers (CCC) and Correctional Facilities (CF) on the Islands of Oahu, Maui, Kauai and Hawaii. We appreciate the interest and comments offered by the Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) regarding these important projects. In response to your comments we offer the following:

- The Final Environmental Assessment (EA) includes information concerning the four federally listed species of concern: Newell's shearwater, Hawaiian petrel, Hawaiian stilt, and Nene.

- The locations of the proposed housing and/or program structures at each of the CCCs and CFs were selected in order to ensure proper integration of the structures with other inmate housing units, administrative and support structures, vehicle parking areas, perimeter security measures, etc. Equally important was the avoidance of potential adverse impacts to environmental resources, public safety and security, among similar concerns. As a result, many of the proposed housing and program structures are to be located within the interior of the facilities so as to adjoin existing inmate housing units, administrative and support structures and make use of utility connections, fire vehicle access routes, etc.

- Project sites generally consist of existing paved or developed areas (Hawaii CCC, Oahu CCC, and Waiawa CF) or mowed fields (Kauai CCC, Hale Nani Annex, Kulani CF, Halawa CF and Maui CCC). The combination of active human occupation, the absence of any on-site nesting or foraging habitats, and the small land areas represented by the proposed

structures (ranging from 3,200 to 9,600 square feet) has allowed us to conclude that no significant adverse impacts to common and special status wildlife species would result from the proposed projects.

- Concerns over construction equipment, signs, poles, and other structures and their potential impacts to night-flying seabirds during breeding seasons are acknowledged. No additional lighting would be required for the storage structures. Further, the state is currently seeking the funds to erect these structures and once erected, no additional night lighting is planned. While no additional night time lighting is planned for the CCCs and CFs at this time, care will be taken to ensure that construction practices and temporary structure operations do not unduly interfere with night-flying seabirds. PSD will coordinate with USFWS once funding has been obtained and specific plans are available to ensure that no impacts occur. The Final EA incorporates additional information regarding this topic.

- Much of the land area comprising the Maui CCC has already been developed with inmate housing, administrative offices, program and support structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas, and recreational facilities. As a result, the proposed temporary housing and program structures cannot be accommodated within the grounds of the Maui CCC. Instead, the structures will be erected at a location to be determined by PSD which is addressing the future of the Maui CCC. Until such time a new Maui CCC location is identified and readied, the temporary housing and program structures will be stored unassembled in a small storage unit within the grounds of the Maui CCC. No increase in human presence at the Maui CCC will result from the proposed project.

- At this time all temporary housing and program structures would be acquired and kept unassembled within storage units at each CCC and CF until such time as State of Hawaii funding to erect the structures is provided and other administrative actions can be completed. At this time, it is not expected that installation of the housing and program structures would occur before 2009 or 2010. Upon the availability of funding and prior to initiating construction, PSD will initiate discussions with the USFWS concerning use of the ballfield for the proposed structures and the potential impacts to nene. At that time, any possibility of adjusting the location of the proposed structures to avoid or minimize impacts to nene would be determined along with habitat enhancement measures, predator controls, etc.

Upon your suggestion we will contact your office to discuss the proposed projects, their timeframe for implementation and the need for and appropriate timing for consultations under the Endangered Species Act. In the meantime, please feel free to contact me with additional comments or questions concerning these important projects. Once again, thank you for your interest and support.

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

BRYAN J. BAPTISTE
MAYOR

GARY K. HEU
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

DONALD M. FUJIMOTO
COUNTY ENGINEER
TELEPHONE 241-6600

EDMOND P.K. RENAUD
DEPUTY COUNTY ENGINEER
TELEPHONE 241-6600

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER
COUNTY OF KAUA'I
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
4444 RICE STREET
MO'IKEHA BUILDING, SUITE 275
LIHU'E, KAUA'I, HAWAI'I 96766-1340

June 4, 2008

PSD VOI/TIS Incentive Grant Coordinator
Hawai'i Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 400
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96814

SUBJECT: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS
TEMPORARY HOUSING AND PROGRAM STRUCTURES AND
ELCTRONIC DRUG DETECTION DEVICES ON THE ISLANDS OF HAWAII,
MAUI, KAUAI, AND OAHU

Gentlemen:

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to comment on the subject Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA). We reviewed the DEA and offer the following comments limited to Wastewater only:

1. Section III.B.6.b, Wastewater Collection and Treatment.

   Record drawings filed in our office show that the dual 3-inch force mains along Kūhi'ō Highway terminated at a manhole approximately 840 feet into Leho Drive at its' intersection with Nehe Road. The transition manhole is being maintained by the PSD. Please note that the force main is dual and the diameter is 3 inches rather than 4 inches.

2. Section IV.B.6.d & e, Potential Impact of Preferred Alternative, and Recommended Mitigation, respectively.

   The above mentioned sections state that no increase in wastewater flow is anticipated therefore no significant adverse impacts to wastewater collection and treatment are anticipated. As such, we have no further comments.

For your convenience and use, we are enclosing a copy of the vicinity map showing the as-built 2-3 inches diameter force mains. Please make your revision for item 1 above. Should you have questions, please contact Valentino Reyna at (808) 241-6612.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD TSCHUPP, P.E.
Chief, Division of Wastewater Management

CONCUR:

DONALD M. FUJIMOTO, P.E.
County Engineer

VR

Attachments

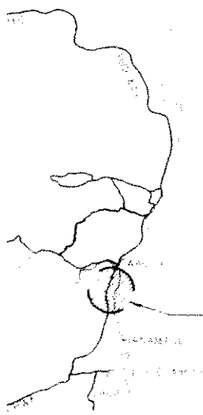
c: Planning Department
Engineering Division

: PARAMETRIX, INC.

