

Proposed Ke Kama Pono Program Facility

Wailuku, Maui

Draft Environmental Assessment

Lead Agencies:



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

April 2008

**HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
MISSION STATEMENT**

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

Proposed Ke Kama Pono Program Facility

Wailuku, Maui

Draft Environmental Assessment

Lead Agencies:



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

Prepared By:

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

April 2008

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT

DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROPOSED KE KAMA PONO PROGRAM FACILITY – WAILUKU, MAUI

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

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

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

ACCEPTING AUTHORITY: **The Honorable Linda Lingle, Governor**
State of Hawaii

RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL: **Russ K. Saito**
State Comptroller

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

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

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTION:

The Hawaii Department of Human Services (DHS), through the Office of Youth Services (OYS), is responsible for providing and coordinating a variety of services and programs for youth-at-risk, the goal of which is to prevent delinquency and reduce the incidence of recidivism. The OYS approach focuses on preventing, diverting and intervening to prevent the youth of Hawaii from entering the correctional system. As part of its program activities, OYS administers community-based services for non-violent juveniles, providing individual and intensive services that are conducive to their growth and development. These less restrictive programs are often more cost-effective and better suited in fostering positive change in at-risk

youth. This allows OYS to focus on its priority of prevention and to provide an environment in which youth are able to increase their resiliency and reduce their risk factors to the extent they are able to safely return to a more permanent living situation. OYS offers these community-based programs but does not have adequate community-based residential programs included in their continuum of care. Providing residential programs would allow the OYS to complete their continuum of care, allow those youth involved in the program to remain on their respective home island near family and other community support systems, and provide an alternative to housing such youth which would prevent any potential need to send some of these youth to the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility. To meet the goal of providing community-based residential programs, the DHS/OYS is proposing to construct a residence, which may be, in Wailuku, Maui from which to operate the Ke Kama Pono “Children of Promise” program. The proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would serve up to eight boys, ages 13 to 17.

ALTERNATIVE PROJECT LOCATIONS:

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

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

in order to use the building for the Ke Kama Pono program, these staff would need to be relocated. Although the DLNR agreed that the personnel could be moved, an alternate location had to be determined. Due to the availability of federal funding and the timeline associated with that funding, the project timeline did not allow for finding an alternate location for the DLNR staff and complete the needed renovations. As a result, use of this alternative site has been eliminated from consideration.

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

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

Construction of an approximately 2,000 square-foot residence on Wells Street in Wailuku, Maui to serve as a facility for the Ke Kama Pono program is proposed as a means of completing the DHS/OYS continuum of care by providing community-based residential services. Under this action, the construction of the residence and operation of the facility would have negligible to minor adverse impacts to physical, biological, and socioeconomic resources. Impacts to topography, soils, land use, utility services, traffic and transportation movements, cultural resources, and aesthetics are not anticipated and if occurred, would be negligible. Even these minimal impacts would be mitigated as appropriate. Beneficial impacts would be derived from the establishment of a Ke Kama Pono facility in Wailuku, Maui, including contributions toward fulfilling the DHS's mission to provide the right services, to the right child, at the right time. Beneficial impacts would also occur to the youth of the area, as additional options for addressing their needs would be available. Implementation of the proposed action at the preferred site should result in no significant adverse impacts as defined by Hawaii Revised Statutes and the National Environmental Policy Act, while resulting in positive impacts such as providing community based residential programs so that children in need of help can receive that help on their own island, near their family and support services. The potential negligible cumulative, secondary and construction-related impacts and any other potentially adverse impacts would be controlled, mitigated or avoided to the maximum extent possible.

INDIVIDUALS, COMMUNITY GROUPS AND AGENCIES CONSULTED:

Numerous individuals, community groups and agencies were consulted during the preparation of this EA as shown below:

Henry Olivia	DHS	Annette Honda	The Salvation Army Family Intervention Services (TSA-FIS)
Frances Nagatsu	DHS	Roxanne Costa	TSA-FIS
Sandra Lau	DHS	Pauline Pavao	TSA-FIS
Scott Ray	DHS	Harry Kepaa	TSA-FIS
Kaleve Tufono Joseph	DHS	Melissa Baybayan	The Salvation Army – Family Defense Services
Henry Olivia	DHS	Gabrielle Kubas	Ke Kama Pono
		Nohan Paulo	Ke Kama Pono (Honoka'a)

PUBLICATION DATE: April 23, 2008

COMMENT PERIOD

CONCLUDES: May 23, 2008

This page intentionally left blank.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION.....	I-1
A. BACKGROUND	I-1
B. STATE AND FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS	I-2
1. State of Hawaii Environmental Regulations.....	I-2
2. National Environmental Policy Act of 1969	I-2
C. PUBLIC INFORMATION AND INVOLVEMENT.....	I-3
D. AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES	I-4
1. Overview of the Hawaii Department of Human Services- Office of Youth Services	I-4
2. Hawaii Department of Human Services Programs and Facilities.....	I-5
3. 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-8
1. Description of the Proposed Action.....	I-8
2. Purpose and Need for Action.....	I-10
3. Use of State and Federal Funds	I-11
F. PUBLIC REVIEW PROCESS	I-12
G. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE CONSIDERATIONS.....	I-12
II. ALTERNATIVES	II-1
A. INTRODUCTION TO THE ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS.....	II-1
B. NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE	II-1
C. ALTERNATIVE LOCATIONS CONSIDERED BUT NOT CARRIED FORWARD FOR ANALYSIS	II-2
D. PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE	II-3
III. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT	III-1
A. SITE CHARACTERISTICS.....	III-1
1. Topography	III-1
2. Geology	III-1
3. Soils	III-5
4. Hydrology.....	III-8
5. Biological Resources	III-10
6. Cultural Resources.....	III-13
7. Hazardous Materials	III-14
8. Aesthetics/Visual Resources.....	III-15
9. Fiscal Considerations.....	III-15
B. COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS	III-18
1. Economic Characteristics	III-20
2. Housing Characteristics.....	III-21
3. Community Services.....	III-23
4. Land Use and Zoning	III-24
5. Utility Services	III-26
6. Transportation Systems	III-27
7. Meteorological Conditions	III-28
8. Air Quality.....	III-29
9. Noise.....	III-31

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES: IMPACTS AND MITIGATIONS IV-1

- A. SITE CHARACTERISTICS IV-1
 - 1. Topography IV-1
 - 2. Geology IV-2
 - 3. Soils IV-2
 - 4. Water Resources IV-3
 - 5. Biological Resources IV-3
 - 6. Cultural Resources IV-4
 - 7. Hazardous Materials IV-5
 - 8. Visual and Aesthetic Resources IV-5
 - 9. Fiscal Considerations IV-6
- B. COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS IV-6
 - 1. Demographic Characteristics IV-6
 - 2. Economic Characteristics IV-7
 - 3. Housing Characteristics IV-8
 - 4. Community Services and Facilities IV-9
 - 7. Land Use and Zoning IV-10
 - 8. Utility Services IV-11
 - 9. Transportation Systems IV-13
 - 10. Meteorological Conditions IV-14
 - 11. Air Quality IV-14
 - 12. Noise IV-16
- C. SUMMARY OF ANY SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS AND REQUIRED MITIGATION IV-17
- 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-18
- F. CONSIDERATION OF SECONDARY AND CUMULATIVE IMPACTS IV-19
- G. HRS 343 SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA IV-19
- H. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS IV-21

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 MAUI V-1
- C. ZONING V-2
- D. COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES V-3

VI. REFERENCES VI-1

- A. DOCUMENTS VI-1
- B. PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS VI-4

VII. LIST OF PREPARERS VII-1

VIII. AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS FROM WHICH COMMENTS ARE REQUESTED... VIII-1

- A. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION VIII-1
 - 1. U.S. Senators VIII-1
 - 2. U.S. House of Representatives VIII-1
- B. STATE OF HAWAII VIII-1
 - 1. Governor’s Office VIII-1
 - 2. Hawaii State Senate VIII-1
 - 3. Hawaii House of Representatives VIII-1

C. FEDERAL AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS	VIII-2
D. STATE OF HAWAII AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS	VIII-2
E. MAUI COUNTY OFFICIALS AND AGENCIES	VIII-3
F. OTHERS	VIII-4

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Agency Correspondence and Public Outreach Activities

Appendix B: Office of Youth Services Continuum of Care Programs

Appendix C: Hazardous Materials Database

LIST OF EXHIBITS

Exhibit II-1: Site Location	II-4
Exhibit II-2: View of Proposed Site from Adjacent Parking Garage.....	II-5
Exhibit II-3: Ground Level View of Proposed Site	II-5
Exhibit II-4: Preliminary Proposed Site Plan.....	II-6
Exhibit III-I: Site Topography	III-2
Exhibit III-2: Seismic Hazards – Island of Maui	III-6
Exhibit III-3: Maui Site Soils.....	III-7
Exhibit III-4: Maui Floodplains	III-9
Exhibit III-5: Maui Wetlands.....	III-11
Exhibit III-6: State-Listed Endangered and Threatened Species	III-12
Exhibit III-7: View of Proposed Site and Adjacent Parking/Apartment Structure	III-16
Exhibit III-8: View of Proposed Site and Adjacent Multi-Unit Residential Uses	III-16
Exhibit III-9: View of Recreational Fields Located Across Wells Street From the Proposed Site.....	III-17
Exhibit III-10: View of Developed Area Around the Proposed Site	III-17
Exhibit III-11: Population Characteristics	III-19
Exhibit III-12: Age and Gender Characteristics.....	III-20
Exhibit III-13: Labor Force and Unemployment	III-20
Exhibit III-14: Income and Poverty Status	III-22
Exhibit III-15: Housing Characteristics	III-22
Exhibit III-16: Maui Historical Land Use.....	III-25
Exhibit III-17: Minimum and Maximum Monthly Average Temperatures (°F)	III-29
Exhibit III-18: Description of NAAQS Criteria Pollutants.....	III-30
Exhibit III-19: National and State Ambient Air Quality Standards	III-32
Exhibit III-20: Air Quality Monitoring Values for Particulate Matter	III-32
Exhibit III-21: Common Noise Levels.....	III-33
Exhibit IV-1: Summary of Impacts.....	IV-21

This page intentionally left blank.

I. INTRODUCTION

I. INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

This document, together with its appendices and incorporations by reference, constitutes a Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) prepared pursuant to Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS 343) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended. Its purpose is to present an assessment of the environmental consequences of a proposed action by the State of Hawaii, via the Department of Human Services (DHS), to construct an approximately 2,000 square-foot residence to serve as a community-based residential intervention facility under the Ke Kama Pono (Children of Promise) program in Maui, Hawaii in the community of Wailuku. The proposed action is being provided with financial support from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs (OJP) Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). The community-based residential facility, also known as a Child Caring Institution or Safe House, would be capable of housing up to eight at-risk juvenile males, providing the appropriate level of services to these non-violent youth in their home communities and furthering the continuum of care provided to Hawaii's youth by the DHS Office of Youth Services (OYS).

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

Chapter I of the Draft EA provides the background and context of the proposed action while Chapter II describes alternatives to the proposed action. Chapter III describes existing conditions within the potentially affected environment. Chapter IV describes potential impacts of the proposed action and measures to mitigate potential impacts. Additional information is provided in the remaining chapters and appendices as indicated by the Table of Contents.

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

B. STATE AND FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

1. State of Hawaii Environmental Regulations

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

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

If a proposed action is subject to the requirements of HRS 343, the environmental review process is initiated with the preparation of a Draft EA by the proposing agency or the private applicant. The Draft EA offers a detailed description of the proposed action along with an evaluation of the possible direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts. The document must also consider alternatives to the proposed project and describe any measures proposed to minimize potential impacts. Following its preparation, the public is provided 30 days to review and comment on the Draft EA. After the Draft EA has been finalized and public comments responded to, the agency proposing or approving the action reviews the final assessment and determines if any "significant" environmental impacts are anticipated. If the agency determines that the project will not have a significant environmental impact, it issues a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). This determination allows the project to proceed without further study. Within 30 days of the notice of this finding, the public may challenge an agency's determination. If the agency determines that the action may have a significant impact, a more detailed EIS is prepared.

2. National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

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

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

Throughout the EA's preparation, officials representing DHS and the U.S. Department of Justice considered correspondence and other indications of interest or concern on the part of the public regarding the proposed action. Federal, state, and county officials and regulatory agencies were consulted in preparing this EA with

the resulting scope of study indicated by the Table of Contents and the materials presented in the subsequent sections of the document and its incorporations by reference.

C. PUBLIC INFORMATION AND INVOLVEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Conducted a Request for Proposals Orientation meeting in Wailuku on February 14, 2008, which was advertised and open to the public.
- Coordinated with the Hawaiian Home Lands Commission which, on March 18, 2006, officially granted a license to DHS to operate the Ke Kama Pono program facility on DHHL property in Wailuku. Through this process, the Maui Planning Department was notified of the proposed project.
- Contacted community service providers, including Neighborhood Places, on March 19, 2008 concerning plans for the Ke Kama Pono facility in Wailuku, Maui. During the meeting with Neighborhood Places, additional stakeholders were identified.
- To aid the public information and involvement process, the DHS prepared and widely distributed letters to island officials, notifying them of the project, which are included in Appendix A.
- Determined the scope and significance of issues to be included within the EA on the basis of all relevant environmental considerations and information obtained throughout the public outreach process. The determination defined the scope and significance of the issues to be included in the Draft EA and identified issues that could be eliminated from detailed study as irrelevant or insignificant.
- Identified additional data requirements on the basis of information obtained from the public outreach process so that analyses and findings could be integrated into the Draft EA.

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

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

D. AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

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

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

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

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

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

2. Hawaii Department of Human Services Programs and Facilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMUNITY ADVICE ON HOW TO USE FEDERAL FUNDING

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

THEMES AND GOALS OF THE TANF STRATEGIC PLAN

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

OBJECTIVELY MEASURING THE SUCCESS OF YOUTH PROGRAMS

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

HALE KIPA INTERVENTION SERVICES

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

TEEN DATING VIOLENCE PREVENTION

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

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ACADEMIES

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

ABOUT FACE! YOUTH PROGRAM

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

FAMILY LITERACY PROGRAM

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

MEETING THE NEEDS OF FOSTER YOUTH AND FOSTER PARENTS

- In September 2006, the DHS Child Welfare Services Branch contracted with Partners In Development Foundation to create and implement the Hui Ho`omaluku consortium. Dedicated to better meeting the needs of foster children and the resource families that care for them, Hui Ho`omaluku includes Catholic Charities Hawaii, Foster Family Programs of Hawaii and many other community groups statewide.

WEB-BASED HEALTH INFORMATION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. PROPOSED ACTION/PURPOSE AND NEED

1. Description of the Proposed Action

DHS, through OYS, proposes to establish a residential facility for the Ke Kama Pono program to accommodate up to eight unrelated juvenile males, 13 to 17 years of age. The proposed facility would serve as a community-based home for boys who live on the Island of Maui. The facility would provide a staff secured, community-based residential program for at-risk youth in need of a residential placement with a more structured living environment than a traditional group home but much less severe than incarceration at

the HYCF. Staffing at the facility would include two employees working in shifts, with two staff on-site 24 hours a day.

To accomplish this, DHS would construct an approximately 2,000 square-foot residence on a parcel of land in Wailuku, Maui, currently owned by the DHHL. This facility would provide housing and support services for juveniles assigned to the Ke Kama Pono program by the State Family Court system. Residents in the program will be those who need protection from domestic abuse or those considered non-violent and require more stringent supervision than a traditional group home. Specifically, the Ke Kama Pono facility would serve:

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

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

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

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

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

Alternatives to the proposed action are described in Chapter II.

2. Purpose and Need for Action

The proposed action involves the construction of a facility for the Ke Kama Pono program in Wailuku on the Island of Maui the purpose of which is to:

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

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

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

3. Use of State and Federal Funds

Development of the proposed project will involve both state and federal funds. Financial support, totaling approximately \$2,209,500 is being provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, OJP/BJA under the VOI/TIS Grant program for this and two other proposed facilities (one on the Island of Hawaii and one on Oahu). This program provides federal assistance to state and local governments for community based programs, as an alternative to other facilities. In addition to federal funds, state funds, estimated at \$245,500 will also be appropriated to the proposed project for a total cost of approximately \$2,455,000. The establishment of a 2,000 square-foot residential unit for the Ke Kama Pono program is expected to require approximately \$835,000 of this budget.

F. PUBLIC REVIEW PROCESS

This Draft EA is being circulated for a 30-day public review period. Public notices have been published according to the NEPA and State of Hawaii guidance documents and 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 Draft EA. Comments on this Draft EA must be submitted prior to the deadline to:

- Dr. Scott Ray, Grant Administrator
Hawaii Department of Human Services
1390 Miller Street, Room 209
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-2936
- Barry Roberts, State Policy Advisor
U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs-Bureau of Justice Assistance
810 7th Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20531

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

G. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

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

II. ALTERNATIVES

II. ALTERNATIVES

A. INTRODUCTION TO THE ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

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

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

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

B. NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

The No Action Alternative in this instance is defined as a decision by the DHS not to proceed with the proposed action to construct an approximately 2,000 square-foot residence to serve as a community-based residential facility for boys, under the Ke Kama Pono program. Instead, the present arrangement would continue whereby children entering the family court system, including non-violent children who have not committed a crime, would be committed to various existing programs offered by the state. Included are community-based programs, however, none includes residential programs which currently do not exist, other than typical emergency shelters. Rather, such children would continue to reside at home or in another facility or institution while attending programs. In situations where a suitable home environment is not available during the child's time in these programs, the family court would have the option to commit the child to the HYCF.

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

While the No Action Alternative would avoid the potential impacts associated with development and operation of the Ke Kama Pono program facility, adoption of this alternative would also result in the loss the substantial positive benefits of the proposed action. This would include the ability to provide much needed services to the children of Maui within their home island and community, providing such services in a more effective and efficient manner, and completing the continuum of care in the DHS system so that these children can eventually become contributing and productive members of their community.

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

C. ALTERNATIVE LOCATIONS CONSIDERED BUT NOT CARRIED FORWARD FOR ANALYSIS

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

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

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

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

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

The DHS considered nine alternative sites on the Island of Maui for development of a community-based Ke Kama Pono program facility. Eight of the nine sites were eliminated as possible sites for development of the facility as each was unavailable and/or did not meet the stated criteria. Therefore, these sites were not carried forward for further analysis. One site, the DHHL-owned property on Wells Street, was judged as best meeting the siting criteria and is considered the preferred location for development of a community-based facility for the Ke Kama Pono program.

D. PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

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



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



Exhibit II-3: Ground Level View of Proposed Site



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

- *Office Space:* Office space for two staff members per shift, with staff on duty 24 hours a day.
- *Bedrooms:* Bedroom space to accommodate up to eight boys, ages 13 to 17.
- *Restrooms:* Restrooms facilities to accommodate eight boys and two staff members would be included in the building design. Preliminary design concepts indicate two full bathrooms would be required to accommodate the residents and staff.
- *Laundry:* Laundry facilities would be provided for the residents.
- *Kitchen/Dining/Living Room Facilities:* The facility would contain a kitchen, dining, and living room areas.
- *Outdoor Space:* Outdoor recreation space would be provided by a six-foot high privacy fence, installed around the property line of the facility. Additional outdoor recreation space would be available across Wells Street at the adjacent recreation fields.

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

Construction of the residence at the Well Street site is expected to occur within approximately two months. During construction, a construction staging area would be located on the proposed site. Construction would include bringing all necessary utilities to the site, which would involve minimal trenching since the required utilities are located in close proximity to the site. A dust fence will be erected during any grubbing and grading that is required in preparing the site to shield surrounding properties.

This page intentionally left blank.

III. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

III. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

A. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

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

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

1. Topography

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

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

2. Geology

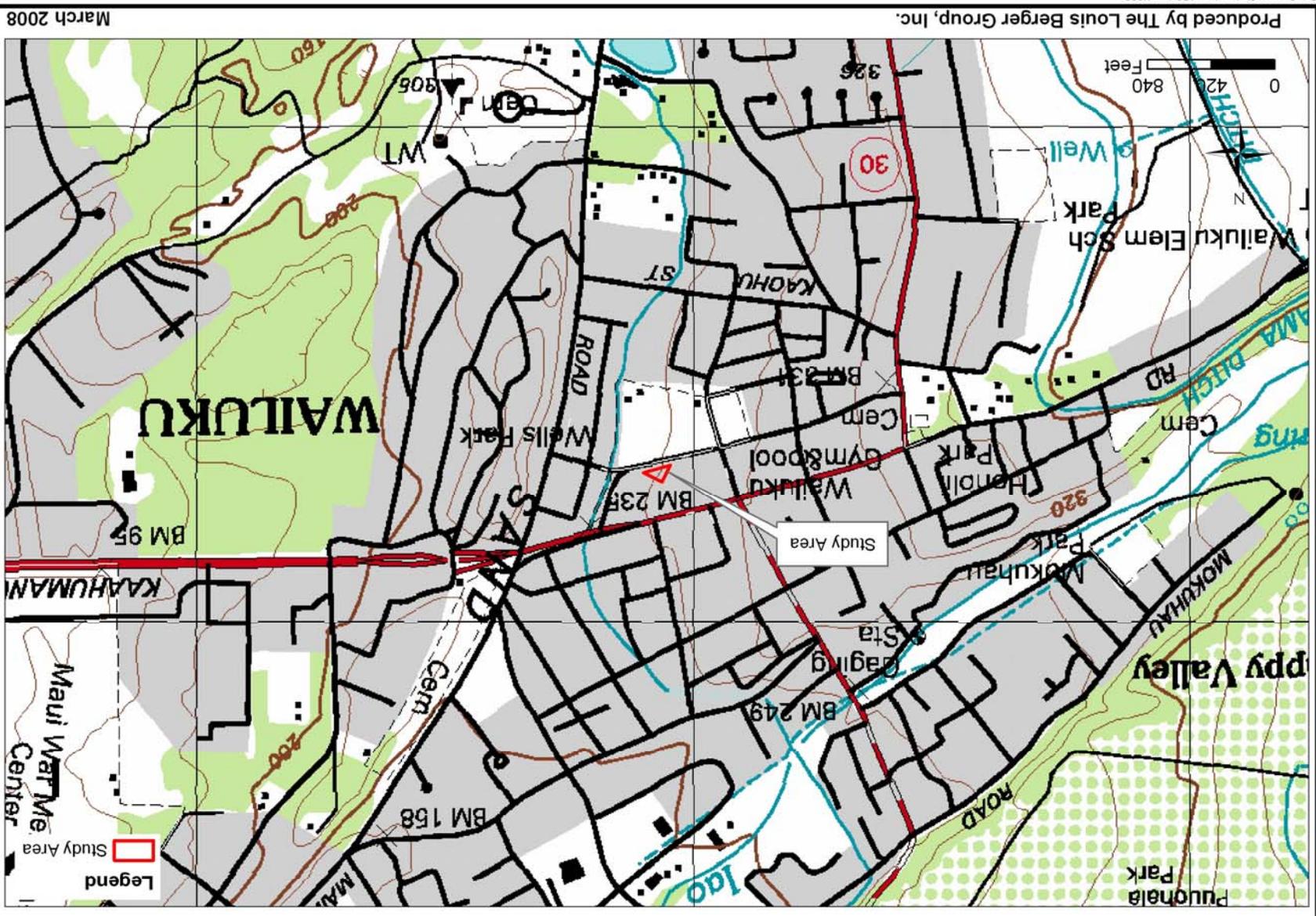
a. Origin of the Hawaiian Islands

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

Ke Kama Pono Program
Environmental Assessment

III-1 - Site Topography

State of Hawaii
Department of Human Services



Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
Data Sources: Site Locations - LBG, Inc.; USGS

March 2008

The Hawaiian Islands formed primarily in thin-bedded pahoehoe and ‘a‘a lava flows, which are highly fractured and blocky flows. The rocks are mostly basaltic, with about 50 percent silica. Andesitic rocks as well as volcanic ash and cinders occur in a few places. Adjacent to the ocean is a small amount of coral limestone and coral sand. The relief of the islands varies as once smooth volcanic domes have been weathered and eroded. The older islands are deeply dissected; their surface is one of ridges, valleys, and alluvial fans (NRCS, 1972).

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

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

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

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

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

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

b. Island of Maui

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

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

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

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

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

c. Seismicity

Earthquakes in the Hawaiian Islands are closely linked to volcanism. Volcanic activity in the Hawaiian Islands is concentrated beneath the Island of Hawaii, the island located to the south of Maui, where numerous earthquakes occur every year. The Hawaiian Islands are affected by earthquakes resulting from two

conditions. One condition is the movement of magma (molten rock) as it rises and intrudes fractures in the crust in volcanic eruptions or in advance of those eruptions. The other is settlement of the lithosphere (the upper part of the earth's crust) under the weight of the accumulated lava that has erupted from the Hawaiian volcanoes. While this settlement occurs over millions of years, it can occur in sudden episodes. Lithospheric settlement of the islands of Hawaii, Lana'i, and Maui has resulted in a number of large earthquakes (greater than magnitude 6.0) during the past 150 years. An earthquake, estimated to have been magnitude 6.8, centered beneath Lana'i in 1871 caused extensive damage in Honolulu (Wyss and Koyanagi, 1992).

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Seismic Hazard Mapping Project has prepared maps showing the magnitude of ground shaking events for specific probabilities of exceedance in a given period of time throughout the Hawaiian Islands (Klein et al., 2001). The maps indicate that the likely intensity of ground shaking decreases with distance from the south coast of the Island of Maui. There is a 10 percent chance that ground accelerations of 18 to 20 percent of the acceleration of gravity will occur in the next 50 years in the Wailuku, Maui vicinity. Earth materials vary in their response to seismic waves; firm rock tends to move the least, while loose unconsolidated materials shake more in a given earthquake. The ground acceleration probability estimates provided by the USGS apply to firm rock conditions. Exhibit III-2 illustrates the seismic conditions on the Island of Maui.

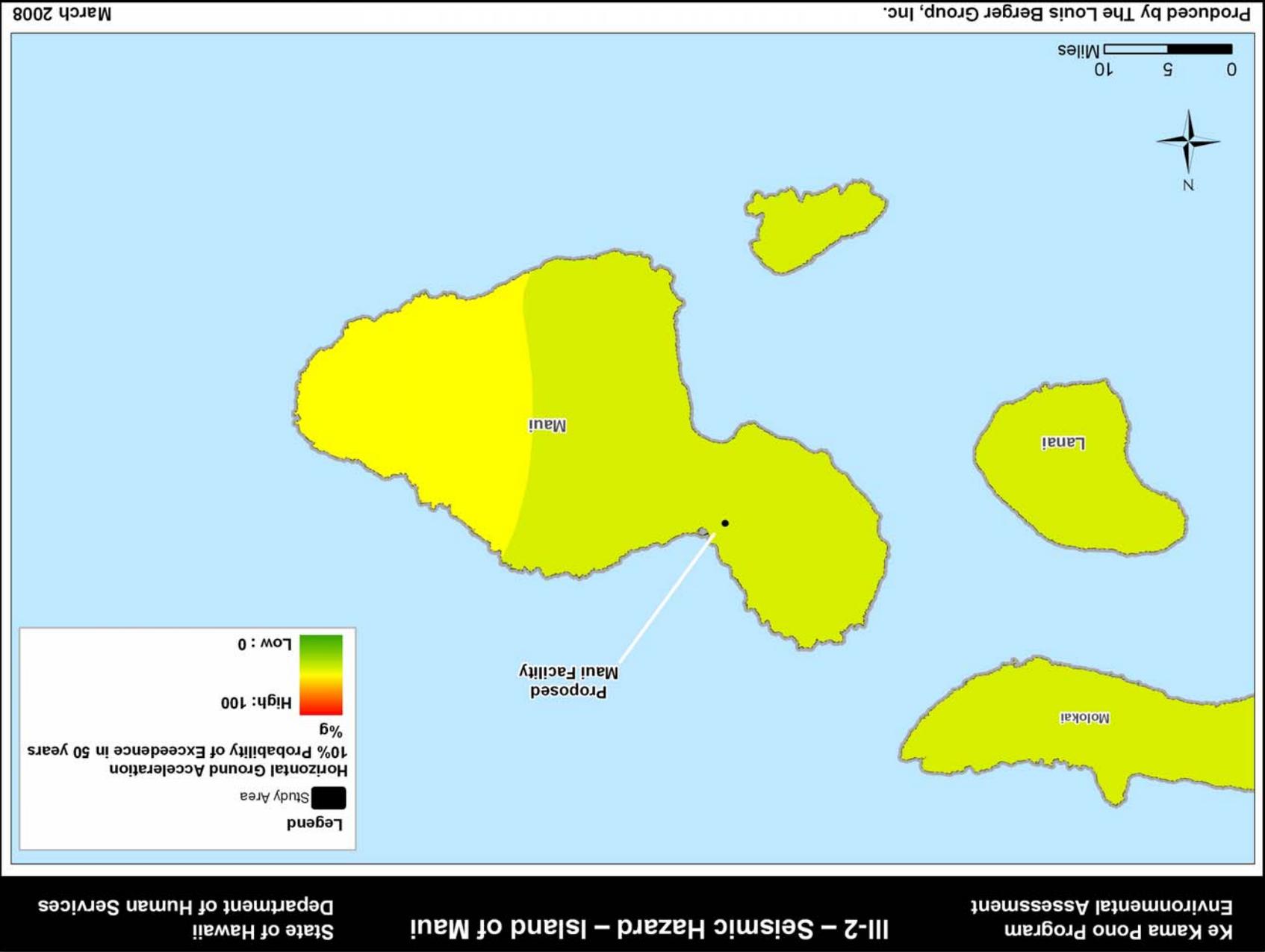
3. Soils

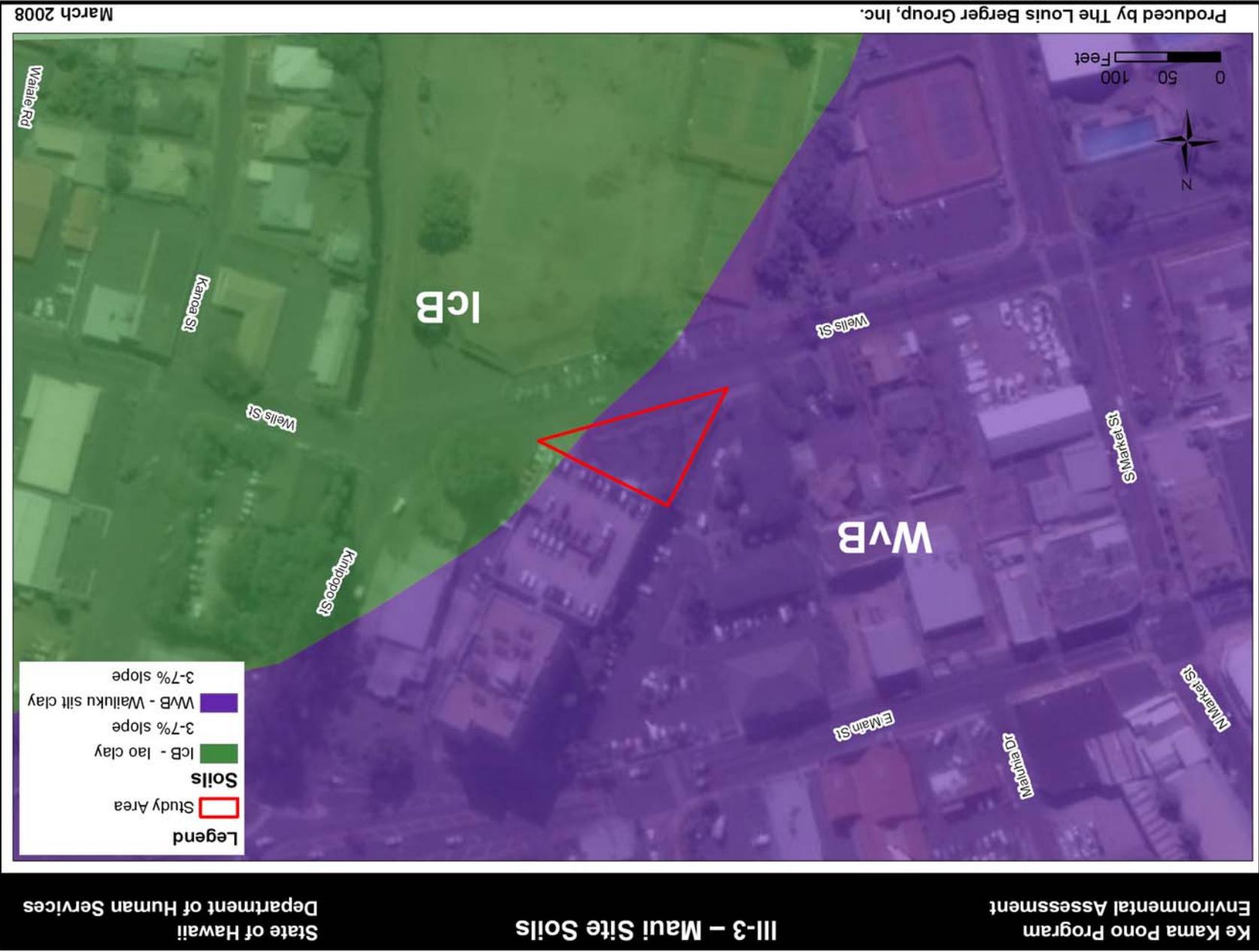
Soil types and characteristics are considered because they can limit or restrict use of a site. Examples of soil characteristics that can limit use include poor drainage, excessive wetness, excessive erodibility, the occurrence of rock at shallow depths, the presence of shrink-swell clays, among others.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

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

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

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





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

4. Hydrology

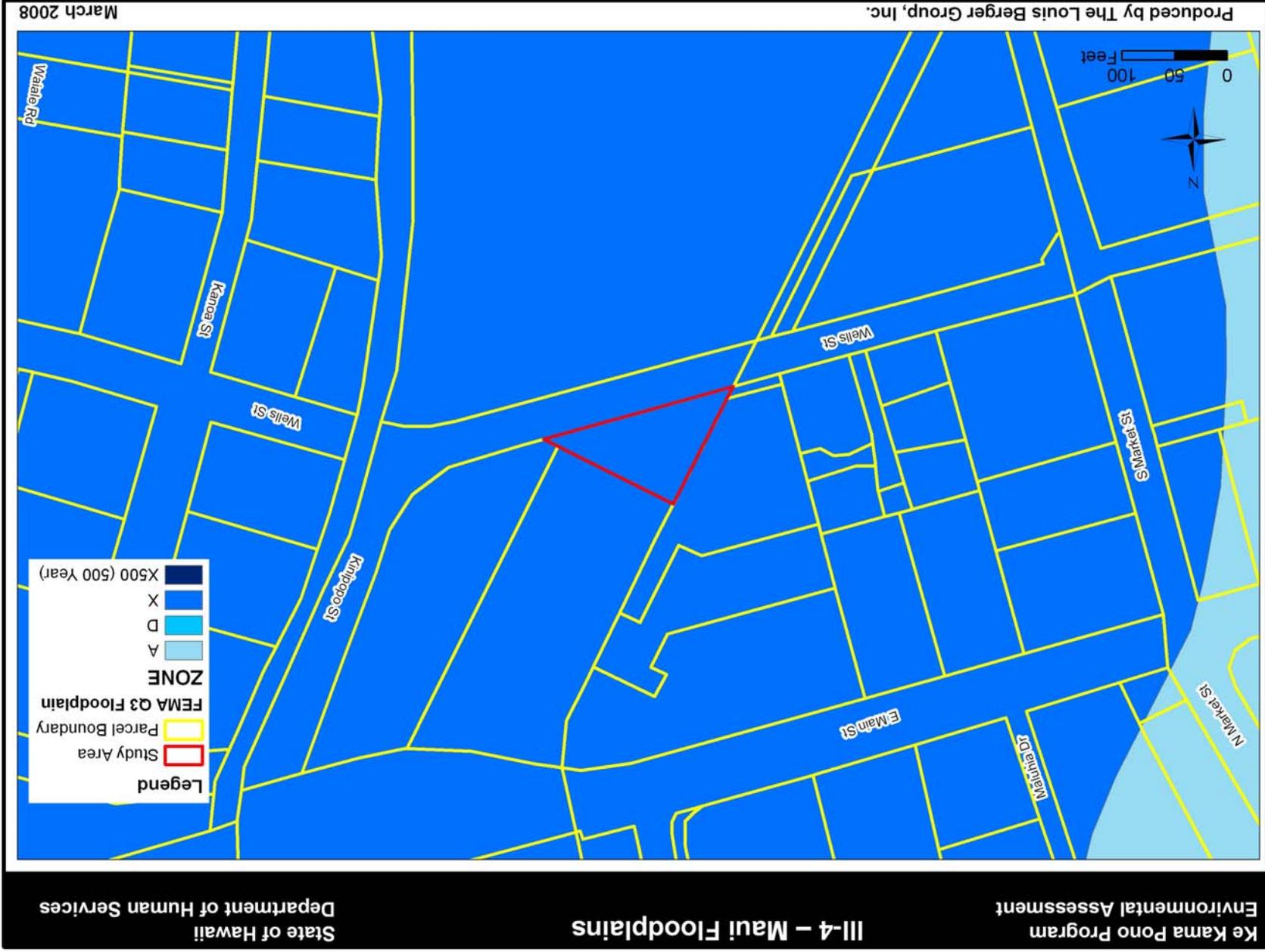
a. Surface Water

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

b. Floodplains

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

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



5. Biological Resources

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

a. Vegetation and Wildlife

About 1,500 years ago, before the first humans arrived and subsequently cleared the native lowland forests, this habitat was occupied by native species. At the present time, the area surrounding the Wells Street site is highly disturbed with large expanses of asphalt surrounding it and some vegetation including scattered street trees, shrubs, and grass lawn. The site is located in a commercial area, surrounded by residential development, recreation areas, and a fire station. The Waiale Reservoir and Kahului Harbor lie to the east of the Wells Street site.

Wildlife found inhabiting the Wells Street site is similar to that found in the developed areas of the Hawaiian Islands. Mammals found in these areas include the feral cat, Polynesian rat, house mouse, and small Indian mongoose (Tomich, 1986). Birds commonly found in these areas include the house finch and zebra dove (Shehata et al, 2001). A majority of the plants commonly grown in urban and suburban areas of the islands are not native (USDA, 2008).

b. Wetlands

Wetlands are defined as those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal conditions do support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions (33 CFR, Part 328.3). Three elements are used to identify wetlands: hydrology, vegetation, and hydric soils. Dredge and fill activities in wetland areas are regulated through a permit program administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 CFR, Parts 320-329, November 13, 1986 and 33 CFR, Part 330, November 22, 1991). Analysis of the NWI map (Exhibit III-5), and field inspection of the site and its surroundings, indicated that there are no wetland resources present on the Wells Street site (USFWS, 2008b).

c. Species of Special Concern

The Endangered Species Act (16 USC 1531 et seq.) mandates that federal actions (such as using federal funds to support development of the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility in Wailuku, Maui) consider the potential effects on species listed as threatened or endangered. Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires federal agencies that fund, authorize, or carry out an action to ensure that the action is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any threatened or endangered species (including plant species) or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitats. If it is determined that development at this prospective site may affect a federally listed species, consultation with the USFWS would be required to ensure minimization of potential adverse impacts to the species or its designated critical habitat.

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



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

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

Exhibit III-6
State-Listed Endangered and Threatened Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Portion of Range Where Endangered
ENDANGERED BIRDS		
<i>Pterodroma phaeopygia sandwichensis</i>	Dark-rumped (Hawaiian) petrel	Entire
<i>Oceanodroma castro cryptoleucura</i>	Band-rumped (Hawaiian, Harcourt) storm-petrel	Entire
<i>Nesochen sandwichensis</i>	Hawaiian goose	Entire
<i>Anas laysanensis</i>	Laysan duck	Entire
<i>Anas wyvilliana</i>	Hawaiian duck	Entire
<i>Buteo solitarius</i>	Hawaiian hawk	Entire
<i>Gallinula chloropus sandvicensis</i>	Common moorhen (Hawaiian gallinule)	Entire
<i>Fulica americana alai</i>	American (Hawaiian) coot	Entire
<i>Himantopus mexicanus knudseni</i>	Black-necked (Hawaiian) stilt	Entire
<i>Asio flammeus sandwichensis</i>	Short-eared (Hawaiian) owl	Oahu
<i>Corvus hawaiiensis</i>	Hawaiian crow	Entire
<i>Myadestes lanaiensis rutha</i>	Molokai thrush	Entire
<i>Myadestes myadestinus</i>	Kauai thrush	Entire
<i>Myadestes palmeri</i>	Small Kauai thrush	Entire
<i>Acrocephalus familiaris kingi</i>	Nihoa millerbird	Entire
<i>Moho braccatus</i>	Kauai 'i O'o	
<i>Hemignathus virens wilsoni</i>	Maui 'Amakihi	Lanai
<i>Oreomystis mana</i>	Hawaii creeper	Entire
<i>Paroreomyza flammea</i>	Molokai creeper	Entire
<i>Paroreomyza maculate</i>	Oahu creeper	Entire
<i>Loxops coccineus coccineus</i>	Hawaii akepa	Entire
<i>Loxops coccineus ochraceus</i>	Maui 'akepa	Entire
<i>Melamprosops phaeosoma</i>	Po'ouili	Entire
<i>Hemignathus procerus</i>	Kauai 'Akialoa	Entire
<i>Hemignathus lucidus affinis</i>	Maui Nuku-pu'u	Entire
<i>Hemignathus lucidus hanapepe</i>	Kauai Nuku-pu'u	Entire
<i>Hemignathus munroi</i>	Akiapola'au	Entire

Scientific Name	Common Name	Portion of Range Where Endangered
<i>Pseudonestor xanthophrys</i>	Maui parrotbill	Entire
<i>Psittirostra psittacea</i>	‘O’u	Entire
<i>Telespyza cantans</i>	Laysan finch	Entire
<i>Loxiodes bailleui</i>	Palila	Entire
<i>Palmeria dolei</i>	Crested honeycreeper	Entire
<i>Vestiaria coccinea</i>	‘I’iwi	Oahu, Lanai & Molokai
<i>Telespyza ultima</i>	Nihoa finch	Entire
ENDANGERED MAMMALS		
<i>Lasiurus cinereus semotus</i>	Hawaiian (Hoary) bat	Entire
<i>Monachus schauinslandi</i>	Hawaiian seal	Entire
<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>	Humpback whale	Entire
<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>	Fin whale	Entire
<i>Physeter catodon</i>	Sperm whale	Entire
<i>Eretmochelys imbicata bissa</i>	Pacific hawksbill sea turtle	Entire
<i>Dermochelys coriacea schlegelii</i>	Pacific leatherback sea turtle	Entire
ENDANGERED MOLLUSKS		
<i>Achatinella spp.</i>	Oahu (Achatinella) tree snails	Oahu
THREATENED BIRDS		
<i>Puffinus auricularis newelli</i>	Townsend’s (Newell’s) shearwater	Entire
<i>Gygis alba rothschildi</i>	White (Fairy) tern	Oahu
THREATENED REPTILES		
<i>Careta carata</i>	Loggerhead sea turtle	Entire
<i>Chelonia mydas agassizi</i>	Pacific green sea turtle	Entire
<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Olive (Pacific) ridley sea turtle	Entire

Source: Hawaii DLNR, 1997.

6. Cultural Resources

a. Overview

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

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

In 1820, American missionaries arrived on the islands and developed a written form of the native language, attempted religious conversions, and taught the population to read and write. In 1840, Kamehameha III promulgated the first Hawaiian Constitution and established an elected House of Representatives as well as an

appointed House of Nobles. Subsequent constitutions, adopted in 1852, 1864, and 1887, further eroded the power of the monarchy while increasing that of the elected representatives. The 1887 Constitution provided that the House of Nobles, previously appointed by the crown, be elected. By this time, economic ties existed between Hawaii and the United States through treaties related to the sugar and pineapple industries. Ties between the United States and Hawaii became more formal when, in 1900, Hawaii became a territory of the United States. On August 21, 1959, Hawaii was admitted as the 50th state of the United States of America by proclamation of President Dwight D. Eisenhower.

a. Wells Street Site

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

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

7. Hazardous Materials

There are no known issues related to hazardous materials at the proposed site. With many years of state government ownership, strict controls over use of the property, and the undeveloped nature of this site, contamination from hazardous materials is not expected at the proposed site. While field investigations to date have been limited to visual inspection of the site from its perimeter, the observations have not revealed areas containing waste deposits. Review of hazardous materials databases (Appendix C) indicate that, while there are some sites in the area that contain hazardous materials, those sites should not pose a risk to the Wells Street site. Further, while some leaking underground storage tanks have been identified in the area at an elevation equal or higher to the Wells Street site, these sites have all been fully remediated.

