Proposed Temporary Housing and Program Structures

Maui Community Correctional Center

Wailuku, Maui

Final Environmental Assessment

Lead Agencies:

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

June 2008

HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
MISSION STATEMENT

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

Proposed Temporary Housing and Program Structures

Maui Community Correctional Center

Wailuku, Maui

Final Environmental Assessment

Lead Agencies:

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

Prepared By:

The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
Morristown, New Jersey

June 2008

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
PROPOSED TEMPORARY HOUSING AND PROGRAM STRUCTURES AT THE MAUI COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER – WAILUKU, MAUI

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

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

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

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

system. Given the degree of current crowding, expanding inmate housing and program spaces is an important priority for Hawaii's community corrections system. The proposed action on the Island of Maui at the Maui Community Correctional Center (CCC) involves acquisition of:

- Two prefabricated temporary housing structures, together with mobile restrooms and a storage unit, capable of housing a total of 128 inmates consisting of 64 males and 64 females as well as providing direct support functions to each housing structure;

- One prefabricated temporary program structure, together with mobile restrooms, to increase the available physical support space that would be devoted to providing additional program opportunities to inmate participants in PSD's Level II and III substance abuse treatment programs; and

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

Under the proposed action, the temporary housing and program structures and restrooms would be acquired for later use by the Maui CCC at a location on Maui to be determined by PSD. The housing and program structures would be stored within a temporary storage unit at the Maui CCC until a permanent location is identified and funds are provided to erect the structures. The walk-through and portable electronic detection devices are proposed for immediate use at the Maui CCC. The Tax Key Map number for the Maui CCC is (2) 3-8-46:05, 06.

ALTERNATIVE PROJECT LOCATIONS:

Much of the land area comprising the Maui CCC has already been developed with inmate housing, administrative, program and support structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas, and recreational facilities, among similar uses. The remaining undeveloped portions of the Maui CCC property are small maintained lawn areas located between existing buildings. Other locations on the site were considered, but were not evaluated further because they did not have the space to accommodate the proposed storage unit, or would have created operational concerns.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:

To meet its operational mission, PSD proposes to acquire three temporary program and housing packages (one for program space and two 64-bed housing structures) to provide temporary housing and program facilities, and store these structures on-site at the Maui CCC, as well as electronic screening equipment. These facilities would be constructed once the Maui CCC has relocated. When assembled at the new site, each temporary housing structure would be approximately 3,200 square feet. Since the location for these structures in unknown at this time, erection of the temporary structures would require separate environmental compliance. Under this action, the construction and operation of the storage unit would have negligible adverse impacts to physical, biological, and socioeconomic resources.

Under the proposed action at the Maui CCC, impacts to topography, soils, land use, utility services, traffic and transportation movements, cultural resources, and aesthetics are not anticipated and if they did occur, would be negligible. Even these minimal impacts would be mitigated as appropriate. Beneficial impacts would be derived from the proposed action, including contributions toward fulfilling the PSD mission to provide a safe, secure, healthy, humane, social, and physical environment for inmates and staff. Beneficial impacts would also occur as the Maui CCC would obtain additional lower-level custody beds and program space that would provide inmates with the appropriate level of service and more efficiently process them through the system. Implementation of the proposed action at the preferred site would result in no significant adverse impacts as defined by Hawaii Revised Statutes and the National Environmental Policy Act. The potential negligible cumulative, secondary and construction-related impacts and any other potentially adverse impacts would be controlled, mitigated, or avoided to the maximum extent possible. Based on public

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

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

Charmaine Tavares, Mayor	County of Maui	Rosalyn H. Baker, Senator	State of Hawaii
Shan S. Tsutsui, Senator	State of Hawaii	Joseph M. Souki, Representative	State of Hawaii
Kalani J. English, Senator	State of Hawaii	Angus L.K. McKelvey, Representative	State of Hawaii
Bob Nakasone, Representative	State of Hawaii	Kyle T. Yamashita, Representative	State of Hawaii
Joe Bertram III, Representative	State of Hawaii	Mele Carroll, Representative	State of Hawaii
G. Riki Hokama, Chair	Maui County Council	Michelle Anderson	Maui County Council
Joseph Pontanilla	Maui County Council	Gladys Coelho Baisa	Maui County Council
Jo Anne Johnson	Maui County Council	Bill Kauakea Medeiros	Maui County Council
Michael Molina	Maui County Council	Danny Mateo	Maui County Council
Michael Victorino	Maui County Council		

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

PUBLICATION DATE: June 23, 2008

COMMENT PERIOD CONCLUDES: July 23, 2008

This page intentionally left blank.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

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

II. ALTERNATIVES II-1
- A. INTRODUCTION TO THE ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS II-1
- B. NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE II-1
- C. ALTERNATIVE LOCATIONS II-2
  - 1. Identification of Alternative Sites II-2
  - 2. Preferred Alternative II-2

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-14
  - 7. Hazardous Materials and Human Safety III-15
  - 8. Visual and Aesthetic Resources III-16
  - 9. Fiscal Considerations III-16
- B. COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS III-16
  - 1. Demographic Characteristics III-16
  - 2. Economic Characteristics III-19
  - 3. Housing Characteristics III-20
  - 4. Community Services III-21
  - 5. Land Use and Zoning III-22
  - 6. Utility Services III-25
  - 7. Transportation Systems III-27
  - 8. Meteorological Conditions III-27
  - 9. Air Quality III-28
  - 10. Noise III-32

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES: IMPACTS AND MITIGATIONS IV-1
A. SITE CHARACTERISTICS IV-1
1. Topography IV-1
2. Geology IV-2
3. Soils IV-2
4. Water Resources IV-3
5. Biological Resources IV-3
6. Cultural Resources IV-4
7. Hazardous Materials and Human Safety IV-5
8. Visual and Aesthetic Resources IV-6
9. Fiscal Considerations IV-6
B. COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS IV-7
1. Demographic Characteristics IV-7
2. Economic Characteristics IV-8
3. Housing Characteristics IV-8
4. Community Services and Facilities IV-8
5. Land Use and Zoning IV-9
6. Utility Services IV-9
7. Transportation Systems IV-12
8. Meteorological Conditions IV-13
9. Air Quality IV-13
10. Noise IV-15
C. SUMMARY OF ANY SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS AND REQUIRED MITIGATION IV-16
D. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SHORT-TERM USE OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND THE MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT OF LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY IV-16
E. IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES IV-16
F. CONSIDERATION OF SECONDARY AND CUMULATIVE IMPACTS IV-17
G. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS IV-17

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

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

VII. PUBLIC COMMENT AND RESPONSE VII-1

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

IX. LIST OF PREPARERS IX-1

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

APPENDICES

Appendix A: Agency Correspondence

LIST OF EXHIBITS

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

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

Exhibit III-I: Maui Site Topography III-2
Exhibit III-2: Seismic Hazards - Island of Maui III-6
Exhibit III-3: Soils on the Maui Site III-7
Exhibit III-4: Floodplains Map of Maui Site III-9
Exhibit III-5: Wetlands Map of Maui Site III-11
Exhibit III-6: State-Listed Endangered and Threatened Species III-13
Exhibit III-7: Population Trends and Characteristics III-18
Exhibit III-8: Age and Gender Characteristics III-19
Exhibit III-9: Labor Force and Unemployment III-19
Exhibit III-10: Income and Poverty Status III-20
Exhibit III-11: Housing Characteristics III-21
Exhibit III-12: Historic Land Use of Maui Site III-24
Exhibit III-13: Minimum and Maximum Monthly Average Temperatures III-28
Exhibit III-14: Description of NAAQS Criteria Pollutants III-30
Exhibit III-15: National and State Ambient Air Quality Standards III-31
Exhibit III-16: Air Quality Monitoring Values III-31
Exhibit III-17: Common Noise Levels III-33

Exhibit IV-1: Summary of Impacts IV-17

This page intentionally left blank.

I. INTRODUCTION

I. INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

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

- Two prefabricated temporary housing structures, together with restrooms and a storage unit, capable of housing a total of 128 inmates consisting of 64 males and 64 females and would provide direct support functions to each housing structure;
- One prefabricated temporary program structure, together with restrooms, that would increase the available physical support space devoted to providing additional program opportunities to inmate participants in PSD's Level II and III substance abuse treatment programs; and
- Walk-through and portable electronic detection devices to screen individuals for narcotics, without the need for physical contact.

The temporary housing and program structures and restrooms would be acquired for later installation on the Island of Maui at a location to be determined by PSD. The housing and program structures would be stored within a temporary storage unit at the Maui CCC in Wailuku, Hawaii until a permanent location is identified and until such time as all subsequent State of Hawaii funding to erect the structures is provided and other administrative actions can be completed. The walk-through and portable electronic detection devices are proposed for immediate use at the Maui CCC. The proposed action is being provided with financial support from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs (OJP) Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA).

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

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

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

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

Use of the program structure would increase the available space for programs that would enable PSD to reduce the backlog of inmates waiting to participate in substance abuse treatment and other reintegration programs. The additional program space would also assist in moving inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process. Implementation of the proposed action is an important component of PSD's overall comprehensive action plan to more effectively manage the inmate population while simultaneously preparing inmates for their eventual release and return to the community.

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

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

B. STATE AND FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

1. State of Hawaii Environmental Regulations

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

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

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

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

2. National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

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

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

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

C. PUBLIC INFORMATION AND INVOLVEMENT

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

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

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

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

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

- Sought the participation of federal, state, and local agencies and the public in the environmental impact study process.
- Conducted informal discussions consultations by telephone and correspondence with Maui County officials. This included initiating contacts with the Honorable Charmaine Tavares, Mayor of Maui County, in March 2008 to explain PSD's proposal for the Island of Maui and to begin facilitating interaction between PSD leadership and the Mayor and her staff (Appendix A). Additional discussions between PSD officials and the Mayor are planned for the near future to maintain communication linkages concerning PSD plans.

- Prepared and distributed individual letters to inform key elected officials, including all state Senators and Representatives, of the proposed action (Appendix A).
- Determined the scope and significance of issues to be included within the EA on the basis of all relevant environmental considerations and information obtained throughout the public outreach process. The determination defined the scope and significance of the issues to be included in the Final EA and identified issues that could be eliminated from detailed study as irrelevant or insignificant.
- Provided the pubic a 30-day comment period during distribution of the Draft EA to further identify any issues of concern to be incorporated into the Final EA. These comments, and responses to those comments, are provided in Chapter VII of this Final EA.
- Identified additional data requirements on the basis of information obtained from the public outreach process so that analyses and findings could be integrated into the Final EA.

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

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

D. AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Overview of the Hawaii Department of Public Safety

The PSD is responsible for the approximately 3,350 offenders that are housed within eight State of Hawaii facilities, the Federal Detention Center in Honolulu, and the 2,100 offenders housed in four privately-operated prisons located on the mainland. In the face of the continuous increase in the state's prison and jail populations, PSD is proposing to acquire two prefabricated temporary housing structures capable of housing 64 male and 64 female inmates and a temporary program structure to increase the available physical support space for inmates participating in its Level II and III substance abuse treatment programs. Walk-through and portable electronic detection devices, to screen individuals for narcotics without the need for physical contact, would also be acquired to enhance PSD's operational capabilities at the Maui CCC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- **Maui Community Correctional Center** – The original 24-bed design from 1978 was expanded in 1986, 1992, and 1996 and currently has a design capacity of 209 beds. The Maui CCC has been expanded from its original two-acre site to the current 7.23 acres. Originally sited in a relatively isolated location, the town of Wailuku has since grown around and beyond the facility. For Fiscal Year 2007, the Maui CCC housed an averaged of 355 inmates, or 18 percent above its operational capacity of 301 beds.
- **Hawaii Community Correctional Center** – The Hawaii CCC, opened as a 22-bed facility in Hilo in 1975, currently has a design capacity of 206 beds. Unlike other CCCs, it has a Work Furlough Center remotely located on a site outside of Hilo. The center was sited next to the old county jail in a Hilo

location that was then largely undeveloped; today the facility is surrounded by residences and schools. For Fiscal Year 2007, the Hawaii CCC housed an averaged of 300 inmates, or 33 percent above its operational capacity of 226 beds.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

E. PROPOSED ACTION / PURPOSE AND NEED

1. Background

Since 1991, Hawaii's prison and jail inmate population has grown well beyond the system's capacity, during which time no new facilities were added to the system. Consequently, PSD has been forced to double-bunk cells, add beds to dorms without adding space, and convert spaces normally used for inmate programs and services to other functions such as inmate housing in order to cope with the increasing population. At the present time design capacity for the State's four prisons is 1,298 beds while operational bed capacity is 1,878. A similar situation exists involving the State's jails; the four jails have a design capacity of 1,153 beds and an operational bed capacity of 1,609 (PSD, 2007).

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

2. Proposed Action

PSD is proposing to increase housing and program space at its facilities on the Island of Maui by acquiring:

- Two prefabricated temporary housing structures, together with mobile restrooms and a storage unit, capable of housing a total of 128 inmates consisting of 64 males and 64 females as well as providing direct support functions to each housing structure;
- One prefabricated temporary program structure, together with mobile restrooms, to increase the available physical support space that would be devoted to providing additional program opportunities to inmate participants in PSD's Level II and III substance abuse treatment programs; and
- Walk-through and portable electronic detection devices to screen individuals for narcotics, without the need for physical contact.

The temporary housing and program structures and restrooms would be acquired for later use at a location on Maui to be determined by PSD. The housing and program structures would be stored within a temporary storage unit at the Maui CCC until a permanent location is identified and funds are provided to erect the structures. The walk-through and portable electronic detection devices are proposed for immediate use at the Maui CCC.

3. Purpose and Need for Action

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

4. Use of State and Federal Funds

Acquisition of the temporary housing and program structures and electronic detection devices for the County of Maui would involve both state and federal funds. Approximately $1,700,000 would be allocated to the acquisition of the two housing structures; $500,000 to acquisition of the program building; and $150,000 to acquisition of the electronic devices. Of the $2,350,000, 90 percent (or $2,115,000) is being provided by the U.S. Department of Justice, OJP/BJA under the VOI/TIS Grant program which provides federal assistance to state and local governments for community based programs, as an alternative to other facilities. Some $235,000 would be provided by the State of Hawaii, with the cost of installing the temporary structures solely the responsibility of the State of Hawaii at such time funds are made available and a site is determined.

F. PUBLIC REVIEW PROCESS

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

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

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

G. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE CONSIDERATIONS

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

To address environmental justice issues prior to initiating this document, PSD distributed a letter to all State Senators, House Representatives, and the Maui County Mayor to provide information concerning the

proposed action and proposing meetings to further inform key officials while seeking input and advice concerning PSD's plans and proposed actions. In addition, informational meetings are being planned to allow federal, state, and local officials, agency representatives, stakeholders and the public to learn about and discuss the proposed action and its potential impacts. The analysis performed to prepare this document takes into account all advice and input received during this time and has provided technical information concerning the economic, population, and housing characteristics of the community located in proximity to the proposed project site (see Chapter III). Potential impacts, including socioeconomic impacts, are also reported in this document and include potential impacts of the proposed project on minority and low-income populations (see Chapter IV).

Potential impacts to the economic, population, and housing characteristics of the community surrounding the proposed project 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 PSD and the U.S. Department of Justice prior to making a final decision on the proposed action.

This page intentionally left blank.

II. ALTERNATIVES

II. ALTERNATIVES

A. INTRODUCTION TO THE ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

The Council on Environmental Quality and the U.S. Department of Justice have developed guidelines for the preparation of environmental impact studies for federal 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 will address the following cases:

- **No Action Alternative.** A decision not to proceed with the proposed action to acquire, store, and eventually erect and occupy temporary housing and program structures to provide additional lower-level custody beds and additional program space, at a site to be determined on the Island of Maui, as well as to obtain and install walk-through and portable electronic detection devices to screen individuals for narcotics for use at the Maui CCC.
- **Alternative Locations.** Potential sites at the Maui CCC that were considered for location of a storage unit and eliminated s as not meeting minimum requirements.
- **Preferred Alternative.** The alternative preferred by the PSD and DAGS for implementation of the proposed action.

A discussion of these alternatives follows. No reasonable alternatives outside the jurisdiction of the PSD, DAGS, 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 PSD/DAGS not to proceed with the proposed action to acquire and store three temporary program and housing packages at the Maui CCC to serve as temporary housing and program facilities once the facility is relocated. This alternative would preclude the opportunity to increase the number of lower-level custody beds and program space at on the Island of Maui to assist in moving inmates through the system in a more efficient manner. This alternative would also forego the opportunity to screen individuals for narcotics without the need for physical contact.

