

# Proposed Temporary Program Structures

Oahu Community Correctional Center  
Halawa Correctional Facility  
Waiawa Correctional Facility  
Women's Community Correctional Center

Oahu, Hawaii

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## Draft Environmental Assessment

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Lead Agencies:



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

May 2008

**HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY  
MISSION STATEMENT**

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

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Honolulu, Hawaii

Prepared By:

The Louis Berger Group, Inc.  
Morristown, New Jersey

May 2008



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## **ABSTRACT**

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# ABSTRACT

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## DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROPOSED TEMPORARY HOUSING AND PROGRAM STRUCTURES DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY FACILITIES ON THE ISLAND OF OAHU

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### SUMMARY OF PROPOSED ACTION:

Since 1991, Hawaii’s prison and jail inmate population has grown well beyond the system’s capacity, during which time no new facilities were added to the system. Consequently, PSD has been forced to double-bunk cells, add beds to dorms without adding space, and convert spaces normally used for inmate programs and services to other functions such as inmate housing in order to cope with the increasing population. At the present time, design capacity for the state’s four prisons is 1,298 beds while operational bed capacity is 1,878. A similar situation exists involving the state’s jails; the four jails have a design capacity of 1,153 beds and an operational bed capacity of 1,609 (PSD, 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 and program space is an important priority for Hawaii’s community corrections system. In response, PSD is proposing to increase program space in order to more effectively move inmates through the corrections system at its facilities on the Island of Oahu by acquiring:

*OAHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER*

- One prefabricated temporary program structure, together with mobile restrooms and a storage unit, as well as providing direct support functions to the program structure; and
- Walk-through and portable electronic detection devices to screen individuals for narcotics, without the need for physical contact.

*HALAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY*

- Two prefabricated temporary program structures, together with mobile restrooms and a storage unit, as well as providing direct support functions to the program structure; and
- Walk-through and portable electronic detection devices to screen individuals for narcotics, without the need for physical contact.

*WAIAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY*

- Two prefabricated temporary program structures, together with mobile restrooms and a storage unit, as well as providing direct support functions to the program structure; and
- Portable electronic detection devices to screen individuals for narcotics, without the need for physical contact.

*WOMEN'S COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER*

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

The temporary program structures and restrooms would be acquired for later installation at the Oahu Community Correctional Center (CCC), Halawa Correctional Facility (CF), and the Waiawa CF on the Island of Oahu. These temporary program structures would be stored within storage units at each of the sites 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 all four facilities on the Island of Oahu.

**ALTERNATIVE PROJECT LOCATIONS:**

Each of the three PSD facilities on the Island of Oahu proposed for program space (Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF) is located in the Honolulu area. The Women's CCC is proposed to receive electronic narcotic detection devices only and, therefore, was not subjected to a site selection process. Much of the land area comprising the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF and Waiawa CF 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 each property consist primarily of the following:

- **Oahu CCC:** The majority of the property comprising the Oahu CCC is developed with buildings and parking areas. Further development of the property would need to occur in areas already developed for other uses. The few remaining undeveloped areas are currently used for recreation and other corrections purposes and are unavailable for development. The Tax Key Map number for the Oahu CCC is (1)1-2-013:012.
- **Halawa CF:** Undeveloped portions of the Halawa CF include grassed areas surrounding the facility, recreation areas, and parking lots. The Tax Key Map number for the Halawa CF is (1) 9-9-010:030 and (1) 9-9-010:028.
- **Waiawa CF:** The Waiawa CF consists of approximately 150 acres of land within which inmate housing, administrative and program buildings, recreational areas and other maintenance and support services are clustered. While there are numerous alternative locations available within this property for installation of two program structures, it was found that two concrete building pads located in the southern portion of the property are available for use. One pad is currently the location of an obsolete tent-like structure while a second pad is currently the location of the frame for a tent-like structure.

Both pads are also located adjacent to a restroom facility. Removal of the obsolete structures would allow the pads to be reused. The Tax Key Map number for the Waiawa CF is (1)9-6-005:011 and (1)9-6-005:012.

Several alternative areas within the undeveloped portions at each of these properties have been considered and evaluated as potential locations for the proposed temporary program structures. The preferred alternative location at each site is:

- **Oahu CCC:** The preferred alternative location is a triangular-shaped area next to the main facility entrance that serves as a parking area for staff and facility vehicles.
- **Halawa CF:** The preferred alternative location is located on the northeast side of the main CF building. This area currently is disturbed grass bisected by a vehicle access road. This access road would need to be relocated to the north/northeast to allow for placement of the proposed program structure.
- **Waiawa CF:** The preferred alternative location consists of two existing concrete building pads located in the southern portion of the property. One pad is currently the location of a temporary tent-like structure while a second pad is currently the location of the frame for a tent-like structure. Both obsolete structures would be replaced with new temporary program structures.

Each preferred location is accessible by motor vehicles, is located in proximity to on-site utility systems, is located in areas that best meet PSD's security and operational requirements while minimizing potential adverse impacts to the natural and man-made environments.

#### **SUMMARY OF FINDINGS:**

To meet its operational mission, PSD proposes to acquire temporary program structures for use at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF on the Island of Oahu and to store these structures at each of these sites until funds become available for assembly. When assembled, these temporary program facilities would each be approximately 3,200 square feet. The proposed action also includes the installation of electronic narcotic screening equipment at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Women's CCC as well as the purchase of hand held screening devices for use at all four PSD facilities on the Island of Oahu. Under this action, acquisition, installation and use of the temporary program structures at PSD facilities on the Island of Oahu would have negligible adverse impacts to physical, biological, and socioeconomic resources at each of these sites. Provision of walk-through and portable electronic detection devices to screen individuals for narcotics would enhance operations at each facility.

Under this action, acquisition, installation and use of the temporary program structures and walk-through and portable electronic detection devices would have negligible adverse impacts to physical, biological, and socioeconomic resources. Impacts to topography, soils, land use, utility services, traffic and transportation movements, cultural resources, and aesthetics are not anticipated and if occurred, would be negligible. Even these minimal impacts would be mitigated as appropriate. Beneficial impacts would be derived from the proposed action including contributions toward fulfilling the PSD mission to provide public protection by operating humane and secure facilities in a safe working environment, where the health and well-being of the committed are sustained and opportunities are available to address issues related to their reintegration back into the community. Beneficial impacts would also occur by providing much needed program space and services to inmates that are currently on waiting lists for such programs. This additional space would allow the PSD to move inmate more efficiently and effectively through the corrections system, which would free up bed space throughout the system. Implementation of the proposed action would result in no significant adverse impacts as defined by Hawaii Revised Statutes and the National Environmental Policy Act. Any potential adverse cumulative, secondary and construction-related impacts would be controlled, mitigated, or avoided to the maximum extent possible.

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# **I. INTRODUCTION**

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# I. INTRODUCTION

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## A. BACKGROUND

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

### 1. Oahu Community Correctional Center

- One prefabricated temporary program structure, together with mobile restrooms and a storage unit, as well as providing direct support functions to the program structure; and
- Walk-through and portable electronic detection devices to screen individuals for narcotics, without the need for physical contact.

### 2. Halawa Correctional Facility

- Two prefabricated temporary program structures, together with mobile restrooms and a storage unit, as well as providing direct support functions to the program structure; and
- Walk-through and portable electronic detection devices to screen individuals for narcotics, without the need for physical contact.

### 3. Waiawa Correctional Facility

- Two prefabricated temporary program structures, together with mobile restrooms and a storage unit, as well as providing direct support functions to the program structure; and
- Portable electronic detection devices to screen individuals for narcotics, without the need for physical contact.

### 4. Women's Community Correctional Center

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

The temporary program structures and restrooms would be acquired for later installation at the Oahu Community Correctional Center (CCC), Halawa Correctional Facility (CF), and the Waiawa CF located in Honolulu, Hawaii. These temporary program structures would be stored within storage units at each of these facilities 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 all four facilities. 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 prefabricated program structures proposed for acquisition and eventual use at the PSD facilities on the Island of Oahu are not suitable for housing or other purposes by higher-level custody (i.e., medium or maximum security) inmates. However, use of the program structures at these facilities would address the current wait list for program services, provide the needed services to inmates, move inmates more quickly and efficiently through the sequential phasing process without jeopardizing public safety, and ultimately serve to increase available bed space capacity (which is the primary purpose of the VOI/TIS program). Implementation of the proposed action is an important component of PSD's overall comprehensive action plan to more effectively manage the inmate population while simultaneously preparing inmates for their eventual release and return to the community.

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

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

## **B. STATE AND FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS**

### **1. State of Hawaii Environmental Regulations**

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

The OEQC publishes *The Environmental Notice* that includes notices of: determinations on the need for an EIS; acceptance or non-acceptance of EISs; 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 action and describe any measures proposed to minimize potential impacts. Following its preparation, the public is provided 30 days to review and comment on the Draft EA. After the Draft EA has been finalized and public comments responded to, the agency proposing or approving the action reviews the final assessment and determines if any "significant" environmental impacts are anticipated. If the agency determines that the project 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 temporary program structures proposed for use at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF, reaching out and involving community leaders, regulatory agencies, and the public in the planning process can facilitate the decision-making and approval process. The goal is to avoid or reduce conflict while maintaining the focus on critical issues affecting the proposed action.

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

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

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

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

- Sought the participation of federal, state, and local agencies and the public in the environmental impact study process.
- Conducted informal discussions consultations by telephone and correspondence with the City and County of Honolulu officials. This included initiating contacts with the Honorable Mufi Hanneman, Mayor of the City and County of Honolulu, in March 2008 to explain PSD's proposals for the four facilities on the Island of Oahu and to begin facilitating interaction between PSD leadership and the Mayor and his staff (Appendix A). Additional discussions between PSD officials and the Mayor are planned for the near future to maintain communication linkages concerning PSD plans.
- Prepared and distributed individual letters to inform key elected officials, including State Senators and House Representatives, of the proposed action. (Letters to state officials representing the Island of Oahu are included in Appendix A).

- Determined the scope and significance of issues to be included within the EA on the basis of all relevant environmental considerations and information obtained throughout the public outreach process. The determination defined the scope and significance of the issues to be included in the Draft EA and identified issues that could be eliminated from detailed study as irrelevant or insignificant.
- Identified additional data requirements on the basis of information obtained from the public outreach process so that analyses and findings could be integrated into the Draft EA.

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

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

## **D. AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **1. Overview of the Hawaii Department of Public Safety**

The PSD is responsible for the approximately 3,900 offenders that are housed within eight State of Hawaii facilities, the Federal Detention Center in Honolulu, and the 2,100 offenders housed in four privately-operated prisons located on the mainland. In the face of the continuous increase in the state's prison and jail populations, PSD is proposing to acquire prefabricated temporary program structures, with associated temporary storage units, for use at three facilities on the Island of Oahu. 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 three facilities as well as at the Women's CCC.

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

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

Based on the assessment results, a correctional program plan is created to prepare the inmate to return to the community as a successful citizen. The plan includes programs and treatment services. PSD offers various programs to help to create an environment that would be conducive to an inmate exercising behavioral control, taking responsibility, and achieving self-improvement. Only inmates who are classified as maximum security, or those whose behavior poses a threat to themselves or other inmates, are limited in their access to programs. Among the programs offered by PSD are education, vocational

training, substance abuse treatment, and sex offender treatment. In addition to programs and basic needs such as food and clothing, medical and mental health services are also provided as well as access to a law library and other library services.

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

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

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

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

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

**Exhibit I-1**  
**Hawaii’s Sentenced Felon Population By Gender And Custody Level**

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

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

PSD ensures the proper placement of inmates according to the risk they pose to the facility and the community. Doing so is crucial to sound and accurate decision-making and minimizes classification errors which can be detrimental to public safety. PSD personnel also monitor other factors such as an

inmate's refusal to participate in necessary programs or behavioral changes that are not explicitly reflected in the classification scoring process. For most inmates, their custody level decreases as they spend more time in prison or jail, and as they participate in more productive activities.

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

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

In 1991, the combined operational bed capacity of the four CCCs was 958, whereas in PSD's 2001 Capacity Study, the same facilities had a combined 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.

- **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.
- **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. .
- **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.
- **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.

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.

In addition to the CCCs, PSD also is responsible for administering four CFs. The four CFs serve the longer-term inmate population that does not qualify to be sentenced to a CCC. In 2003, the combined operational bed capacity of the five CFs was 1,892, with a design capacity of 1,298. The current operational capacity of 1,298 beds held an average of 1,878 inmates during Fiscal Year 2007 or 44 percent more than the total operational capacity of the four CFs.

- **Halawa Correctional Facility** – The Halawa CF is comprised of both a medium security and special needs facility. This facility was built in 1991 and is the newest and largest prison facility in the system. In 2003, the combined design capacity of the medium security and special needs facilities were 586 inmates, with an operational capacity of 1,124. For Fiscal Year 2007, the Halawa CF housed an average of 967 inmates.
- **Waiawa Correctional Facility** – This minimum security facility in central Oahu was expanded in 1998 from an operational capacity of 134 beds to 334 beds by the addition of two 100-bed dormitories. Inmates are treated at this facility for drug and alcohol addiction, while obtaining educational and vocational opportunities to ensure inmates the best chance of being successful upon re-entering society. In 2003, the facility had a design capacity of 294 beds, with an operational capacity of 334 beds. For Fiscal Year 2007, the Waiawa CF housed an average of 314 inmates.
- **Women's Community Correctional Center**– The Women's CCC is the only CF in the state dedicated solely to accommodate and service sentenced female offenders. This facility offers a variety of programs oriented toward women. In 2003, the facility had a design capacity of 258 beds and an operational capacity of 260 beds. For Fiscal Year 2007, the Women's CCC housed an average of 240 inmates.
- **Kulani Correctional Facility**– Kulani CF, opened in the Hilo area in 1991, currently has a design capacity of 160 beds. This facility is remote, located about 20 miles up the Mauna Kea slope from Hilo, and serves as the system's primary sex offender treatment facility. For Fiscal Year 2007, the Kulani CF housed an average of 170 inmates.

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 providing community based services as an alternative to other facilities.

As the federal agency sponsoring the federal action (funding support for acquisition of prefabricated 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 Draft EA conforms to those rules and other applicable laws and regulations.

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

## **E. PROPOSED ACTION / PURPOSE AND NEED**

### **1. Background**

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

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

### **2. Proposed Action**

PSD is proposing to increase program space and narcotic detection capabilities at its facilities on the Island of Oahu by acquiring:

#### **a. Oahu Community Correctional Center**

- One prefabricated temporary program structure, together with mobile restrooms and a storage unit, as well as providing direct support functions to the program structure; and
- Walk-through and portable electronic detection devices to screen individuals for narcotics, without the need for physical contact.

### **b. Halawa Correctional Facility**

- Two prefabricated temporary program structures, together with mobile restrooms and a storage unit, as well as providing direct support functions to the program structure; and
- Walk-through and portable electronic detection devices to screen individuals for narcotics, without the need for physical contact.

### **c. Waiawa Correctional Facility**

- Two prefabricated temporary program structures, together with mobile restrooms and a storage unit, as well as providing direct support functions to the program structure; and
- Portable electronic detection devices to screen individuals for narcotics, without the need for physical contact.

### **d. Women’s Community Correctional Center**

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

The temporary program structures and restrooms would be acquired for later use at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF. The program structures would be stored within storage units at each of these three facilities until funds are provided to erect the structures. The walk-through and portable electronic detection devices are proposed for immediate use at the four PSD facilities on the Island of Oahu.

## **3. Purpose and Need for Action**

The purpose of the proposed action is to provide additional program space at PSD facilities on the Island of Oahu 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 subsequently, to relieve overcrowding and open up bed space in medium- and maximum-security facilities as inmates are moved through the system more efficiently.

## **4. Use of State and Federal Funds**

Acquisition of the temporary housing and program structures and electronic detection devices for use at PSD facilities on the Island of Hawaii would involve both state and federal funds. The approximate cost of the proposed action at each site is provided below.

- **Oahu CCC:** Approximately \$500,000 would be allocated to the acquisition of the temporary program structure and \$200,000 for acquisition of the electronic detection devices.
- **Halawa CF:** Approximately \$900,000 would be allocated for the acquisition of the two temporary program structures and \$200,000 for the acquisition of the electronic detection devices.
- **Waiawa CF:** Approximately \$900,000 would be allocated for the acquisition of two temporary program structures, and \$50,000 for the acquisition of the electronic detection devices.
- **Women’s CCC:** Approximately \$200,000 would be allocated for the acquisition of the electronic detection devices.

Of the \$2,950,000, 90 percent (or \$2,655,000) 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 \$295,000 would be provided by the State of Hawaii with the cost of installing the temporary structures solely the responsibility of the State of Hawaii at such time funds are made available.

## F. PUBLIC REVIEW PROCESS

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

- Clayton A. Frank, Director  
Hawaii Department of Public Safety  
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 400  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
- Barry Roberts, State Policy Advisor  
U.S. Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs-Bureau of Justice  
Assistance  
810 7<sup>th</sup> Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20531

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

## G. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE CONSIDERATIONS

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

To address environmental justice issues prior to initiating this document, PSD distributed a letter to all State Senators, House Representatives, and the Mayor of the City and County of Honolulu 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 each 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 sites have been assessed during preparation of this EA. The small scale of the proposed activities would have negligible impacts, either beneficial or adverse, to the City and County of Honolulu as it would not generate a level of employment 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.

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## **II. ALTERNATIVES**

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## II. ALTERNATIVES

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### A. INTRODUCTION TO THE ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

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

- **No Action Alternative.** A decision not to proceed with the proposed action to acquire and eventually erect and occupy temporary program structures to provide additional program space at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF along with walk-through and portable electronic detection devices to screen individuals for narcotics for use at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, Waiawa CF, and Women's CCC.
- **Alternatives Considered by Not Carried Forward for Analysis.** Potential sites at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF that were considered and eliminated as locations for the temporary program structures as not meeting minimum requirements.
- **Preferred Alternative.** The alternative preferred by PSD for implementation of the proposed action.

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

### B. NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

The No Action Alternative in this instance is defined as a decision by PSD not to proceed with the proposed action to acquire and eventually erect and occupy temporary program structures to provide additional program spaces at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF, along with walk-through and portable electronic detection devices to screen individuals for narcotics for use at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, Waiawa CF, and Women's CCC. This alternative would preclude the opportunity to increase program spaces at these facilities to provide the programs needed to assist in moving inmates through the system in a more efficient manner. This alternative would also forego the opportunity to screen individuals for narcotics without the need for physical contact.

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

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

While the No Action Alternative would avoid the potential impacts associated with erecting and occupying temporary program structures at PSD facilities on the Island of Oahu, adoption of this alternative would also result in the loss the substantial positive benefits of the proposed action. This would include contributing to achieving the mission of PSD; providing program space to meet the needs of the inmate population and to ease pressure on the growing state jail population; the societal benefits derived from efficient operation of the state's criminal justice system; and the potential economic benefits

which would become available to the residents and businesses of the City and County of Honolulu as a consequence of the proposed action.

The No Action Alternative, by definition, does not meet the purpose and need for the proposed action and, therefore, does not address the state's need to provide additional program space to more efficiently and effectively move inmates through the corrections system with sequential phasing. However, in order to compare and contrast the potential impacts of the proposed action, the No Action Alternative is carried forward and discussed in Chapter IV of the EA.