8. Aesthetics/Visual Resources

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

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

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

9. Fiscal Considerations

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

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



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



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



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



B. COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

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

In 2000, approximately 608,671 (50.2 percent) of the state's 1,211,537 residents were male and 602,866 (49.8 percent) were female. The 2000 Census reported that 64,329 (50.2 percent) of Maui County residents were male and 63,765 (49.8 percent) were female. According to the American Community Survey, in 2006 approximately 643,073 (50.0 percent) of the Hawaii's 1,285,498 residents were male and 642,425 (50.0 percent) were female, while approximately 70,893 (50.2 percent) of Maui County residents were male and 70,407 (49.8 percent) were female. The most recent census data for Wailuku shows there were 6,131 (49.9 percent) male and 6,165 (50.1 percent) female residents in 2000 (Exhibit III-12) In 2000 the largest age group in Hawaii was between the ages of 18 and 59 (708,769 residents), which was the same for Maui County (75,902 residents) and Wailuku (6,547 residents). According to the American Community Survey, the 18-59 age range continued to be the most populated age range in Hawaii in 2006. This continued to be true for Maui County as well (U.S. Census, 2000; American Community Survey, 2006).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Economic Characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Approximately 126,154 (10.7 percent) of Hawaii's 1,211,537 residents reported incomes below the poverty level in 1999 (Exhibit III-14). This percentage was similar for Maui County with 10.5 percent (13,252 residents) of the population with incomes below the poverty level. Approximately 1,380 residents of Wailuku (11.2 percent) reported incomes below the poverty line in 1999. According to the American Community Survey, approximately 119,551 (9.3 percent) of the state's 1,285,498 residents reported incomes below the poverty level in 2006 (Exhibit III-14). This number was similar to Maui County with 9.7 percent (13,706 residents) of the respondents indicating incomes below the poverty level.

2. Housing Characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Exhibit III-15
Housing Characteristics**

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

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

3. Community Services

a. Police Protection

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

b. Fire Protection

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

c. Medical Care

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

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

d. Public Education

There are 34 elementary and intermediate schools operating in Maui County organized into “complexes.” A “complex” consists of a high school and all of the intermediate/middle and elementary schools that flow into it. When two to four complexes are grouped, they create a "complex area" that is under the supervision of a complex area superintendent. The schools in the area of the proposed project site are organized into two complex-areas. The area of the proposed project is located in the Baldwin-Kekaulike-Maui Complex area. Within this complex area, schools in the vicinity of the study area are located in the Maui Complex. These schools include Kahului Elementary, Kamalii Elementary, Kihei Elementary, Lihikai Elementary, Lokelani

Intermediate, Maui High School, Maui Waena Intermediate, Pomaikai Elementary, and Kihei Public Charter High School (HIDOE, 2007).

4. Land Use and Zoning

a. Land Use

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

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

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

b. Zoning

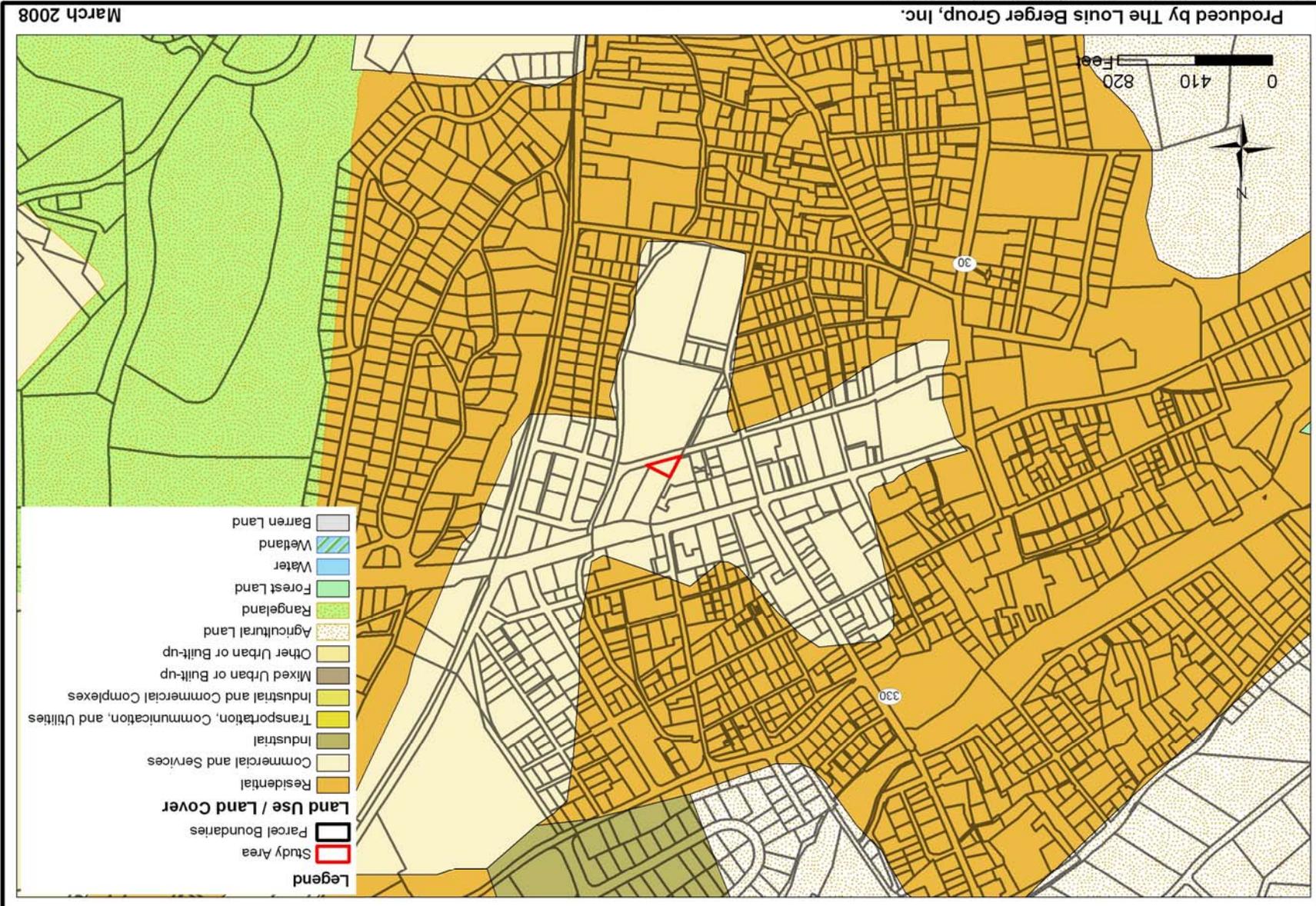
The Wells Street site is located within Subarea 1 of the Wailuku Redevelopment Area Plan boundary. The purpose of the redevelopment plan is to provide a “*vision, direction, and plan of action for the revitalization of the Wailuku Redevelopment Area. The Plan also establishes the policy framework and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

Under state law, the DHHL can exempt themselves from any City and County land use planning, zoning, and regulatory restrictions as long as there are no health or safety issues involved. However, whenever possible, it is the practice of the DHHL to be a good neighbor and conform to local zoning codes and standards, where feasible. DHHL also is requesting that the Maui Planning Department set the zoning district for this lot to P-1, Public/Quasi Public which permits this use as a “public building.”

Ke Kama Pono Program
Environmental Assessment

III-16 – Maui Historical Land Use

State of Hawaii
Department of Human Services



Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

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

March 2008

5. Utility Services

a. Water Supply

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

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

b. Wastewater

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

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

c. Electric Power

The Maui Electric Company (MECO) provides power to residences, businesses and industries throughout the county. MECO generates 234 megawatts of electrical power from the Ma'alaia Power Station and the Kahului Power Station. MECO also obtains 12 megawatts of power from MC&S Company's sugar mill resulting in a total electric generating capacity of approximately 246 megawatts. Electric power is distributed throughout Maui via substations and 69 kilovolt, high voltage distribution lines.

Three-phase overhead power lines are located along Wells Street adjacent to the southern border of the site. These lines are ultimately fed by the Wailuku 12/4 kilovolt substation (Substation 3). There were no reported capacity issues with either substation.

d. Natural Gas/Propane

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

e. Telecommunications

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

f. Solid Waste

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

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

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

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

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

6. Transportation Systems

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

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

There are no major mass transit companies that operate on Wells Street; however, there are various bus stops within a one mile radius of the proposed Ke Kama Pono site. The Lahaina Islander and the Wailuku Loop

routes, both operated by Roberts Hawaii, make limited stops in the vicinity of Wells Park and the proposed site. These bus stops include the State Office Buildings, Ma'alea Harbor Village, and the Maui Lani Clinic (County of Maui, 2008). No other mass transit system is available to the public within the vicinity of the proposed site.

7. Meteorological Conditions

a. Overview

The climate of the Island of Maui can be characterized as tropic and is unique in the differences in rainfall over short distances, mild temperatures, and the persistence of the northeasterly trade winds. The latitude of the Hawaiian Islands is the major influence on the climate, as the state lies well within the geographic tropics. The climate is also influenced by the surrounding ocean, which has a moderating influence on temperature, and the Pacific anticyclone, from which the trade winds flow. On Maui, the climate is further influenced by the topography, with every valley bottom, slope, and steep-sided ridge having its own localized climate (NRCS, 1972).

b. Precipitation

The amount of rainfall in the Hawaiian Islands varies greatly. Over the open sea, rainfall averages between 25 and 30 inches a year, with the islands themselves receiving more than 10 times this amount in some places, and less than half in others. Except for Lanai, where maximum rainfall is about 50 inches, each of the major islands has regions in which the mean annual rainfall approaches or exceeds 300 inches. This variation is a result of the orographic, or mountain-caused, rain that forms within the moist air from trade winds going across the varying terrain of the islands. The resulting rainfall distribution, in the mean, closely resembles the topographic contours. The amount is greatest over windward slopes and crests and is least toward the leeward lowlands. The lowlands obtain moisture chiefly from a few winter storms, and only small amounts from trade wind showers. Thus, rainfall in the normally dry areas is strongly seasonal with arid summers and small seasonal differences in the wetter areas, where rainfall is derived from both the winter storms and the year-round, trade-wind showers (NRCS, 1972). In the Wailuku-Kahului region, rainfall averages 18 to 28 inches annually.

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

c. Temperature

The mean annual temperatures in Hawaii vary between about 72° and 75° Fahrenheit (F), near sea level, decreasing by about 3°F for each 1,000 feet of elevation, and tend to be higher in sunny dry areas. Temperatures are higher, for example, in the leeward lowlands, than in those areas that are cloudier, wetter, and more directly exposed to the trade winds (NRCS, 1972). On the Island of Maui and in general and in the vicinity of the prospective site, the average high temperature is 86° F and the average low is 63° F.

The average difference between daily high and low temperatures on the Hawaiian Islands is between 10° and 20° F. Higher readings occur in areas that are lower, drier, and less open to the wind. There is little seasonal variation in temperatures, only 6° to 8° F, with August and September being the warmest months of the year, and January and February the coolest. The seasonal variation is far below the daily variation, which results in

more temperature change in the course of an average day than from season to season. Almost everywhere at low elevations, the highest temperatures of the year are in the low 90's F and the lowest temperatures near 50° F (NRCS, 1972). The average month minimum and maximum temperatures for monitoring stations on Maui are shown in Exhibit III-17.

Exhibit III-17
Minimum and Maximum Monthly Average Temperatures

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

Source: The Weather Channel, nd.

d. Wind Speed and Direction

The climate on the Island of Maui, as well as the other Hawaiian Islands, is heavily influenced by winds. The prevailing wind throughout the year is the east-northeasterly trade. The trades vary greatly in frequency being virtually absent for long periods and blowing for weeks on end at others. The winds are most persistent in the winter, but slightly stronger in the summer. In well-exposed areas, the trades average somewhat under 15 miles an hour, with winds exceeding 31 miles an hour only about two percent of the time by the trades and three percent by winds from other directions. Although trade winds are the most prevalent, the strongest and most damaging winds are those that accompany winter storms and the infrequent hurricanes. High winds are most likely between November and March and blow from almost any direction. Local winds are greatly influenced by local topography, ranging from a complete sheltering from winds from certain directions to winds that pass through narrow valleys and over crests, transforming a moderate wind into a strong and gusty one (NRCS, 1972).

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

8. Air Quality

a. Definition of Air Pollutants

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

Human welfare is considered to include the natural environment (vegetation) and the manmade environment (physical structures). The health and welfare effects of the criteria pollutants are described in Exhibit III-18. Primary and secondary standards have been established for carbon monoxide, lead, ozone, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter (total and inhalable fractions), and sulfur dioxide. Areas that do not meet these standards are called non-attainment areas, areas that meet both primary and secondary standards are known as attainment areas. Under the CAA and the CAAA, state and local air pollution control agencies have the authority to adopt and enforce ambient air quality standards (AAQS) more stringent than the NAAQS.

Exhibit III-18 Description of NAAQS Criteria Pollutants

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The State of Hawaii has adopted the NAAQS that specify maximum permissible short-term and long-term emissions of the six criteria pollutants. National and State of Hawaii ambient air quality standards are provided in Exhibit III-19.

b. Regulatory Responsibilities

Although the U.S. EPA has the ultimate responsibility for protecting ambient air quality, each state and delegated local agency have the primary responsibility for air pollution prevention and control. The CAA requires that each state submit a State Implementation Plan (SIP), which describes how the state will attain and maintain air quality standards in non-attainment areas. The SIP must be approved by the U.S. EPA for each criteria pollutant. The agency responsible for implementing the SIP in Hawaii is the Hawaii Department of Health, Clean Air Branch.

c. Existing Air Quality

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

Point source emissions (e.g., HC&S Sugar Mill and MECO Power Plant) and non-point emission sources (e.g. motor vehicles) on Maui, in general, do not generate a high concentration of pollutants. The excellent air quality can also be attributed to the island's near constant exposure to wind, which quickly disperses emissions.

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

9. Noise

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

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

Exhibit III-19
National and State Ambient Air Quality Standards

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

Notes:

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

b The standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with a maximum hourly average concentration above 0.12 ppm is equal or less than one.

ppm parts per million

µg/m³ micrograms per cubic meter

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

Exhibit III-20
Air Quality Monitoring Values For Particulate Matter

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

Source: U.S. EPA, 2008.

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

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

The dBA measurement is used to indicate damage to hearing based on noise levels, and is the basis for federal noise standards. A three-dB increase is equivalent to doubling the sound pressure level, but is barely perceptible to the human ear, but a five-dB change in sound is very noticeable, and a 10-dB change in sound almost doubles the loudness. Exhibit III-21 illustrates common noise levels.

**Exhibit III-21
Common Noise Levels**

Source	Decibel Level	Exposure Concern
Soft Whisper	30	Normal safe levels
Quiet Office	40	Normal safe levels
Average Home	50	Normal safe levels
Conversational Speech	65	Normal safe levels
Highway Traffic	75	May affect hearing in some individuals depending on sensitivity, exposure length, etc.
Noisy Restaurant	80	May affect hearing in some individuals depending on sensitivity, exposure length, etc.
Average Factory	80-90	May affect hearing in some individuals depending on sensitivity, exposure length, etc.
Pneumatic Drill	100	May affect hearing in some individuals depending on sensitivity, exposure length, etc.
Automobile Horn	120	May affect hearing in some individuals depending on sensitivity, exposure length, etc.
Jet Plane	140	Noises at or over 140 dB may cause pain
Gunshot Blast	140	Noises at or over 140 dB may cause pain

Source: U.S. EPA Pamphlet, "Noise and Your Hearing," 1986.

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

This page intentionally left blank.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES: IMPACTS AND MITIGATIONS

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES: IMPACTS AND MITIGATIONS

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

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

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

A. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

1. Topography

a. No Action Alternative

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

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Under the proposed action, an approximately 2,000 square-foot residence would be constructed at the Wells Street site in Wailuku, Maui for use as the Ke Kama Pono program facility. During the construction process, a construction staging area would be established on the proposed site to accommodate the loading/unloading and storage of building materials and equipment. This staging area would consist primarily of various machinery and equipment and a dumpster and would be in place throughout the duration of the construction period (approximately two months). Topographic alterations would not be required to conduct these project activities.

In addition to construction of the residence, a six-foot high privacy fence would be erected around the property. Installation of the privacy fence would result in minimal land disturbance. Because the project site is level, construction of the residence and installation of the privacy fence would require minimal site grading and impacts to topography would be negligible. Furthermore, operation of the proposed facility would not result in any topographic alterations or impacts.

c. Recommended Mitigation

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

2. Geology**a. No Action Alternative**

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

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Geologic hazards such as landslides, erosion and subsidence have a low probability of affecting the Wells Street site. Only minimal ground disturbance is anticipated as a result of the project (involving shallow footings upon which the residence would be placed along with privacy fence installation), which would have no adverse impact upon natural geologic features and conditions at the site. Furthermore, operation of the proposed facility would not result in any geologic alterations or impacts.

The Island of Maui experiences earthquakes each year although only a small number are strong enough to be felt or cause damage, usually as a result of earthquakes under neighboring Hawaii Island. Strong earthquakes may endanger life and property by shaking structures, causing ground cracks, ground settling, and landslides.

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

c. Recommended Mitigation

Only minimal land disturbance is required to carry out the proposed project that would have no adverse impact upon natural geologic features and conditions at the project site. Because the project site is located in an area of seismic hazard potential, recommended mitigation would involve ensuring that all construction activities comply with current Maui County building codes.

3. Soils**a. No Action Alternative**

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

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

The proposed site, located in a highly urban environment, has been extensively altered by successive development activities involving adjacent commercial, residential, light industrial and recreational uses along with utility and roadway construction. As a result of past development activities, natural soil conditions have also been altered and potentially adverse effects to such soil resulting from the proposed project would not be expected to occur. In addition, use of a post and pier type foundation for the residence would minimize the amount of ground disturbance necessary to develop the proposed facility.

While construction of building footings and installation of the privacy fence could expose a small volume of soil to potential wind and water erosion, the level topography found across the site and the limited duration associated with fence installation would limit the potential for soil loss. The small volume of soil to be excavated during construction of building and fence footers may also be redistributed on site as fill. No portion of the Wells Street site is under active cultivation and development of the Ke Kama Pono program

facility would pose no adverse impacts to agricultural activities. Furthermore, operation of the proposed facility would not result in any soil disturbance or impacts.

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

c. Recommended Mitigation

Only minimal land disturbance is anticipated as a result of the project which should have no significant adverse impact upon soil conditions at the proposed Wells Street site. Nonetheless, attention would be given to ensuring that soil loss due to wind and precipitation does not occur by limiting the extent of land disturbance activities occurring at any one time and seeding exposed soils with native grasses, as necessary. No other mitigation measures are warranted.

4. Water Resources

a. No Action Alternative

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

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

There are no surface water features located on or within the immediate vicinity of the proposed project site. Implementation of the proposed project would pose no direct impacts to ground or surface water resources. The project would involve construction of a residence on an otherwise undeveloped site, thereby increasing slightly the extent of impervious surface at the project site. As a result, a slight increase in the volume of stormwater runoff occurring from the site is anticipated which would be directed towards by the stormwater collection system which surrounds the site. With the Wells Street site located outside the 500-year floodplain, no direct or indirect impacts to flood prone areas are expected. In addition, the threat of tsunami inundation is low as the project site in Wailuku is located outside of the mapped Tsunami Evacuation Zone. Furthermore, operation of the proposed facility would not result in any direct discharge into surface or subsurface waters or result in any alteration of surface or subsurface water quality.

c. Recommended Mitigation

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

5. Biological Resources

a. No Action Alternative

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

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

The majority of on-site vegetation consists of introduced landscape plantings and turf lawn, in the site used previously as a picnic area. Surrounding areas are devoted primarily to residential and commercial uses, scattered street and ornamental trees, shrubs and grass lawns. As a result, development of the proposed

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

The proposed project would increase motor vehicle traffic (negligible), building and grounds maintenance, and other human activities that may impact common, non-special status, wildlife utilizing the 8,000 square-foot site. This could occur if, for example, construction disrupts the daily foraging activities of birds by restricting access to resources such as food supplies, nesting sites or roosting site. Direct restriction of access to resources could occur through animals avoiding areas where humans are present. However, the Wells Street site is located in a highly developed urban environment where human activities occur daily. As a result, wildlife in the area would likely not experience an increase in disturbance from operation of the Ke Kama Pono program facility. Any impact or disturbance to wildlife during the two-month period devoted to residence construction would also be negligible. No adverse impacts to biological resources are expected to occur once construction is complete and the facility is operational.

There are no wetlands or waters of the U.S. located within the proposed project site and, therefore, no direct impacts to wetlands and similar resources would occur. Wetlands and streams located in surrounding areas would similarly be unaffected as the potential for indirect impacts associated with soil erosion and sedimentation is considered slight given the small area of ground disturbance associated with building and fence installation.

c. Recommended Mitigation

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

6. Cultural Resources

a. No Action Alternative

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

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

The Wells Street site has an extremely low likelihood of impacting any historic properties. Because of the developed nature of the parcel, no surface archaeological sites are present, nor are there any historic buildings that are over 50 years old. There is the possibility that human burials could be found in the area, although this appears unlikely because the soils are made up of clays rather than sands, which are much more likely to contain human burials in this region of Maui.

c. Recommended Mitigation

No significant adverse impacts to cultural resources are expected as a result of the proposed action. In the event that human remains are discovered, an archaeologist would be brought to the project site to address this issue. Therefore, no mitigation measures would be required.

7. Hazardous Materials

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would not be developed at the Wells Street site. The site would remain in its current condition and there would be no impacts involving hazardous materials. In the absence of impacts to hazardous materials, mitigation would not be required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

There are no known issues related to hazardous materials at the Wells Street site. With many years of state government ownership and strict controls over use of and access to the property, contamination by hazardous materials is not expected at the proposed site. While field investigations have been limited to visual inspection of the site from its perimeter, the observations have not revealed surficial evidence of contamination or obvious indication of the use or disposal of hazardous substances.

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

c. Recommended Mitigation

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

8. Visual and Aesthetic Resources

a. No Action Alternative

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

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Immediately following the onset of construction and throughout the construction period, the aesthetic features and characteristics of the Wells Street site would be altered. The use of construction equipment, the delivery and stockpiling of construction materials, construction of a residence, etc. would disrupt the aesthetic quality of the current site environment. As part of the overall project, an six-foot high privacy fence would be erected at the property.

During the construction process, a small staging area would be established on the property. This staging area would comprise primarily of various machinery and equipment need for construction and a dumpster for storage of waste materials. Short-term impacts would occur as a result of the temporary staging area with the aesthetic quality of the area restored soon after the staging area is eliminated following completion of construction. The aesthetic impacts would be short-term, lasting only for the period of time devoted to construction (estimated at two months).

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

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

c. Recommended Mitigation

Potential visual and aesthetic impacts would be mitigated by implementing design features that are sensitive to the unique visual resources of the Island of Maui. These features would include building design and selection of the color, texture, and exterior building materials. Impacts would further be mitigated by virtue of the building's location, with the adjacent multi-story parking garage and other buildings providing a level of shielding from the surrounding area.

9. Fiscal Considerations

a. No Action Alternative

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

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

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

c. Recommended Mitigation

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

B. COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. Demographic Characteristics

a. No Action Alternative

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

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

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

Any potential increase in Maui County's population during the construction phase is dependent on the duration of construction, the number of construction jobs required, and the ability of the local labor market to fill those positions. Construction of a residence for Ke Kama Pono program use is expected to result in a

slight increase in construction employment among island workers involved in carpentry, electrical, plumbing and similar trades along with supervisory personnel. However, any such increase among the island's construction workforce is expected to be slight and temporary, lasting only for the two-month duration of construction. Experience in development of other buildings of a similar nature and scale indicates that the workforce needed for construction would originate from Maui County. As a result, permanent population impacts directly attributable to facility construction are not expected.

Upon activation of the Ke Kama Pono program facility at the Wells Street site, two employees would staff the facility 24-hours a day (resulting in a total complement of 8 to 10 employees). DHS anticipates working closely with local and state employment agencies to address potential employment and training needs prior to activation of the proposed facility in order to recruit all needed personnel from among the current resident population of Maui County. The resident population of the county, currently totaling approximately 141,300, should easily accommodate the direct employment needs associated with facility operation.

No persons are expected to relocate to Maui County, the county's population is not expected to increase or decrease, and there would be no significant adverse impacts to the Maui County population resulting from operation. The location of the project site relative to the greater Wailuku community also suggests that some portion of the workforce would originate locally and, therefore, not require relocation or provision of new housing.

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

c. Recommended Mitigation

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

2. Economic Characteristics

a. No Action Alternative

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

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Construction and operation of the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would generate impacts to the island's economy. The project's construction budget, estimated at approximately \$835,000 (2008 dollars), would generate construction employment and materials purchases which, although temporary in nature (lasting approximately two months), would involve both manpower and material resources from the island. Use of these resources would generate further spending while supporting indirect employment. The increased economic activity resulting from construction spending is considered beneficial to the island's economy and a positive impact. Furthermore, no businesses or other economic activities would be displaced or eliminated as a result of the proposed project.

The proposed facility would also impact the island economy by virtue of the new employment required for operation and the annual budget for operations. With two employees staffing the facility throughout the day (24 hours), approximately 8 to 10 positions would be created. The population of Maui County, currently

totaling approximately 141,300, should easily accommodate the direct employment needs of the Ke Kama Pono program facility without significant adverse impacts. (As noted earlier, DHS anticipates working closely with local and state employment agencies to address potential employment and training needs prior to activation of the proposed facility in order to recruit all needed personnel from among the existing resident population of Maui County). The creation of these new positions would have a beneficial impact on the economy of Maui County.

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

c. Recommended Mitigation

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

3. Housing Characteristics

a. No Action Alternative

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

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Approximately 8 to 10 employees would supervise and manage the youth population residing at the proposed facility with all such employees expected to be current residents of Maui County. As a result, adverse impacts the island's housing market (i.e., housing availability, supply and cost) are not anticipated. However, in the event that not all staff members are current residents of the island, relocating employees would have the potential to impact the local housing market. Under a worst case scenario, the addition of approximately 8 to 10 new employee households to the island in late-2008 (the anticipated date of operation) and the resultant demand for housing would represent less than 0.016 percent of the island's estimated housing supply of 63,610 units.

The housing vacancy rate in Maui County was approximately 25 percent in 2006 representing 16,093 units. Based on the number of vacant housing units in the county, the addition up to 10 new employee households and their resulting housing demand, should not pose a significant adverse impact. Rather, any demand for housing resulting from relocating employees would support the island's housing market.

c. Recommended Mitigation

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

4. Community Services and Facilities

a. No Action Alternative

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

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

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

c. Potential Impacts – Law Enforcement

Law enforcement throughout the county is provided by the 400-person Maui County Police Department. On-site staff would be equipped to handle virtually all emergency situations which may arise during operation of the facility. In addition, the Maui County Police Department would be relied upon to assist the facility staff, if necessary, in the event of an emergency or other incident at the facility (an unusual occurrence based on DHS experience operating similar facilities). Ke Kama Pono staff would contact Maui County law enforcement personnel in the event of an incident and would seek assistance as appropriate. The Department is headquartered at the Wailuku Station which is located in close proximity to the proposed project site. Based on DHS experience operating a Ke Kama Pono program facility for girls on the Island of Hawaii, significant adverse impacts to law enforcement services would not be anticipated as a result of the proposed action.

d. Recommended Mitigation - Law Enforcement

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

e. Potential Impacts - Fire Protection

The Maui County Fire Department operates 14 fire stations and a fire prevention office. The Wailuku Fire Station, established in 1924 and the first fire station on the Island of Maui, is located adjacent to the proposed project site.

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

f. Recommended Mitigation - Fire Protection

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

g. Potential Impacts - Medical Facilities

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

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

h. Recommended Mitigation - Medical Facilities

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

i. Potential Impacts - Public Education

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

j. Recommended Mitigation

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

7. Land Use and Zoning**a. No Action Alternative**

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

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

The proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would be located within the urban center of Wailuku; an area devoted to various government offices and functions (including the Wailuku Fire Station), public recreational facilities (Wells Park), and commercial and light industrial developments. The facility would be developed using a small triangular portion of a larger site owned by the DHHL in Wailuku. The majority of the site is occupied by Lokahi Pacific and is used to house victims of domestic violence. The DHHL has authorized

DHS use of the site for construction of the Ke Kama Pono program facility to provide residential accommodations for up to eight boys.

The proposed action would have a direct impact on land use by transforming a vacant property into a group home (residential/institutional) use. However, the self-contained nature of the proposed Ke Kama Pono program facility would limit any potential direct impacts to the Wells Street site with no adverse impacts to adjoining public and private lands and uses or property values of nearby private homes and businesses. If any effects were to be experienced to nearby property values, they would likely be the result of other unrelated factors. Further, the proposed use would be considered consistent with the zoning designation for the site, within the redevelopment area.

c. Recommended Mitigation

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

8. Utility Services

a. No Action Alternative

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

b. Water Supply – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Based on water consumption records from similar facilities, water demands associated with operation of the proposed facility has been estimated at 150 gallons per day (gpd) per resident and 15 gpd per staff member per 8-hour shift. Assuming two staff members, 24 hours per day and eight residents, the total estimated water demand for the proposed facility is approximately 1,320 gpd.

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

c. Water Supply – Recommended Mitigation

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

d. Wastewater – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

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

Projections indicate average daily wastewater flows from the proposed facility to total approximately 1,200 gpd. The primary source of wastewater would be domestic flows generated by the resident population with

flows typically occurring during the period from 6:00 AM to 8:00 PM due to periods of high water demand (i.e., meal preparation and personal hygiene). The WRD reports that capacity is available in these lines to accommodate the projected volume of wastewater flow.

e. Wastewater – Recommended Mitigation

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

f. Electric Power – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Electric power service to Wailuku and the West Street site is provided by MECO. There are no known limitations to electric power supply service in the area of the proposed facility.

Electric power demands of the proposed facility are expected to be equivalent to a typical residential user. Such demands are relatively low and can be easily accommodated by MECO's power generating and distribution systems. No changes to MECO's system are required to accommodate the proposed facility. Construction of the proposed facility would be carried out in accordance with applicable building and electrical codes of Maui County.

g. Electric Power – Recommended Mitigation

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

h. Gas – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

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

i. Gas – Recommended Mitigation

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

j. Telecommunications – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

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

k. Telecommunications – Recommended Mitigation

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

l. Solid Waste – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Construction and operation of the proposed facility would generate solid wastes requiring collection and disposal by a commercial waste disposal contractor. The disposal of all construction wastes would be the responsibility of the construction contractors involved, although efforts would be made to sort, segregate, and recycle a portion of the wastes. While a precise estimate of the volume of construction-related solid wastes is

unknown at this time, it is not expected to adversely impact solid waste collection and disposal services currently provided on the island. Construction-related wastes would be stored on-site in a container that would be removed for disposal as necessary.

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

m. Solid Waste – Recommended Mitigation

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

9. Transportation Systems

a. No Action Alternative

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

b. Preferred Alternative

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

Long-term impacts would include the travel by the facility staff as well as visitation by family members and others. Motor vehicle travel by the two employees (per shift) and occasional visitors would not be expected to adversely impact roadways or the availability of parking in the area of the facility. One or two accessible parking spaces will be available on site. Additional parking will be available on the adjacent Lokahi Pacific parking lot. Occasional visits by family members and others would also result in additional traffic arriving and departing the facility. However, the frequency and duration of such visits are strictly controlled by DHS and are expected to be low. No significant increases to traffic volumes, movements or patterns are anticipated and no significant adverse impact upon the transportation network leading to the facility is expected.

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

c. Recommended Mitigation

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

10. Meteorological Conditions

a. No Action Alternative

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

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Construction of the proposed community-based residential center is not expected to alter the microclimatology of wind and temperature at the Wells Street site. Due to its scale relative to its environs, the proposed one-story facility would not change the larger-scale climatology of the area or have a significant impact on neighboring properties.

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

c. Recommended Mitigation

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

11. Air Quality

a. No Action Alternative

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

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

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

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

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

Air emissions may also occur from the use of equipment during the construction process. The small scale of the structure is expected to substantially reduce the need for construction equipment during the assembly process. The construction that would occur is expected to largely involve handheld power tools typical of residential construction projects. Bulldozers, large cranes, front-end loaders, excavators and similar heavy construction equipment are not expected to be needed to carry out the construction process.

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

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

FACILITY OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

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

Future reductions in vehicular emissions due to improved emissions-control technology further preclude the likelihood of any air quality impacts. Motor vehicle traffic associated with the proposed project is not expected to have a significant or lasting adverse affect on air quality.

Given the low volumes of traffic associated with residential center operations, little, if any, additional impact is anticipated to air quality resulting from operation. Microscale modeling of vehicular emissions was not conducted because of the relatively low increase in motor vehicle traffic associated with operation of the proposed facility.

c. Potential Impacts from Volcanic Activities

Although air quality within Maui County complies with the NAAQS, abnormal conditions may arise as a result of volcanic activity on nearby Hawaii Island. Kilauea Volcano emits many thousands of tons of sulfur dioxide, particulates and other pollutants during periods of sustained activity. However, volcanic activities are not expected to adversely impact planned activities at the proposed site.

d. Recommended Mitigation

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

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

e. Conformity Applicability Analysis

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

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

12. Noise

a. No Action Alternative

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

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

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

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

Construction of the proposed facility would result in temporary noise impacts in the immediate vicinity of the project site. The magnitude of the potential impact would depend upon the specific types of equipment to be used, the construction methods employed, and the scheduling and duration of the construction work. These details are typically not specified in contract documents, but are at the discretion of the construction

contractor to provide the necessary flexibility to use equipment and personnel in order to accomplish the work on schedule and minimize costs. However, general conclusions concerning potential noise impacts can be drawn based on the nature, scope and scale of the work being proposed and the types of equipment needed.

Increased noise levels may result from the use of construction equipment. Construction activities would include limited site preparation, placement and construction of the residential structure, installation of walkways, utility connections and similar activities. These activities are expected to largely involve use of handheld power tools typical of residential construction projects with heavy construction equipment, which can produce high levels of noise, not expected to be used during the construction process.

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

Because of the relatively small scale of the project, noise resulting from construction is not anticipated to have a significant adverse effect on the adjoining commercial, residential, light industrial and recreational land uses. Supporting this conclusion is the knowledge that much of the planned work would be accomplished during the fabrication stage (which occurs off-site) with only limited site preparation, building delivery and assembly, and final finishing to be carried out on-site. Other activities, such as installation of a privacy fence, would not require use of heavy construction equipment. Following completion of construction, noise levels would return to current levels.

FACILITY OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

Noise occurring during operation of the proposed facility is not expected to result in significant adverse impacts. The absence of noise-producing equipment and activities should result in post-construction noise conditions to be similar to pre-construction conditions. Any increase in noise during facility operation would be slight and virtually imperceptible over the background noise associated with motor vehicle traffic using Wells Street and other nearby roadways, adjacent fire station operations, public use of Wells Park, and similar urban activities.

c. Recommended Mitigation

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

Given the lack of significant potential noise impacts during operations, and the background noise levels currently resulting from motor vehicle traffic, adjacent fire station operations, public park use and similar urban activities, no mitigation measures to control noise resulting from operation of the proposed project would be warranted.

C. SUMMARY OF ANY SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS AND REQUIRED MITIGATION

Construction and operation of a residence for the Ke Kama Pono program facility at the Wells Street site would result in less than significant impacts to topography, geology, soils, water resources, biological resources, meteorological conditions, air quality and noise levels. Development of the project would result in beneficial impacts by completing the continuum of care provided by the DHS and providing a much needed option for the island's youth. Additional beneficial impacts include providing services to the youth of Maui –

on the Island of Maui and contributing to implementation of state-wide goals and objectives for providing services to Hawaii's youth. Construction-related impacts and other potentially adverse impacts associated with facility operation would be negligible to minor and controlled, mitigated, or avoided to the extent possible.

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

Regulations for the preparation of environmental impact studies require such documents to address the relationship between short-term use of the environment and the maintenance of long-term productivity. In this instance, it should be noted that at the start of construction, the selected project site would be used as a construction site. Construction would involve ground clearing and limited excavations to clear a site for the residence, install a privacy fence, building assembly, trenching for utility connections as needed, among other similar activities. Temporary disruption to established traffic patterns, noise levels, increased dust, and similar construction impacts can be anticipated, however, these impacts would be brief and very minor and should be easily controlled to minimize their effects and to avoid significant adverse impacts.

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

E. IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES

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

In this instance, the lands comprising the Wells Street site would be required for the construction of the facility and would be considered irretrievably committed. The proposed action would also require the commitment of various construction materials including cement, aggregate, lumber, and other building materials required for building construction and fence installation. Resources consumed as a result of development of the Ke Kama Pono program facility would be offset by the creation of the facility and the resulting societal benefits. Much of the material dedicated to construction may be recycled at some future date.

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

F. CONSIDERATION OF SECONDARY AND CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

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

G. HRS 343 SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

The Significance Criteria, Section 12 of the Administrative Rules, Title 11, Chapter 200, “Environmental Impact Statement Rules”, were reviewed and analyzed to determine whether the proposed project would have significant impacts to the environment.

1. ***Involves an irrevocable commitment or loss or destruction of any natural or cultural resource:*** As detailed in the EA, the proposed action would not result in any adverse environmental impacts. There are no known rare, threatened, or endangered species located within the Wells Street site. Furthermore, the site evaluated is located in a highly urbanized area and does not provide significant wildlife habitat and use under the proposed action would have minimal impacts to wildlife in the area. The Wells Street site is not located in an environmentally sensitive area such as a floodplain, wetland, or tsunami inundation zone.

Due to past development of the site, it is unlikely that the site has any archaeological sites, features, human burials, or subsurface deposits. No further archaeological work is recommended for the project area. Consultation with the SHPD was conducted through distribution of this Draft EA and a determination of no effect is expected to be issued.

2. ***Curtails the range of beneficial uses of the environment:*** The proposed project and the commitment of land resources would not curtail the range of beneficial uses of the environment. Under the Preferred Alternative, the action would have beneficial impacts to the Wells Street site by turning a vacant state-owned property to a productive use.
3. ***Conflicts with the State’s long-term environmental policies or goals and guidelines as expressed in Chapter 344, HRS, and any revisions thereof and amendment thereto, court decisions, or executive orders:*** As demonstrated by this EA, 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 would be expected to already be residing in Maui County. In the long-term, the proposed project would support the local economy through the contribution of salaries, wastes, and benefits, as well as through the purchases of goods and services from local merchants and service providers. These jobs are expected to be filled by the existing labor pool of Maui County,

providing beneficial impacts. Furthermore, the addition of a community based residential program would provide much needed services to the youth of Maui County, and have a beneficial impact on the social welfare of the community.

5. ***Substantially affects public health:*** During both construction and operation of the proposed facility at the Wells Street site, no adverse impacts to the public’s health and welfare are anticipated.
6. ***Involves substantial secondary impacts, such as population changes or effects on public facilities:*** With the addition up to 10 permanent employees and eight at-risk youth, no significant changes to Maui County’s population are expected to result. From a land use perspective, the proposed project is allowed under the current site zoning and would reuse a currently vacant publicly-owned property.

The proposed action is not expected to adversely impact water and wastewater systems. The proposed improvements would be coordinated with the appropriate governmental agencies and would be designed in accordance with applicable regulatory standards. Surface runoff from the proposed project would not be expected to increase over current conditions. The Ke Kama Pono program facility would not be expected to adversely impact public services such as police and fire protection, education, and medical care.

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

7. ***Involves a substantial degradation of environmental quality:*** During construction, there would be short-term air quality and noise impacts. In the long-term, impacts to these resources would be minimal and would not be significantly higher than the ambient noise. There are no water bodies, wetlands, or floodplains located in the project area. The project is not anticipated to significantly affect the open space and scenic character of the area as the Wells Street site is in a highly developed urban area. It is not expected that the proposed action would result in significant impacts. Therefore, no substantial degradation of environmental quality resulting from the project is anticipated.
8. ***Is individually limited but cumulatively has considerable effect upon the environment or involves a commitment for larger actions:*** Implementation of the Preferred Alternative would have no significant impact to the resource areas discussed. Potential impacts from implementing the Preferred Alternative would be mitigated as appropriate. Because the proposed action would not have a significant impact to environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic resources and because potential impacts would be mitigated, when this action is combined with other actions in the area, there would be no significant cumulative impacts.
9. ***Substantially affects a rare, threatened, or endangered species or its habitat:*** No rare, threatened, or endangered species or their habitats were located on the Wells Street site and due to past disturbance, no natural habitat exists.
10. ***Detrimentially affects air or water quality or ambient noise levels:*** During the construction phase, there would be short-term air quality and noise impacts. To minimize air quality impacts during construction, dust control measures would be implemented to minimize wind-blown emissions. Noise impacts from construction would be minimized by limiting construction activities to daylight hours and by following all applicable regulations. In the long-term, impacts to these resources would be minimal and impacts to noise would not be significantly higher than the ambient noise.

- 11. ***Affects or is likely to suffer damage by being located in an environmentally sensitive area such as a flood plain, tsunami zone, beach, erosion-prone area, geologically hazardous land, estuary, fresh water, or coastal waters:*** There are no water bodies, wetlands, or floodplains or tsunami inundation zones located in or near the project site. The site evaluated for implementation of the proposed action is not located within and would not affect environmentally sensitive areas. Soils are not erosion-prone and there are no geologically hazardous lands, estuaries, or coastal waters within or adjacent to the site evaluated.

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

- 13. ***Requires substantial energy consumption:*** The proposed action would involve the short-term commitment of fuel for equipment, vehicles, and machinery during construction activities. However, this use is not anticipated to result in a substantial consumption of energy resources. In the long-term, the proposed action would create and additional demand for electricity. This demand is not deemed significant or excessive within the context of the region’s overall energy consumption.

Based on analysis of the proposed action against the 13 significance criteria, it is concluded that the establishment of a residence with a privacy fence at the Wells Street site to serve the Ke Kama Pono program would not result in any significant impacts.

H. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS

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

**Exhibit IV-1
Summary of Impacts**

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Topography	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to topographic resources would not occur.	Installation of the residence and privacy fence would not require any major grading or alteration of the existing topography. Impacts to topography would be negligible.
Geology/Seismicity	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to geologic resources and seismicity would not occur.	Disturbance of natural geologic features would not be expected to result in an adverse effect on pre-existing geologic features and conditions at the site. As is common on the Island of Maui, there is the potential for impacts associated with volcanic activity and subsequent earthquakes and the construction of the proposed facility would account for this.
Soils	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to soils would not occur.	Given that the area of the Wells Street site has been extensively altered by previous development activities, potentially adverse effects to soil conditions resulting from this project would not be expected to occur.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Hydrology	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to hydrology resources would not occur.	There are no surface water features located the Wells Street site. The proposed residence would result in only a slight increase in impervious surface and therefore a slight increase in stormwater runoff. If proper soil stabilization measures are implemented during construction activities, there would only be negligible adverse impacts to stormwater runoff caused by sediment leaving the site during storm events. The proposed site is located outside the mapped Tsunami Evacuation Zone.
Floodplains	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to floodplains would not occur.	Because the property is located outside the 500-year floodplain there would be no impacts to floodplain resources.
Biological Resources	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to biological resources would not occur.	The Wells Street site is vacant and surrounded by residential, commercial and light industrial buildings, scattered street trees, shrubs and grass lawns. As a result, the placement of a residence on-site would avoid the disturbance of natural vegetation and result in no loss of natural habitat, including that of state and federal listed species. Any impact or disturbance to wildlife during construction would also be negligible, lasting approximately two months. No impacts to biological resources would occur during facility operation. Because there are no wetlands on site, there would be no impacts to wetland resources.
Cultural Resources	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to cultural resources would not occur.	The Wells Street site has an extremely low likelihood of impacting any historic properties. Because of the developed nature of the parcel, no surface archaeological sites are present, nor are there any historic buildings that are over 50 years old.
Aesthetics	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to aesthetics would not occur.	Impacts to visual and aesthetic resources would short-term during construction as the introduction of construction equipment would alter the aesthetic features and characteristics of the site. During operation, long-term and minor impacts would occur from the introduction of a residence and privacy fence to the site. These new features would be compatible with their surroundings, resulting in long-term minor impacts. Operation of the proposed facility would not result in any additional visual impacts.
Hazardous Materials	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts from hazardous resources would not occur.	There are no known issues related to hazardous materials at the Wells Street site, therefore, there would be no impacts to the proposed project from hazardous materials.
Demographic Characteristics	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to demographic characteristics would not occur.	The staff and youth are expected to be current residents of the County of Maui with no adverse impacts to county populations. Location within the Wailuku community suggests that current employees would not require relocation or provision of new housing. As a result, no significant adverse population impacts are anticipated.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Fiscal	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to economic characteristics would not occur.	The construction of a residence to serve the Ke Kama Program in Wailuku, Maui would not affect the current ownership arrangement of the property and, therefore, pose no adverse impacts to fiscal conditions for the State of Hawaii or Maui County.
Economic Characteristics	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to economic characteristics would not occur.	Construction would occur within DHHL-owned property. The community would experience negligible impacts to economics during construction if Maui County citizens are used to complete this project due to employment of the construction workforce. During operation, the project would have slight beneficial impacts as new employment would be created by the new facility staff.
Housing Characteristics	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to housing characteristics would not occur.	The proposed facility would have negligible impacts on the Maui County housing market. Staff positions at the facility would likely be filled by existing county residents. The effects of these jobs would be minimal and any impacts to the housing market would be unnoticeable.
Community Services and Facilities	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to community services and facilities would not occur.	Construction activities would not be expected to result in significant adverse impacts to county service agencies (police, fire, medical, emergency services, and schools) as the slight increase in population at the facility would not put an undue burden on these services. Any utility extensions would require notification of law enforcement and traffic control personnel to ensure public safety.
Land Use	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to land use would not occur.	The proposed action would have a direct impact on land use by transforming a vacant DHHL-owned lot into a residential/institutional use. The self-contained nature of the proposed facility would limit any potential direct impacts to the Wells Street site or adjoining properties. Further, the proposed use of the building would be consistent with the current zoning of the property in the Wailuku Redevelopment Area, and no zoning change would be required.
Water Supply	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to water services would not occur.	Assuming two staff members, 24 hours per day and eight residents, the total estimated water demand for the proposed facility is approximately 1,320 gpd. There are no known limitations with the water distribution system serving the area of the proposed facility.
Wastewater	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to wastewater services would not occur.	Daily wastewater flows from the proposed facility are estimated to be approximately 1,200 gpd. Coordination with the WRD indicated that capacity is available to accommodate this need, therefore, there would be no impacts to area wastewater systems.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Electrical Power	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to electrical services would not occur.	Electric power demands of the proposed facility are estimated to be equivalent to a typical residential user. There are no known limitations to electric power supply serving Wailuku.
Gas	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to gas services would not occur.	There is no natural gas distribution in the Wailuku area. Should gas need to be provided to the facility, there are no known limitations to provision of propane in the Wailuku area.
Telecommunications	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to telecommunication services would not occur.	There are no known limitations to the telecommunications network serving the Wailuku area, therefore there would be no adverse impacts to telecommunication services.
Solid Waste	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to solid waste management services would not occur.	Construction and operation of the proposed facility would generate solid waste requiring collection and disposal by a commercial disposal contractor. The disposal of construction-derived waste would be the responsibility of the construction contractors involved, although all efforts would be made to sort, segregate, and recycle any construction debris. Operation of the proposed development would generate solid waste similar to a residence and would not have a significant impact on solid waste disposal in the Wailuku area.
Transportation	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to transportation resources would not occur.	Construction of the proposed facility would be expected to minimally increase traffic volumes in the vicinity of the Wells Street site as a result of worker trips to and from the site as well as the movement of materials, supplies, and equipment that collectively would be assigned to the local highway network. Long-term impacts would include the addition of two staff at the facility as well as occasional visitation from family members, which is not expected to impact area roadways or available parking in the area. The location of public transit service in the area would provide another option for employees and family members to travel to and from the facility.
Meteorological Conditions	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to meteorological conditions and air quality would not occur.	Development of the proposed facility would not alter the microclimatology of wind and temperature at the selected site. Due to its scale relative to its environs, the proposed residential center would not change the larger-scale climatology of the area or have any significant impact on neighboring properties.
Air Quality	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to air quality would not occur.	Air quality would be potentially affected as a result of the proposed construction project due to construction activities and motor vehicle traffic associated with facility operation. However, any such impact would be considered negligible.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Noise	The proposed Ke Kama Pono site would not be developed; therefore impacts to noise conditions would not occur.	Construction of the proposed facility would result in temporary noise impacts in the immediate vicinity of the selected project site. The magnitude of the potential impact would depend upon the specific types of equipment to be used, the construction methods employed, and the scheduling and duration of the construction work. However, any such impact would be considered slight and would end following completion of construction.

This page intentionally left blank.

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

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

A. STATE LAND USE DISTRICTS

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

The Wells Street site is located within the State Urban District. The proposed action involves the use of this property that is considered a permitted use within the State Urban District and no change in land use designation would be required.

B. GENERAL PLAN OF THE COUNTY OF MAUI

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

Objectives:

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

Policies:

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

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

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

C. ZONING

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

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

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

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

D. COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

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

1. Recreational Resources: Provide coastal recreational opportunities accessible to the public.
 - (A) Improve coordination and funding of coastal recreational planning and management; and
 - (B) Provide adequate, accessible, and diverse recreational opportunities in the coastal zone management area by:
 - (i) Protecting coastal resources uniquely suited for recreational activities that cannot be provided in other areas;
 - (ii) Requiring replacement of coastal resources having significant recreational value including, but not limited to, surfing sites, fishponds, and sand beaches, when such resources will be unavoidably damaged by development; or requiring reasonable monetary compensation to the state for recreation when replacement is not feasible or desirable;
 - (iii) Providing and managing adequate public access, consistent with conservation of natural resources, to and along shorelines with recreational value;
 - (iv) Providing an adequate supply of shoreline parks and other recreational facilities suitable for public recreation;
 - (v) Ensuring public recreational uses of county, state, and federally owned or controlled shoreline lands and waters having recreational value consistent with public safety standards and conservation of natural resources;
 - (vi) Adopting water quality standards and regulating point and nonpoint sources of pollution to protect, and where feasible, restore the recreational value of coastal waters;
 - (vii) Developing new shoreline recreational opportunities, where appropriate, such as artificial lagoons, artificial beaches, and artificial reefs for surfing and fishing; and
 - (viii) Encouraging reasonable dedication of shoreline areas with recreational value for public use as part of discretionary approvals or permits by the land use commission, board of land and natural resources, and county authorities; and crediting such dedication against the requirements of section 46-6.

Response: The proposed residence at the Wells Street site is not anticipated to affect existing coastal recreational resources. Access to shoreline areas would remain unaffected by the proposed project as the Wells Street site is not near the shoreline and any action that would occur there would not alter access.

2. Historic Resources: Protect, preserve, and, where desirable, restore those natural and manmade historic and prehistoric resources in the coastal zone management area that are significant in Hawaiian and American history and culture.
 - (A) Identify and analyze significant archaeological resources;

- (B) Maximize information retention through preservation of remains and artifacts or salvage operations; and
- (C) Support state goals for protection, restoration, interpretation, and display of historic resources.

Response: The proposed residence at the Wells Street site involves the construction of a structure on a previously disturbed site, with no known cultural resources (including archeological resources and historic structures). Based on past disturbance of the Wells Street site, the lack of known resources, and the minimal amount of ground disturbance that would occur, no impacts to cultural resources are expected.

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

Response: The proposed residence at the Wells Street site would be developed to ensure visual compatibility with the surrounding environs. The proposed project is not expected to impact coastal and scenic open space resources as it is the construction of a residence that is one story high, located within a highly developed and urban area.

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

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

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

Response: The project would support no more than 10 short-term construction and construction related jobs during the approximately two-month construction period and would not impact the local economy as these jobs are expected to be filled by existing Maui County residents. The operation of the Ke Kama Pono facility at the Wells Street site would require the employment of up to ten full-time employees to work with the at-risk boys housed in the new facility. The proposed site does not abut the shoreline and would not affect coastal development necessary to the state's economy. The project is in keeping with the land use patterns established by in the area, as the proposed site is already located in a highly urbanized area and surrounded by development on all sides.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Response: The proposed residence at the Wells Street site would have no impact to shoreline activities. The Wells Street site is not located adjacent to the coast; no adverse impacts to beaches are expected.

10. Marine Resources: Promote the protection, use, and development of marine and coastal resources to assure their sustainability.
 - (A) Ensure that the use and development of marine and coastal resources are ecologically and environmentally sound and economically beneficial;
 - (B) Coordinate the management of marine and coastal resources and activities to improve effectiveness and efficiency;
 - (C) Assert and articulate the interests of the State as a partner with federal agencies in the sound management of ocean resources within the United States exclusive economic zone;
 - (D) Promote research, study, and understanding of ocean processes, marine life, and other ocean resources in order to acquire and inventory information necessary to understand how ocean development activities relate to and impact upon ocean and coastal resources; and
 - (E) Encourage research and development of new, innovative technologies for exploring, using, or protecting marine and coastal resources. [L 1977, c 188, pt of §3; am L 1993, c 258, §1; am L 1994, c 3, §1; am L 1995, c 104, §5; am L 2001, c 169, §3]

Response: The proposed residence at the Wells Street site would not adversely impact ocean resources and would not affect marine and coastal resources as this site is not located adjacent to or in the vicinity of these resources.

This page intentionally left blank.

VI. REFERENCES

VI. REFERENCES

A. DOCUMENTS

County of Maui. 2008. Bus Schedule Website. Available at: <http://www.co.maui.hi.us/bus/>. Accessed March 2008.

County of Maui. 1990. General Plan for the County of Maui. June. Accessed on March 25, 2008. Available at: <http://www.co.maui.hi.us/departments/Planning/generalPlan1990.htm>.

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

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

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

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

Division of Forestry and Wildlife, State of Hawaii. 2008. Forest Bird and Related Projects. Available at: <http://www.dofaw.net/fbrp/index.php>. Accessed March 2008.

Dunn, Amy E. and Robert L. Spear. 1995. Archaeological Monitoring Report Waiale Road, Land of Wailuku, Wailuku District, Island of Maui [TMK: 3-4-02:36; 3-4-03:19; 3-4-10:2]. On file at the State Historic Preservation library. Kapolei.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 2008. Section 303(d) List Fact Sheet for Watershed – Maui. Available at http://iaspub.epa.gov/tmdl/huc_rept.control?p_huc=20020000&p_huc_desc=MAUI. Accessed March 7, 2008.

Hawaii Health Systems Corporation (HHSC). 2006. Maui Memorial Medical Center Overview. Accessed on March 3, 2008. Available at: <http://www.hhsc.org/maui/mmmc/overview.html>

Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism (DBEDT). 2006. The State of Hawaii 2006 Annual Visitor Research Report. Research and Economic Analysis Division. Accessed on March 25, 2008. Available at: http://www.hawaii.gov/dbedt/info/visitor_stats/visitor-research/.

Hawaii Department of Education (HIDOE). 2007. Find my School on Maui. Accessed on March 3, 2008. Available at: http://doe.k12.hi.us/myschool/map_maui.htm

Hawaii State Department of Health (DOH). 2006. State of Hawaii Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report. January 11, 2008. Available at <http://hawaii.gov/health/environmental/env-planning/wqm/wqm.html>

- Hawaii National Flood Insurance Program (Hawaii NFIP). 2008. Flood Zone Definitions. Available at: <http://www.hidlnr.org/eng/nfip/pdf/pub/fldZoneDef.pdf> Downloaded March 5, 2008.
- Hawaii Statewide GIS Program. 2008. Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawaii. Available at: <http://hawaii.gov/dbedt/gis/alish.htm>. Accessed on March 17, 2008.
- Gum, Arnold. 2005. Geology of the Island of Hawaii. Available at: <http://members.cox.net/arniesdca/island.htm>. Accessed on March 17, 2008.
- Klein, F.W., A.D. Frankel, C.S. Mueller, R.L. Wesson and P.G. Okubo (Klein, et. al). 2001. Seismic Hazard in Hawaii: high rate of large earthquakes and probabilistic ground motion maps, BSSA v. 91, pp. 479-498.
- Maui County Council. 2002. Wailuku-Kahului Community Plan. 2002.
- Maui County Department of Police. 2008. History of Maui Police Department. Accessed on March 3, 2008. Available at: <http://www.co.maui.hi.us/departments/Police/policehistory.htm>
- Maui County Department of Fire Control. 2008. Historical Information. Accessed on March 3, 2008. Available at: <http://www.co.maui.hi.us/departments/Fire/historical.htm>
- Melgar, Christian. 2002. *Hawaii's Birding Hotspots No.9 – Kealia NWR, Maui*. West Sussex, UK.
- Monahan, Christopher M. 2003. An Archaeological Assessment Report on Approximately 30 Acres of Land on Two Undeveloped Lots in Wailuku Ahupua'a, Wailuku District, Maui Island, Hawai'i [TMK: 3-5-01: Portion 17]. On file at the State Historic Preservation library. Kapolei.
- National Agricultural Statistics Service. 2002. *Census of Agriculture County Profile: Maui, Hawaii*. Available at: <http://www.nass.usda.gov/census/census02/profiles/hi/cp15009.PDF> Accessed on March 3, 2008.
- National Park Service. 2008. Geology Fieldnotes: Haleakala National Park Hawaii. Available at: <http://www.nature.nps.gov/geology/parks/hale/>. Accessed on March 11, 2008.
- Office of Youth Services. 2005. *2005 Annual Report*.
- Office of Youth Services. 2008. Office of Youth Services Response to Act 213, Part III, Section 58, Session of Laws of Hawaii. January 2007.
- Shehata, C., L. Freed, and R. L. Cann. 2001. Changes in native and introduced bird populations on O'ahu: Infectious diseases and species replacement. In Scott, J. M, S. Conant, and C. Van Riper III [eds.] Evolution, ecology, conservation, and management of Hawaiian Birds: A vanishing avifauna. Studies in Avian Biology. No. 22. Cooper Ornithological Society.
- Sterling, Elspeth P. 1998. Sites of Maui. Bishop Museum Press. Honolulu.
- Tome, Guerin and Michael Dega . 2004. An Archaeological Inventory Survey Report of Approximately 4.3 Acres of Land in Wailuku, Wailuku Ahupua'a, Wailuku District, Island of Maui, Hawai'i [TMK: 3-4-03:5, 6, 11, 14, 26, and 33 through 42]. On file at the State Historic Preservation library. Kapolei.
- Tomich, P. 1986. Mammals in Hawaii: A synopsis and notational bibliography. 2nd edition. Bishop Museum Press, Honolulu. 374 pp.

- Topozone. 2008. U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute Quadrangle Map of Wailuku, Maui. Accessed on March 5, 2008. Available at: <http://www.topozone.com/>
- TWC, nd. The Weather Channel. *Monthly Averages: Wailuku, HI*. Accessed on March 6, 2008. Available at: <http://www.weather.com/outlook/travel/businesstraveler/wxclimatology/monthly/graph/USHI0091?form=search>.
- U.S. Census. 1990. *1990 Census Data*. Available at: www.census.gov. Accessed on March 17, 2008.
- U.S. Census. 2000. *2000 Census Data*. Available at: www.census.gov. Accessed on March 17, 2008.
- U.S. Census. 2006. *American Community Survey*. Available at www.census.gov. Accessed on March 17, 2008.
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). 1972. *Soil Survey of the Islands of Kauai, Oahu, Maui, Molokai, and Lanai, State of Hawaii*. In Cooperation with University of Hawaii Agricultural Experiment Station.
- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). 2008. *Web Soil Survey of the State of Hawaii*. Available at <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>. Accessed on March 17, 2008.
- U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2008. Hawaii Backyard Conservation Ideas for every homeowner? Available at: <ftp://ftp-fc.sc.egov.usda.gov/HI/pub/news/hawaiibackyardconservation.pdf>. Accessed on March 2008.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2008. *EPA Air Data Monitoring Value Report for Maui, Hawaii*. Available at: <http://oaspub.epa.gov/airsdata/>. Accessed on March 17, 2008.
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 1986. *Pamphlet: Noise and Your Hearing*.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2008a. Pacific Islands Endangered Species. Available at: <http://www.fws.gov/pacificislands/wesa/endspindex.html#Hawaiian>. Accessed on March 2008.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2008b. *Wetlands Digital Data*. Available at: <http://wetlandsfws.er.usgs.gov/NWI/index.html>. Accessed on March 17, 2008.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2005. Pacific Island Coastal Program Accomplishment Report. Available at: <http://www.fws.gov/pacificislands/worg/2005coastalreport.pdf>. Accessed on March 18, 2008.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 2000. *Critical Habitat for 61 Plant Species from Maui and Kahoolawe*. Available at: <http://pacificislands.fws.gov/CHRules/Maui.reproposol.fs.pdf>. Accessed on March 18, 2008.
- U.S. Geological Survey. 2008a. East Maui or Haleakala – A Potentially Hazardous Volcano. Accessed via the Internet at: <http://hvo.wr.usgs.gov/volcanoes/haleakala/>. Accessed on March 12, 2008.
- U.S. Geological Survey. 2008b. The Age of Young Lava Flows on Haleakala’s Crater Floor, East Maui Volcano. Available at: <http://hvo.wr.usgs.gov/volcanoes/haleakala/newmapping.html>. Accessed on March 12, 2008.
- U.S. Geological Survey. 2008c. Hawaiian Volcanoes. Available at: <http://hov.wr.usgs.gov/volanoes>. Accessed on March 18, 2008.

- U.S. Geological Survey. 2008d Hotspots: Mantle Thermal Plumes. Available at: <http://pubs.usgs.gov/publications/text/hotspots.html>. Accessed on March 12, 2008.
- U.S. Geological Survey. 2008e Geology of Hawaii. Based on information collected from Volcano Watch, September 1995. Available at: <http://users.bendnet.com/bjensen/volcano/eastpacific/hawaii-hawaii.html>. Accessed on March 13, 2008.
- U.S. Geological Survey. 2008f. Lava Flow Hazard Zone Maps. Available at: <http://pubs.usgs.gov/gip/hazards/maps.html> Accessed on March 17, 2008.
- U.S. Geological Service. 2001. *Hawaiian Volcanoes*. Available at: <http://hov.wr.usgs.gov/volanoes>. Accessed on March 18, 2008.
- U.S. Geological Service. 1999. *Hotspots: Mantle Thermal Plumes*. Available at: <http://pubs.usgs.gov/publications/text/hotspots.html>. Accessed on March 6, 2008.
- U.S. Geological Survey. 1995. Volcanoes of the Big Island. September. Available at: http://hvo.wr.usgs.gov/volcanowatch/1995/95_09_15.html. Accessed on March 6, 2008.
- Wyss, M. and R.Y. Koyanagi. 1992. Isoleismic maps, macroseismic epicenters and estimated magnitudes of historic earthquakes in the Hawaiian Islands, U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 2006.
- Youth, H. 1995. Hawaii's forest birds sing the blues. Zoogoer: 24. Available at: <http://nationalzoo.si.edu/publications/zoogoer/1995/1/hawaiiisforestbirds.cfm>. Accessed on March 18, 2008.

B. PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS

Department of Environmental Management
Solid Waste Division
County of Maui
200 S. High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Larry Winter, P.E.
Department of Water Supply
County of Maui
200 S. High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Arnold D. Abe, P.E.
Planning Section
Wastewater Reclamation Division
County of Maui
2200 Main Street, Suite 610
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Gregory Senn, Kauhi, Distribution Engineering
Supervisor
Engineering Department
Maui Electric Company, Ltd.
210 W. Kamehameha Avenue
Kahului, Hawaii 96733

Roland Asakura
Hawaii Department of Health
Clean Water Branch - Maui
Maui District Health Office
54 High Street, Room 300
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

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

The Gas Company
70 Hana Highway
Kahului, Hawaii 96732

VII. LIST OF PREPARERS

VII. LIST OF PREPARERS

Hawaii Department of Human Services

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

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

Hawaii Department of Accounting And General Services

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

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

U.S. Department of Justice

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

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

The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

412 Mount Kemble Avenue
Morristown, New Jersey 07962

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pacific Legacy, Inc.

332 Uluniu Street
Kailua, Hawaii 96734

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

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

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

VIII. AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS FROM WHICH COMMENTS ARE REQUESTED

A. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

1. U.S. Senators

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

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

2. U.S. House of Representatives

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

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

B. STATE OF HAWAII

1. Governor's Office

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

2. Hawaii State Senate

Shan S. Tsutsui
4th Senatorial District
Hawaii State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street, Room 206
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

3. Hawaii House of Representatives

Bob Nakasone
9th Representative District
Hawaii State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street, Room 424
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Joseph Souki
8th Representative District
Hawaii State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street, Room 433
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

C. FEDERAL AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS

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

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

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

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

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

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

James Bird
U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Tribal Preservation Program
1201 Eye St. NW, 2255
Washington, DC 20005

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

D. STATE OF HAWAII AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. MAUI COUNTY OFFICIALS AND AGENCIES

The Honorable Charmaine M. Tavares
Mayor's Office
County of Maui
Kalana O Maui Building
200 South High Street, 9th floor
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793-2155

Milton M. Arakawa, District Supervisor
Maui Department of Public Works
and Environmental Management
Highways Division, Wailuku District
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Thomas M. Phillips, Chief
Maui Police Department
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Tamara Horcajo, Director
Maui Department of Parks and Recreation
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Danny A. Mateo – Council Chair
Maui County Council
Kalana O Maui Building, 8th Floor
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793-2155

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

County Council
County of Maui
Kalana O Maui Building
200 South High Street, 7th floor
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793-2155

Milton M. Arakawa, Director
Maui Department of Public Works and Waste
Management
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Neal A. Bal, Deputy Fire Chief
Maui Department of Fire and Public Safety
200 Dairy Road
Kahului, Hawaii 96732

Carl M. Kaupalolo, Chief
Maui Department of Fire Control
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

F. OTHERS

Maui News
Attn: Editor
P.O. Box 550
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Lynne Woods, President
Maui Chamber of Commerce
313 Ano Street
Kahului Hi. 96732

Molokai Dispatch
Attn: Editor
P.O. Box 440
Kaunakakai, Hawaii 96748

Wailuku Public Library
251 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

**APPENDIX A:
AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE AND
PUBLIC OUTREACH ACTIVITIES**

Frequently Asked Questions

What is an EA and why is one required?

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

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

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

considered during the environmental assessment.

What is the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)?

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

What is Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) 343?

HRS 343, implemented by the Hawaii Office of Environmental Quality

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

How do NEPA and HRS 343 relate to each other?

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



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



KE KAMA PONO NEWSLETTER

Volume 1 | April 2008

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

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

Before the program can be expanded, an Environmental Assessment (EA) must be completed as required by State law (Hawaii Revised Statutes 343) and the National Environmental Policy Act. This

process began in March at a community meeting in Captain Cook during which speakers from DHS, the Office of Youth Services (OYS) and the Kids of Kona organization explained Ke Kama Pono and answered questions. Also representing the program were teenage girls who live at the Ke Kama Pono home in Honoka`a on the Big Island. Much of the background information presented at the meeting is also provided in this newsletter.

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



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

Hawaii Department of Human Services – Mission Statement

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

Opportunities to Comment

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

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

Background

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

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

The Proposal

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

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

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

DHS proposes the following on each island:



Kona, Hawaii:

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



Kalaeloa, Oahu:

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



Wailuku, Maui:

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

What is Ke Kama Pono?

Ke Kama Pono (“Children of Promise”)...

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

Ke Kama Pono (“Children of Promise”)...

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

Project Timeline and Process

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

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

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

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

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

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

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Mr. April:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Mr. Gill:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Mr. Cunningham:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Ms. Laviola:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

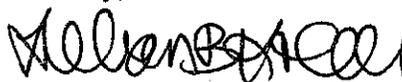
Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Ms. Hoon:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Mr. Hanlon:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Ms. Pearson:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Mr. Fawcett:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lillian B. Koller". The signature is fluid and cursive, with some overlapping letters.

Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Ms. Akita-Kealoha:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

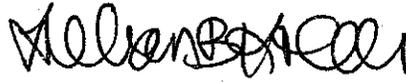
Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Ms. Daniels:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Ms. Alonzo-Howeth:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

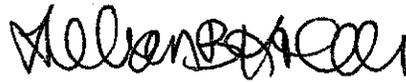
Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Ms. Dapitan:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,

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

Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Mr. Echito:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Ms. Yamashita:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Ms. Peterson-Freesia:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

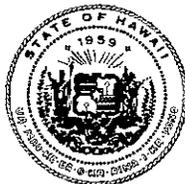
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lillian B. Koller". The signature is cursive and somewhat stylized, with the first name being the most prominent.

Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Mr. Katsuda:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller

Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Ms. Romero-Demirbag:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

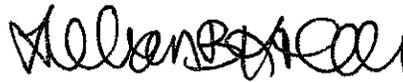
Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

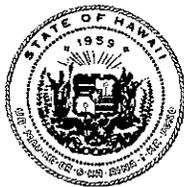
Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Mr. Parker:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Dr. LaGoy:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller

Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Mr. Shimodoi:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

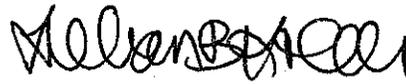
Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Ms. Enos:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,

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

Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Ms. Alvera:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Ms. Reynolds:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

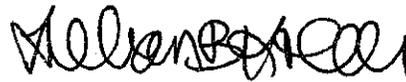
Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Ms. Jayne:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Mr. Gaxiola:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Ms. Braun:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lillian B. Koller". The signature is stylized and somewhat cursive.

Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Ms. Joswick:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Ms. Ratte:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller

Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Mr. Atay:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008 .

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Ms. Irons:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller

Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Ms. Forelli:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Mrs. Sombelon:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Mr. Wolter:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Ms. Freeman:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

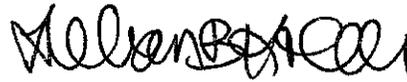
Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,

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

Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Ms. Lockwood:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,

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

Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Dr. Bonar:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Ms. Fischer:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Ms. Skog:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Mrs. Wilkins:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Ms. Sheppard:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,

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

Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Mr. Morris:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,

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

Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Mr. Yust:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,

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

Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Ms. Lightfoot:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

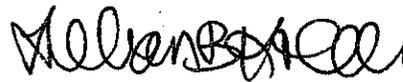
Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Ms. Bouchard:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,

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

Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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

March 27, 2008

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

Aloha Ms. Newlight:

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

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

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

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

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

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

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

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

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Ms. Ululani Correa
Maui Memorial Medical Center Foundation, Inc.
285 Mahalani Street #25
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Correa:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

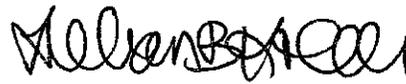
Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka'a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Ms. Lisa Schattenburg-Raymond
Maui Nui Botanical Gardens
P.O. Box 6040
Kahului, Hawaii 96733

Aloha Ms. Schattenburg-Raymond:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka'a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Ms. Georgie Rocha
Maui United Way
270 Hookahi Street Suite 301
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Rocha:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka'a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Mr. Tim Murphy
Maui Youth and Family Services
P.O. Box 79006
Paia, Hawaii 96779

Aloha Mr. Murphy:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka'a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaheo on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lillian B. Koller".

Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Ms. Kim Compoc
Mediation Services of Maui, Inc.
95 Mahalani Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Compoc:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka'a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

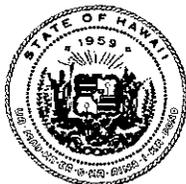
Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Mr. Frank Cummings
Mental Health Kokua
P.O. Box 1237
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Mr. Cummings:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka'a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lillian B. Koller". The signature is fluid and cursive, with some overlapping letters.

Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Ms. Susie Thieman
MEO Business Development Corp.
99 Mahalani Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Thieman:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka`a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller

Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Ms. Lyn McNeff
MEO, Inc.
P.O. Box 2122
Kahului, Hawaii 96733

Aloha Ms. McNeff:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka'a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lillian B. Koller".

Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Ms. Sandy Baz
MEO, Inc.
P.O. Box 2122
Kahului, Hawaii 96733

Aloha Ms. Baz:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka'a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Mr. Rob Leigh-Clark
Na Hoaloha-Maui Interfaith Volunteer Caregivers
P.O. Box 3208
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Mr. Leigh-Clark:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka'a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Ms. Sally Barron
National Kidney Foundation of Hawaii
2200 Main Street #310
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Barron:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka'a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Ms. Venus Hill
Neighborhood Place of Wailuku
P.O. Box 1973
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Hill:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka`a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Ms. Barbara Watanabe
Nisei Veterans Memorial Center
P.O. Box 216
Kahului, Hawaii 96733

Aloha Ms. Watanabe:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka'a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaheo on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Mr. Ray Henderson
Ohana Makamae, Inc.
P.O. Box 914
Hana, Hawaii 96713

Aloha Mr. Henderson:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka`a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

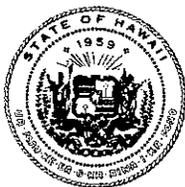
Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Ms. Shari Rodgers
Parents and Children Together
81 N. Market Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Rodgers:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka`a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Ms. Amy Kastens
Pacific Cancer Foundation
227 Mahalani Street Suite 99
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Kastens:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka'a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Capt. Jason Gill
The Salvation Army
35 Hale Kuai Street #105
Kihei, Hawaii 96753

Aloha Capt. Gill:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka'a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Capt. Thomas Taylor
The Salvation Army
35 Hale Kuai Street #105
Kihei, Hawaii 96753

Aloha Capt. Taylor:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka'a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaheo on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lillian B. Koller".

Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Ms. Paula Ambre
The Maui Farm, Inc.
P.O. Box 1776
Makawao, Hawaii 96768

Aloha Ms. Ambre:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka'a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Mr. Mark White
The Nature Conservancy of Hawaii
81 Makawao Avenue
Pukalani, Hawaii 96768

Aloha Mr. White:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka'a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lillian B. Koller".

Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Ms. Stacey Moniz
Women Helping Women
1935 Main Street #202
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Moniz:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka'a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Ms. Pamela Tumpap
Maui Chamber of Commerce
250 Alamaha Street N16A
Kahului, Hawaii 96732

Aloha Ms. Tumpap:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

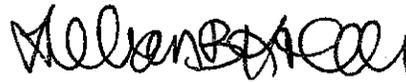
Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka'a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Mr. David Johnston
Maui Academy of Performing Arts
81 N.Church Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Mr. Johnston:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka`a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lillian B. Koller".

Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Ms. Deidre Tegarden
Office of Economic Development
200 S High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Tegarden:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

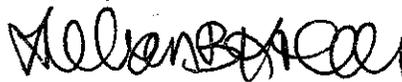
Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka'a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Sierra Club of Maui
Sierra Club of Maui
P.O. Box 791180
Paia, Hawaii 96779

Aloha Sierra of Maui:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka'a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Council Chair Riki Hokama
Kalana O Maui Building - 7th Floor
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Council Chair Hokama:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka'a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lillian B. Koller".

Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Council Vice-Chair Danny Mateo
Kalana O Maui Building - 8th Floor
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Council Vice-Chair Mateo:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka'a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Councilmember Michelle Anderson
Kalana O Maui Building - 8th Floor
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Councilmember Anderson:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka'a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lillian B. Koller".

Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Councilmember Gladys Coelho Baisa
Kalana O Maui Building - 8th Floor
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Councilmember Coelho Baisa:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

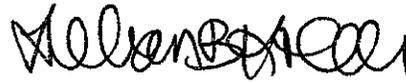
Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka'a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Councilmember JoAnne Johnson
Kalana O Maui Building - 8th Floor
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Councilmember Johnson:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka'a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lillian B. Koller".

Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Councilmember Bill Kauakea Medeiros
Kalana O Maui Building - 8th Floor
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Councilmember Kauakea Medeiros:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka'a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaheo on Oahu during 2009.

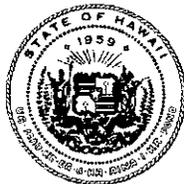
Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Councilmember Michael Molina
Kalana O Maui Building - 8th Floor
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Councilmember Molina:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

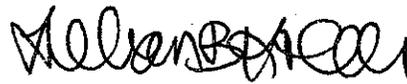
Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka'a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Councilmember Joseph Pontanilla
Kalana O Maui Building - 8th Floor
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Councilmember Pontanilla:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka`a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lillian B. Koller".

Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Councilmember Michael Victorino
Kalana O Maui Building - 8th Floor
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Councilmember Victorino:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka'a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Senator Roslyn Baker
415 South Beritania Street Room 210
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Aloha Senator Baker:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka'a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

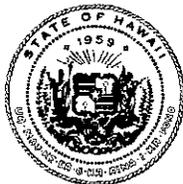
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lillian B. Koller".

Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Mayor Charmaine Tavares
Kalana O Maui Building - 9th Floor
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Mayor Tavares:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka'a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

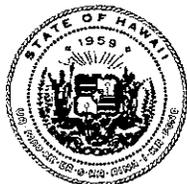
Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller
Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR



LILLIAN B. KOLLER, ESQ.
DIRECTOR

HENRY OLIVA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P.O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 27, 2008

Ms. Jane Kealoha
1972 Wells Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Aloha Ms. Kealoha:

As one of our efforts to help troubled, nonviolent teenagers from Maui make the most of their lives, the State Office of Youth Services (OYS) is working to bring the Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") residential program to Wailuku. We hope you will join other elected officials, community groups and the public in lending your support to this effective and compassionate initiative, which is entirely funded by Federal and State dollars.

Our plan is to open a group home (see attached map) next year to accommodate up to eight boys and their adult supervisors. In September 2005 we opened a similar home for girls in Honoka'a on the Big Island, and this facility is now a proven success that has won the endorsement of local officials and community members.

It is important to understand that Ke Kama Pono is not designed for teenage drug offenders or youth who have been convicted of any crimes. Instead, OYS, the Department of Human Services and the Family Court refer young people to this program because they derive great benefit from living in a safe, highly structured and nurturing home environment.

At Ke Kama Pono, teenagers are guided by well-trained role models who use a cognitive behavioral approach to bring about positive change. The program's many academic, social, recreational and cultural activities help youth excel in school and prepare for careers, while enhancing their independent-living skills, decision-making abilities, health, personal safety and overall well being.

Ke Kama Pono offers a much-needed alternative to placing youth in institutional settings, which would likely involve relocating them to a different island. Statistics show it is less expensive to help youth at Ke Kama Pono than it is in an institution, and, most importantly, that the outcomes are more positive.

March 27, 2008

Page 2

Youth leave Ke Kama Pono when they feel safe to do so and when staff members believe the teens will maintain their progress. A tracking and follow-up system ensures that no one "falls through the cracks," so teens are readmitted to the program if further assistance is needed.

Based on the success of the Honoka'a home, we are excited about expanding this program to help youth living in the Wailuku area. We also plan to establish group homes in Kona on the Big Island and in Kalaeloa on Oahu during 2009.

Thank you for considering this request to support Ke Kama Pono. By working together, we can help Maui boys and girls turn their lives around and become productive citizens.

Sincerely,



Lillian B. Koller

Director

Attachments: Ke Kama Pono fact sheet
Ke Kama Pono flyers

**APPENDIX B:
OFFICE OF YOUTH SERVICES –
CONTINUUM OF CARE PROGRAMS**

Appendix B: Youth Services *Continuum of Care* for At-Risk Youth, FY 2008

A range of programs and services that provide the “right resources for the right kid at the right time”, promoting healthy development of youth and ensuring the safety of the community

	Problem Behavior	Non-Criminal Misbehavior	Delinquency	Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending			
	Delinquency Prevention Response			Juvenile Justice Response			
Service Area	Prevention for All Youth	Early Intervention for Youth at Risk	Immediate Intervention	Intermediate Sanctions	Community Residential Programs	Institutional Confinement	Aftercare
<p>Positive Youth Development</p> <p><i>Services and activities provided to create opportunities for youth to develop competencies that foster resiliency and enable them to achieve a successful transition to young adulthood. Such services for at-risk youth and their families will contribute to the increase of protective factors and to deterrence of the onset or increase of nonconstructive delinquent and dangerous behaviors of youth.</i></p> <p><i>Specific services include: sports/health/fitness, academic tutoring, career/vocational, teen pregnancy prevention, and, drug/violence prevention.</i></p>	<p>Target Population: Youth ages 7-21 years old at risk for delinquency and initiation or penetration into the juvenile justice system.</p> <p>This population includes street youth, unsheltered (homeless) youth, truant and or out-of-school youth, youth in foster care and group homes, pregnant and parenting teens, gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender (GLBT) youth; physically, emotionally, and/or mentally challenged youth; and at-risk youth who have been arrested, have had contact with the police, or are experiencing social, emotional, psychological, educational, moral, physical or similar disabilities or problems; and/or youth of Marshallese, Micronesian, Samoan, Hawaiian, Filipino and African-American ancestry who may be over-represented within the juvenile justice system.</p>						
	<p>Service Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build on and enhance community resources to provide positive learning and development opportunities for youth. • Be responsive to needs and desires of the community when designing services and programs for youth. • Make contact with at-risk youth within a defined region/community and connect them to appropriate resources, services, and activities, justice system or non justice, both public and private. <p>Deliver prevention services and positive alternative activities to develop educational, vocational, social responsibility, and health, competencies of youth. Activity areas include educational development and academic tutoring; community service and service learning; youth leadership; performing and visual arts and humanities; mentoring; Intergenerational programs; vocational/apprenticeship; and Sports, Fitness and Health.</p>						
	<p>Geographic Areas:</p> <p>East Hawaii</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goodwill Industries of Hawaii, Inc • The Salvation Army • Boys and Girls Club of the Big Island <p>West Hawaii</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Support Services • YWCA • Boys & Girls Club of the Big Island <p>Kauai</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circles of Light • Kauai Team Challenge • Boys & Girls Club <p>Maui</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Paia Youth Council • Hui Malama Learning Center • Alu Like • Molokai Community Service Council • Maui Youth & Family Services <p>Oahu (statewide)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coalition for a Drug Free Hawaii 			<p>Central</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goodwill Industries • YMCA of Honolulu-Kalihi • Kids Hurt Too <p>Honolulu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hale Kipa • Parents and Children Together • Coalition for a Drug Free Hawaii • Kokua Kalihi Valley • Susannah Wesley Community Center <p>Leeward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boys & Girls Club (Nanakuli, Ewa Beach, & Waianae) • Communities In School • City & County of Honolulu • Goodwill Industries <p>Windward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boys & Girls Club • USTA • Key Project 			

<p>Youth Gang Prevention and Intervention</p> <p><i>Youth gang prevention and intervention services including the development and implementation of community response teams and gang mediation services.</i></p>	<p>Target Population: Youth ages 11 – 18 who are engaging in emerging or more serious gang behavior and who are overrepresented in the juvenile justice system especially from the following ethnicities: Samoan, Hawaiian, Filipino, and African-American.</p> <p>Gang involved youth (as defined by HPD’s gang definition: A group of three or more persons who have a common identifying sign, symbol, or name and whose members individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal activity creating an atmosphere of fear and intimidation within a community).</p> <p>Gang-associated youth (as defined by HPD: When there are strong indications that an individual has a close relationship with a gang but does not fit the criteria for gang membership).</p> <p>Service Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Mobilization Efforts and Strategies for gang intervention and prevention • Youth Gang Prevention and Intervention Services/Activities/Programs • Formal Mediation Services for Youth Gang members. <p>Geographic Areas Leeward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City & County of Honolulu • Adult Friends for Youth 		
<p>Truancy Prevention and In-School Suspension</p> <p><i>Services to enhance school engagement and performance to ensure educational success for at-risk youth and their families.</i></p>	<p>Target Population: Youth ages 7-18 years old that are at risk for truancy and chronic absences and are youth of Marshallese, Micronesian, Samoan, Hawaiian Filipino, and African-American ancestry who may be over-represented within the juvenile justice system</p> <p>Service Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide services and activities that promote attendance, attachment, and achievement to ensure educational success. • Be responsive to needs and desires of the community when designing services and programs for youth. • Make contact with at-risk youth within a defined region/community and connect them to appropriate resources, services, and activities, justice system or non justice, both public and private. • Provide services, activities, and programs that promote educational development, character and leadership 		
	<p>Geographic Areas: West Hawaii-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Support Services <p>Honolulu</p> <p>Sussanah Wesley Community Center</p> <p>Leeward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City & County of Honolulu 		

Youth Services *Continuum of Care* for At-Risk Youth, FY 2006

A range of programs and services that provide the “right resources for the right kid at the right time”, promoting healthy development of youth and ensuring the safety of the community

	Problem Behavior	Non-Criminal Misbehavior	Delinquency	Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending			
	Delinquency Prevention Response			Juvenile Justice Response			
Service Area	Prevention for All Youth	Early Intervention for Youth at Risk	Immediate Intervention	Intermediate Sanctions	Community Residential Programs	Institutional Confinement	Aftercare
<p>Attendant Care</p> <p><i>Alternative services and placements for status offenders and nonviolent juvenile law violators so they are not held inappropriately or in secure custody;</i></p>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p>Target Population: Youth, ages 10-17, who are or at risk for being arrested for status offenses/non-violent law violations and placed, or at risk of being in secure detainment while in police custody.</p> </div> <p>Service Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision, and possible placement, of youth who are taken into custody by police. • Conduct intake and assessment. • Collaborate with other agencies in the juvenile system <p>Geographic Areas:</p> <p>East Hawaii</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Salvation Army <p>West Hawaii</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Salvation Army <p>Kauai</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hale Opio <p>Maui</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maui Youth and Family Services <p>Oahu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hale Kipa 					

Youth Services Continuum of Care for At-Risk Youth, FY 2006

A range of programs and services that provide the “right resources for the right kid at the right time”, promoting healthy development of youth and ensuring the safety of the community

	Problem Behavior	Non-Criminal Misbehavior	Delinquency	Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending			
	Delinquency Prevention Response			Juvenile Justice Response			
Service Area	Prevention for All Youth	Early Intervention for Youth at Risk	Immediate Intervention	Intermediate Sanctions	Community Residential Programs	Institutional Confinement	Aftercare
<p>Community-Based Outreach and Advocacy</p> <p><i>Early intervention case advocacy services for youth who have come or risk coming into contact with the law to minimize penetration into the juvenile justice system</i></p>			<p>Target Population: Youth who are at risk for engaging in unhealthy, risky behaviors, includes street youth, unsheltered (homeless) youth, out-of-school youth, youth in foster care and group homes, pregnant and parenting teens, gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender (GLBT) youth; and at-risk youth who have been arrested, have had contact with the police, or are experiencing social, emotional, psychological, educational, moral, physical or similar disabilities or problems; and/or youth of Micronesian, Samoan, Hawaiian, Filipino and African-American ancestry who may be over-represented within the juvenile justice system.</p>				
			<p>Service Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach – identify and engage with youth/family to develop trusting relationship • Intake and assessment • Assist in creation of Youth/family driven Service Plan • Assist and support youth/family in accessing services. • Mediation • Advocacy in the best interest of youth/family • Assist to navigate the systems of care involving youth/family. • Circle of support approach(involving significant persons in life of youth/family) to strengthen support system • Follow-up to assure services are fully secured. 				
			<p>Geographic Areas</p> <p>East Hawaii</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Salvation Army <p>West Hawaii</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Salvation Army <p>Kauai</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hale Kipa 	<p>Maui</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maui Youth and Family Services • Alu Like (Molokai) <p>Oahu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hale Kipa 			

Youth Services *Continuum of Care* for At-Risk Youth, FY 2006

A range of programs and services that provide the “right resources for the right kid at the right time”, promoting healthy development of youth and ensuring the safety of the community

	Problem Behavior	Non-Criminal Misbehavior	Delinquency	Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending			
	Delinquency Prevention Response			Juvenile Justice Response			
Service Area	Prevention for All Youth	Early Intervention for Youth at Risk	Immediate Intervention	Intermediate Sanctions	Community Residential Programs	Institutional Confinement	Aftercare
<p>Educational/Vocational Support Services</p> <p><i>A comprehensive array of services and activities that address the educational and positive developmental needs of high risk youth to assist in reintegrating them back into an appropriate and least restrictive educational/vocational program.</i></p>			<p>Target Population: HYCF – parolees/furlough Family Court Probationers Status Offenders Youth who are truant, suspended, or expelled from school Youth under the jurisdiction of DHS</p>				
			<p>Service Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational Support Services or Alternative School component • Individualized and transitional plan development leading to regular school • Independent Living and Social Skills Training • Recreational/Leisure time/Sports/Creative Arts • Drug Awareness Education • Service Learning • Positive Adult Role Models • Career Education/Development Services • Parent/Family Strengthening Services • Individual/Group Counseling • Gender Specific Programs 				
			<p>Geographic Areas:</p> <p>East Hawaii</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lanakila Learning Center <p>West Hawaii</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Family Support Services <p>Maui</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hui Malama Learning Center 				

Youth Services *Continuum of Care* for At-Risk Youth, FY 2006

A range of programs and services that provide the “right resources for the right kid at the right time”, promoting healthy development of youth and ensuring the safety of the community

	Problem Behavior	Non-Criminal Misbehavior	Delinquency	Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending			
	Delinquency Prevention Response			Juvenile Justice Response			
Service Area	Prevention for All Youth	Early Intervention for Youth at Risk	Immediate Intervention	Intermediate Sanctions	Community Residential Programs	Institutional Confinement	Aftercare
<p>Services for Homeless Youth</p> <p><i>Assist youth experiencing homelessness to meet their basic needs, and to help youth to move from crisis situations to stability, safety and healthy functioning.</i></p>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p>Target Population: Youth 7 thru their 22nd birthday, who are experiencing homelessness, ie., lacking a safe, fixed, regular, and adequate residence. The target population includes runaways, those who live with intact families who are experiencing homelessness, and those who are estranged from their families. Youth may be on the streets, living temporarily in homeless family shelters, automobiles, public buildings, beaches, etc.</p> </div> <p>Service Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assist youth in accessing emergency or transitional housing • Transitional services • Case advocacy services <p>Provide for a drop-in center</p> <p>Geographic Areas:</p> <p>West Hawaii</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Salvation Army <p>Windward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hale Kipa 					

Youth Services *Continuum of Care* for At-Risk Youth, FY 2006

A range of programs and services that provide the “right resources for the right kid at the right time”, promoting healthy development of youth and ensuring the safety of the community