Adoption of the No Action Alternative would avoid the potential impacts and inconveniences (albeit temporary) associated with construction of the proposed storage unit for the temporary program and housing packages such as noise, dust, soil erosion, and air emissions. Furthermore, the No Action Alternative of not proceeding with the proposed project would also avoid the potential permanent impacts to land use, utility services, aesthetics, and traffic and transportation movements associated with facility operation. Based on experience developing projects of a similar nature and scale, PSD/DAGS anticipates that potentially significant adverse impacts from facility construction and operation can and would be avoided and that 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 a storage units at the Maui CCC, adoption of this alternative would also result in the loss the substantial positive benefits of the proposed action including contributing to achieving the mission of the PSD; provision of facilities that when constructed would provide additional lower level custody beds to better meet the needs of the inmate population and to ease pressure on the growing State jail population; the societal benefits derived from efficient operation of the State's criminal justice system; and the potential economic

benefits which would become available to the residents and businesses of Maui County as a consequence of construction and operation of the facility.

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 procure and store the temporary program and housing packages. 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

1. Identification of Alternative Sites

An initial step in the planning and development process for the proposed storage unit for temporary housing and program facilities is the identification and evaluation of prospective sites capable of accommodating this use. The PSD/DAGS routinely identifies prospective sites which may be appropriate for the development of various public facilities including public schools, libraries, government office buildings, and similar facilities and institutions. For this project, PSD/DAGS focused sitting efforts for the storage unit to the undeveloped portions of the Maui CCC. When looking for a site within the Maui CCC property, the following criteria were considered:

- Prospective sites should provide for a sufficiently large land area to accommodate the proposed storage unit, while adhering to the necessary setbacks from existing buildings. It is expected that this land requirement would be approximately 50 feet by 50 feet.
- Prospective locations should exhibit a relatively level surface area with minimal site preparation and topographic alterations while allowing for proper drainage.
- Prospective sites should seek to avoid significant environmental concerns including but not limited to: drainageways, floodplains, wetlands, etc.

The limited land area comprising the Maui CCC, coupled with existing inmate housing, administrative, program and support structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas, and recreational facilities has substantially limited the potential sites for installation of a storage unit for temporary housing and program structures. The only undeveloped or re-developable portions of the Maui CCC property include open grassy areas along the rear property line of the facility. It was determined that a storage unit in this area would create operational concerns and would impedge egress from the facility in case of an emergency. Also when all applicable setbacks are included, the amount of developable land would not accommodate the storage unit. Other undeveloped grassy areas on the site also did not meet the size requirement for the storage unit.

2. Preferred Alternative

As noted earlier, the Maui CCC (Tax Key Map number (TMK) (2) 3-8-46:05, 06) is largely developed with inmate housing, administrative, program and support structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas, and recreational facilities among similar uses. The remaining vacant areas are not developable due to their small size. At the current time a location for the proposed temporary housing and program structures has not been identified. Until such a location is identified, the housing and program packages would be stockpiled within a storage unit to be erected at the Maui CCC in Wailuku, Hawaii. The selected site is located in a level, open, grassy area, adjacent to the administrative functions of the facility (Exhibit II-1). The proposed site is shown in Exhibit II-2 and Exhibit II-3.

Correctional Facility Improvement Program
Environmental Assessment

Exhibit II-1: Proposed Maui Facility Location

State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety

Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

March 2008

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

Exhibit II-2: Proposed Storage Unit Location – View 1

Exhibit II-3: Proposed Storage Unit Location – View 2

The approximately 50-foot by 50-foot storage unit would hold up to three temporary program and housing packages. As the Maui CCC has plans to relocate, these three structures would not be erected on the current CCC site. Instead, the temporary housing and program packages would be stored until the facility is relocated, and then erected at the new location, when funding is available. When assembled at the new site, each of these temporary structures would be approximately 3,200 square feet. One structure would be used to provide program space for substance abuse treatment programs and two temporary program and housing packages would be used to provide bed space with 64 minimum security beds in each structure (one structure for male inmates, another for female inmates). An example of temporary program and housing packages used for similar purposes are shown in Exhibits II-4, II-5, and II-6. Since the location for these facilities in unknown at this time, erection of the facilities would require separate HRS 343 analysis.

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

The preferred alternative would also include installing a Direct Walk-Thru Narcotic Trace Detection system, as well as obtaining hand held screening devices, within the existing Maui CCC. Although part of this action, the installation of these devices would occur interior to an existing building, would not disturb ground or create employment, and would not have any impacts to physical, biological, cultural, or socioeconomic resources. Because there would be no impact, the analysis of the preferred alternative focuses on the establishment of a storage unit for the temporary housing and program packages. Examples of these devices are shown in Exhibit II-7.

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

Exhibit II-4: View of a Representative Temporary Housing/Program Structure

Exhibit II-5: View of Framework for a Representative Temporary Housing/Program Structure

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

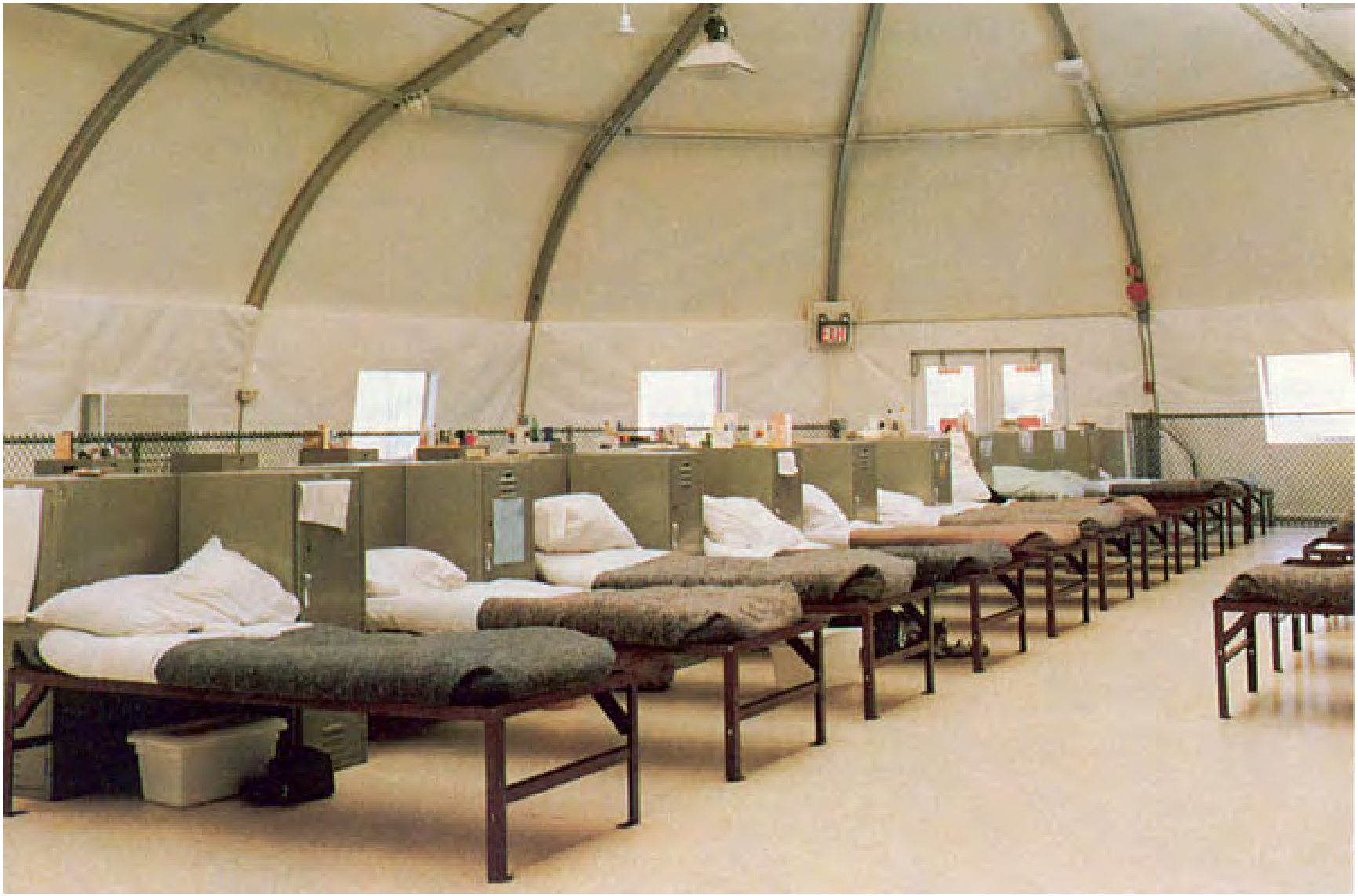


Exhibit II-7: Examples of Walk-through and Portable Electronic Screening Devices

Examples courtesy of The General Electric Company

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. The description of the Affected Environment focuses on the proposed site for the storage unit, as the addition of screening equipment interior to the existing Maui CCC would not impact any of the resource areas discussed below.

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 Maui ranges from sea level to approximately 10,025 feet above mean sea level (msl) (NRCS, 1972) with portions of the island exhibiting steeply sloping terrain while others portions are level. The proposed building site at Maui CCC site is approximately 230 feet above msl, and the topography is nearly level (Exhibit III-1).

2. Geology

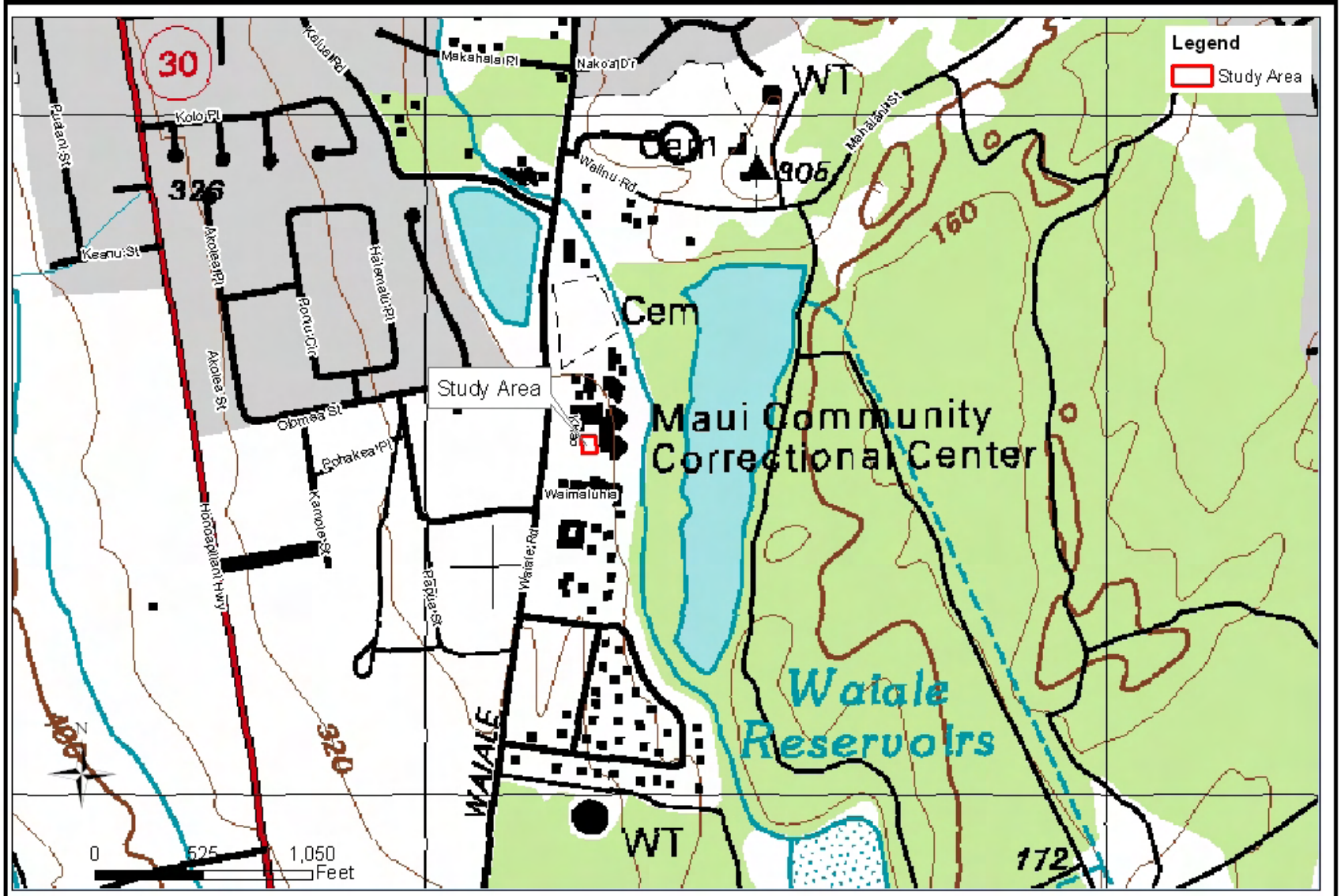
a. Origin of the Hawaiian Islands

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).

Correctional Facility Improvement Program
Environmental Assessment

Exhibit III-1: Maui Site Topography

State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

b. Island of 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, 2008). 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 Maui CCC 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 Lanaʻi in 1871 caused extensive damage in Honolulu (Wyss and Koyanagi, 1992).

The USGS National Seismic Hazard Mapping Project has prepared maps showing the magnitude of ground shaking events for specific probabilities of exceedance in a given period of time throughout the Hawaiian Islands (Klein et al., 2001). 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

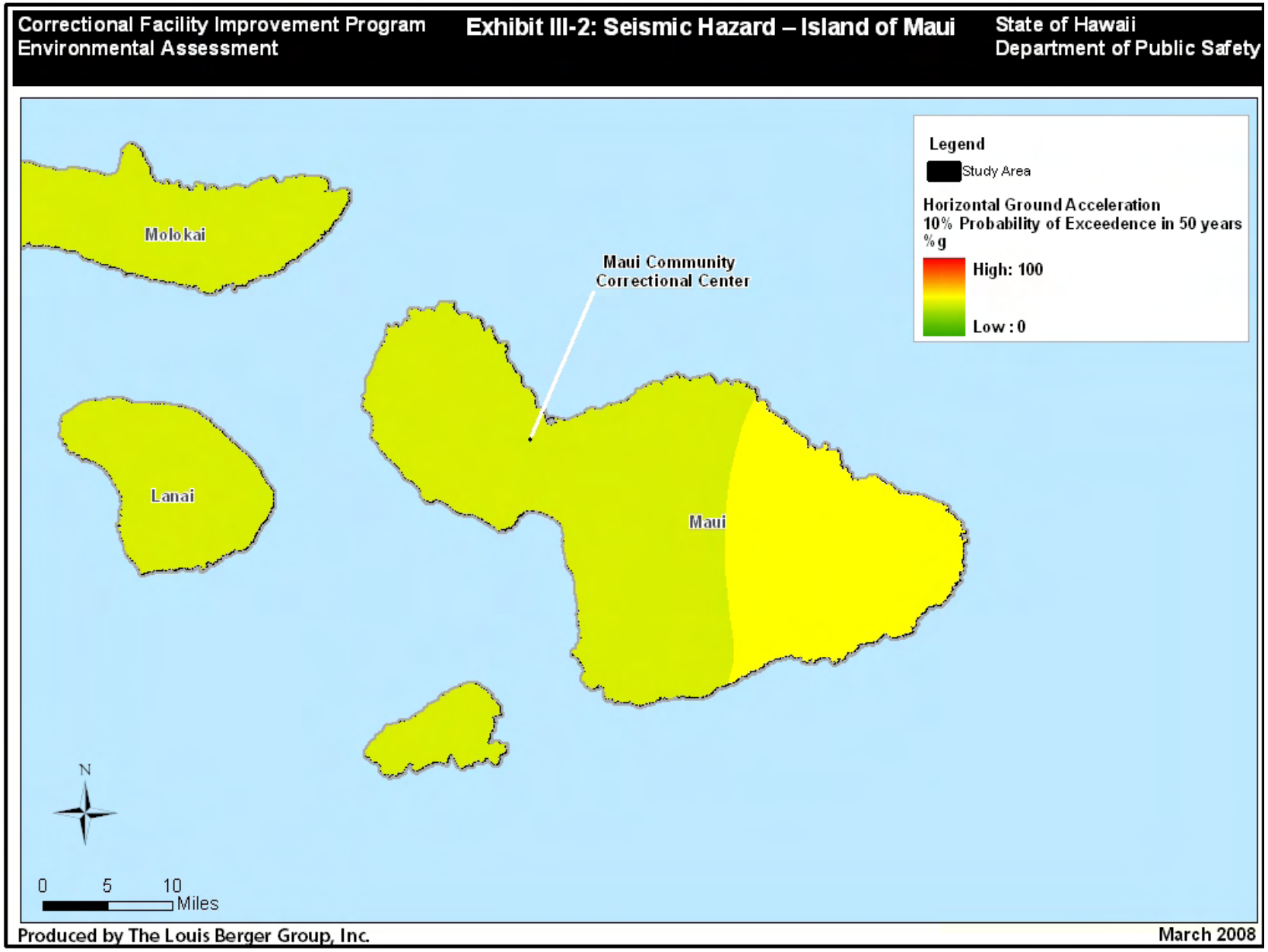
Soil types and characteristics are considered because they can limit or restrict use of a site. Examples of soil characteristics that can limit use include poor drainage, excessive wetness, excessive erodibility, the occurrence of rock at shallow depths, the presence of shrink-swell clays, among others.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