## C. ALTERNATIVE LOCATIONS

Among the initial steps in the planning process is the identification and evaluation of prospective locations capable of accommodating the temporary program structures at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF. PSD focused its siting efforts on the undeveloped or re-developable portions of each of these properties. When identifying and evaluating such locations, the following factors were considered:

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

The limited land area comprising the PSD facilities on the Island of Oahu, 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 the temporary program structures. The only undeveloped or re-developable portions of three properties are described below:

- **Oahu CCC:** The Oahu CCC is located in a highly developed urban area. Any sufficiently large and undeveloped site to accommodate the proposed temporary program structure would be found on the periphery of the property or in areas currently used for recreation and other purposes. To accommodate the proposed temporary program structure, use of an existing parking area would be necessary. A courtyard area located within the interior to the facility was initially considered, but was determined to be infeasible due to operational concerns. Because of the lack of undevelopable land at the Oahu CCC, the use of an unpaved parking area adjacent to the CCC's entrance was determined to be the only feasible option. The Tax Key Map number at the Oahu CCC is (1) 1-2-013:012.
- **Halawa CF:** Undeveloped land at the Halawa CF includes a recreation field located at the rear of the facility, grassy areas on the periphery of the property, and parking areas located in the special needs portion of the complex. The recreational field is not in use and provides a relatively large, level area for the proposed structure. However, this area is at an elevation above the CF and would make utility connections as well as movement on inmates to the site difficult. Grassy areas surrounding the property were also considered, but were found exhibiting steeply sloping terrain and were considered unsuitable. Other areas that were considered were located in such a way that the main guard tower could not maintain continuous surveillance, posing unacceptable security risks. The parking area near the Special Needs facility provided ample space, but is not accessible by inmates from the Halawa CF without raising security and operational risks. In light of these limitations, it was determined that the disturbed, grassy area adjacent to the rear of the complex was the only feasible option. The Tax Key Map number at the Halawa CF is (1) 9-9-010:030 and (1) 9-9-010:028.
- **Waiawa CF:** The Waiawa CF consists of approximately 150 acres of land within which inmate housing, administrative and program buildings, recreational areas and other maintenance and support

services are clustered. While there are numerous alternative locations available within this property, for installation of two program structures, it was found that two concrete building pads located in the southern portion of the property are available for use. One pad is currently the location of an obsolete tent-like structure while a second pad is currently the location of the frame for a tent-like structure. Both pads are also located adjacent to a restroom facility. Removal of the obsolete structures would allow the pads to be reused. The Tax Key Map number at the Waiawa CF is (1) 9-6-005:011 and (1) 9-6-005:012.

## **D. PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE LOCATIONS**

### **a. Oahu Community Correctional Center**

As noted earlier, the Oahu CCC is largely developed with inmate housing, administrative, program and support structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle parking areas, and recreational facilities among similar uses. The few vacant areas on the property are too small to accommodate the proposed program structure requiring a previously developed area of the facility to be utilized. The preferred alternative location for the temporary program structure is a triangular shaped, unpaved parking area located adjacent to the main CCC entrance. Currently, this area is devoted to vehicle parking for staff and facility vehicles (Exhibit II-1).

Under the proposed action, the unpaved parking area would be vacated in order to erect a temporary program structure (see Exhibits II-2 and II-3). The parking spaces lost to the temporary program structure would be relocated to other available locations on the facility grounds. The preferred location is easily accessible by motor vehicles, is in proximity to on-site utility systems, is in close proximity to inmate housing and program areas and best meets PSD's security and operational requirements while minimizing potential adverse impacts to the natural and man-made environments.

This alternative would include construction of an approximately 3,200 square-foot temporary structure to provide additional program space along with a storage unit within which to store the temporary structure following its acquisition. This storage unit would be a temporary structure, although it could be utilized for another purpose once the program structure is erected. Examples of temporary structures are shown in Exhibits II-4, II-5, and II-6. No net increase in staff at the Oahu CCC is expected following installation of the program structure.

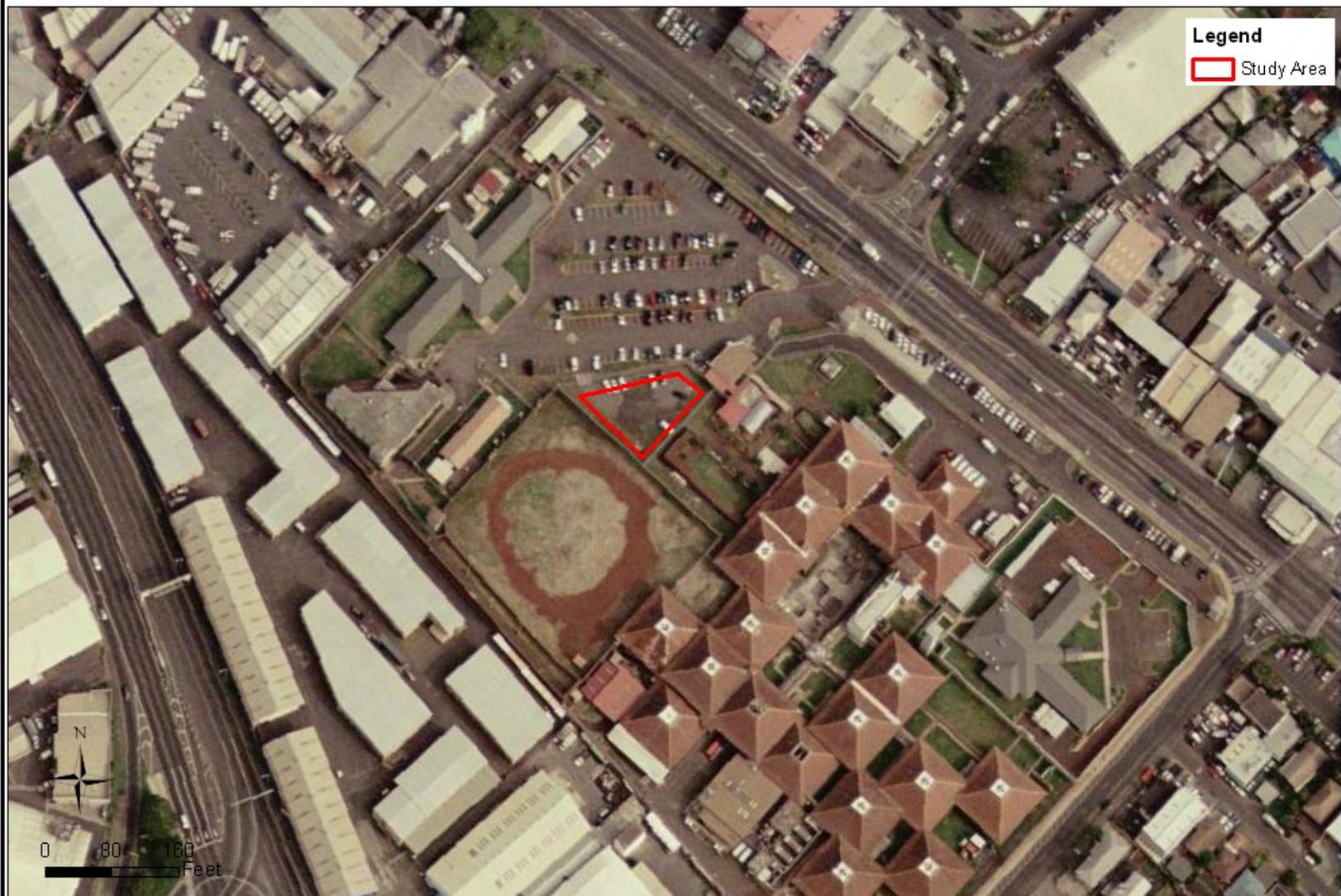
Construction of the temporary program structure would require a cement slab upon which to erect the structure. In addition, all required utilities would be extended to the site. The temporary structure would meet all applicable building codes and would include air condition and fire suppression systems. The PSD would work with the chosen manufacture of the temporary program structure to ensure that the facilities would be able to withstand the environmental conditions unique to the Hawaiian Islands and include the use of fire resistant materials.

Materials for the temporary housing facility would arrive on site bundled and crated. When the facility is constructed, the aluminum beams that make up the structure would be moved into position, one at a time, onto the pad where the structure is to be erected. Once the frame is in place, the fabric panels would be installed on the frame to complete the structure. Erection of the temporary facility would require the use of a crane, forklift, manlift, scissorlift, and dunnage (wooden blocks).

**Correctional Facility Improvement Program  
Environmental Assessment**

**Exhibit II-1: Proposed Oahu  
Community Correctional Center Location**

**State of Hawaii  
Department of Public Safety**



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March 2008

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

**Exhibit II-2: Proposed Location at the Oahu Community Correctional Center – View 1**



**Exhibit II-3: Proposed Location at the Oahu Community Correctional Center – View 2**



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



**Exhibit II-5: View of a Representative Temporary Program Structure**



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



**b. Halawa Correctional Facility**

Much of the area comprising the Halawa CF has already developed with inmate housing, administrative, program and support structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas, and recreational facilities among similar uses. The few undeveloped areas found within the property include grassy areas surrounding the CF, recreation areas, and parking lots.

To accommodate two temporary program structures at the Halawa CF, the already disturbed grassy area adjacent to the rear of the building would be utilized (Exhibit II-7). Under the proposed action, two temporary program structures and a storage unit would be built on this site as depicted in Exhibits II-8 and II-9. This action would also include relocating the current access road around the new temporary program structures. The preferred location is easily accessible by motor vehicles, is located in proximity to on-site utility systems and other major elements comprising the Annex, and best meets PSD's security and operational requirements while minimizing potential adverse impacts to the natural and man-made environments.

This alternative includes construction of two approximately 3,200 square-foot temporary structures to provide additional program space along with a storage unit within which to store the temporary structure following its acquisition (although the storage unit could be utilized for another purpose once the program structure is erected). No net increase in staff at the Halawa CF is expected following installation of the program structures.

Construction of the temporary program structures would require a cement slab over which to erect the structures. In addition, all required utilities would be extended to the structures which would meet all applicable building codes and would include air condition and fire suppression systems. The PSD would work with the chosen manufacture of the temporary structures to ensure that each is able to withstand the environmental conditions unique to the Hawaiian Islands and are constructed of fire resistant materials. Materials for temporary program structures and storage units would arrive on site bundled and crated. Assembly and equipment required for assembly would be the same as described earlier.

**Correctional Facility Improvement Program  
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**Exhibit II-7: Proposed  
Halawa Correctional Facility Location**

**State of Hawaii  
Department of Public Safety**



Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

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

**Exhibit II-8: Proposed Facility Location at the Halawa Correctional Facility – View 1**



**Exhibit II-9: Proposed Facility Location at the Halawa Correctional Facility – View 2**



**c. Waiawa Correctional Facility**

The Waiawa CF consists of approximately 150 acres of land within which inmate housing, administrative and program buildings, recreational areas and other maintenance and support services are clustered. While there are numerous alternative locations available within this property for installation of two program structures, it was found that two concrete building pads located in the southern portion of the property are available for use (Exhibit II-10). One pad is currently the location of an obsolete tent-like structure while a second pad is currently the location of the frame for a tent-like structure. Both pads are also located adjacent to a restroom facility. Removal of the existing obsolete structures would allow the pads to be reused (Exhibit II-11 and II-12). The preferred location for the two structures is easily accessible by motor vehicles, is located in proximity to on-site utility systems and other buildings and functions, and best meets PSD's security and operational requirements while minimizing potential adverse impacts to the natural and man-made environments.

This alternative includes construction of two approximately 3,200 square-foot temporary structures to provide additional program space along with a storage unit within which to store the temporary structure following its acquisition (although the storage unit could be utilized for another purpose once the program structure is erected). No net increase in staff at the Waiawa CF is expected following installation of the program structures.

The temporary structures would meet all applicable building codes and would include air condition and fire suppression systems. The PSD would work with the chosen manufacture of the temporary program structures to ensure that the facilities would be able to withstand the environmental conditions unique to the Hawaiian Islands and include the use of fire resistant materials. Materials for temporary program structure and storage unit would arrive on site bundled and crated. Assembly and equipment required for assembly would be the same as described earlier.

**d. Women's CCC**

The proposed action at the Women's CCC would involve the acquisition and installation of electronic narcotics detection equipment for which no alternative locations have been considered. Implementation of the proposed action at the Women's CCC would not result in impacts to the natural or manmade environments.

**Correctional Facility Improvement Program  
Environmental Assessment**

**Exhibit II-10: Proposed  
Waiawa Correctional Facility Location**

**State of Hawaii  
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Data Sources: Site Locations - LBG, Inc.; Imagery - Digital Globe

**Exhibit II-11: Proposed Location at the Waiawa Correctional Facility – View 1**



**Exhibit II-12: Proposed Location at the Waiawa Correctional Facility – View 2**



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### **III. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT**

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## III. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

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### 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. It should be noted that the Women's CCC is proposed to receive electronic narcotic detection devices only and, therefore, was not subjected to level of data collection and analysis performed for the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF and Waiawa CF locations.

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

#### 1. Topography

Topography is the slope gradient of a site expressed as a relationship of vertical feet of elevation over horizontal feet of distance, as well as the visual "*lay of the land.*" Topographic conditions have specific implications for development, influencing the location of roads, buildings, and utilities and generally affecting the overall visual character of a site. Topography on the Island of Oahu ranges from sea level to approximately 4,025 feet above mean sea level (msl), with portions of the island exhibiting steeply sloping terrain, while other portions are level (NRCS, 1972).

##### a. Oahu Community Correctional Center

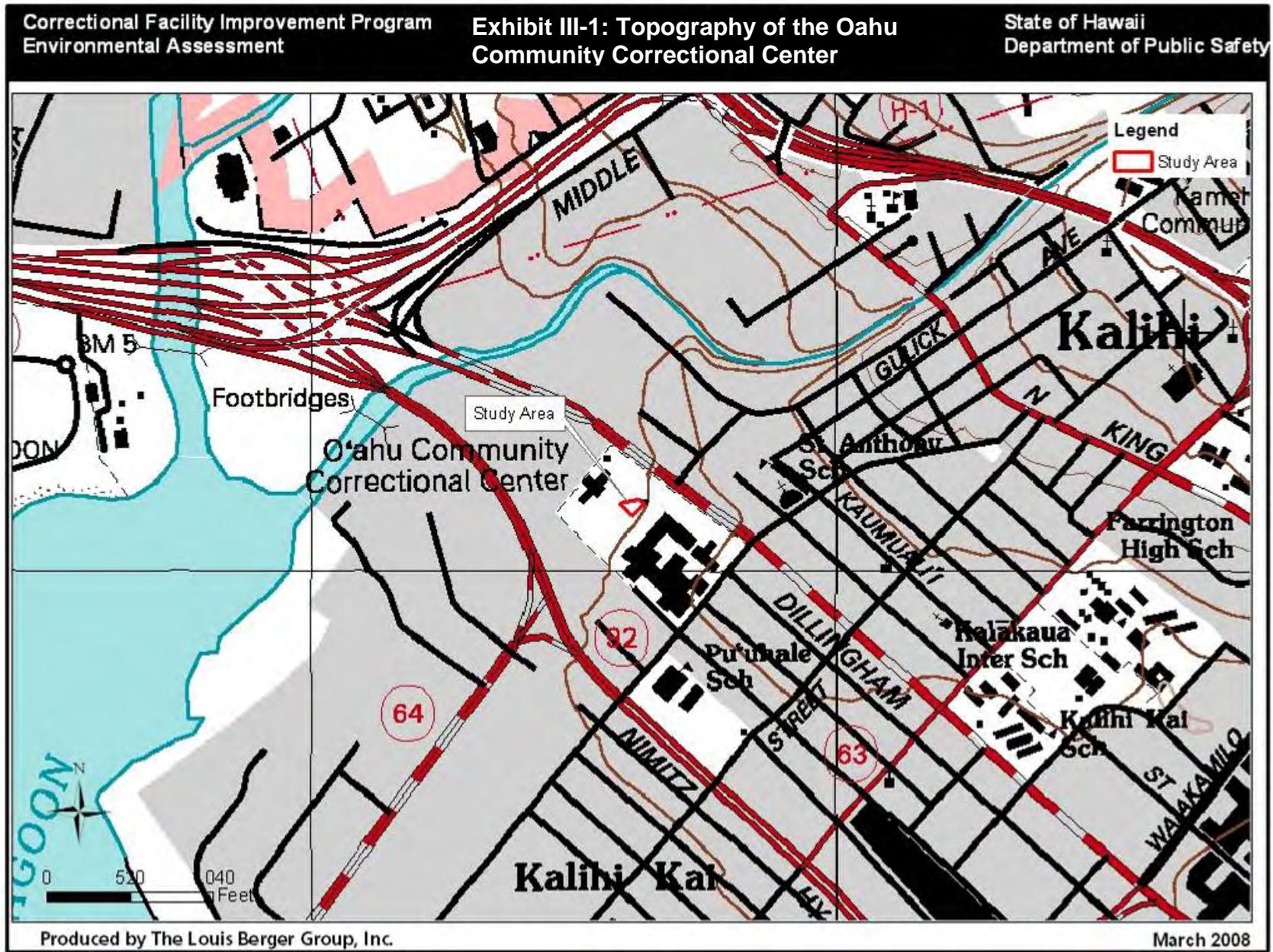
The Oahu CCC is located in Honolulu along the south coast of Oahu, less than one mile from the shore of the North Pacific Ocean. The Oahu CCC property, comprising approximately 15 acres, is located approximately 10 feet above msl, with topography sloping only slightly from east to west (Exhibit III-1). The proposed project site is level and is currently used as parking area for employee and facility vehicles.

##### b. Halawa Correctional Facility

The Halawa CF is located off Moanalua Road in Honolulu. The Halawa CF property, comprising approximately 31 acres in area, is located at approximately 200 feet above msl, with topography sloping from northwest to southeast (Exhibit III-2). The entire property, including the proposed project area, has been previously altered and graded.

##### c. Waiawa Correctional Facility

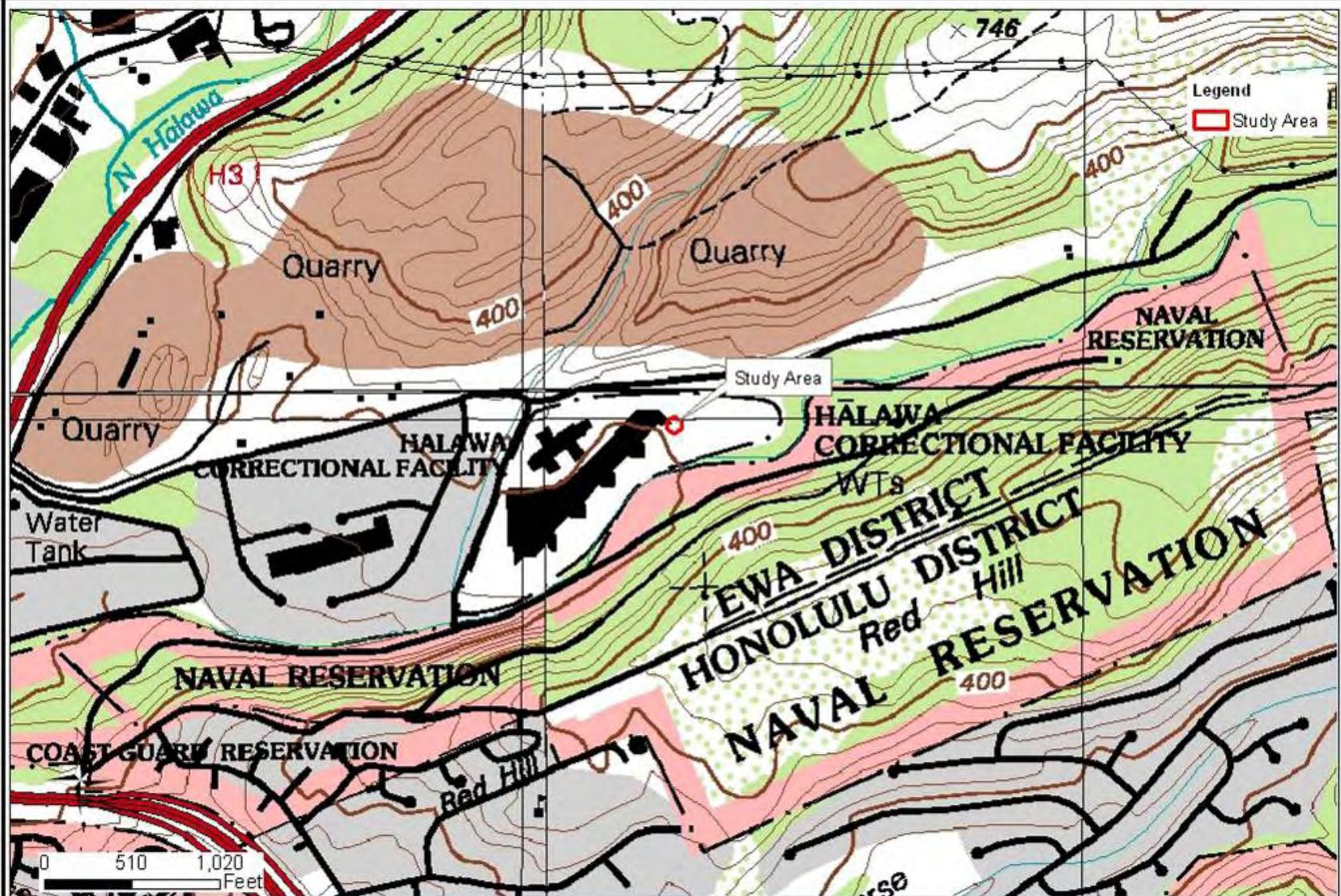
The Waiawa CF is located in Waipahu in central Oahu. The Waiawa CF property, comprising 158 acres, is located at approximately 780 feet above msl, with topography sloping generally from north to south (Exhibit III-3). The project site contains two existing concrete pads that would serve as foundations for the proposed structures.