	Problem Behavior	Non-Criminal Misbehavior	Delinquency	Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending			
	Delinquency Prevention Response			Juvenile Justice Response			
Service Area	Prevention for All Youth	Early Intervention for Youth at Risk	Immediate Intervention	Intermediate Sanctions	Community Residential Programs	Institutional Confinement	Aftercare
<p>Emergency Shelters</p> <p><i>Security Level: Not Mandated Direct Staff to Youth Ratio: Not Mandated Model: Group Home or Foster Home</i></p> <p><i>A 24-hour, short-term (average length of stay is 30 days), community-based residential program offering short-term, emergency residential program utilizing a group home or foster home model that provides services for youths in crisis.</i></p>		<p>Target Population: Recently arrested status offenders, non-violent law violators, or intoxicated youth, or troubled, abused, or neglected youth, ages 10 – 17, requiring short-term shelter and related services that will reduce a present crisis and return the youth to a stable, safe home environment.</p> <p>Services are provided on a space available basis in the following priority order of referrals: 1st—Hookala, 2nd--FC, 3rd--DHS, 4th--OYS Provider, 5th—Self or Family</p>					
		<p>Service Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening for Program Appropriateness • Risk/Needs Assessment & Reduction • Assets Assessment & Development • Case Management • Relapse Prevention • Referral to Appropriate Resources • Participation in Meetings • Follow-Up Services • Social Skills Building • Crisis Reduction • Family Strengthening (Enhanced Communication , Relationship) 	<p>Geographic Areas</p> <p>Hawaii</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Salvation Army <p>Kauai</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hale Opio <p>Maui</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maui Youth & Family Services <p>Oahu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hale Kipa 				

Youth Services *Continuum of Care* for At-Risk Youth, FY 2006

A range of programs and services that provide the “right resources for the right kid at the right time”, promoting healthy development of youth and ensuring the safety of the community

	Problem Behavior	Non-Criminal Misbehavior	Delinquency	Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending			
	Delinquency Prevention Response			Juvenile Justice Response			
Service Area	Prevention for All Youth	Early Intervention for Youth at Risk	Immediate Intervention	Intermediate Sanctions	Community Residential Programs	Institutional Confinement	Aftercare
<p>Independent Living</p> <p><i>Security Level: Not Mandated</i> <i>Direct Staff to Youth Ratio: Not Mandated</i> <i>Model: Group Home or Foster Home</i></p> <p><i>A 24-hour, long-term (average length of stay is 270 days), community-based residential program utilizing a group home or a foster home model that provides intensive training for independent living.</i></p>			<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;"> <p>Target Population: Troubled, abused, or neglected youth, or youth in the juvenile justice system, ages 17 thru their 22nd birthday, who presently lack the attitudes, skills, and resources for independent living.</p> <p>Services are provided on a space available basis in the following priority order of referrals: 1st--HYCF, 2nd--FC, 3rd--DHS, 4th--OYS Provider, 5th--Self or Family.</p> </div> <p>Service Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening for Program Appropriateness • Risk/Needs Assessment & Reduction • Assets Assessment & Development • Case Management • Relapse Prevention • Referral to Appropriate Resources • Participation in Meetings • Follow-Up Services • Social Skills Building • Cognitive Behavioral Training • Social, Independent Living Skills Development • Positive Peer Relationship Development • Leisure Time Management • Education/Vocation Exploration • Vocational Training (Job Skills) • Family Strengthening (Enhanced Communication, Relationship) <p>Geographic Areas:</p> <p>East Hawaii</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Salvation Army <p>West Hawaii</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Salvation Army <p>Kauai</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hale Opio <p>Maui</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maui Farms <p>Oahu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catholic • Hale Kipa 				

Youth Services *Continuum of Care* for At-Risk Youth, FY 2006

A range of programs and services that provide the “right resources for the right kid at the right time”, promoting healthy development of youth and ensuring the safety of the community

	Problem Behavior	Non-Criminal Misbehavior	Delinquency	Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending					
	Delinquency Prevention Response			Juvenile Justice Response					
Service Area	Prevention for All Youth	Early Intervention for Youth at Risk	Immediate Intervention	Intermediate Sanctions	Community Residential Programs	Institutional Confinement	Aftercare		
<p>Level I Residential Program</p> <p><i>Security Level: I (But Not Staff Secure)</i> <i>Direct Staff to Youth Ratio: Not Mandated</i> <i>Model: Group Home or Foster Home</i></p> <p><i>A 24-hour, long-term (average length of stay is 180 days), community-based, residential program utilizing a group home or foster home model that provides minimum, non-intensive services</i></p>			<p>Target Population: Troubled, abused, or neglected youth, or youth in the juvenile justice system, ages 10 thru their 18th birthday, who have been identified as moderate risk in one or more areas of need through a validated, objective risk and needs assessment tool, and who can benefit from minimum, Level I Residential Services.</p> <p>Services are provided on a space available basis in the following priority order of referrals: 1st--HYCF, 2nd--FC, 3rd--DHS, 4th--OYS Provider, 5th--Self or Family.</p>						
			<p>Service Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening for Program Appropriateness • Risk/Needs Assessment & Reduction • Assets Assessment & Development • Case Management • Relapse Prevention • Referral to Appropriate Resources • Participation in Meetings • Follow-Up Services • Social Skills Building • Positive Peer Relationship Development • Education/Vocation Exploration • Family Strengthening (Enhanced Communication, Relationship) 						
			<p>Geographic Areas</p> <p>East Hawaii</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hale Kipa • The Salvation Army <p>West Hawaii</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hale Kipa <p>Oahu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catholic Charities • Hale Kipa 						

Youth Services *Continuum of Care* for At-Risk Youth, FY 2006

A range of programs and services that provide the “right resources for the right kid at the right time”, promoting healthy development of youth and ensuring the safety of the community

	Problem Behavior	Non-Criminal Misbehavior	Delinquency	Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending						
	Delinquency Prevention Response			Juvenile Justice Response						
Service Area	Prevention for All Youth	Early Intervention for Youth at Risk	Immediate Intervention	Intermediate Sanctions	Community Residential Programs	Institutional Confinement	Aftercare			
<p>Level II Residential Services</p> <p><i>Security Level: II (Staff Secure) Direct Staff to Youth Ratio: TBD Model: Group Home or Foster Home</i></p> <p><i>A 24-hour, long-term (average length of stay is 270 days), community-based residential program utilizing a group home or foster home model that provides maximal, intensive for troubled, high risk youth.</i></p>			<p>Target Population: Troubled, abused, or neglected youth, or youth in the juvenile justice system, ages 10 thru their 19th birthday, who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have been identified as high risk in one or more areas of need through a validated, objective risk and needs assessment tool, • Are generally unable to function in a pro-social manner without constant supervision and support, • Can benefit from maximum, Level II Residential Services. <p>Services are provided on a space available basis in the following priority order of referrals: 1st--HYCF, 2nd--FC, 3rd--DHS.</p>							
			<p>Service Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Screening for Program Appropriateness • Risk/Needs Assessment & Reduction, • Assets Assessment & Development • Case Management • Relapse Prevention • Referral to Appropriate Resources • Participation in Meetings • Follow-Up Services • Cognitive Behavioral Training • Social, Independent Living Skills Development • Positive Peer Relationship Development • Leisure Time Management • Education/Vocation Exploration • Family Strengthening (Enhanced Communication, Relationship) 			<p>Geographic Areas</p> <p>East/West Hawaii</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catholic Charities <p>Kauai</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hale Opio <p>Maui</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maui Youth & Family Services <p>Oahu</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Assistance Center • Hale Kipa 				

Youth Services *Continuum of Care* for At-Risk Youth, FY 2006

A range of programs and services that provide the “right resources for the right kid at the right time”, promoting healthy development of youth and ensuring the safety of the community

	Problem Behavior	Non-Criminal Misbehavior	Delinquency	Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending				
	Delinquency Prevention Response			Juvenile Justice Response				
Service Area	Prevention for All Youth	Early Intervention for Youth at Risk	Immediate Intervention	Intermediate Sanctions	Community Residential Programs	Institutional Confinement	Aftercare	
<p>Diversions/In-Facility and Aftercare Services</p> <p>In-facility and aftercare services to prepare youth incarcerated at HYCF for release to the community and diversion from re-incarceration.</p>					<p><u>In-Facility Services</u></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"> <p><u>Target Population:</u> Youth incarcerated at the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility</p> </div>	<p><u>Aftercare Services</u></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 5px;"> <p><u>Target Population:</u> 1) Youth released from HYCF on probation under the jurisdiction of the Court; 2) Youth committed to HYCF until minority placed on furlough or parole under the jurisdiction of the HYCF or agency responsible for the care and custody of the incarcerated youth</p> </div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk/Needs assessment • Recommend interventions to reduce risk of future recidivism • Vocational/employment activities • Cognitive behavioral skill-building activities • Family support and reintegration services • Transition case planning and coordination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuity of services from facility to community • Implementation of transitional plan • Case management • Intensive supervision, as appropriate • Ability to respond to crisis 24/7 • Intervention services based on individual needs • Family support services

Youth Services *Continuum of Care* for At-Risk Youth, FY 2006

A range of programs and services that provide the “right resources for the right kid at the right time”, promoting healthy development of youth and ensuring the safety of the community

	Problem Behavior	Non-Criminal Misbehavior	Delinquency	Serious, Violent or Chronic Offending			
	Delinquency Prevention Response			Juvenile Justice Response			
Service Area	Prevention for All Youth	Early Intervention for Youth at Risk	Immediate Intervention	Intermediate Sanctions	Community Residential Programs	Institutional Confinement	Aftercare
<p>In-Facility Substance Abuse Services</p> <p><i>Substance Abuse Services to reduce those risk factors that contribute to the youths' probability of continuing the use of illegal drugs, assist youth to maintain relationships with positive individuals and resources in the community, and provide supportive aftercare services for a smooth and seamless transition into the community</i></p>						<p>Target Population:</p> <p>Incarcerated youth at HYCF</p>	<p>Service Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substance and drug abuse screening • Substance and drug assessment to determine type of service • Outpatient In-Facility Program • Services to incarcerated youth after school hours, evenings and on weekends • Cognitive Restructuring • Relapse Prevention Plan • Coordinate smooth transition into the community • Participate in meetings with representatives of the HYCF, Family Court, Departments of Education, and Health and other pertinent agencies. • Follow-up phone, personal, and/or collateral contacts with youth

**APPENDIX C:
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DATABASE**



EDR® Environmental
Data Resources Inc

The EDR Radius Map with GeoCheck®

**DHS Maui
Wells Street
Wailuku, HI 96793**

Inquiry Number: 2176094.8s

March 24, 2008

The Standard in Environmental Risk Information

440 Wheelers Farms Road
Milford, Connecticut 06461

Nationwide Customer Service

Telephone: 1-800-352-0050
Fax: 1-800-231-6802
Internet: www.edrnet.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Executive Summary	ES1
Overview Map	2
Detail Map	3
Map Findings Summary	4
Map Findings	6
Orphan Summary	39
Government Records Searched/Data Currency Tracking	GR-1
 <u>GEOCHECK ADDENDUM</u>	
Physical Setting Source Addendum	A-1
Physical Setting Source Summary	A-2
Physical Setting SSURGO Soil Map	A-5
Physical Setting Source Map	A-9
Physical Setting Source Map Findings	A-10
Physical Setting Source Records Searched	A-40

Thank you for your business.
Please contact EDR at 1-800-352-0050
with any questions or comments.

Disclaimer - Copyright and Trademark Notice

This Report contains certain information obtained from a variety of public and other sources reasonably available to Environmental Data Resources, Inc. It cannot be concluded from this Report that coverage information for the target and surrounding properties does not exist from other sources. **NO WARRANTY EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WHATSOEVER IN CONNECTION WITH THIS REPORT. ENVIRONMENTAL DATA RESOURCES, INC. SPECIFICALLY DISCLAIMS THE MAKING OF ANY SUCH WARRANTIES, INCLUDING WITHOUT LIMITATION, MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR USE OR PURPOSE. ALL RISK IS ASSUMED BY THE USER. IN NO EVENT SHALL ENVIRONMENTAL DATA RESOURCES, INC. BE LIABLE TO ANYONE, WHETHER ARISING OUT OF ERRORS OR OMISSIONS, NEGLIGENCE, ACCIDENT OR ANY OTHER CAUSE, FOR ANY LOSS OF DAMAGE, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL, CONSEQUENTIAL, OR EXEMPLARY DAMAGES. ANY LIABILITY ON THE PART OF ENVIRONMENTAL DATA RESOURCES, INC. IS STRICTLY LIMITED TO A REFUND OF THE AMOUNT PAID FOR THIS REPORT.** Purchaser accepts this Report "AS IS". Any analyses, estimates, ratings, environmental risk levels or risk codes provided in this Report are provided for illustrative purposes only, and are not intended to provide, nor should they be interpreted as providing any facts regarding, or prediction or forecast of, any environmental risk for any property. Only a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment performed by an environmental professional can provide information regarding the environmental risk for any property. Additionally, the information provided in this Report is not to be construed as legal advice.

Copyright 2008 by Environmental Data Resources, Inc. All rights reserved. Reproduction in any media or format, in whole or in part, of any report or map of Environmental Data Resources, Inc., or its affiliates, is prohibited without prior written permission.

EDR and its logos (including Sanborn and Sanborn Map) are trademarks of Environmental Data Resources, Inc. or its affiliates. All other trademarks used herein are the property of their respective owners.

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

WELLS STREET
WAILUKU, HI 96793

COORDINATES

Latitude (North): 20.887670 - 20° 53' 15.6"
Longitude (West): 156.499550 - 156° 29' 58.4"
Universal Transverse Mercator: Zone 4
UTM X (Meters): 760128.8
UTM Y (Meters): 2311604.0
Elevation: 236 ft. above sea level

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP ASSOCIATED WITH TARGET PROPERTY

Target Property Map:	20156-H4 KAHAKULOA, HI
Most Recent Revision:	Not reported
South Map:	20156-G4 WAILUKU, HI
Most Recent Revision:	Not reported
Southwest Map:	20156-G5 LAHAINA, HI
Most Recent Revision:	Not reported
West Map:	20156-H5 NAPILI, 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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Proposed NPL	Proposed National Priority List Sites
Delisted NPL	National Priority List Deletions
NPL LIENS	Federal Superfund Liens
CERCLIS	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
LIENS 2	CERCLA Lien Information
CORRACTS	Corrective Action Report
RCRA-TSDF	RCRA - Transporters, Storage and Disposal
RCRA-LQG	RCRA - Large Quantity Generators
RCRA-NonGen	RCRA - Non Generators
US ENG CONTROLS	Engineering Controls Sites List
US INST CONTROL	Sites with Institutional Controls
ERNS	Emergency Response Notification System
HMIRS	Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System
DOT OPS	Incident and Accident Data
US CDL	Clandestine Drug Labs
US BROWNFIELDS	A Listing of Brownfields Sites
DOD	Department of Defense Sites
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites
LUCIS	Land Use Control Information System
CONSENT	Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees
ROD	Records Of Decision
UMTRA	Uranium Mill Tailings Sites
ODI	Open Dump Inventory
DEBRIS REGION 9	Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations
MINES	Mines Master Index File
TRIS	Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
FTTS	FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
HIST FTTS	FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing
SSTS	Section 7 Tracking Systems
ICIS	Integrated Compliance Information System
PADS	PCB Activity Database System
MLTS	Material Licensing Tracking System
RADINFO	Radiation Information Database
FINDS	Facility Index System/Facility Registry System
RAATS	RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System

STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS

SWF/LF	Permitted Landfills in the State of Hawaii
SPILLS	Release Notifications
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
--------------------------------	---

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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.

FEDERAL RECORDS

CERC-NFRAP: Archived sites are sites that have been removed and archived from the inventory of CERCLIS sites. Archived status indicates that, to the best of EPA's knowledge, assessment at a site has been completed and that EPA has determined no further steps will be taken to list this site on the National Priorities List (NPL), unless information indicates this decision was not appropriate or other considerations require a recommendation for listing at a later time. This decision does not necessarily mean that there is no hazard associated with a given site; it only means that, based upon available information, the location is not judged to be a potential NPL site.

A review of the CERC-NFRAP list, as provided by EDR, and dated 12/03/2007 has revealed that there are 2 CERC-NFRAP sites within approximately 0.5 miles of the target property.

<u>Equal/Higher Elevation</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Dist / Dir</u>	<u>Map ID</u>	<u>Page</u>
<i>MAUI SANDTORCHES</i>	<i>46 TINGS DR</i>	<i>1/4 - 1/2 NE</i>	<i>F24</i>	<i>30</i>
<i>VECTOR CONTROL BRANCH</i>	<i>54 HIGH ST</i>	<i>1/4 - 1/2 W</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>34</i>

RCRA-SQG: RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Small quantity generators (SQGs) generate between 100 kg and 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month.

A review of the RCRA-SQG list, as provided by EDR, and dated 09/11/2007 has revealed that there is 1 RCRA-SQG site within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

<u>Lower Elevation</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Dist / Dir</u>	<u>Map ID</u>	<u>Page</u>
<i>JD PAINTING</i>	<i>70 KANOA ST</i>	<i>0 - 1/8 ESE</i>	<i>B4</i>	<i>7</i>

RCRA-CESQG: RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQGs) generate less than 100 kg of hazardous waste, or less than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

A review of the RCRA-CESQG list, as provided by EDR, and dated 09/11/2007 has revealed that there are

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

3 RCRA-CESQG sites within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

<u>Equal/Higher Elevation</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Dist / Dir</u>	<u>Map ID</u>	<u>Page</u>
VALLEY ISLE MOTORS LUST	2026 MAIN STREET	1/8 - 1/4 W	11	13
UPTOWN SERVICE INC	2085 MAIN ST	1/8 - 1/4 W	D18	22
SHELL OIL CO	2086 MAIN ST	1/8 - 1/4 W	D19	24

STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS

SHWS: The State Hazardous Waste Sites records are the states' equivalent to CERCLIS. These sites may or may not already be listed on the federal CERCLIS list. Priority sites planned for cleanup using state funds (state equivalent of Superfund) are identified along with sites where cleanup will be paid for by potentially responsible parties. The data come from the Department of Health.

A review of the SHWS list, as provided by EDR, and dated 12/26/2007 has revealed that there are 8 SHWS sites within approximately 1 mile of the target property.

<u>Equal/Higher Elevation</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Dist / Dir</u>	<u>Map ID</u>	<u>Page</u>
VALLEY ISLE MOTORS LUST	2026 MAIN STREET	1/8 - 1/4 W	11	13
MAIN STREET PROMENADE PROJECT	2058 MAIN ST	1/8 - 1/4 W	D12	18
ALVIN'S UPTOWN CHEVRON SERVICE	2085 WEST MAIN ST	1/8 - 1/4 W	D17	22
ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE SHO	260 S MARKET ST	1/8 - 1/4 SSW	21	28
MAUI VINEYARD INN, UST CLOSURE	2102 VINEYARD ST	1/4 - 1/2 WNW	22	28
MAUI SANDTORCHES	46 TING DR	1/4 - 1/2 NE	F25	32

<u>Lower Elevation</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Dist / Dir</u>	<u>Map ID</u>	<u>Page</u>
1790 MILL STREET	1790 MILL ST	1/4 - 1/2 N	26	32
REX TIRE & SUPPLY, DIESEL	1728 KAAHUMANU AVE	1/4 - 1/2 ENE	27	33

LUST: The Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Reports contain an inventory of reported leaking underground storage tank incidents. The data come from the Department of Health's Active Leaking Underground Storage Tank Log Listing.

A review of the LUST list, as provided by EDR, and dated 10/03/2007 has revealed that there are 10 LUST sites within approximately 0.5 miles of the target property.

<u>Equal/Higher Elevation</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Dist / Dir</u>	<u>Map ID</u>	<u>Page</u>
LOKAHI PACIFIC	1935 MAIN ST	0 - 1/8 WNW	C6	10
Facility Status: Site Cleanup Completed (NFA)				
Facility Status: Site Cleanup Completed (NFA)				
VALLEY ISLE MOTORS LUST	2026 MAIN STREET	1/8 - 1/4 W	11	13
Facility Status: Site Cleanup Completed (NFA)				
Facility Status: Site Cleanup Completed (NFA)				
WAILUKU CENTRAL OFFICE	60 S CHURCH ST	1/8 - 1/4 WSW	E15	20
Facility Status: Site Cleanup Completed (NFA)				
UPTOWN SERVICE	2085 MAIN ST	1/8 - 1/4 W	D16	20
Facility Status: Site Cleanup Completed (NFA)				
COURTHOUSE SHELL	2086 MAIN ST	1/8 - 1/4 W	D20	26
Facility Status: Site Cleanup Completed (NFA)				
Facility Status: Site Cleanup Completed (NFA)				

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

<u>Equal/Higher Elevation</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Dist / Dir</u>	<u>Map ID</u>	<u>Page</u>
HOAPILI HALE - MAUI JUDICIARY Facility Status: Site Cleanup Completed (NFA)	2145 MAIN ST.	1/4 - 1/2 W	23	29
OGAWA SERVICE STATION Facility Status: Site Cleanup Completed (NFA)	327 N MARKET ST	1/4 - 1/2 NW	29	36
COUNTY OF MAUI - CIVIL DEFENS Facility Status: Site Cleanup Completed (NFA)	200 S HIGH ST	1/4 - 1/2 SW	30	37

<u>Lower Elevation</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Dist / Dir</u>	<u>Map ID</u>	<u>Page</u>
WAILUKU FIRE STATION Facility Status: Site Cleanup Completed (NFA)	21 KINIPOPO ST	0 - 1/8 NE	A2	6
HALE MAKUA NURSING HOME - WAIL Facility Status: Site Cleanup Completed (NFA)	1540 LOWER MAIN ST	1/4 - 1/2 NE	31	38

UST: The Underground Storage Tank database contains registered USTs. USTs are regulated under Subtitle I of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The data come from the Department of Health's Listing of Underground Storage Tanks.

A review of the UST list, as provided by EDR, and dated 10/03/2007 has revealed that there are 12 UST sites within approximately 0.25 miles of the target property.

<u>Equal/Higher Elevation</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Dist / Dir</u>	<u>Map ID</u>	<u>Page</u>
LOKAHI PACIFIC	1935 MAIN ST	0 - 1/8 WNW C5		9
TAKITANI BUILDING	1940 MAIN ST, STE 1355	0 - 1/8 WNW C7		11
PACIFIC AMUSEMENT CO., LTD.	1942 MAIN ST	0 - 1/8 WNW C8		11
MAUI AUTO DETAILING	1955 MAIN ST	0 - 1/8 WNW C9		11
IMA HANADA TRUST	1960 MAIN ST	0 - 1/8 WNW C10		12
VALLEY ISLE MOTORS LUST	2026 MAIN STREET	1/8 - 1/4 W	11	13
DOWN TO EARTH NATURAL FOODSTOR	1910 VINEYARD ST	1/8 - 1/4 NNW	13	19
WAILUKU CENTRAL OFFICE	60 S CHURCH ST	1/8 - 1/4 WSW	E14	19
UPTOWN SERVICE	2085 MAIN ST	1/8 - 1/4 W	D16	20
COURTHOUSE SHELL	2086 MAIN ST	1/8 - 1/4 W	D20	26
<u>Lower Elevation</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Dist / Dir</u>	<u>Map ID</u>	<u>Page</u>
WAILUKU FIRE STATION	21 KINIPOPO ST	0 - 1/8 NE	A1	6
BLUE & WHITE BUS LINE, LTD.	60 KANOA ST	0 - 1/8 E	B3	6

Voluntary Remediation Program and Brownfields sites with institutional controls in place.

A review of the INST CONTROL list, as provided by EDR, and dated 12/26/2007 has revealed that there are 4 INST CONTROL sites within approximately 0.5 miles of the target property.

<u>Equal/Higher Elevation</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Dist / Dir</u>	<u>Map ID</u>	<u>Page</u>
VALLEY ISLE MOTORS LUST	2026 MAIN STREET	1/8 - 1/4 W	11	13
ALVIN'S UPTOWN CHEVRON SERVICE	2085 WEST MAIN ST	1/8 - 1/4 W	D17	22
<u>Lower Elevation</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Dist / Dir</u>	<u>Map ID</u>	<u>Page</u>
1790 MILL STREET	1790 MILL ST	1/4 - 1/2 N	26	32
REX TIRE & SUPPLY, DIESEL	1728 KAAHUMANU AVE	1/4 - 1/2 ENE	27	33

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Due to poor or inadequate address information, the following sites were not mapped:

<u>Site Name</u>	<u>Database(s)</u>
MAUI DISTRICT OFFICE	FTTS
KANAHA POND EAST	SHWS, CERC-NFRAP, INST CONTROL
VECTOR CONTROL BRANCH, MAUI	SHWS
MAUI PALMS HOTEL UST	SHWS
MCC-AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY BUILDING	SHWS, FINDS, SPILLS
A&B DUMP SITE	SHWS, FINDS, INST CONTROL
WAIALE ASH PILE	SHWS, FINDS, INST CONTROL
WAIMALUHIA MAUI METH / DRUG LAB AC	SHWS, SPILLS, INST CONTROL
HANA LANDFILL	SWF/LF
ILIMA SHELL	LUST, UST
PORT TOWN CHEVRON	LUST, UST
DAVID PICO CESSPOOL DIGGING	FINDS, LUST
HAWAIIAN CEMENT - WAIKAPU QUARRY	FINDS, LUST
MAUI DISTRICT OFFICE DOE	RCRA-NonGen
KUIHELANI HWY NEAR WAIKO RD	RCRA-CESQG
HILLSIDE SHELL	RCRA-CESQG
COUNTY OF MAUI, DPW & WASTE MGT	FINDS
COUNTY OF MAUI, POLICE DEPARTMENT	FINDS
MAUI VINEYARD INN, UST CLOSURE	FINDS
HOAPILI HALE - MAUI JUDICIARY BUIL	FINDS

OVERVIEW MAP - 2176094.8s



- ★ Target Property
- ▲ Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property
- ◆ Sites at elevations lower than the target property
- ▲ Manufactured Gas Plants
- National Priority List Sites
- Dept. Defense Sites

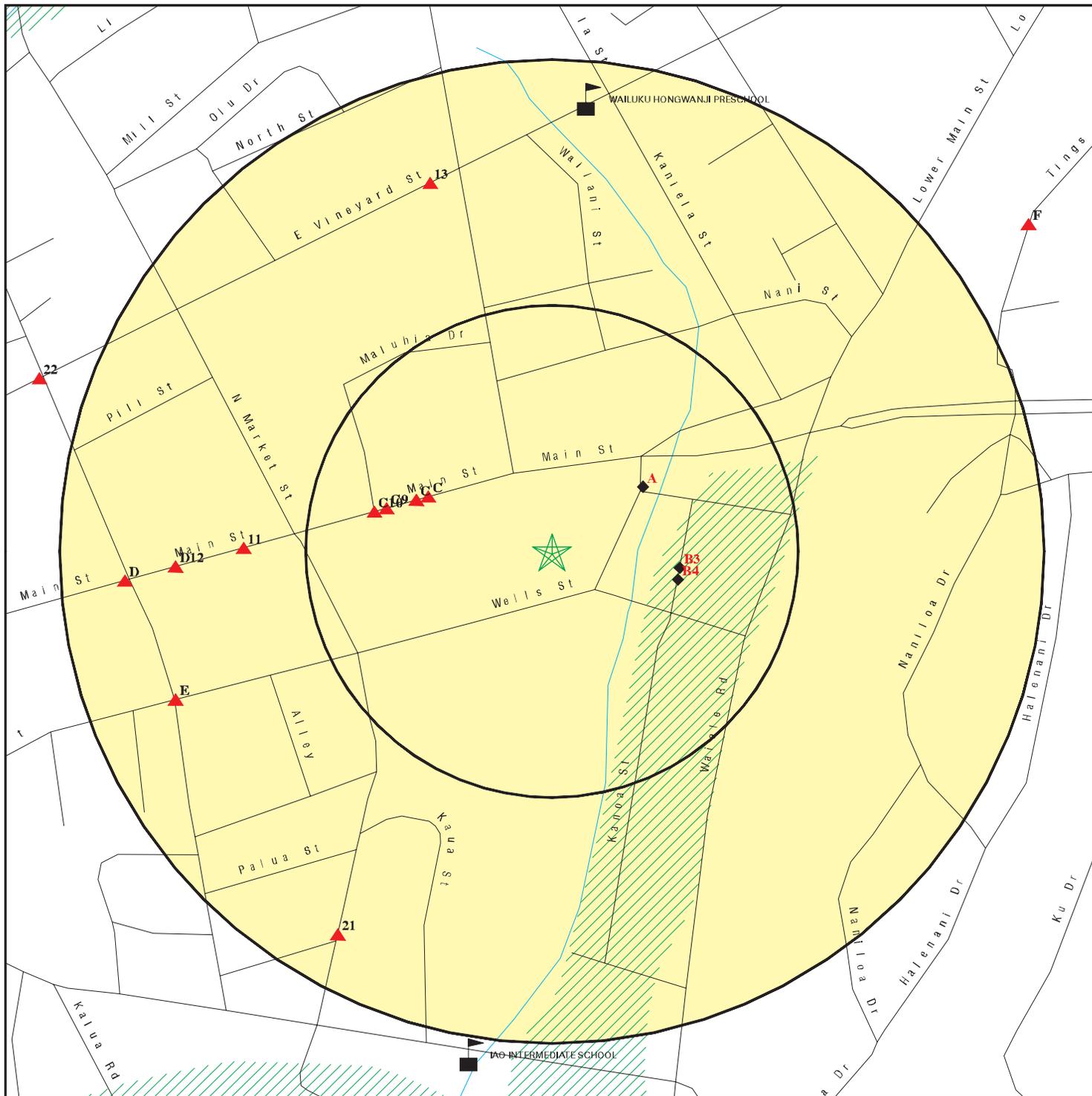
- Indian Reservations BIA
- ▲ Oil & Gas pipelines
- 100-year flood zone
- 500-year flood zone
- National Wetland Inventory

This report includes Interactive Map Layers to display and/or hide map information. The legend includes only those icons for the default map view.

SITE NAME: DHS Maui
 ADDRESS: Wells Street
 Wailuku HI 96793
 LAT/LONG: 20.8877 / 156.4995

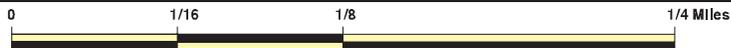
CLIENT: The Louis Berger Group
 CONTACT: Doug Ganey
 INQUIRY #: 2176094.8s
 DATE: March 24, 2008 11:44 am

DETAIL MAP - 2176094.8s



- ★ Target Property
- ▲ Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property
- ◆ Sites at elevations lower than the target property
- ⚡ Manufactured Gas Plants
- ⚠ Sensitive Receptors
- 🏠 National Priority List Sites
- 🏠 Dept. Defense Sites

- 🏠 Indian Reservations BIA
- 🛢️ Oil & Gas pipelines
- 🌊 100-year flood zone
- 🌊 500-year flood zone



This report includes Interactive Map Layers to display and/or hide map information. The legend includes only those icons for the default map view.

SITE NAME: DHS Maui
 ADDRESS: Wells Street
 Wailuku HI 96793
 LAT/LONG: 20.8877 / 156.4995

CLIENT: The Louis Berger Group
 CONTACT: Doug Ganey
 INQUIRY #: 2176094.8s
 DATE: March 24, 2008 11:44 am

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Target Property	Search Distance (Miles)	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
<u>FEDERAL RECORDS</u>								
NPL		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
Proposed NPL		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
Delisted NPL		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
NPL LIENS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CERCLIS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
CERC-NFRAP		0.500	0	0	2	NR	NR	2
LIENS 2		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CORRACTS		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
RCRA-TSDF		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
RCRA-LQG		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA-SQG		0.250	1	0	NR	NR	NR	1
RCRA-CESQG		0.250	0	3	NR	NR	NR	3
RCRA-NonGen		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US ENG CONTROLS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US INST CONTROL		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
ERNS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HMIRS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
DOT OPS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US CDL		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US BROWNFIELDS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
DOD		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
FUDS		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
LUCIS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
CONSENT		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
ROD		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
UMTRA		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
ODI		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
DEBRIS REGION 9		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
MINES		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
TRIS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
TSCA		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
FTTS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST FTTS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
SSTS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
ICIS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PADS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MLTS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RADINFO		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
FINDS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RAATS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
<u>STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS</u>								
SHWS		1.000	0	4	4	0	NR	8
SWF/LF		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
LUST		0.500	2	4	4	NR	NR	10
UST		0.250	7	5	NR	NR	NR	12
SPILLS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

<u>Database</u>	<u>Target Property</u>	<u>Search Distance (Miles)</u>	<u>< 1/8</u>	<u>1/8 - 1/4</u>	<u>1/4 - 1/2</u>	<u>1/2 - 1</u>	<u>> 1</u>	<u>Total Plotted</u>
INST CONTROL		0.500	0	2	2	NR	NR	4
VCP		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
DRYCLEANERS		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
BROWNFIELDS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
AIRS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
<u>TRIBAL RECORDS</u>								
INDIAN RESERV		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
INDIAN ODI		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
INDIAN LUST		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
INDIAN UST		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
<u>EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS</u>								
Manufactured Gas Plants		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0

NOTES:

TP = Target Property

NR = Not Requested at this Search Distance

Sites may be listed in more than one database

MAP FINDINGS

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

A1
NE
< 1/8
0.057 mi.
299 ft.

WAILUKU FIRE STATION
21 KINIPOPO ST
WAILUKU, HI 96793
Site 1 of 2 in cluster A

UST **U003155131**
N/A

Relative:
Lower

UST:
Facility ID: 9-502764
Owner: COUNTY OF MAUI - FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
Owner Address: 21 KINIPOPO ST
Ownder City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: R-1
Installed: Not reported
Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use
Date Closed: 6/1/1993
Tank Capacity: Not reported
Substance: Not Listed

A2
NE
< 1/8
0.057 mi.
299 ft.

WAILUKU FIRE STATION
21 KINIPOPO ST
WAILUKU, HI 96793
Site 2 of 2 in cluster A

FINDS **1006842414**
LUST **110014038497**

Relative:
Lower

FINDS:
Other Pertinent Environmental Activity Identified at Site

Actual:
231 ft.

HI-UST (Hawaii - Underground Storage Tank). Hawaii Underground Storage Tank Program regulates underground storage tanks which store petroleum or hazardous substances and offers documents and data products for downloading.

LUST:
Facility ID: 9-502764
Release ID: 930113
Facility Status Date: 08-Nov-01
Facility Status: Site Cleanup Completed (NFA)
Project Officer: Jose Ruiz

B3
East
< 1/8
0.065 mi.
344 ft.

BLUE & WHITE BUS LINE, LTD.
60 KANOA ST
WAILUKU, HI 96793
Site 1 of 2 in cluster B

UST **U001236745**
N/A

Relative:
Lower

UST:
Facility ID: 9-501358
Owner: BLUE & WHITE BUS LINE, LTD.
Owner Address: 140 KAULAWAHINE St
Ownder City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: 1
Installed: Not reported
Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use
Date Closed: Not reported
Tank Capacity: Not reported
Substance: Gasoline

Actual:
214 ft.

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

B4
ESE
< 1/8
0.065 mi.
345 ft.

JD PAINTING
70 KANOA ST
WAILUKU, HI 96793
Site 2 of 2 in cluster B

RCRA-SQG **1006806719**
FINDS **HIR000135111**

Relative:
Lower

RCRA-SQG:

Actual:
213 ft.

Date form received by agency: 03/10/2003
Facility name: JD PAINTING
Facility address: 70 KANOA ST
WAILUKU, HI 96793
EPA ID: HIR000135111
Mailing address: KANOA ST
WAILUKU, HI 96793
Contact: MERRICK S IKEDA
Contact address: KANOA ST
WAILUKU, HI 96793
Contact country: US
Contact telephone: (808) 242-9731
Contact email: Not reported
EPA Region: 09
Land type: Private
Classification: Small Small Quantity Generator
Description: Handler: generates more than 100 and less than 1000 kg of hazardous waste during any calendar month and accumulates less than 6000 kg of hazardous waste at any time; or generates 100 kg or less of hazardous waste during any calendar month, and accumulates more than 1000 kg of hazardous waste at any time

Owner/Operator Summary:

Owner/operator name: DOMINGUEZ LLC NO. J AND NO. L
Owner/operator address: Not reported
Not reported
Owner/operator country: US
Owner/operator telephone: Not reported
Legal status: Private
Owner/Operator Type: Owner
Owner/Op start date: 07/12/1999
Owner/Op end date: Not reported

Owner/operator name: JD PAINTING AND DECORATING INC
Owner/operator address: Not reported
Not reported
Owner/operator country: US
Owner/operator telephone: Not reported
Legal status: Private
Owner/Operator Type: Operator
Owner/Op start date: 07/16/1999
Owner/Op end date: Not reported

Handler Activities Summary:

U.S. importer of hazardous waste: No
Mixed waste (haz. and radioactive): No
Recycler of hazardous waste: No
Transporter of hazardous waste: No
Treater, storer or disposer of HW: No
Underground injection activity: No
On-site burner exemption: No

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

JD PAINTING (Continued)

1006806719

Furnace exemption: No
Used oil fuel burner: No
Used oil processor: No
Used oil refiner: No
Used oil fuel marketer to burner: No
Used oil Specification marketer: No
Used oil transfer facility: No
Used oil transporter: No
Off-site waste receiver: Commercial status unknown

Hazardous Waste Summary:

Waste code: D001
Waste name: IGNITABLE HAZARDOUS WASTES ARE THOSE WASTES WHICH HAVE A FLASHPOINT OF LESS THAN 140 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT AS DETERMINED BY A PENSKEY-MARTENS CLOSED CUP FLASH POINT TESTER. ANOTHER METHOD OF DETERMINING THE FLASH POINT OF A WASTE IS TO REVIEW THE MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET, WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE MANUFACTURER OR DISTRIBUTOR OF THE MATERIAL. LACQUER THINNER IS AN EXAMPLE OF A COMMONLY USED SOLVENT WHICH WOULD BE CONSIDERED AS IGNITABLE HAZARDOUS WASTE.

Waste code: F003
Waste name: THE FOLLOWING SPENT NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS: XYLENE, ACETONE, ETHYL ACETATE, ETHYL BENZENE, ETHYL ETHER, METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE, N-BUTYL ALCOHOL, CYCLOHEXANONE, AND METHANOL; ALL SPENT SOLVENT MIXTURES/BLENDS CONTAINING, BEFORE USE, ONLY THE ABOVE SPENT NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS; AND ALL SPENT SOLVENT MIXTURES/BLENDS CONTAINING, BEFORE USE, ONE OR MORE OF THE ABOVE NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS, AND, A TOTAL OF TEN PERCENT OR MORE (BY VOLUME) OF ONE OR MORE OF THOSE SOLVENTS LISTED IN F001, F002, F004, AND F005, AND STILL BOTTOMS FROM THE RECOVERY OF THESE SPENT SOLVENTS AND SPENT SOLVENT MIXTURES.

Waste code: F005
Waste name: THE FOLLOWING SPENT NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS: TOLUENE, METHYL ETHYL KETONE, CARBON DISULFIDE, ISOBUTANOL, PYRIDINE, BENZENE, 2-ETHOXYETHANOL, AND 2-NITROPROPANE; ALL SPENT SOLVENT MIXTURES/BLENDS CONTAINING, BEFORE USE, A TOTAL OF TEN PERCENT OR MORE (BY VOLUME) OF ONE OR MORE OF THE ABOVE NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS OR THOSE SOLVENTS LISTED IN F001, F002, OR F004; AND STILL BOTTOMS FROM THE RECOVERY OF THESE SPENT SOLVENTS AND SPENT SOLVENT MIXTURES.

Facility Has Received Notices of Violations:

Regulation violated: Not reported
Area of violation: Generators - General
Date violation determined: 03/22/2005
Date achieved compliance: 03/02/2006
Violation lead agency: State
Enforcement action: Not reported
Enforcement action date: Not reported
Enf. disposition status: Not reported
Enf. disp. status date: Not reported
Enforcement lead agency: Not reported
Proposed penalty amount: Not reported
Final penalty amount: Not reported
Paid penalty amount: Not reported

Map ID
 Direction
 Distance
 Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
 EPA ID Number

JD PAINTING (Continued)

1006806719

Regulation violated: Not reported
 Area of violation: State Statute or Regulation
 Date violation determined: 08/19/2004
 Date achieved compliance: Not reported
 Violation lead agency: State
 Enforcement action: Not reported
 Enforcement action date: Not reported
 Enf. disposition status: Not reported
 Enf. disp. status date: Not reported
 Enforcement lead agency: Not reported
 Proposed penalty amount: Not reported
 Final penalty amount: Not reported
 Paid penalty amount: Not reported

Evaluation Action Summary:

Evaluation date: 03/22/2005
 Evaluation: SIGNIFICANT NON-COMPLIER
 Area of violation: Generators - General
 Date achieved compliance: 03/02/2006
 Evaluation lead agency: State

Evaluation date: 08/19/2004
 Evaluation: COMPLIANCE EVALUATION INSPECTION ON-SITE
 Area of violation: State Statute or Regulation
 Date achieved compliance: Not reported
 Evaluation lead agency: State

FINDS:

Other Pertinent Environmental Activity Identified at Site

RCRAInfo is a national information system that supports the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) program through the tracking of events and activities related to facilities that generate, transport, and treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste. RCRAInfo allows RCRA program staff to track the notification, permit, compliance, and corrective action activities required under RCRA.

C5
WNW
< 1/8
0.069 mi.
364 ft.

LOKAHI PACIFIC
1935 MAIN ST
WAILUKU, HI 96793
Site 1 of 6 in cluster C

UST U003402930
N/A

Relative:
Higher

UST:
 Facility ID: 9-501603
 Owner: LOKAHI PACIFIC
 Owner Address: 840 ALUA ST, RM 203
 Owner City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
 Tank ID: R-1
 Installed: Not reported
Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use
 Date Closed: 3/18/1995
 Tank Capacity: 1000
 Substance: Gasoline

Actual:
253 ft.

Facility ID: 9-501603
 Owner: LOKAHI PACIFIC

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

LOKAHI PACIFIC (Continued)

U003402930

Owner Address: 840 ALUA ST, RM 203
Ownder City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: R-2
Installed: Not reported
Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use
Date Closed: 3/18/1995
Tank Capacity: 500
Substance: Gasoline

Facility ID: 9-501603
Owner: LOKAHI PACIFIC
Owner Address: 840 ALUA ST, RM 203
Ownder City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: R-3
Installed: Not reported
Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use
Date Closed: 3/18/1995
Tank Capacity: 1000
Substance: Gasoline

Facility ID: 9-501603
Owner: LOKAHI PACIFIC
Owner Address: 840 ALUA ST, RM 203
Ownder City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: R-4
Installed: Not reported
Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use
Date Closed: 7/29/1998
Tank Capacity: 560
Substance: Diesel

C6
WNW
< 1/8
0.069 mi.
364 ft.

LOKAHI PACIFIC
1935 MAIN ST
WAILUKU, HI 96793
Site 2 of 6 in cluster C

FINDS 1006842026
LUST 110014034160

Relative:
Higher

FINDS:
Other Pertinent Environmental Activity Identified at Site

Actual:
253 ft.

HI-UST (Hawaii - Underground Storage Tank). Hawaii Underground Storage Tank Program regulates underground storage tanks which store petroleum or hazardous substances and offers documents and data products for downloading.

LUST:

Facility ID: 9-501603
Release ID: 990141
Facility Status Date: 29-Feb-00
Facility Status: Site Cleanup Completed (NFA)
Project Officer: Jose Ruiz

Facility ID: 9-501603
Release ID: 980218
Facility Status Date: 29-Feb-00
Facility Status: Site Cleanup Completed (NFA)

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

LOKAHI PACIFIC (Continued)

1006842026

Project Officer: Jose Ruiz

C7
WNW
< 1/8
0.074 mi.
390 ft.

TAKITANI BUILDING
1940 MAIN ST, STE 1355
WAILUKU, HI 96793

UST **U001236821**
N/A

Site 3 of 6 in cluster C

Relative:
Higher

UST:
Facility ID: 9-501913
Owner: KURISU & FERGUS
Owner Address: 1000 BISHOP ST, SUITE 310
Ownder City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: R-001
Installed: Not reported
Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use
Date Closed: 3/14/1990
Tank Capacity: Not reported
Substance: Gasoline

Actual:
255 ft.

C8
WNW
< 1/8
0.075 mi.
398 ft.

PACIFIC AMUSEMENT CO., LTD.
1942 MAIN ST
WAILUKU, HI 96793

UST **U003541878**
N/A

Site 4 of 6 in cluster C

Relative:
Higher

UST:
Facility ID: 9-500409
Owner: KURISU & FERGUS
Owner Address: 1000 BISHOP ST, SUITE 310
Ownder City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: R-1
Installed: 4/21/1941
Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use
Date Closed: 3/14/1990
Tank Capacity: 550
Substance: Gasoline

Actual:
255 ft.

C9
WNW
< 1/8
0.087 mi.
459 ft.