NGINEER: PARAMETRIX, INC.

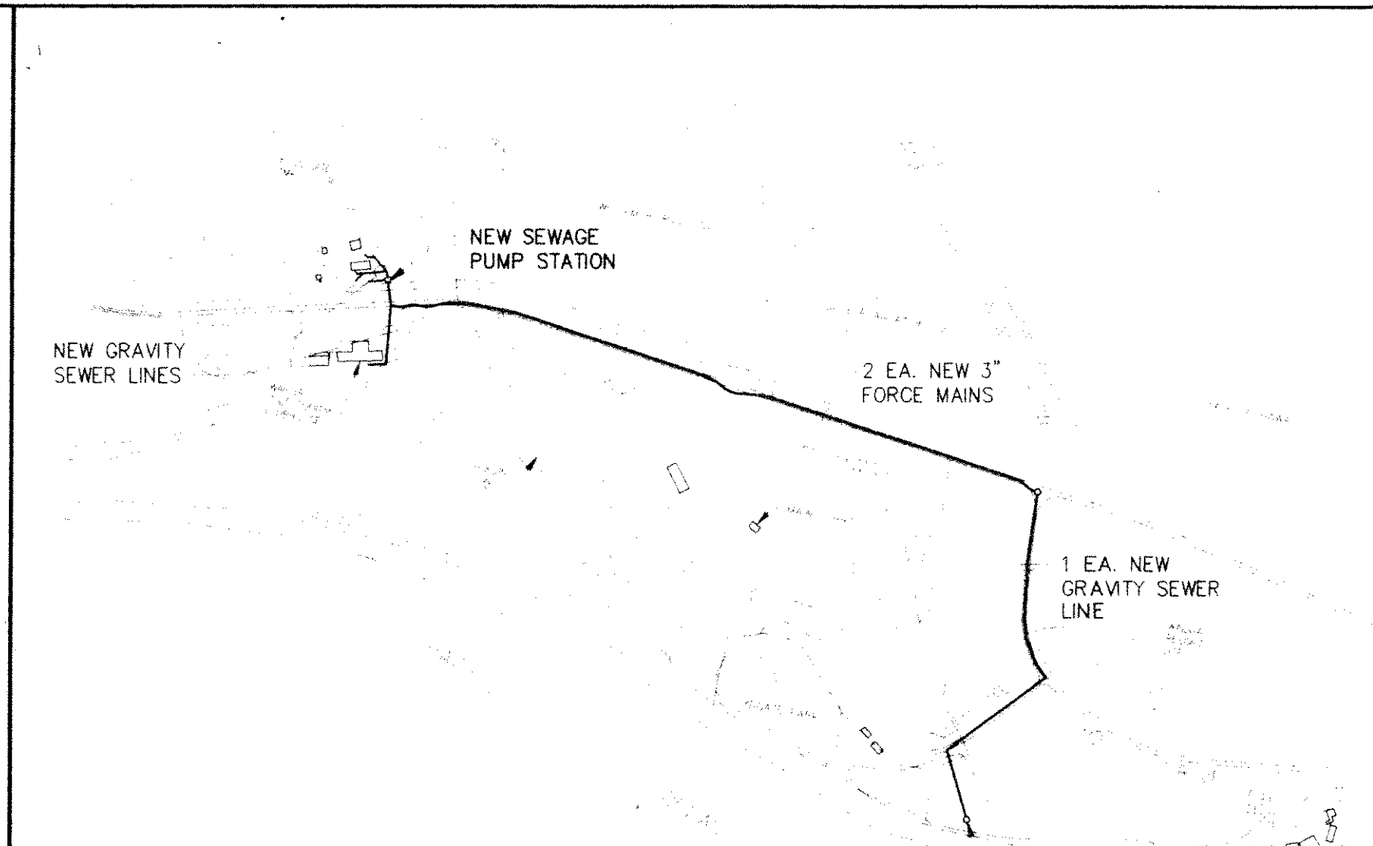
R. MATSUNAGA AND ASSOCIATES

GINEER: GLENN HINAZUMI



SEE VICINITY MAP

AUAI



N

VICINITY MAP

SCALE: 1"=800'-0"

APPROVED

DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
STATE OF HAWAII

COMPTROLLER
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND
STATE OF HAWAII

STATE PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEER
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND
STATE OF HAWAII

CHIEF
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT DIVI
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
STATE OF HAWAII

CHIEF
HIGHWAYS DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
STATE OF HAWAII (APPROVAL GR

CHIEF
DIVISION OF BUILDINGS
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
COUNTY OF KAUAI

COUNTY ~~CHIEF~~ ENGINEER
~~DIVISION OF ENGINEERING~~ DEPT.
COUNTY OF KAUAI (FOR WORK I

2008-1148

BRYAN J. BAPTISTE
MAYOR

GARY K. HEU
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

DONALD M. FUJIMOTO
COUNTY ENGINEER
TELEPHONE 241-6600

EDMOND P.K. RENAUD
DEPUTY COUNTY ENGINEER
TELEPHONE 241-6640

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER
COUNTY OF KAUA'I
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
4444 RICE STREET
MO'IKEHA BUILDING, SUITE 275
LIHU'E, KAUA'I, HAWAI'I 96766-1340