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

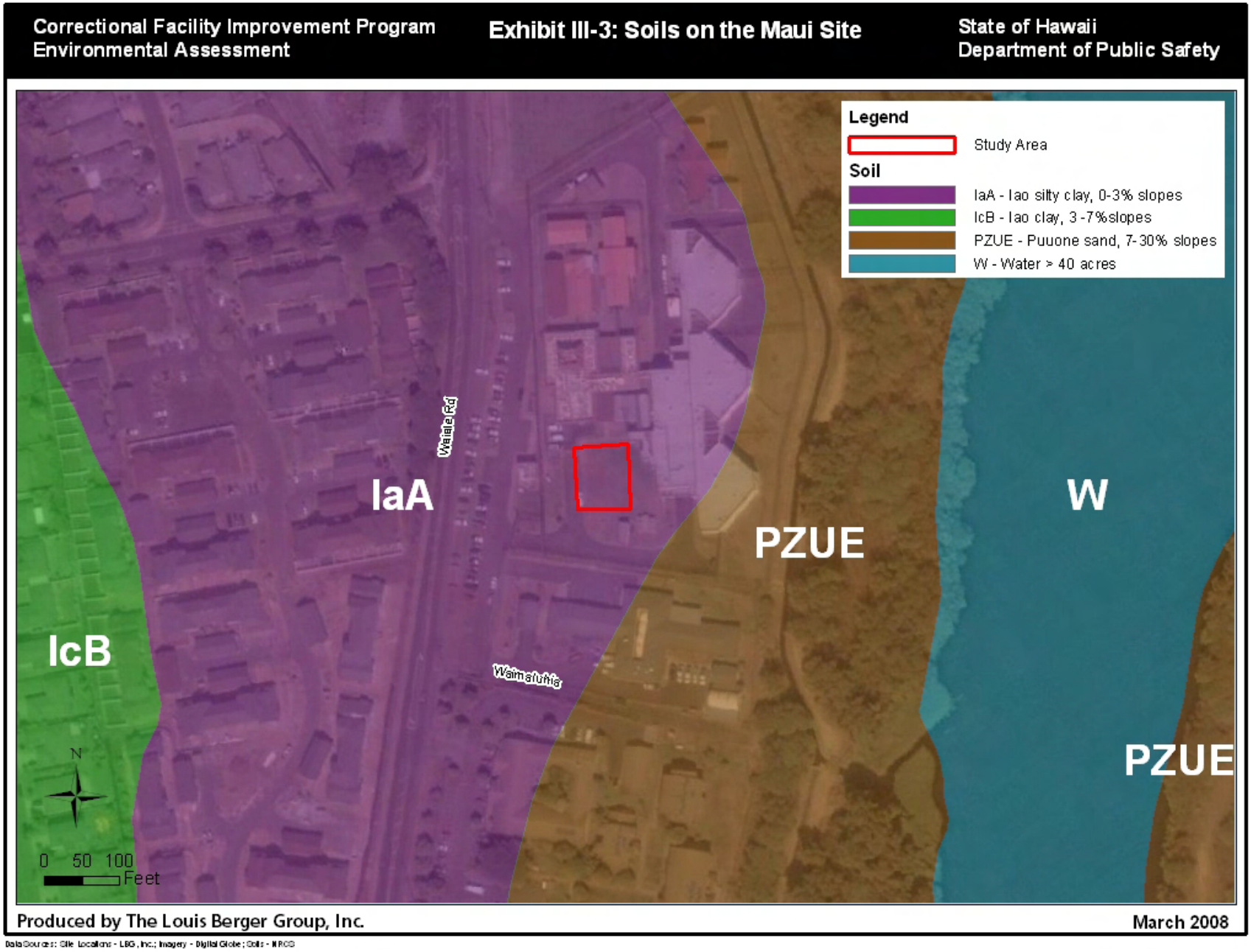
- **Ewa silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes**. The Ewa series is a shallow, well drained soil occurring on nearly level alluvial fans and terraces. The surface layer and the subsoil is silty clay loam. Coral limestone occurs at depths ranging from 20 to 40 inches. The soil is neutral in the surface layer and in the subsoil. Permeability is moderate. Runoff is very slow, and the erosion hazard is slight.

The University of Hawaii Land Study Bureau's (LSB's) *Detailed Land Classification - Island of Maui*, establishes a soil productivity rating from "A" to "E", with "A" reflecting the highest level of productivity and "E" representing the poorest. This rating system is based on factors such as slope, drainage, rainfall, texture, stoniness, elevation, clay properties, and machine tillability. The proposed site at the Maui CCC is not located on LSB-classified land, but is within 200 feet of type "A" land on its western side.

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 of lands are: "prime," "unique," and "other." The proposed site at the Maui CCC is not located on ALISH classified land. However, its western side is within 300 feet of "prime" land. The Hawaii Department of Agriculture states that the classification of agricultural lands does not in itself constitute a designation of any area to a specific land use, but should serve as a decision-making tool for various land use options for the production of food, feed, forage, and fiber crops in Hawaii.



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


Correctional Facility Improvement Program
Environmental Assessment
Exhibit III-3: Soils on the Maui Site
State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety
Legend
Study Area
Soil
IaA - Iao silty clay, 0-3% slopes
IcB - Iao clay, 3-7% slopes
PZUE - Puuone sand, 7-30% slopes
W - Water > 40 acres
Waiale Rd
Waimaluhia
IaA
IcB
PZUE
W
PZUE
N
0 50 100
Feet
Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
March 2008

4. Hydrology

a. Surface Water

A review of the USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle map for the area (Topozone, 2008), aerial photographs, hydrographic features map data (Hawaii Statewide GIS Program, 2008), and together with an on-site inspection revealed that surface water features in the vicinity of the site include the Spreckels Ditch along the eastern boundary of the site and the Waiale Reservoir, located just east of the Maui CCC. 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 Spreckles 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 water bodies on or in close proximity to the Maui CCC property.

b. Floodplains

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

FEMA National Flood Insurance Program data for map panel 1500030190D shows the site of the Maui CCC as located within Zone C (also known as Zone X), an area of minimal flooding, as shown in Exhibit III-4. Zones X is one of the flood insurance rate zones that correspond to areas outside the one percent annual chance floodplain (otherwise known as the 100-year floodplain), areas of one percent annual chance sheet flow flooding where average depths are less than one foot, areas of one percent annual chance stream flooding where the contributing drainage area is less than one square mile, or areas protected from the one percent annual chance flood by levees. No Base Flood Elevations or depths are shown within this zone and insurance purchase is not required in this zone (Hawaii NFIP, 2008). Also, 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).

Correctional Facility Improvement Program
Environmental Assessment

Exhibit III-4: Floodplain Map of Maui Site

State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety

Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

March 2008

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

5. Biological Resources

Biological resources within the Maui CCC 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 Polynesians arrived to the islands and cleared the native low land forests, planting sweet potato and taro, introducing Indian pigs and Polynesian rats, and hunting birds, this area was occupied by native species. By the time the Europeans arrived, most of the forests below 3,000 feet were cleared for agriculture and native lowland forest birds were gone, including several species of honeyeaters and honeycreepers (Youth, 1995). Lowland areas not used for agriculture were either burned to generate thatching grasses (Kirch, 1982), or cleared for firewood or timber (Cuddihy and Stone, 1990). During the last few decades of the late 19th century and early 20th century large areas of upland forests have been converted into cattle ranches, and alien grasses replaced native plants (Cuddihy and Stone, 1990).

In Maui, natural lowland rain forests are present only in regions with rocky substrates or steep terrain or remote coasts of difficult access (Cuddihy and Stone, 1990). Large stands of native wet forest exist at upper elevations on both eastern and western parts of the Island (Little and Skolmen, 1989). Many natural plant communities of the Island are protected by national parks and State Natural Area Reserves.

The proposed site for the storage unit at the Maui CCC is located in a lowland valley and on the southern edge of a large urban land use district, part of the 21,403 acres of urban land covering 4.5 percent of the Island of Maui (State Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii GIS October 2007). This developed area consists mainly of residential and commercial buildings that are landscaped with grass lawn, shrubs, and street trees. The site itself is presently a maintained grass lawn.

Wildlife found inhabiting the proposed site at the Maui CCC 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).

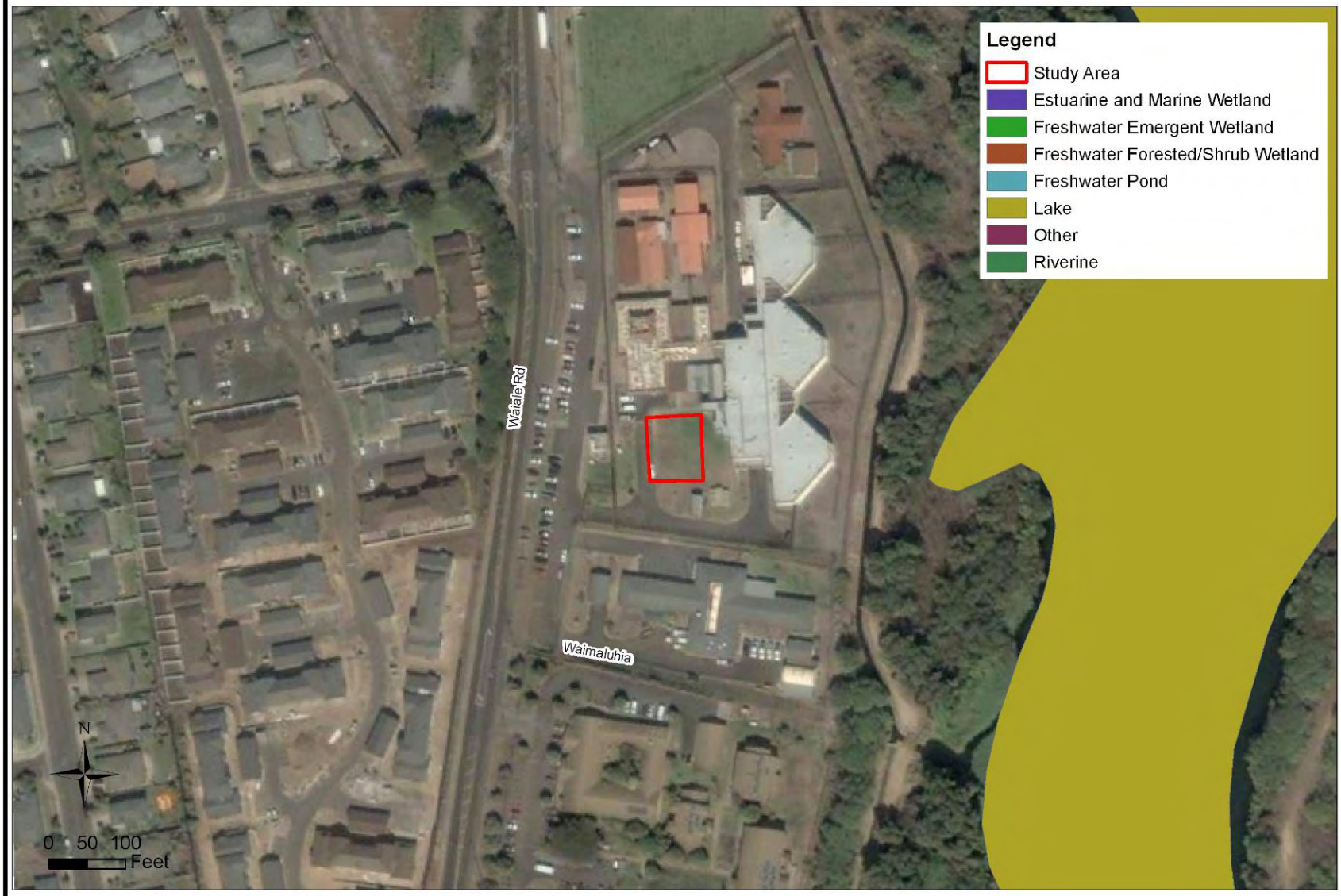
b. Wetlands

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 administrated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 CFR, Parts 320-329, November 13, 1986 and 33 CFR, Part 330, November 22, 1991). Analysis of the NWI map (Exhibit III-5), and field inspection of the site and its surroundings, indicated that there are no wetland resources present on this site (USFWS, 2008b).

Correctional Facility Improvement Program
Environmental Assessment

Exhibit III-5: Wetland Map of Maui Site

State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety



Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

March 2008

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

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 a storage unit at the Maui CCC) consider the potential affects on species listed as threatened or endangered. Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires federal agencies that fund, authorize, or carry out an action to ensure that the action is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any threatened or endangered species (including plant species) or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitats. If it is determined that development at this 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 state-listed threatened and endangered species in the State of Hawaii, of which 273 are plants. Federally-listed threatened and endangered species include 294 species of animals and 100 species of plants. Most endemic bird and plant survivors now exist in only 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. In addition to pre-European clearing of lowland forests, post-European conversion of natural habitats to agricultural and urban uses is a major cause of extinction of endemic Hawaiian plants and animals (Simon 1987). About 10 percent of the Hawaiian plants have likely become extinct and another 40 to50 percent are threatened with extinction (Wagner et al. 1985; Vitousek et al. 1987).

The proposed site at the Maui CCC is located in an urban area, surrounded by commercial and residential development. Large areas of agriculture and open space lands lie south, west and east. Because the proposed site at the Maui CCC is located within an urban area and contains minimal habitat, it is unlikely that any federally or state listed 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 proposed site at the Maui CCC is located in an urban area, and surrounded by commercial and 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		
Pterodroma phaeopygia sandwichensis	Dark-rumped (Hawaiian) petrel	Entire
Oceanodroma castro cryptoleucura	Band-rumped (Hawaiian, Harcourt) strom-petrel	Entire
Nesochen sandwicensis	Hawaiian goose	Entire
Anas laysanensis	Laysan duck	Entire
Anas wyvilliana	Hawaiian duck	Entire
Buteo solitarius	Hawaiian hawk	Entire
Gallinula chloropus sandvicensis	Common moorhen (Hawaiian gallinule)	Entire
Fulica americana alai	American (Hawaiian) coot	Entire
Himantopus mexicanus knudseni	Black-necked (Hawaiian) stilt	Entire
Asio flammeus sandwichensis	Short-eared (Hawaiian) owl	Oahu
Corvus hawaiiensis	Hawaiian crow	Entire
Myadestes lanaiensis rutha	Molokai thrush	Entire
Myadestes myadestinus	Kauai thrush	Entire
Myadestes palmeri	Small Kauai thrust	Entire
Acrocephalus familiaris kingi	Nihoa millerbird	Entire
Moho braccatus	Kaui'i O'o	
Hemignathus virens wilsoni	Maui 'Amakihi	Lanai
Oreomystis mana	Hawaii creeper	Entire
Paroreomyza flammea	Molokai creeper	Entire
Paroreomyza maculate	Oahu creeper	Entire
Loxops coccineus coccineus	Hawaii akepa	Entire
Loxops coccineus ochraceus	Maui 'akepa	Entire
Melamprosops phaeosoma	Po'ouili	Entire
Hemignathus procerus	Kauai 'Akialoa	Entire
Hemignathus lucidus affinis	Maui Nuku-pu'u	Entire
Hemignathus lucidus hanapepe	Kauai Nuku-pu'u	Entire
Hemignathus munroi	Akiapola`au	Entire
Pseudonestor xanthophrys	Maui parrotbill	Entire
Psittirostra psittacea	'O'u	Entire
Telespyza cantans	Laysan finch	Entire
Loxiodes bailleui	Palila	Entire
Palmeria dolei	Crested honeycreeper	Entire
Vestiaria coccinea	'I'iwi	Oahu, Lanai & Molokai
Telespyza ultima	Nihoa finch	Entire
ENDANGERED MAMMALS		
Lasiurus cinereus semotus	Hawaiian (Hoary) bat	Entire
Monachus schauinslandi	Hawaiian seal	Entire
Megaptera novaeangliae	Humpback whale	Entire
Balaenoptera physalus	Fin whale	Entire
Physeter catodon	Sperm whale	Entire

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

Source: Hawaii DLNR, 1997.