MAUI AUTO DETAILING
1955 MAIN ST
WAILUKU, HI 96793

UST **U001236825**
N/A

Site 5 of 6 in cluster C

Relative:
Higher

UST:
Facility ID: 9-502203
Owner: MARGERET T. QUESNEL
Owner Address: 7413 W. 83RD ST
Ownder City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: R-001
Installed: Not reported
Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use
Date Closed: Not reported
Tank Capacity: 400
Substance: Other

Actual:
260 ft.

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

MAUI AUTO DETAILING (Continued)

U001236825

Facility ID: 9-502203
Owner: MARGERET T. QUESNEL
Owner Address: 7413 W. 83RD ST
Owner City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: R-002
Installed: Not reported
Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use
Date Closed: Not reported
Tank Capacity: 1000
Substance: Other

**C10
WNW
< 1/8
0.093 mi.
489 ft.**

**IMA HANADA TRUST
1960 MAIN ST
WAILUKU, HI 96793
Site 6 of 6 in cluster C**

**UST U001236722
N/A**

**Relative:
Higher**

UST:

**Actual:
262 ft.**

Facility ID: 9-501268
Owner: IMA HANADA TRUST
Owner Address: 1960 MAIN ST
Owner City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: P-3
Installed: Not reported
Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use
Date Closed: Not reported
Tank Capacity: Not reported
Substance: Other

Facility ID: 9-501268
Owner: IMA HANADA TRUST
Owner Address: 1960 MAIN ST
Owner City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: P-5
Installed: Not reported
Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use
Date Closed: Not reported
Tank Capacity: Not reported
Substance: Other

Facility ID: 9-501268
Owner: IMA HANADA TRUST
Owner Address: 1960 MAIN ST
Owner City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: P-4
Installed: Not reported
Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use
Date Closed: Not reported
Tank Capacity: Not reported
Substance: Other

Facility ID: 9-501268
Owner: IMA HANADA TRUST
Owner Address: 1960 MAIN ST
Owner City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: P-2
Installed: Not reported
Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use

Map ID
 Direction
 Distance
 Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
 EPA ID Number

IMA HANADA TRUST (Continued)

U001236722

Date Closed: Not reported
 Tank Capacity: Not reported
 Substance: Other

Facility ID: 9-501268
 Owner: IMA HANADA TRUST
 Owner Address: 1960 MAIN ST
 Owner City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
 Tank ID: P-1
 Installed: Not reported
Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use
 Date Closed: Not reported
 Tank Capacity: Not reported
 Substance: Other

11
 West
 1/8-1/4
 0.157 mi.
 828 ft.

VALLEY ISLE MOTORS LUST
2026 MAIN STREET
WAILUKU, HI 96793

SHWS 1000601460
FINDS HID984466896
LUST
SPILLS
UST
INST CONTROL
RCRA-CESQG

Relative:
Higher

Actual:
282 ft.

SHWS:

File Under: Valley Isle Motors
 Supplement: Not reported
 Restricted Use: Extent of contamination is undetermined.
 Restricted Use Comm: Not reported
 Is Relied On In Remedy: Not reported
 Unit: Valley Isle Motors Leaking UST
 Fed Id: Not reported
 Funding: Report Ongoing 08
 Agreement/program: State Site
 Sitelist Name: Valley Isle Motors Leaking UST
 Activity Type: Unregulated UST
 Assignment Date: 2005-09-30 00:00:00
 Activity Lead: Eric Sadoyama
 Assignment End Date: Not reported
 End fill: 2007-12-26 00:00:00
 Result fill: Ongoing
 Overall Status: Ongoing EI (Environmental Interest)

FINDS:
 Other Pertinent Environmental Activity Identified at Site

Not reported

HI-UST (Hawaii - Underground Storage Tank). Hawaii Underground Storage Tank Program regulates underground storage tanks which store petroleum or hazardous substances and offers documents and data products for downloading.

The HI-ECS (Hawaii Environmental Compliance Program) is the Hawaii state regulatory program relating to environmental compliance and hazardous materials that ensures that program areas and facilities are in compliance with environmental regulations

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

VALLEY ISLE MOTORS LUST (Continued)

1000601460

RCRAInfo is a national information system that supports the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) program through the tracking of events and activities related to facilities that generate, transport, and treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste. RCRAInfo allows RCRA program staff to track the notification, permit, compliance, and corrective action activities required under RCRA.

LUST:

Facility ID: 9-501588
Release ID: 900024
Facility Status Date: 15-May-03
Facility Status: Site Cleanup Completed (NFA)
Project Officer: Shunsheng Fu

Facility ID: 9-501588
Release ID: 010004
Facility Status Date: 15-May-03
Facility Status: Site Cleanup Completed (NFA)
Project Officer: Shunsheng Fu

HI SPILLS:

Island: Maui
Supplemental Loc. Text: Not reported
Case Number: 19990804-1500
Units: Valley Isle Motors LUST
Substances: Oil
Less Or Greater Than: Not reported
Numerical Quantity: Not reported
Units: Not reported
Activity Type: Response
Assignment Date: 8/4/1999
Activity Lead: Bill Perry
Assignment End Date: Not reported
Result: 8
File Under: Valley Isle Motors

Incident: UST being used to store used oil discovered to be leaking during excavation. Report transferred from UST section to HEER by Jose Ruiz, 8/5/99. John Uvich, 572-1166 reported release to UST section. smnt. Discovered three underground vaults (septic tanks). All were about the same sz of 4'x10'x4-5' deep. 1 contained oil, another had water & oil, the last had soils w/a layer of oily sludge on the bottom. Caller was hired by a buyer to conduct an env. a

Initial: (See #19990804-1500).(See #19990805-1343)
Report: (See #19990804-1500).(See #19990805-1343)

Island: Maui
Supplemental Loc. Text: Not reported
Case Number: 19990805-1343
Units: Former Valley Isle Motors LUST
Substances: Not reported
Less Or Greater Than: Not reported
Numerical Quantity: Not reported
Units: Not reported
Activity Type: Response
Assignment Date: 8/5/1999
Activity Lead: Terry Corpus

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

VALLEY ISLE MOTORS LUST (Continued)

1000601460

Assignment End Date: Not reported
Result: 8
File Under: Valley Isle Motors
Incident: UST being used to store used oil discovered to be leaking during excavation. Report transferred from UST section to HEER by Jose Ruiz, 8/5/99. John Uvich, 572-1166 reported release to UST section. smnt. Discovered three underground vaults (septic tanks). All were about the same sz of 4'x10'x4-5' deep. 1 contained oil, another had water & oil, the last had soils w/a layer of oily sludge on the bottom. Caller was hired by a buyer to conduct an env. a
Initial: (See #19990804-1500).(See #19990805-1343)
Report: (See #19990804-1500).(See #19990805-1343)

UST:

Facility ID: 9-501588
Owner: VALLEY ISLE MOTORS, LTD.
Owner Address: 2026 MAIN St
Ownder City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: r-5
Installed: Not reported
Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use
Date Closed: 1/1/1990
Tank Capacity: 1000
Substance: Gasoline

Facility ID: 9-501588
Owner: VALLEY ISLE MOTORS, LTD.
Owner Address: 2026 MAIN St
Ownder City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: R-1
Installed: 4/22/1966
Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use
Date Closed: 5/10/1990
Tank Capacity: 1000
Substance: Used Oil

Facility ID: 9-501588
Owner: VALLEY ISLE MOTORS, LTD.
Owner Address: 2026 MAIN St
Ownder City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: R-2
Installed: 4/22/1966
Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use
Date Closed: 5/10/1990
Tank Capacity: 1000
Substance: Used Oil

Facility ID: 9-501588
Owner: VALLEY ISLE MOTORS, LTD.
Owner Address: 2026 MAIN St
Ownder City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: R-3
Installed: Not reported
Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use
Date Closed: 5/10/1990
Tank Capacity: 1000
Substance: Used Oil

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

VALLEY ISLE MOTORS LUST (Continued)

1000601460

Facility ID: 9-501588
Owner: VALLEY ISLE MOTORS, LTD.
Owner Address: 2026 MAIN St
Owner City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: R-4
Installed: Not reported
Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use
Date Closed: 1/1/1990
Tank Capacity: 1000
Substance: Gasoline

Facility ID: 9-501588
Owner: VALLEY ISLE MOTORS, LTD.
Owner Address: 2026 MAIN St
Owner City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: R-8
Installed: Not reported
Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use
Date Closed: 1/1/1990
Tank Capacity: 300
Substance: Kerosene

Facility ID: 9-501588
Owner: VALLEY ISLE MOTORS, LTD.
Owner Address: 2026 MAIN St
Owner City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: R-7
Installed: Not reported
Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use
Date Closed: 10/1/2000
Tank Capacity: 300
Substance: Used Oil

Facility ID: 9-501588
Owner: VALLEY ISLE MOTORS, LTD.
Owner Address: 2026 MAIN St
Owner City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: r-6
Installed: Not reported
Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use
Date Closed: 1/1/1990
Tank Capacity: 1000
Substance: Gasoline

HI INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL:

Restricted Use: Extent of contamination is undetermined.
Comments on Restricted Use: Not reported
IC Relied on in Remedy: Not reported
File Under: Valley Isle Motors

RCRA-CESQG:

Date form received by agency: 04/27/2001
Facility name: ROBERT JOSLIN
Facility address: 2026 MAIN ST
WAILUKU, HI 96793
EPA ID: HID984466896

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

VALLEY ISLE MOTORS LUST (Continued)

1000601460

Contact: ROBERT JOSLIN
Contact address: 2026 MAIN ST
WAILUKU, HI 96793
Contact country: US
Contact telephone: (808) 244-3980
Contact email: Not reported
EPA Region: 09
Land type: Private
Classification: Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator
Description: Handler: generates 100 kg or less of hazardous waste per calendar month, and accumulates 1000 kg or less of hazardous waste at any time; or generates 1 kg or less of acutely hazardous waste per calendar month, and accumulates at any time: 1 kg or less of acutely hazardous waste; or 100 kg or less of any residue or contaminated soil, waste or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of acutely hazardous waste; or generates 100 kg or less of any residue or contaminated soil, waste or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of acutely hazardous waste during any calendar month, and accumulates at any time: 1 kg or less of acutely hazardous waste; or 100 kg or less of any residue or contaminated soil, waste or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of acutely hazardous waste

Owner/Operator Summary:

Owner/operator name: ROBERT JOSLIN
Owner/operator address: 2026 MAIN ST
WAILUKU, HI 96793
Owner/operator country: Not reported
Owner/operator telephone: (808) 244-3980
Legal status: Private
Owner/Operator Type: Owner
Owner/Op start date: Not reported
Owner/Op end date: Not reported

Handler Activities Summary:

U.S. importer of hazardous waste: Unknown
Mixed waste (haz. and radioactive): Unknown
Recycler of hazardous waste: No
Transporter of hazardous waste: No
Treater, storer or disposer of HW: No
Underground injection activity: No
On-site burner exemption: Unknown
Furnace exemption: Unknown
Used oil fuel burner: No
Used oil processor: No
Used oil refiner: No
Used oil fuel marketer to burner: No
Used oil Specification marketer: No
Used oil transfer facility: No
Used oil transporter: No
Off-site waste receiver: Commercial status unknown

Hazardous Waste Summary:

Waste code: D000
Waste name: Not Defined

Map ID
 Direction
 Distance
 Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
 EPA ID Number

VALLEY ISLE MOTORS LUST (Continued)

1000601460

Waste code: D001
 Waste name: IGNITABLE HAZARDOUS WASTES ARE THOSE WASTES WHICH HAVE A FLASHPOINT OF LESS THAN 140 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT AS DETERMINED BY A PENSKY-MARTENS CLOSED CUP FLASH POINT TESTER. ANOTHER METHOD OF DETERMINING THE FLASH POINT OF A WASTE IS TO REVIEW THE MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET, WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE MANUFACTURER OR DISTRIBUTOR OF THE MATERIAL. LACQUER THINNER IS AN EXAMPLE OF A COMMONLY USED SOLVENT WHICH WOULD BE CONSIDERED AS IGNITABLE HAZARDOUS WASTE.

Waste code: D008
 Waste name: LEAD

Waste code: D018
 Waste name: BENZENE

Violation Status: No violations found

Evaluation Action Summary:

Evaluation date: 01/19/1996
 Evaluation: COMPLIANCE EVALUATION INSPECTION ON-SITE
 Area of violation: Not reported
 Date achieved compliance: Not reported
 Evaluation lead agency: State

D12
West
1/8-1/4
0.192 mi.
1011 ft.

MAIN STREET PROMENADE PROJECT (DEMOLITION PHASE 1B
2058 MAIN ST
WAILUKU, HI
Site 1 of 6 in cluster D

SHWS S106818881
N/A

Relative:
Higher

SHWS:
 File Under: Main Street Promenade Project
 Supplement: Not reported
 Restricted Use: Not reported
 Restricted Use Comm: Not reported
 Ic Relied On In Remedy: Not reported
 Unit: Main Street Promenade Project (Demolition Phase 1B)
 Fed Id: Not reported
 Funding: LMB
 Agreement/program: State Site
 Sitelist Name: Main Street Promenade Project (Demolition Phase 1B)
 Activity Type: File Review
 Assignment Date: 2007-10-01 00:00:00
 Activity Lead: Lynn Bailey
 Assignment End Date: 2007-10-01 00:00:00
 End fill: 2007-10-01 00:00:00
 Result fill: Status Update
 Overall Status: Complete NFA Letter on File

Actual:
291 ft.

MAP FINDINGS

Map ID Direction Distance Elevation		Database(s)	EDR ID Number EPA ID Number
--	--	-------------	--------------------------------

13 NNW 1/8-1/4 0.197 mi. 1042 ft.	DOWN TO EARTH NATURAL FOODSTORE 1910 VINEYARD ST WAILUKU, HI 96793	UST	U003222268 N/A
--	---	------------	---------------------------------

Relative: Higher	Actual: 238 ft.	UST:	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Facility ID:</td> <td>9-502974</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Owner:</td> <td>DOWN TO EARTH NATURAL FOODSTORE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Owner Address:</td> <td>1910 VINEYARD ST</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Owner City,St,Zip:</td> <td>Wailuku, 96793 96793</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tank ID:</td> <td>R-1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Installed:</td> <td>Not reported</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tank Status:</td> <td>Permanently Out of Use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date Closed:</td> <td>7/24/1994</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tank Capacity:</td> <td>2000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Substance:</td> <td>Gasoline</td> </tr> </table> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Facility ID:</td> <td>9-502974</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Owner:</td> <td>DOWN TO EARTH NATURAL FOODSTORE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Owner Address:</td> <td>1910 VINEYARD ST</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Owner City,St,Zip:</td> <td>Wailuku, 96793 96793</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tank ID:</td> <td>R-2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Installed:</td> <td>Not reported</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tank Status:</td> <td>Permanently Out of Use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date Closed:</td> <td>7/24/1994</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tank Capacity:</td> <td>2000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Substance:</td> <td>Gasoline</td> </tr> </table>	Facility ID:	9-502974	Owner:	DOWN TO EARTH NATURAL FOODSTORE	Owner Address:	1910 VINEYARD ST	Owner City,St,Zip:	Wailuku, 96793 96793	Tank ID:	R-1	Installed:	Not reported	Tank Status:	Permanently Out of Use	Date Closed:	7/24/1994	Tank Capacity:	2000	Substance:	Gasoline	Facility ID:	9-502974	Owner:	DOWN TO EARTH NATURAL FOODSTORE	Owner Address:	1910 VINEYARD ST	Owner City,St,Zip:	Wailuku, 96793 96793	Tank ID:	R-2	Installed:	Not reported	Tank Status:	Permanently Out of Use	Date Closed:	7/24/1994	Tank Capacity:	2000	Substance:	Gasoline
Facility ID:	9-502974																																										
Owner:	DOWN TO EARTH NATURAL FOODSTORE																																										
Owner Address:	1910 VINEYARD ST																																										
Owner City,St,Zip:	Wailuku, 96793 96793																																										
Tank ID:	R-1																																										
Installed:	Not reported																																										
Tank Status:	Permanently Out of Use																																										
Date Closed:	7/24/1994																																										
Tank Capacity:	2000																																										
Substance:	Gasoline																																										
Facility ID:	9-502974																																										
Owner:	DOWN TO EARTH NATURAL FOODSTORE																																										
Owner Address:	1910 VINEYARD ST																																										
Owner City,St,Zip:	Wailuku, 96793 96793																																										
Tank ID:	R-2																																										
Installed:	Not reported																																										
Tank Status:	Permanently Out of Use																																										
Date Closed:	7/24/1994																																										
Tank Capacity:	2000																																										
Substance:	Gasoline																																										

E14 WSW 1/8-1/4 0.206 mi. 1086 ft.	WAILUKU CENTRAL OFFICE 60 S CHURCH ST WAILUKU, HI 96793	UST	U003222200 N/A
---	--	------------	---------------------------------

Relative: Higher	Actual: 290 ft.	UST:	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Facility ID:</td> <td>9-500552</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Owner:</td> <td>Hawaiian Telcom</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Owner Address:</td> <td>P.O. Box 2200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Owner City,St,Zip:</td> <td>Wailuku, 96793 96793</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tank ID:</td> <td>m-1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Installed:</td> <td>11/1/1999</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tank Status:</td> <td>Currently In Use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date Closed:</td> <td>Not reported</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tank Capacity:</td> <td>2500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Substance:</td> <td>Diesel</td> </tr> </table> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Facility ID:</td> <td>9-500552</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Owner:</td> <td>Hawaiian Telcom</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Owner Address:</td> <td>P.O. Box 2200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Owner City,St,Zip:</td> <td>Wailuku, 96793 96793</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tank ID:</td> <td>R-M-1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Installed:</td> <td>5/8/1971</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tank Status:</td> <td>Permanently Out of Use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date Closed:</td> <td>8/20/1996</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tank Capacity:</td> <td>1000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Substance:</td> <td>Diesel</td> </tr> </table> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;">Facility ID:</td> <td>9-500552</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Owner:</td> <td>Hawaiian Telcom</td> </tr> </table>	Facility ID:	9-500552	Owner:	Hawaiian Telcom	Owner Address:	P.O. Box 2200	Owner City,St,Zip:	Wailuku, 96793 96793	Tank ID:	m-1	Installed:	11/1/1999	Tank Status:	Currently In Use	Date Closed:	Not reported	Tank Capacity:	2500	Substance:	Diesel	Facility ID:	9-500552	Owner:	Hawaiian Telcom	Owner Address:	P.O. Box 2200	Owner City,St,Zip:	Wailuku, 96793 96793	Tank ID:	R-M-1	Installed:	5/8/1971	Tank Status:	Permanently Out of Use	Date Closed:	8/20/1996	Tank Capacity:	1000	Substance:	Diesel	Facility ID:	9-500552	Owner:	Hawaiian Telcom
Facility ID:	9-500552																																														
Owner:	Hawaiian Telcom																																														
Owner Address:	P.O. Box 2200																																														
Owner City,St,Zip:	Wailuku, 96793 96793																																														
Tank ID:	m-1																																														
Installed:	11/1/1999																																														
Tank Status:	Currently In Use																																														
Date Closed:	Not reported																																														
Tank Capacity:	2500																																														
Substance:	Diesel																																														
Facility ID:	9-500552																																														
Owner:	Hawaiian Telcom																																														
Owner Address:	P.O. Box 2200																																														
Owner City,St,Zip:	Wailuku, 96793 96793																																														
Tank ID:	R-M-1																																														
Installed:	5/8/1971																																														
Tank Status:	Permanently Out of Use																																														
Date Closed:	8/20/1996																																														
Tank Capacity:	1000																																														
Substance:	Diesel																																														
Facility ID:	9-500552																																														
Owner:	Hawaiian Telcom																																														

Map ID
 Direction
 Distance
 Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
 EPA ID Number

WAILUKU CENTRAL OFFICE (Continued)

U003222200

Owner Address: P.O. Box 2200
 Owner City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
 Tank ID: R-M-2
 Installed: 9/3/1996
Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use
 Date Closed: 10/21/1999
 Tank Capacity: 1000
 Substance: Diesel

E15
WSW
1/8-1/4
0.206 mi.
1086 ft.

WAILUKU CENTRAL OFFICE
60 S CHURCH ST
WAILUKU, HI 96793
Site 2 of 2 in cluster E

FINDS 1006819684
LUST 110013775334

Relative:
Higher

FINDS:
 Other Pertinent Environmental Activity Identified at Site

Actual:
290 ft.

Not reported

HI-UST (Hawaii - Underground Storage Tank). Hawaii Underground Storage Tank Program regulates underground storage tanks which store petroleum or hazardous substances and offers documents and data products for downloading.

The HI-ECS (Hawaii Environmental Compliance Program) is the Hawaii state regulatory program relating to environmental compliance and hazardous materials that ensures that program areas and facilities are in compliance with environmental regulations

LUST:

Facility ID: 9-500552
 Release ID: 980003
 Facility Status Date: 17-Oct-97
 Facility Status: Site Cleanup Completed (NFA)
 Project Officer: Renato Maniulit

D16
West
1/8-1/4
0.218 mi.
1149 ft.

UPTOWN SERVICE
2085 MAIN ST
WAILUKU, HI 96793
Site 2 of 6 in cluster D

LUST 1000344105
UST N/A

Relative:
Higher

LUST:
 Facility ID: 9-501128
 Release ID: 990175
 Facility Status Date: 04-Jan-02
 Facility Status: Site Cleanup Completed (NFA)
 Project Officer: Richard Takaba

Actual:
297 ft.

UST:

Facility ID: 9-501128
 Owner: ALVIN MAKIMOTO
 Owner Address: UPTOWN SERVICE2085 MAIN ST

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

UPTOWN SERVICE (Continued)

1000344105

Ownder City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: R-5
Installed: 12/1/1982
Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use
Date Closed: 6/4/1997
Tank Capacity: 1000
Substance: Used Oil

Facility ID: 9-501128
Owner: ALVIN MAKIMOTO
Owner Address: UPTOWN SERVICE2085 MAIN ST
Ownder City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: 2
Installed: 7/18/1977
Tank Status: Currently In Use
Date Closed: Not reported
Tank Capacity: 6000
Substance: Gasoline

Facility ID: 9-501128
Owner: ALVIN MAKIMOTO
Owner Address: UPTOWN SERVICE2085 MAIN ST
Ownder City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: 1
Installed: 7/19/1983
Tank Status: Currently In Use
Date Closed: Not reported
Tank Capacity: 10000
Substance: Gasoline

Facility ID: 9-501128
Owner: ALVIN MAKIMOTO
Owner Address: UPTOWN SERVICE2085 MAIN ST
Ownder City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: 3
Installed: 7/19/1983
Tank Status: Currently In Use
Date Closed: Not reported
Tank Capacity: 10000
Substance: Gasoline

Facility ID: 9-501128
Owner: ALVIN MAKIMOTO
Owner Address: UPTOWN SERVICE2085 MAIN ST
Ownder City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: 4
Installed: 7/19/1983
Tank Status: Currently In Use
Date Closed: Not reported
Tank Capacity: 10000
Substance: Gasoline

Map ID
 Direction
 Distance
 Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
 EPA ID Number

D17
West
1/8-1/4
0.218 mi.
1149 ft.

ALVIN'S UPTOWN CHEVRON SERVICE STATION
2085 WEST MAIN ST
WAILUKU, HI 96793
Site 3 of 6 in cluster D

SHWS **S107022542**
INST CONTROL **N/A**

Relative:
Higher

SHWS:

File Under:	Chevron Products Company
Supplement:	Not reported
Restricted Use:	This facility is available for unrestricted use.
Restricted Use Comm:	Not reported
IC Relied On In Remedy:	Not reported
Unit:	Hydraulic Hoist and Sand-and-Grease Trap Removal
Fed Id:	Not reported
Funding:	LMB
Agreement/program:	State Site
Sitelist Name:	Hydraulic Hoist and Sand-and-Grease Trap Removal
Activity Type:	File Review
Assignment Date:	2007-10-01 00:00:00
Activity Lead:	Lynn Bailey
Assignment End Date:	2007-10-01 00:00:00
End fill:	2007-10-01 00:00:00
Result fill:	Status Update
Overall Status:	Complete NFA Letter on File

HI INSTUTIONAL CONTROL:

Restricted Use:	This facility is available for unrestricted use.
Comments on Restricted Use:	Not reported
IC Relied on in Remedy:	Not reported
File Under:	Chevron Products Company

D18
West
1/8-1/4
0.218 mi.
1149 ft.

UPTOWN SERVICE INC
2085 MAIN ST
WAILUKU, HI 96793
Site 4 of 6 in cluster D

FINDS **1004688826**
RCRA-CESQG **HID981983539**

Relative:
Higher

FINDS:

Other Pertinent Environmental Activity Identified at Site

Actual:
297 ft.

HI-UST (Hawaii - Underground Storage Tank). Hawaii Underground Storage Tank Program regulates underground storage tanks which store petroleum or hazardous substances and offers documents and data products for downloading.

The HI-ECS (Hawaii Environmental Compliance Program) is the Hawaii state regulatory program relating to environmental compliance and hazardous materials that ensures that program areas and facilities are in compliance with environmental regulations

RCRAInfo is a national information system that supports the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) program through the tracking of events and activities related to facilities that generate, transport, and treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste. RCRAInfo allows RCRA program staff to track the notification, permit, compliance, and corrective action activities required under RCRA.

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

UPTOWN SERVICE INC (Continued)

1004688826

RCRA-CESQG:

Date form received by agency: 05/01/1987
Facility name: UPTOWN SERVICE INC
Facility address: 2085 MAIN ST
WAILUKU, HI 96793
EPA ID: HID981983539
Contact: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER
Contact address: 2085 MAIN ST
WAILUKU MAUI, HI 96793
Contact country: US
Contact telephone: (808) 244-0869
Contact email: Not reported
EPA Region: 09
Classification: Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator
Description: Handler: generates 100 kg or less of hazardous waste per calendar month, and accumulates 1000 kg or less of hazardous waste at any time; or generates 1 kg or less of acutely hazardous waste per calendar month, and accumulates at any time: 1 kg or less of acutely hazardous waste; or 100 kg or less of any residue or contaminated soil, waste or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of acutely hazardous waste; or generates 100 kg or less of any residue or contaminated soil, waste or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of acutely hazardous waste during any calendar month, and accumulates at any time: 1 kg or less of acutely hazardous waste; or 100 kg or less of any residue or contaminated soil, waste or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of acutely hazardous waste

Owner/Operator Summary:

Owner/operator name: CHEVRON
Owner/operator address: NOT REQUIRED
NOT REQUIRED, ME 99999
Owner/operator country: Not reported
Owner/operator telephone: (415) 555-1212
Legal status: Private
Owner/Operator Type: Owner
Owner/Op start date: Not reported
Owner/Op end date: Not reported

Owner/operator name: NOT REQUIRED
Owner/operator address: NOT REQUIRED
NOT REQUIRED, ME 99999
Owner/operator country: Not reported
Owner/operator telephone: (415) 555-1212
Legal status: Private
Owner/Operator Type: Operator
Owner/Op start date: Not reported
Owner/Op end date: Not reported

Handler Activities Summary:

U.S. importer of hazardous waste: Unknown
Mixed waste (haz. and radioactive): Unknown
Recycler of hazardous waste: No
Transporter of hazardous waste: No
Treater, storer or disposer of HW: No

Map ID
 Direction
 Distance
 Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
 EPA ID Number

UPTOWN SERVICE INC (Continued)

1004688826

Underground injection activity: No
 On-site burner exemption: Unknown
 Furnace exemption: Unknown
 Used oil fuel burner: No
 Used oil processor: No
 User oil refiner: No
 Used oil fuel marketer to burner: No
 Used oil Specification marketer: No
 Used oil transfer facility: No
 Used oil transporter: No
 Off-site waste receiver: Commercial status unknown

Violation Status: No violations found

D19
West
1/8-1/4
0.219 mi.
1158 ft.

SHELL OIL CO
2086 MAIN ST
WAILUKU, HI 96793
Site 5 of 6 in cluster D

FINDS **1004688855**
RCRA-CESQG **HID982445421**

Relative:
Higher

FINDS:
 Other Pertinent Environmental Activity Identified at Site

Actual:
297 ft.

Not reported

HI-UST (Hawaii - Underground Storage Tank). Hawaii Underground Storage Tank Program regulates underground storage tanks which store petroleum or hazardous substances and offers documents and data products for downloading.

The HI-ECS (Hawaii Environmental Compliance Program) is the Hawaii state regulatory program relating to environmental compliance and hazardous materials that ensures that program areas and facilities are in compliance with environmental regulations

RCRAInfo is a national information system that supports the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) program through the tracking of events and activities related to facilities that generate, transport, and treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste. RCRAInfo allows RCRA program staff to track the notification, permit, compliance, and corrective action activities required under RCRA.

RCRA-CESQG:

Date form received by agency: 08/15/1993
 Facility name: SHELL OIL CO
 Facility address: 2086 MAIN ST
 WAILUKU, HI 96793
 EPA ID: HID982445421
 Mailing address: P O BOX 4848
 ANAHEIM, CA 92803
 Contact: SONDR A BIENVENU
 Contact address: 2086 MAIN ST
 WAILUKU, HI 96793
 Contact country: US
 Contact telephone: (713) 241-2258
 Contact email: Not reported
 EPA Region: 09

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

SHELL OIL CO (Continued)

1004688855

Classification: Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator
Description: Handler: generates 100 kg or less of hazardous waste per calendar month, and accumulates 1000 kg or less of hazardous waste at any time; or generates 1 kg or less of acutely hazardous waste per calendar month, and accumulates at any time: 1 kg or less of acutely hazardous waste; or 100 kg or less of any residue or contaminated soil, waste or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of acutely hazardous waste; or generates 100 kg or less of any residue or contaminated soil, waste or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of acutely hazardous waste during any calendar month, and accumulates at any time: 1 kg or less of acutely hazardous waste; or 100 kg or less of any residue or contaminated soil, waste or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of acutely hazardous waste

Owner/Operator Summary:

Owner/operator name: SHELL OIL CO
Owner/operator address: NOT REQUIRED
NOT REQUIRED, ME 99999
Owner/operator country: Not reported
Owner/operator telephone: (415) 555-1212
Legal status: Private
Owner/Operator Type: Owner
Owner/Op start date: Not reported
Owner/Op end date: Not reported

Owner/operator name: NOT REQUIRED
Owner/operator address: NOT REQUIRED
NOT REQUIRED, ME 99999
Owner/operator country: Not reported
Owner/operator telephone: (415) 555-1212
Legal status: Private
Owner/Operator Type: Operator
Owner/Op start date: Not reported
Owner/Op end date: Not reported

Handler Activities Summary:

U.S. importer of hazardous waste: Unknown
Mixed waste (haz. and radioactive): Unknown
Recycler of hazardous waste: No
Transporter of hazardous waste: No
Treater, storer or disposer of HW: No
Underground injection activity: No
On-site burner exemption: Unknown
Furnace exemption: Unknown
Used oil fuel burner: No
Used oil processor: No
User oil refiner: No
Used oil fuel marketer to burner: No
Used oil Specification marketer: No
Used oil transfer facility: No
Used oil transporter: No
Off-site waste receiver: Commercial status unknown

Violation Status: No violations found

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

D20
West
1/8-1/4
0.219 mi.
1158 ft.

COURTHOUSE SHELL
2086 MAIN ST
WAILUKU, HI 96793
Site 6 of 6 in cluster D

LUST
UST U001236712
N/A

Relative:
Higher

LUST:

Facility ID: 9-501008
Release ID: 920149
Facility Status Date: 31-Aug-95
Facility Status: Site Cleanup Completed (NFA)
Project Officer: Lene Ichinotsubo

Actual:
297 ft.

Facility ID: 9-501008
Release ID: 000056
Facility Status Date: 29-Feb-00
Facility Status: Site Cleanup Completed (NFA)
Project Officer: Jose Ruiz

UST:

Facility ID: 9-501008
Owner: EQUILON ENTERPRISES, LLC DBA SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US
Owner Address: 2555 13TH AVE, SW
Owner City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: r-87
Installed: 8/31/1979
Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use
Date Closed: 1/5/2004
Tank Capacity: 8000
Substance: Gasoline

Facility ID: 9-501008
Owner: EQUILON ENTERPRISES, LLC DBA SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US
Owner Address: 2555 13TH AVE, SW
Owner City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: R-8
Installed: Not reported
Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use
Date Closed: 6/30/1991
Tank Capacity: 4000
Substance: Gasoline

Facility ID: 9-501008
Owner: EQUILON ENTERPRISES, LLC DBA SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US
Owner Address: 2555 13TH AVE, SW
Owner City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: R-7
Installed: Not reported
Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use
Date Closed: 6/30/1991
Tank Capacity: 4000
Substance: Gasoline

Facility ID: 9-501008
Owner: EQUILON ENTERPRISES, LLC DBA SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US
Owner Address: 2555 13TH AVE, SW
Owner City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: R-6
Installed: Not reported

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

COURTHOUSE SHELL (Continued)

U001236712

Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use

Date Closed: 6/30/1991
Tank Capacity: 4000
Substance: Gasoline

Facility ID: 9-501008
Owner: EQUILON ENTERPRISES, LLC DBA SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US
Owner Address: 2555 13TH AVE, SW
Ownder City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: r-89
Installed: 8/31/1979

Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use

Date Closed: 1/5/2004
Tank Capacity: 8000
Substance: Gasoline

Facility ID: 9-501008
Owner: EQUILON ENTERPRISES, LLC DBA SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US
Owner Address: 2555 13TH AVE, SW
Ownder City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: R-4
Installed: 6/30/1991

Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use

Date Closed: 9/1/1999
Tank Capacity: 550
Substance: Used Oil

Facility ID: 9-501008
Owner: EQUILON ENTERPRISES, LLC DBA SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US
Owner Address: 2555 13TH AVE, SW
Ownder City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: R-5
Installed: 4/18/1962

Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use

Date Closed: 6/30/1991
Tank Capacity: 550
Substance: Used Oil

Facility ID: 9-501008
Owner: EQUILON ENTERPRISES, LLC DBA SHELL OIL PRODUCTS US
Owner Address: 2555 13TH AVE, SW
Ownder City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: r-92
Installed: 8/31/1979

Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use

Date Closed: 1/5/2004
Tank Capacity: 8000
Substance: Gasoline

MAP FINDINGS

Map ID Direction Distance Elevation		Database(s)	EDR ID Number EPA ID Number
--	--	-------------	--------------------------------

21 SSW 1/8-1/4 0.223 mi. 1177 ft.	ORGANIZATIONAL MAINTENANCE SHOP #3 (OMS #3) 260 S MARKET ST WAILUKU, HI 96793	SHWS FINDS	1006818976 110013767352
--	--	-----------------------------	--

Relative: Higher Actual: 255 ft.	SHWS:	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>File Under:</td><td>State of Hawaii, Department of Defense, Hawaii Army National Guard</td></tr> <tr><td>Supplement:</td><td>Not reported</td></tr> <tr><td>Restricted Use:</td><td>Not reported</td></tr> <tr><td>Restricted Use Comm:</td><td>Not reported</td></tr> <tr><td>Ic Relied On In Remedy:</td><td>Not reported</td></tr> <tr><td>Unit:</td><td>Organizational Maintenance Shop #3 (OMS #3)</td></tr> <tr><td>Fed Id:</td><td>Not reported</td></tr> <tr><td>Funding:</td><td>Report Ongoing 08</td></tr> <tr><td>Agreement/program:</td><td>HIANG</td></tr> <tr><td>Sitelist Name:</td><td>Organizational Maintenance Shop #3 (OMS #3)</td></tr> <tr><td>Activity Type:</td><td>File Review</td></tr> <tr><td>Assignment Date:</td><td>2003-02-25 00:00:00</td></tr> <tr><td>Activity Lead:</td><td>Unassigned</td></tr> <tr><td>Assignment End Date:</td><td>Not reported</td></tr> <tr><td>End fill:</td><td>2007-12-26 00:00:00</td></tr> <tr><td>Result fill:</td><td>Ongoing</td></tr> <tr><td>Overall Status:</td><td>Ongoing EI (Environmental Interest)</td></tr> </table>	File Under:	State of Hawaii, Department of Defense, Hawaii Army National Guard	Supplement:	Not reported	Restricted Use:	Not reported	Restricted Use Comm:	Not reported	Ic Relied On In Remedy:	Not reported	Unit:	Organizational Maintenance Shop #3 (OMS #3)	Fed Id:	Not reported	Funding:	Report Ongoing 08	Agreement/program:	HIANG	Sitelist Name:	Organizational Maintenance Shop #3 (OMS #3)	Activity Type:	File Review	Assignment Date:	2003-02-25 00:00:00	Activity Lead:	Unassigned	Assignment End Date:	Not reported	End fill:	2007-12-26 00:00:00	Result fill:	Ongoing	Overall Status:	Ongoing EI (Environmental Interest)
File Under:	State of Hawaii, Department of Defense, Hawaii Army National Guard																																			
Supplement:	Not reported																																			
Restricted Use:	Not reported																																			
Restricted Use Comm:	Not reported																																			
Ic Relied On In Remedy:	Not reported																																			
Unit:	Organizational Maintenance Shop #3 (OMS #3)																																			
Fed Id:	Not reported																																			
Funding:	Report Ongoing 08																																			
Agreement/program:	HIANG																																			
Sitelist Name:	Organizational Maintenance Shop #3 (OMS #3)																																			
Activity Type:	File Review																																			
Assignment Date:	2003-02-25 00:00:00																																			
Activity Lead:	Unassigned																																			
Assignment End Date:	Not reported																																			
End fill:	2007-12-26 00:00:00																																			
Result fill:	Ongoing																																			
Overall Status:	Ongoing EI (Environmental Interest)																																			

FINDS:
Other Pertinent Environmental Activity Identified at Site

Not reported

The HI-ECS (Hawaii Environmental Compliance Program) is the Hawaii state regulatory program relating to environmental compliance and hazardous materials that ensures that program areas and facilities are in compliance with environmental regulations

22 WNW 1/4-1/2 0.275 mi. 1452 ft.	MAUI VINEYARD INN, UST CLOSURE 2102 VINEYARD ST WAILUKU, HI 96793	SHWS	S106819021 N/A
--	--	-------------	---------------------------------

Relative: Higher Actual: 302 ft.	SHWS:	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr><td>File Under:</td><td>Maui Vineyard Inn</td></tr> <tr><td>Supplement:</td><td>Not reported</td></tr> <tr><td>Restricted Use:</td><td>Not reported</td></tr> <tr><td>Restricted Use Comm:</td><td>Not reported</td></tr> <tr><td>Ic Relied On In Remedy:</td><td>Not reported</td></tr> <tr><td>Unit:</td><td>Vineyard Street Tank Closure</td></tr> <tr><td>Fed Id:</td><td>Not reported</td></tr> <tr><td>Funding:</td><td>LMB</td></tr> <tr><td>Agreement/program:</td><td>State Site</td></tr> <tr><td>Sitelist Name:</td><td>Vineyard Street Tank Closure</td></tr> <tr><td>Activity Type:</td><td>File Review</td></tr> <tr><td>Assignment Date:</td><td>2007-10-01 00:00:00</td></tr> <tr><td>Activity Lead:</td><td>Lynn Bailey</td></tr> <tr><td>Assignment End Date:</td><td>2007-10-01 00:00:00</td></tr> <tr><td>End fill:</td><td>2007-10-01 00:00:00</td></tr> <tr><td>Result fill:</td><td>Status Update</td></tr> </table>	File Under:	Maui Vineyard Inn	Supplement:	Not reported	Restricted Use:	Not reported	Restricted Use Comm:	Not reported	Ic Relied On In Remedy:	Not reported	Unit:	Vineyard Street Tank Closure	Fed Id:	Not reported	Funding:	LMB	Agreement/program:	State Site	Sitelist Name:	Vineyard Street Tank Closure	Activity Type:	File Review	Assignment Date:	2007-10-01 00:00:00	Activity Lead:	Lynn Bailey	Assignment End Date:	2007-10-01 00:00:00	End fill:	2007-10-01 00:00:00	Result fill:	Status Update
File Under:	Maui Vineyard Inn																																	
Supplement:	Not reported																																	
Restricted Use:	Not reported																																	
Restricted Use Comm:	Not reported																																	
Ic Relied On In Remedy:	Not reported																																	
Unit:	Vineyard Street Tank Closure																																	
Fed Id:	Not reported																																	
Funding:	LMB																																	
Agreement/program:	State Site																																	
Sitelist Name:	Vineyard Street Tank Closure																																	
Activity Type:	File Review																																	
Assignment Date:	2007-10-01 00:00:00																																	
Activity Lead:	Lynn Bailey																																	
Assignment End Date:	2007-10-01 00:00:00																																	
End fill:	2007-10-01 00:00:00																																	
Result fill:	Status Update																																	

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

MAUI VINEYARD INN, UST CLOSURE (Continued)

S106819021

Overall Status: Complete NFA (No Further Action)

23
West
1/4-1/2
0.284 mi.
1497 ft.

HOAPILI HALE - MAUI JUDICIARY BUILDING
2145 MAIN ST.
WAILUKU, HI 96793

LUST **U003711776**
UST **N/A**

Relative:
Higher

LUST:
Facility ID: 9-503536
Release ID: 000001
Facility Status Date: 25-Feb-03
Facility Status: Site Cleanup Completed (NFA)
Project Officer: Shunsheng Fu

Actual:
315 ft.

UST:
Facility ID: 9-503536
Owner: STATE OF HAWAII - JUDICIARY
Owner Address: 2145 Main St.
Owner City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: R-1
Installed: 1/1/1973
Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use
Date Closed: 9/15/1999
Tank Capacity: 600
Substance: Diesel

Facility ID: 9-503536
Owner: STATE OF HAWAII - JUDICIARY
Owner Address: 2145 Main St.
Owner City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: M-2
Installed: 11/1/1999
Tank Status: Currently In Use
Date Closed: Not reported
Tank Capacity: 600
Substance: Diesel

Facility ID: 9-503536
Owner: STATE OF HAWAII - JUDICIARY
Owner Address: 777 PUNCHBOWL ST
Owner City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: R-1
Installed: 1/1/1973
Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use
Date Closed: 9/15/1999
Tank Capacity: 600
Substance: Diesel

Facility ID: 9-503536
Owner: STATE OF HAWAII - JUDICIARY
Owner Address: 777 PUNCHBOWL ST
Owner City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: M-2
Installed: 11/1/1999
Tank Status: Currently In Use
Date Closed: Not reported

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

HOAPILI HALE - MAUI JUDICIARY BUILDING (Continued)

U003711776

Tank Capacity: 600
Substance: Diesel

F24
NE
1/4-1/2
0.294 mi.
1550 ft.

MAUI SANDTORCHES
46 TINGS DR
WAILUKU, HI 96793
Site 1 of 2 in cluster F

FINDS 1000245007
CERC-NFRAP HID077670842
RCRA-NonGen

Relative:
Higher

FINDS:
Other Pertinent Environmental Activity Identified at Site

Actual:
243 ft.

Not reported

The HI-ECS (Hawaii Environmental Compliance Program) is the Hawaii state regulatory program relating to environmental compliance and hazardous materials that ensures that program areas and facilities are in compliance with environmental regulations

RCRAInfo is a national information system that supports the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) program through the tracking of events and activities related to facilities that generate, transport, and treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste. RCRAInfo allows RCRA program staff to track the notification, permit, compliance, and corrective action activities required under RCRA.

CERC-NFRAP:

Site ID: 0902848
Federal Facility: Not a Federal Facility
NPL Status: Not on the NPL
Non NPL Status: NFRAP

CERCLIS-NFRAP Site Contact Name(s):

Contact Name: Matt Mitguard
Contact Tel: (415) 972-3096
Contact Title: Site Assessment Manager (SAM)

Contact Name: Eugenia Chow
Contact Tel: (415) 972-3160
Contact Title: Site Assessment Manager (SAM)

Site Description: Not reported

CERCLIS-NFRAP Assessment History:

Action: DISCOVERY
Date Started: Not reported
Date Completed: 07/01/1980
Priority Level: Not reported

Action: ARCHIVE SITE
Date Started: Not reported
Date Completed: 09/01/1984
Priority Level: Not reported

Action: PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
Date Started: 08/01/1984

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

MAUI SANDTORCHES (Continued)

1000245007

Date Completed: 09/01/1984
Priority Level: NFRAP (No Further Remedial Action Planned)

RCRA-NonGen:

Date form received by agency: 07/30/1980
Facility name: MAUI SANDTORCHES
Facility address: 46 TINGS DR
WAILUKU, HI 96793
EPA ID: HID077670842
Mailing address: 46 TINGS DRIVE
WAILUKU MAUI, HI 96793
Contact: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER
Contact address: 46 TINGS DR
WAILUKU, HI 96793
Contact country: US
Contact telephone: (808) 244-7541
Contact email: Not reported
EPA Region: 09
Classification: Non-Generator
Description: Handler: Non-Generators do not presently generate hazardous waste

Owner/Operator Summary:

Owner/operator name: JACQUELINE CARLIN
Owner/operator address: NOT REQUIRED
NOT REQUIRED, ME 99999
Owner/operator country: Not reported
Owner/operator telephone: (415) 555-1212
Legal status: Private
Owner/Operator Type: Owner
Owner/Op start date: Not reported
Owner/Op end date: Not reported

Owner/operator name: NOT REQUIRED
Owner/operator address: NOT REQUIRED
NOT REQUIRED, ME 99999
Owner/operator country: Not reported
Owner/operator telephone: (415) 555-1212
Legal status: Private
Owner/Operator Type: Operator
Owner/Op start date: Not reported
Owner/Op end date: Not reported

Handler Activities Summary:

U.S. importer of hazardous waste: Unknown
Mixed waste (haz. and radioactive): Unknown
Recycler of hazardous waste: No
Transporter of hazardous waste: No
Treater, storer or disposer of HW: No
Underground injection activity: No
On-site burner exemption: Unknown
Furnace exemption: Unknown
Used oil fuel burner: No
Used oil processor: No
Used oil refiner: No
Used oil fuel marketer to burner: No
Used oil Specification marketer: No

Map ID
 Direction
 Distance
 Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
 EPA ID Number

MAUI SANDTORCHES (Continued)

1000245007

Used oil transfer facility: No
 Used oil transporter: No
 Off-site waste receiver: Commercial status unknown

Violation Status: No violations found

F25
NE
1/4-1/2
0.294 mi.
1550 ft.