May 15, 2008

PSD VO1/TIS Incentive Grant Coordinator
Hawaii Department of Public Safety
9191 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 400
Honolulu, Hawai`i 96814
Attention: Mr. Clayton A. Frank, Director

SUBJECT: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT - Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Islands of Hawai`i, Maui, Kaua`i and `Oahu PW 5.08.055

Gentlemen,

Thank you for providing us with a copy of the subject draft environmental assessment to provide temporary housing at the Kauai Community Correctional Center. We reviewed the subject draft environmental assessment to provide two (2) prefabricated temporary housing structures together with restrooms and a storage unit capable of housing a total of 128 inmates 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. We offer the following comments:

A. DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (KAUA`I COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER) TMK: 3-9-05-13

1. Section III A4 Water Resources:
   - Paragraph a, describes the existing open drainage ditches that surrounds the subject property.
   - Paragraph b, describes that the subject property is susceptible to flooding based on the panel nos. 214 E and 213E of the Federal Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) dated September 16, 2005. The flood zone is a Zone A which is described as a Special Flood Hazard Areas subject to inundation by the 100 year flood or 1% chance annual flood.
   - Additionally, Zone A has **no** base flood elevation determined. As such, flood studies must be developed to determine the base flood elevations as well as the buildable areas within the flood plain (floodway and flood fringe limits). The flood studies shall be submitted to our Flood Plain Coordinator for review and approval.
   - The flood studies need to determine the base flood elevation for which all new

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. 2008-1148

May 22, 2008

Mr. Wallace Kudo, P.E., Chief
Engineering Division
Mr. Donald M. Fujimoto, P.E., County Engineer
Department of Public Works
County of Kauai
4444 Rice Street
Moikeha Building, Suite 275
Lihue, Hawaii 96766-1340

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

Dear Messrs. Kudo and Fujimoto:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning PSD's proposal to erect temporary housing structures, and install electronic drug detection devices at the Kauai Community Correctional Center (KCCC). We appreciate the interest and support by the Kauai County Department of Public Works and your participation in the environmental review process.

Regarding your specific comments we offer the following responses:

- PSD and the Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) will, at the appropriate time, contact the Kauai County Department of Public Works and the Flood Plain Coordinator to determine the nature and contents of any flood studies needed to determine the base flood elevation and the finished floor elevation of the proposed structures. PSD and DAGS will also contact the Flood Plain Coordinator regarding compliance with the County's Flood Plain Management Ordinance No. 831.
- KCCC is located outside the limits of tsunami inundation and the Final Environmental Assessment (EA) has been revised to correctly reference the facility's location outside this zone.
- The Final EA incorporates additional information concerning planned improvements to Kuhio Highway in the vicinity of KCCC. In addition, copies of the Draft and Final EAs have been provided to the State Department of Transportation (DOT), Highways Division, for review and comment.
- Development plans for the proposed temporary housing structures are yet to be finalized. We are progressing with details concerning the precise locations, building arrangements, grading, etc. At the appropriate time, PSD and DAGS will coordinate its site planning efforts with DOT officials to ensure that placement of the structures do not conflict with highway improvement plans.

structures with its lowest floor must be elevated at or above the determined base flood elevation.

- We disagree with the last sentence at paragraph b which states "Also, the Kaua`i CCC (Community Correctional Center) is also located in an area of tsunami and flood inundation, (Kaua`i County, 2008)". This statement is incorrect. Tsunami Zones are designated on the FIRM as VE zones. The subject property flood zoning is a Zone A.
- We request comments regarding building within a flood plain be solicited from the County's Flood Plain Coordinator. All new structures must comply with the County's Flood Plain Management Ordinance No. 831.
- Fills are prohibited in the floodways. The floodways are areas reserved to discharge the 100 year flood without increasing the base flood elevation.

2. Section III A7 Transportation System:
   - The Draft EA needs to expand on the planned improvements to Kūhiō Hwy in the vicinity of the Kaua`i Community Correctional Center and whether the temporary housing structure will be affected by the State DOT planned improvements. We understand that Kimura International have been retained by the State DOT to provide traffic studies for the Wailua Corridor to relieve congestion on Kūhiō Hwy. We recommend comments be solicited from our State Department of Transportation. Highways Division.
3. Section IV A, paragraph 1c Recommended Mitigation:
   - Irregardless if a grading permit is required or not Best Management Practices (BMP's) shall be implemented at all times to the maximum extent practicable to prevent damage by sedimentation, erosion or dust to streams, watercourses, natural areas and the property of others.
4. Section IV A 6e Wastewater - Recommended Mitigation:
   - We request comments be solicited from our Wastewater Management Division. The proposed temporary housing will have temporary shelters for 128 inmates. We believe there will be an increase in the amount of wastewater flowage to the Wailua STP.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide our comments. Should you have any questions, please contact me at (808) 241-6498.