6. Cultural Resources

a. Overview

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

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

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

b. Maui Community Correctional Center Site

The Maui CCC 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 Maui CCC property 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 ʻĪao River flood plain, and the extensive cultivation systems present in ʻĪao Valley*" (Tome and Dega, 2004). In addition to its agricultural importance, ʻĪao Valley was a center of ceremonial and political activities (Tome and Dega, 2004). One of the earliest references to ʻĪao Valley itself is of the kapu chief of the 15th century, Kakaʻe, who retreated to ʻĪao 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 ahupuaʻa (Tome and Dega, 2004). Two of these heiau, Halekiʻi 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). Remnant evidence of this sugar cane production is the adjacent Waiale Reservoir. This reservoir is fed by the Spreckels Ditch that was constructed in 1882 by Claus Spreckels (Wilcox, 1997). This ditch transports water that is diverted from Waihee Stream in the West Maui mountains to several reservoirs at Waiale. Water from these reservoirs was used to irrigate sugar cane fields in this portion of Central Maui.

Archaeological evidence identifies pre-Contact burials along Waiale Road, with the archaeological report for a project on Waiale Road near Wells Park identifying 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 Maui CCC, 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 and Human Safety

Much of the Maui CCC property has already been developed with inmate housing, administrative, program and support structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas among similar uses. The remaining undeveloped portions of property consist primarily of grassed areas between the buildings. The proposed storage unit site is currently grassed lawn at the entrance to the main building and on the basis of past land uses, the analysis of this site was limited to field investigations. Based on the field investigations, the following was determined:

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

- With many years of state government controls over use of the property, contamination from hazardous materials is not expected at the Maui CCC property.

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

8. Visual and Aesthetic Resources

Maui is an island with an abundance of beautiful and unique physical characteristics, which is populated and governed by people who both appreciate and work diligently to preserve and protect those characteristics. The island's 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 population centers for the resident population, the center of government, and the primary 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, keeping 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.

The large expanses of lush sugar cane fields also provide broad desirable view planes across the central valley, particularly to the east towards Haleakala. As a result of the unique topographic and geophysical conditions, any significant structure located in the central valley can be seen for many miles. The Hawaii Army National Guard Armory, located within the broad isthmus connecting East and West Maui, is a case in point. The green pitched metal roof of this building can be seen clearly from surrounding foothills. The architecture of any new development within this region would have to respond to such a design challenge with sensitivity and grace.

The primary aesthetic issues confronting development of the proposed storage unit at the Maui CCC are scale and context. In order to provide adequate storage space at the site, erection of the storage unit may be significantly noticeable to the views to and from the proposed site, which would increase the visual impact of the structure on the adjacent neighborhood.

9. Fiscal Considerations

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

B. COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

1. Demographic Characteristics

The population of the State of Hawaii, including the County of Maui, has been steadily increasing. Between 1990 and 2000, the population of Hawaii increased by over nine 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-7).

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 (approximately 50.0 percent) of the Hawaii's 1,285,498 residents were male and 642,425 (approximately 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-8) (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 nine percent), African American (22,003 residents or two percent), Some Other Race (15,147 residents or one percent), and American Indian (3,535 residents or less than one percent). Of the total population of Hawaii, 87,699 residents, or seven percent, were identified as Hispanic in 2000. In 2006 the majority of residents of the State of Hawaii were classified as Asian by the American Community Survey, with 512,995 residents or 39.9 percent of the population. The remainder of the state's population was classified as White (337,507 residents or 26 percent), Two or More Races (276,780 residents or 22 percent), Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (111,488 residents or nine percent), African American (28,062 residents or two percent), Some Other Race (14,513 residents or 1 percent), and American Indian (4,513 residents or less than one percent). Of the total population of Hawaii, 99,664 residents, or eight percent, were identified as Hispanic.

In Maui County, the majority of residents are 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 eight 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 eight percent, were identified as Hispanic (American Community Survey, 2006).

The population of Wailuku in 2000 was classified as 42 percent (5,174 residents) Asian, 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).

Exhibit III-7
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%)
	Nat. 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-8
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

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

2. Economic Characteristics

Of the state's 612,831 person labor force, approximately 5.8 percent (35,886 persons) were unemployed in 2000. During this time, Maui County had an unemployment rate lower than that of the state with only 3,284 (or 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. The community of Wailuku had a higher unemployment rate than both the state and the county, with 4.8 percent of its workforce unemployed in 2000 (Exhibit III-9) (U.S. Census, 2000; American Community Survey, 2006).

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 2005 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-9
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%

Sources: 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 from $128,385,000 in 2001(NASS, 2002).

According to the U.S. Census in 2000, the median household income in Maui County in 1999 was $49,489, an 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 six 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-10). This number was similar to Maui County with 9.7 percent (13,706 residents) of the respondents indicating incomes below the poverty level.

Exhibit III-10
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.

3. Housing Characteristics

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, there are a total of 460,524 housing units in the State of Hawaii, of which approximately 87.6 percent (403,419 units) were occupied and 12.4 percent (57,105 units) were vacant. Of the occupied units, 260,196 (56.5 percent) were owner-occupied and 200,238 (44.5 percent) were renter-occupied. In 2000, the median value of an owner-occupied unit in Hawaii was $272,700 and the median monthly contract rent was $721. Average household size in the state was 2.92 and the median number of rooms in a home was 4.3 (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-11). 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.

In 2000, there were a total of 56,377 housing units 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.

In 2006, 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-11). 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 2000, the community of Wailuku had approximately 4,820 housing units, of which 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 According to the U.S. Census. Housing characteristics for Wailuku for the 2000 are illustrated in Exhibit III-11.

Exhibit III-11
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.

4. 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 Maui CCC, 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 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 a short distance from the Maui CCC. Average response time by the Maui Fire Department is approximately eight minutes (Maui County Department of Fire Control, 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 Ssereotactic 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 ckilled 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, Kekaulike High School, Maui Waena Intermediate, Pomaikai Elementary, and Kihei Public Charter High School (HIDOE, 2007).

5. Land Use and Zoning

a. Land Use

The site of the CCC is located on the east side of Waiale Road at the southern end of Wailuku. The site is approximately 7.23 acres and zoned for light industrial use. Surrounding land uses include institutional/religious (the Gardens of Meditation/Maui Memorial Park Cemetery) to the north and institutional/community (the Wenberg Resource Center) to the south. To the east is a large reservoir, separated from the correctional center site by a heavily wooded buffer area, while single-family residential development predominates to the west, across Waiale Road.

The property is located within the Wailuku-Kahului Community Planning District which is one of nine community planning areas for Maui County. The Wailuko-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 (MCC, 2002). Historical land use at and around the Maui CCC site is shown in Exhibit III-12.

b. Zoning

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

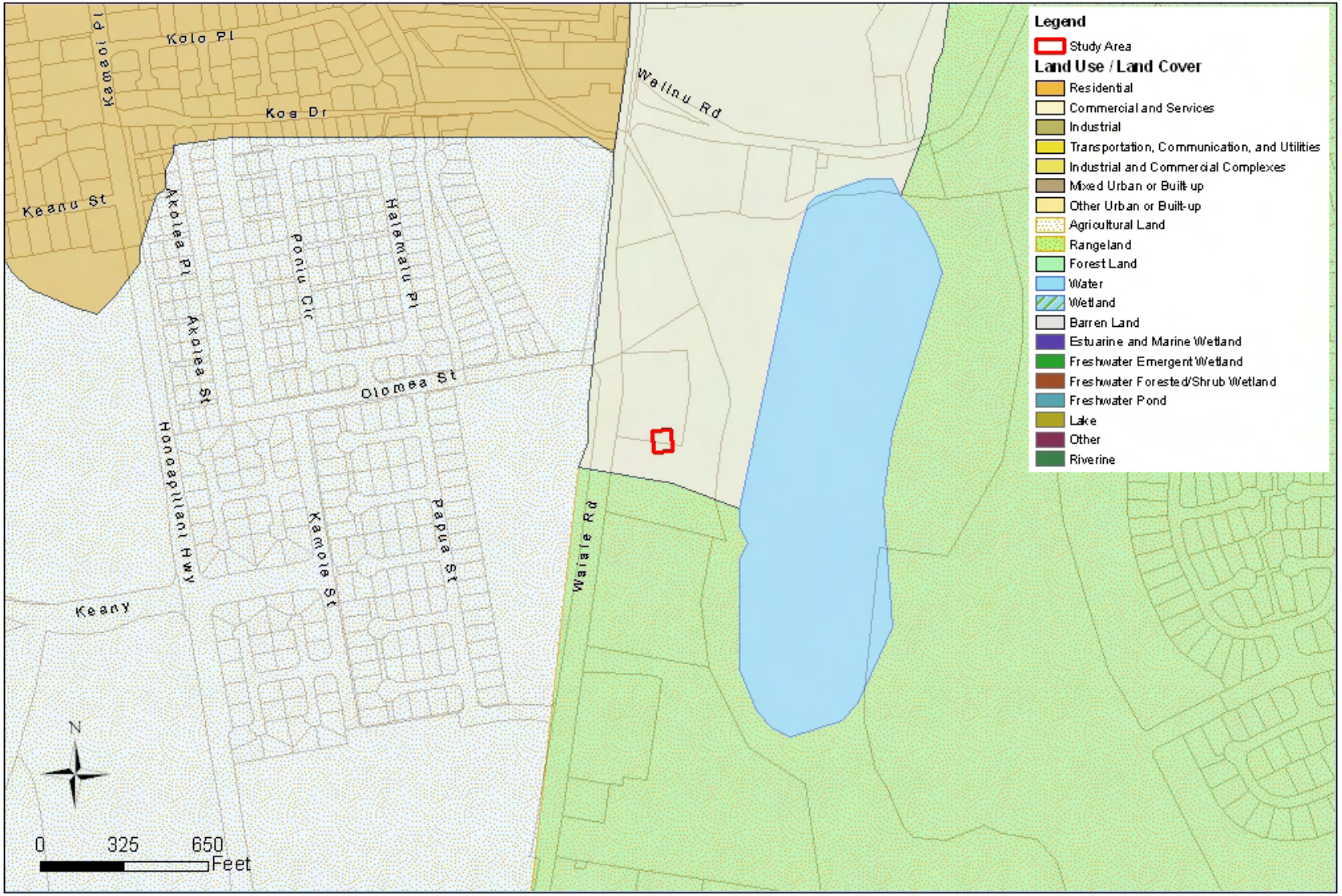
- To regulate the utilization of land in a manner encouraging orderly development in accordance with the land use directives of the Hawaii Revised Statutes, the revised charter of the county, and the general plan and the community plans of the county.
- To promote and protect the health, safety and welfare 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).

According to the Maui County Department of Planning, the Maui CCC property and proposed site is zoned for light industrial use.

Correctional Facility Improvement Program
Environmental Assessment

Exhibit III-12: Historic Land Use of Maui Site

State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety



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

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

6. Utility Services

a. Water Supply

Potable water supply to the Maui CCC 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 Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) Commission on Water Resource Management (Commission) 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.

Effective April 30, 2008, the Commission designated the Na Wai Eha surface water management area which includes the four streams (Waihee, Waiehu, Iao, and Waikapu) in the Wailuku District of Maui. Anyone wishing to withdrawal, divert, impound or consume water from these streams must now apply for a water use permit from the Commission. This also applies to existing users of these waters. This was done to preserve and protect these water sources from large-scale diversions that have historically been unregulated. No permit would be required for domestic consumption by individual users, for users supplied by the DWS or for rain catchment systems.

This project site is within an area served with potable water by the County of Maui DWS. A 12-inch ductile iron water main is located along the Waiale Drive on the western border of the site. DWS owns two standpipes within the immediate area of the Maui CCC. Pressure test data from 2005 indicates that the pressure at these standpipes ranges from 88 pounds per square inch (psi) to 94 psi. Likewise in 2005, two DWS fire hydrants adjacent to the Maui CCC, HYD #37 and HYD #279, were tested at 94 psi and 88 psi, respectively.

The main campus is connected to the 12-inch main on Waiale Drive with two 1.5-inch meters for the potable water distribution system and an 8-inch detector check meter for the fire loop. There is also a third water meter connected to the 12-inch main on Waiale Drive that serves Dormitories 6 and 7. The potable supply is fitted with a 4-inch backflow preventer and a pressure reducing valve. Maui CCC personnel report water pressure fluctuations within the on-site water distribution system. It was also reported that these fluctuations occasionally drop below 30 pounds per square inch (psi).

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 million gallons per day (mgd). According to the WRD, 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 an 8-inch gravity, sanitary sewer line on Waiale Drive that is adjacent to the Maui CCC. This line discharges into a 12-inch gravity sewer, also located on Waiale Drive, that flows north. Wastewater is pumped from the Maui CCC main campus by an on-site pumping station to the 8-inch sewer on Waiale Drive via a 4-inch sewer force main. Based on the original design documents, this lift station has a rated capacity 190 gallons per minute (gpm) at 40 feet of total dynamic head.

c. Electric Power

Throughout the County of Maui, the Maui Electric Company (MECO) provides power to residences, businesses and industries. MECO generates 234 megawatts of electrical power from the Ma'alaea 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 Waiale Drive adjacent to the western border of the Maui CCC. These lines are ultimately fed by the Waiinu 12.47-kilovolt substation and a 10-megavolt ampere transformer that was installed in 2007.

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 Maui CCC. The Maui CCC presently has two above ground propane tanks: a 500-gallon tank for Dorms 6 and 7; and an 1,100-gallon tank for the main campus. There are no known limitations to the provision of propane service to Wailuku.

e. Telecommunications

Hawaiian Telcom is the current provider of telecommunications to the Maui CCC. Overhead telecommunications lines are located along Waiale Drive adjacent to the Maui CCC. 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 permitted 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 Honoapiilani Highway, an advantageous central location to both of these cities.

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.

7. Transportation Systems

The Maui CCC is located at 600 Waiale Road, between Olomea Street and Waimaluhia Lane. Waiale Road is a two-lane road that connects the business center of Wailuku to the Ma'alaea area. Major roadways such as Route 30 and Route 32 are easily accessible from Waiale Road.

Access to the facility is limited to a driveway connecting the north end of the lot to the Waiale Road thoroughfare in front. Part of the driveway to the site and the on-grade parking lot extend along an earthen embankment that is between one and four feet high along Waiale Road (Architects Hawaii, 2003). Parking for employee and visitor automobiles is significantly constrained by the relatively small area available on-site.

There are no Roberts Hawaii transit routes operating in the vicinity of the Maui CCC. The Maui Economic Opportunity (MEO) operates two routes in central Maui that serve the Wailuku and Kahului town areas. These routes originate and terminate in Wailuku, in close proximity to the Maui CCC, but neither route travels past the facility. None of the Holo Ka'a Public Transit System routes serve the area of the Maui CCC.

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

The average difference between daily high and low temperatures on the Hawaiian Islands is between 10 and 20 degrees F. Higher readings occur in areas that are lower, drier, and less open to the wind. There is little seasonal variation in temperatures, only 6 to 8 degrees F, with August and September being the warmest months of the year, and January and February the coolest. The seasonal variation is far below the daily variation, which results in more temperature change in the course of an average day than from season to season. Almost everywhere at low elevations, the highest temperatures of the year are in the low 90 degrees F and the lowest temperatures near 50 degrees F (NRCS, 1972). The average month minimum and maximum temperatures for monitoring stations on Maui are shown in Exhibit III-13.

Exhibit III-13
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: TWC, 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).

9. Air Quality

a. Definition of Air Pollutants

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) defines ambient air quality in 40 CFR 50 as “that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access.” In compliance with the 1970

Clean Air Act (CAA) and the 1977 and 1990 Amendments (CAAA), U.S. EPA has designated "criteria air pollutants" for which national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) have been established. Ambient air quality standards are intended to protect public health and welfare and are classified as either "primary" or "secondary" standards. Primary standards define levels of air quality necessary to protect the public health. National secondary ambient air quality standards define levels of air quality necessary to protect the public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of a pollutant.

Human welfare is considered to include the natural environment (vegetation) and the manmade environment (physical structures). The health and welfare effects of the criteria pollutants are described in Exhibit III-14 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.

b. Regulatory Responsibilities

Although the U.S. EPA has the ultimate responsibility for protecting ambient air quality, each state and delegated local agency have the primary responsibility for air pollution prevention and control. The CAA requires that each state submit a State Implementation Plan (SIP), which describes how the state will attain and maintain air quality standards in non-attainment areas. The SIP must be approved by the U.S. EPA for each criteria pollutant. The agency responsible for implementing the SIP in Hawaii is the Hawaii State 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 PM_{10}. Exhibit III-16 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.

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-15.

Exhibit III-14
Description of NAAQS Criteria Pollutants

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Exhibit III-15
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/m^3 micrograms per cubic meter
Source: 40 CFR 50. Hawaii Administrative Rules, Chapter 59.