**Correctional Facility Improvement Program  
Environmental Assessment**

**Exhibit III-2: Topography of the Halawa  
Correctional Facility Site**

**State of Hawaii  
Department of Public Safety**



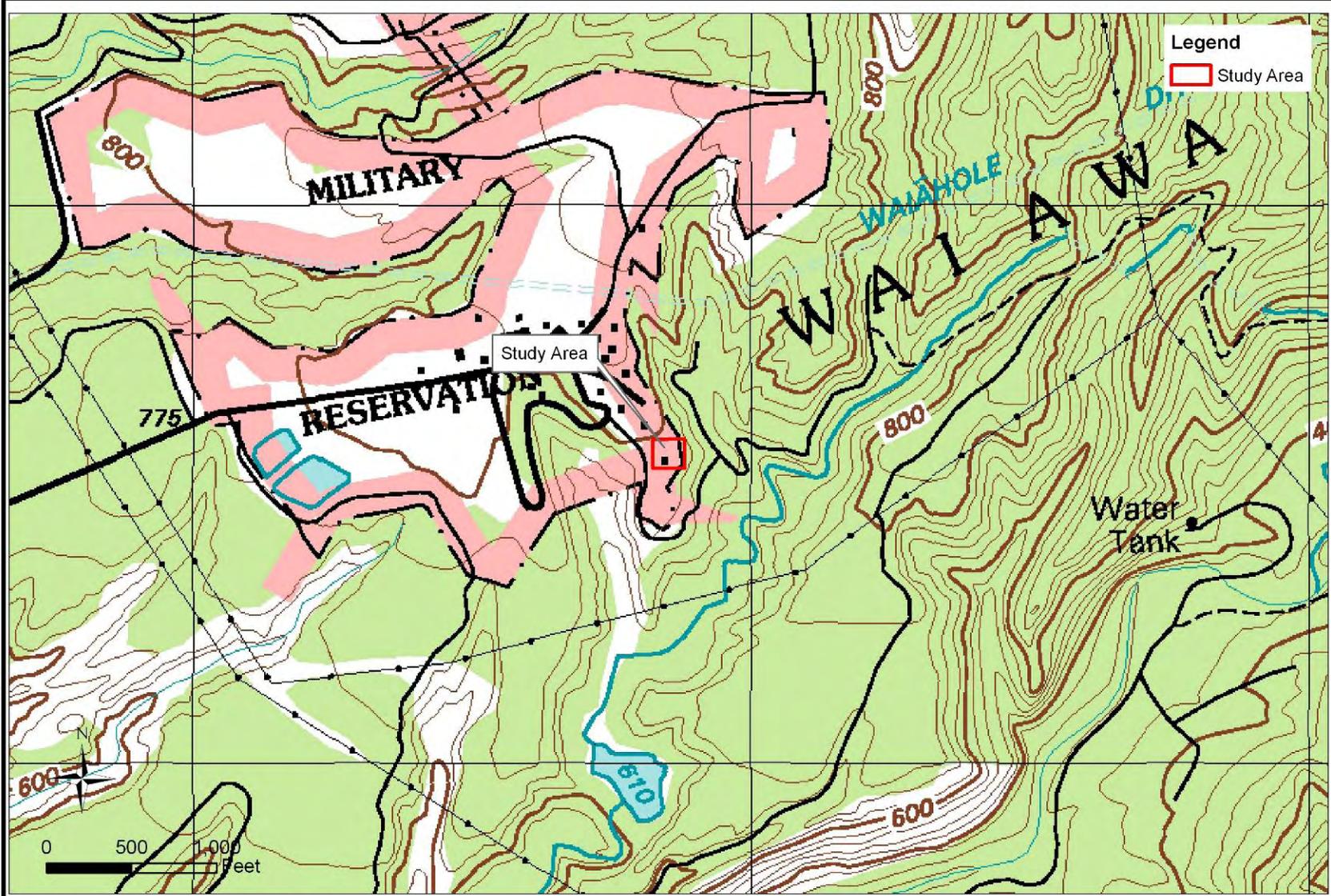
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Correctional Facility Improvement Program  
Environmental Assessment

Exhibit III-3: Topography of the Waiawa  
Correctional Facility Site

State of Hawaii  
Department of Public Safety



Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

March 2008

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

## 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, 2008b). 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, 2008c). 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, 2008b).

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 (pâhohoe). 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 Oahu**

Oahu consists of two extinct volcanoes, Koolau to the east and Waianae to the west. Koolau Volcano consists of the eruptive products of the shield (2.5-1.7 million years old) and rejuvenated stages; no postshield stage lavas are known at this volcano. A caldera complex, filled with thick, ponded lavas that have been altered by hot water, occurs in the Kailua region on the northeast shore of the island. The caldera was bisected by the catastrophic collapse of the Nu'uuanu landslide, which deposited numerous blocks on the sea floor as far as 100 miles northeast of the island. The largest of these blocks is about the same size as Manhattan Island (USGS, 2008a).

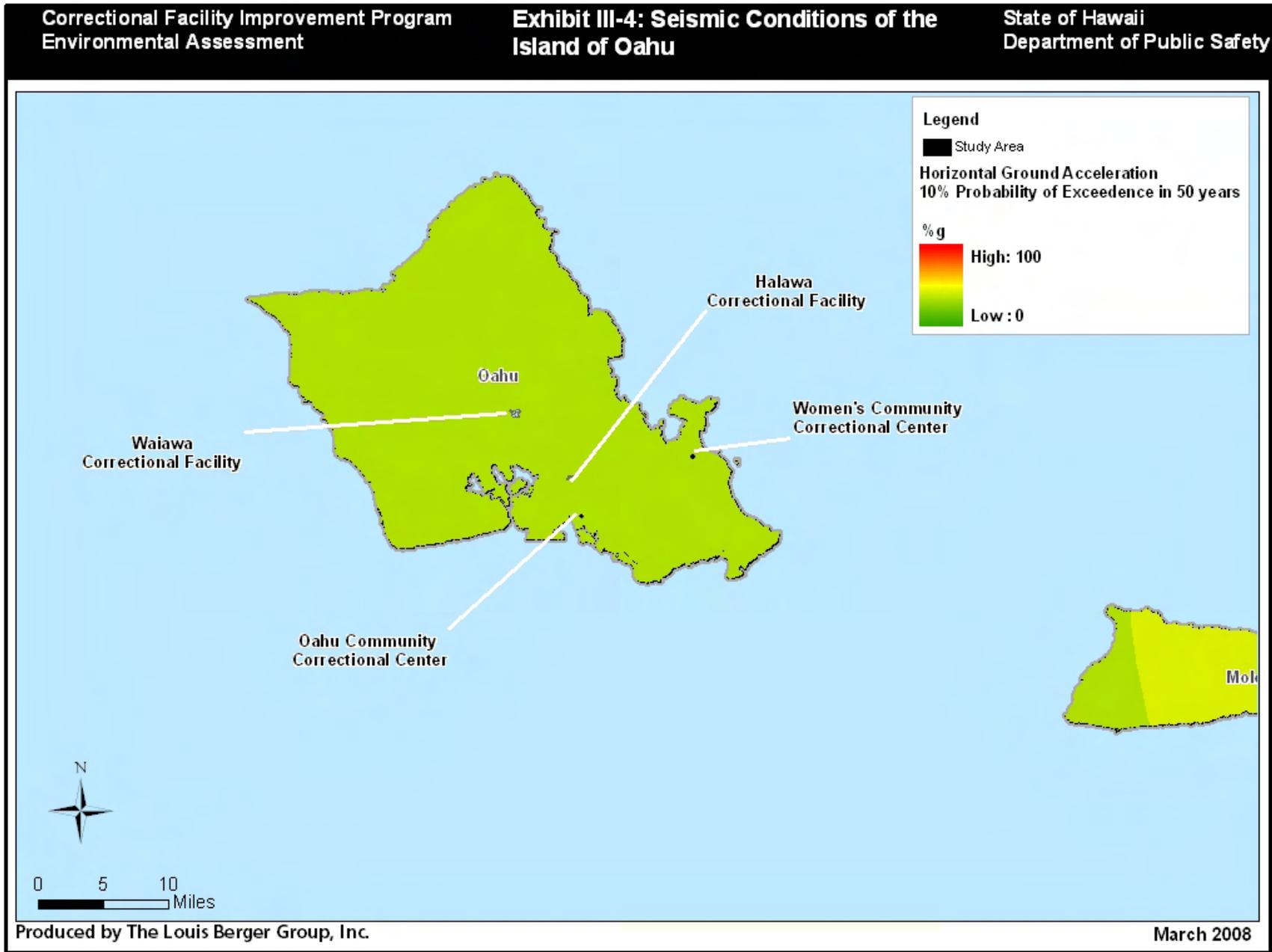
The rejuvenated stage lavas erupted mainly in the Honolulu area, hence their name, the Honolulu Volcanics. These vents and flows appear to be older than 100,000 years; the best-dated vent, at Black Point, is 410,000 years old. The flows and ashes of the Honolulu Volcanics have high contents of sodium and potassium and low contents of silica. Many of the vents erupted through a coral reef that surrounded the island on the south side. These eruptions tended to be explosive, and most vents along the coast are ash, or tuff, cones, such as Diamond Head, Hanauma Bay, and Salt Lake Crater. Flows erupted inland were funneled down valleys, such as Manoa and Nu'uuanu Valleys, thereby creating flat valley floors (USGS, 2008a).

Wai'anae Volcano consists of the eruptive products of the shield (3.9-3.5 million years old) and postshield (3.2-2.5 million years old) stages. The shield lavas are overlain by a thick sequence of postshield stage lavas. A post-erosional sequence of lava, once thought to be of the rejuvenated stage, is 2.5 million years old and has been reinterpreted as postshield. The erosional break that separates these lavas from the earlier part of the postshield stage has been attributed to a catastrophic landslide to the southwest named the Wai'anae slump (USGS, 2008a).

### **c. Seismicity**

Earthquakes in the Hawaiian Islands are closely linked to volcanism. Beneath the Island of Oahu 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, Maui, and Oahu has resulted in a number of large earthquakes (greater than magnitude 6.0) during the past 150 years. An earthquake, estimated to have been magnitude 6.8, centered beneath Lana'i in 1871, caused extensive damage in Honolulu (Wyss and Koyanagi, 1992).

The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Seismic Hazard Mapping Project has prepared maps showing the magnitude of ground shaking events for specific probabilities of exceedance in a given period of time throughout the Hawaiian Islands (Klein et al., 2001). The maps indicate that there is a 10 percent chance that ground accelerations of approximately 12 percent of the acceleration of gravity will occur in the next 50 years in the southern and central areas of Oahu, where the PSD correctional facilities are located. 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-4 illustrates the seismic conditions on the Island of Oahu.



### 3. Soils

Soil types and characteristics are considered because they can limit or restrict use of a site. Examples of soil characteristics that can limit use include poor drainage, excessive wetness, excessive erodibility, the occurrence of rock at shallow depths, and the presence of shrink-swell clays, among others. Soil characteristics may preclude proposed uses or require the application of special engineering measures or designs. The following discussion provides general characteristics of the soil mapping units that occur in each of the three project sites, according to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Surveys for Hawaii.

#### a. Oahu Community Correctional Center

According to the NRCS Web Soil Survey, there is one soil mapping unit occurring within the Oahu CCC project site (Exhibit III-5).

- **Ewa silty clay loam, moderately shallow, 0 to 2 percent slopes.** This moderately shallow, well drained soil occurs on nearly level alluvial fans and terraces. The surface layer and subsoil is silty clay loam. Coral limestone occurs at depths ranging from 20 to 40 inches. The soil reaction is neutral in the surface layer and subsoil. Permeability is moderate. Runoff is very slow, and the erosion hazard is slight (NRCS, 2008).

#### b. Halawa Correctional Facility

According to the NRCS Web Soil Survey of Hawaii, there are two soil mapping units occurring within the Halawa CF project site (Exhibit III-6).

- **Kaena stony clay, 2 to 6 percent slopes (KaeB).** The Kaena series consists of deep, poorly drained soils that formed in alluvium and colluvium. Kaena soils are on alluvial fans on steep colluvial slopes and have slopes of two to 35 percent. The amount of rock fragments increases from less than 10 percent in the upper part of the soil to about 40 percent in the lower part. The soil is poorly drained with slow permeability. On this soil, runoff is slow and the erosion hazard is slight.
- **Kokokahi clay, 6 to 12 percent slopes.** The Kokokahi series consists of moderately well drained soils on talus slopes and alluvial fans. The surface layer and subsoil is clay. The surface layer and subsoil is clay. The soil is slightly acid to neutral in the surface layer, and slightly acid to mildly alkaline below. Permeability is slow to moderately slow. Runoff is medium, and the erosion hazard is slight to moderate (NRCS, 2008).

#### c. Waiawa Correctional Facility

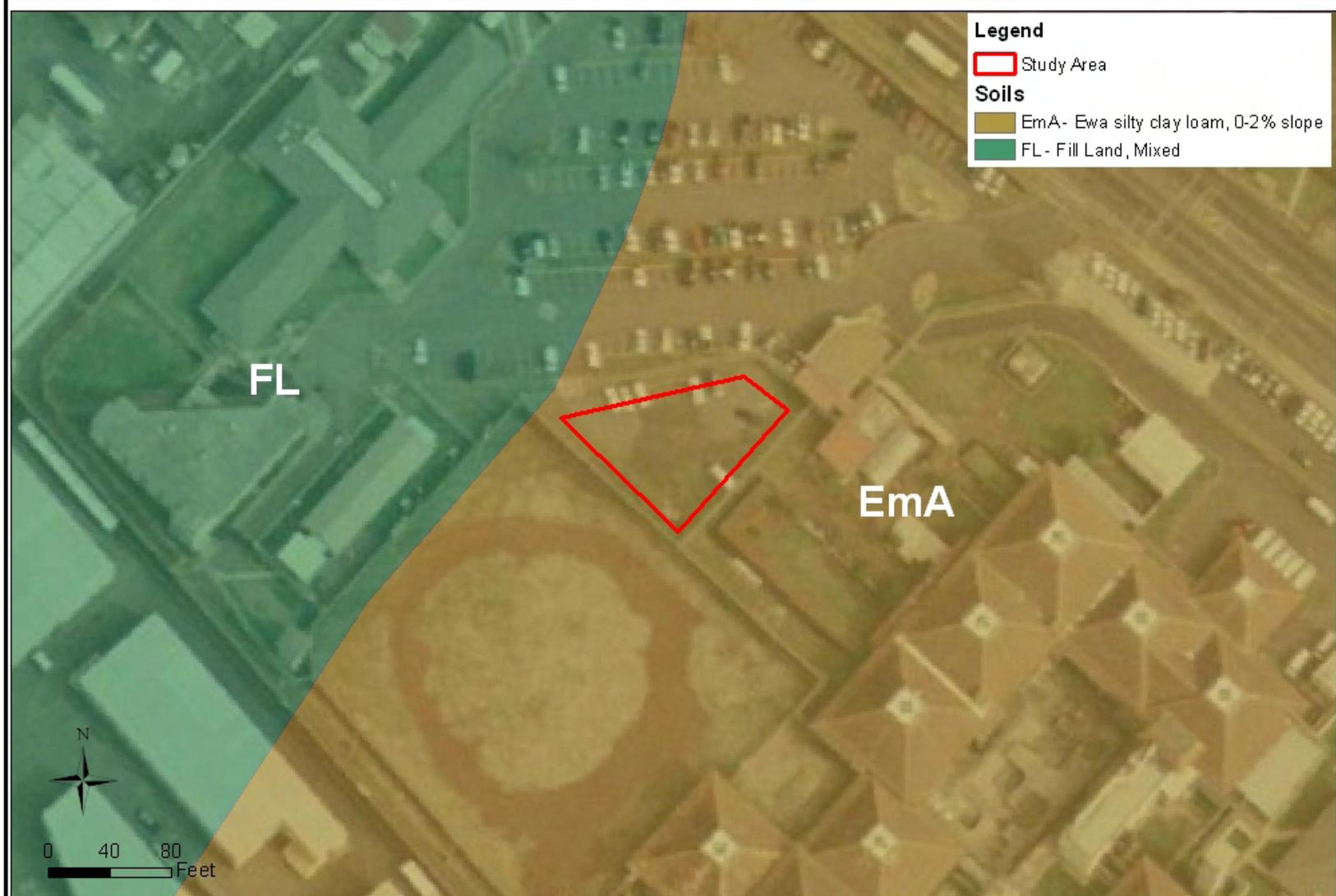
According to the NRCS Web Soil Survey of Hawaii, there are two soil mapping units occurring within the Waiawa CF project site (Exhibit III-7).

- **Helemano silty clay, 30 to 90 percent slopes.** The Helemano series consists of well drained soils on alluvial fans and colluvial slopes on sides of gulches. The surface layer is silty clay, about 10 inches thick, and the subsoil is silty clay, about 50 inches thick. The surface layer is neutral, and the subsoil is neutral to slightly acid. Permeability is moderately rapid. Runoff is medium to very rapid. The erosion hazard is severe to very severe (NRCS, 2008).