Very truly yours,

Wallace Kudo, P.E.
Chief, Engineering Division

CONCUR:

DONALD M. FUJIMOTO, P.E.
County Engineer

WK
cc Planning Department
Wastewater Management Division
Design and Permitting
Building Division

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

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

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

June 16, 2008

Mr. Edward Tschupp, P.E., Chief
Division of Wastewater Management
Department of Public Works
County of Kauai
444 Rice Street
Moikeha Building, Suite 275
Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii 96766-1340

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

Dear Mr. Tschuup:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety , I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the proposal to erect temporary housing and program structures and install electronic drug detection devices at the Kauai Community Correctional Center (KCCC). We appreciate the interest and comments offered by the Division of Wastewater Management regarding this important project. In response to your comment regarding the wastewater collection system serving the KCCC, we have reviewed the information and mapping concerning the dual force mains along Kuhio Highway and have incorporated the information within the Final Environmental Assessment. We also note that the Division has no comments or objections to the proposed project.

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

PHONE (808) 594-1888

FAX (808) 594-1865

STATE OF HAWAI'I
OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS
711 KAPI'OLANI BOULEVARD, SUITE 500
HONOLULU, HAWAI'I 96813

HRD08/3682

June 2, 2008

Clayton Frank
Department of Public Safety
Incentive Grant Coordinator
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 400
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96814

RE: Request for comments on the proposed temporary housing and electronic drug detection devices on the islands of Hawai'i, Maui, Kaua'i, and O'ahu.

Aloha e Clayton Frank,

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) is in receipt of the above-mentioned letter dated May 1, 2008. OHA has reviewed the project and offers the following comments.

OHA notes that this DEA is very detailed in terms of background information such as historical overviews and legal frameworks. However, it is lacking in specific information for the proposed project. Fore example, the very title of the invitation to comment includes the islands of Hawai'i, Maui, Kaua'i, and O'ahu; however, the enclosed DEA is for the proposed temporary housing structure on Kaua'i only. Therefore, OHA asks about the scope of this proposed project and whether or not other temporary housing structures are proposed to be located on other islands besides Kaua'i. If so, OHA looks forward to reviewing an environmental review for those proposed locations as well.

Likewise, the biological assessment is very thorough in terms of the history of species arriving in Hawai'i and the landscape of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). (DEA, pages III-8 and III-10) While OHA appreciates the thoroughness of such things as Exhibit III-6 *State-Listed Endangered and Threatened Species*, we do need to know which of these species may appear on the subject property.

OHA can find no reference to a biological reconnaissance survey for the subject parcel nor any mention of any particular species found there. This is particularly important for a typical environmental review in this state that should include a cultural impact assessment.[1] Some native plant species that are not listed under the ESA may still have layers of protection given to them for Native Hawaiian traditional and customary usage. OHA notes that the DEA states on page IV-4 that "As a result, installation of the two temporary housing structures would avoid disturbance to native vegetation." As such, OHA inquires as to what biological species are present on the subject parcel so that we may offer our consultation regarding them and the potential impacts to our beneficiaries. We also seek to assist the applicant and create the best possible project for the applicant.

OHA additionally notes that according to the DEA on page III-14, "27 burials have been recorded within the grounds of the Wailua Golf Course located directly across the highway." OHA also read in the DEA that "an archeological inventory survey would be undertaken at the site." (DEA, page IV-5) OHA is pleased that the applicant acknowledges the possibility for human remains to be found; however, we are concerned that no archeological inventory survey has been presented in the DEA. Yet the applicant concludes, "Beyond this survey, (the archeological inventory survey that has not been done) no other mitigation measures are warranted." (Ibid.) OHA urges that the applicant should not hypothesize in an environmental review document about the results of a survey that has not been conducted and the kinds of mitigations that may or may not be necessary.

OHA sees that the DEA mentions both the federal Section 106 process under its implementing regulations (36 CFR § 800), and also the state procedures under Section 6E-46.6, Hawaii Revised Statutes and Chapter 13-300, Hawaii Administrative Rules. Therefore, OHA asks which of these procedures the applicant intends to adhere to and we note that we look forward to reviewing the results of this effort. We also note that the possibility does still exist for mitigation measures to be required; however, this consultation should determine the scope.

---

[1] On April 26, 2000, the Governor approved House Bill No. 2895 H.D.1 as Act 50 which amended Chapter 343 Hawaii Revised Statutes to require a cultural impact assessment to be included in the preparation of an environmental assessment. According to the Guidelines for Assessing Cultural Impacts established by the Hawai'i State Office of Environmental Quality Control:

> The types of cultural practices and beliefs subject to assessment may include subsistence, commercial, residential, agricultural, access-related, recreational, and religious and spiritual customs. The types of cultural resources subject to assessment may include traditional cultural properties or other types of historic sites, both manmade and natural, which support such cultural beliefs.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. If you have further questions, please contact Grant Arnold (808) 594-0263 or e-mail him at granta@oha.org.

'O wau iho nō me ka 'oia'i'o,

Clyde W. Nāmu'o
Administrator

C: OHA Kaua'i CRC Office

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

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

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

June 16, 2008

Mr. Clyde W. Namu'o, Administrator
Office of Hawaiian Affairs
711 Kapiolani Boulevard, Suite 500
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850850

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

Dear Mr. Namu'o:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the proposal to erect temporary housing structures and install electronic drug detection devices at the Kauai Community Correctional Center (KCCC) on the Island of Kauai. We appreciate the interest and comments offered by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) regarding this important project.