Exhibit III-16
Air Quality Monitoring Values

PM Monitoring Levels 1st Highest/2nd Highest in µg/m^3						
Monitor Location	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Hale Piilani Park – Kihei, HI ID# 150090006 $PM_{2.5}$ PM_{10}	 11/10 92/78	 25/17 78/72	 10/9 65/62	 10/9 155/119	 30/10 72/66	 11/10 281/93
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.

10. 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).

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. Exhibit III-17 illustrates common noise levels.

Noise sources and levels in the vicinity of the Maui CCC Site are attributed primarily to background noise from motor vehicle traffic on adjoining roadway networks. Intermittent and temporary noise is also experienced from occasional overhead aircraft activity arriving to and departing from Maui Airport. Large-scale development activities in the vicinity of this site are also contributing occasional construction noise to the environment surrounding this site.

Exhibit III-17
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.

This page intentionally left blank.

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES: IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES: IMPACTS AND MITIGATIONS

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

The State of Hawaii, via the PSD, is proposing to construct a 50 foot by 50 foot storage unit to store three temporary housing and program packages, on-site at the Maui CCC, as well as walk-through and portable electronic narcotic detection devices for use at the Maui CCC. Components for the temporary housing and program structures and restrooms would arrive on-site bundled and crated and would be stored within a storage unit at the Maui CCC until such time as all subsequent State of Hawaii funding to erect the structures is provided, a site is selected, and other administrative actions can be completed. It is estimated that construction of the storage unit would occur in late 2008. Construction of the facility would occur at a different site, to be determined based on the relocation of the Maui CCC. The walk-through and portable electronic narcotic detection devices are proposed for immediate use at the Maui CCC.

The analyses which follow addresses the potential impacts associated with construction and operation of the storage unit. The analysis does not address the addition of screening equipment interior to the existing Maui CCC, as this action would not impact any of the resource areas discussed below. 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 storage unit at the Maui CCC would not be developed and the electronic detection devices would not be acquired. 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 50-foot by 50-foot storage unit would be assembled at the Maui CCC in Wailuku. Because the site has been previously graded and is relatively level, only minor topographic alterations would be required to install the storage unit and impacts to topography would be negligible.

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 storage unit at the Maui CCC would not be developed and the electronic detection devices would not be acquired. 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 proposed site at the Maui CCC. Only minimal ground disturbance is anticipated as a result of the project, which would have no adverse impact upon natural geologic features and conditions at the site. Furthermore, operation of the proposed storage unit 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 which would have no adverse impact upon natural geologic features and conditions at the project site. Because the project site is located in an area of some seismic hazard potential, recommended mitigation would involve ensuring that all construction activities comply with the most recent Maui County building codes that are relevant to storage units.

3. Soils

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed storage unit at the Maui CCC would not be developed and the electronic detection devices would not be acquired. 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 has been previously altered by the construction of the Maui CCC and is currently covered in turf grass. 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.

While construction activities could expose a small volume of soil to potential wind and water erosion, the level topography found across the site would limit the potential for soil loss. The small volume of soil to be excavated during construction of building may also be redistributed on site as fill. No portion of the proposed project site is under active cultivation and construction of the storage unit would pose no adverse impacts to agricultural activities.

Soil and topographic conditions can exacerbate potential earthquake hazards where steep slopes and water-saturated soils may be susceptible to mudflows or landslides. However, according to the *Soil Survey of Hawaii*, the proposed project site is located over well-drained soils and the site does not contain steep slopes (NRCS, 2008). Therefore, 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 Maui CCC property. Nonetheless, attention would be given to ensuring that soil loss due to wind and precipitation does not occur by limiting the extent of land disturbance activities occurring at any one time and seeding exposed soils with native grasses, as necessary. Because this action involves that construction of a storage unit, this is expected to be minimal. No other mitigation measures are warranted.

4. Water Resources

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed storage unit at the Maui CCC would not be developed and the electronic detection devices would not be acquired. 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

The only water features in proximity to the proposed storage unit site are Spreckels Ditch and the Waiale Reservoir, which are located to the east of the Maui CCC. Due to the distance of these water features from the building site, the small scale of the project, and the relatively level topography, the implementation of the proposed project would pose no direct impacts to ground or surface water resources. The project would involve installation of approximately 2,500 square feet 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. With the project site located outside the 500-year floodplain, no direct or indirect impacts to flood prone areas are expected. In addition, the threat of tsunami inundation is low as the project site is located outside of the mapped Tsunami Evacuation Zone. Furthermore, operation of the proposed facility would not result in any 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. To mitigate any potential water quality impacts from the development of the site, all aspects of the project must be consistent with Chapter 20.08 of the Maui County Code entitled "Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control." According to Chapter 20.08 of the Maui County Code, specific mitigation measures might include sediment basins, sediment traps, silt fences, straw bale barriers, inlet protection, stabilized construction entrances, and vegetated filter strips.

5. Biological Resources

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed storage unit at the Maui CCC would not be developed and the electronic detection devices would not be acquired. 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

Land cover at the Maui CCC consists of grass and bare ground. 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 storage unit 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, including any impacts to federally or state-listed threatened and endangered

species. 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), installation of the storage unit for the temporary program and housing packages, 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 7.23 acre Maui CCC site. Restriction of access to resources could occur through animals avoiding areas where humans are present. However, the Maui CCC site is located in a 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 proposed storage unit. Any impact or disturbance to wildlife during the period devoted to storage unit assembly would also be negligible. No adverse impacts to biological resources are expected to occur once construction is complete and the storage unit 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 structure installation.

c. Recommended Mitigation

The most important consideration in mitigating impacts to biological resources is to minimize disturbance to natural vegetation. However, since the project site absent from vegetation except for grass, only negligible, short-term impacts to biological resources can be expected. The nature (installation of a storage unit for the temporary program and housing packages) and short duration of the construction process further reinforces the likelihood of little or no adverse impacts. Nonetheless, where possible, removal of vegetation would be restricted to the areas planned for the storage unit 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 storage unit at the Maui CCC would not be developed and the electronic detection devices would not be acquired.. 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 project area within the fence line of the Maui CCC 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. The Waiale Reservoir is over 100 years old and may be a significant resource, though it has yet to be studied or evaluated; however, the proposed storage unit would have no effect on the Waiale Reservoir. There is the possibility that human burials could be found in the area because a portion of the project area is composed of sandy soils that may contain human burials (human burials have been found in the vicinity of the Maui CCC).

c. Recommended Mitigation

No significant adverse impacts to cultural resources are expected as a result of the proposed action. Because of the occurrence of human burials in the area, it is recommended that an archaeologist be consulted regarding on-site excavations and other ground altering activities. Due to the minimal amount of ground disturbance that would occur, it is not expected that these remains would be encountered; however, if human remains are found, construction activities would cease and an archeologist consulted.

7. Hazardous Materials and Human Safety

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed storage unit at the Maui CCC would not be developed and the electronic detection devices would not be acquired. Hence, the site would remain in its current condition and no mitigation would be required.

b. Preferred Alternative

With many years of State of Hawaii ownership and strict controls over use of and access to the property, contamination by hazardous materials would not be expected to occur at the Maui CCC. Contamination from hazardous materials is not expected at the existing Maui CCC property. While field investigations to date have been limited to visual inspection of the site, these observations have not revealed areas containing waste deposits.

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

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

- EN 61326: Electrical Equipment for Measurement, Control, and Laboratory Use was approved on March 11, 1997. This standard covers the minimum electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) performance of electrical equipment intended for professional, industrial process, and educational use. It includes equipment and computing devices for measurement and testing, control, and laboratory use. Electrical measurement and test equipment is defined as equipment that, by electrical means, measures, indicates, or records one or more electrical or nonelectrical quantities. Non-measuring equipment such as signal generators, measurement standards, power supplies, and transducers are also covered. For electromagnetic emissions, all GE Homeland Protection, Inc.'s trace detection products are designed to meet the requirements of this statute.
- 10 CFR 32.27: This regulation addresses safety criteria that need to be met when manufacturing, utilizing, and disposing of potentially harmful byproduct materials, as minimal amounts of these could be required for operation of the devices. Under this statute products must be designed and manufactured so that in normal use and disposal of a product, the external radiation dose in any one year will not exceed the dose permitted by the EPA to bodily organs. Manufacturers and distributors must also confirm that it is unlikely that there will be a significant reduction in the effectiveness of the containment, shielding, or other safety features of the product from wear and abuse likely to occur in normal handling and use of the product during its useful lifetime. For radiological emissions, all GE Homeland Protection Inc.'s trace detection products are designed to meet the requirements of this statute.

c. Recommended Mitigation

Any hazardous materials encountered during the construction process would be handled, stored and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulations. Beyond this, no mitigation measures are necessary. No significant adverse impacts to health and human safety from the use of walk-through or portable electronic screening devices would occur. No significant adverse impacts to health and human safety from the use of walk-through or portable electronic screening devices would occur.

8. Visual and Aesthetic Resources

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed storage unit at the Maui CCC would not be developed and the electronic detection devices would not be acquired. The project site would remain in its current condition and there would be no impacts to aesthetic conditions and visual resources. In the absence of impacts to aesthetic conditions, mitigation measures would not be warranted.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Immediately following the onset of construction and throughout the construction period for the storage unit, the aesthetic features and characteristics of the Maui CCC site would be altered. The use of light construction equipment, the delivery and stockpiling of materials, installation of the storage unit, etc. would disrupt the aesthetic quality of the current site environment.

During the construction process, a small staging area would be established on the property. This staging area would comprise primarily of various small machinery and equipment need for construction. 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 under one month).

Following completion of construction, the principal visual features of the proposed building would comprise the storage unit itself, which is located adjacent to the Maui CCC building and adjacent to temporary administrative space. 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.

Impacts to visual and aesthetic resources would be long-term and negligible, the result of establishing a new storage unit on the grounds of the Maui CCC, as this project would be small in scale and temporary in nature.

c. Recommended Mitigation

Potential visual and aesthetic impacts from construction activities and operation of the storage unit 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 materials.

9. Fiscal Considerations

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed storage unit at the Maui CCC would not be developed and the electronic detection devices would not be acquired. 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 ownership and control and consequently has not contributed tax revenues or similar payments throughout the period of state ownership. The establishment of a storage unit within the fence line of the Maui CCC would not affect this ownership arrangement and, therefore, pose no adverse impact to local fiscal conditions for the State of Hawaii or County of Maui.

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 storage unit at the Maui CCC would not be developed and the electronic detection devices would not be acquired. 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 required.

b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Under the proposed action, a storage unit would be constructed on the existing grounds of the Maui CCC to house temporary program and housing packages, which would be assembled at a location yet to be determined. While construction of the storage unit does not have the potential to attract new residents to Maui County. It is anticipated that the construction laborers for the storage unit would be minimal and would be current residents of the county. The resident population of the county, currently totaling approximately 141,300, should easily accommodate the direct employment needs associated with construction.

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 storage unit at the Maui CCC is expected to result in a slight increase in construction employment among island workers involved in construction of small storage units. However, any such increase among the island's construction workforce is expected to be very slight, and temporary, lasting only for the one-month duration of construction. Experience in development of other storage units of a similar nature and scale indicates that the workforce needed for construction would originate from Maui County and would only be a few workers. As a result, permanent population impacts directly attributable to facility construction are not expected.

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. As a result, no significant adverse population impacts are anticipated.

c. Recommended Mitigation

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

2. Economic Characteristics

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed storage unit at the Maui CCC would not be developed and the electronic detection devices would not be acquired. 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 storage unit would generate impacts to the island's economy. The project's construction budget for just the storage unit, estimated at approximately $100,000 (2008 dollars), would generate construction employment and materials purchases which, although temporary in nature (lasting approximately one month), 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.

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.

3. Housing Characteristics

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed storage unit at the Maui CCC would not be developed and the electronic detection devices would not be acquired. 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 five construction workers would be used to construct the proposed storage unit. These positions would be temporary and would only last the length of the construction period (approximately one month). As a result, adverse impacts the island's housing market (i.e., housing availability, supply and cost) are not anticipated.

c. Recommended Mitigation

With a large available labor force, the five employees needed to construct the storage unit are expected to be hired locally and would not result in an increased demand for housing. 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 storage unit at the Maui CCC would not be developed and the electronic detection devices would not be acquired. 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 (Law Enforcement, Fire Protection, Medical Facilities, and Public Education)

Construction of the storage unit would be carried out entirely within the existing fence line of the Maui CCC. The PSD and its contractors would be responsible for all aspects of the construction process with appropriate measures employed throughout the construction phase to ensure the safety of the contractor workforce and the public. Construction-related activities are not expected to adversely affect law enforcement, fire protection, or emergency medical services and capabilities in the area and all public roadways leading to and from the Maui CCC 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. There would be no operational impacts from the storage unit as it would house equipment for temporary program and housing packages, which would not result in increased demand to law enforcement, fire protection, medical facilities, or public education.

d. Recommended Mitigation - Law Enforcement, Fire Protection, Medical Facilities, and Public Education

Significant adverse impacts to community services and facilities are not anticipated as a result of installation and use of the proposed storage unit. Consequently, no mitigation measures would be warranted.

5. Land Use and Zoning

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed storage unit at the Maui CCC would not be developed and the electronic detection devices would not be acquired. 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 50-foot by 50-foot storage unit would be located within the perimeter fencing and adjacent to existing facilities at the Maui CCC. The proposed action would have no direct impacts on land use because it would involve the construction of a storage unit related to the existing principal use of the property. This unit would be temporary, being removed once a location for the proposed temporary housing and program structures is determined. There should be no impacts to adjacent properties as the land use on the site would not change. The proposed storage unit would conform to acceptable uses in a light industrial zone, but would need to conform to all applicable building setbacks, height, and other requirements.

c. Recommended Mitigation

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

6. Utility Services

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed storage unit at the Maui CCC would not be developed and the electronic detection devices would not be acquired. 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

No water supply service would be required for the storage unit on the Maui CCC site, therefore there would be no impacts to water supply under the proposed action. For future erection of the temporary housing and program space, at a location to be determined, estimated water demand would need to be taken into account an analyzed under future environmental compliance. Based on industry standards, the expected water demand for the Maui CCC would be approximately 150 gallons per day (gpd) per inmate. The estimated increase in water demand based on a population increase of 128 detainees at 150 gpd per detainee is 19,200 gpd.

c. Water Supply – Recommended Mitigation

No significant adverse impacts to provision of water supply are anticipated for the proposed storage unit, thus no mitigation measures are required at this time.

At such time when a site for construction of the temporary housing and program space units has been selected, it will be necessary to coordinate the provision of water with the local purveyor. Communication and coordination with the Maui County Department of Planning and the DLNR Engineering Division is also recommended to ensure compliance with applicable state and county statutes, codes, standards and requirements governing water supply.

d. Wastewater – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

No wastewater would be created by the storage unit on the Maui CCC site, therefore there would be no impacts to the provision of wastewater collection and treatment services under the proposed action. For future erection of the temporary housing and program space, at a location to be determined, estimated wastewater output would need to be taken into account an analyzed under future environmental compliance. The projected average daily wastewater discharge increase from the operation of the two temporary housing structures and one temporary program structure is estimated to be approximately 17,300 gpd, based on a current wastewater discharge at 90 percent of the water demand.

e. Wastewater – Recommended Mitigation

No significant adverse impacts to provision of wastewater collection and treatment services are anticipated and no mitigation measures are warranted.

f. Electric Power – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Electric service would not be required for the storage unit on the Maui CCC site, therefore there would be no impacts to the provision of electric power in the area under the proposed action. For future erection of the temporary housing and program space, at a location to be determined, estimated electricity demand would need to be taken into account an analyzed under future environmental compliance. Electric power service to Wailuku is provided by MECO. There are no known limitations to electric power supply service in the area of the facility, which would need to be reconfirmed once a location for the temporary housing and program facilities is determined. Currently, electric power demands of the Maui CCC are approximately 15 kilowatt-hours per detainee per day. The anticipated maximum increase in power demands is estimated at approximately 960 kilowatt-hours per day. Such demands are relatively low and can be easily accommodated by MECO's power generating and distribution systems. No changes to MECO's system would required to accommodate the proposed project once the buildings are erected, which would be reconfirmed during the environmental compliance process. Construction of the proposed project would be carried out in accordance with applicable building and electrical codes of Maui County.

g. Electric Power – Recommended Mitigation

The proposed storage unit would not create any increase in demand for electric power, therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

h. Gas – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

No gas service would be necessary for the operation of the storage unit on the Maui CCC site, therefore there would be no impacts to the provision of gas services under the proposed action. For future erection of the temporary housing and program space, at a location to be determined, estimated gas service requirements would need to be taken into account and analyzed under future environmental compliance.

For operation of the temporary housing and program structures, at a location to be determined, demand for propane is estimated to be 60 gpd to 90 gpd, going up to 250 gpd to 300 gpd during the cooler autumn and winter months.