**Correctional Facility Improvement Program  
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**Exhibit III-5: Soils at the Oahu Community  
Correctional Center Site**

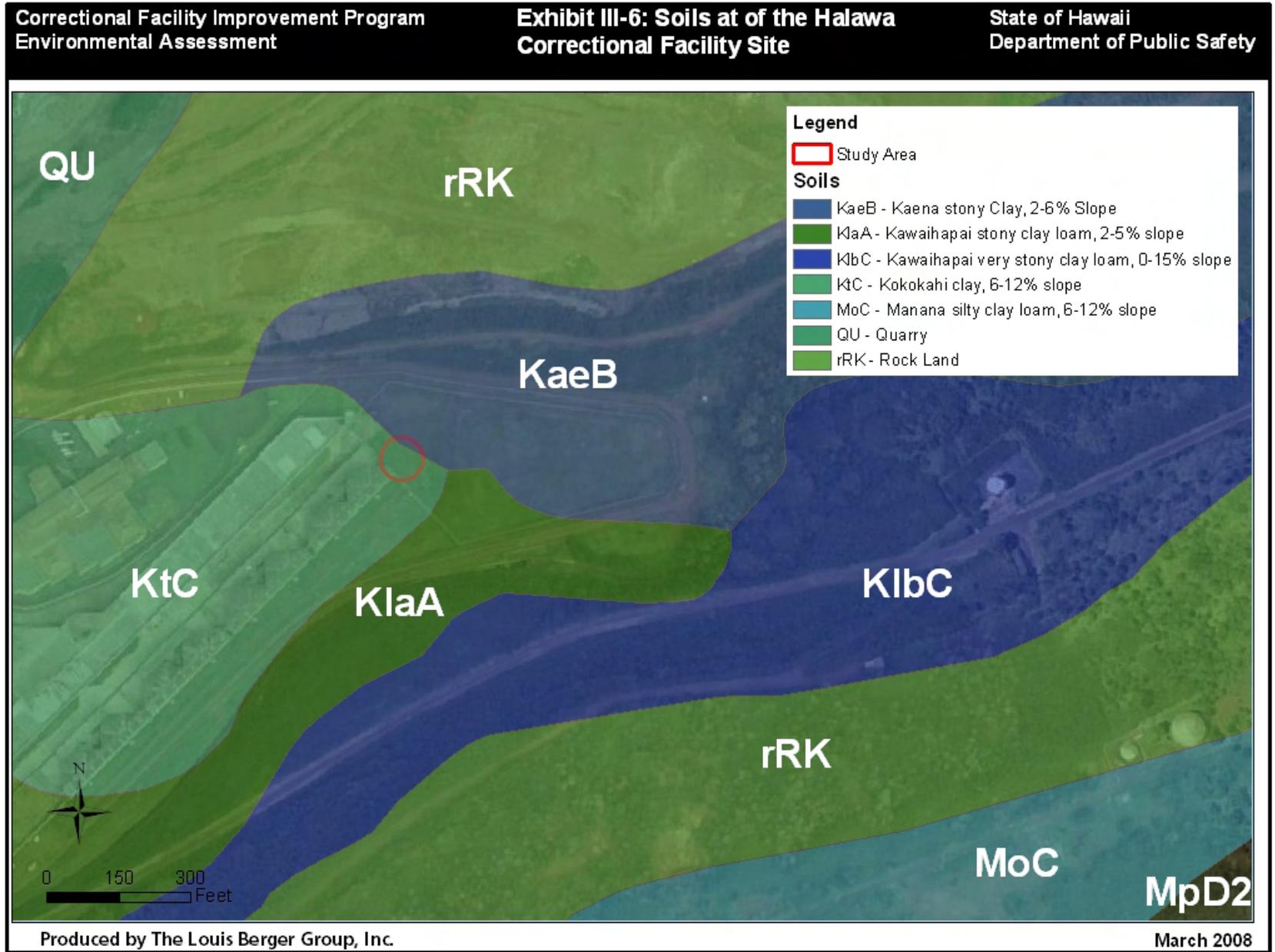
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March 2008

Data Sources: GIS: Locations - LBG, Inc.; Imagery - Digital Globe; Soil - NRCS

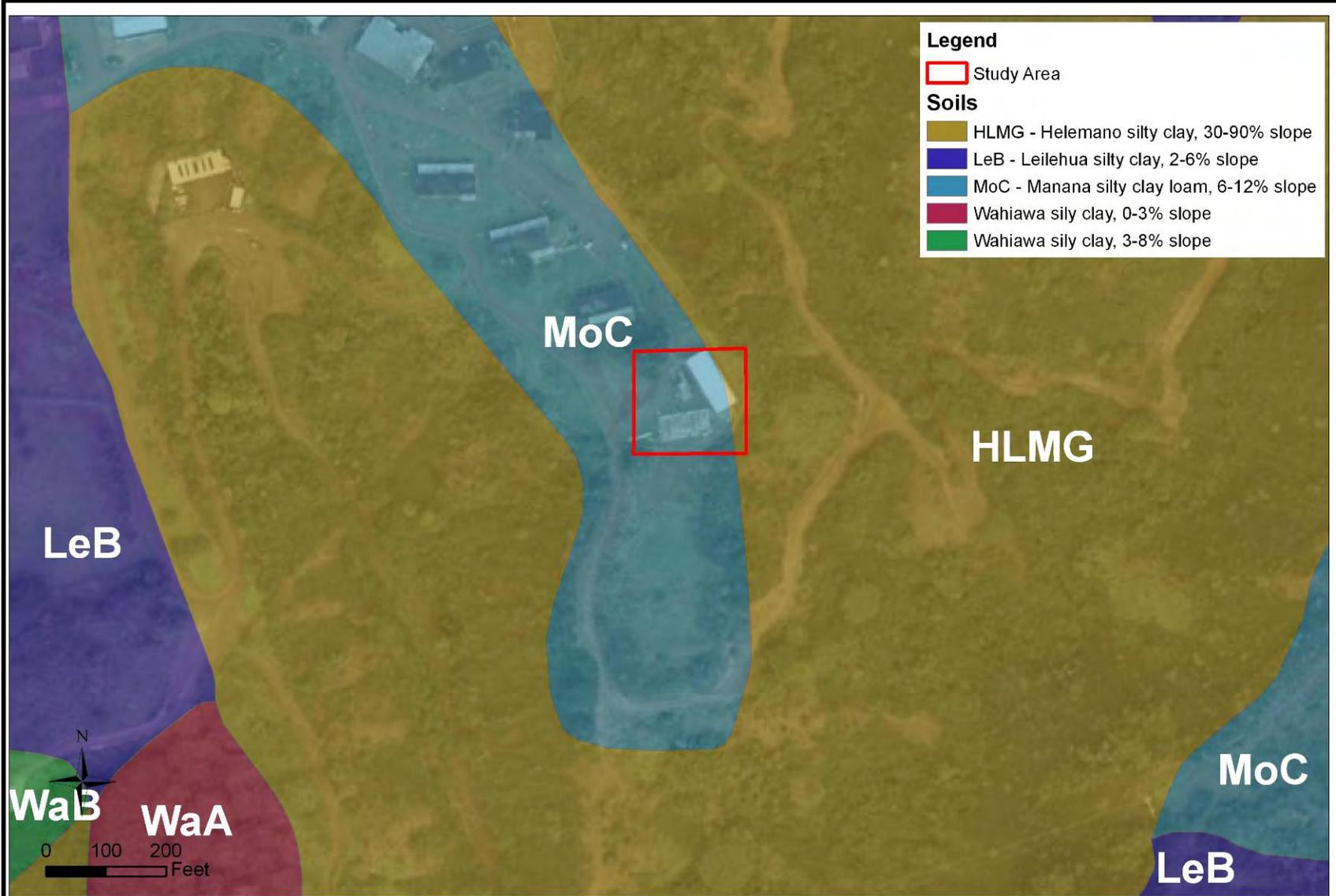


Data Sources: GIK Locations - LBG, Inc.; Imagery - Digital Globe; Soils - NRCS

**Correctional Facility Improvement Program  
Environmental Assessment**

**Exhibit III-7: Soils at the Waiawa  
Correctional Facility 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; Soils - NRCS

- **Manana silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes.** The Manana series consists of well drained soils on uplands. The surface layer is dark silty clay or silty clay loam, about 8 inches thick. The subsoil, about 42 inches thick, is silty clay loam. A panlike sheet, 1/8 to 1/4 inch thick, occurs in the subsoil at depths ranging from 15 to 60 inches. Permeability is moderately rapid above the pan, and moderate below. Runoff is medium, and the erosion hazard is moderate (NRCS, 2008).

The University of Hawaii Land Study bureau's *Detailed Land Classification - Island of Oahu* 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. Lands rated "U" represent lands which are already in urban use. Lands rated "N" have no classification. Both the Oahu CCC and Halawa CF are located on type "U" land, although the Halawa CF is within 100 feet of type "E" land. The Waiawa CF is located on type "N" land, and on both its east and west sides, it is within 100 feet of type "U" land. Each of the PSD facilities on the Island of Oahu are considered to be located within an "Urban" land use.

In 1977, the State 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." None of the proposed project sites on the Island of Oahu are located on or near ALISH prime, unique, or other land. The Hawaii Department of Agriculture (DOA) reports that the classification of agricultural lands does not in itself constitute a designation of any area to a specific land use but should serve as a decision-making tool for various land use options for the production of food, feed, forage, and fiber crops in Hawaii.

## 4. Hydrology

### a. Surface Water

#### 1. OAHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

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), together with an on-site inspection revealed that there are no surface water features located on the Oahu CCC property. The nearest water feature is the Kalihi River, which is approximately 1,000 feet to the north and eventually flows into the Keehi Lagoon to the west of the property.

#### 2. HALAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

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), together with an on-site inspection revealed that there are two unnamed streams flow along or near the western and southern boundaries of the Halawa CF property. However, there are no surface water features located on the proposed project site at the Halawa CF.

#### 3. WAIAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

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), together with an on-site inspection revealed that the overall property is bisected by numerous small drainages. However, the only principal surface water features identified consist of two wastewater treatment lagoons located to the southwest of the Waiawa CF compound. USGS maps indicate that the Old Ahern Ditch is located about 500 feet southeast of the proposed project site and that the Waiahole Ditchtunnel runs under the Waiawa CF 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.

*1. OAHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER*

A review of FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps shows the Oahu CCC as located largely within Zone X and with a small area located within Zone AO (with an average flood depth of two feet) (Exhibit III-8). Zone X represents 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. Zone AO represents areas of one percent shallow flooding (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain) where average depths are between one and three feet. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply (Hawaii NFIP, 2008). The Oahu CCC property is reportedly located beyond the limits of tsunami inundation and outside of the tsunami evacuation zone (PDC, 1998).

*2. HALAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY*

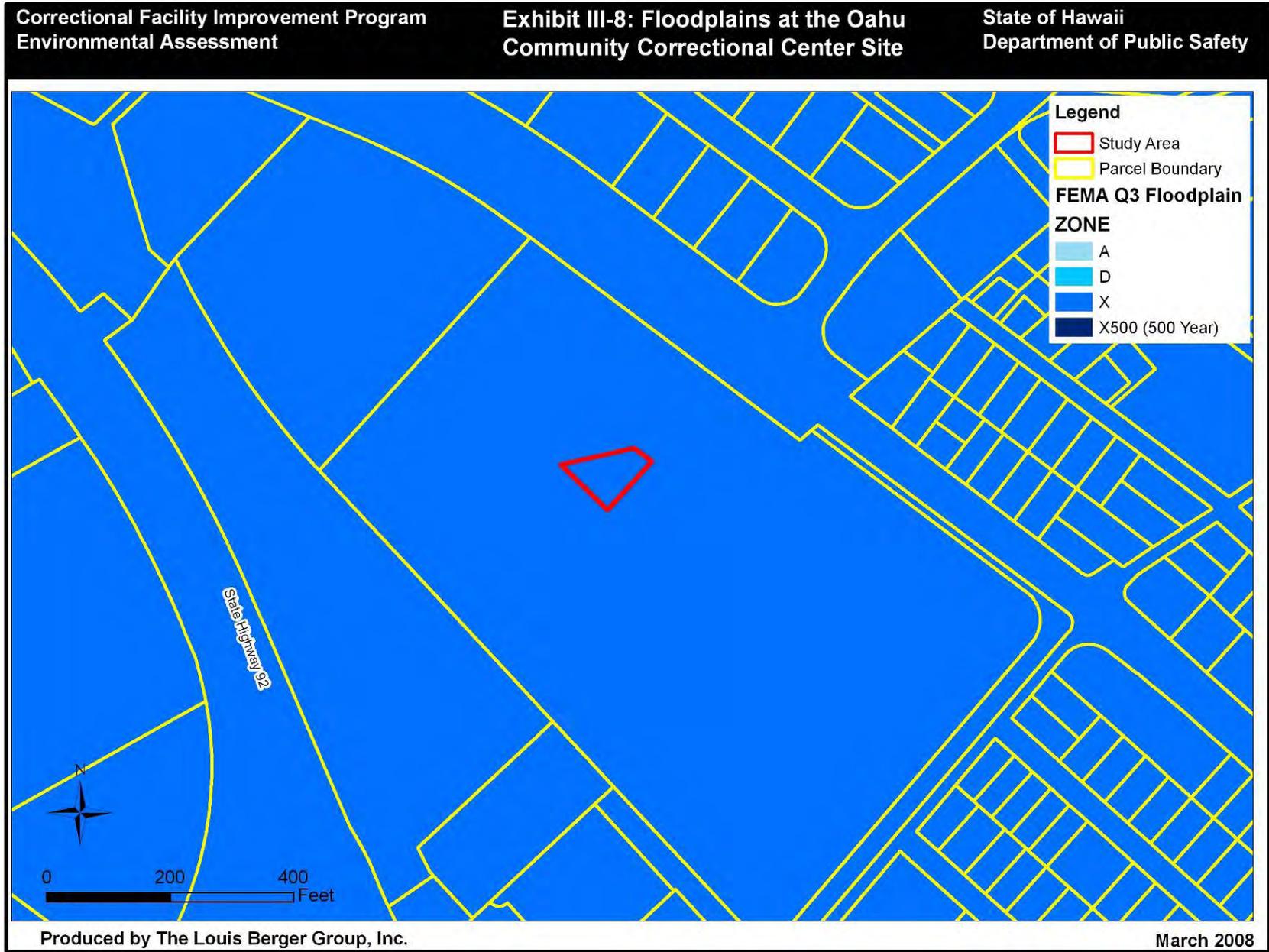
A review of FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps shows the Halawa CF property as located within Zone D (Exhibit III-9). Zone D comprises areas where there are possible but undetermined flood hazards. In areas designated as Zone D, no analysis of flood hazards has been conducted. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements do not apply, but coverage is available. Flood insurance rates for properties in Zone D are commensurate with the uncertainty of the flood risk (Hawaii NFIP, 2008). Also, by virtue of its distance from coastal waters, the Halawa CF property is reportedly located beyond the limits of tsunami inundation and outside of the tsunami evacuation zone (PDC, 1998).

*3. WAIAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY*

A review of FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps shows the site of the Waiawa CF as located within Zone D (Exhibit III-10). Zone D represents areas where there are possible but undetermined flood hazards, as described above. Also, by virtue of its distance from coastal waters, the Waiawa CF property is reportedly located beyond the limits of tsunami inundation and outside of the tsunami evacuation zone (PDC, 1998).

## **5. Biological Resources**

Biological resources within the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF properties 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.



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

**Correctional Facility Improvement Program  
Environmental Assessment**

**Exhibit III-9: Floodplains at of the Halawa  
Correctional Facility Site**

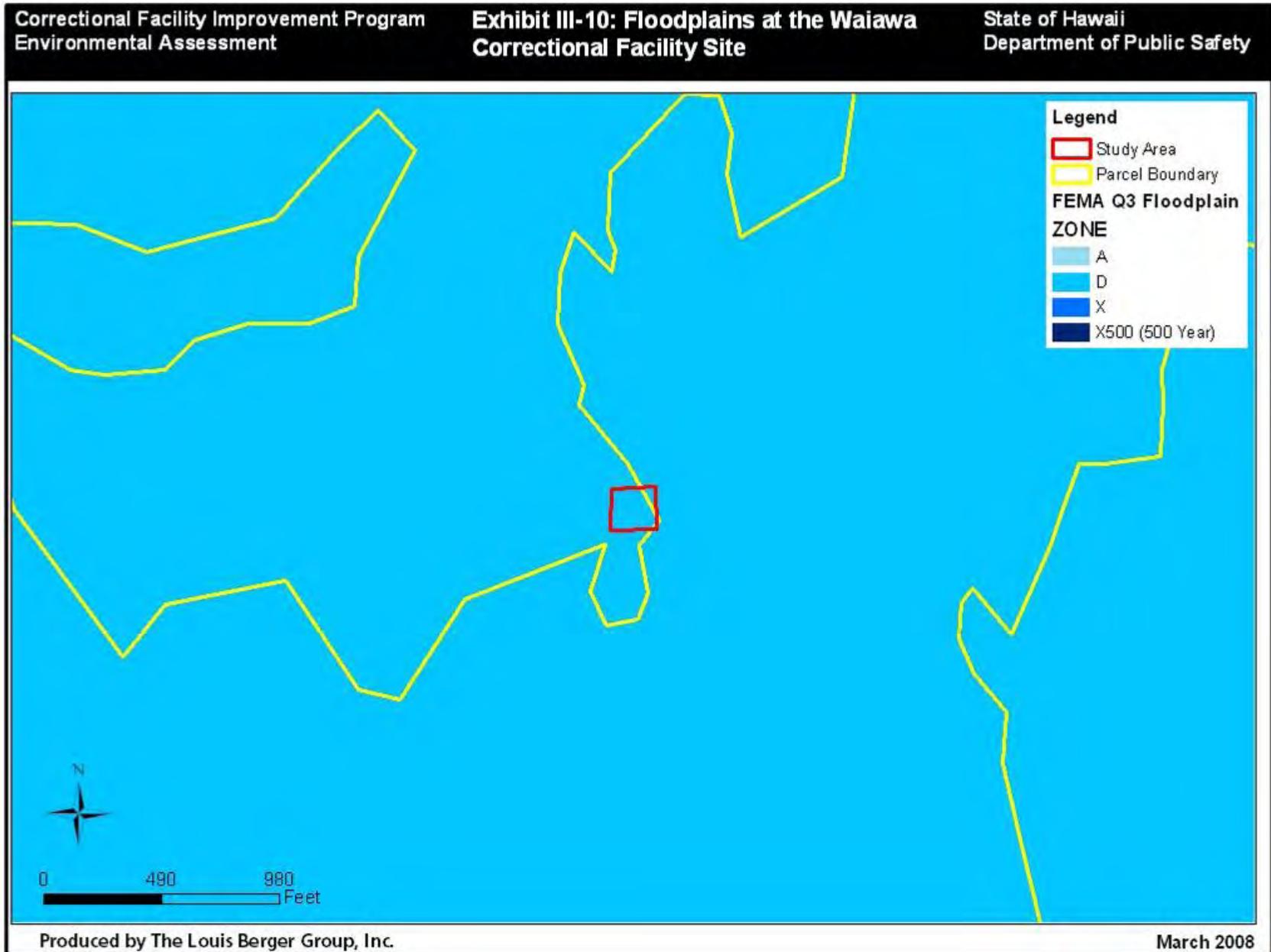
**State of Hawaii  
Department of Public Safety**



Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

March 2008

Data Sources: GIS: Localized - LBG, Inc.; Imagery - Digital Globe



Base Source: Site Location - LBG, Inc.; Imagery - DigitalGlobe; Floodplain - FEMA

### **a. Vegetation and Wildlife**

Approximately 1,500 years ago, Polynesians arrived to the islands and cleared the native low land forests, planting sweet potato and taro, introducing Indian pigs and Polynesian rats, and hunting birds. Prior to that time, the areas comprising the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF were occupied by native species. Most of the forests below 3,000 feet in elevation and native lowland forest birds were gone, such as several species of honeyeaters and honeycreepers, by the time the Europeans arrived (Youth, 1995). Lowland areas not used for agriculture were either burned to generate thatching grasses (Kirch, 1982), or cleared for firewood or timber. Lowland native vegetation that has survived Polynesian influence on the Island of Oahu is found on rough substrates, steep terrain, or remote coasts of difficult access (Cuddihy and Stone, 1990).

Following European inhabitation of the islands, large areas of native upland forests have been converted into commercial agriculture, cattle ranches, and alien grasses have replaced native plants. Native lowland forests of Oahu have been replaced by non-native species except for one area of dry and mesic forest in the northern Wai'anae Range (Mueller-Dombois, 1973). In 1980, land classified as urban comprised 103,640 acres in Oahu (Armstrong, 1983). Urbanization has replaced vegetative cover with buildings and roads, and landscaping of mainly introduced species (USDA, 2008; Wester, 1983). Some of the last remaining native intact forests on Oahu can be found on the upper slopes of the northern Ko'olau Mountains (USFWS, 2008b).

Introductions of exotic species following European discovery have included 4,500 plants species, 160 species of birds (Youth, 1995), including potential predators of native birds such as the cat, small Indian mongoose, black rat, roof rat, Norway rat, and the Barn Owl (Van Riper and Scott, 2001). The roof rat has been implicated as one of the major causes of the declines of native birds in the early 1900's (Atkinson, 1977). Avian poxvirus that was introduced to the islands by European colonists, and malaria that was brought to the islands by introduced passerines in the 1920's heavily impact native bird populations today (Van Riper and Scott, 2001).

#### *1. OAHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER*

Oahu CCC is located within a highly urban environment consisting of commercial and industrial buildings, parking lots, major roadways and similar uses. Landscaping on the property is sparse consisting small areas of grass lawn and occasional ornamental trees. Oahu CCC is located in metropolitan Honolulu, approximately 250 feet from Kamehameha Highway, 1,000 feet from Kalihi Stream, 2,000 feet from Hawaii Interstate-1 (H-1) and Keehi Lagoon, and one mile from Honolulu International Airport.

The project site, consisting of a small unpaved parking lot within a highly developed and disturbed area, provides no natural habitat. Any wildlife found in the area would be species adapted to the urban environment. Birds in the area of the Oahu CCC include those common in the lowland urban areas of the Hawaiian Islands such as the Common Myna and House Finch (Shehata et al., 2001). Mammals found in these areas include the introduced black rat and house mouse (Tomich, 1986).

#### *2. HALAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY*

The Halawa CF is located on the eastern edge of metropolitan Honolulu, between H-3 and Interstate 201. The approximately 31-acre property lies within a highly urban environment comprising commercial and industrial buildings, mining operations, major roadways and similar uses. The Halawa CF is located near a narrow greenway that includes a small ditch draining to Pearl Harbor as well as the South Halawa Stream. Nearby commercial and industrial developments are landscaped with ornamental trees and shrubs with small areas of grass lawn.