While our records show a copy of each of the Draft Environmental Assessments (EA) prepared for the proposed PSD projects on Oahu, Maui, Kauai and Hawaii was sent to OHA for review and comment, I regret any oversight in providing OHA with the documents. I have directed my staff to provide OHA with a complete set of Draft EAs for the proposed Maui, Hawaii, and Oahu Island projects. Regarding your comments concerning the proposed KCCC project, I offer the following responses:

- The proposed KCCC project site is currently an open field which immediately adjoins the institution's secure housing units, food service and administrative buildings. Vehicle parking and equipment used for wastewater and solid waste handling purposes also adjoin the site which is located in close proximity to the heavily-traveled Kuhio Highway. A review of available published maps and documents, along with field surveys, reveal that the project site consists of mowed turf and bare earth and is devoid of any natural habitats that could provide nesting or foraging areas for common and special status wildlife species. No wildlife were observed during the field investigations which, given the developed nature of the adjoining institution, was anticipated and helped support selection of the open field for installation of the temporary structures. The large expanses of undeveloped lands to the north and west (and beyond the boundaries of KCCC are more appropriate to support wildlife inhabiting the area. No adverse impacts to common or special status wildlife species are anticipated as a result of the erecting the structures at KCCC.

- Field surveys of KCCC project site, performed by a qualified archaeologist and described within the Draft EA, revealed no known surface archaeological sites or historic buildings. However, buried archaeological deposits consisting of living surfaces and human burials were found in nearby areas (beyond the boundaries of KCCC property). As a result, PSD is proposing to prepare an Archaeological Inventory Survey at the time the precise locations of the housing structures are determined and prior to undertaking construction of the housing structures. PSD has already begun communicating its plans with the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) about the survey, which will be performed by a qualified archaeologist, and be conducted in accordance with SHPD standards and be subject to SHPD approval. In the event historic properties are identified, efforts will be made to adjust their locations to avoid potential impacts or conversely, an appropriate mitigation plan will be formulated by PSD in consultation with SHPD. With use of state funding for actual construction, PSD intends to adhere to State of Hawaii procedures for compliance.

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

2008-1244

Department of Water
County of Kaua'i

Water has no substitute.....Conserve it

May 27, 2008

UID #5581

PSD VOI/TIS Incentive Grant Coordinator
Hawaii Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 400
Honolulu, HI 96814

Dear Incentive Grant Coordinator:

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment – Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices, Kauai Community Correction Center (KCCC), TMK: 3-9-05:013, Lihue, Kaua'i, Hawai'i

The following are the Department of Water's Draft Environmental Assessment comments for the proposed temporary housing and other associated structures identified in the Draft EA.

The proposed housing structures will replace existing bed space at KCCC and that there should be no increase in water demand for this project. Based on our understanding concerning water demands for the project/site, the Department does not have any objections to the proposed development provided that the applicant is made aware that:

Water use will be limited to the existing water meter serving the site. Any requests for a larger or additional water meters will be dependent on the adequacy of the source, storage, and transmission facilities existing at that time.

Sincerely,

Edward Doi

for Gregg Fujikawa
Chief of Water Resources and Planning

KA:mll
ea- KCCC w3-9-05-013 T-9900

4398 Pua Loke St., P.O. Box 1706, Lihue, HI 96766 Phone: 808-245-5400
Engineering and Fiscal Fax: 808-245-5813, Operations Fax: 808-245-5402, Administration Fax: 808-246-8628

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. 2008-1244

June 5, 2008

Mr. Gregg Fujikawa, Chief
Water Resources and Planning
Department of Water
County of Kauai
P.O. Box 1706
Lihue, Hawaii 96766

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

Dear Mr. Fujikawa:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the proposal to erect temporary housing structures and install electronic drug detection devices at the Kauai Community Correctional Center (KCCC) on the Island of Kauai. We appreciate the interest by the Kauai County Department of Water and note that yor Department did not have any concerns or objections to the proposed project at the KCCC. We acknowledge that water use will be limited to the existing meter and that any request for a larger or additional water meter will be dependent upon resource availability at the time the structures are erected.

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

2008-1259

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

LAURA H. THIELEN
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

RUSSELL Y. TSUJI
FIRST DEPUTY

KEN C. KAWAHARA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

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

RECEIVED
MAY 30 1 52 PM '08
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC SAFETY

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
601 KAMOKILA BOULEVARD, ROOM 555
KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707

May 27, 2008

Clayton Frank, Director
Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Blvd. 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96814

LOG NO: 2008.1676
DOC NO: 0805NM34

Dear Mr. Frank:

SUBJECT: **Chapter 6E-8 Historic Preservation Review [State/Department of Public Safety] – DEA Temporary Housing and ProgramStructures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Island of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai and Oahu**
Wailua, Island of Kauai
TMK: (2) 5-1-008: 049

Several historic properties (habitation pond fields and human burials) were found in the area. Therefore we recommend the following conditions be attached to this permit in order for this project to have a "effect with agreed upon mitigation" on significant historic sites:

1. An archaeological inventory survey work shall be conducted by a qualified archaeologist to ensure significant historic sites have been properly identified and treated in the project area. The archaeological inventory survey must meet our standards today and approved by SHPD. If historic properties are found, appropriate mitigations plans must be developed in consultation with our office.

If you have any questions, please call me, at 652-1510.