Based on the information provided by Maui CCC personnel during the site investigation, there is a small diameter high-density polyethylene (HDPE) gas line extending from the propane tank beneath the area identified for the storage unit. However, the exact location of this line could not be confirmed.

i. Gas – Recommended Mitigation

The proposed storage unit would not create any increase in demand for natural gas or propane, therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

Further investigation of the precise location of the small diameter HDPE gas line relative to the location of the proposed storage unit should be made prior to storage unit installation. If the line is located within the area proposed for the storage unit, it is recommended that the gas line be replaced and routed around the footprint of the storage unit.

j. Telecommunications – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

No telecommunications service would be necessary for the operation of the storage unit on the Maui CCC site, therefore there would be no impacts to these services under the proposed action. For future erection of the temporary housing and program space, at a location to be determined, telecommunication requirements would need to be taken into account an analyzed under future environmental compliance.

Telecommunications service to the Maui CCC is provided by Hawaiian Telcom. There are no known limitations to the provision of telecommunications service in the area.

h. Telecommunications – Recommended Mitigation

The proposed storage unit would not create any increase in demand for telecommunication services, therefore, no mitigation measures are required.

i. Solid Waste – Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative

Construction and operation of the proposed storage unit, and at a later date the temporary housing and program packages, would generate additional solid wastes requiring collection and disposal by a commercial waste disposal contractor. Solid waste collection and disposal services are currently provided to the Maui CCC by Aloha Waste.

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

Routine operation of the proposed temporary housing and program packages 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 inmate per day, solid waste generation would be approximately 500 pounds per day. 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. Operation of the storage unit would not generate solid waste. 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.

j. 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.

7. Transportation Systems

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed storage unit at the Maui CCC would not be developed and the electronic detection devices would not be acquired. Hence, impacts to transportation systems would not occur and mitigation measures would not be required.

b. Preferred Alternative

Construction of the proposed storage unit would be expected to increase traffic volumes in the vicinity of the selected 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. The estimated average number of construction workers on-site at any one time would vary, depending on the phase of construction, but would be considered to be minimal, a few cars at a time, when compared to background levels of traffic. Truck movements would be distributed throughout the work day and would generally occur between the hours of 6:30 A.M. and 4:30 P.M., depending on the stage of construction and would end following completion of construction. Public transportation is available in the area of the project site and would provide an additional option for workers to access the site.

As the proposed storage structrue would not generate any housing or employment, there would be no long-term impacts to the local transportation network.

c. Recommended Mitigation

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

8. Meteorological Conditions

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed storage unit at the Maui CCC would not be developed and the electronic detection devices would not be acquired. 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 a storage unit for three temporary housing and program packages at the Maui CCC is not expected to alter the microclimatology of wind and temperature at the site. Due to its scale relative to its environs, the proposed storage unit would not change the larger-scale climatology of the area or have a significant impact on neighboring properties.

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

9. Air Quality

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed storage unit at the Maui CCC would not be developed and the electronic detection devices would not be acquired. 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 five or less with the

number of vehicle deliveries each day similarly low. The emission of transportation-related air pollutants would end following completion of construction. Experience with projects of a similar nature and scale suggests that transportation-related emissions would have no significant or lasting affect on air quality.

Air emissions may also occur from the use of equipment during the construction process. The pre-fabricated and temporary nature of the storage unit 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 storage unit 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, use of a pre-fabricated storage unit 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

There would be no potential air quality impacts resulting from operation as the proposed storage unit would be used exclusively for storage.

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 for a storage unit at the Maui CCC.

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, no mitigation measures for air quality are warranted.

e. Conformity Applicability Analysis

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

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

10. Noise

a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed storage unit at the Maui CCC would not be developed and the electronic detection devices would not be acquired. Hence, impacts to noise conditions would not occur and mitigation measures would not be required.

b. 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 storage unit 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 and placement and assembly for the storage unit. These activities are expected to largely involve use of handheld power tools typical of residential construction projects and would not invovle heavy construction equipment, which can produce high levels of noise.

Construction noise would last only for the duration of the construction period, estimated at one month, 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, and light industrial land uses. Supporting this conclusion is the knowledge that such a store structure would involve only limited site preparation, building delivery and assembly, and finishing. Following completion of construction, noise levels would return to current levels.

FACILITY OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

As the proposed facility would only serve to store three temporary program and housing packages, there would be no operational impacts associated with noise.

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 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 storage unit at the Maui CCC 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 providing additional resources for PSD to carry out their mission. Construction-related impacts and other potentially adverse impacts associated with facility operation would be negligible 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 ground disturbance for the construction of a 50 foot by 50 foot storage unit. 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 providing a storage unit at the Maui CCC to store temporary program and housing packages. These temporary facilities would be erected at a site to be determined once the Maui CCC has relocated, and would provide much needed program and minimum security bed space to allow PSD to provide inmates the correct level of service and move them through the correctional system in a more efficient manner. At the same time, once established these temporary structures would provide relief for overcrowding throughout the PSD system. These beneficial impacts to the community would be long-term, providing much needed services for PSD.

E. IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES

Construction of the proposed storage unit at the Maui CCC site 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 proposed site, within the fence line of the Maui CCC, would be required for the construction of the storage unit 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. Resources consumed as a result of development of the proposed storage unit would be offset by the creation of the unit and the resulting societal benefits from the temporary program and housing packages that would be stored there. 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 storage unit. 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 future relocation of the Maui CCC. As described in the preceding sections, the development of the storage unit at the Maui CCC (the Preferred Alternative) would have not have a significant impact to the resource areas discussed. Any potential impacts from implementing the proposed action would be able to be mitigated as appropriate. Because the proposed action would not have a significant impact to environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic resources and because any potential impacts would be mitigated, when this action is combined with other actions in the area, there would be no significant cumulative impacts.

G. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS

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

Exhibit IV-1
Summary of Impacts

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Topography	The proposed storage unit would not be developed; therefore impacts to topographic resources would not occur.	Because the site has been previously graded and is relatively level, only minor topographic alterations would be required to install the storage unit and impacts to topography would be negligible.
Geology	The proposed storage unit would not be developed; therefore impacts to geologic resources and seismicity would not occur.	Due to the site's location and relatively flat topography, geologic hazards such as landslides, erosion and subsidence have a low probability of affecting the project site. Only minimal ground disturbance is anticipated as a result of the project and there would be no adverse impact upon natural geologic features and conditions at the site.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Soils	The proposed storage unit would not be developed; therefore impacts to soils would not occur.	The proposed site has been previously altered by the construction of the Maui CCC and is currently covered in turf grass. 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 storage unit would not be expected to occur.
Water Resources	The proposed storage unit would not be developed; therefore impacts to hydrology resources would not occur.	The only water features in proximity to proposed storage unit site are Spreckels Ditch and the Waiale Reservoir, which are located to the east of the Maui CCC. Due to the distance of these water features from the building site, the small scale of the project, and the relatively level topography, the implementation of the proposed project would pose no direct impacts to ground or surface water resources.
Floodplains	The proposed storage unit would not be developed; therefore impacts to floodplains would not occur.	Because the Maui CCC is located outside the 500-year floodplain there would be no impacts to floodplain resources.
Biological Resources	The proposed storage unit would not be developed; therefore impacts to biological resources would not occur.	The proposed site for the storage unit is currently maintained lawn, adjacent to the Maui CCC. As a result, the development of the proposed storage unit would avoid the disturbance of natural vegetation and result in no loss of natural habitat. Any impact or disturbance to wildlife during construction would also be negligible as the scale of the project is small and would last only a short time (likely less than one month). No additional impacts to biological resources are expected to occur once the storage unit is complete.
Cultural Resources	The proposed storage unit would not be developed; therefore impacts to cultural resources would not occur.	The project area within the fence line of the Maui CCC 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.
Visual and Aesthetic Resources	The proposed storage unit 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 small construction equipment would alter the aesthetic features and characteristics of the site. During operation, long-term and minor impacts would occur primarily from the addition of the storage unit to the Maui CCC site. However, as the correctional center has plans to relocate, these impacts would eventually be mitigated by the removal of the facility.
Fiscal Considerations	The proposed storage unit would not be developed at the Maui CCC; therefore impacts to fiscal considerations would not occur.	Lands comprising the Maui CCC are under state ownership and control and consequently have not contributed tax revenues or similar payments throughout the period of state ownership. The establishment of a temporary storage unit would not affect the current ownership arrangement and, therefore, pose no adverse impacts to fiscal conditions for the State of Hawaii or Maui County.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Hazardous Materials and Human Safety	The proposed storage unit would not be developed; therefore impacts from hazardous resources would not occur.	There are no known hazardous materials on-site and operation of the proposed storage unit would not involve the use of any potentially hazardous materials. No significant adverse impacts to health and human safety from the use of walk-through or portable electronic screening devices would occur.
Demographic Characteristics	The proposed storage unit would not be developed; therefore impacts to demographic characteristics would not occur.	The small construction crew is expected to be composed of current residents of the County of Maui with no adverse impacts to county populations. As a result, no significant adverse population impacts are anticipated. Operation of the storage unit would not require staff, and therefore have no impact on demographic characteristics.
Economic Characteristics	The proposed storage unit would not be developed; therefore impacts to economic characteristics would not occur.	Construction would occur within Maui CCC 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 small construction workforce. Operation of the storage unit would not require staff, and therefore have no impact on economic characteristics.
Housing Characteristics	The proposed storage unit would not be developed; therefore impacts to housing characteristics would not occur.	The proposed storage unit would not impact the Maui County housing market. Construction work at the Maui CCC would likely be filled by existing county residents and would only consist of a few jobs. The effects of these jobs would be minimal and the change in the housing market would be unnoticeable. Operation of the storage unit would not require staff, and therefore have no impact on housing.
Community Services and Facilities	The proposed storage unit 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 proposed storage unit would not increase the population of the facility and would not put any demands on community services in the area.
Land Use and Zoning	The proposed storage unit would not be developed; therefore impacts to land use would not occur.	The proposed storage unit would have a direct impact on land use by transforming an open parcel of land to a storage use. However, the self-contained nature of the proposed storage unit within the existing fence line of the Maui CCCwould limit any potential direct impacts to adjoining public lands and uses or property values of nearby private homes and businesses. Further, the proposed use of the building would be consistent with the current zoning of the property, and no zoning change would be required.
Water Supply	The proposed storage unit would not be developed; therefore impacts to water services would not occur.	Construction and operation of a storage unit to house three temporary housing and program packages would not create any increase in demand for water supply. The impacts of the operation of the three temporary housing and program structures to water supply would be evaluated in a separate environmental compliance process once a site is selected.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Wastewater	The proposed storage unit would not be developed; therefore impacts to wastewater services would not occur.	Construction and operation of a storage unit to house three temporary housing and program packages would not create any increase in demand for wastewater services. The impacts of the operation of the three temporary housing and program structures to wastewater services would be evaluated in a separate environmental compliance process once a site is selected.
Electrical	The proposed storage unit would not be developed; therefore impacts to electrical services would not occur.	Construction and operation of a storage unit to house three temporary housing and program packages would not create any increase in demand for electrical services. The impacts of the operation of the three temporary housing and program structures to electrical services would be evaluated in a separate environmental compliance process once a site is selected.
Gas	The proposed storage unit would not be developed; therefore impacts to gas services would not occur.	Construction and operation of a storage unit to house three temporary housing and program packages would not create any increase in demand for natural gas/propane services. The impacts of the operation of the three temporary housing and program structures to natural gas/propane services would be evaluated in a separate environmental compliance process once a site is selected.
Telecommunication	The proposed storage unit would not be developed; therefore impacts to telecommunication services would not occur.	Construction and operation of a storage unit to house three temporary housing and program packages would not create any increase in demand for telecommunication services. The impacts of the operation of the three temporary housing and program structures to telecommunication services would be evaluated in a separate environmental compliance process once a site is selected.
Solid Waste	The proposed storage unit would not be developed; therefore impacts to solid waste management services would not occur.	Construction and operation of the proposed storage unit, and later the temporary housing and program facilities, would generate solid waste requiring collection and disposal by one or more of the private haulers on the island. During the construction phase, solid waste in varying quantities would be generated by the building of the storage unit. The disposal of construction-derived waste would be the responsibility of the construction contractors involved, although all efforts will be made to sort, segregate, and recycle the various construction debris. Operation of the proposed storage unit would not generate any solid waste.
Transportation	The proposed storage unit would not be developed; therefore impacts to transportation resources would not occur.	Construction of the proposed storage unit would be expected to increase traffic volumes in the vicinity of the Maui CCC 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, but would be expected to be negligible due to the small number of workers.
Meteorological Conditions	The proposed storage unit would not be developed; therefore impacts to meteorological conditions would not occur.	Construction of a storage unit to house temporary housing and program structures on the Maui CCC site is not expected to alter the microclimatology of wind and temperature at the site. Due to its scale relative to its environs, the proposed storage unit would not change the larger-scale climatology of the area or have a significant impact on neighboring properties.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Air Quality	The proposed storage unit would not be developed; therefore impacts to air quality would not occur.	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. Experience with projects of a similar nature and scale suggests that transportation-related emissions would have no significant or lasting affect on air quality. There would be no potential air quality impacts resulting from operation as the storage unit would not be a source of emissions.
Noise	The proposed storage unit would not be developed; therefore impacts to noise conditions would not occur.	Construction of the proposed storage unit would result in temporary noise impacts in the immediate vicinity of the Maui CCC. 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, due to the small scale of this project, it is expected that this noise would only last a few weeks and would end once construction is complete. No impacts from noise would occur from operation of the storage unit.

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 Maui CCC 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 storage unit to hold three temporary housing and program packages in Wailuku, Maui is in keeping with the following General Plan objectives and policies:

1. 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.

2. 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.

Constructing a storage unit for temporary housing and program facilities the Maui CCC meets these objectives and policies, and 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)

The Maui CCC is located in a area zoned Light Industrial. Establishment of a storage unit for three temporary housing and program packages within the existing fence line of the Maui CCC would be consistent with this zoning designation.

D. COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

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

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

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

2. Historic Resources: Protect, preserve, and, where desirable, restore those natural and manmade historic and prehistoric resources in the coastal zone management area that are significant in Hawaiian and American history and culture.

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

Response: The proposed storage unit at the Maui CCC involves the construction of a pre-fabricated structure on a previously disturbed site that is currently turf lawn, with no known cultural resources (including archeological resources and historic structures). Based on past disturbance of the Maui CCC, the lack of known resources, and the minimal amount of ground disturbance that would occur, no impacts to cultural resources are expected.

3. Scenic and Open Space Resources: Protect, preserve, and, where desirable, restore or improve the quality of coastal scenic and open space resources.

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

Response: The proposed storage unit at the Maui CCC would be developed to ensure visual compatibility with the surrounding environs and would be temporary in nature as the CCC plans to relocate. The proposed project is not expected to impact coastal and scenic open space resources as it is the construction of a pre-fabricated storage unit, 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 storage unit at the Maui CCC is not expected to adversely impact coastal ecosystems. The amount of ground disturbance would be very minimal, resulting only from use of the site a construction staging area and the installation of one storage unit on a pre-disturbed lot. 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 construction of a storage unit would support no more than five short-term construction and construction related jobs during the approximately one-month construction period and would not impact the local economy as these jobs are expected to be filled by existing Maui County residents. The Maui CCC 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 storage unit at the Maui CCC 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 storage unit 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 storage unit at the Maui CCC.

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

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

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

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 storage unit at the Maui CCC would have no impact to shoreline activities. The Maui CCC is not located adjacent to the coast; no adverse impacts to beaches are expected.

10. Marine Resources: Promote the protection, use, and development of marine and coastal resources to assure their sustainability.

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

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

This page intentionally left blank.

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

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

A. HRS 343 SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

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

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

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 as this site is located within the existing fence line of the Maui CCC and would not disrupt land use in the surrounding area.

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. Furthermore, providing a storage unit for temporary housing and program structures that would later be erected to enhance the efficiency of PSD operations would have a beneficial impact on the social welfare of the community.

5. ***Substantially affects public health:*** During both construction and operation of the proposed storage unit at the Maui CCC, 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:*** Since the proposed storage unit would not add staff or residents to the Maui CCC, 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.

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 proposed storage unit at the Maui CCC 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 storage unit 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 Maui CCC is located 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 Maui CCC and due to past disturbance, no natural habitat exists.

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

11. ***Affects or is likely to suffer damage by being located in an environmentally sensitive area such as a flood plain, tsunami zone, beach, erosion-prone area, geologically hazardous land, estuary, fresh water, or coastal waters:*** 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 storage unit.

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 storage unit for three temporary program and housing packages at the Maui CCC would not result in any significant impacts.

This page intentionally left blank.