A majority of the plants commonly grown in urban and suburban areas of the islands are not native (USDA, 2008), providing little natural habitat in areas adjacent to the Halawa CF. East of the site begins

a swath of undeveloped forest ascending four miles to Mount Pu‘ukahuauili (elevation approximately 2,720 feet above msl), which provides habitat to such species as koa and kod'ohi'a forest, native trees such as 'ahakea, kalia, kopiko, lama, manono, and an understory of native uluhe fern (Buck et al., 1988). However, a majority of forests in this area have non-native clidemia and strawberry guava in the understory. Native forest plants increase in abundance at upper elevations.

Any wildlife in located in areas around the Halawa CF would comprise species adapted to an urban environment. Birds include those common in the developed lowland areas of the Hawaiian Islands such as the House Finch and Japanese White-eye (Shehata et al., 2001). Mammals found in these areas include the introduced black rat, feral pig, house mouse, and small Indian mongoose (Buck et al. 1988; VanderWerf, 2001).

The proposed project site consists of an approximately 8,000 square-foot area of maintained grass lawn. The proposed site is adjacent to the main institution and is located on disturbed maintained lawn that is currently being used to store construction equipment and materials. The proposed site does not currently provide any natural habitat for wildlife in the area.

### 3. WAIAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

The Waiawa CF is located within an agricultural district of central Oahu, approximately two miles east of H-2. Waiawa Stream is located 2,000 feet from the cluster of buildings comprising the facility, and one mile east 'Ewa Forest Reserve and a contiguous swath of forest ascending five miles up the Ko'olau Range to Mount Pu'uka'aumakua.

Birds in the area include introduced species such as the Common Myna, House Finch, Japanese White-eye, Red-billed, Leiothrix, Red-vented Bulbul, Red-whiskered Bulbul, Spotted Dove, White-rumped Shama, and Zebra Dove (L. Huppman, pers. comm.; Shehata et al., 2001). Mammals found in these areas include the introduced: feral pig, black rat, house mouse, and small Indian mongoose (Buck et al. 1988; VanderWerf, 2001).

The proposed project site comprises two concrete building pads surrounded by trees and grass lawn. Although natural habitat surrounds the Waiawa CF, the proposed site has been disturbed and currently provides no natural habitat to species in the area.

#### **b. Wetlands**

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

##### 1. OAHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Analysis of the NWI map (Exhibit III-11), and field inspection of the site and its surroundings, indicated that there are no wetland resources present within the area proposed for development (USFWS, 2008b).

##### 2. HALAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Analysis of the NWI map (Exhibit III-12), and field inspection of the site and its surroundings, indicated that there are no wetland resources present within the area proposed for development (USFWS, 2008b).

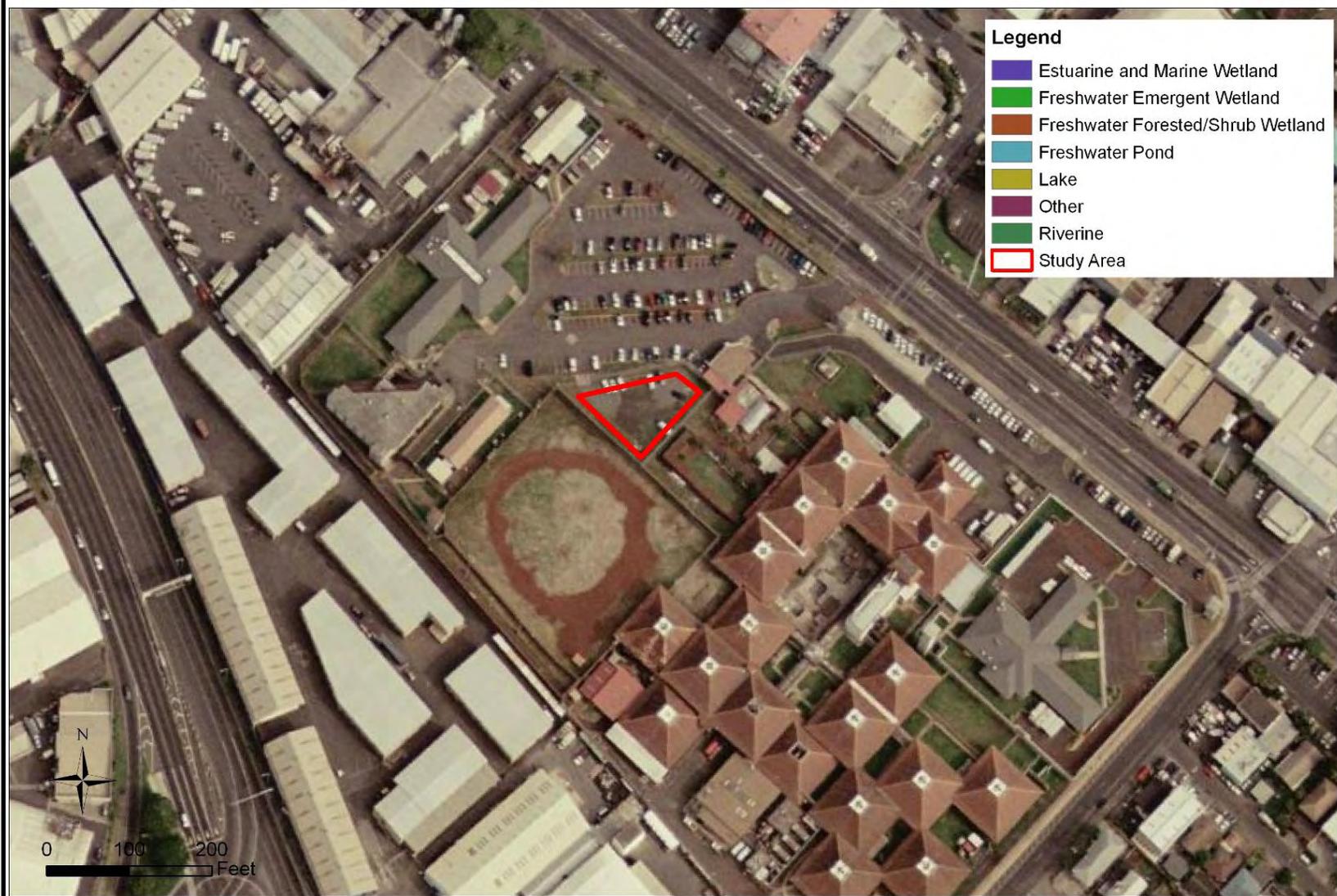
##### 3. WAIAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

Analysis of the NWI map (Exhibit III-13), and field inspection of the site and its surroundings, indicated that there are no wetland resources present within the area proposed for development (USFWS, 2008b).

**Correctional Facility Improvement Program  
Environmental Assessment**

**Exhibit III-13: Wetlands at the Oahu Community  
Correctional Center Site**

**State of Hawaii  
Department of Public Safety**



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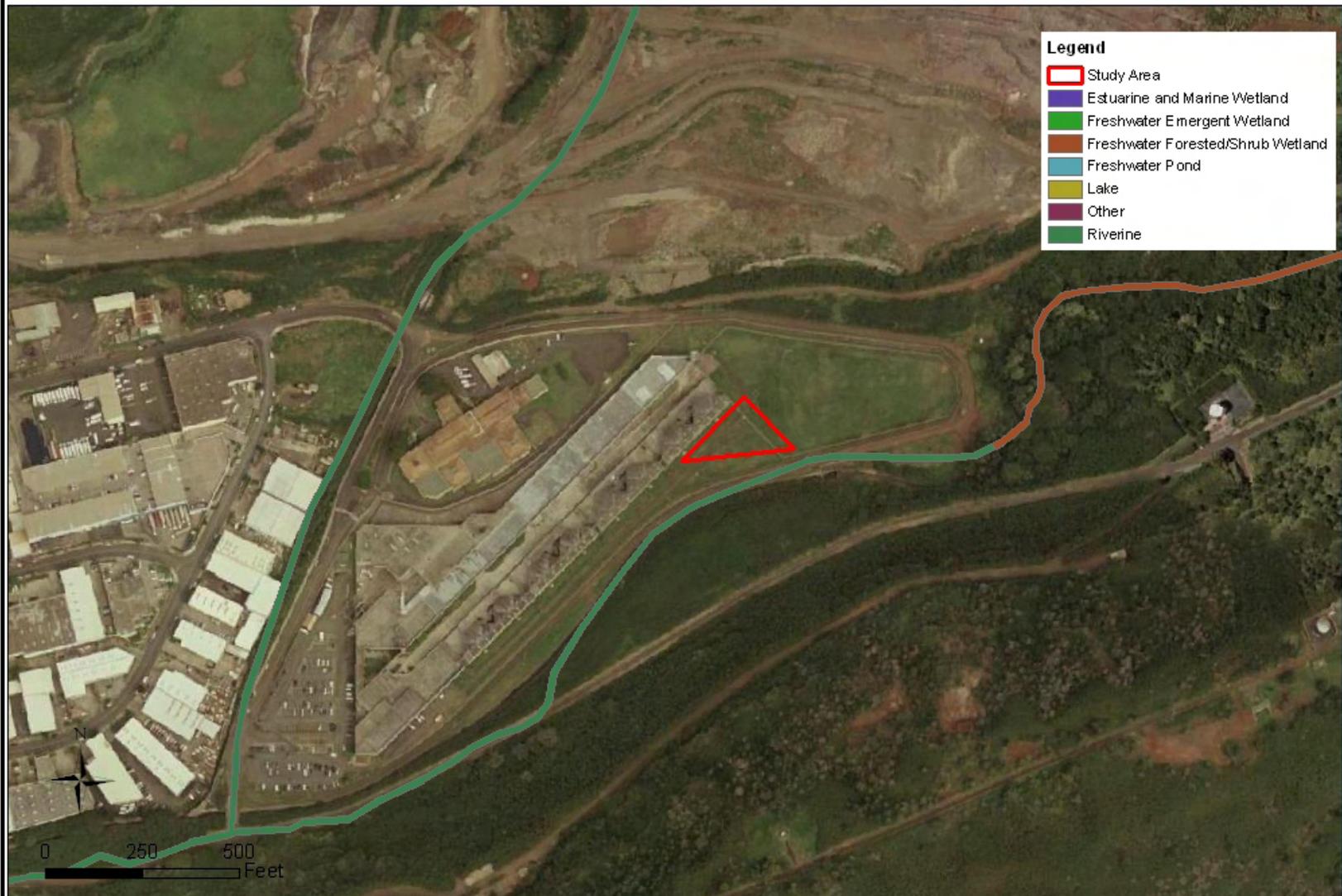
March 2008

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

**Correctional Facility Improvement Program  
Environmental Assessment**

**Exhibit III-14: Wetlands  
at the Halawa Correctional Facility Site**

**State of Hawaii  
Department of Public Safety**



Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

March 2008

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

**Correctional Facility Improvement Program  
Environmental Assessment**

**Exhibit III-15: Wetlands at the Waiawa  
Correctional Facility 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

## **b. Species of Special Concern**

The Endangered Species Act (16 USC 1531 et seq.) mandates that consideration be given to the potential effects on species listed as threatened or endangered. Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act requires federal agencies that fund, authorize, or carry out an action to ensure that the action is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any threatened or endangered species (including plant species) or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitats. If it is determined that development may affect a federally listed species, consultation with the USFWS would be required to ensure minimization of potential adverse impacts to the species or its designated critical habitat.

Hawaii has the highest number of listed threatened and endangered species in the nation (Exhibit III-14). At present, there are 317 state-listed threatened and endangered species in the State of Hawaii, of which 273 are plants. Federally-listed threatened and endangered species include 294 species of animals and 100 species of plants. Most endemic bird and plant survivors now exist in only at high elevations. Prior to human disturbance, Hawaiian birdlife was abundant from the montane cloud forests to the dry forests by the sea in what are thought to have been the highest densities of any birds on earth with more than 140 native breeding species and subspecies present prior to the colonization of the islands by humans. 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).

### *1. OAHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER*

The Oahu CCC project site comprises a small unpaved parking lot located in metropolitan Honolulu and surrounded by commercial and industrial uses, major roads, parking lots, and similar urban uses. Vegetation in the area is sparse and consists mostly of maintained grass lawn and ornamental trees and shrubs which provide little or no habitat for plant and animal species of special concern. The potential for threatened or endangered species of plants or animals to be present at or near the proposed project is very low.

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. A review of the USFWS database found no critical habitat for threatened or endangered species exists in the vicinity of the Oahu CCC (USFWS, 2008a).

### *2. HALAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY*

The Halawa CF project site comprises a small grassed area located within the secure perimeter of the Halawa CF. The Halawa CF is surrounded by commercial and industrial uses, major roads, mining operations, parking lots, and similar urban uses. Vegetation is sparse and consists primarily of maintained lawn and occasional ornamental trees and shrubs which provide little or no natural habitat for plant and animal species of special concern. The potential for threatened or endangered species of plants or animals to be present at or near the proposed project is very low. A review of the USFWS database found no critical habitat for threatened or endangered species exists in the vicinity of the Halawa CF (USFWS, 2008a).

**Exhibit III-14  
State-Listed Endangered and Threatened Species**

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

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

Source: Hawaii DLNR, 1997.

### 3. WAIAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

The Waiawa CF is located within a 158-acre tract with portions of the property devoted to water supply and wastewater treatment infrastructure, recreational spaces, areas under small-scale cultivation as well as the many structures that comprise inmate housing, administrative offices, program and support services, maintenance, etc. Large tracts of forest surround the institution.

The proposed Waiawa CF site is located in the southeast portion of the facility in an area occupied by two concrete building pads and a small restroom structure. The area proposed for development contains minimal natural habitat for plant and animal species of special concern. It is unlikely that threatened or endangered species of plants or animals are present at the site, or the immediate vicinity.

Several miles to the north of the Waiawa CF is Oahu Forest National Wildlife Refuge, home to several endangered plant species, and native birds including the federally endangered O`ahu `Elepaio, state endangered `Iiwi, state endangered Pueo, and species of native honeycreepers (USFWS, 2008b). The endangered O`ahu `Elepaio previously inhabited nearby forests, however the species was last documented in the area in 1978. A review of the USFWS database found no critical habitat for threatened or endangered species exists in the vicinity of the Waiawa CF (USFWS, 2008a).

## 6. Cultural Resources

### a. Overview

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

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

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. Oahu Community Correctional Center**

The Oahu CCC is located in the Kalihi ahupua‘a of the Honolulu district on the island of Oahu. The available archaeological literature for the Kalihi ahupua‘a is limited and there are no available reports specific to the Oahu CCC parcel (TMK 1-2-013:002).

The area of Kalihi is celebrated in legend as the birthplace of the Hawaiian people, parented by Wākea and Papa in the guise of Haumea (Sterling and Summers, 1978). It was also the home of Haumea, mother of Pele, and her children Kapo and Kamohoali‘i (Pukui et al., 1974).

In 1930, J. Gilbert McAllister undertook an archaeological survey of Oahu and referred to the Kalihi and Kapālama ahupua‘a as “[A]nother region about which it is now difficult to obtain information.” Sterling and Summers wrote of the cultivation of Kalihi: “*Extensive terraces covered all the flatland in lower Kalihi Valley for approximately 1.25 miles on both sides of the stream. Above this the valley is too narrow for terraces for a mile or more; but in upper Kalihi there are numerous small areas that were developed in terraces. Bennett says of this valley: ‘Human dwellings and cultivated lands are here very few, or scattered thinly over a great extent of probably the finest soil in the world’ (1978).*”

At the shoreline of the Kalihi and Kapālama ahupua‘a are five fishponds, one of which was “*famous for the superior flavor of its fish*” (Sterling and Summers, 1978). In the 19th century there was an economic shift from a subsistence to a cash economy and Kalihi became home to various industrial activities (Folk and Hammatt, 1993). The two archaeological reports reviewed for projects in Oahu CCC’s vicinity mention burials. The Hammatt report for Rose Street states “*...that the two burials encountered on the property are either prehistoric or early historic burials associated with residential use of the area; or informal burials within the grounds of the 1920s original LDS church.*” The Folk and Hammatt report for Middle Street describes three historic burials; two show the presence of coffins while the third “*appears to have been buried directly in the earth.*”

### **c. Halawa Correctional Facility**

The Halawa CF is located in the Hālawa ahupua‘a of the ‘Ewa district on the Island of Oahu. The Halawa CF property (TMK 9-9-10:28 and 30) occupies the wider, more level area close to the South Hālawa Valley mouth (Sinoto, 1976) at an approximate elevation of approximately 200 feet above msl. No archaeological reports specific to the Halawa CF parcels were found in the literature review, however there were several reports related to the surrounding areas, focusing on the North, South and Kamana-Nui Valleys.

In legend, the famous hill of Kapukaki (now Red Hill), at the boundary of the Honolulu and ‘Ewa districts, is Leilono — the place said to be the opening for mankind to enter eternal night (Sterling and Summers, 1978).

Pre-Contact use of South Hālawa Valley included both habitation and agricultural pursuits. The recorded archaeological features of human occupation consist of midden, firepits, burials, and artifacts. The burials found were in caves or associated with archaeological features. Structures relating to agriculture and ceremonial function include terraces, irrigation ditches and retaining walls, platforms, and heiau (Denison and Forman, 1971; Sinoto, 1976). According to Crozier, a stone-wall-enclosed complex located in the then proposed H-3 Highway corridor in the South Hālawa Valley “*turned out to be the most unique complex ever found in the Hawaiian Islands*”(1972). Several features within this complex showed

continuous use and were rebuilt at least three times — a hale noa (family sleeping house); a mua (man’s eating and gathering place); and a cooking area (Crozier, 1972). “*The construction of the hale noa, at its earliest period, showed a found-ended house — only the second such feature uncovered in the Hawaiian Islands*” (Crozier, 1972).

Historical use of South Hālawā Valley seemed to be limited to cattle-grazing in much of the valley and sugar cane cultivation in the lower valley (Denison and Forman, 1971), both of which probably negatively impacted archaeological features in those areas (Denison and Forman, 1971; Sinoto, 1976). McAllister wrote of the Waikahi heiau (Site 105) ...”on the flat area on the mountain side of the road where the two gulches of Hālawā meet. Thrum (79, 4) reports that it was about 80 feet square, of pookanaka class [Pookanaka class heiau is “*the sacrificial, or political and religious type*” (McAllister, 1993)], with Manuokao for its kahuna, or priest. The site is now planted in cane and completely obliterated” (McAllister 1933:103). “... [A]rchaeological research of inland areas can be as rewarding as the more traditional work on the coastal areas in the understanding of prehistoric Hawaiian culture. Indeed, comprehensive understanding cannot be gained without research in these areas” (Denison and Forman, 1971).

#### **d. Waiawa Correctional Facility**

The Waiawa CF is located in the Waiawa ahupua‘a of the ‘Ewa district on the island of Oahu. The recorded historic and archaeological literature available specific to the Waiawa CF parcel (TMK 9-6-5:12) is limited, though one archaeological project (Ogg et al., 2003) was conducted on the Waiawa CF property.

According to Ogg, Dega and McGerty (2003), the Waiawa ahupua‘a “...resources included numerous fishponds and taro fields that were located on the makai side of a prehistoric and early historic trail that extended along the coastal plain....and forests... [that] supplied an abundance of birds for food and feathers, māmake (*Pipyturus sp.*) for cloth, and olonā (*Touchardia latifolia*) for cordage....” (Ogg et al., 2003). The Puoiki heiau (Site 50-80-09-121) was situated close to the ahupua‘a boundary between Waiawa and Mānana (Goodman and Nees, 1991) but it was destroyed and “[T]here are no remains” (McAllister, 1993).

The entire land division of Waiawa was awarded to Victoria Kamāmālu in the 1848 Māhele (Ogg et al., 2003) and eventually bequeathed to Bernice Pauahi Bishop. During the late 1800s, land use in Waiawa began to shift toward commercial agriculture (Hammatt, 1997) and by 1899, the Oahu Sugar Co. had acquired the lowlands of Waiawa (Ogg et al., 2003). In 1906, commercial pineapple cultivation was established when Dole’s Hawaiian Pineapple Company opened a cannery in the ahupua‘a (Hammatt, 1997). While pineapple required very little water, sugar cane required an enormous quantity of water in order to grow and transporting the necessary amount from the Pearl Harbor aquifer to elevations above 550 feet decreased the company’s profits significantly. The solution to this dilemma was the Waiāhole Ditch (Site 50-80-09-2273) which took three years (1913-1916) to construct (Ogg et al. 2003). The Waiāhole Ditch easement extended to the Waiawa CF property (Ogg et al., 2003), but this ditch is not present in the Waiawa CF property.