Aloha,

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

NM:

C: Luigi Manera, Architectural Drafting Service, P.O. Box 1718, Kaunakakai, HI 96748

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

LAURA H. THIELEN
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

RUSSELL Y. TSUJI
FIRST DEPUTY

KEN C. KAWAHARA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

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

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
601 KAMOKILA BOULEVARD, ROOM 555
KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707

May 27, 2008

Clayton Frank, Director
Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Blvd. 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96814

LOG NO: 2008.1676
DOC NO: 0805NM34

Dear Mr. Frank:

SUBJECT: **Chapter 6E-8 Historic Preservation Review [State/Department of Public Safety] – Correction to Location DEA Temporary Housing and ProgramStructures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Island of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai and Oahu**
Wailua, Island of Kauai
TMK: (4) KCC

Several historic properties (habitation pond fields and human burials) were found in the area. Therefore we recommend the following conditions be attached to this permit in order for this project to have a "effect with agreed upon mitigation" on significant historic sites:

1. An archaeological inventory survey work shall be conducted by a qualified archaeologist to ensure significant historic sites have been properly identified and treated in the project area. The archaeological inventory survey must meet our standards today and approved by SHPD. If historic properties are found, appropriate mitigations plans must be developed in consultation with our office.

If you have any questions, please call me, at 652-1510.

Aloha,

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

NM:

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

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

No. _____

June 16, 2008

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

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

Dear Ms. McMahon:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) acknowledges receipt of your letter of June 6, 2008 which corrects the location reference for the Kauai Community Correctional Center (KCCC), the site proposed for installation of two temporary housing structures. We appreciate the continued interest and comments offered by the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) and the correction to your May 27, 2008 letter which offered comments concerning the Draft Environmental Assessment (EA).

As stated in our response to your May 27, 2008 letter, no surface archaeological sites or historic buildings are known to occur within the KCCC project area. Nonetheless, based on conditions found in surrounding and nearby areas, the project area has the potential to contain buried archaeological deposits which could consist of living surfaces and human burials. As stated within the Draft EA, and in accordance with SHPD recommendation, an Archaeological Inventory Survey would be performed prior to undertaking construction of the housing structures at the time precise locations for the housing structures at KCCC are identified and funds are made available for their construction. PSD will ensure that the survey is performed by a qualified archaeologist, that the survey meets SHPD standards, and that the survey be approved by SHPD. In the event historic properties are identified, an appropriate mitigation plan will be formulated by PSD in consultation with SHPD.

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

BRENNON T. MORIOKA
DIRECTOR

Deputy Directors
MICHAEL D. FORMBY
FRANCIS PAUL KEENO
BRIAN H. SEKIGUCHI

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
869 PUNCHBOWL STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813-5097

IN REPLY REFER TO:
HWY 640
HWY-PS
2.8279

PSD VOI/TIS Incentive Grant Coordinator
Hawaii Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 400
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Gentlemen:

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment (Draft EA), Proposed Temporary Housing Structures
Kauai Community Correctional Center (KCCC)
Kauai, Lihue District, Wailua, TMK: 4-3-9-5: 13

Thank you for consulting us. We have the following comments:

1. The project site proposed in Draft EA Exhibit II-1 will not conflict with long-range Department of Transportation (DOT) plans to either widen Kuhio Highway or construct a bypass highway inland of KCCC.

2. We request that the Final EA include counts of turning movements and evaluate the storage lane for northbound left turns and the driveway access for southbound right turns from Kuhio Highway into KCCC.

If you have any questions, please contact Ken Tatsuguchi, Head Planning Engineer, Highways Division, at 587-1830. Please reference Planning Branch file review number 08-206.

Very truly yours,

BRENNON T. MORIOKA, Ph.D., P.E.
Director of Transportation

c: Lori Fox, AICP

bc: STP, HWY (640), -K, -PA, -PS (08-206)
DM:cn

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Field	Value
Island:	Kauai
Prefix:	SR
Cds_rteno:	56
Cycle:	2007
Lane:	CTR
Sign:	-
Dateshot:	04/11/2007
Countyno:	7
Latitude:	22.025918
Longitude:	-159.342466
Altitude:	23
Milepost:	4.353999999999999
Frame:	11906
Session_name:	KAUAI_SR_56_CTR_-

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GOVERNOR

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JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
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No. _____

June 6, 2008

Brennon T. Morioka, Ph.D., P.E.
Director of Transportation
Hawaii Department of Transportation
869 Punchbowl Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-5097

Re: Draft Environmental Assessment - Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu
Reference: HWY 640, HWY-PS 2.8279 Planning Branch File No.: 08-206

Dear Dr. Morioka:

On behalf of the Hawaii Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the proposal to erect temporary housing structures and install electronic drug detection devices at the Kauai Community Correctional Center (KCCC) on the Island of Kauai. We appreciate the interest and comments offered by the Hawaii Department of Transportation regarding this important project. PSD acknowledges that installation of the proposed housing structures at the KCCC will not conflict with long-term plans to widen Kuhio Highway or construct a bypass highway inland of the KCCC.