MAUI SANDTORCHES
46 TING DR
WAILUKU, HI 96793
Site 2 of 2 in cluster F

SHWS S106819015
N/A

Relative:
Higher

SHWS:
 File Under: Jacqueline Carlin (Former Operator)
 Supplement: Not reported
 Restricted Use: Not reported
 Restricted Use Comm: Not reported
 Ic Relied On In Remedy: Not reported
 Unit: Maui Sandtorches
 Fed Id: HID077670842
 Funding: LMB
 Agreement/program: State Site
 Sitelist Name: Maui Sandtorches
 Activity Type: File Review
 Assignment Date: 2007-10-01 00:00:00
 Activity Lead: Lynn Bailey
 Assignment End Date: 2007-10-01 00:00:00
 End fill: 2007-10-01 00:00:00
 Result fill: Status Update
 Overall Status: Complete NFA (No Further Action)

Actual:
243 ft.

26
North
1/4-1/2
0.299 mi.
1581 ft.

1790 MILL STREET
1790 MILL ST
WAILUKU, HI 96793

SHWS S106815273
SPILLS N/A
INST CONTROL

Relative:
Lower

SHWS:
 File Under: 1790 Mill Street
 Supplement: Not reported
 Restricted Use: This facility is available for unrestricted use.
 Restricted Use Comm: Not reported
 Ic Relied On In Remedy: Not reported
 Unit: Gomes Construction - 1790 Mill Street, Wailuku, Maui
 Fed Id: Not reported
 Funding: LMB
 Agreement/program: State Site
 Sitelist Name: Gomes Construction - 1790 Mill Street, Wailuku, Maui
 Activity Type: File Review
 Assignment Date: 2007-10-01 00:00:00
 Activity Lead: Lynn Bailey
 Assignment End Date: 2007-10-01 00:00:00
 End fill: 2007-10-01 00:00:00
 Result fill: Status Update
 Overall Status: Complete NFA Letter on File

Actual:
211 ft.

Map ID
 Direction
 Distance
 Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
 EPA ID Number

1790 MILL STREET (Continued)

S106815273

HI SPILLS:

Island: Maui
 Supplemental Loc. Text: Not reported
 Case Number: 20041011-1135
 Units: 1790 Mill Street Soil Disposal
 Substances: Waste Oil
 Less Or Greater Than: >
 Numerical Quantity: 25
 Units: Gallons
 Activity Type: Response
 Assignment Date: 10/11/2004
 Activity Lead: Paul Chong
 Assignment End Date: 12/2/2004
 Result: 8
 File Under: 1790 Mill Street
 Incident: Chronic spillage of waste petroleum oil.
 Initial: Requested additional Data from Vuich Environmental.
 Report: d soil On 10-11-04 @ 11:35 am I received a phone call from Mr. Jeff Kermode of Vuich Environmental. Mr. Kermode informed me that while performing excavation work at 1790 Mill Street, Wailuku. Gomes Construction had uncovered a little petroleum contaminate

HI INSTUTIONAL CONTROL:

Restricted Use: This facility is available for unrestricted use.
 Comments on Restricted Use: Not reported
 IC Relied on in Remedy: Not reported
 File Under: 1790 Mill Street

27
ENE
1/4-1/2
0.300 mi.
1584 ft.

REX TIRE & SUPPLY, DIESEL
1728 KAAHUMANU AVE
KAHULUI, HI 96732

SHWS **S106820230**
INST CONTROL **N/A**

Relative:
Lower

SHWS:

Actual:
212 ft.

File Under: Rex Tire & Supply
 Supplement: Not reported
 Restricted Use: This facility is available for unrestricted use.
 Restricted Use Comm: Not reported
 Ic Relied On In Remedy: Not reported
 Unit: Rex Tire Diesel
 Fed Id: Not reported
 Funding: LMB
 Agreement/program: State Site
 Sitelist Name: Rex Tire Diesel
 Activity Type: File Review
 Assignment Date: 2007-10-01 00:00:00
 Activity Lead: Lynn Bailey
 Assignment End Date: 2007-10-01 00:00:00
 End fill: 2007-10-01 00:00:00
 Result fill: Status Update
 Overall Status: Complete NFA Letter on File

HI INSTUTIONAL CONTROL:

Restricted Use: This facility is available for unrestricted use.
 Comments on Restricted Use: Not reported

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

REX TIRE & SUPPLY, DIESEL (Continued)

S106820230

IC Relied on in Remedy: Not reported
File Under: Rex Tire & Supply

28
West
1/4-1/2
0.361 mi.
1906 ft.

VECTOR CONTROL BRANCH
54 HIGH ST
WAILUKU, HI 96793

FINDS
CERC-NFRAP
RCRA-NonGen

1000417822
HID000628446

Relative:
Higher

FINDS:
Other Pertinent Environmental Activity Identified at Site

Actual:
342 ft.

NCDB (National Compliance Data Base) supports implementation of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). The system tracks inspections in regions and states with cooperative agreements, enforcement actions, and settlements.

RCRAInfo is a national information system that supports the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) program through the tracking of events and activities related to facilities that generate, transport, and treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste. RCRAInfo allows RCRA program staff to track the notification, permit, compliance, and corrective action activities required under RCRA.

ICIS (Integrated Compliance Information System) is the Integrated Compliance Information System and provides a database that, when complete, will contain integrated Enforcement and Compliance information across most of EPA's programs. The vision for ICIS is to replace EPA's independent databases that contain Enforcement data with a single repository for that information. Currently, ICIS contains all Federal Administrative and Judicial enforcement actions. This information is maintained in ICIS by EPA in the Regional offices and its Headquarters. A future release of ICIS will replace the Permit Compliance System (PCS) which supports the NPDES and will integrate that information with Federal actions already in the system. ICIS also has the capability to track other activities occurring in the Region that support Compliance and Enforcement programs. These include; Incident Tracking, Compliance Assistance, and Compliance Monitoring.

CERC-NFRAP:

Site ID: 0902833
Federal Facility: Not a Federal Facility
NPL Status: Not on the NPL
Non NPL Status: NFRAP

CERCLIS-NFRAP Site Contact Name(s):

Contact Name: Matt Mitguard
Contact Tel: (415) 972-3096
Contact Title: Site Assessment Manager (SAM)

Contact Name: Eugenia Chow
Contact Tel: (415) 972-3160
Contact Title: Site Assessment Manager (SAM)

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

VECTOR CONTROL BRANCH (Continued)

1000417822

CERCLIS-NFRAP Site Alias Name(s):

Alias Name: VECTOR CONTROL BRANCH
Alias Address: 2611 KILIHOU ST
HONOLULU, HI 96819

Site Description: Not reported

CERCLIS-NFRAP Assessment History:

Action: DISCOVERY
Date Started: Not reported
Date Completed: 02/01/1980
Priority Level: Not reported

Action: ARCHIVE SITE
Date Started: Not reported
Date Completed: 09/01/1984
Priority Level: Not reported

Action: PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
Date Started: 08/01/1984
Date Completed: 09/01/1984
Priority Level: NFRAP (No Further Remedial Action Planned)

RCRA-NonGen:

Date form received by agency: 09/24/1980
Facility name: VECTOR CONTROL BRANCH
Facility address: 54 HIGH ST
WAILUKU, HI 96793
EPA ID: HID000628446
Mailing address: 2611 KILIHOU STREET
HONOLULU, HI 96819
Contact: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER
Contact address: 54 HIGH ST
WAILUKU MAUI, HI 96793
Contact country: US
Contact telephone: (808) 548-8484
Contact email: Not reported
EPA Region: 09
Classification: Non-Generator
Description: Handler: Non-Generators do not presently generate hazardous waste

Owner/Operator Summary:

Owner/operator name: NOT REQUIRED
Owner/operator address: NOT REQUIRED
NOT REQUIRED, ME 99999
Owner/operator country: Not reported
Owner/operator telephone: (415) 555-1212
Legal status: Private
Owner/Operator Type: Owner
Owner/Op start date: Not reported
Owner/Op end date: Not reported

Owner/operator name: NOT REQUIRED
Owner/operator address: NOT REQUIRED
NOT REQUIRED, ME 99999
Owner/operator country: Not reported
Owner/operator telephone: (415) 555-1212

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

VECTOR CONTROL BRANCH (Continued)

1000417822

Legal status: Private
Owner/Operator Type: Operator
Owner/Op start date: Not reported
Owner/Op end date: Not reported

Handler Activities Summary:

U.S. importer of hazardous waste: Unknown
Mixed waste (haz. and radioactive): Unknown
Recycler of hazardous waste: No
Transporter of hazardous waste: No
Treater, storer or disposer of HW: No
Underground injection activity: No
On-site burner exemption: Unknown
Furnace exemption: Unknown
Used oil fuel burner: No
Used oil processor: No
User oil refiner: No
Used oil fuel marketer to burner: No
Used oil Specification marketer: No
Used oil transfer facility: No
Used oil transporter: No
Off-site waste receiver: Commercial status unknown

Violation Status: No violations found

29
NW
1/4-1/2
0.414 mi.
2189 ft.

OGAWA SERVICE STATION
327 N MARKET ST
WAILUKU, HI 96793

FINDS 1006843156
LUST 110014046807

Relative:
Higher

FINDS:
Other Pertinent Environmental Activity Identified at Site

Actual:
240 ft.

HI-UST (Hawaii - Underground Storage Tank). Hawaii Underground Storage Tank Program regulates underground storage tanks which store petroleum or hazardous substances and offers documents and data products for downloading.

LUST:

Facility ID: 9-500398
Release ID: 960046
Facility Status Date: 19-Aug-96
Facility Status: Site Cleanup Completed (NFA)
Project Officer: Jose Ruiz

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

MAP FINDINGS

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
EPA ID Number

30
SW
1/4-1/2
0.421 mi.
2223 ft.

COUNTY OF MAUI - CIVIL DEFENSE
200 S HIGH ST
WAILUKU, HI 96793

LUST U003711775
UST N/A

Relative:
Higher

LUST:
Facility ID: 9-503420
Release ID: 010053
Facility Status Date: 15-Oct-01
Facility Status: Site Cleanup Completed (NFA)
Project Officer: Shunsheng Fu

Actual:
323 ft.

UST:
Facility ID: 9-503420
Owner: Civil Defense Agency - County of Maui
Owner Address: 200 S. High St.
Owner City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: R-M-1
Installed: 6/1/1973
Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use
Date Closed: 11/13/1998
Tank Capacity: 1700
Substance: Diesel

Facility ID: 9-503420
Owner: COUNTY OF MAUI - PUBLIC WORKS & WASTE MANAGEMENT
Owner Address: 200 S HIGH ST
Owner City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: M-2
Installed: 11/1/1998
Tank Status: Currently In Use
Date Closed: Not reported
Tank Capacity: 2000
Substance: Diesel

Facility ID: 9-503420
Owner: COUNTY OF MAUI - PUBLIC WORKS & WASTE MANAGEMENT
Owner Address: 200 S HIGH ST
Owner City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: R-M-1
Installed: 6/1/1973
Tank Status: Permanently Out of Use
Date Closed: 11/13/1998
Tank Capacity: 1700
Substance: Diesel

Facility ID: 9-503420
Owner: Civil Defense Agency - County of Maui
Owner Address: 200 S. High St.
Owner City,St,Zip: Wailuku, 96793 96793
Tank ID: M-2
Installed: 11/1/1998
Tank Status: Currently In Use
Date Closed: Not reported
Tank Capacity: 2000
Substance: Diesel

MAP FINDINGS

Map ID
 Direction
 Distance
 Elevation

Site

Database(s)

EDR ID Number
 EPA ID Number

31
NE
1/4-1/2
0.483 mi.
2550 ft.

HALE MAKUA NURSING HOME - WAILUK
1540 LOWER MAIN ST
WAILUKU, HI 96793

FINDS 1006842195
LUST 110014036097

Relative:
Lower

FINDS:
 Other Pertinent Environmental Activity Identified at Site

Actual:
186 ft.

HI-UST (Hawaii - Underground Storage Tank). Hawaii Underground Storage Tank Program regulates underground storage tanks which store petroleum or hazardous substances and offers documents and data products for downloading.

LUST:

Facility ID: 9-502621
 Release ID: 930098
 Facility Status Date: 20-Oct-97
 Facility Status: Site Cleanup Completed (NFA)
 Project Officer: Jose Ruiz

ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
KAHULUI	S106820852	VECTOR CONTROL BRANCH, MAUI	54 HIGH ST, 641 MUA ST, KAHALE	96793	SHWS
KAHULUI	S104534290	MAUI PALMS HOTEL UST	150 KAAHUMANU AVE	96732	SHWS
KAHULUI	1006818999	MCC-AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY BUILDING	310 KAAHUMANU AVE	96732	SHWS, FINDS, SPILLS
KAHULUI	U001236710	ILIMA SHELL	137 KAAHUMANU AVE	96732	LUST, UST
KAHULUI	U001236816	PORT TOWN CHEVRON	109 KAAHUMANU AVE	96732	LUST, UST
KAHULUI	1006841969	DAVID PICO CESSPOOL DIGGING	OLD HALEAKALA HWY	96732	FINDS, LUST
KAHULUI	1006820345	A&B DUMP SITE	W PAPA AVE	96732	SHWS, FINDS, INST CONTROL
WAIKAPU	1008194955		KUIHELANI HWY NEAR WAIKO RD	96793	RCRA-CESQG
WAILUKU	1007261417	COUNTY OF MAUI, DPW & WASTE MGT	58 HANA HIGHWAY	96793	FINDS
WAILUKU	1010149813	MAUI DISTRICT OFFICE	54 HIGH STREET	96793	FTTS
WAILUKU	1000244831	MAUI DISTRICT OFFICE DOE	54 HIGH ST	96793	RCRA-NonGen
WAILUKU	1006842014	HAWAIIAN CEMENT - WAIKAPU QUARRY	HONOAPIILANI HWY	96793	FINDS, LUST
WAILUKU	1010316481	HILLSIDE SHELL	1495 LOWER MAIN ST	96793	RCRA-CESQG
WAILUKU	1009795050	COUNTY OF MAUI, POLICE DEPARTMENT	55 MAHALANI ST	96793	FINDS
WAILUKU	1006819707	WAIKALE ASH PILE	MAHALANI ST	96793	SHWS, FINDS, INST CONTROL
WAILUKU	1009801042	MAUI VINEYARD INN, UST CLOSURE	2102 VINEYARD ST	96793	FINDS
WAILUKU	S108859869	WAIMALUHIA MAUI METH / DRUG LAB AC	115 WAIMALUHIA LANE	96793	SHWS, SPILLS, INST CONTROL
WAILUKU	1006844265	HOAPILI HALE - MAUI JUDICIARY BUIL	110 WELLS ST	96793	FINDS
HANA, MAUI	S106401332	HANA LANDFILL	HANA MAUI	96793	SWF/LF
KAHULUI	1001475719	KANAHA POND EAST	AMALA PLACE	96732	SHWS, CERC-NFRAP, INST CONTRC

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

To maintain currency of the following federal and state databases, EDR contacts the appropriate governmental agency on a monthly or quarterly basis, as required.

Number of Days to Update: Provides confirmation that EDR is reporting records that have been updated within 90 days from the date the government agency made the information available to the public.

FEDERAL RECORDS

NPL: National Priority List

National Priorities List (Superfund). The NPL is a subset of CERCLIS and identifies over 1,200 sites for priority cleanup under the Superfund Program. NPL sites may encompass relatively large areas. As such, EDR provides polygon coverage for over 1,000 NPL site boundaries produced by EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC) and regional EPA offices.

Date of Government Version: 01/31/2008	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/08/2008	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008	Last EDR Contact: 01/28/2008
Number of Days to Update: 38	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPL Site Boundaries

Sources:

EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC)
Telephone: 202-564-7333

EPA Region 1
Telephone 617-918-1143

EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-655-6659

EPA Region 3
Telephone 215-814-5418

EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7247

EPA Region 4
Telephone 404-562-8033

EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6774

EPA Region 5
Telephone 312-886-6686

EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-947-4246

EPA Region 10
Telephone 206-553-8665

Proposed NPL: Proposed National Priority List Sites

A site that has been proposed for listing on the National Priorities List through the issuance of a proposed rule in the Federal Register. EPA then accepts public comments on the site, responds to the comments, and places on the NPL those sites that continue to meet the requirements for listing.

Date of Government Version: 01/31/2008	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/04/2008	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008	Last EDR Contact: 01/28/2008
Number of Days to Update: 42	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

DELISTED NPL: National Priority List Deletions

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) establishes the criteria that the EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425.(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate.

Date of Government Version: 01/31/2008	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/08/2008	Telephone: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008	Last EDR Contact: 01/28/2008
Number of Days to Update: 38	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

NPL LIENS: Federal Superfund Liens

Federal Superfund Liens. Under the authority granted the USEPA by CERCLA of 1980, the USEPA has the authority to file liens against real property in order to recover remedial action expenditures or when the property owner received notification of potential liability. USEPA compiles a listing of filed notices of Superfund Liens.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/1991	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/02/1994	Telephone: 202-564-4267
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/30/1994	Last EDR Contact: 02/19/2008
Number of Days to Update: 56	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

CERCLIS: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System

CERCLIS contains data on potentially hazardous waste sites that have been reported to the USEPA by states, municipalities, private companies and private persons, pursuant to Section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). CERCLIS contains sites which are either proposed to or on the National Priorities List (NPL) and sites which are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL.

Date of Government Version: 01/09/2008	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/05/2008	Telephone: 703-412-9810
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/20/2008	Last EDR Contact: 03/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 15	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

CERCLIS-NFRAP: CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned

Archived sites are sites that have been removed and archived from the inventory of CERCLIS sites. Archived status indicates that, to the best of EPA's knowledge, assessment at a site has been completed and that EPA has determined no further steps will be taken to list this site on the National Priorities List (NPL), unless information indicates this decision was not appropriate or other considerations require a recommendation for listing at a later time. This decision does not necessarily mean that there is no hazard associated with a given site; it only means that, based upon available information, the location is not judged to be a potential NPL site.

Date of Government Version: 12/03/2007	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/06/2007	Telephone: 703-412-9810
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/20/2008	Last EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 76	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LIENS 2: CERCLA Lien Information

A Federal CERCLA ('Superfund') lien can exist by operation of law at any site or property at which EPA has spent Superfund monies. These monies are spent to investigate and address releases and threatened releases of contamination. CERCLIS provides information as to the identity of these sites and properties.

Date of Government Version: 02/08/2008	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/07/2008	Telephone: 202-564-6023
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/20/2008	Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Number of Days to Update: 13	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

CORRACTS: Corrective Action Report

CORRACTS identifies hazardous waste handlers with RCRA corrective action activity.

Date of Government Version: 12/12/2007	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/18/2007	Telephone: 800-424-9346
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/20/2008	Last EDR Contact: 03/03/2008
Number of Days to Update: 64	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-TSDF: RCRA - Transporters, Storage and Disposal

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Transporters are individuals or entities that move hazardous waste from the generator offsite to a facility that can recycle, treat, store, or dispose of the waste. TSDFs treat, store, or dispose of the waste.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 09/11/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 03/06/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-LQG: RCRA - Large Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Large quantity generators (LQGs) generate over 1,000 kilograms (kg) of hazardous waste, or over 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 09/11/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 03/06/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-SQG: RCRA - Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Small quantity generators (SQGs) generate between 100 kg and 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 09/11/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 03/06/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-CESQG: RCRA - Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQGs) generate less than 100 kg of hazardous waste, or less than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 09/11/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 03/06/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

RCRA-NonGen: RCRA - Non Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Non-Generators do not presently generate hazardous waste.

Date of Government Version: 09/11/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 03/06/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

US ENG CONTROLS: Engineering Controls Sites List

A listing of sites with engineering controls in place. Engineering controls include various forms of caps, building foundations, liners, and treatment methods to create pathway elimination for regulated substances to enter environmental media or effect human health.

Date of Government Version: 01/18/2008	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/31/2008	Telephone: 703-603-8905
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008	Last EDR Contact: 01/02/2008
Number of Days to Update: 46	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

US INST CONTROL: Sites with Institutional Controls

A listing of sites with institutional controls in place. Institutional controls include administrative measures, such as groundwater use restrictions, construction restrictions, property use restrictions, and post remediation care requirements intended to prevent exposure to contaminants remaining on site. Deed restrictions are generally required as part of the institutional controls.

Date of Government Version: 01/18/2008	Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/31/2008	Telephone: 703-603-8905
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008	Last EDR Contact: 01/02/2008
Number of Days to Update: 46	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

ERNS: Emergency Response Notification System

Emergency Response Notification System. ERNS records and stores information on reported releases of oil and hazardous substances.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2007	Source: National Response Center, United States Coast Guard
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/23/2008	Telephone: 202-267-2180
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008	Last EDR Contact: 01/23/2008
Number of Days to Update: 54	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/21/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

HMIRS: Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System

Hazardous Materials Incident Report System. HMIRS contains hazardous material spill incidents reported to DOT.

Date of Government Version: 10/31/2007	Source: U.S. Department of Transportation
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/17/2008	Telephone: 202-366-4555
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008	Last EDR Contact: 01/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 60	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Annually

DOT OPS: Incident and Accident Data

Department of Transportation, Office of Pipeline Safety Incident and Accident data.

Date of Government Version: 02/14/2008	Source: Department of Transportation, Office of Pipeline Safety
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/27/2008	Telephone: 202-366-4595
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/20/2008	Last EDR Contact: 02/27/2008
Number of Days to Update: 22	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

CDL: Clandestine Drug Labs

A listing of clandestine drug lab locations. The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department") provides this web site as a public service. It contains addresses of some locations where law enforcement agencies reported they found chemicals or other items that indicated the presence of either clandestine drug laboratories or dumpsites. In most cases, the source of the entries is not the Department, and the Department has not verified the entry and does not guarantee its accuracy. Members of the public must verify the accuracy of all entries by, for example, contacting local law enforcement and local health departments.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 09/01/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration
Telephone: 202-307-1000
Last EDR Contact: 12/28/2007
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/24/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

US BROWNFIELDS: A Listing of Brownfields Sites

Included in the listing are brownfields properties addresses by Cooperative Agreement Recipients and brownfields properties addressed by Targeted Brownfields Assessments. Targeted Brownfields Assessments-EPA's Targeted Brownfields Assessments (TBA) program is designed to help states, tribes, and municipalities--especially those without EPA Brownfields Assessment Demonstration Pilots--minimize the uncertainties of contamination often associated with brownfields. Under the TBA program, EPA provides funding and/or technical assistance for environmental assessments at brownfields sites throughout the country. Targeted Brownfields Assessments supplement and work with other efforts under EPA's Brownfields Initiative to promote cleanup and redevelopment of brownfields. Cooperative Agreement Recipients-States, political subdivisions, territories, and Indian tribes become Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund (BCRLF) cooperative agreement recipients when they enter into BCRLF cooperative agreements with the U.S. EPA. EPA selects BCRLF cooperative agreement recipients based on a proposal and application process. BCRLF cooperative agreement recipients must use EPA funds provided through BCRLF cooperative agreement for specified brownfields-related cleanup activities.

Date of Government Version: 01/03/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/17/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-2777
Last EDR Contact: 01/17/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/10/2008
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

DOD: Department of Defense Sites

This data set consists of federally owned or administered lands, administered by the Department of Defense, that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 62

Source: USGS
Telephone: 703-692-8801
Last EDR Contact: 02/08/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/05/2008
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

FUDS: Formerly Used Defense Sites

The listing includes locations of Formerly Used Defense Sites properties where the US Army Corps of Engineers is actively working or will take necessary cleanup actions.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/31/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Telephone: 202-528-4285
Last EDR Contact: 01/02/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LUCIS: Land Use Control Information System

LUCIS contains records of land use control information pertaining to the former Navy Base Realignment and Closure properties.

Date of Government Version: 12/09/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/11/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 31

Source: Department of the Navy
Telephone: 843-820-7326
Last EDR Contact: 03/10/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

CONSENT: Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees

Major legal settlements that establish responsibility and standards for cleanup at NPL (Superfund) sites. Released periodically by United States District Courts after settlement by parties to litigation matters.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 09/01/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Department of Justice, Consent Decree Library
Telephone: Varies
Last EDR Contact: 01/21/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/21/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ROD: Records Of Decision

Record of Decision. ROD documents mandate a permanent remedy at an NPL (Superfund) site containing technical and health information to aid in the cleanup.

Date of Government Version: 01/14/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/22/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/30/2008
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-416-0223
Last EDR Contact: 01/02/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2008
Data Release Frequency: Annually

UMTRA: Uranium Mill Tailings Sites

Uranium ore was mined by private companies for federal government use in national defense programs. When the mills shut down, large piles of the sand-like material (mill tailings) remain after uranium has been extracted from the ore. Levels of human exposure to radioactive materials from the piles are low; however, in some cases tailings were used as construction materials before the potential health hazards of the tailings were recognized.

Date of Government Version: 07/13/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2008
Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 505-845-0011
Last EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ODI: Open Dump Inventory

An open dump is defined as a disposal facility that does not comply with one or more of the Part 257 or Part 258 Subtitle D Criteria.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/1985
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/09/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/17/2004
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 06/09/2004
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

DEBRIS REGION 9: Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations

A listing of illegal dump sites location on the Torres Martinez Indian Reservation located in eastern Riverside County and northern Imperial County, California.

Date of Government Version: 12/28/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/28/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2008
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: EPA, Region 9
Telephone: 415-972-3336
Last EDR Contact: 03/24/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/23/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

MINES: Mines Master Index File

Contains all mine identification numbers issued for mines active or opened since 1971. The data also includes violation information.

Date of Government Version: 11/20/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/03/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 48

Source: Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration
Telephone: 303-231-5959
Last EDR Contact: 01/03/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/24/2008
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

TRIS: Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System

Toxic Release Inventory System. TRIS identifies facilities which release toxic chemicals to the air, water and land in reportable quantities under SARA Title III Section 313.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/27/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/05/2007
Number of Days to Update: 69

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-0250
Last EDR Contact: 02/29/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
Data Release Frequency: Annually

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

Toxic Substances Control Act. TSCA identifies manufacturers and importers of chemical substances included on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory list. It includes data on the production volume of these substances by plant site.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2002
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/14/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/30/2006
Number of Days to Update: 46

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-260-5521
Last EDR Contact: 01/28/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2008
Data Release Frequency: Every 4 Years

FTTS: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
FTTS tracks administrative cases and pesticide enforcement actions and compliance activities related to FIFRA, TSCA and EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act). To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 01/15/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/22/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/30/2008
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: EPA/Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
Telephone: 202-566-1667
Last EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FTTS INSP: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
A listing of FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) inspections and enforcements.

Date of Government Version: 01/15/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/22/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/30/2008
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-1667
Last EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST FTTS: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing

A complete administrative case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2501
Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2007
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HIST FTTS INSP: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Inspection & Enforcement Case Listing

A complete inspection and enforcement case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2501
Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SSTS: Section 7 Tracking Systems

Section 7 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended (92 Stat. 829) requires all registered pesticide-producing establishments to submit a report to the Environmental Protection Agency by March 1st each year. Each establishment must report the types and amounts of pesticides, active ingredients and devices being produced, and those having been produced and sold or distributed in the past year.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/13/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/27/2007
Number of Days to Update: 45

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4203
Last EDR Contact: 01/28/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2008
Data Release Frequency: Annually

ICIS: Integrated Compliance Information System

The Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) supports the information needs of the national enforcement and compliance program as well as the unique needs of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program.

Date of Government Version: 07/27/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/13/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 59

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-5088
Last EDR Contact: 02/07/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/14/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PADS: PCB Activity Database System

PCB Activity Database. PADS Identifies generators, transporters, commercial storers and/or brokers and disposers of PCB's who are required to notify the EPA of such activities.

Date of Government Version: 12/04/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/07/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-0500
Last EDR Contact: 02/07/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/05/2008
Data Release Frequency: Annually

MLTS: Material Licensing Tracking System

MLTS is maintained by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and contains a list of approximately 8,100 sites which possess or use radioactive materials and which are subject to NRC licensing requirements. To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 01/15/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/07/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Telephone: 301-415-7169
Last EDR Contact: 01/02/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RADINFO: Radiation Information Database

The Radiation Information Database (RADINFO) contains information about facilities that are regulated by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations for radiation and radioactivity.

Date of Government Version: 01/29/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/31/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 46

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-343-9775
Last EDR Contact: 01/31/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

FINDS: Facility Index System/Facility Registry System

Facility Index System. FINDS contains both facility information and 'pointers' to other sources that contain more detail. EDR includes the following FINDS databases in this report: PCS (Permit Compliance System), AIRS (Aerometric Information Retrieval System), DOCKET (Enforcement Docket used to manage and track information on civil judicial enforcement cases for all environmental statutes), FURS (Federal Underground Injection Control), C-DOCKET (Criminal Docket System used to track criminal enforcement actions for all environmental statutes), FFIS (Federal Facilities Information System), STATE (State Environmental Laws and Statutes), and PADS (PCB Activity Data System).

Date of Government Version: 01/04/2008	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/10/2008	Telephone: (415) 947-8000
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/20/2008	Last EDR Contact: 01/02/2008
Number of Days to Update: 41	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/31/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RAATS: RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System

RCRA Administration Action Tracking System. RAATS contains records based on enforcement actions issued under RCRA pertaining to major violators and includes administrative and civil actions brought by the EPA. For administration actions after September 30, 1995, data entry in the RAATS database was discontinued. EPA will retain a copy of the database for historical records. It was necessary to terminate RAATS because a decrease in agency resources made it impossible to continue to update the information contained in the database.

Date of Government Version: 04/17/1995	Source: EPA
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/03/1995	Telephone: 202-564-4104
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/07/1995	Last EDR Contact: 03/03/2008
Number of Days to Update: 35	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/02/2008
	Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

BRS: Biennial Reporting System

The Biennial Reporting System is a national system administered by the EPA that collects data on the generation and management of hazardous waste. BRS captures detailed data from two groups: Large Quantity Generators (LQG) and Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005	Source: EPA/NTIS
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/06/2007	Telephone: 800-424-9346
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/13/2007	Last EDR Contact: 03/13/2008
Number of Days to Update: 38	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/09/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Biennially

STATE AND LOCAL RECORDS

SHWS: Sites List

Facilities, sites or areas in which the Office of Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response has an interest, has investigated or may investigate under HRS 128D (includes CERCLIS sites).

Date of Government Version: 12/26/2007	Source: Department of Health
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2008	Telephone: 808-586-4249
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2008	Last EDR Contact: 03/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 16	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SWF/LF: Permitted Landfills in the State of Hawaii

Solid Waste Facilities/Landfill Sites. SWF/LF type records typically contain an inventory of solid waste disposal facilities or landfills in a particular state. Depending on the state, these may be active or inactive facilities or open dumps that failed to meet RCRA Subtitle D Section 4004 criteria for solid waste landfills or disposal sites.

Date of Government Version: 05/19/2004	Source: Department of Health
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/20/2004	Telephone: 808-586-4245
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/22/2004	Last EDR Contact: 02/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 33	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/21/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

LUST: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Database

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Reports. LUST records contain an inventory of reported leaking underground storage tank incidents. Not all states maintain these records, and the information stored varies by state.

Date of Government Version: 10/03/2007	Source: Department of Health
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/04/2007	Telephone: 808-586-4228
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/07/2007	Last EDR Contact: 12/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 64	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/24/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

UST: Underground Storage Tank Database

Registered Underground Storage Tanks. UST's are regulated under Subtitle I of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and must be registered with the state department responsible for administering the UST program. Available information varies by state program.

Date of Government Version: 10/03/2007	Source: Department of Health
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/04/2007	Telephone: 808-586-4228
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/07/2007	Last EDR Contact: 12/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 64	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/24/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SPILLS: Release Notifications

Releases of hazardous substances to the environment reported to the Office of Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response since 1988.

Date of Government Version: 12/26/2007	Source: Department of Health
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2008	Telephone: 808-586-4249
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2008	Last EDR Contact: 03/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 16	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

INST CONTROL: Sites with Institutional Controls

Voluntary Remediation Program and Brownfields sites with institutional controls in place.

Date of Government Version: 12/26/2007	Source: Department of Health
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2008	Telephone: 808-586-4249
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2008	Last EDR Contact: 03/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 16	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

VCP: Voluntary Response Program Sites

Sites participating in the Voluntary Response Program. The purpose of the VRP is to streamline the cleanup process in a way that will encourage prospective developers, lenders, and purchasers to voluntarily cleanup properties.

Date of Government Version: 12/26/2007	Source: Department of Health
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2008	Telephone: 808-586-4249
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2008	Last EDR Contact: 03/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 16	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

DRYCLEANERS: Permitted Drycleaner Facility Listing

A listing of permitted drycleaner facilities in the state.

Date of Government Version: 05/16/2007	Source: Department of Health
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/17/2007	Telephone: 808-586-4200
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/14/2007	Last EDR Contact: 03/10/2008
Number of Days to Update: 28	Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2008
	Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

BROWNFIELDS: Brownfields Sites

With certain legal exclusions and additions, the term 'brownfield site' means real property, the expansion, redevelopment, or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.

Date of Government Version: 12/26/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/02/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2008
Number of Days to Update: 16

Source: Department of Health
Telephone: 808-586-4249
Last EDR Contact: 03/20/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/16/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

AIRS: List of Permitted Facilities

A listing of permitted facilities in the state.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/29/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/07/2007
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: Department of Health
Telephone: 808-586-4200
Last EDR Contact: 03/10/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/28/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

TRIBAL RECORDS

INDIAN RESERV: Indian Reservations

This map layer portrays Indian administered lands of the United States that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/08/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: USGS
Telephone: 202-208-3710
Last EDR Contact: 02/08/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/05/2008
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN ODI: Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands

Location of open dumps on Indian land.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/1998
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2008
Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-308-8245
Last EDR Contact: 02/25/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/26/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R10: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

LUSTs on Indian land in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Date of Government Version: 02/21/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/26/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: EPA Region 10
Telephone: 206-553-2857
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R8: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

LUSTs on Indian land in Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

Date of Government Version: 02/20/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/04/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6271
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R7: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

LUSTs on Indian land in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: 06/01/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/14/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/05/2007
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7003
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R6: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Date of Government Version: 02/28/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/29/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 17

Source: EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-665-6597
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R4: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Florida, Mississippi and North Carolina.

Date of Government Version: 09/05/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/02/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 9

Source: EPA Region 4
Telephone: 404-562-8677
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN LUST R1: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 03/12/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/14/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 6

Source: EPA Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1313
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R9: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Arizona, California, New Mexico and Nevada

Date of Government Version: 02/25/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/26/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 20

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 415-972-3372
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R6: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
No description is available for this data

Date of Government Version: 02/28/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/29/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 17

Source: EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-665-7591
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN UST R1: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
A listing of underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 03/12/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/14/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 6

Source: EPA, Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1313
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

INDIAN UST R5: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

No description is available for this data

Date of Government Version: 12/21/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/21/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2008
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: EPA Region 5
Telephone: 312-886-6136
Last EDR Contact: 12/21/2007
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R9: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

No description is available for this data

Date of Government Version: 02/25/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/26/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-972-3368
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R4: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

No description is available for this data

Date of Government Version: 09/05/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/02/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 9

Source: EPA Region 4
Telephone: 404-562-9424
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN UST R10: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

No description is available for this data

Date of Government Version: 02/21/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/26/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: EPA Region 10
Telephone: 206-553-2857
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R7: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

No description is available for this data

Date of Government Version: 06/01/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/14/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/05/2007
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7003
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R8: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

No description is available for this data

Date of Government Version: 02/20/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/04/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/17/2008
Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6137
Last EDR Contact: 02/15/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/19/2008
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS

Manufactured Gas Plants: EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants

The EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plant Database includes records of coal gas plants (manufactured gas plants) compiled by EDR's researchers. Manufactured gas sites were used in the United States from the 1800's to 1950's to produce a gas that could be distributed and used as fuel. These plants used whale oil, rosin, coal, or a mixture of coal, oil, and water that also produced a significant amount of waste. Many of the byproducts of the gas production, such as coal tar (oily waste containing volatile and non-volatile chemicals), sludges, oils and other compounds are potentially hazardous to human health and the environment. The byproduct from this process was frequently disposed of directly at the plant site and can remain or spread slowly, serving as a continuous source of soil and groundwater contamination.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

OTHER DATABASE(S)

Depending on the geographic area covered by this report, the data provided in these specialty databases may or may not be complete. For example, the existence of wetlands information data in a specific report does not mean that all wetlands in the area covered by the report are included. Moreover, the absence of any reported wetlands information does not necessarily mean that wetlands do not exist in the area covered by the report.

Oil/Gas Pipelines: This data was obtained by EDR from the USGS in 1994. It is referred to by USGS as GeoData Digital Line Graphs from 1:100,000-Scale Maps. It was extracted from the transportation category including some oil, but primarily gas pipelines.

Electric Power Transmission Line Data

Source: PennWell Corporation
Telephone: (800) 823-6277

This map includes information copyrighted by PennWell Corporation. This information is provided on a best effort basis and PennWell Corporation does not guarantee its accuracy nor warrant its fitness for any particular purpose. Such information has been reprinted with the permission of PennWell.

Sensitive Receptors: There are individuals deemed sensitive receptors due to their fragile immune systems and special sensitivity to environmental discharges. These sensitive receptors typically include the elderly, the sick, and children. While the location of all sensitive receptors cannot be determined, EDR indicates those buildings and facilities - schools, daycares, hospitals, medical centers, and nursing homes - where individuals who are sensitive receptors are likely to be located.

AHA Hospitals:

Source: American Hospital Association, Inc.
Telephone: 312-280-5991

The database includes a listing of hospitals based on the American Hospital Association's annual survey of hospitals.

Medical Centers: Provider of Services Listing

Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
Telephone: 410-786-3000

A listing of hospitals with Medicare provider number, produced by Centers of Medicare & Medicaid Services, a federal agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Nursing Homes

Source: National Institutes of Health
Telephone: 301-594-6248

Information on Medicare and Medicaid certified nursing homes in the United States.

Public Schools

Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Telephone: 202-502-7300

The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on elementary and secondary public education in the United States. It is a comprehensive, annual, national statistical database of all public elementary and secondary schools and school districts, which contains data that are comparable across all states.

Private Schools

Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Telephone: 202-502-7300

The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on private school locations in the United States.

Flood Zone Data: This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 1999 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Data depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA.

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002 and 2005 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Scanned Digital USGS 7.5' Topographic Map (DRG)

Source: United States Geologic Survey

A digital raster graphic (DRG) is a scanned image of a U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. The map images are made by scanning published paper maps on high-resolution scanners. The raster image is georeferenced and fit to the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection.

STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

© 2008 Tele Atlas North America, Inc. All rights reserved. This material is proprietary and the subject of copyright protection and other intellectual property rights owned by or licensed to Tele Atlas North America, Inc. The use of this material is subject to the terms of a license agreement. You will be held liable for any unauthorized copying or disclosure of this material.

GEOCHECK[®] - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE ADDENDUM

TARGET PROPERTY ADDRESS

DHS MAUI
WELLS STREET
WAILUKU, HI 96793

TARGET PROPERTY COORDINATES

Latitude (North): 20.88767 - 20° 53' 15.6"
Longitude (West): 156.49955 - 156° 29' 58.4"
Universal Transverse Mercator: Zone 4
UTM X (Meters): 760128.8
UTM Y (Meters): 2311604.0
Elevation: 236 ft. above sea level

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Target Property Map:	20156-H4 KAHAKULOA, HI
Most Recent Revision:	Not reported
South Map:	20156-G4 WAILUKU, HI
Most Recent Revision:	Not reported
Southwest Map:	20156-G5 LAHAINA, HI
Most Recent Revision:	Not reported
West Map:	20156-H5 NAPILI, HI
Most Recent Revision:	Not reported

EDR's GeoCheck Physical Setting Source Addendum is provided to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of potential contaminant migration.

Assessment of the impact of contaminant migration generally has two principle investigative components:

1. Groundwater flow direction, and
2. Groundwater flow velocity.

Groundwater flow direction may be impacted by surface topography, hydrology, hydrogeology, characteristics of the soil, and nearby wells. Groundwater flow velocity is generally impacted by the nature of the geologic strata.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION INFORMATION

Groundwater flow direction for a particular site is best determined by a qualified environmental professional using site-specific well data. If such data is not reasonably ascertainable, it may be necessary to rely on other sources of information, such as surface topographic information, hydrologic information, hydrogeologic data collected on nearby properties, and regional groundwater flow information (from deep aquifers).

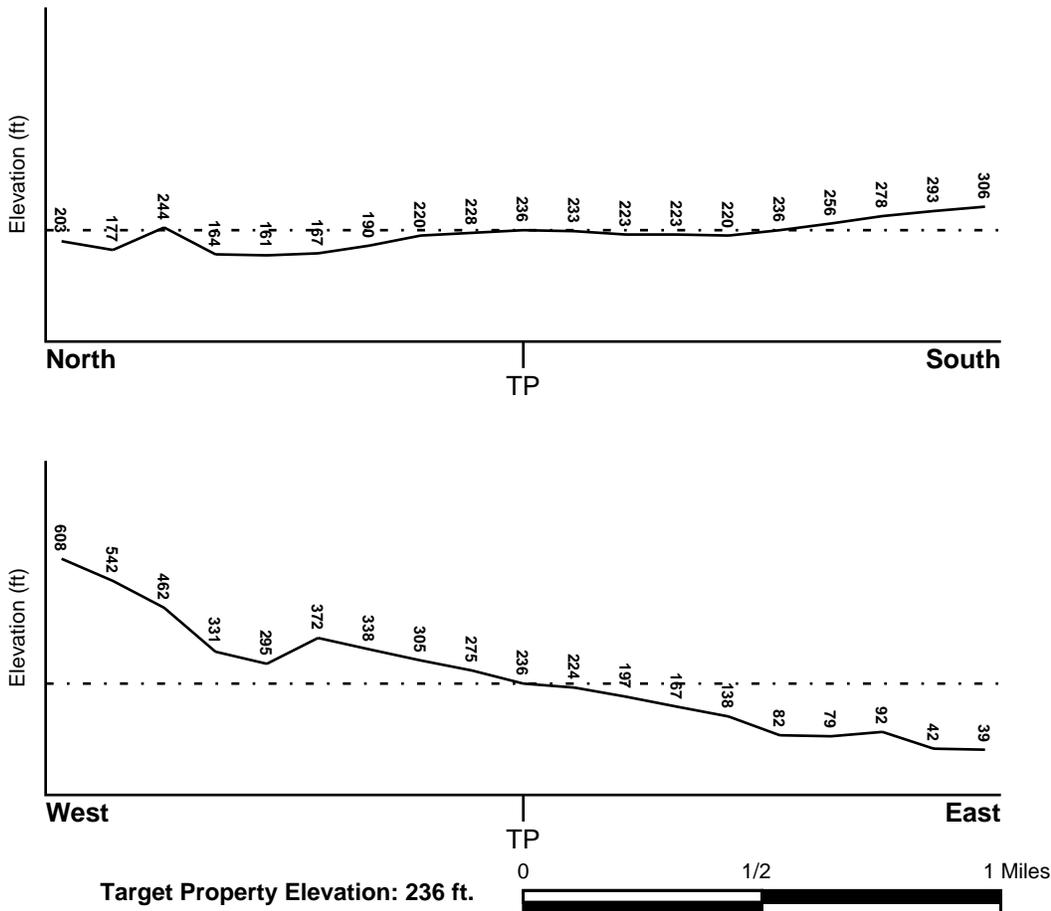
TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Surface topography may be indicative of the direction of surficial groundwater flow. This information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

TARGET PROPERTY TOPOGRAPHY

General Topographic Gradient: General East

SURROUNDING TOPOGRAPHY: ELEVATION PROFILES



Source: Topography has been determined from the USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model and should be evaluated on a relative (not an absolute) basis. Relative elevation information between sites of close proximity should be field verified.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

HYDROLOGIC INFORMATION

Surface water can act as a hydrologic barrier to groundwater flow. Such hydrologic information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

Refer to the Physical Setting Source Map following this summary for hydrologic information (major waterways and bodies of water).