#### **e. Women’s Community Correctional Center**

The Women’s CCC is located in the Kailua ahupua‘a of the Ko‘olaupoko district on the island of Oahu. The Woman’s CCC property (TMK 4-2-06:2) ranges in elevation from 160 feet to 310 feet above sea level and its primary topsoil is Pohakupu silty loam with an inclusion of Hanalei stony, silty clay which the USDA rates as excellent for pastureland (Szabian and Cleghorn, 1989). There is an extensive body of literature related to the Ko‘olaupoko district and the Kailua ahupua‘a itself, but literature specific to the Woman’s CCC parcel is sparse.

Within the Kailua ahupua‘a there is extensive evidence of pre-Contact habitation and agricultural industry. “This ahupua‘a must formerly have been very rich, having one of the most extensive continuous terrace areas on Oahu...” (Sterling and Summers, 1978). According to Creed (1992) the site types of

cultural significance found in Kailua are: royal complexes; heiau; pu‘uhonua; play areas; signal/communication sites; fishponds; fish lookouts; canoe landings; roads and trails; habitations other than chiefly/royal complexes; agricultural sites; burials; quarries; pōhaku; springs; caves; fishing sites; and gathering sites. In their report, Szabian and Cleghorn (1989) noted one documented site located in the general vicinity of Woman’s CCC—a ho‘oulu ai (husbandry type) heiau referred to by McAllister (1933) as Kukuipilau and thought to be the same heiau Thrum named Heinau.

One hundred seventy one Land Commission Awards (LCAs) were granted within the Kailua ahupua‘a boundaries (Creed 1992). “Most of the lands that were claimed during the Māhele were commoner lands (kuleana) and.... [i]n Kailua most claim include taro patches” (Creed 1992:12).

## **7. Hazardous Materials**

### **a. Oahu Community Correctional Center**

The Oahu CCC property has largely been developed with inmate housing, administrative, program and support structures, maintenance buildings, outdoor recreation, vehicle parking areas among similar uses. The few undeveloped areas are limited to grass areas between the buildings. The proposed project site was originally intended as a lawn area adjacent to the main facility entrance and today is used to park staff and facility vehicles. On the basis of past land uses, the analysis of the proposed project site was limited to field investigations which revealed the following:

- No evidence involving the manufacturing, storage, handling or disposal of hazardous substances or petroleum products was observed within the proposed Oahu CCC project site 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 proposed Oahu CCC project site.
- No evidence of leaking aboveground storage tanks or underground storage tanks was observed within the proposed Oahu CCC project site.
- With many years of state government controls over use of the Oahu CCC property, contamination from hazardous materials is not expected at the proposed project site.

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.

### **b. Halawa Correctional Facility**

Much of the Halawa CF 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 lawn areas between buildings and a large recreation field. The proposed project site is an open field with an access road located adjacent to the Halawa CF. On the basis of past land uses, the analysis of the proposed project site was limited to field investigations which revealed the following:

- No evidence involving the manufacturing, storage, handling or disposal of hazardous substances or petroleum products was observed within the proposed Halawa CF project site 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 proposed Halawa CF project site.
- No evidence of leaking aboveground storage tanks or underground storage tanks was observed within the proposed Halawa CF project site.
- With many years of state government controls over use of the property, contamination from hazardous materials is not expected at the Halawa CF 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.

### **c. Waiawa Correctional Facility**

Only a small portion of the over 150-acre Waiawa CF property has already been developed with inmate housing, administrative, program and support structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas, outdoor recreation areas, among similar uses. The remaining portions of property consist primarily of water supply and wastewater treatment infrastructure, cultivated fields and natural forests. The proposed project site consists of two concrete building pads upon which temporary tent-like structures were formerly constructed. On the basis of past land uses, the analysis of the proposed project site was limited to field investigations which revealed the following:

- No evidence involving the manufacturing, storage, handling or disposal of hazardous substances or petroleum products was observed within the proposed Waiawa CF project site 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 proposed Waiawa CF project site.
- No evidence of leaking aboveground storage tanks or underground storage tanks was observed within the proposed Waiawa CF project site.
- With many years of state government controls over use of the property, contamination from hazardous materials is not expected at the Waiawa CF 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**

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

Among the objectives of the City and County of Honolulu General Plan is *"to preserve and enhance the natural monuments and scenic views of Oahu for the benefit of both residents and visitors"* (City and County of Honolulu, 2006). The means to accomplish this objective is through implementing the following policies involving visual and aesthetic resources:

- Protect the Island's well-known resources: its mountains and craters; forests and watershed areas; marshes, rivers, and streams; shoreline, fishponds, and bays; and reefs and offshore islands.
- Protect Oahu's scenic views, especially those seen from highly developed and heavily traveled areas.
- Locate roads, highways, and other public facilities and utilities in areas where they will least obstruct important views of the mountains and the sea.
- Provide opportunities for recreational and educational use and physical contact with Oahu's natural environment.

### **a. Oahu Community Correctional Center**

The Oahu CCC is bordered by roadways, including the heavily traveled Kamehameha Highway, along with a dense concentration of low-rise industrial and commercial structures. The principal visual feature of the Oahu CCC is the security fencing which surrounds the perimeter of the site through which the facility's low-rise buildings are visible. There are no significant viewplanes in the immediate vicinity of the Oahu CCC and no views and vistas are particularly attractive or unique to the area.

### **b. Halawa Correctional Facility**

The visual quality of the area surrounding the Halawa CF is generally urban, consisting of a rock quarry abutting the CF to the northeast, undeveloped lands further to the north and east, an industrial park to the west, and mixed use lands to the south and southeast. Due to its relative isolation and rolling terrain, the proposed project site at the Halawa CF is not readily visible from areas generally accessible to the public. There are no significant viewplanes in the immediate vicinity of the Halawa CF and no views and vistas are particularly attractive or unique to the area.

### **c. Waiawa Correctional Facility**

The visual features comprising the Waiawa CF property are typical of the interior hilly region of Oahu. The central portion of the property has been developed, with the landscape dominated by an enclave of buildings representing the correctional facility compound. Aesthetic conditions of the remainder of the property are dominated by undeveloped lands and areas devoted to outdoor recreation and small scale agricultural production. Several surface lagoons used for wastewater treatment are located towards the west of the compound. Due to its isolated location, the Waiawa CF is not visible from areas generally accessible to the public. Most of the structures are single-story and are obscured by the hilly terrain and trees.

The landscape within the surrounding area provides numerous vantage points and scenic views from which to enjoy the area's picturesque scenery and mountainous vistas. Topographic conditions in and around the Waiawa CF property are characteristic of the island's interior with moderately rolling hills occasionally interrupted by somewhat steep ravines. While the views and vistas available to and from the Waiawa CF property are attractive, they are not unique to the area.

## **9. Fiscal Considerations**

Fiscal considerations are those having to do with the public treasury or revenue. Potential fiscal impacts could, but do not always, include removal of property (i.e., site) from the public tax rolls; acquisition of property through use of public funds; and other public expenditures related to a proposed action (e.g., utility connections). Fiscal considerations of federal and state-sponsored projects are of particular interest due to the possible loss of local tax revenue. In this case, lands comprising the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF 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 Honolulu, has been steadily increasing. Between 1990 and 2000, the population of Hawaii increased by 8.5 percent while Honolulu County experienced a population increase of 4.5 percent. Between 2000 and 2006, the population of Hawaii increased by over five percent while Honolulu County experienced a population increase of just under four percent. The City of Honolulu experienced a population increase of 1.7 percent between 1990 and 2000, and a population decrease of 1.9 percent between 2000 and 2006 (Exhibit III-15).

In 2000, approximately 608,671 (50.2 percent) of the state's 1,211,537 residents were male and 602,866 (49.8 percent) were female. During this same timeframe, 440,518 (50.3 percent) of Honolulu County residents were male and 435,638 (49.7 percent) were female. Of the population of the City of Honolulu in 2000, 182,628 residents were males (49.1 percent) and 189,029 residents were females (50.9 percent). The American Community Survey, conducted by the U.S. Census during 2006, found that approximately 643,073 (approximately 50.0 percent) of the state's 1,285,498 residents were male and 642,425 (approximately 50.0 percent) were female, while approximately 455,051 (approximately 50.0 percent) of Honolulu County residents were male and 454,812 (approximately 50.0 percent) were female. In the City

of Honolulu 178,064 residents (48.8 percent) were male in 2006 while 186,458 residents (51.2 percent) were female (Exhibit III-16).

In 2000, the age group with the largest population in the state of Hawaii ranged between the ages of 18 and 59 (708,769 residents). This trend continued for Honolulu County (493,222 residents) and the City of Honolulu (209,209 residents). The second most populated age group in Hawaii in 2000 was the under 18 age group with 295,767 residents. Honolulu County had 232,024 residents in this age group while the City of Honolulu had 80,349 residents under the age of 18 in 2000. These trends continued in 2006 with the highest population continued to be between 18 and 59 in Hawaii (711,196 residents), Honolulu County (499,898 residents), and the City of Honolulu (197,296 residents). The 60+ age group was the least populated group both in 2000 and 2006 in the state of Hawaii, Honolulu County and the City of Honolulu (Exhibit III-16).

According to the 2000 U.S. 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 24 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 40 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 21 percent), Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (111,488 residents or nine percent), African American (28,062 residents or two percent), Some Other Race (14,513 residents or one percent), and American Indian (4,153 residents or less than one percent). Of the total population of Hawaii, 99,664 residents, or eight percent, were identified as Hispanic (Exhibit III-15).

**Exhibit III-15  
Population Trends and Characteristics**

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>State of Hawaii</b>	<b>Honolulu County</b>	<b>Honolulu City</b>
1990 Population	1,108,229	836,231	365,272
2000 Population	1,211,537	876,156	371,657
2006 Population	1,285,498	909,863	364,522
Population % Change 1990-2000	8.5%	4.5%	1.7%
Population % Change 2000-2006	5.7%	3.8%	-1.9%

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

<b>Characteristics</b>		<b>State of Hawaii (2000)</b>	<b>State of Hawaii (2006)</b>	<b>Honolulu County (2000)</b>	<b>Honolulu County (2006)</b>	<b>Honolulu City (2000)</b>	<b>Honolulu City (2006)</b>
Race	White	294,102 (24%)	337,507 (26%)	186,484 (21.3%)	201,795 (22.2%)	73,093 (19.7%)	76,476 (21.0%)
	African American	22,003 (2%)	28,062 (2%)	20,619 (2.4%)	25,103 (2.8%)	6,038 (1.6%)	5,791 (1.6%)
	American Indian	3,535 (>1%)	4,153 (>1%)	2,178 (>1%)	2,969 (>1%)	689 (0.2%)	504 (0.1%)
	Asian	503,868 (42%)	512,995 (40%)	403,371 (46.0%)	402,365 (44.2%)	207,588 (55.9%)	203,707 (55.9%)
	Native Hawaiian/ Other Pac. Islander	113,539 (9%)	111,488 (9%)	77,680 (8.9%)	72,053 (7.9%)	25,457 (6.8%)	21,485 (5.9%)
	Some Other Race	15,147 (1%)	14,513 (1%)	11,200 (1.3%)	9,972 (1.1%)	3,318 (0.9%)	2,332 (0.6%)
	Two or More Races	259,343 (21%)	276,780 (21%)	174,624 (19.9%)	195,606 (21.5%)	55,474 (14.9%)	54,227 (14.9%)
	Hispanic	87,699 (7%)	99,664 (8%)	58,729 (6.7%)	63,312 (7.0%)	16,299 (4.4%)	10,998 (3.0%)

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

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

**Exhibit III-16**  
**Age and Gender Characteristics**

Characteristics	State of Hawaii (2000)	State of Hawaii (2006)	Honolulu County (2000)	Honolulu County (2006)	Honolulu City (2000)	Honolulu City (2006)
Male	608,671	643,073	440,518	455,051	182,628	178,064
Female	602,866	642,425	435,638	454,812	189,029	186,458
Under 18 years of Age	295,767	330,409	232,024	233,736	80,349	74,844
18 to 59 years of Age	708,769	711,196	493,222	499,898	209,209	197,286
60+ years of age	207,001	243,893	150,910	176,219	82,099	92,392

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

The majority of the residents of Honolulu County were classified as Asian by the U.S. Census comprising 46 percent of the population (403,371) individuals. The remainder of the population was White residents (186,484 residents or 21.3 percent), Two or More Races (174,624 residents or 19.9 percent), Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (77,680 residents or 8.9 percent), Black or African American (20,619 residents or 2.4 percent), Some Other Race (11,200 residents or 1.3 percent) and American Indian or Alaskan Native (2,178 residents or less than one percent). Of the total population of Honolulu County in 2000, 6.7 percent or 58,729 residents were classified as Hispanic (U.S. Census, 2000). For Honolulu County in 2006, the majority of residents were classified as Asian, comprising 44.2 percent of the population, or 402,365 residents. The remainder of the population is classified as White (201,795 residents or 22.2 percent), Two or More Races (195,606 residents or 21.5 percent), Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (72,053 residents or 7.9 percent), African American (25,103 residents or 2.8 percent), Some Other Race (9,972 residents or 1.1 percent), and American Indian (2,969 residents or less than one percent). Of the total population of Honolulu County, approximately 63,312 residents, or seven percent, were identified as Hispanic (American Community Survey, 2006).

The population of the City of Honolulu in 2000 was classified as 55.9 percent Asian (207,588 residents), 19.7 percent White (73,093 residents), 14.9 percent Two of More Races (55,474 residents), 6.8 percent Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (6.8 percent), 1.6 percent African American (6,038 residents), less than one percent Some Other Race (3,318 residents), and less than one percent American Indian (689 residents). In 2000, there were 16,299 Hispanic residents that comprised 4.4 percent of the City of Honolulu's population.

In 2006, the majority of residents in the City of Honolulu were classified as Asian comprising 55.9 percent of the population, or 203,707 residents. The remainder of the population was composed of 21 percent White residents (73,476 residents), 14.9 percent Two or More Races (54,227 residents), 5.9 percent Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (21,485 residents), 1.6 percent African American (5,791 residents), less than one percent Some Other Race (2,332 residents), and less than one percent American Indian (504 residents). Of the population of the City of Honolulu in 2006, three percent were classified as Hispanic (10,998 residents).

## 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, Honolulu County had an unemployment rate slightly lower than that of the state with 25,490 (or 5.6 percent) of its 447,320 workers being unemployed. In the City of Honolulu, unemployment was higher than that of the state or county with 5.9 percent (10,679) of its 187,467 workers being unemployed (Exhibit III-17). By 2006, Hawaii's labor force had increased to 675,895 individuals, with approximately 4.1 percent (27,951 persons) reported as unemployed. While the

unemployment rate in Honolulu County dropped in 2006, the county still had a slightly higher unemployment rate than that of the state as a whole with 20,571 (or 4.7 percent) of its 472,099 workers being unemployed. In 2006, the unemployment rate of the City of Honolulu dropped below both that of the state and county, with 4.1 percent (7,671 persons) of its 187,120 person workforce being unemployed (U.S. Census, 2000).

The largest employment sector in Honolulu County in 2000 was educational services and healthcare with approximately 76,091 jobs. These sectors were followed by entertainment and the arts (52,743), retail trade (46,914), public administration (35,812), and real estate services (28,643). Educational services and health care continued to represent the largest employment sector in Honolulu County in 2006 with approximately 87,448 jobs. This sector was followed by arts and entertainment occupations (50,090 jobs), retail trade (45,952 jobs), finance and insurance services (29,681), and transportation and warehousing (25,659). Between 2005 and 2006, Construction Services experienced the greatest job growth, increasing by eight percent; conversely, the largest job losses during this time occurred in the Arts and Entertainment sector, which declined by six percent.

**Exhibit III-17**  
**Labor Force and Unemployment**

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>State of Hawaii (2000)</b>	<b>State of Hawaii (2006)</b>	<b>Honolulu County (2000)</b>	<b>Honolulu County (2006)</b>	<b>Honolulu City (2000)</b>	<b>Honolulu City (2006)</b>
Labor Force	612,831	675,895	447,320	472,099	187,467	187,120
Unemployed	35,886	27,951	25,490	20,571	10,679	7,671
Unemployment Rate	5.8%	4.3%	5.6%	4.7%	5.9%	4.1%

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

Major industries in the state include tourism, scientific technology, papayas, macadamia nuts, cattle, orchids, aquaculture, and Kona coffee, which is the only gourmet coffee grown in the United States. Tourism activities include deep sea fishing, golfing, sailing, horseback riding, hiking, tennis and scuba diving. As with all of the Hawaiian Islands, tourism is a major component of the Honolulu County economy, evidenced by the number of jobs in the lodging and food industries. Honolulu County, had over 4.8 million visitor arrivals in 2005 (Oahu Tourism Strategic Plan, 2007), indicating that tourism is a large component of the area's economy.

In 2000, the median household income in Honolulu County for 2000 was \$51,914, and the per capita income was \$21,998 (Exhibit III-18). Both of these statistics were higher than the averages for the state at that time, with a median household income of \$49,820 and a per capita income of \$21,525 state-wide. During this same time, the City of Honolulu had a median household income of \$45,112 in 2000, and a per capita income of \$24,191.

In 2006 the median household income for the County of Hawaii was \$63,372 and a per capita income was \$27,478. Again this was higher than the income levels of the State of Hawaii, which were \$61,060 for median income and \$27,251 for per capita income during this time. The City of Honolulu had a median household income lower than that of the state and county in 2006, with \$54,720. The per capita income in the City of Honolulu in 2006 was \$30,292, higher than that of both the state and county (U.S. Census, 2000 and American Community Survey, 2006).

**Exhibit III-18**  
**Income and Poverty Status**

Characteristics	State of Hawaii (2000)	State of Hawaii (2006)	Honolulu County (2000)	Honolulu County (2006)	Honolulu City (2000)	Honolulu City (2006)
Median Household Income	\$49,820	\$61,060	\$51,914	\$63,372	\$45,112	\$54,720
Per Capita Income	\$21,525	\$27,251	\$21,998	\$27,478	\$24,191	\$30,292
Population Below Poverty Level	126,154	119,551	83,973	76,428	42,706	43,396
Percent Below Poverty Level	10.7%	9.3%	9.6%	8.4%	11.8%	11.5%

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

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, approximately 126,154 of Hawaii's 1,211,537 residents (10.7 percent) reported incomes below the poverty level with this rate dropping to 9.3 percent in 2006 (Exhibit III-18). During this same time, Honolulu County reported a poverty rate lower than that of the state, 9.6 percent, with this rate dropping to 8.4 percent in 2006. In 2000 and 2006, the City of Honolulu had a poverty rate higher than that of both the state and the county of 11.8 percent and 11.5 percent, respectively.

### 3. Housing Characteristics

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, a total of 460,524 housing units existed in the State of Hawaii, of which approximately 87.6 percent (403,419 units) were occupied and 12.4 percent (57,105 units) were vacant. Of the occupied units, 260,196 (56.5 percent) were owner-occupied and 200,238 (44.5 percent) were renter-occupied. In 2000, 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. According to the American Community Survey, there were a total of 500,021 housing units in the State of Hawaii in 2006, of which approximately 86.5 percent (432,632 units) were occupied and 13.5 percent (67,389 units) were vacant (Exhibit III-24). Of the occupied units, 257,599 (59.5 percent) were owner-occupied and 175,033 (40.5 percent) were renter-occupied. Regarding the cost of housing in the State of Hawaii, in 2006 the median value of an owner-occupied unit was \$529,700 and the median monthly contract rent was \$1,116. Average household size in the state was 2.88 and the median number of rooms in a home was 4.6. The average rent in 2008 was \$1,630 in Oahu and \$1,509 in the State of Hawaii.