As noted within the Environmental Assessment, the temporary housing structures would be acquired and kept unassembled within a storage unit at the KCCC until such time as State of Hawaii funding to erect the structures is provided and other administrative actions can be completed. At this time, it is not expected that installation of the housing structures would occur before 2009 or 2010. After construction funds are provided and installation of the structures (in 2009 or 2010) occurs, lower-level custody inmates housed at the KCCC would be relocated from other existing housing units to the new structures. Therefore, operation of the two proposed housing structures would not result in a net increase in the inmate population housed at the KCCC and there would be no increase in the number of PSD staff needed to manage the facility. No changes to the number of visitors, service delivery vehicles or employees using Kuhio Highway to access the facility are anticipated as a result of the proposed project.

We have evaluated your request that the Final EA address turning movement counts and an evaluation of the storage lane for northbound left turns and driveway access for southbound right turns from Kuhio Highway into the KCCC. After doing so, we propose postponing such activities at this time. Given the uncertainty as to when funding to erect the housing structures would be provided, we are concerned that the data to be collected would be outdated or obsolete at the time the structures are to be erected. In addition, with the improvements currently underway along Kuhio Highway, changes in traffic volumes and patterns in the area may occur rendering the data obsolete or invalid.

Instead, PSD proposes to gather information concerning turning movement counts, northbound storage lane capacity and southbound driveway access from Kuhio Highway at the time funding to erect the structures has been appropriated. At that time, PSD will engage an architect/engineer to prepare engineering plans that will address buildings layouts and grading, storm drainage, internal access, utility connections and similar matters. PSD will provide the architect/engineer with your letter to ensure that the information you are seeking is developed and submitted and that the necessary communication and coordination between PSD and the Hawaii DOT is conducted to ensure that safe ingress and egress is maintained.

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service
P.O. Box 50004 Rm. 4-118
Honolulu, HI 96850
808-541-2600

June 6, 2008

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

Dear Mr. Frank,

Thank you for providing the NRCS the opportunity to review the Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Kauai Community Correctional Center. The NRCS soils map in your Draft Environmental Assessment Document, section III-6, identifies the study area as being located on soil map unit Mr – Mokuleia fine sandy loam. This soil map unit is classified as prime farmland if irrigated. With this acknowledgement it may be necessary to complete a Farmland Impact Conversion Rating Form (AD-1006) for this project. Typically, this form is required on projects that convert farmlands into non-farmland uses and have federal dollars attached to the project. See the website link below for more information on the Farmland Protection Act and a copy of the AD-1006 form with instructions. The NRCS soil map does not identify any hydric soils in this area. Hydric soils identify potential areas of wetlands. If wetlands do exist, any proposed impacts to these wetlands would need to demonstrate compliance with the "Clean Water Act", and may need an Army Corp of Engineers 404 permit.

If you have any questions concerning the soils or interpretations for this project please call, Tony Rolfes, Assistant State Soil Scientist, (808) 541-2600 x129, or email, Tony.Rolfes@hi.usda.gov.

NRCS - Farmland Protection Policy Act Website:
http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/fppa/

Shirley T. Mclean, acting

LAWRENCE T. YAMAMOTO
Director
Pacific Islands Area

cc: Michael Robotham, Assistant Director for Soil Science and Natural Resource Assessments, USDA-NRCS, Honolulu, HI

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June 16, 2008

Mr. Lawrence T. Yamamoto, Director
Pacific Islands Area
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P.O. Box 50004, Rm. 4-118
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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

Dear Mr. Yamamoto:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the proposal to erect temporary housing structures and install electronic drug detection devices at the Kauai Community Correctional Center on the Island of Kauai. We appreciate the interest and comments offered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) regarding this important project. We also note that NRCS has no objections to the proposed project although at the advice of NCRS, PSD will complete a Farmland Impact Conversion Rating Form (AD-1006) for the proposed project and will forward the form upon completion to the NCRS.

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

VIII. REFERENCES

VIII. REFERENCES

A. DOCUMENTS

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IX. LIST OF PREPARERS

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X. AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS FROM WHICH COMMENTS ARE REQUESTED

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A. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

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United States Senate
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B. STATE OF HAWAII

1. Governor's Office

The Honorable Governor Linda Lingle
Executive Chambers
State Capitol
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2. Hawaii State Senate

The Honorable Colleen Hanabusa, President
21st Senatorial District
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The Honorable Gary L. Hooser
7th Senatorial District
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3. Hawaii House of Representatives

The Honorable Calvin Say, Speaker
24th Representative District
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The Honorable James Kunane Tokioka
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The Honorable Hermina M. Morita
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Director
Hawaii Department of Business,
Economic Development, and Tourism
Office of Planning
P.O. Box 2359
Honolulu, Hawaii 96804

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

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

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

Carl Brown, Building Maintenance Supervisor
Kauai Community Correctional Center
Hawaii Department of Public Safety
5350 Kuhio Highway
Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii 96766

Neal Wagatsuma, Warden
Kauai Community Correctional Center
Hawaii Department of Public Safety
5350 Kuhio Highway
Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii 96766

Shane Brede, Sargent
Kauai Community Correctional Center
Hawaii Department of Public Safety
5350 Kuhio Highway
Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii 96766

Lew Lindsey, Captain
Kauai Community Correctional Center
Hawaii Department of Public Safety
5350 Kuhio Highway
Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii 96766

Glenn M. Yasui
Hawaii Department of Transportation
869 Punchbowl Street, Room 513
Honolulu, HI 96813

E. KAUAI COUNTY AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS

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

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
4444 Rice Street, Suite 150
Lihue, Hawaii 96766