FEMA FLOOD ZONE

<u>Target Property County</u> MAUI, HI	<u>FEMA Flood Electronic Data</u> YES - refer to the Overview Map and Detail Map
Flood Plain Panel at Target Property:	1500030190D
Additional Panels in search area:	1500030170B

NATIONAL WETLAND INVENTORY

<u>NWI Quad at Target Property</u> NOT AVAILABLE	<u>NWI Electronic Data Coverage</u> YES - refer to the Overview Map and Detail Map
---	---

HYDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION

Hydrogeologic information obtained by installation of wells on a specific site can often be an indicator of groundwater flow direction in the immediate area. Such hydrogeologic information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

AQUIFLOW®

Search Radius: 1.000 Mile.

EDR has developed the AQUIFLOW Information System to provide data on the general direction of groundwater flow at specific points. EDR has reviewed reports submitted by environmental professionals to regulatory authorities at select sites and has extracted the date of the report, groundwater flow direction as determined hydrogeologically, and the depth to water table.

<u>MAP ID</u>	<u>LOCATION FROM TP</u>	<u>GENERAL DIRECTION GROUNDWATER FLOW</u>
Not Reported		

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

GROUNDWATER FLOW VELOCITY INFORMATION

Groundwater flow velocity information for a particular site is best determined by a qualified environmental professional using site specific geologic and soil strata data. If such data are not reasonably ascertainable, it may be necessary to rely on other sources of information, including geologic age identification, rock stratigraphic unit and soil characteristics data collected on nearby properties and regional soil information. In general, contaminant plumes move more quickly through sandy-gravelly types of soils than silty-clayey types of soils.

GEOLOGIC INFORMATION IN GENERAL AREA OF TARGET PROPERTY

Geologic information can be used by the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the relative speed at which contaminant migration may be occurring.

ROCK STRATIGRAPHIC UNIT

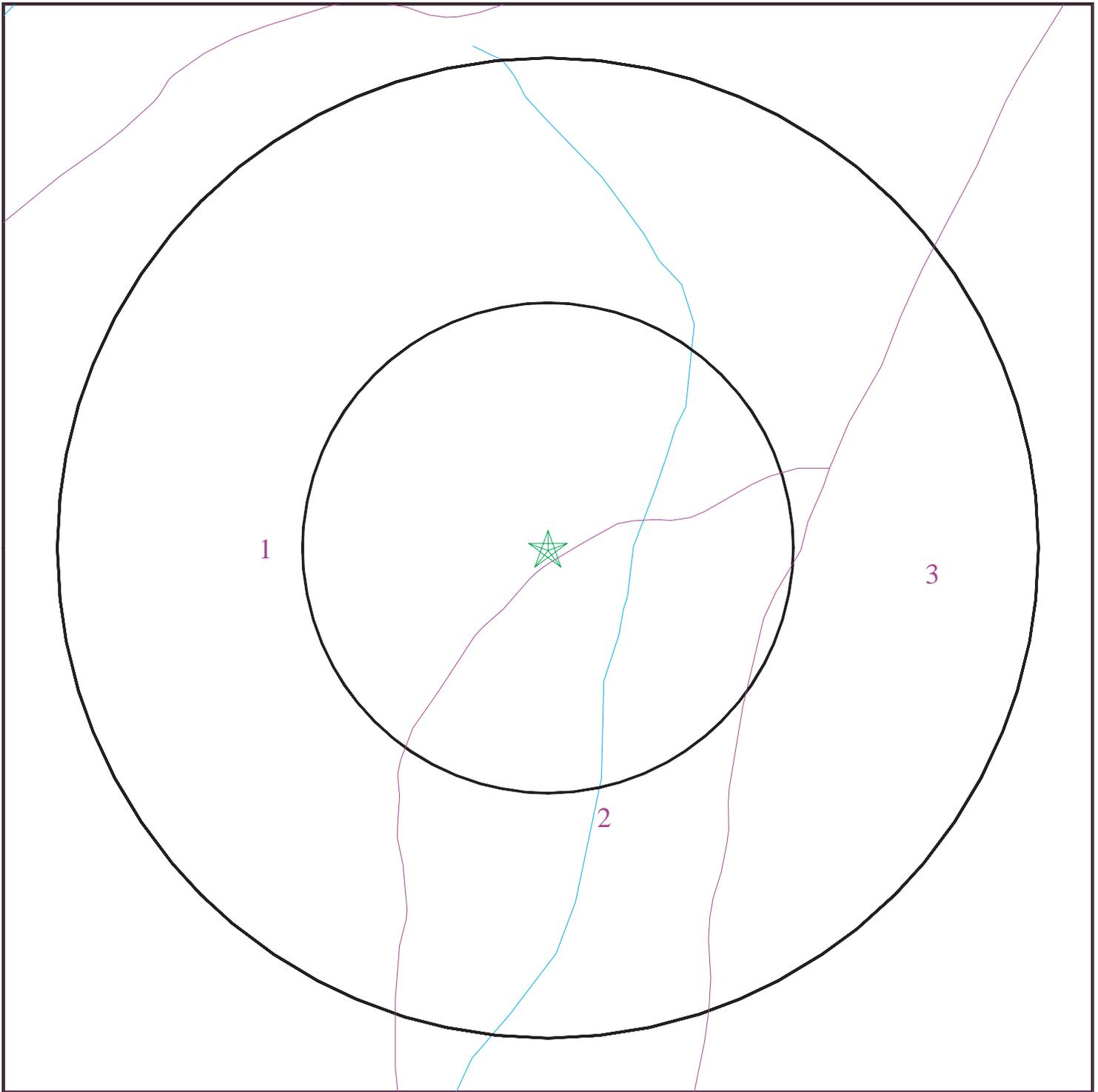
Era: -
System: -
Series: -
Code: N/A (*decoded above as Era, System & Series*)

GEOLOGIC AGE IDENTIFICATION

Category: -

Geologic Age and Rock Stratigraphic Unit Source: P.G. Schruben, R.E. Arndt and W.J. Bawiec, Geology of the Conterminous U.S. at 1:2,500,000 Scale - a digital representation of the 1974 P.B. King and H.M. Beikman Map, USGS Digital Data Series DDS - 11 (1994).

SSURGO SOIL MAP - 2176094.8s



- ★ Target Property
- ∩ SSURGO Soil
- ∩ Water



SITE NAME: DHS Maui
ADDRESS: Wells Street
Wailuku HI 96793
LAT/LONG: 20.8877 / 156.4995

CLIENT: The Louis Berger Group
CONTACT: Doug Ganey
INQUIRY #: 2176094.8s
DATE: March 24, 2008 11:45 am

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

DOMINANT SOIL COMPOSITION IN GENERAL AREA OF TARGET PROPERTY

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Soil Conservation Service (SCS) leads the National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) and is responsible for collecting, storing, maintaining and distributing soil survey information for privately owned lands in the United States. A soil map in a soil survey is a representation of soil patterns in a landscape. The following information is based on Soil Conservation Service SSURGO data.

Soil Map ID: 1

Soil Component Name: Wailuku

Soil Surface Texture: silty clay

Hydrologic Group: Class C - Slow infiltration rates. Soils with layers impeding downward movement of water, or soils with moderately fine or fine textures.

Soil Drainage Class: Well drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Moderate

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

Soil Layer Information							
Layer	Boundary		Soil Texture Class	Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
	Upper	Lower		AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	11 inches	silty clay	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Clayey Soils.	MH-K (proposed)	Max: 4.23 Min: 0.42	Max: 6.5 Min: 5.6
2	11 inches	59 inches	silty clay	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Clayey Soils.	MH-K (proposed)	Max: 4.23 Min: 0.42	Max: 6.5 Min: 5.6

Soil Map ID: 2

Soil Component Name: Iao

Soil Surface Texture: clay

Hydrologic Group: Class C - Slow infiltration rates. Soils with layers impeding downward movement of water, or soils with moderately fine or fine textures.

Soil Drainage Class: Well drained

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: Moderate

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

Soil Layer Information							
Layer	Boundary		Soil Texture Class	Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
	Upper	Lower		AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	14 inches	clay	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Clayey Soils.	MH-K (proposed)	Max: 14.11 Min: 1.41	Max: 7.3 Min: 6.6
2	14 inches	48 inches	clay	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Clayey Soils.	MH-K (proposed)	Max: 14.11 Min: 1.41	Max: 7.3 Min: 6.6
3	48 inches	59 inches	silty clay	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Clayey Soils.	MH-K (proposed)	Max: 14.11 Min: 1.41	Max: 7.3 Min: 6.6

Soil Map ID: 3

Soil Component Name: Puuone

Soil Surface Texture: sand

Hydrologic Group: Class B - Moderate infiltration rates. Deep and moderately deep, moderately well and well drained soils with moderately coarse textures.

Soil Drainage Class: Somewhat excessively drained

Hydric Status: Not hydric

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel: High

Depth to Bedrock Min: > 0 inches

Depth to Watertable Min: > 0 inches

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

Soil Layer Information							
Layer	Boundary		Soil Texture Class	Classification		Saturated hydraulic conductivity micro m/sec	Soil Reaction (pH)
	Upper	Lower		AASHTO Group	Unified Soil		
1	0 inches	20 inches	sand	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Fine Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Clean Sands, Poorly graded sand. COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 14.11 Min: 4.23	Max: 8.5 Min: 8
2	20 inches	40 inches	cemented material	Granular materials (35 pct. or less passing No. 200), Fine Sand.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Clean Sands, Poorly graded sand. COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Silty Sand.	Max: 14.11 Min: 4.23	Max: 8.5 Min: 8

LOCAL / REGIONAL WATER AGENCY RECORDS

EDR Local/Regional Water Agency records provide water well information to assist the environmental professional in assessing sources that may impact ground water flow direction, and in forming an opinion about the impact of contaminant migration on nearby drinking water wells.

WELL SEARCH DISTANCE INFORMATION

<u>DATABASE</u>	<u>SEARCH DISTANCE (miles)</u>
Federal USGS	1.000
Federal FRDS PWS	Nearest PWS within 1 mile
State Database	1.000

FEDERAL USGS WELL INFORMATION

<u>MAP ID</u>	<u>WELL ID</u>	<u>LOCATION FROM TP</u>
No Wells Found		

FEDERAL FRDS PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM INFORMATION

<u>MAP ID</u>	<u>WELL ID</u>	<u>LOCATION FROM TP</u>

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

FEDERAL FRDS PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM INFORMATION

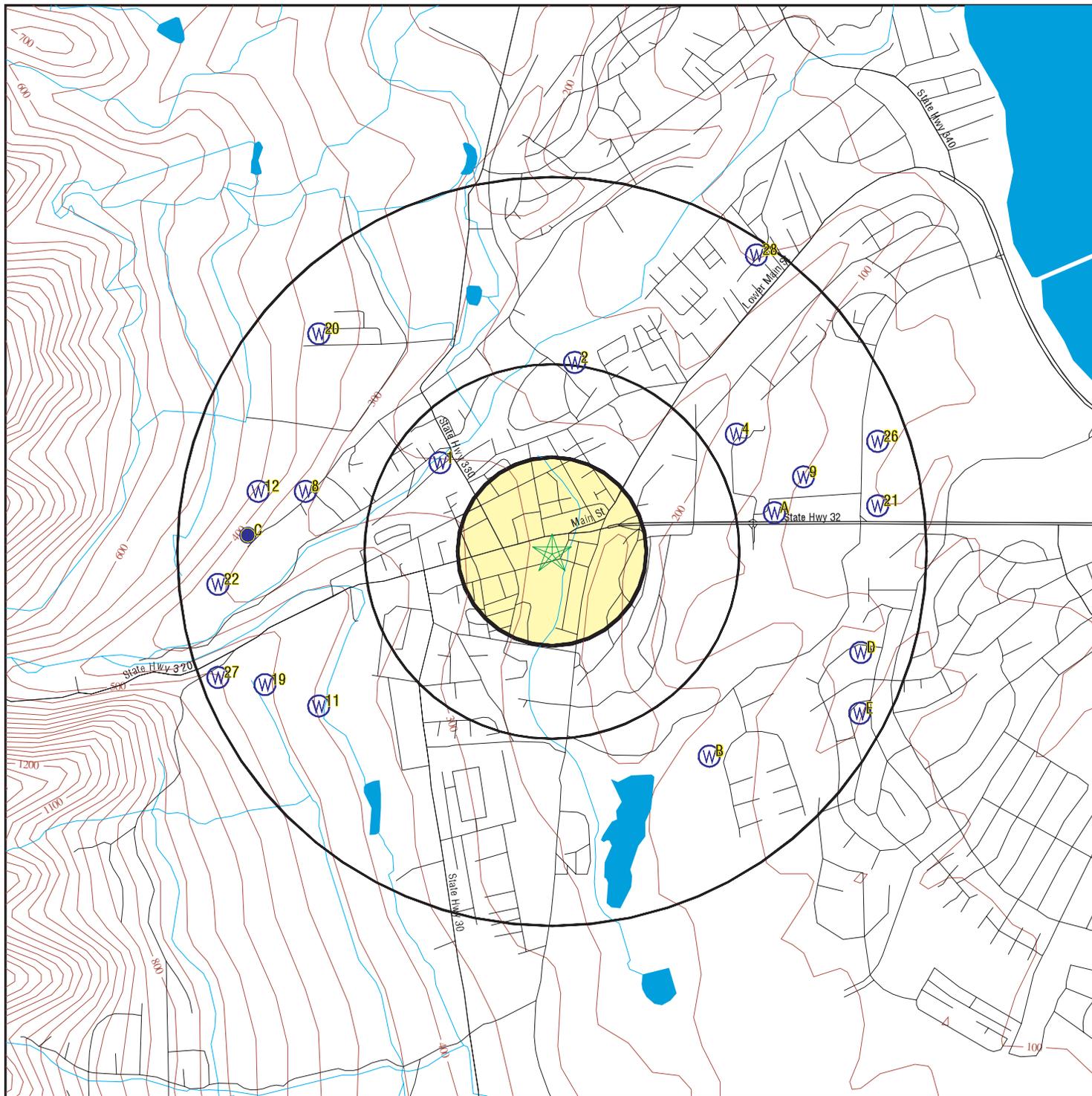
MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
C15	HI0000212	1/2 - 1 Mile West

Note: PWS System location is not always the same as well location.

STATE DATABASE WELL INFORMATION

MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
1	HI2000000003270	1/4 - 1/2 Mile NW
2	HI2000000003272	1/2 - 1 Mile North
A3	HI2000000003253	1/2 - 1 Mile East
4	HI2000000003264	1/2 - 1 Mile ENE
A5	HI2000000003252	1/2 - 1 Mile East
A6	HI2000000003251	1/2 - 1 Mile East
B7	HI2000000003265	1/2 - 1 Mile SE
8	HI2000000003274	1/2 - 1 Mile WNW
9	HI2000000003261	1/2 - 1 Mile ENE
B10	HI2000000003159	1/2 - 1 Mile SE
11	HI2000000003273	1/2 - 1 Mile WSW
12	HI2000000003275	1/2 - 1 Mile WNW
C13	HI2000000003279	1/2 - 1 Mile West
C14	HI2000000003276	1/2 - 1 Mile West
C16	HI2000000003278	1/2 - 1 Mile West
C17	HI2000000003277	1/2 - 1 Mile West
D18	HI2000000003257	1/2 - 1 Mile ESE
19	HI2000000003271	1/2 - 1 Mile WSW
20	HI2000000003280	1/2 - 1 Mile NW
21	HI2000000003266	1/2 - 1 Mile East
22	HI2000000003269	1/2 - 1 Mile West
D23	HI2000000003258	1/2 - 1 Mile ESE
E24	HI2000000003254	1/2 - 1 Mile ESE
E25	HI2000000003255	1/2 - 1 Mile ESE
26	HI2000000003267	1/2 - 1 Mile ENE
27	HI2000000004141	1/2 - 1 Mile WSW
28	HI2000000003342	1/2 - 1 Mile NE
E29	HI2000000003259	1/2 - 1 Mile ESE

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP - 2176094.8s



- County Boundary
- Major Roads
- Contour Lines
- Earthquake epicenter, Richter 5 or greater
- Water Wells
- Public Water Supply Wells
- Cluster of Multiple Icons

- Groundwater Flow Direction
- Indeterminate Groundwater Flow at Location
- Groundwater Flow Varies at Location

<p>SITE NAME: DHS Maui ADDRESS: Wells Street Wailuku HI 96793 LAT/LONG: 20.8877 / 156.4995</p>	<p>CLIENT: The Louis Berger Group CONTACT: Doug Ganey INQUIRY #: 2176094.8s DATE: March 24, 2008 11:44 am</p>
---	--

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Map ID
 Direction
 Distance
 Elevation

Database EDR ID Number

1
NW
1/4 - 1/2 Mile
Higher

HI WELLS HI2000000003270

Well id:	6-5330-002	Island:	6
Well #:	5330-02	Well name:	lao Tunnel
Old name:	Not Reported	Yr drilled:	1900
Driller:	Not Reported	Quad map:	05
Longitude2:	1563025	Latitude27:	205340
Longitude8:	1563015	Latitude83:	205328
Long83dd:	-156.50417		
Lat83dd:	20.89111		
Gps:	0	Utm:	1
Owner user:	HC & S Co	Old number:	10-TU
Well type:	TUN	Casing dia:	Not Reported
Elevation:	240	Well depth:	Not Reported
Solid casing Depth:	Not Reported	Perfor. casing:	Not Reported
Use:	IRR - Irrigation (non-domestic, non-agriculture)		
Use year:	00		
Init water:	Not Reported		
Init head:	0		
Init chloride:	Not Reported		
Current chloride:	0		
Test date:	Not Reported	Test gpm:	Not Reported
Test ddown:	Not Reported	Test chloride:	Not Reported
Test temp:	Not Reported	Temp units:	Not Reported
Pump gpm:	0		
Draft mgy:	90	Head feet:	Not Reported
Max chloride:	Not Reported	Min chloride:	Not Reported
Geology:	Ra	Pump yr:	Not Reported
Draft yr:	42	Head yr:	Not Reported
Max chl:	Not Reported	Max chl yr:	Not Reported
Min chl:	Not Reported	Min chl yr:	Not Reported
Bot hole:	Not Reported	Bot solid:	Not Reported
Bot perf:	Not Reported	Spec capac:	Not Reported
Pump mgd:	Not Reported	Draft mgd:	0.2
Aquifer:	60102	Tmk:	Not Reported
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Aquifer code:	60102
Latest head:	0		
Current head:	Not Reported	Current chloride:	Not Reported
Current temp:	Not Reported	Wcr:	01/02/1900 00:00:00
Pir:	Not Reported	Surveyor:	Not Reported
Transmissivity:	0		
Pump elev:	Not Reported	Pump depth:	Not Reported

2
North
1/2 - 1 Mile
Lower

HI WELLS HI2000000003272

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Well id:	6-5330-004	Island:	6
Well #:	5330-04	Well name:	Wailuku Mill TH
Old name:	Not Reported	Yr drilled:	1945
Driller:	MULLIN	Quad map:	05
Longitude2:	1563005	Latitude27:	205354
Longitude8:	1562955	Latitude83:	205342
Long83dd:	-156.49861		
Lat83dd:	20.895		
Gps:	0	Utm:	1
Owner user:	Wailuku Sugar	Old number:	113-TH
Well type:	ROT	Casing dia:	1
Elevation:	180	Well depth:	705
Solid casing Depth:	663	Perfor. casing:	705
Use:	OBS - Observation		
Use year:	45		
Init water:	16.4		
Init head:	16.4		
Init chloride:	22		
Current chloride:	22		
Test date:	Not Reported	Test gpm:	Not Reported
Test ddown:	Not Reported	Test chloride:	Not Reported
Test temp:	Not Reported	Temp units:	Not Reported
Pump gpm:	0		
Draft mgy:	Not Reported	Head feet:	16.4
Max chloride:	135	Min chloride:	25
Geology:	TW	Pump yr:	Not Reported
Draft yr:	Not Reported	Head yr:	56
Max chl:	01/01/1953 00:00:00	Max chl yr:	53
Min chl:	01/01/1956 00:00:00	Min chl yr:	56
Bot hole:	-525	Bot solid:	-483
Bot perf:	-525	Spec capac:	Not Reported
Pump mgd:	Not Reported	Draft mgd:	Not Reported
Aquifer:	60102	Tmk:	Not Reported
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Aquifer code:	60102
Latest head:	16.4		
Current head:	Not Reported	Current chloride:	Not Reported
Current temp:	Not Reported	Wcr:	01/01/1945 00:00:00
Pir:	Not Reported	Surveyor:	Not Reported
Transmissivity:	0		
Pump elev:	Not Reported	Pump depth:	Not Reported

**A3
East
1/2 - 1 Mile
Lower**

HI WELLS HI200000003253

Well id:	6-5329-006	Island:	6
Well #:	5329-06	Well name:	Baldwin High TH
Old name:	Not Reported	Yr drilled:	1939
Driller:	JM HEIZER	Quad map:	05
Longitude2:	1562937	Latitude27:	205333
Longitude8:	1562927	Latitude83:	205321
Long83dd:	-156.49083		
Lat83dd:	20.88917		
Gps:	0	Utm:	1
Owner user:	Maui County	Old number:	105-TH

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Well type:	ROT	Casing dia:	1
Elevation:	120	Well depth:	131
Solid casing Depth:	131	Perfor. casing:	Not Reported
Use:	UNU - Unused		
Use year:	71		
Init water:	5.9		
Init head:	5.9		
Init chloride:	152		
Current chloride:	152		
Test date:	Not Reported	Test gpm:	Not Reported
Test ddown:	Not Reported	Test chloride:	Not Reported
Test temp:	Not Reported	Temp units:	Not Reported
Pump gpm:	0		
Draft mgy:	Not Reported	Head feet:	5.9
Max chloride:	167	Min chloride:	91
Geology:	THO	Pump yr:	Not Reported
Draft yr:	Not Reported	Head yr:	39
Max chl:	01/01/1939 00:00:00	Max chl yr:	39
Min chl:	01/01/1939 00:00:00	Min chl yr:	39
Bot hole:	-11	Bot solid:	-11
Bot perf:	Not Reported	Spec capac:	Not Reported
Pump mgd:	Not Reported	Draft mgd:	Not Reported
Aquifer:	60102	Tmk:	Not Reported
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Aquifer code:	60102
Latest head:	5.9		
Current head:	Not Reported	Current chloride:	Not Reported
Current temp:	Not Reported	Wcr:	01/01/1939 00:00:00
Pir:	Not Reported	Surveyor:	Not Reported
Transmissivity:	0		
Pump elev:	Not Reported	Pump depth:	Not Reported

**4
ENE
1/2 - 1 Mile
Lower**

HI WELLS HI2000000003264

Well id:	6-5329-017	Island:	6
Well #:	5329-17	Well name:	Wailuku Arm
Old name:	Not Reported	Yr drilled:	1969
Driller:	ROSCOE MOSS	Quad map:	05
Longitude2:	1562941	Latitude27:	205344
Longitude8:	1562931	Latitude83:	205332
Long83dd:	-156.49194		
Lat83dd:	20.89222		
Gps:	0	Utm:	1
Owner user:	U S Army	Old number:	Not Reported
Well type:	PER	Casing dia:	8
Elevation:	180	Well depth:	122
Solid casing Depth:	102	Perfor. casing:	Not Reported
Use:	UNU - Unused		
Use year:	69		
Init water:	Not Reported		
Init head:	0		
Init chloride:	Not Reported		
Current chloride:	0		
Test date:	Not Reported	Test gpm:	Not Reported
Test ddown:	Not Reported	Test chloride:	Not Reported

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Test temp:	Not Reported	Temp units:	Not Reported
Pump gpm:	0	Head feet:	Not Reported
Draft mgy:	Not Reported	Min chloride:	Not Reported
Max chloride:	Not Reported	Pump yr:	Not Reported
Geology:	Not Reported	Head yr:	Not Reported
Draft yr:	Not Reported	Max chl yr:	Not Reported
Max chl:	Not Reported	Min chl yr:	Not Reported
Min chl:	Not Reported	Bot solid:	78
Bot hole:	58	Spec capac:	Not Reported
Bot perf:	Not Reported	Draft mgd:	Not Reported
Pump mgd:	Not Reported	Tmk:	Not Reported
Aquifer:	60102	Aquifer code:	60102
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Current chloride:	Not Reported
Latest head:	0	Wcr:	04/04/1969 00:00:00
Current head:	Not Reported	Surveyor:	Not Reported
Current temp:	Not Reported	Pump depth:	Not Reported
Pir:	Not Reported		
Transmissivity:	0		
Pump elev:	Not Reported		

**A5
East
1/2 - 1 Mile
Lower**

HI WELLS HI200000003252

Well id:	6-5329-005	Island:	6
Well #:	5329-05	Well name:	Baldwin High Sch
Old name:	Not Reported	Yr drilled:	1971
Driller:	Not Reported	Quad map:	05
Longitude2:	1562936	Latitude27:	205333
Longitude8:	1562926	Latitude83:	205321
Long83dd:	-156.49056		
Lat83dd:	20.88917	Utm:	1
Gps:	0	Old number:	19-B
Owner user:	Maui Pks & Rec	Casing dia:	Not Reported
Well type:	Not Reported	Well depth:	Not Reported
Elevation:	120	Perfor. casing:	Not Reported
Solid casing Depth:	Not Reported		
Use:	IRR - Schools	Test gpm:	Not Reported
Use year:	71	Test chloride:	Not Reported
Init water:	Not Reported	Temp units:	Not Reported
Init head:	0	Head feet:	Not Reported
Init chloride:	Not Reported	Min chloride:	Not Reported
Current chloride:	0	Pump yr:	Not Reported
Test date:	Not Reported	Head yr:	Not Reported
Test ddown:	Not Reported	Max chl yr:	0
Test temp:	Not Reported	Min chl yr:	0
Pump gpm:	280	Bot solid:	Not Reported
Draft mgy:	Not Reported	Spec capac:	Not Reported
Max chloride:	Not Reported		
Geology:	THO		
Draft yr:	Not Reported		
Max chl:	Not Reported		
Min chl:	Not Reported		
Bot hole:	Not Reported		
Bot perf:	Not Reported		

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Pump mgd:	Not Reported	Draft mgd:	Not Reported
Aquifer:	60102	Tmk:	3-8-007:055
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Aquifer code:	60102
Latest head:	0		
Current head:	Not Reported	Current chloride:	Not Reported
Current temp:	Not Reported	Wcr:	Not Reported
Pir:	Not Reported	Surveyor:	Not Reported
Transmissivity:	0		
Pump elev:	Not Reported	Pump depth:	Not Reported

**A6
East
1/2 - 1 Mile
Lower**

HI WELLS HI2000000003251

Well id:	6-5329-004	Island:	6
Well #:	5329-04	Well name:	War Memorial Stadium
Old name:	Not Reported	Yr drilled:	1971
Driller:	PAUL SMITH	Quad map:	05
Longitude2:	1562933	Latitude27:	205333
Longitude8:	1562923	Latitude83:	205321
Long83dd:	-156.48972		
Lat83dd:	20.88917		
Gps:	0	Utm:	1
Owner user:	Maui Pks & Rec	Old number:	Not Reported
Well type:	ROT	Casing dia:	8
Elevation:	80	Well depth:	110
Solid casing Depth:	Not Reported	Perfor. casing:	Not Reported
Use:	UNU - Unused		
Use year:	Not Reported		
Init water:	Not Reported		
Init head:	0		
Init chloride:	Not Reported		
Current chloride:	0		
Test date:	Not Reported	Test gpm:	Not Reported
Test ddown:	Not Reported	Test chloride:	Not Reported
Test temp:	Not Reported	Temp units:	Not Reported
Pump gpm:	250		
Draft mgy:	44	Head feet:	Not Reported
Max chloride:	Not Reported	Min chloride:	Not Reported
Geology:	THO	Pump yr:	Not Reported
Draft yr:	71	Head yr:	Not Reported
Max chl:	Not Reported	Max chl yr:	0
Min chl:	Not Reported	Min chl yr:	0
Bot hole:	-30	Bot solid:	Not Reported
Bot perf:	Not Reported	Spec capac:	Not Reported
Pump mgd:	0.360	Draft mgd:	0.1
Aquifer:	60102	Tmk:	3-8-007:055
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Aquifer code:	60102
Latest head:	0		
Current head:	Not Reported	Current chloride:	Not Reported
Current temp:	Not Reported	Wcr:	Not Reported
Pir:	Not Reported	Surveyor:	Not Reported
Transmissivity:	0		
Pump elev:	Not Reported	Pump depth:	Not Reported

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

Database EDR ID Number

B7
SE
1/2 - 1 Mile
Lower

HI WELLS HI2000000003265

Well id:	6-5329-018	Island:	6
Well #:	5329-18	Well name:	Waiale Obs
Old name:	Not Reported	Yr drilled:	1977
Driller:	CONTINENTAL	Quad map:	05
Longitude2:	1562946	Latitude27:	205301
Longitude8:	1562936	Latitude83:	205249
Long83dd:	-156.49333		
Lat83dd:	20.88028		
Gps:	0	Utm:	1
Owner user:	A&B	Old number:	Not Reported
Well type:	ROT	Casing dia:	2
Elevation:	191	Well depth:	450
Solid casing Depth:	Not Reported	Perfor. casing:	Not Reported
Use:	OBS - Observation		
Use year:	78		
Init water:	Not Reported		
Init head:	0		
Init chloride:	Not Reported		
Current chloride:	0		
Test date:	Not Reported	Test gpm:	Not Reported
Test ddown:	Not Reported	Test chloride:	Not Reported
Test temp:	Not Reported	Temp units:	Not Reported
Pump gpm:	0		
Draft mgy:	Not Reported	Head feet:	Not Reported
Max chloride:	Not Reported	Min chloride:	30
Geology:	Not Reported	Pump yr:	Not Reported
Draft yr:	Not Reported	Head yr:	Not Reported
Max chl:	06/26/1981 00:00:00	Max chl yr:	81
Min chl:	Not Reported	Min chl yr:	81
Bot hole:	-259	Bot solid:	Not Reported
Bot perf:	Not Reported	Spec capac:	Not Reported
Pump mgd:	Not Reported	Draft mgd:	Not Reported
Aquifer:	60301	Tmk:	Not Reported
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Aquifer code:	60102
Latest head:	0		
Current head:	Not Reported	Current chloride:	Not Reported
Current temp:	Not Reported	Wcr:	01/01/1977 00:00:00
Pir:	Not Reported	Surveyor:	Not Reported
Transmissivity:	0		
Pump elev:	Not Reported	Pump depth:	Not Reported

8
WNW
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher

HI WELLS HI2000000003274

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Well id:	6-5330-006	Island:	6
Well #:	5330-06	Well name:	Mokuhau TH 1
Old name:	Not Reported	Yr drilled:	1950
Driller:	E MAUI IRRIG	Quad map:	05
Longitude2:	1563045	Latitude27:	205336
Longitude8:	1563035	Latitude83:	205324
Long83dd:	-156.50972		
Lat83dd:	20.89		
Gps:	0	Utm:	1
Owner user:	Maui DWS	Old number:	15-C TH
Well type:	ROT	Casing dia:	1
Elevation:	310	Well depth:	431
Solid casing Depth:	391	Perfor. casing:	431
Use:	OBS - Observation		
Use year:	74		
Init water:	27.3		
Init head:	27.3		
Init chloride:	280		
Current chloride:	280		
Test date:	Not Reported	Test gpm:	Not Reported
Test ddown:	Not Reported	Test chloride:	Not Reported
Test temp:	Not Reported	Temp units:	Not Reported
Pump gpm:	0		
Draft mgy:	Not Reported	Head feet:	Not Reported
Max chloride:	Not Reported	Min chloride:	Not Reported
Geology:	TW	Pump yr:	Not Reported
Draft yr:	Not Reported	Head yr:	Not Reported
Max chl:	Not Reported	Max chl yr:	0
Min chl:	Not Reported	Min chl yr:	0
Bot hole:	-121	Bot solid:	-81
Bot perf:	-121	Spec capac:	Not Reported
Pump mgd:	Not Reported	Draft mgd:	Not Reported
Aquifer:	60102	Tmk:	Not Reported
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Aquifer code:	60102
Latest head:	0		
Current head:	Not Reported	Current chloride:	Not Reported
Current temp:	Not Reported	Wcr:	01/01/1950 00:00:00
Pir:	Not Reported	Surveyor:	Not Reported
Transmissivity:	0		
Pump elev:	Not Reported	Pump depth:	Not Reported

9
ENE
1/2 - 1 Mile
Lower

HI WELLS HI200000003261

Well id:	6-5329-014	Island:	6
Well #:	5329-14	Well name:	Maui Stadium
Old name:	Not Reported	Yr drilled:	1970
Driller:	OCEAN VIEW	Quad map:	05
Longitude2:	1562931	Latitude27:	205338
Longitude8:	1562921	Latitude83:	205326
Long83dd:	-156.48917		
Lat83dd:	20.89056		
Gps:	0	Utm:	1
Owner user:	Maui Pks & Rec	Old number:	17-1

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Well type:	ROT	Casing dia:	Not Reported
Elevation:	120	Well depth:	128
Solid casing Depth:	106	Perfor. casing:	Not Reported
Use:	IRR - Parks		
Use year:	71		
Init water:	Not Reported		
Init head:	0		
Init chloride:	285		
Current chloride:	285		
Test date:	Not Reported	Test gpm:	300
Test ddown:	Not Reported	Test chloride:	74
Test temp:	Not Reported	Temp units:	Not Reported
Pump gpm:	200		
Draft mgy:	Not Reported	Head feet:	Not Reported
Max chloride:	Not Reported	Min chloride:	Not Reported
Geology:	THO	Pump yr:	Not Reported
Draft yr:	Not Reported	Head yr:	Not Reported
Max chl:	Not Reported	Max chl yr:	0
Min chl:	Not Reported	Min chl yr:	0
Bot hole:	-8	Bot solid:	14
Bot perf:	Not Reported	Spec capac:	Not Reported
Pump mgd:	0.288	Draft mgd:	Not Reported
Aquifer:	60102	Tmk:	Not Reported
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Aquifer code:	60102
Latest head:	0		
Current head:	Not Reported	Current chloride:	Not Reported
Current temp:	Not Reported	Wcr:	01/01/1970 00:00:00
Pir:	Not Reported	Surveyor:	Not Reported
Transmissivity:	0		
Pump elev:	Not Reported	Pump depth:	Not Reported

**B10
SE
1/2 - 1 Mile
Lower**

HI WELLS HI2000000003159

Well id:	6-5229-001	Island:	6
Well #:	5229-01	Well name:	Waiale Prototype
Old name:	Not Reported	Yr drilled:	1978
Driller:	ROSCOE MOSS	Quad map:	05
Longitude2:	1562944	Latitude27:	205257
Longitude8:	1562934	Latitude83:	205245
Long83dd:	-156.49278		
Lat83dd:	20.87917		
Gps:	0	Utm:	1
Owner user:	A&B	Old number:	Not Reported
Well type:	PER	Casing dia:	20
Elevation:	136	Well depth:	441
Solid casing Depth:	Not Reported	Perfor. casing:	Not Reported
Use:	ABN - Lost		
Use year:	Not Reported		
Init water:	Not Reported		
Init head:	0		
Init chloride:	Not Reported		
Current chloride:	0		
Test date:	Not Reported	Test gpm:	Not Reported
Test ddown:	Not Reported	Test chloride:	Not Reported

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Test temp:	Not Reported	Temp units:	Not Reported
Pump gpm:	0	Head feet:	Not Reported
Draft mgy:	Not Reported	Min chloride:	Not Reported
Max chloride:	Not Reported	Pump yr:	Not Reported
Geology:	Not Reported	Head yr:	Not Reported
Draft yr:	Not Reported	Max chl yr:	0
Max chl:	Not Reported	Min chl yr:	0
Min chl:	Not Reported	Bot solid:	Not Reported
Bot hole:	-305	Spec capac:	Not Reported
Bot perf:	Not Reported	Draft mgd:	Not Reported
Pump mgd:	Not Reported	Tmk:	Not Reported
Aquifer:	60102	Aquifer code:	60102
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Current chloride:	Not Reported
Latest head:	0	Wcr:	01/01/1978 00:00:00
Current head:	Not Reported	Surveyor:	Not Reported
Current temp:	Not Reported	Pump depth:	Not Reported
Pir:	Not Reported		
Transmissivity:	0		
Pump elev:	Not Reported		

11
WSW
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher

HI WELLS HI200000003273

Well id:	6-5330-005	Island:	6
Well #:	5330-05	Well name:	Wailuku Shaft 33
Old name:	Not Reported	Yr drilled:	1946
Driller:	Not Reported	Quad map:	05
Longitude2:	1563043	Latitude27:	205306
Longitude8:	1563033	Latitude83:	205254
Long83dd:	-156.50917		
Lat83dd:	20.88167	Utm:	0
Gps:	1	Old number:	33-SH
Owner user:	Kehalani Mauka LLC	Casing dia:	84
Well type:	SHF	Well depth:	Not Reported
Elevation:	400	Perfor. casing:	Not Reported
Solid casing Depth:	Not Reported		
Use:	MUN - County		
Use year:	75		
Init water:	26.0		
Init head:	26		
Init chloride:	Not Reported	Test gpm:	3368
Current chloride:	0	Test chloride:	115
Test date:	Not Reported	Temp units:	Not Reported
Test ddown:	Not Reported		
Test temp:	Not Reported	Head feet:	26.0
Pump gpm:	15228	Min chloride:	34
Draft mgy:	2323	Pump yr:	73
Max chloride:	58	Head yr:	73
Geology:	TW	Max chl yr:	95
Draft yr:	Not Reported	Min chl yr:	95
Max chl:	12/01/1995 00:00:00	Bot solid:	Not Reported
Min chl:	01/01/1975 00:00:00	Spec capac:	Not Reported
Bot hole:	Not Reported		
Bot perf:	Not Reported		

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Pump mgd:	21.75	Draft mgd:	6.4
Aquifer:	60102	Tmk:	Not Reported
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Aquifer code:	60102
Latest head:	26		
Current head:	Not Reported	Current chloride:	Not Reported
Current temp:	Not Reported	Wcr:	01/01/1946 00:00:00
Pir:	Not Reported	Surveyor:	Not Reported
Transmissivity:	0		
Pump elev:	Not Reported	Pump depth:	Not Reported

**12
WNW
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher**

HI WELLS HI2000000003275

Well id:	6-5330-007	Island:	6
Well #:	5330-07	Well name:	Mokuhau TH 2
Old name:	Not Reported	Yr drilled:	1951
Driller:	E MAUI IRRIG	Quad map:	05
Longitude2:	1563052	Latitude27:	205336
Longitude8:	1563042	Latitude83:	205324
Long83dd:	-156.51167		
Lat83dd:	20.89		
Gps:	0	Utm:	1
Owner user:	Maui DWS	Old number:	15-D TH
Well type:	ROT	Casing dia:	1
Elevation:	484	Well depth:	585
Solid casing Depth:	549	Perfor. casing:	570
Use:	OBS - Observation		
Use year:	Not Reported		
Init water:	23.7	Test gpm:	Not Reported
Init head:	23.7	Test chloride:	Not Reported
Init chloride:	Not Reported	Temp units:	Not Reported
Current chloride:	0		
Test date:	Not Reported	Head feet:	Not Reported
Test ddown:	Not Reported	Min chloride:	Not Reported
Test temp:	Not Reported	Pump yr:	Not Reported
Pump gpm:	0	Head yr:	Not Reported
Draft mgy:	Not Reported	Max chl yr:	Not Reported
Max chloride:	Not Reported	Min chl yr:	Not Reported
Geology:	TW	Min chl:	Not Reported
Draft yr:	Not Reported	Bot solid:	-65
Max chl:	Not Reported	Spec capac:	Not Reported
Min chl:	Not Reported	Draft mgd:	Not Reported
Bot hole:	-101	Tmk:	Not Reported
Bot perf:	-86	Aquifer code:	60102
Pump mgd:	Not Reported		
Aquifer:	60102	Current chloride:	Not Reported
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Wcr:	01/01/1951 00:00:00
Latest head:	0	Surveyor:	Not Reported
Current head:	Not Reported		
Current temp:	Not Reported	Pump depth:	Not Reported
Pir:	Not Reported		
Transmissivity:	0		
Pump elev:	Not Reported		

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Map ID
 Direction
 Distance
 Elevation

Database EDR ID Number

C13
West
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher

HI WELLS HI2000000003279

Well id:	6-5330-011	Island:	6
Well #:	5330-11	Well name:	Mokuhau 3
Old name:	Not Reported	Yr drilled:	1967
Driller:	LAYNE INTL	Quad map:	05
Longitude2:	1563053	Latitude27:	205329
Longitude8:	1563043	Latitude83:	205318
Long83dd:	-156.51194		
Lat83dd:	20.88833		
Gps:	1	Utm:	0
Owner user:	Maui DWS	Old number:	15-F
Well type:	ROT	Casing dia:	18
Elevation:	354	Well depth:	605
Solid casing Depth:	Not Reported	Perfor. casing:	Not Reported
Use:	MUN - County		
Use year:	72		
Init water:	Not Reported		
Init head:	0		
Init chloride:	30		
Current chloride:	30		
Test date:	Not Reported	Test gpm:	4584
Test ddown:	13.4	Test chloride:	Not Reported
Test temp:	Not Reported	Temp units:	Not Reported
Pump gpm:	4250		
Draft mgy:	1240	Head feet:	Not Reported
Max chloride:	130	Min chloride:	30
Geology:	TW	Pump yr:	97
Draft yr:	76	Head yr:	Not Reported
Max chl:	01/01/1978 00:00:00	Max chl yr:	78
Min chl:	12/01/1995 00:00:00	Min chl yr:	78
Bot hole:	-251	Bot solid:	Not Reported
Bot perf:	Not Reported	Spec capac:	342
Pump mgd:	6.120	Draft mgd:	3.4
Aquifer:	60102	Tmk:	3-3-002:024
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Aquifer code:	60102
Latest head:	0		
Current head:	Not Reported	Current chloride:	Not Reported
Current temp:	Not Reported	Wcr:	01/01/1967 00:00:00
Pir:	10/31/1997 00:00:00	Surveyor:	Not Reported
Transmissivity:	0		
Pump elev:	-7	Pump depth:	361

C14
West
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher

HI WELLS HI2000000003276

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Well id:	6-5330-008	Island:	6
Well #:	5330-08	Well name:	Mokuhau TH 3
Old name:	Not Reported	Yr drilled:	1952
Driller:	E MAUI IRRIG	Quad map:	05
Longitude2:	1563053	Latitude27:	205331
Longitude8:	1563043	Latitude83:	205319
Long83dd:	-156.51194		
Lat83dd:	20.88861		
Gps:	0	Utm:	1
Owner user:	Maui DWS	Old number:	15-E TH
Well type:	ROT	Casing dia:	1
Elevation:	364	Well depth:	466
Solid casing Depth:	364	Perfor. casing:	Not Reported
Use:	OBS - Observation		
Use year:	Not Reported		
Init water:	Not Reported		
Init head:	0		
Init chloride:	Not Reported		
Current chloride:	0		
Test date:	Not Reported	Test gpm:	Not Reported
Test ddown:	Not Reported	Test chloride:	Not Reported
Test temp:	Not Reported	Temp units:	Not Reported
Pump gpm:	0		
Draft mgy:	Not Reported	Head feet:	Not Reported
Max chloride:	Not Reported	Min chloride:	Not Reported
Geology:	TW	Pump yr:	Not Reported
Draft yr:	Not Reported	Head yr:	Not Reported
Max chl:	Not Reported	Max chl yr:	Not Reported
Min chl:	Not Reported	Min chl yr:	Not Reported
Bot hole:	-102	Bot solid:	0
Bot perf:	Not Reported	Spec capac:	Not Reported
Pump mgd:	Not Reported	Draft mgd:	Not Reported
Aquifer:	60102	Tmk:	Not Reported
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Aquifer code:	60102
Latest head:	0		
Current head:	Not Reported	Current chloride:	Not Reported
Current temp:	Not Reported	Wcr:	01/01/1952 00:00:00
Pir:	Not Reported	Surveyor:	Not Reported
Transmissivity:	0		
Pump elev:	Not Reported	Pump depth:	Not Reported

C15
West
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher

FRDS PWS HI0000212

PWS ID:	HI0000212	PWS Status:	Not Reported
Date Initiated:	Not Reported	Date Deactivated:	Not Reported
PWS Name:	DWS WAILUKU WAILUKU, MAUI, HI 96793		

Source: Surface water

Treatment Objective: DISINFECTION

Process: GASEOUS CHLORINATION, POST

Addressee / Facility: System Owner/Responsible Party
 MR. DAVID CRADDOCK, DIRECTOR
 DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY
 P.O. BOX 1109
 WAILUKU, HI 96793

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Addressee / Facility: Laboratory
 MS. CARI CERIZO
 DEPARTMENT OF WATER SUPPLY
 614 PALAPALA DRIVE
 KAHULUI, MAUI, HI 96732

Facility Latitude:	20 53 12.0000	Facility Longitude:	156 32 14.0000
Facility Latitude:	20 53 29.0000	Facility Longitude:	156 30 55.0000
Facility Latitude:	20 54 40.0000	Facility Longitude:	156 31 1.0000
Facility Latitude:	20 54 40.0000	Facility Longitude:	156 31 2.0000
Facility Latitude:	20 54 44.0000	Facility Longitude:	156 31 4.0000
Facility Latitude:	20 54 32.0000	Facility Longitude:	156 30 44.0000
Facility Latitude:	20 54 30.0000	Facility Longitude:	156 30 44.0000
Facility Latitude:	20 53 9.0000	Facility Longitude:	156 32 30.0000
Facility Latitude:	20 53 30.0000	Facility Longitude:	156 30 54.0000
City Served:	WAILUKU		
Treatment Class:	Treated	Population:	41691

Violations information not reported.

ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION:

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000212
Pwsname:	WAILUKU		
Retpopsrvd:	52200	Pwstypecod:	C
Vooid:	10101	Contaminant:	COLIFORM (TCR)
Viol. Type:	MCL, Monthly (TCR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/31/2000 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/16/2000 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000212
Pwsname:	WAILUKU		
Retpopsrvd:	52200	Pwstypecod:	C
Vooid:	10101	Contaminant:	COLIFORM (TCR)
Viol. Type:	MCL, Monthly (TCR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/31/2000 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/16/2000 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Requested		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000212
Pwsname:	WAILUKU		
Retpopsrvd:	52200	Pwstypecod:	C
Vooid:	10101	Contaminant:	COLIFORM (TCR)
Viol. Type:	MCL, Monthly (TCR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/31/2000 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/19/2000 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Issued		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	09/30/2006	Pwsid:	HI0000212
Pwsname:	WAILUKU		
Retpopsrvd:	52200	Pwstypecod:	C
Vooid:	10101	Contaminant:	COLIFORM (TCR)
Viol. Type:	MCL, Monthly (TCR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/31/2000 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/16/2000 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Requested		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Truedate: 09/30/2006 Pwsid: HI0000212
 Pwsname: WAILUKU
 Retpopsrvd: 52200 Pwstypecod: C
 Void: 10101 Contaminant: COLIFORM (TCR)
 Viol. Type: MCL, Monthly (TCR)
 Complperbe: 10/1/2000 0:00:00
 Complperen: 10/31/2000 0:00:00 Enfdate: 10/16/2000 0:00:00
 Enf action: State Violation/Reminder Notice
 Violmeasur: Not Reported

Truedate: 03/31/2007 Pwsid: HI0000212
 Pwsname: WAILUKU
 Retpopsrvd: 52200 Pwstypecod: C
 Void: 10101 Contaminant: COLIFORM (TCR)
 Viol. Type: MCL, Monthly (TCR)
 Complperbe: 10/1/2000 0:00:00
 Complperen: 10/31/2000 0:00:00 Enfdate: 10/19/2000 0:00:00
 Enf action: State Public Notif Issued
 Violmeasur: Not Reported

Truedate: 03/31/2007 Pwsid: HI0000212
 Pwsname: WAILUKU
 Retpopsrvd: 52200 Pwstypecod: C
 Void: 10101 Contaminant: COLIFORM (TCR)
 Viol. Type: MCL, Monthly (TCR)
 Complperbe: 10/1/2000 0:00:00
 Complperen: 10/31/2000 0:00:00 Enfdate: 10/16/2000 0:00:00
 Enf action: State Public Notif Requested
 Violmeasur: Not Reported

Truedate: 03/31/2007 Pwsid: HI0000212
 Pwsname: WAILUKU
 Retpopsrvd: 52200 Pwstypecod: C
 Void: 10101 Contaminant: COLIFORM (TCR)
 Viol. Type: MCL, Monthly (TCR)
 Complperbe: 10/1/2000 0:00:00
 Complperen: 10/31/2000 0:00:00 Enfdate: 10/16/2000 0:00:00
 Enf action: State Violation/Reminder Notice
 Violmeasur: Not Reported

Truedate: 06/30/2007 Pwsid: HI0000212
 Pwsname: WAILUKU
 Retpopsrvd: 52200 Pwstypecod: C
 Void: 10101 Contaminant: COLIFORM (TCR)
 Viol. Type: MCL, Monthly (TCR)
 Complperbe: 10/1/2000 0:00:00
 Complperen: 10/31/2000 0:00:00 Enfdate: 10/19/2000 0:00:00
 Enf action: State Public Notif Issued
 Violmeasur: Not Reported

Truedate: 03/31/2007 Pwsid: HI0000212
 Pwsname: WAILUKU
 Retpopsrvd: 52200 Pwstypecod: C
 Void: 10201 Contaminant: COLIFORM (TCR)
 Viol. Type: MCL, Acute (TCR)
 Complperbe: 10/1/2000 0:00:00
 Complperen: 10/31/2000 0:00:00 Enfdate: 10/16/2000 0:00:00
 Enf action: State Violation/Reminder Notice
 Violmeasur: Not Reported

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Truedate: 09/30/2006 Pwsid: HI0000212
 Pwsname: WAILUKU
 Retpopsrvd: 52200 Pwstypecod: C
 Void: 10201 Contaminant: COLIFORM (TCR)
 Viol. Type: MCL, Acute (TCR)
 Complperbe: 10/1/2000 0:00:00
 Complperen: 10/31/2000 0:00:00 Enfdate: 10/16/2000 0:00:00
 Enf action: State Violation/Reminder Notice
 Violmeasur: Not Reported

Truedate: 09/30/2006 Pwsid: HI0000212
 Pwsname: WAILUKU
 Retpopsrvd: 52200 Pwstypecod: C
 Void: 10201 Contaminant: COLIFORM (TCR)
 Viol. Type: MCL, Acute (TCR)
 Complperbe: 10/1/2000 0:00:00
 Complperen: 10/31/2000 0:00:00 Enfdate: 10/16/2000 0:00:00
 Enf action: State Public Notif Requested
 Violmeasur: Not Reported

Truedate: 03/31/2007 Pwsid: HI0000212
 Pwsname: WAILUKU
 Retpopsrvd: 52200 Pwstypecod: C
 Void: 10201 Contaminant: COLIFORM (TCR)
 Viol. Type: MCL, Acute (TCR)
 Complperbe: 10/1/2000 0:00:00
 Complperen: 10/31/2000 0:00:00 Enfdate: 10/19/2000 0:00:00
 Enf action: State Public Notif Issued
 Violmeasur: Not Reported

Truedate: 09/30/2006 Pwsid: HI0000212
 Pwsname: WAILUKU
 Retpopsrvd: 52200 Pwstypecod: C
 Void: 10201 Contaminant: COLIFORM (TCR)
 Viol. Type: MCL, Acute (TCR)
 Complperbe: 10/1/2000 0:00:00
 Complperen: 10/31/2000 0:00:00 Enfdate: 10/19/2000 0:00:00
 Enf action: State Public Notif Issued
 Violmeasur: Not Reported

Truedate: 06/30/2007 Pwsid: HI0000212
 Pwsname: WAILUKU
 Retpopsrvd: 52200 Pwstypecod: C
 Void: 10201 Contaminant: COLIFORM (TCR)
 Viol. Type: MCL, Acute (TCR)
 Complperbe: 10/1/2000 0:00:00
 Complperen: 10/31/2000 0:00:00 Enfdate: 10/16/2000 0:00:00
 Enf action: State Public Notif Requested
 Violmeasur: Not Reported

Truedate: 06/30/2007 Pwsid: HI0000212
 Pwsname: WAILUKU
 Retpopsrvd: 52200 Pwstypecod: C
 Void: 10201 Contaminant: COLIFORM (TCR)
 Viol. Type: MCL, Acute (TCR)
 Complperbe: 10/1/2000 0:00:00
 Complperen: 10/31/2000 0:00:00 Enfdate: 10/16/2000 0:00:00
 Enf action: State Violation/Reminder Notice
 Violmeasur: Not Reported

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Truedate:	03/31/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000212
Pwsname:	WAILUKU	Pwstypecod:	C
Retpopsrvd:	52200	Contaminant:	COLIFORM (TCR)
Vooid:	10201		
Viol. Type:	MCL, Acute (TCR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/31/2000 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/16/2000 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Requested		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		
Truedate:	06/30/2007	Pwsid:	HI0000212
Pwsname:	WAILUKU	Pwstypecod:	C
Retpopsrvd:	52200	Contaminant:	COLIFORM (TCR)
Vooid:	10201		
Viol. Type:	MCL, Acute (TCR)		
Complperbe:	10/1/2000 0:00:00		
Complperen:	10/31/2000 0:00:00	Enfdate:	10/19/2000 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Public Notif Issued		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		
System Name:	WAILUKU		
Violation Type:	MCL, Monthly (TCR)		
Contaminant:	COLIFORM (TCR)		
Compliance Period:	10/01/00 - 10/31/00		
Violation ID:	10101		
Enforcement Date:	10/16/00	Enf. Action:	State Public Notif Requested
System Name:	WAILUKU		
Violation Type:	MCL, Monthly (TCR)		
Contaminant:	COLIFORM (TCR)		
Compliance Period:	10/01/00 - 10/31/00		
Violation ID:	10101		
Enforcement Date:	10/16/00	Enf. Action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice
System Name:	WAILUKU		
Violation Type:	MCL, Monthly (TCR)		
Contaminant:	COLIFORM (TCR)		
Compliance Period:	10/1/2000 0:00:00 - 10/31/2000 0:00:00		
Violation ID:	10101		
Enforcement Date:	10/19/2000 0:00:00	Enf. Action:	State Public Notif Issued
System Name:	WAILUKU		
Violation Type:	MCL, Monthly (TCR)		
Contaminant:	COLIFORM (TCR)		
Compliance Period:	10/1/2000 0:00:00 - 10/31/2000 0:00:00		
Violation ID:	10101		
Enforcement Date:	10/16/2000 0:00:00	Enf. Action:	State Public Notif Requested
System Name:	WAILUKU		
Violation Type:	MCL, Monthly (TCR)		
Contaminant:	COLIFORM (TCR)		
Compliance Period:	10/1/2000 0:00:00 - 10/31/2000 0:00:00		
Violation ID:	10101		
Enforcement Date:	10/16/2000 0:00:00	Enf. Action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice
System Name:	WAILUKU		
Violation Type:	MCL, Monthly (TCR)		
Contaminant:	COLIFORM (TCR)		
Compliance Period:	10/01/00 - 10/31/00		
Violation ID:	10101		
Enforcement Date:	10/19/00	Enf. Action:	State Public Notif Issued

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION:

System Name:	WAILUKU		
Violation Type:	MCL, Acute (TCR)		
Contaminant:	COLIFORM (TCR)		
Compliance Period:	10/1/2000 0:00:00 - 10/31/2000 0:00:00		
Violation ID:	10201		
Enforcement Date:	10/16/2000 0:00:00	Enf. Action:	State Public Notif Requested
System Name:	WAILUKU		
Violation Type:	MCL, Acute (TCR)		
Contaminant:	COLIFORM (TCR)		
Compliance Period:	10/1/2000 0:00:00 - 10/31/2000 0:00:00		
Violation ID:	10201		
Enforcement Date:	10/16/2000 0:00:00	Enf. Action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice
System Name:	WAILUKU		
Violation Type:	MCL, Acute (TCR)		
Contaminant:	COLIFORM (TCR)		
Compliance Period:	10/1/2000 0:00:00 - 10/31/2000 0:00:00		
Violation ID:	10201		
Enforcement Date:	10/19/2000 0:00:00	Enf. Action:	State Public Notif Issued
System Name:	WAILUKU		
Violation Type:	MCL, Acute (TCR)		
Contaminant:	COLIFORM (TCR)		
Compliance Period:	10/01/00 - 10/31/00		
Violation ID:	10201		
Enforcement Date:	10/16/00	Enf. Action:	State Public Notif Requested
System Name:	WAILUKU		
Violation Type:	MCL, Acute (TCR)		
Contaminant:	COLIFORM (TCR)		
Compliance Period:	10/01/00 - 10/31/00		
Violation ID:	10201		
Enforcement Date:	10/16/00	Enf. Action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice
System Name:	WAILUKU		
Violation Type:	MCL, Acute (TCR)		
Contaminant:	COLIFORM (TCR)		
Compliance Period:	10/01/00 - 10/31/00		
Violation ID:	10201		
Enforcement Date:	10/19/00	Enf. Action:	State Public Notif Issued

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Name:	WAILUKU	Population:	52200
Contact:	DWS MAUI	Phone:	808-270-7750
Address:	COUNTY OF MAUI		
Address 2:	200 SOUTH HIGH STREET		
	WAILUKU, HI 96793		

C16
West
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher

HI WELLS HI2000000003278

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Well id:	6-5330-010	Island:	6
Well #:	5330-10	Well name:	Mokuhau 2
Old name:	Not Reported	Yr drilled:	1953
Driller:	SAMSON-SMOCK	Quad map:	05
Longitude2:	1563054	Latitude27:	205329
Longitude8:	1563044	Latitude83:	205317
Long83dd:	-156.51222		
Lat83dd:	20.88806		
Gps:	1	Utm:	0
Owner user:	Maui DWS	Old number:	15-B
Well type:	Not Reported	Casing dia:	18
Elevation:	353	Well depth:	600
Solid casing Depth:	422	Perfor. casing:	Not Reported
Use:	MUN - County		
Use year:	72		
Init water:	21.5		
Init head:	21.5		
Init chloride:	16		
Current chloride:	16		
Test date:	Not Reported	Test gpm:	4584
Test ddown:	2.4	Test chloride:	15
Test temp:	Not Reported	Temp units:	Not Reported
Pump gpm:	2800		
Draft mgy:	354	Head feet:	21.0
Max chloride:	420	Min chloride:	16
Geology:	TW	Pump yr:	Not Reported
Draft yr:	76	Head yr:	53
Max chl:	01/01/1953 00:00:00	Max chl yr:	0
Min chl:	07/01/1995 00:00:00	Min chl yr:	0
Bot hole:	-247	Bot solid:	-69
Bot perf:	Not Reported	Spec capac:	1910
Pump mgd:	4.000	Draft mgd:	1.0
Aquifer:	60102	Tmk:	3-3-002:024
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Aquifer code:	60102
Latest head:	21		
Current head:	Not Reported	Current chloride:	Not Reported
Current temp:	Not Reported	Wcr:	01/01/1953 00:00:00
Pir:	Not Reported	Surveyor:	Not Reported
Transmissivity:	0		
Pump elev:	Not Reported	Pump depth:	Not Reported

**C17
West
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher**

HI WELLS HI2000000003277

Well id:	6-5330-009	Island:	6
Well #:	5330-09	Well name:	Mokuhau 1
Old name:	Not Reported	Yr drilled:	1953
Driller:	SAMSON-SMOCK	Quad map:	05
Longitude2:	1563054	Latitude27:	205328
Longitude8:	1563044	Latitude83:	205317
Long83dd:	-156.51222		
Lat83dd:	20.88806		
Gps:	1	Utm:	0
Owner user:	Maui DWS	Old number:	15-A

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Well type:	PER	Casing dia:	18
Elevation:	353	Well depth:	600
Solid casing Depth:	411	Perfor. casing:	Not Reported
Use:	MUN - County		
Use year:	72		
Init water:	23.3		
Init head:	23.3		
Init chloride:	16		
Current chloride:	16		
Test date:	Not Reported	Test gpm:	4584
Test ddown:	2.3	Test chloride:	15
Test temp:	Not Reported	Temp units:	Not Reported
Pump gpm:	2800		
Draft mgy:	972	Head feet:	23.0
Max chloride:	129	Min chloride:	46
Geology:	TW	Pump yr:	Not Reported
Draft yr:	76	Head yr:	53
Max chl:	01/01/1978 00:00:00	Max chl yr:	78
Min chl:	01/01/1978 00:00:00	Min chl yr:	78
Bot hole:	-247	Bot solid:	-58
Bot perf:	Not Reported	Spec capac:	1993
Pump mgd:	4.000	Draft mgd:	2.7
Aquifer:	60102	Tmk:	3-3-002:024
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Aquifer code:	60102
Latest head:	23		
Current head:	Not Reported	Current chloride:	Not Reported
Current temp:	Not Reported	Wcr:	01/01/1953 00:00:00
Pir:	Not Reported	Surveyor:	Not Reported
Transmissivity:	0		
Pump elev:	Not Reported	Pump depth:	Not Reported

**D18
ESE
1/2 - 1 Mile
Lower**

HI WELLS HI2000000003257

Well id:	6-5329-010	Island:	6
Well #:	5329-10	Well name:	Tmk 3-8-39-30
Old name:	Not Reported	Yr drilled:	1963
Driller:	PAUL SMITH	Quad map:	05
Longitude2:	1562924	Latitude27:	205315
Longitude8:	1562914	Latitude83:	205303
Long83dd:	-156.48722		
Lat83dd:	20.88417		
Gps:	0	Utm:	1
Owner user:	Yamaoka H	Old number:	20-1
Well type:	ROT	Casing dia:	4
Elevation:	90	Well depth:	112
Solid casing Depth:	Not Reported	Perfor. casing:	Not Reported
Use:	IRR - Irrigation (non-domestic, non-agriculture)		
Use year:	71		
Init water:	Not Reported		
Init head:	0		
Init chloride:	Not Reported		
Current chloride:	0		
Test date:	Not Reported	Test gpm:	24
Test ddown:	Not Reported	Test chloride:	Not Reported

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Test temp:	Not Reported	Temp units:	Not Reported
Pump gpm:	0		
Draft mgy:	Not Reported	Head feet:	Not Reported
Max chloride:	74	Min chloride:	Not Reported
Geology:	THO	Pump yr:	Not Reported
Draft yr:	Not Reported	Head yr:	Not Reported
Max chl:	Not Reported	Max chl yr:	Not Reported
Min chl:	Not Reported	Min chl yr:	Not Reported
Bot hole:	-22	Bot solid:	Not Reported
Bot perf:	Not Reported	Spec capac:	Not Reported
Pump mgd:	Not Reported	Draft mgd:	Not Reported
Aquifer:	60301	Tmk:	3-8-039:030
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Aquifer code:	60301
Latest head:	0		
Current head:	Not Reported	Current chloride:	Not Reported
Current temp:	Not Reported	Wcr:	01/01/1963 00:00:00
Pir:	Not Reported	Surveyor:	Not Reported
Transmissivity:	0		
Pump elev:	Not Reported	Pump depth:	Not Reported

19
WSW
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher

HI WELLS HI2000000003271

Well id:	6-5330-003	Island:	6
Well #:	5330-03	Well name:	Field 63
Old name:	Not Reported	Yr drilled:	1945
Driller:	MULLIN	Quad map:	05
Longitude2:	1563051	Latitude27:	205309
Longitude8:	1563041	Latitude83:	205257
Long83dd:	-156.51139		
Lat83dd:	20.8825	Utm:	1
Gps:	0	Old number:	112-TH
Owner user:	Wailuku Sugar	Casing dia:	1
Well type:	ROT	Well depth:	477
Elevation:	457	Perfor. casing:	Not Reported
Solid casing Depth:	Not Reported		
Use:	OBS - Observation		
Use year:	45		
Init water:	30.6	Test gpm:	Not Reported
Init head:	30.6	Test chloride:	15
Init chloride:	Not Reported	Temp units:	Not Reported
Current chloride:	0		
Test date:	Not Reported	Head feet:	Not Reported
Test ddown:	2.5	Min chloride:	Not Reported
Test temp:	Not Reported	Pump yr:	Not Reported
Pump gpm:	0	Head yr:	Not Reported
Draft mgy:	Not Reported	Max chl yr:	Not Reported
Max chloride:	Not Reported	Min chl yr:	Not Reported
Geology:	TW	Bot solid:	Not Reported
Draft yr:	Not Reported	Spec capac:	Not Reported
Max chl:	Not Reported		
Min chl:	Not Reported		
Bot hole:	-20		
Bot perf:	Not Reported		

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Pump mgd:	Not Reported	Draft mgd:	Not Reported
Aquifer:	60102	Tmk:	Not Reported
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Aquifer code:	60102
Latest head:	0		
Current head:	Not Reported	Current chloride:	Not Reported
Current temp:	Not Reported	Wcr:	01/01/1945 00:00:00
Pir:	Not Reported	Surveyor:	Not Reported
Transmissivity:	0		
Pump elev:	Not Reported	Pump depth:	Not Reported

**20
NW
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher**

HI WELLS HI2000000003280

Well id:	6-5330-012	Island:	6
Well #:	5330-12	Well name:	Puuohala TH-C
Old name:	Not Reported	Yr drilled:	1975
Driller:	CONTINENTAL	Quad map:	05
Longitude2:	1563043	Latitude27:	205358
Longitude8:	1563033	Latitude83:	205346
Long83dd:	-156.50917		
Lat83dd:	20.89611		
Gps:	0	Utm:	1
Owner user:	Wailuku Sugar	Old number:	Not Reported
Well type:	Not Reported	Casing dia:	1
Elevation:	398	Well depth:	610
Solid casing Depth:	400	Perfor. casing:	610
Use:	UNU - Unused		
Use year:	Not Reported		
Init water:	16.7		
Init head:	16.7		
Init chloride:	Not Reported		
Current chloride:	0		
Test date:	Not Reported	Test gpm:	Not Reported
Test ddown:	Not Reported	Test chloride:	Not Reported
Test temp:	Not Reported	Temp units:	Not Reported
Pump gpm:	0		
Draft mgy:	Not Reported	Head feet:	Not Reported
Max chloride:	Not Reported	Min chloride:	Not Reported
Geology:	TW	Pump yr:	Not Reported
Draft yr:	Not Reported	Head yr:	Not Reported
Max chl:	Not Reported	Max chl yr:	0
Min chl:	Not Reported	Min chl yr:	0
Bot hole:	-212	Bot solid:	-2
Bot perf:	-212	Spec capac:	Not Reported
Pump mgd:	Not Reported	Draft mgd:	Not Reported
Aquifer:	60102	Tmk:	Not Reported
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Aquifer code:	60102
Latest head:	0		
Current head:	Not Reported	Current chloride:	Not Reported
Current temp:	Not Reported	Wcr:	08/12/1975 00:00:00
Pir:	Not Reported	Surveyor:	Not Reported
Transmissivity:	0		
Pump elev:	Not Reported	Pump depth:	Not Reported

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

Database EDR ID Number

21
East
1/2 - 1 Mile
Lower

HI WELLS HI2000000003266

Well id:	6-5329-019	Island:	6
Well #:	5329-19	Well name:	Maui Cent Park 1
Old name:	Not Reported	Yr drilled:	1997
Driller:	WAILANI DRLG	Quad map:	05
Longitude2:	1562920	Latitude27:	205334
Longitude8:	1562910	Latitude83:	205322
Long83dd:	-156.48611		
Lat83dd:	20.88944		
Gps:	0	Utm:	1
Owner user:	Maui Pks & Rec	Old number:	Not Reported
Well type:	ROT	Casing dia:	10
Elevation:	76	Well depth:	110
Solid casing Depth:	80	Perfor. casing:	95
Use:	IRR - Parks		
Use year:	98		
Init water:	Not Reported		
Init head:	2.5		
Init chloride:	Not Reported		
Current chloride:	240		
Test date:	11/18/1997 00:00:00	Test gpm:	300
Test ddown:	1.0	Test chloride:	260
Test temp:	23.9	Temp units:	C
Pump gpm:	230		
Draft mgy:	Not Reported	Head feet:	Not Reported
Max chloride:	Not Reported	Min chloride:	Not Reported
Geology:	THO	Pump yr:	98
Draft yr:	Not Reported	Head yr:	Not Reported
Max chl:	Not Reported	Max chl yr:	0
Min chl:	Not Reported	Min chl yr:	0
Bot hole:	-34	Bot solid:	-4
Bot perf:	-19	Spec capac:	300
Pump mgd:	0.331	Draft mgd:	Not Reported
Aquifer:	Not Reported	Tmk:	3-8-007:001
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Aquifer code:	60301
Latest head:	0		
Current head:	Not Reported	Current chloride:	Not Reported
Current temp:	Not Reported	Wcr:	11/18/1997 00:00:00
Pir:	02/12/1998 00:00:00	Surveyor:	S D DUPONTE
Transmissivity:	267200		
Pump elev:	-7	Pump depth:	83

22
West
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher

HI WELLS HI2000000003269

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Well id:	6-5330-001	Island:	6
Well #:	5330-01	Well name:	Iao Tunnel
Old name:	Not Reported	Yr drilled:	1900
Driller:	Not Reported	Quad map:	05
Longitude2:	1563058	Latitude27:	205323
Longitude8:	1563048	Latitude83:	205311
Long83dd:	-156.51333		
Lat83dd:	20.88639		
Gps:	0	Utm:	1
Owner user:	Wailuku Sugar	Old number:	9-TU
Well type:	TUN	Casing dia:	Not Reported
Elevation:	440	Well depth:	Not Reported
Solid casing Depth:	Not Reported	Perfor. casing:	Not Reported
Use:	IRR - Irrigation (non-domestic, non-agriculture)		
Use year:	00		
Init water:	Not Reported		
Init head:	0		
Init chloride:	Not Reported		
Current chloride:	0		
Test date:	Not Reported	Test gpm:	Not Reported
Test ddown:	Not Reported	Test chloride:	Not Reported
Test temp:	Not Reported	Temp units:	Not Reported
Pump gpm:	0		
Draft mgy:	50	Head feet:	Not Reported
Max chloride:	Not Reported	Min chloride:	Not Reported
Geology:	Ra	Pump yr:	Not Reported
Draft yr:	42	Head yr:	Not Reported
Max chl:	Not Reported	Max chl yr:	0
Min chl:	Not Reported	Min chl yr:	0
Bot hole:	Not Reported	Bot solid:	Not Reported
Bot perf:	Not Reported	Spec capac:	Not Reported
Pump mgd:	Not Reported	Draft mgd:	0.1
Aquifer:	60102	Tmk:	Not Reported
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Aquifer code:	60102
Latest head:	0		
Current head:	Not Reported	Current chloride:	Not Reported
Current temp:	Not Reported	Wcr:	01/02/1900 00:00:00
Pir:	Not Reported	Surveyor:	Not Reported
Transmissivity:	0		
Pump elev:	Not Reported	Pump depth:	Not Reported

**D23
ESE
1/2 - 1 Mile
Lower**

HI WELLS HI200000003258

Well id:	6-5329-011	Island:	6
Well #:	5329-11	Well name:	218 Holua Ave
Old name:	Not Reported	Yr drilled:	1969
Driller:	Not Reported	Quad map:	05
Longitude2:	1562921	Latitude27:	205312
Longitude8:	1562911	Latitude83:	205300
Long83dd:	-156.48639		
Lat83dd:	20.88333		
Gps:	0	Utm:	1
Owner user:	Maui County	Old number:	20-4

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Well type:	Not Reported	Casing dia:	6
Elevation:	93	Well depth:	124
Solid casing Depth:	16	Perfor. casing:	Not Reported
Use:	OTH		
Use year:	71		
Init water:	Not Reported		
Init head:	0		
Init chloride:	Not Reported		
Current chloride:	0		
Test date:	Not Reported	Test gpm:	Not Reported
Test ddown:	Not Reported	Test chloride:	Not Reported
Test temp:	Not Reported	Temp units:	Not Reported
Pump gpm:	0		
Draft mgy:	Not Reported	Head feet:	Not Reported
Max chloride:	Not Reported	Min chloride:	Not Reported
Geology:	THO	Pump yr:	Not Reported
Draft yr:	Not Reported	Head yr:	Not Reported
Max chl:	Not Reported	Max chl yr:	Not Reported
Min chl:	Not Reported	Min chl yr:	Not Reported
Bot hole:	-31	Bot solid:	77
Bot perf:	Not Reported	Spec capac:	Not Reported
Pump mgd:	Not Reported	Draft mgd:	Not Reported
Aquifer:	60301	Tmk:	Not Reported
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Aquifer code:	60301
Latest head:	0		
Current head:	Not Reported	Current chloride:	Not Reported
Current temp:	Not Reported	Wcr:	01/01/1969 00:00:00
Pir:	Not Reported	Surveyor:	Not Reported
Transmissivity:	0		
Pump elev:	Not Reported	Pump depth:	Not Reported

**E24
ESE
1/2 - 1 Mile
Lower**

HI WELLS HI2000000003254

Well id:	6-5329-007	Island:	6
Well #:	5329-07	Well name:	Tmk 3-8-40-4
Old name:	Not Reported	Yr drilled:	1962
Driller:	Not Reported	Quad map:	05
Longitude2:	1562923	Latitude27:	205307
Longitude8:	1562913	Latitude83:	205255
Long83dd:	-156.48694		
Lat83dd:	20.88194		
Gps:	0	Utm:	1
Owner user:	Shishido T	Old number:	20-2
Well type:	ROT	Casing dia:	4
Elevation:	90	Well depth:	Not Reported
Solid casing Depth:	Not Reported	Perfor. casing:	Not Reported
Use:	IRR - Irrigation (non-domestic, non-agriculture)		
Use year:	71		
Init water:	Not Reported		
Init head:	0		
Init chloride:	Not Reported		
Current chloride:	0		
Test date:	Not Reported	Test gpm:	Not Reported
Test ddown:	Not Reported	Test chloride:	Not Reported

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Test temp:	Not Reported	Temp units:	Not Reported
Pump gpm:	0		
Draft mgy:	Not Reported	Head feet:	Not Reported
Max chloride:	68	Min chloride:	Not Reported
Geology:	THO	Pump yr:	Not Reported
Draft yr:	Not Reported	Head yr:	Not Reported
Max chl:	Not Reported	Max chl yr:	71
Min chl:	01/01/1971 00:00:00	Min chl yr:	71
Bot hole:	Not Reported	Bot solid:	Not Reported
Bot perf:	Not Reported	Spec capac:	Not Reported
Pump mgd:	Not Reported	Draft mgd:	Not Reported
Aquifer:	60301	Tmk:	3-8-040:004
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Aquifer code:	60301
Latest head:	0		
Current head:	Not Reported	Current chloride:	Not Reported
Current temp:	Not Reported	Wcr:	01/01/1962 00:00:00
Pir:	Not Reported	Surveyor:	Not Reported
Transmissivity:	0		
Pump elev:	Not Reported	Pump depth:	Not Reported

E25
ESE
1/2 - 1 Mile
Lower

HI WELLS HI2000000003255

Well id:	6-5329-008	Island:	6
Well #:	5329-08	Well name:	Tmk 3-8-40-5
Old name:	Not Reported	Yr drilled:	1962
Driller:	PAUL SMITH	Quad map:	05
Longitude2:	1562924	Latitude27:	205305
Longitude8:	1562914	Latitude83:	205253
Long83dd:	-156.48722		
Lat83dd:	20.88139		
Gps:	0	Utm:	1
Owner user:	Yoshizawa R	Old number:	20-3
Well type:	ROT	Casing dia:	4
Elevation:	90	Well depth:	116
Solid casing Depth:	Not Reported	Perfor. casing:	Not Reported
Use:	IRR - Irrigation (non-domestic, non-agriculture)		
Use year:	71		
Init water:	Not Reported		
Init head:	0		
Init chloride:	Not Reported		
Current chloride:	0		
Test date:	Not Reported	Test gpm:	Not Reported
Test ddown:	Not Reported	Test chloride:	Not Reported
Test temp:	Not Reported	Temp units:	Not Reported
Pump gpm:	0		
Draft mgy:	Not Reported	Head feet:	Not Reported
Max chloride:	Not Reported	Min chloride:	Not Reported
Geology:	THO	Pump yr:	Not Reported
Draft yr:	Not Reported	Head yr:	Not Reported
Max chl:	Not Reported	Max chl yr:	Not Reported
Min chl:	Not Reported	Min chl yr:	Not Reported
Bot hole:	-26	Bot solid:	Not Reported
Bot perf:	Not Reported	Spec capac:	Not Reported

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Pump mgd:	Not Reported	Draft mgd:	Not Reported
Aquifer:	60301	Tmk:	3-8-040:005
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Aquifer code:	60301
Latest head:	0		
Current head:	Not Reported	Current chloride:	Not Reported
Current temp:	Not Reported	Wcr:	01/01/1962 00:00:00
Pir:	Not Reported	Surveyor:	Not Reported
Transmissivity:	0		
Pump elev:	Not Reported	Pump depth:	Not Reported

**26
ENE
1/2 - 1 Mile
Lower**

HI WELLS HI2000000003267

Well id:	6-5329-020	Island:	6
Well #:	5329-20	Well name:	Maui Cent Park 2
Old name:	Not Reported	Yr drilled:	Not Reported
Driller:	WAILANI DRLG	Quad map:	05
Longitude2:	1562920	Latitude27:	205343
Longitude8:	1562910	Latitude83:	205331
Long83dd:	-156.48611		
Lat83dd:	20.89194		
Gps:	0	Utm:	1
Owner user:	Maui Pks & Rec	Old number:	Not Reported
Well type:	ROT	Casing dia:	10
Elevation:	71	Well depth:	110
Solid casing Depth:	80	Perfor. casing:	95
Use:	IRR - Parks		
Use year:	98		
Init water:	Not Reported		
Init head:	1.9		
Init chloride:	Not Reported		
Current chloride:	260		
Test date:	12/04/1997 00:00:00	Test gpm:	300
Test ddown:	6.3	Test chloride:	260
Test temp:	23.9	Temp units:	C
Pump gpm:	230		
Draft mgy:	Not Reported	Head feet:	Not Reported
Max chloride:	Not Reported	Min chloride:	Not Reported
Geology:	Tho	Pump yr:	Not Reported
Draft yr:	Not Reported	Head yr:	Not Reported
Max chl:	Not Reported	Max chl yr:	Not Reported
Min chl:	Not Reported	Min chl yr:	Not Reported
Bot hole:	-39	Bot solid:	-9
Bot perf:	-24	Spec capac:	48
Pump mgd:	0.331	Draft mgd:	Not Reported
Aquifer:	Not Reported	Tmk:	3-8-007:001
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Aquifer code:	60102
Latest head:	0		
Current head:	Not Reported	Current chloride:	Not Reported
Current temp:	Not Reported	Wcr:	12/04/1997 00:00:00
Pir:	02/10/1998 00:00:00	Surveyor:	S D DUPONTE
Transmissivity:	60357		
Pump elev:	-12	Pump depth:	83

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation

Database EDR ID Number

27
WSW
1/2 - 1 Mile
Higher

HI WELLS HI2000000004141

Well id:	6-5230-003	Island:	6
Well #:	5230-03	Well name:	Iao Tank Site
Old name:	Not Reported	Yr drilled:	2005
Driller:	Not Reported	Quad map:	05
Longitude2:	1563058	Latitude27:	205309
Longitude8:	1563048	Latitude83:	205258
Long83dd:	-156.51333		
Lat83dd:	20.88278		
Gps:	1	Utm:	0
Owner user:	Not Reported	Old number:	Not Reported
Well type:	ROT	Casing dia:	20
Elevation:	506	Well depth:	608
Solid casing Depth:	500	Perfor. casing:	608
Use:	UNU - Unused		
Use year:	05		
Init water:	Not Reported		
Init head:	8.63		
Init chloride:	Not Reported		
Current chloride:	20		
Test date:	08/15/2005 00:00:00	Test gpm:	1400
Test ddown:	3.1	Test chloride:	25
Test temp:	70.3	Temp units:	F
Pump gpm:	0		
Draft mgy:	Not Reported	Head feet:	8.67
Max chloride:	Not Reported	Min chloride:	Not Reported
Geology:	TW	Pump yr:	Not Reported
Draft yr:	Not Reported	Head yr:	Not Reported
Max chl:	Not Reported	Max chl yr:	Not Reported
Min chl:	Not Reported	Min chl yr:	Not Reported
Bot hole:	-102	Bot solid:	6
Bot perf:	-102	Spec capac:	Not Reported
Pump mgd:	Not Reported	Draft mgd:	Not Reported
Aquifer:	Not Reported	Tmk:	3-5-001:021
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Aquifer code:	60102
Latest head:	0		
Current head:	Not Reported	Current chloride:	Not Reported
Current temp:	Not Reported	Wcr:	Not Reported
Pir:	Not Reported	Surveyor:	Not Reported
Transmissivity:	100000		
Pump elev:	Not Reported	Pump depth:	Not Reported

28
NE
1/2 - 1 Mile
Lower

HI WELLS HI2000000003342

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Well id:	6-5429-002	Island:	6
Well #:	5429-02	Well name:	Papohaku Park
Old name:	Not Reported	Yr drilled:	1991
Driller:	ROSCOE MOSS	Quad map:	05
Longitude2:	1562938	Latitude27:	205409
Longitude8:	1562928	Latitude83:	205357
Long83dd:	-156.49111		
Lat83dd:	20.89917		
Gps:	0	Utm:	1
Owner user:	Maui Pks & Rec	Old number:	Not Reported
Well type:	PER	Casing dia:	8
Elevation:	85	Well depth:	140
Solid casing Depth:	80	Perfor. casing:	110
Use:	IRR - Parks		
Use year:	91		
Init water:	24.7		
Init head:	24.71		
Init chloride:	60		
Current chloride:	60		
Test date:	06/04/1991 00:00:00	Test gpm:	150
Test ddown:	0.5	Test chloride:	60
Test temp:	Not Reported	Temp units:	Not Reported
Pump gpm:	150		
Draft mgy:	Not Reported	Head feet:	Not Reported
Max chloride:	Not Reported	Min chloride:	Not Reported
Geology:	RA	Pump yr:	91
Draft yr:	Not Reported	Head yr:	Not Reported
Max chl:	Not Reported	Max chl yr:	0
Min chl:	Not Reported	Min chl yr:	0
Bot hole:	-55	Bot solid:	5
Bot perf:	-25	Spec capac:	300
Pump mgd:	0.210	Draft mgd:	Not Reported
Aquifer:	60102	Tmk:	3-4-030:015
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Aquifer code:	60102
Latest head:	0		
Current head:	Not Reported	Current chloride:	Not Reported
Current temp:	Not Reported	Wcr:	06/07/1991 00:00:00
Pir:	07/07/1991 00:00:00	Surveyor:	Not Reported
Transmissivity:	140		
Pump elev:	Not Reported	Pump depth:	Not Reported

**E29
ESE
1/2 - 1 Mile
Lower**

HI WELLS HI2000000003259

Well id:	6-5329-012	Island:	6
Well #:	5329-12	Well name:	Holua Ave
Old name:	Not Reported	Yr drilled:	1969
Driller:	Not Reported	Quad map:	05
Longitude2:	1562921	Latitude27:	205303
Longitude8:	1562911	Latitude83:	205251
Long83dd:	-156.48639		
Lat83dd:	20.88083		
Gps:	0	Utm:	1
Owner user:	Maui County	Old number:	20-5

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS

Well type:	Not Reported	Casing dia:	6
Elevation:	94	Well depth:	115
Solid casing Depth:	16	Perfor. casing:	Not Reported
Use:	OTH		
Use year:	71		
Init water:	Not Reported		
Init head:	0		
Init chloride:	Not Reported		
Current chloride:	0		
Test date:	Not Reported	Test gpm:	Not Reported
Test ddown:	Not Reported	Test chloride:	Not Reported
Test temp:	Not Reported	Temp units:	Not Reported
Pump gpm:	0		
Draft mgy:	Not Reported	Head feet:	Not Reported
Max chloride:	Not Reported	Min chloride:	Not Reported
Geology:	THO	Pump yr:	Not Reported
Draft yr:	Not Reported	Head yr:	Not Reported
Max chl:	Not Reported	Max chl yr:	Not Reported
Min chl:	Not Reported	Min chl yr:	Not Reported
Bot hole:	-21	Bot solid:	78
Bot perf:	Not Reported	Spec capac:	Not Reported
Pump mgd:	Not Reported	Draft mgd:	Not Reported
Aquifer:	60301	Tmk:	Not Reported
Old aquifer:	Not Reported	Aquifer code:	60301
Latest head:	0		
Current head:	Not Reported	Current chloride:	Not Reported
Current temp:	Not Reported	Wcr:	01/01/1969 00:00:00
Pir:	Not Reported	Surveyor:	Not Reported
Transmissivity:	0		
Pump elev:	Not Reported	Pump depth:	Not Reported

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS RADON

AREA RADON INFORMATION

Federal EPA Radon Zone for MAUI County: 3

Note: Zone 1 indoor average level > 4 pCi/L.
 : Zone 2 indoor average level >= 2 pCi/L and <= 4 pCi/L.
 : Zone 3 indoor average level < 2 pCi/L.

Federal Area Radon Information for Zip Code: 96793

Number of sites tested: 11

Area	Average Activity	% <4 pCi/L	% 4-20 pCi/L	% >20 pCi/L
Living Area - 1st Floor	0.291 pCi/L	100%	0%	0%
Living Area - 2nd Floor	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
Basement	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model (DEM)

Source: United States Geologic Survey

EDR acquired the USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model in 2002 and updated it in 2006. The 7.5 minute DEM corresponds to the USGS 1:24,000- and 1:25,000-scale topographic quadrangle maps. The DEM provides elevation data with consistent elevation units and projection.

Scanned Digital USGS 7.5' Topographic Map (DRG)

Source: United States Geologic Survey

A digital raster graphic (DRG) is a scanned image of a U.S. Geological Survey topographic map. The map images are made by scanning published paper maps on high-resolution scanners. The raster image is georeferenced and fit to the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) projection.

HYDROLOGIC INFORMATION

Flood Zone Data: This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 1999 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Data depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA.

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002 and 2005 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

HYDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION

AQUIFLOW^R Information System

Source: EDR proprietary database of groundwater flow information

EDR has developed the AQUIFLOW Information System (AIS) to provide data on the general direction of groundwater flow at specific points. EDR has reviewed reports submitted to regulatory authorities at select sites and has extracted the date of the report, hydrogeologically determined groundwater flow direction and depth to water table information.

GEOLOGIC INFORMATION

Geologic Age and Rock Stratigraphic Unit

Source: P.G. Schruben, R.E. Arndt and W.J. Bawiec, Geology of the Conterminous U.S. at 1:2,500,000 Scale - A digital representation of the 1974 P.B. King and H.M. Beikman Map, USGS Digital Data Series DDS - 11 (1994).

STATSGO: State Soil Geographic Database

Source: Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Services

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) leads the national Conservation Soil Survey (NCSS) and is responsible for collecting, storing, maintaining and distributing soil survey information for privately owned lands in the United States. A soil map in a soil survey is a representation of soil patterns in a landscape. Soil maps for STATSGO are compiled by generalizing more detailed (SSURGO) soil survey maps.

SSURGO: Soil Survey Geographic Database

Source: Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS)

Telephone: 800-672-5559

SSURGO is the most detailed level of mapping done by the Natural Resources Conservation Services, mapping scales generally range from 1:12,000 to 1:63,360. Field mapping methods using national standards are used to construct the soil maps in the Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) database. SSURGO digitizing duplicates the original soil survey maps. This level of mapping is designed for use by landowners, townships and county natural resource planning and management.

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

LOCAL / REGIONAL WATER AGENCY RECORDS

FEDERAL WATER WELLS

PWS: Public Water Systems

Source: EPA/Office of Drinking Water

Telephone: 202-564-3750

Public Water System data from the Federal Reporting Data System. A PWS is any water system which provides water to at least 25 people for at least 60 days annually. PWSs provide water from wells, rivers and other sources.

PWS ENF: Public Water Systems Violation and Enforcement Data

Source: EPA/Office of Drinking Water

Telephone: 202-564-3750

Violation and Enforcement data for Public Water Systems from the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) after August 1995. Prior to August 1995, the data came from the Federal Reporting Data System (FRDS).

USGS Water Wells: USGS National Water Inventory System (NWIS)

This database contains descriptive information on sites where the USGS collects or has collected data on surface water and/or groundwater. The groundwater data includes information on wells, springs, and other sources of groundwater.

STATE RECORDS

Well Index Database

Source: Department of Land and Natural Resources

Telephone: 808-587-0214

CWRM maintains a Well Index Database to track specific information pertaining to the construction and installation of production wells in Hawaii

OTHER STATE DATABASE INFORMATION

RADON

Area Radon Information

Source: USGS

Telephone: 703-356-4020

The National Radon Database has been developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and is a compilation of the EPA/State Residential Radon Survey and the National Residential Radon Survey. The study covers the years 1986 - 1992. Where necessary data has been supplemented by information collected at private sources such as universities and research institutions.

EPA Radon Zones

Source: EPA

Telephone: 703-356-4020

Sections 307 & 309 of IRAA directed EPA to list and identify areas of U.S. with the potential for elevated indoor radon levels.

OTHER

Airport Landing Facilities: Private and public use landing facilities

Source: Federal Aviation Administration, 800-457-6656

Epicenters: World earthquake epicenters, Richter 5 or greater

Source: Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

© 2008 Tele Atlas North America, Inc. All rights reserved. This material is proprietary and the subject of copyright protection and other intellectual property rights owned by or licensed to Tele Atlas North America, Inc. The use of this material is subject to the terms of a license agreement. You will be held liable for any unauthorized copying or disclosure of this material.