VII. PUBLIC COMMENT AND RESPONSE

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

PATRICIA HAMAMOTO
SUPERINTENDENT

RECEIVED
MAY 16 10 08 AM '08
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC SAFETY

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

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

May 14, 2008

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PH:jmb

c: Randolph Moore, Assistant Superintendent, OSFSS

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

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

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. 2008-1132

May 22, 2008

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

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

Dear Ms. Hamamoto:

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

Regarding your specific comments we offer the following responses:

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

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

c: Randolph Moore, Assistant Superintendent, OSFSS

2008-1040

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

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

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

RUSSELL Y. TSUJI
FIRST DEPUTY

KEN C. KAWAHARA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

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

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

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

2008 MAY -7 P 3:41
RECEIVED

May 5, 2008

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

Dear Sir/Madam:

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

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

Sincerely yours,

Paul J. Conry
Administrator

C: DOFAW Oahu, Maui, Kauai, Hawaii Branches

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

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

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. 2008-1004

May 22, 2008

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

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

Dear Mr. Conroy:

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

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

2008-1119

United States Department of the Interior

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

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
PLANNING & ADMINISTRATION
RECEIVED
2008 MAY 15 P 2:45

May 13, 2008

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

Dear Sir or Madam:

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

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

We appreciate the opportunity to participate in the review process.

Sincerely,

Gordon Tribble
Center Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

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

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. 2008-1119

May 22, 2008

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

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

Dear Mr. Tribble:

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

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

2008-1214

CHARMAINE TAVARES
Mayor

TAMARA HORCAJO
Director

ZACHARY Z. HELM
Deputy Director

(808) 270-7230
Fax (808) 270-7934

DEPARTMENT OF PARKS & RECREATION

700 Hali'a Nakoa Street, Unit 2 , Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

May 21,2008

2008 MAY 27 P 2:31
DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
FOR ADMINISTRATION

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

Dear Mr. Clayton A. Frank

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

We have reviewed the Draft Environmental Assessments - Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai and Oahu, and we have no comments or objections to the subject project.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. Please contact me or Patrick Matsui, Chief of Planning and Development, at 270-7387 if there are any questions.

Sincerely,

For TAMARA HORCAJO
Director, Parks & Recreation

xc: Patrick Matsui, Chief of Planning & Development

TH:PM:tk

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

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

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

June 6, 2008

Tamara Horjoco, Director
Department of Parks and Recreation
County of Maui
700 Hali'a Nakoa Street, Unit 2
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

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

Dear Ms. Horcajo:

On behalf of the Hawaii Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the PSD proposal to erect temporary housing and program structures and install electronic drug detection devices at its facilities on the Island of Hawaii. We appreciate the interest by the Maui County Department of Parks and Recreation and note the Department's lack of comments or objections to the proposed project on Maui.

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

CHARMAINE TAVARES
Mayor

CHERYL K. OKUMA, Esq.
Director

GREGG KRESGE
Deputy Director

RECEIVED
9 2 26 PM '08
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC SAFETY

TRACY TAKAMINE, P.E.
Solid Waste Division

DAVID TAYLOR, P.E.
Wastewater Reclamation Division

2008 MAY -9 P 2:31
RECEIVED

COUNTY OF MAUI
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
2200 MAIN STREET, SUITE 175
WAILUKU, MAUI, HAWAII 96793

May 7, 2008

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

SUBJECT: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS – TEMPORARY HOUSING AND PROGRAM STRUCTURES AND ELECTRONIC DRUG DETECTION DEVICES ON THE ISLANDS OF HAWAII, MAUI, KAUAI AND OAHU MAUI COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER TMK (2) 3-8-046:005 and 006

The Wastewater Reclamation Division has reviewed the subject document and finds it acceptable We offer the following comments for consideration in the development of final plans for this project:

1. Although wastewater system capacity is currently available as of May 7, 2008, the developer should be informed that wastewater system capacity cannot be ensured until the issuance of the building permit.
2. Wastewater contribution calculations are required to be approved before a building permit is issued.
3. Developer shall pay assessment fees for treatment plant expansion costs in accordance with ordinance setting forth such fees.
4. Developer is required to fund any necessary off-site improvements to collection system and wastewater pump stations.
5. If new kitchen facilities or changes to the existing facilities are proposed then they shall comply with pre-treatment requirements (including grease interceptors, sample boxes, screens etc.).
6. Non-contact cooling water and condensate should not drain to the wastewater system.

If you have any questions regarding this memorandum, please contact Mr Arnold Abe of our office at (808) 270-7428.

Sincerely,

Scott R. Rollins, CE-VI
Wastewater Reclamation Division
Planning Section

sr(MCC Draft EA PC8026)

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

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

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. 2008-1072

May 22, 2008

Mr. Scott R. Rollins, CE-VI
Wastewater Reclamation Division, Planning Section
Department of Environmental Management
County of Maui
2200 Main Street, Suite 175
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

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

Dear Mr. Rollins:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning PSD's proposal to erect temporary housing and program structures, and install electronic drug detection devices at its facility on the Island of Maui. We appreciate the interest by the Maui County Department of Environmental Management, Wastewater Reclamation Division, and note the Division's acceptance of the findings and conclusions of the Environmental Assessment concerning the proposed project in Wailuku, Maui. Regarding your specific comments we offer the following responses:

- PSD recognizes that wastewater system capacity, if necessary, cannot be assured until such time a building permit is issued.
- At such time a building permit is sought and if applicable, detailed wastewater contribution calculations would be developed and submitted to the Division for review and approval.
- PSD anticipates complying with applicable ordinances and regulations governing financing of wastewater system improvements necessary to accommodate the proposed project.
- No new kitchen facilities or changes to existing facilities are proposed which would require PSD to comply with pre-treatment requirements.
- The proposed project does not involve the use or generation of non-contact cooling water and condensate and therefore such waters will not be discharged to the sanitary sewer system.

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

2008-1243

CHARMAINE TAVARES
Mayor

MILTON M. ARAKAWA, A.I.C.P.
Director

MICHAEL M. MIYAMOTO
Deputy Director

Telephone: (808) 270-7845
Fax: (808) 270-7955

RALPH NAGAMINE, L.S., P.E.
Development Services Administration

CARY YAMASHITA, P.E.
Engineering Division

BRIAN HASHIRO, P.E.
Highways Division

COUNTY OF MAUI
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
200 SOUTH HIGH STREET, ROOM NO. 434
WAILUKU, MAUI, HAWAII 96793

May 27, 2008

2008 MAY 29 P 2:01
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

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

Dear Sir:

SUBJECT: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR TEMPORARY HOUSING AND PROGRAM STRUCTURES AT MAUI COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER; TMK: (2) 3-8-046:006

We reviewed the subject application and have the following comments:

1. The architect and owner are advised that the project is subject to possible tsunami and flood inundation. As such, said project must conform to Ordinance No. 1145, pertaining to flood hazard districts.

2. A verification shall be provided by a Registered Civil Engineer that the grading and runoff water generated by the project will not have an adverse effect on the adjacent and downstream properties.

3. A detailed and final drainage report and a Best Management Practices (BMP) Plan shall be submitted with the grading plans for review and approval prior to issuance of grading permits. The drainage report shall include hydrologic and hydraulic calculations and the schemes for disposal of runoff waters. It must comply with the provisions of the "Rules and Design of Storm Drainage Facilities in the County of Maui" and must provide verification that the grading and runoff water generated by the project will not have an adverse effect on adjacent and downstream properties. The BMP plan shall show the location and details of structural and non-structural measures to control erosion and sedimentation to the maximum extent practicable.

4. The applicant shall be responsible for all required improvements as required by Hawaii Revised Statutes, Maui County Code and rules and regulations.

5. Construction plans shall be designed in conformance with Hawaii Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction dated 2005 and Standard Details for Public Works Construction, 1984, as amended.

Please call Michael Miyamoto at 270-7845 if you have any questions regarding this letter.

Sincerely,

MILTON M. ARAKAWA, A.I.C.P.
Director of Public Works

MMA:MMM:ls
xc: Highways Division
Engineering Division
S:\LUCA\CZM\Temp_Housing_Prog_Struc_dea_38046006_ls.wpd

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

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

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. 2008-1243

June 5, 2008

Mr. Milton M. Arakawa, Director
Department of Public Works
County of Maui
200 South High Street, Room No. 434
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

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

Dear Mr. Arakawa:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the proposal to install electronic drug detection devices at the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC) and eventually erect temporary housing and program structures in Maui County at a site to be determined. We appreciate the interest and comments provided by the Maui County Department of Public Works.

As described within the Draft Environmental Assessment, much of the land area comprising the MCCC has already been developed with inmate housing, administrative offices, program and support structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas, and recreational facilities. As a result, the proposed temporary housing and program structures cannot be accommodated within the grounds of MCCC and instead will be erected at a location to be determined during the planning effort currently underway by PSD concerning the future of MCCC. Until such time a new location is identified, the temporary housing and program structures will be stored unassembled in a storage unit within the grounds of MCCC.

At the time a site for the temporary structures is identified and funds become available for construction, engineering plans will be developed that will address building layout and grading, possible tsunami and flood inundation, storm drainage, access and parking, on-site improvements, etc. At the time PSD engages an Architectural/Engineering consultant, they will be provided with a copy of your letter to ensure that they carefully consider and address each of the technical comments and conditions associated with erecting the proposed temporary structures in conformance with Maui County statutes, codes, standards and requirements.

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

2008-1264

POLICE DEPARTMENT

COUNTY OF MAUI

CHARMAINE TAVARES
MAYOR

55 MAHALANI STREET
WAILUKU, HAWAII 96793
(808) 244-6400
FAX (808) 244-6411

THOMAS M. PHILLIPS
CHIEF OF POLICE

GARY A. YABUTA
DEPUTY CHIEF OF POLICE

OUR REFERENCE

YOUR REFERENCE

RECEIVED
MAY 30 1 51 PM '08
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC SAFETY

May 28, 2008

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

Dear Mr. Frank:

SUBJECT: DEA – TEMPORARY HOUSING AND PROGRAM STRUCTURES AND ELECTRONIC DRUG DETECTION DEVICES ON THE ISLANDS OF HAWAII, MAUI, KAUAI, AND OAHU

This is in response to your letter dated May 1, 2008, requesting comments on the above subject.

We have reviewed the information submitted for this project. Please refer to a copy of the to/from submitted by Sergeant Stephen Orikasa of our Wailuku Patrol Division.

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to comment on this project.

Sincerely,

Assistant Chief Wayne T. Ribao
for: Thomas M. Phillips
Chief of Police

c: Mr. Jeffrey Hunt, Planning Dept.

Enclosure

COPY

TO	:	THOMAS PHILLIPS, CHIEF OF POLICE, COUNTY OF MAUI
VIA	:	CHANNELS
FROM	:	STEPHEN ORIKASA, ADMINISTRATIVE SERGEANT, WAILUKU PATROL DIVISION
SUBJECT	:	RESPONSE TO REQUEST FOR COMMENTS REGARDING THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS – TEMPORARY HOUSING ANS PROGRAM STRUCTURES AND ELECTRONIC DRUG DETECTION DEVICES ON THE ISLAND OF MAUI AT THE MAUI COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

CONCUR:
AC Wayne Ritthy
05/28/08

This communication is submitted as a response to a request for comments by State of Hawaii, Department of Public Safety, Director, Clayton A. Frank regarding the above subject matter.

RESPONSE:

The development of the proposed structures is within the confines of the Maui Community Correctional Center and would not substantially contribute to an increase in vehicular and pedestrian movement.

The focus, from the police perspective, would then need to be upon the construction phases of this project. There is an assisted housing complex (Ka Hale A Ke Ola) in close proximity to this project and during the construction phases, extreme efforts should be made to minimize noise, dust & debris so not to inhibit those whose health and well being may be affected. Adequate traffic control devices and personnel should also be utilized to minimize the impact of heavy equipment and vehicles traveling in and out of the area.

The use of electronic drug detection devices is a feature which could maintain or increase the integrity of the facility and its programs. Although, there should be constant maintenance and updating of this equipment to ensure its reliability is not compromised.

CONCLUSION:

There are no objections to the progression of the project at this time. Although, it is of utmost importance to be cognizant of any health and safety impacts, directly and indirectly, which may arise from this project.

Respectfully submitted for your review and approval.

Stephen T. Orikasa E#716
Administrative Sergeant/Wailuku Patrol Division
05/27/08 @ 1300 Hours

05/27/08 @ 1500

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

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

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. 2008-1264

June 5, 2008

Thomas M. Phillips, Chief of Police
County of Maui Police Department
55 Mahalani Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

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

Dear Chief Phillips:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the proposal to erect temporary housing and program structures and install electronic drug detection devices on the Island of Maui. We appreciate the interest and support expressed by the Maui County Police Department concerning this important project.

Regarding the Department's technical comments, we offer the following responses:

- Much of the land area comprising the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC) has already been developed with inmate housing, administrative offices, program and support structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas, and recreational facilities. As a result, the proposed temporary housing and program structures cannot be accommodated within the grounds of MCCC and instead will be erected at a location to be determined during the planning effort currently underway by PSD concerning the future of MCCC. Until such time a new location is identified, the temporary housing and program structures would be stored unassembled in a storage unit within the grounds of MCCC.
- Plans for construction of the proposed temporary structures would not be prepared until such time as a location is identified and funds are made available for construction. At such time, PSD would ensure that its architects and engineers carefully consider traffic safety concerns associated with constructing and occupying the proposed structures, ingress and egress, etc. and conform to local standards and requirements.
- PSD is particularly sensitive to issues of potential noise and air emission impacts associated with the eventual construction of the proposed temporary structures. While the duration of construction is estimated at only several months, the Environmental Assessment nonetheless

provides recommendations to reduce any potential adverse impacts associated with the construction phase. Similar attention would be devoted to ensuring the maintenance of traffic flow and vehicle and pedestrian safety throughout the construction phase.

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

2008-1246

DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
FOR ADMINISTRATION
RECEIVED

2008 MAY 30 A 11: 04

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

RECEIVED
MAY 29 1 55 PM '08
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC SAFETY

LAURA H. THIELEN
CHAIRPERSON

MEREDITH J. CHING
JAMES A. FRAZIER
NEAL S. FUJIWARA
CHIYOME L. FUKINO, M.D.
DONNA FAY K. KIYOSAKI, P.E.
LAWRENCE H. MIIKE, M.D., J.D.

KEN C. KAWAHARA, P.E.
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
P.O. BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

May 27, 2008

REF: MauiCCCWaiale.dr

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

Dear Mr. Frank:

SUBJECT: Temporary Structures, Correctional Facilities EA, Waiale, Maui

FILE NO.: 2008-896

Thank you for the opportunity to review the subject document. The Commission on Water Resource Management (CWRM) is the agency responsible for administering the State Water Code (Code). Under the Code, all waters of the State are held in trust for the benefit of the citizens of the State, therefore, all water use is subject to legally protected water rights. CWRM strongly promotes the efficient use of Hawaii's water resources through conservation measures and appropriate resource management. For more information, please refer to the State Water Code, Chapter 174C, Hawaii Revised Statutes, and Hawaii Administrative Rules, Chapters 13-167 to 13-171. These documents are available via the Internet at *http://www.hawaii.gov/dlnr/cwrm*.

Our comments related to water resources are checked off below.

☒ 1. We recommend coordination with the county to incorporate this project into the county's Water Use and Development Plan. Please contact the respective Planning Department and/or Department of Water Supply for further information.

☒ 2. We recommend coordination with the Engineering Division of the State Department of Land and Natural Resources to incorporate this project into the State Water Projects Plan.

☐ 3. There may be the potential for ground or surface water degradation/contamination and recommend that approvals for this project be conditioned upon a review by the State Department of Health and the developer's acceptance of any resulting requirements related to water quality.

Permits required by CWRM: Additional information and forms are available at *www.hawaii.gov/dlnr/cwrm/forms.htm*.

☐ 4. The proposed water supply source for the project is located in a designated ground-water management area, and a Water Use Permit is required prior to use of ground water.

☐ 5. A Well Construction Permit(s) is (are) required before the commencement of any well construction work.

☐ 6. A Pump Installation Permit(s) is (are) required before ground water is developed as a source of supply for the project.

☐ 7. There is (are) well(s) located on or adjacent to this project. If wells are not planned to be used and will be affected by any new construction, they must be properly abandoned and sealed. A permit for well abandonment must be obtained.

☐ 8. Ground-water withdrawals from this project may affect streamflows, which may require an instream flow standard amendment.

☐ 9. A Stream Channel Alteration Permit(s) is (are) required before any alteration can be made to the bed and/or banks of a stream channel.

☐ 10. A Stream Diversion Works Permit(s) is (are) required before any stream diversion works is constructed or altered.

☐ 11. A Petition to Amend the Interim Instream Flow Standard is required for any new or expanded diversion(s) of surface water.