Lihue City Council
4396 Rice Street, Suite 206
Lihue, Hawaii 96766

Kauai County Department of Transportation
3220 Ho'olako Street
Lihue, Hawaii 96766

Kauai County Planning Department
4444 Rice Street, Suite 473
Lihue, Hawaii 96766

Kauai Water Department
3498 Pua Loke Street
Lihue, Hawaii 96766

Kauai County Engineer
Department of Public Works
4444 Rice Street
Lihue, Hawaii 96766

Wesley Masumura
Kauai County Planning Department
4444 Rice Street, Suite 473
Lihue, Hawaii 96766

Bryan Mamaclay
Kauai County Planning Department
4444 Rice Street, Suite 473
Lihue, Hawaii 96766

Valentino Reyna, P.E.
Civil Engineer
County of Kauai
Public Works Department
Wastewater Management Division
4444 Rice Street, Suite 500
Lihue, Hawaii 96766

Keith Aoki
Water Resources and Planning
County of Kauai
Department of Water
4398 Pua Loke Street
Lihue, Hawaii 96766

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

F. OTHERS

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

Fred Pascal
Distribution Engineer
Kauai Island Utility Cooperative
4463 Pahee Street, Suite 1
Lihue, Hawaii 96799

Jesse Akagi
Account Executive
The Gas Company
3990 Rice Street
Lihue, Hawaii 96766

APPENDIX A
AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE AND PUBLIC OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

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

No. _____

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.

The 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,

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:

- 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.

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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

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

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

No. _____

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:

- 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.

The 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 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 (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.

The 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.

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

Dear Madam President:

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

1. **Oahu**

- Halawa Correctional Facility

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

- Oahu Community Correctional Center

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

- Waiawa Correctional Facility

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

2. **Maui**

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

3. **Hawaii**

   - Hawaii Community Correctional Center

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

   - Hale Nani Annex

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

   - Kulani Correctional Facility

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

4. **Kauai**

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

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

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

March 12, 2008

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

Dear Speaker Say:

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

1. **Oahu**

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- 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.

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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.

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

APPENDIX B
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DATABASE

The EDR Radius Map
with GeoCheck®

Kauai CCC
5350 Kuhio Highway
Lihue, HI 96766

Inquiry Number: 2178169.2s

March 26, 2008

EDR® Environmental Data Resources Inc

The Standard in Environmental Risk Information

440 Wheelers Farms Road
Milford, Connecticut 06461

Nationwide Customer Service

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION	PAGE
Executive Summary	ES1
Overview Map	2
Detail Map	3
Map Findings Summary	4
Map Findings	6
Orphan Summary	7
Government Records Searched/Data Currency Tracking	GR-1

GEOCHECK ADDENDUM

Physical Setting Source Addendum	A-1
Physical Setting Source Summary	A-2
Physical Setting SSURGO Soil Map	A-5
Physical Setting Source Map	A-10
Physical Setting Source Map Findings	A-11
Physical Setting Source Records Searched	A-14

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

TARGET PROPERTY INFORMATION

ADDRESS

5350 KUHIO HIGHWAY
LIHUE, HI 96766

COORDINATES

Latitude (North):	22.026830 - 22° 1' 36.6''
Longitude (West):	159.343330 - 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 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:

Site	Database(s)	EPA ID
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.

The EDR Radius Map
with GeoCheck®

DHS Oahu
Yorktown Street
Kapolei, HI 96862

Inquiry Number: 2176094.2s

March 24, 2008

EDR® Environmental Data Resources Inc

The Standard in Environmental Risk Information

440 Wheelers Farms Road
Milford, Connecticut 06461

Nationwide Customer Service

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION	PAGE
Executive Summary	ES1
Overview Map	2
Detail Map	3
Map Findings Summary	4
Map Findings	6
Orphan Summary	31
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GEOCHECK ADDENDUM

Physical Setting Source Addendum	A-1
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Physical Setting Source Map Findings	A-9
Physical Setting Source Records Searched	A-14

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

TARGET PROPERTY INFORMATION

ADDRESS

YORKTOWN STREET
KAPOLEI, HI 96862

COORDINATES

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

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP ASSOCIATED WITH TARGET PROPERTY

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

TARGET PROPERTY SEARCH RESULTS

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

DATABASES WITH NO MAPPED SITES

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

FEDERAL RECORDS

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

RCRA-SQG RCRA - Small Quantity Generators
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RCRA-NonGen RCRA - Non Generators
US ENG CONTROLS Engineering Controls Sites List
US INST CONTROL Sites with Institutional Controls
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HMIRS Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System
DOT OPS Incident and Accident Data
US CDL Clandestine Drug Labs
US BROWNFIELDS A Listing of Brownfields Sites
FUDS Formerly Used Defense Sites
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TRIS Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System
TSCA Toxic Substances Control Act
FTTS FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
HIST FTTS FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing
SSTS Section 7 Tracking Systems
ICIS Integrated Compliance Information System
PADS PCB Activity Database System
MLTS Material Licensing Tracking System
RADINFO Radiation Information Database
FINDS Facility Index System/Facility Registry System
RAATS RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System

STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS

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

TRIBAL RECORDS

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

EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS

Manufactured Gas Plants EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants

SURROUNDING SITES: SEARCH RESULTS

Surrounding sites were identified in the following databases.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

FEDERAL RECORDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

Full EDR Report is Available upon Request.