In 2000, there were a total of 315,988 housing units in Honolulu County, of which approximately 90.7 percent (286,450 units) were occupied and 9.3 percent (29,387 units) were vacant. Of the occupied units, 54.6 percent (173,806 units) were owner-occupied and 45.4 percent (125,411 units) were renter-occupied. The median value of an owner-occupied unit was \$309,000 and median monthly contract rent was \$802. Average household size in the county was 2.95 and the average number of rooms in a house was 4.3. In 2006, there were a total of 332,718 housing units in Honolulu County, of which approximately 89.9 percent (299,217 units) were occupied and 10.1 percent (33,501 units) were vacant (Exhibit III-27). Of the occupied units, 173,806 (58.1 percent) were owner-occupied and 125,411 (41.9 percent) were renter-occupied. Regarding the cost of housing in Honolulu County, the 2006 American Community Survey reported the median value of an owner-occupied unit to be \$535,300 and the median monthly contract rent to be \$779. Average household size in the county was 2.93 and the median number of rooms in a home was 4.3. The median year that housing units in Honolulu County were built was 1976.

In 2000, the City of Honolulu had approximately 158,663 housing units. Of these units, 88.4 percent (140,337 units) were occupied and 11.6 percent (18,328 units) were vacant. Of the occupied units 46.9 percent were owner-occupied (65,861 units) and 53.1 percent were renter-occupied (74,476 units). The

median home value in the City of Honolulu in 2000 was \$386,700 and the median monthly contract rent was \$760. The average household size in the City of Honolulu was 2.57 and the median number of rooms was 3.4 while the median year housing was built was 1972. In 2006, the City of Honolulu had 160,459 housing units. Of the housing units in the City of Honolulu, 86.7 percent were occupied (139,086 units) and 13.3 percent were vacant (21,373 units) in 2000. Owner-occupied units comprised 50.8 percent of the occupied units (70,599 units) while 49.2 percent were renter-occupied (68,487 units). The median home value for the City of Honolulu in 2000 was \$583,300. Median monthly contract rent was \$1,000 and 1972 was the median year housing was built in the City of Honolulu.

**Exhibit III-19**  
**Housing Characteristics**

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>State of Hawaii (2000)</b>	<b>State of Hawaii (2006)</b>	<b>Honolulu County (2000)</b>	<b>Honolulu County (2006)</b>	<b>Honolulu CDP (2000)</b>	<b>Honolulu CDP (2006)</b>
Average Household Size	2.92	2.88	2.95	2.93	2.57	2.54
Number of Housing Units	460,524	500,021	315,988	332,718	158,663	160,459
% Occupied Units	87.6%	86.5%	90.7%	89.9%	88.4%	86.7%
% Owner-Occupied	56.5%	59.5%	54.6%	58.1%	46.9%	50.8%
% Renter-Occupied	44.5%	40.5%	45.4%	41.9%	53.1%	49.2%
% Vacant Units	12.4%	13.5%	9.3%	10.1%	11.6%	13.3%
Median Number of Rooms	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.3	3.4	4.0
Median Home Value	\$272,700	\$529,700	\$309,000	\$535,300	\$386,700	\$583,300
Median Year Housing Built	1974	1974	1976	1976	1972	1972
Median Monthly Contract Rent	\$721	\$1,116	\$802	\$779	\$760	\$1,000

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

## **4. Community Services**

### **a. Police Protection**

Law enforcement services in Honolulu County are provided by the Honolulu County Police Department (HCPD). HCPD's jurisdiction includes the entire Island of Oahu, which has a land area of some 596 square miles. The estimated resident population under HCPD's jurisdiction in 2006 was 769,464. In 2006, the HCPD had a budget of \$39,563,100 to support operations for the island's eight patrol districts. HCPD's headquarters is located at 801 South Beretania Street in downtown Honolulu (Honolulu Police Department, 2006).

### **b. Fire Protection**

The Honolulu County Fire Department (HCFD) protects the City and County of Honolulu with a force of over 1,100 fire fighters. The HCFD is presently the 16th largest fire department in the United States. The island is divided into five battalions containing 44 fire stations and include: 42 engine companies, 13 ladder companies, two rescue companies, two hazardous material companies, two tower companies, one fireboat company, six tankers, two hazardous materials companies, and two helicopters. Also supporting

the HCFD's mission are several personal water crafts and three rescue boats (two of which are assigned to the search and rescue companies and one to the Waialua Fire Station). Three bureaus support fire suppression services (Fire Operations); Administrative Services Bureau, Support Services, and Planning and Development. These bureaus coordinate the administrative, logistical, maintenance, code enforcement, and communication needs of the HCFD. The cost of providing fire protection in fiscal year 2005-2006 was \$72 million. HCFD headquarters is located at 381 Kapahulu Avenue in Honolulu (Honolulu County Fire Department, 2008).

### **c. Medical Care**

West Oahu is serviced by the Hawaii Medical Center West, a full service medical facility with a capacity of approximately 102 acute care beds. Its 24-hour Emergency Room is one of the busiest on Oahu, complete with a helipad to facilitate the rapid transport of patients and express care services for treatment of minor medical emergencies. It pioneered in bringing infusion services to West Oahu as well as magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and radiation therapy, thus saving residents the inconvenience of traveling to Honolulu for these services.

Opened in January 1997, the Clinical Service Center is home to Clinical Laboratories of Hawaii, Leeward Radiation Oncology and a satellite clinic of the Rehabilitation Hospital of the Pacific. Hawaii Medical Center West is the gateway landmark to the Ewa plain and the expanding Kapolei community. It is readily accessible from the freeway and major arterial roadways.

Other medical facilities on the Island of Oahu that could serve the PSD facilities include the Queens Medical Center, Kapiolani Medical Center at Pali Momi, Kaiser Permanente Moanalua Medical Center and Clinic, Kuakini Medical Center, Hawaii Medical Center East, and Shraub Clinic and Hospital.

### **d. Public Education**

There are 55 elementary and intermediate schools operating in Honolulu 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 City of Honolulu is located in the Radford complex which contains eight elementary and intermediate schools. These schools include; Aliamanu Elementary, Aliamanu Middle School, Hickam Elementary, Makalapa Elementary, Mokulele Elementary, Nimitz Elementary, Pearl Harbor Elementary, and Pearl Harbor Kai Elementary (HIDOE, 2007). Both Pearly Harbor Elementary and Pearl Harbor Kai Elementary are located in the vicinity of the Oahu CCC.

## **5. Land Use and Zoning**

### **a. Land Use**

#### *1. OAHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER*

The Oahu CCC is located in a highly developed urban environment in Honolulu. The property is currently developed and contains inmate housing, administrative and program structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas, and recreational facilities. The proposed project site is located near the central portion of the property adjacent to a ballfield. The proposed project site was originally intended as a lawn area adjacent to the main facility entrance and today is used to park staff and facility vehicles. Land uses surrounding the Oahu CCC are predominantly commercial and light industrial with historic land use shown in Exhibit III-20.

The Hawaii State Land Use Law (Chapter 205, Hawaii Revised Statutes) created the State Land Use Commission, which placed all lands in the state into one of the following districts: Urban, Rural, Agricultural, or Conservation. The Oahu CCC is located within the Urban land use district which according to the Land Use Commission "generally includes lands characterized by 'city-like' concentrations of people, structures and services" and that "jurisdiction of this district lies primarily with the respective counties" (Hawaii Land Use Commission, 2008).

## 2. HALAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

The Halawa CF is located on the eastern edge of metropolitan Honolulu, between H-3 and Interstate 201. The approximately 31-acre property lies within a highly urban environment comprising commercial and industrial buildings, mining operations, major roadways and similar uses. The Halawa CF property is currently developed and contains inmate housing, administrative and program structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas, and recreational facilities. The proposed project site is located on the northeast side of the property, adjacent to inmate housing. Historic land use of the site is shown in Exhibit III-21.

The Halawa CF is located within the Urban land use district which according to the Land Use Commission “generally includes lands characterized by ‘city-like’ concentrations of people, structures and services” and that “jurisdiction of this district lies primarily with the respective counties” (Hawaii Land Use Commission, 2008).

## 3. WAIAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

The Waiawa CF is located in Waipahu, in central Oahu approximately 14 miles northwest of central Honolulu. Portions of the 158-acre tract are devoted to water supply and wastewater treatment infrastructure, recreation spaces, areas under small-scale cultivation as well as the many structures that comprise inmate housing, administrative offices, program and support services, maintenance, etc. Large tracts of forest surround the institution. The proposed project site currently contains two concrete pads and is adjacent to existing structures used by the CF. Surrounding land uses are primarily native forest and agriculture. Historic land use of the site is shown in Exhibit III-22.

The Waiawa CF property is located within the Agricultural state land use district which according to the Land Use Commission “includes lands for the cultivation of crops, aquaculture, raising livestock, wind energy facility, timber cultivation, agriculture-support activities (i.e., mills, employee quarters, etc.) and land with significant potential for agriculture uses” (Hawaii Land Use Commission, 2008).

### **b. Zoning**

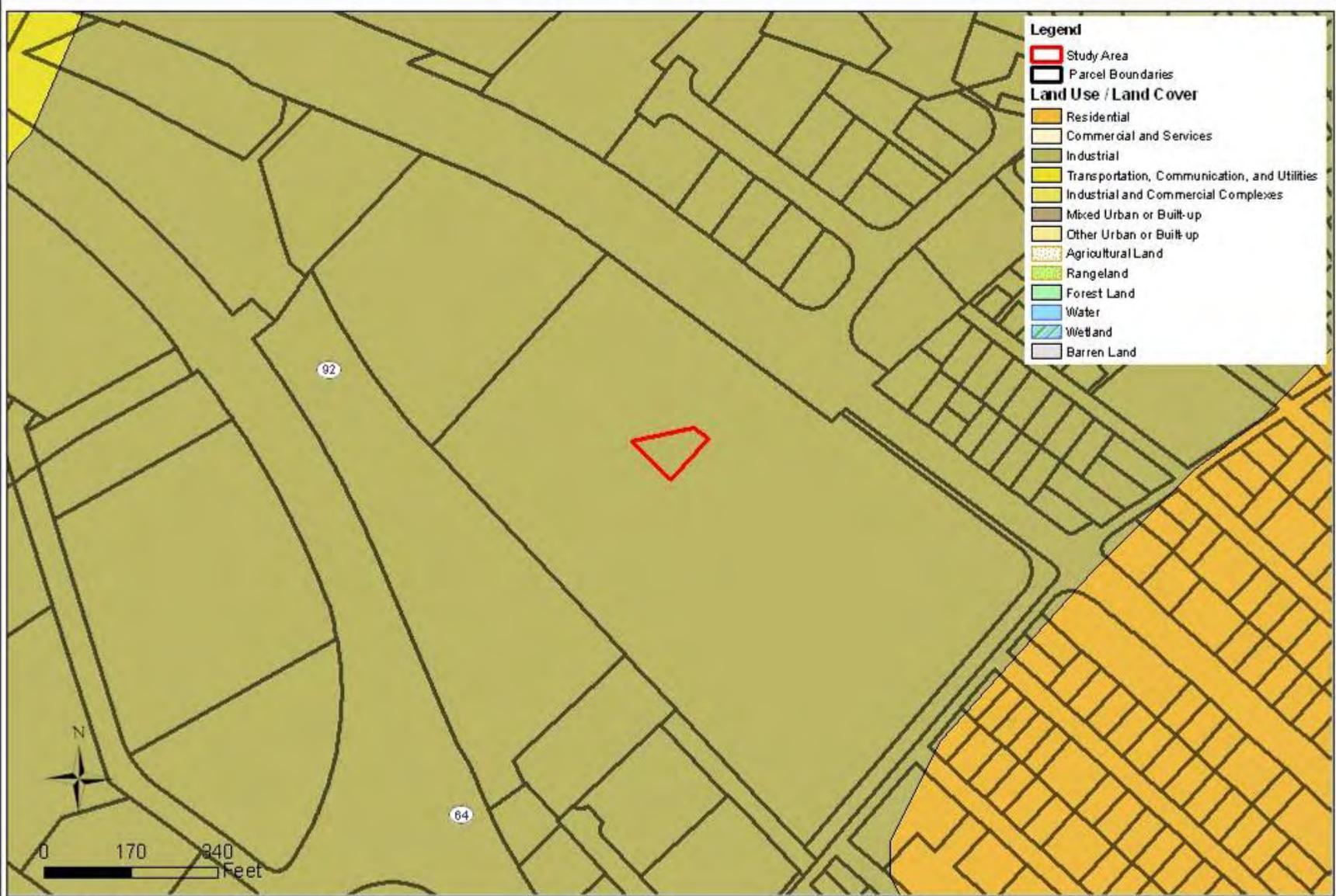
Zoning in the City and County of Honolulu is regulated by Chapter 21 of the Revised Ordinances of Honolulu, also referred to as the Land Use Ordinance. The purpose and intent of the Land Use Ordinance is to regulate land use in a manner that will encourage orderly development in accordance with adopted land use policies, including the Oahu general plan and development plans, and to promote and protect the public health, safety and welfare by:

- (1) Minimizing adverse effects resulting from the inappropriate location, use or design of sites and structures;
- (2) Conserving the city's natural, historic and scenic resources and encouraging design which enhances the physical form of the city; and
- (3) Assisting the public in identifying and understanding regulations affecting the development and use of land (City and County of Honolulu, 1990).

**Correctional Facility Improvement Program  
Environmental Assessment**

**Exhibit III-20: Historic Land Use at the Oahu  
Community Correctional Center Site**

**State of Hawaii  
Department of Public Safety**



Produced by The Louis Berger Group, Inc.

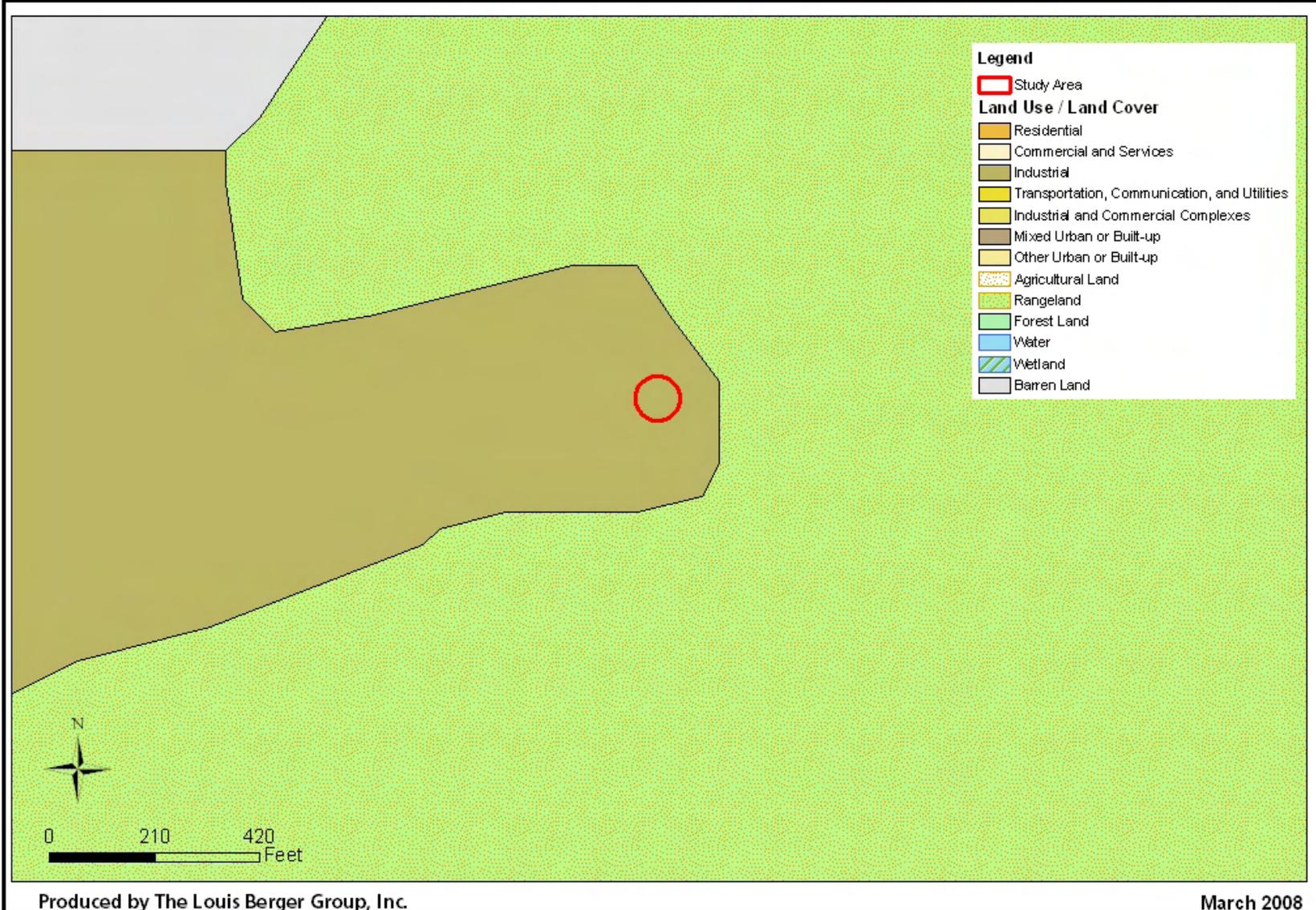
March 2008

Base Source: Site Locations - LBG, Inc.; Land Use/Landcover - Office of Planning, State of Hawaii (1996)

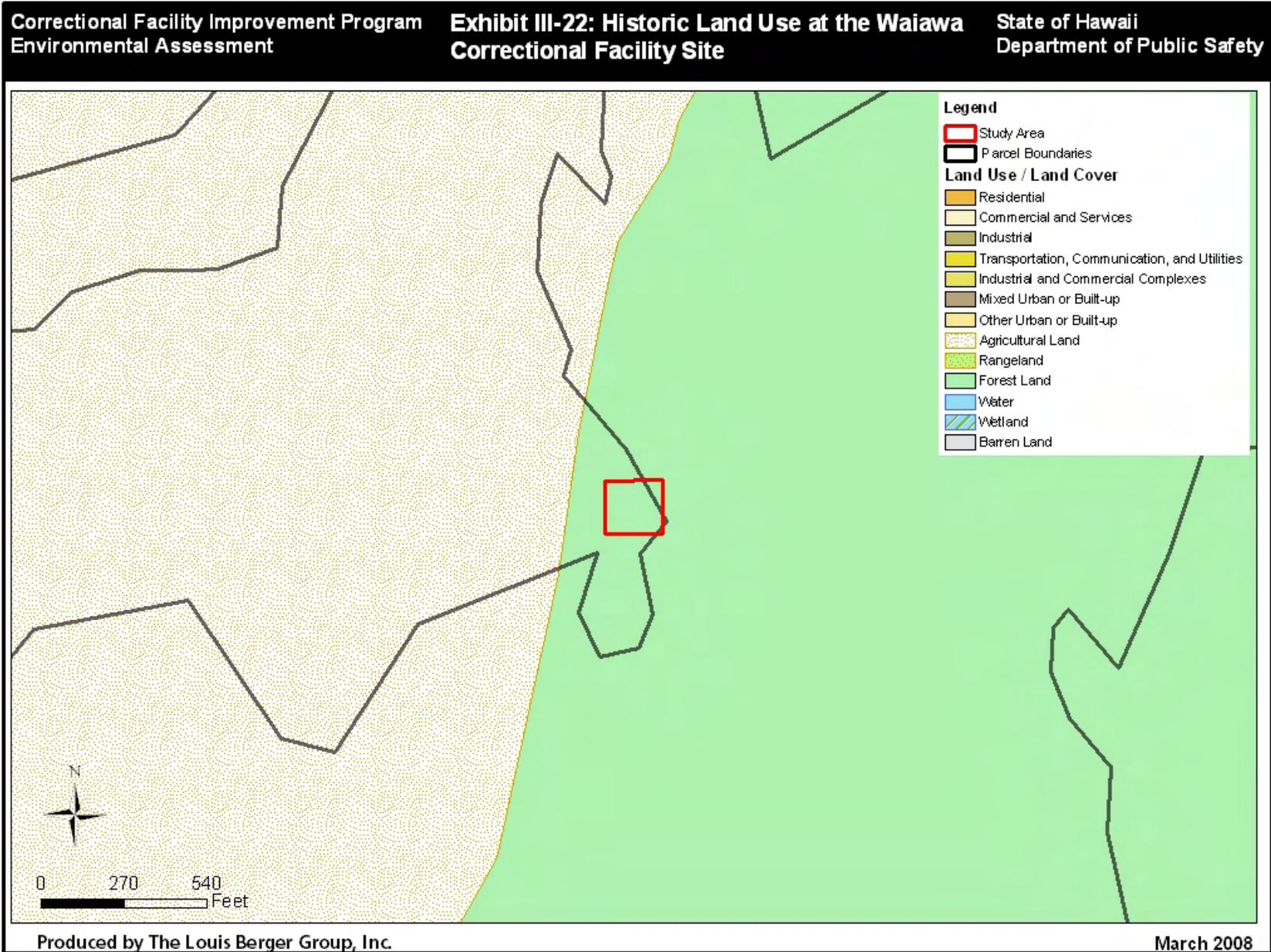
**Correctional Facility Improvement Program  
Environmental Assessment**

**Exhibit III-21: Historic Land Use at the Halawa  
Correctional Facility Site**

**State of Hawaii  
Department of Public Safety**



Data Sources: Site Location - LBG, Inc.; Land Use / Land Cover - Office of Planning, State of Hawaii (1976)



Data Sources: GIS Locations - LBG, Inc.; Land Use/Land Cover - Office of Planning, State of Hawaii (1976)

1. *OAHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER*

The Oahu CCC property is zoned I-2, Intensive Industrial. The purpose of the I-2 district is to provide a full range of industrial uses necessary to support the city.