☐ 12. The planned source of water for this project has not been identified in this report. Therefore, we cannot determine what permits or petitions are required from our office, or whether there are potential impacts to water resources.

☐ 13. We recommend that the report identify feasible alternative non-potable water resources, including reclaimed wastewater.

☒ OTHER:
The Maui Department of Water Supply (MDWS)'s Central Maui Service Area is now subject to both ground water and surface water regulation: all sources for water use must have withdrawal amounts approved by the Commission on Water Resource Management. The document correctly identifies limitations in available ground water for this project, and this also applies to surface water sources from the Na Wai Eha surface water management area. The project identifies a water use demand of 19,200 gpd, to be served from municipal supplies, for which Commission water use approvals are the responsibility of MDWS.

If there are any questions, please contact Charley Ice at 587-0251.

Sincerely,

Ken C. Kawahara

KEN C. KAWAHARA, P.E.
Deputy Director

Cl:ss

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

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

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

June 5, 2008

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

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

Dear Mr. Kawahara:

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the proposal to install electronic drug detection devices at the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC) and eventually erect temporary housing and program structures in Maui County at a site to be determined. We appreciate the interest and comments offered by the Commission on Water Resource Management.

As described within the Draft Environmental Assessment, much of the land area comprising MCCC has already been developed with inmate housing, administrative offices, program and support structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas, and recreational facilities. As a result, the proposed temporary housing and program structures cannot be accommodated within the grounds of MCCC. Instead, the structures will be erected at a location to be determined during the effort currently underway by PSD that is addressing the future of MCCC. Until such time a new MCCC location is identified and readied, the temporary housing and program structures will be stored unassembled in a storage unit within the grounds of MCCC.

At the time a site for the temporary structures is identified and funds become available for construction, engineering plans will be developed that will address building layout and grading, the need for infrastructure extensions and improvements, storm drainage facilities, access and parking arrangements, etc. At the appropriate time PSD will provide its Architectural/ Engineering consultant with a copy of your letter to ensure that each of the comments are carefully considered and addressed including the necessity to communicate and coordinate with

the Maui County Departments of Planning and Water Supply and the Department of Land and Natural Resources – Engineering Division to ensure compliance with applicable State and County statutes, codes, standards and requirements governing water supply.

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

From: David.F.Festerling@hawaii.gov
Sent: Friday, May 16, 2008 3:02 PM
To: Fox, Lori; Nardi, Robert
Cc: Clayton.A.Frank@hawaii.gov; May.I.Andrade@hawaii.gov; Tommy.Johnson@hawaii.gov; Louise.K.McCoy@hawaii.gov; Alan.A.Nouchi@hawaii.gov; Michael.J.Hoffman@hawaii.gov; John.S.Borders@hawaii.gov; Jon.T.Kobayashi@hawaii.gov
Subject: Fw: Draft Environmentaql Assessments-Temoray Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu

No comments from District Environmental Health Program Chief, Maui District Health Office.

.....

David F. Festerling, Deputy Director for Administration
Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Blvd., Room #400
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Ph: (808) 587-1251
Fax: (808) 587-1282

----- Forwarded by David F Festerling/PSD/StateHiUS on 05/16/2008 11:02 AM -----

"Herbert Matsubayashi"
<herbert.matsubayashi@doh.hawaii.gov>

05/16/2008 10:42 AM

To <psd.nepa@hawaii.gov>
cc '"Liu, Jiacai"' <jiacai.liu@doh.hawaii.gov>, '"Sunada, Kelvin H"' <kelvin.sunada@doh.hawaii.gov>
Subject Draft Environmentaql Assessments-Temoray Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu

This office has no comments to offer.

Herbert S. Matsubayashi
District Environmental Health Program Chief
Maui District Health Office
herbert.matsubayashi@doh.hawaii.gov

808 984-8230 FAX: 984-8237

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

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

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. 2008-1172

May 22, 2008

Mr. Herbert S. Matsubayashi, Chief
District Environmental Health Program
Maui District Health Office
54 High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

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

Dear Mr. Matsubayashi:

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

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

Maui Electric Company, Ltd. • 210 West Kamehameha Avenue • PO Box 398 • Kahului, Maui, HI 96733-6898 • (808) 871-8461

2008-1291

DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
FOR ADMINISTRATION
RECEIVED

2008 JUN -4 A 11:20

June 3, 2008

Mr. Clayton A. Frank
c/o: PSD VOI/TIS Incentive Grant Coordinator
Hawaii Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 400
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

Dear Mr. Frank,

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessments – Temporary Housing and Program Structures @ Maui Community Correctional Center
Waiale Road, Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii
Tax Map Key: (2) 3-8-046:005 & 006

Thank you for allowing us to comment on the subject project.

In reviewing our records and the information transmitted, Maui Electric Company (MECO) has no objections or comments to the proposed project at this time.

If you have any questions or concerns, please call me at 871-2340.

Sincerely,

Ray Okazaki
Staff Engineer

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

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

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

June 6, 2008

Ray Okazaki, Staff Engineer
Maui Electric Company, Ltd.
210 West Kamehameha Avenue
P.O. Box 398
Kahului, Hawaii 96733-6898

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

Dear Mr. Okazaki:

On behalf of the Hawaii Department of Public Safety (PSD), I wish to thank you for your recent letter concerning the proposal to install electronic drug detection devices at the Maui Community Correctional Center and eventually erect temporary housing and program structures in Maui County at a site to be determined. We appreciate the interest of the Maui Electric Company, Ltd. and note that the company does not have any objections or comments concerning the proposed project at this time.

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

This page intentionally left blank.

VIII. REFERENCES

VIII. REFERENCES

A. DOCUMENTS

Architects Hawaii. 2003. *Master Plan Report, Maui Community Correctional Center*. Prepared for the DAGS Planning Branch, Department of Public Safety, State of Hawaii. April.

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.

DAGS/PSD. 2005. Draft Environmental Assessment: Proposed Community Correctional Center, Maui, Hawaii.

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.*

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. 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 Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism. 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. 2007. Find my School on Maui. Accessed on March 3, 2008. Available at: http://doe.k12.hi.us/myschool/map_maui.htm

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

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

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

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

Hawaii State Department of Health. 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 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.

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

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.

Little, E. L, Jr., and R. G. Skolmen. 1989. Common forest trees of Hawaii (native and introduced). Agric. Handbook 679. US Forest Service, Washington, D.C. 321 pp.

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

Maui County. 2006. *Maui County Tourism Strategic Plan*. Accessed on March 24, 2008. Available at: http://www.co.maui.hi.us/mayor/economic/mctsp.pdf

Monahan, Christopher M. 2003. An Archaeological Assessment Report on Approximately 30 Acres of Land on Two Undeveloped Lots in Wailuku Ahupuaʻa, Wailuku District, Maui Island, Hawaiʻi [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.

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

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

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 Ahupuaʻa, 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 3/6/08. Available at: http://www.weather.com/outlook/travel/businesstraveler/wxclimatology/monthly/graph/USHI0091?from=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. 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. 2008. *Web Soil Survey of the State of Hawaii.* Accessed via the Internet at http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov. Accessed on March 17, 2008.

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

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. 2008. *EPA Air Data Monitoring Value Report for Maui, Hawaii*. Accessed 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.reproposal.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 November 2, 2004.

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 November 2, 2004.

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.

Vitousek, P. M., L. R. Walker, L. D. Whiteaker, D. Mueller-Dombois, and P. A. Matson. 1987. Biological invasion by Myrica faya alters ecosystem development in Hawaii. Science 238: 802-804.

Wagner, W. L., D. R. Herbst, and R. S. N. Yee. 1985. Status of the native flowering plants of the Hawaiian Islands. Pp. 23-74 In C. P. Stone and J. M. Scott (eds.), Hawaiis' terrestrial ecosystems: preservation and management. Univ. Hawaii Coop. Natl. Park Resour. Stud. Unit. Univ. Hawaii Press. Honolulu.

Wilcox, Carol. 1997. Sugar Water: Hawaii's Plantation Ditches. University of Hawaii Press. Honolulu

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

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

B. PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS

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

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

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

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
Department of Land and Natural Resources
Engineering Division
1151 Punchbowl Street #221
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

The Gas Company
70 Hana Highway
Kahului, Hawaii 96732

Alan Nouchi, Warden
Maui Community Correctional Center
600 Waiale Drive
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

This page intentionally left blank.

IX. LIST OF PREPARERS

IX. LIST OF PREPARERS

Hawaii Department of Public Safety

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

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

Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services

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

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

U.S. Department of Justice

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

Barry Roberts	-	State Policy Advisor

The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

412 Mount Kemble Avenue
Morristown, New Jersey 07962

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pacific Legacy, Inc.

332 Uluniu Street
Kailua, Hawaii 96734

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

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

X. AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS FROM WHICH COMMENTS ARE REQUESTED

X. AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS FROM WHICH COMMENTS ARE REQUESTED

A. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

1. U.S. Senators

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

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

2. U.S. House of Representatives

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

The Honorable Mazie Hirono
United States House of Representatives
1229 Longworth House Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C. 20515

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

Kalani J. English
6th Senatorial District
Hawaii State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street, Room 205
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Rosalyn Baker
5th Senatorial District
Hawaii State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street, Room 210
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

Mele Carroll
13th Representative District
Hawaii State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street, Room 405
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Joe Bertram III
11th Representative District
Hawaii State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street, Room 311
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Kalani J. English
13th Representative District
Hawaii State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street, Room 405
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

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

Kyle T. Yamashita
12th Representative District
Hawaii State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street, Room 402
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Angus L.K. McKelvey
10th Representative District
Hawaii State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street, Room 315
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

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

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

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

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

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

D. STATE OF HAWAII AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS

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

Linda L. Chinn, Administrator
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
P.O.Box 1879
Honolulu, Hawaii 96805

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

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

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

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

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

Carolyn I. Darr, Land Agent
Land Management Division
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
P.O. Box 1879
Honolulu, Hawaii 96805

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

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

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

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

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

Alan Nouchi, Warden
Maui Community Correctional Center
600 Waiale Drive
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

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

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

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 96973

Danny A. Mateo – Council Chair
Maui County Council
Kalana O Maui Building, 8th Floor200
South High Street
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

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

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

Carl M. Kaupalolo, Chief
Maui Department of Fire Control
200 South 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

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

Council Chair G. Riki Hokama
Kalana O Maui Building, 7th floor
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Council Vice-Chair Danny A. Mateo
Kalana O Maui Building, 8th floor
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Councilmember Michelle Anderson
Kalani O Maui Building, 8th Floor

Councilmember Gladys Coelho Baisa
Kalana O Maui Building, 8th floor

200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Councilmember Jo Anne Johnson
Kalana O Maui Building, 8th floor
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Councilmember Michael J. Molina
Kalana O Maui Building, 8th floor
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Councilmember Michael P. Victorino
Kalana O Maui Building, 8th floor
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Councilmember Bill Kauakea Medeiros
Kalana O Maui Building, 8th floor
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Councilmember Joseph Pontanilla
Kalana O Maui Building, 8th floor
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 Hawaii. 96732

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

Molokai Dispatch
Attn: Editor
P.O. Box 440
Kaunakakai, Hawaii 96748
Wailuku Public Library
251 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

The Gas Company
70 Hana Highway
Kahului, Hawaii 96732

This page intentionally left blank.

APPENDIX A:
AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE

GE Security

Neil Walters
Global Radiation Protection Manager

M 781 760 4134 (24hr)
F 866 249 9105
Neil.walters@ge.com

The Louis Berger Group, Inc.
12596 West Bayaud Street
Lakewood, CO 80228
Attn: Lori Fox

Dear Lori,

Please accept this letter in respose to your request for information relative the design and testing of GE Homeland Protection, Inc.'s trace detection products to meet emission standards.

For Electromagnetic emissions, all GE Homeland Protection, Inc.'s trace detection products are designed to meet the requirements of EN-61326 "Electrical Equipment for Measurement, Control and Laboratory Use".

For radiological emissions, all GE Homeland Protection, Inc.'s trace detection products are designed to meet the requirements of 10 CFR 32.27 "US-NRC Safety Criteria".

Base upon the results and testing certifications, GE Homeland Protection, Inc.'s trace detection products emissions levels comply with these testing criteria and regulatory agency standard.

All relevant information is maintained on file, please contact me should you have additional questions on this matter.

Sincerely,

Neil Walters

MAY 21, 2008
Date

DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
FOR ADMINISTRATION
2008 MAY 28 A 11: 58

2008-1219

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

RECEIVED
MAY 27 3 01 PM '08
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

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

RUSSELL Y. TSUJI
FIRST DEPUTY

KEN C. KAWAHARA
DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

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

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

May 19, 2008

Mr. Clayton Frank, Director
VOI/TIS Incentive Grant Coordinator
State of Hawai`i Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 400
Honolulu, HI 96814

LOG NO: 2008.1686
DOC NO: 0805TS22
Archaeology
Architecture

Dear Mr. Frank:

SUBJECT: National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 Review – Draft EA – Temporary Housing and Program Structures and Electronic Drug Detection Devices on the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai, and Oahu Waiakea and Piihonua Ahupua'a, South Hilo District, Island of Hawai`i TMK: (3) 2-3-023:005, (3) 2-4-049:018, (3) 2-4-008:009

Thank you for the opportunity to review the above Draft EA which we received on May 5, 2008. The project sponsor is the U.S. Department of Justice. The Hawaii Department of Public Safety (PSD) proposes to expand its temporary housing and program facilities at three separate locations. These include the Hawaii Community Correctional Center – Hilo Main Complex (HCC) a 3.8 acre parcel which includes two historic buildings, the Hale Nani Annex to the Hawaii Community Correctional Center (Hale Nani) a 10.9 acre site, and the Kulani Correctional Facility (Kulani CF) a 4406 acre parcel.

1) At the HCC site we recommend that an Architectural Inventory Survey be conducted, as already outlined in the DEA (pg. IV-7). This document should evaluate the eligibility, condition, and historic context of the Old Hilo Jail as well as of the auxiliary structures on the property. Further consultation should also recommend mitigation measures in response to the proposed project, which currently cites demolition and therefore can be considered by our office to be an **adverse effect**. The SHPD strongly encourages you to reconsider the proposed demolition of Old Hilo Jail as well as of the other facility. According to our inventory files, the jail is a particularly significant resource designed in the late 1890s by prominent local architect O.G. Traphagen. The SHPD Architecture Branch will look forward to Section 106 consultation based on the additional information. Questions regarding architectural issues should be directed to Astrid Liverman, Ph.D., Architecture Branch Chief (808) 692-8028.

2) At the Hale Nani, we concur that **no historic properties will be affected** by this undertaking because previous grubbing/grading has altered the land.

3) At the Kulani CF we concur that **no historic properties will be affected** by this undertaking because the preferred locations have also been subject to previous grubbing and grading which has altered the land. If previously unaltered land is to be utilized for the project, however, we would recommend that a qualified archaeologist provide a field inspection and letter report of findings prior to installation of

structures. This letter report should be submitted to the SHPD for review and approval before any ground altering activities commence.

If you have any questions or concerns about this letter please contact Timothy Scheffler, Ph.D., Assistant Hawai`i Island Archaeologist, at (808) 981-2979 or for architectural concerns, Astrid Liverman, Ph.D., SHPD Architecture Branch Chief (808) 692-8028.

Aloha,

Nancy A. McMahon
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

cc:
TS
Architecture Branch

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

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

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

March 14, 2008

The Honorable Charmaine Tavares
Mayor, County of Maui
200 South High Street, 9th Floor
Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii 96793

Dear Mayor Tavares:

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

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

PSD plans to initially purchase a storage structure to store the prefabricated housing and program structures. We plan to erect the storage structure on the grounds of the current Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC). Once construction on the new Maui Public Safety complex has begun, we plan to erect both prefabricated housing and the program structures at that site.

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

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

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Shan S. Tsutsui
The Senate, District 4
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 206
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Senator Tsutsui:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

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

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Rosalyn H. Baker
The Senate, District 5
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 210
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Senator Baker:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

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

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Kalani J. English
The Senate, District 6
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 205
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Senator English:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

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

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No._____

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Joseph M. Souki
House of Representative, District 8
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 433
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Souki:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

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

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Bob Nakasone
House of Representative, District 9
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 424
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Nakasone:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

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

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Angus L.K. McKelvey
House of Representative, District 10
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 315
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative McKelvey:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

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

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Joe Bertram III
House of Representative, District 11
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 311
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Bertram:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

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

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Kyle T. Yamashita
House of Representative, District 12
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 402
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Yamashita:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director

LINDA LINGLE
GOVERNOR

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

CLAYTON A. FRANK
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING
Deputy Director
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON
Deputy Director
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Mele Carroll
House of Representative, District 13
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 405
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Carroll:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

Clayton A. Frank
Director