2. *HALAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY*

The Halawa CF property is zoned R-5, which is intended for urban residential development with a minimum lot size of 5,000 square feet.

3. *WAIAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY*

The Waiawa CF property is zoned F-1, Military and Federal Preservation. The purpose of the F-1 military and federal preservation district is to permit the full range of military or federal government activities (City and County of Honolulu, 1990).

## 6. Utility Services

### a. Water Supply

The majority of the residences, businesses and industries on the island, are served with potable water by the County of Hawaii Board of Water Supply (BWS). BWS operates the largest water system in the state consisting of 95 potable water facilities, 166 water storage tanks and 2,000 miles of transmission and distribution mains. BWS currently supplies 155 million gallons of potable water each day to approximately one million customers.

BWS also can produce approximately 12 million gallons of recycled water per day with the Honouliuli Water Recycling Facility (HWRF) in Ewa, which opened in August 2000. Recycled water is wastewater that has been treated to a level suitable for industrial processing, irrigation, and other non-drinking uses. Common uses include cooling towers, irrigation of golf courses, landscaping, and ornamental ponds. Recycled water is not for drinking, but is safe to handle and for other non-drinking uses. Recycled water is available year round, even in times of drought. It is good for the environment and it costs less than other new water sources.

The Waiawa CF and Halawa CF are located within the Waimalu aquifer system area of the Pearl Harbor aquifer sector. The sustainable yield of the Waimalu aquifer system is 45 million gallons per day (mgd). The Oahu CCC lies within the Kalihi aquifer system area of the Honolulu aquifer sector, which has a sustainable yield of nine mgd.

The Oahu CCC is provided with potable water from a 12-inch cast iron water main along Puuhale Road. The Puuhale Road connection as provides water for the 8-inch fire protection loop at the facility. There is also a 24-inch cast iron water main along Kamehameha Highway to the north of the facility.

The Halawa CF is supplied with water from a 16-inch ductile iron water main along Halawa Valley Street. This connection serves as both the potable water and the fire protection system supply.

The Waiawa Correctional Facility is not provided with potable water by the DWS. The facility has a microfiltration water treatment plant on-site was originally brought on line in 1996 and has been modified to have a production capacity of 0.12 mgd and. The facility obtains raw water from the Waiahole Ditch and has a 92,000-gallon, underground raw water reservoir. There is also a 500,000-gallon ground-level storage tank for finished water. Contract operation and maintenance services for the water treatment plant are provided by Pural Water Specialty Company, Inc.

### b. Wastewater

The City and County of Honolulu Department of Environmental Services Wastewater Management Division manages the municipal wastewater collection, treatment, and disposal system and provides almost complete service coverage for the Primary Urban Center through the Mamala Bay Sewerage District. The city owns seven wastewater treatment facilities that include Honouliuli, Kahuku, Kailua,

Sand Island, Wahiawa, Waianae and Waimanalo. Most of the Primary Urban Center is within the East Mamala Bay service area, with outflows processed through the Sand Island Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). The western portion of the Primary Urban Center, from Halawa through Pearl City, is within the West Mamala Bay service area, with outflows processed through the Honouliuli WWTP.

Sand Island WWTP a primary treatment facility with a deep ocean outfall located approximately 1.7 miles off-shore at a depth of 240 feet. Sand Island began operation in 1978 and is the largest WWTP within the State of Hawaii. Recently, the WWTP was expanded from a capacity of 82 mgd to 90 mgd with a wet weather capacity increase from 210 mgd to 270 mgd. The WWTP was also recently equipped with ultra-violet disinfection system, a new effluent pump station, new headworks and new primary clarifiers.

The Honouliuli WWTP provides preliminary treatment and primary treatment for all of the wastewater it receives and provides secondary treatment for approximately 13 mgd. The combined effluent is discharged into West Mamala Bay through a deep ocean outfall. The Honouliuli WWTP has a liquid treatment capacity of 38 mgd but is restricted to the amount of wastewater that can be treated by the solids handling capabilities of the plant. Based on the solids handling capacity of the plant, the Honouliuli WWTP is operating at full capacity at approximately 29 mgd. However, a project is currently underway to increase the solids handling capacity of the plant to approximately 40 mgd by constructing new anaerobic digesters and refurbishing the gravity thickeners. This project is scheduled for completion in 2009.

The Oahu CCC is serviced by an 18-inch gravity sewer that bisects the property. This sewer line is located on the southeastern border of the proposed project site. Sanitary manhole 261866 is located within the boundary of the proposed project. It will be necessary to verify the location of the sewer line and account for its location during design. Based on the available mapping, wastewater from the Oahu CCC appears to be conveyed to the Sand Island WWTP for treatment.

The Halawa CF is served by an 8-inch gravity sewer adjacent to the site. Based on the available mapping, wastewater from the Halawa CF appears to be conveyed to the Honouliuli WWTP for treatment.

There are no municipal wastewater collection and treatment facilities in the area of the Waiawa CF. It is served by private, on-site wastewater collection and treatment systems. The activated sludge wastewater treatment system was constructed in 1987 and originally had a capacity of 30,000 gallons per day (gpd). Treated effluent was discharged into a lined evaporation pond. Upgrades within the past decade have included increasing the capacity of the wastewater treatment plant. Additionally, a 50,000 gpd, R-2 water reclamation process was installed that consisted of an unlined emergency storage pond for reclaimed water, an agricultural area with drip irrigation system and conversion of a 24,000-gallon storage tank to accept reclaimed water instead of potable water. Contract operation and maintenance service for the treatment plant are provided by Aqua Engineers, Inc.

### **c. Electric Power**

Throughout the City and County of Honolulu, the Hawaii Electric Company (HECO) provides power to residences, businesses and industries. The Kahe Power Plant is the main power generation facility for the island at approximately 620 megawatts of power generating capacity, followed by the Waiiau Generating Station with a generating capacity of approximately 480 megawatts and the Honolulu Generating Station with a capacity of approximately 110 megawatts. The power generating capabilities of HECO are supplemented by the Honolulu Program of Waste Energy Recovery waste-to-energy facility (HPower) which is capable generating approximately 57 megawatts, the 200-megawatt Kalaeloa Co-Generation Plant and the 180-megawatt AES Barbers Point, Inc. power plant. These independent power plants are located in the Campbell Industrial Park. The total combined power generation capabilities on Oahu are approximately 1,670 megawatts. In recent years, the power demand has reached new daily record highs

in excess of 1,600 megawatts. There are no known limitations to the provision of electric power service to the three facilities.

**d. Natural Gas / Propane**

The Gas Company, Inc. serves utility, industrial, commercial and residential consumers statewide with synthetic natural gas (SNG) from its manufacturing plant located at Campbell Industrial Park on Oahu. The SNG plant has an estimated daily production capacity of 16.7-million cubic feet. There is an underground utility gas distribution system reportedly provides the majority of the businesses and residents on Oahu from Kapolei to Hawaii Kai. Neighboring islands and other areas of Oahu not served by the SNG infrastructure are provided with propane gas, which is distributed underground from a central storage facility. Other customers outside of the service areas for these two distribution systems are serviced through delivery of propane. There are no known limitations to provision of gas service to the three PSD facilities.

**e. Telecommunications**

Hawaiian Telcom is the primary telecommunications provider for the project sites. There are no known limitations to the provision of telecommunications service to the three PSD facilities.

**f. Solid Waste**

The Island of Oahu is served by two landfills. The Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill is owned by the City and County of Honolulu and operated by Waste Management of Hawaii. This is a 78.9-acre, fully-lined, subtitle D facility that currently accepts approximately 1,100 tons of municipal solid waste per day and approximately 250 tons of ash per day from the waste-to-energy facility. At the present loading rate, it is estimated that the facility has an expected life of 18 months. At this time, the City and County of Honolulu are preparing an Environmental Assessment for an expansion of the facility that will provide an additional 15 years of service life at this location. This facility currently accepts residential and commercial wastes.

The PVT Land Company, Ltd. owns and operates the PVT Landfill in Nanakuli, Hawaii. The PVT Landfill is a 400-acre fully lined, subtitle D facility that is currently accepting between 800 tons to 1,000 tons of waste per day. The landfill is licensed to accept construction and demolition debris, as well as special wastes such as CERCLA wastes, lead paint, asbestos-containing material and petroleum contaminated soil. At the present loading rate, the useful life of the facility is estimated at approximately 15 years.

The City and County of Honolulu also have another means for dealing with solid wastes generated on the island. The Honolulu Program of Waste Energy Recovery (HPower) waste-to-energy facility is capable of processing approximately 2,200 tons per day of municipal solid waste into refuse derived fuel (RDF) for combustion and generates approximately 57 megawatts which is then sold to HECO. The HPower process reduces the volume of the waste that requires placement in the landfill by 90 percent. The HPower facility also separates and recycles nearly 100 percent of the ferrous and nonferrous metals brought to the facility.

## **7. Transportation Systems**

**a. Oahu Community Correctional Center**

Access to the Oahu CCC is provided by Nimitz and Kamehameha Highways, and by the H-1 Freeway. Nimitz Highway is a major divided highway providing an important link between Honolulu International Airport, downtown Honolulu, and Waikiki. Connection to Nimitz Highway is provided by Puuhale Road and connection to the H-1 Freeway is provided by Middle Street. Local access is provided by Dillingham Boulevard, a four-lane roadway that connects the downtown area to Kamehameha Highway.

Visitor and employee access to the Oahu CCC is provided by Kamehameha Highway and Puuhale Road (deliveries). Inmate movement to and from the facility also occurs on Dillingham Boulevard. The main public access on Kamehameha Highway is located across Laumaka Street. The intersection is signalized and an additional lane provides for unprotected left turn movements to the facility. Parking for visitors and employees is provided on-site.

#### **b. Halawa Correctional Facility**

Primary access to the Halawa CF is via Halawa Valley Street. Principal road arteries within the immediate vicinity of the Halawa CF include the Kamekameha Highway, Moanalua Freeway, H-1, and H-3. Local roadways within the vicinity include Waiua Place, Halawa Valley Street, and Koaha Place, all of which provide access to the industrial park that lies to the west of the Halawa CF. There are no public transit routes in the immediate vicinity of the facility. There is also an on-site parking lot for staff and visitors to the facility.

#### **c. Waiawa Correctional Facility**

Vehicular access to the Waiawa CF is via both north and south-bound H-2 via the Ka Uka Boulevard off-ramps. From north-bound Ka Uka Boulevard (toward Mililani Memorial Park and CF), Plantation Road leads approximately 1.5 miles to the Waiawa CF. Due to the absence of any significant traffic generating land uses in the vicinity of the Waiawa CF, traffic along Ka Uka Boulevard leading to the Waiawa CF is generally very light at all times of the day.

### **8. Meteorological Conditions**

#### **a. Overview**

The climate of Hawaii, including the Island of Oahu, can be characterized as tropic and is unique in the differences in rainfall over short distances, mild temperatures, and the persistence of the northeasterly trade winds. The latitude of Hawaii is the major influence on the climate, as the state lies well within the geographic tropics. The climate is also influenced by the surrounding ocean, which has a moderating influence on temperature, and the Pacific anticyclone, from which the trade winds flow. On Oahu, 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 Kailua region rainfall averages 50 inches annually with a range of two to seven inches monthly. In the Waipahu region rainfall averages 23 inches annually with a range of 0.5 to four inches monthly. And in the Aiea region rainfall averages 18 inches annually with a range of 0.5 to four inches monthly.

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 the state of Hawaii vary between about 72 degrees 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). In the vicinity of the prospective site, the average high temperature is 79 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 degrees 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 degrees 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 Oahu are shown in Exhibit III-23.

**Exhibit III-23**  
**Minimum and Maximum Monthly Average Temperatures**

<b>Kailua, Oahu (degrees F)</b>												
<b>Month</b>	<b>Jan</b>	<b>Feb</b>	<b>Mar</b>	<b>April</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>Jun</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>Aug</b>	<b>Sept</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>
<b>Maximum</b>	77	78	77	77	79	81	81	82	83	82	80	78
<b>Minimum</b>	61	60	61	61	62	64	66	65	66	65	65	63
<b>Aiea, Oahu (degrees F)</b>												
<b>Month</b>	<b>Jan</b>	<b>Feb</b>	<b>Mar</b>	<b>April</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>Jun</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>Aug</b>	<b>Sept</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>
<b>Maximum</b>	80	81	82	83	85	87	88	89	89	87	84	82
<b>Minimum</b>	63	62	64	66	68	70	71	71	70	69	68	65
<b>Waipahu, Oahu (degrees F)</b>												
<b>Month</b>	<b>Jan</b>	<b>Feb</b>	<b>Mar</b>	<b>April</b>	<b>May</b>	<b>Jun</b>	<b>July</b>	<b>Aug</b>	<b>Sept</b>	<b>Oct</b>	<b>Nov</b>	<b>Dec</b>
<b>Maximum</b>	81	81	81	82	84	86	87	88	88	86	83	81
<b>Minimum</b>	62	61	63	65	66	68	69	70	69	68	66	64

Source: The Weather Channel

### d. Wind Speed and Direction

The climate on Oahu, 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 the state of 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-24. Primary and secondary standards have been established for carbon monoxide, lead, ozone, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter (total and inhalable fractions), and sulfur dioxide. Areas that do not meet these standards are called non-attainment areas, areas that meet both primary and secondary standards are known as attainment areas. Under the CAA and the CAAA, state and local air pollution control agencies have the authority to adopt and enforce ambient air quality standards (AAQS) more stringent than the NAAQS. The State of Hawaii has adopted the NAAQS that specify maximum permissible short-term and long-term emissions of the six criteria pollutants. National and State of Hawaii ambient air quality standards are provided in Exhibit III-25.

### **b. Regulatory Responsibilities**

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

### **c. Existing Air Quality**

At the present time there are six active air quality monitors in operation on the island of Oahu. Located throughout the island, these monitors have been in operation throughout the 1990s and measure SO<sub>2</sub>, CO, PM<sub>2.5</sub> and PM<sub>10</sub>. Exhibit III-26 presents the monitoring values for these stations between 2002 and 2007. As of March 2008, the County of Honolulu, which encompasses all of Oahu, is in attainment for all criteria pollutants. Additionally, throughout the 2002 to 2007 period, an additional three monitors were active that are currently dormant. Monitor values for these locations are also provided in Exhibit III-26.

Point source emissions (e.g., Hawaiian Electric Co, Inc. generating stations, etc.) and non-point emission sources (e.g. motor vehicles) on Oahu, 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.

## **10. Noise**

Noise is any unwanted sound that can interfere with hearing, concentration, or sleep. Major sources of noise include operation of motor vehicles, aircraft, heavy equipment, industrial machinery, and appliances

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

### Exhibit III-24 Description of NAAQS Criteria Pollutants

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**Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>):** 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<sub>2</sub> can result in irritation to the respiratory system, which can cause both temporary and permanent damage. SO<sub>2</sub> exposure can cause leaf injury to plants and suppress plant growth and yield. SO<sub>2</sub> can also cause corrosive damage to many types of manmade materials.

**Particulates (PM<sub>10</sub>):** The PM<sub>10</sub> 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<sub>2.5</sub>):** The PM<sub>2.5</sub> 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<sub>10</sub>. PM<sub>2.5</sub> 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<sub>2.5</sub> are similar to PM<sub>10</sub> 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<sub>2</sub>):** 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<sub>2</sub>) constitute what is commonly referred to as nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>). NO<sub>x</sub> 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<sub>2</sub>. Under intense sunlight, NO<sub>2</sub> 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<sub>x</sub> and reactive volatile hydrocarbons (VOC) in the presence of strong sunlight. Human exposure to NO<sub>2</sub> can cause respiratory inflammation at high concentrations and respiratory irritation at lower concentrations. NO is not usually considered a health hazard. NO<sub>x</sub> reduce visibility and contribute to haze. Exposure to NO<sub>x</sub> can cause serious damage to plant tissues and deteriorate manmade materials, particularly metals.

**Ozone (O<sub>3</sub>):** An oxidant that is a major component of urban smog. O<sub>3</sub> is a gas that is formed naturally at higher altitudes and protects the earth from harmful ultraviolet rays. At ground level, O<sub>3</sub> is a pollutant created by a combination of VOC, NO<sub>x</sub> and sunlight, through photochemistry. Ground-level O<sub>3</sub> is odorless and colorless, and is the predominant constituent of photochemical smog. Human exposure to O<sub>3</sub> can cause eye irritation at low concentration and respiratory irritation and inflammation at higher concentrations. Respiratory effects are most pronounced during strenuous activities. O<sub>3</sub> 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.

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

**Exhibit III-25  
National and State Ambient Air Quality Standards**

Pollutant	National		State of Hawaii	
	Primary Standard	Secondary Standard	Primary Standard	Secondary Standard
<b>Carbon Monoxide</b>				
1-hour Maximum	35 ppm	35 ppm	9 ppm	9 ppm
8-hour Maximum	9 ppm	9 ppm	4.4 ppm	4.4 ppm
<b>Sulfur Dioxide</b>				
Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.03 ppm	—	0.03 ppm	—
24-hour Maximum <sup>a</sup>	0.14 ppm	—	0.14 ppm	—
3-hour Maximum <sup>a</sup>	—	0.50 ppm	—	0.50 ppm
<b>Particulate Matter—PM<sub>10</sub></b>				
24-hour Maximum <sup>a</sup>	150 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	150 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	150 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	150 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Particulate Matter—PM<sub>2.5</sub></b>				
Annual Arithmetic Mean	15 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	15 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	—	—
24-Hour Maximum	35 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	35 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	—	—
<b>Ozone</b>				
8-hour Maximum <sup>b</sup>	0.075 ppm	0.075 ppm	—	0.075 ppm
<b>Nitrogen Dioxide</b>				
Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.053 ppm	0.053 ppm	0.04 ppm	0.04 ppm
<b>Lead</b>				
Maximum Arithmetic Mean over a Calendar Quarter	1.5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	1.5 µg/m <sup>3</sup>

## Notes:

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

b The newly promulgated standard will go into effect 60 days after publication in the Federal Register.

ppm parts per million

µg/m<sup>3</sup> micrograms per cubic meter

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

**Exhibit III-26  
Air Quality Monitoring Values**

<b>Monitoring Levels 1<sup>st</sup> Highest/2<sup>nd</sup> Highest in ppm (CO/SO<sub>2</sub>) µg/m<sup>3</sup> (PM)</b>						
<b>Monitor Location</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>
2052 Lauwiliwili Street, Ewa Beach	0.004/	0.004/	0.003/	0.008/	0.005/	0.009/
#150030010-SO <sub>2</sub>	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.004	0.005	0.009
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	15/9	11/9	20/7	55/11	34/9	8/8
PM <sub>10</sub>	55/44	99/72	54/53	53/36	59/58	75/57
CO	1.6/1.6	0.7/0.7	0.8/0.7	0.9/0.9	1.1/0.9	0.8/0.4
Ko'Olina Golf Course, Ewa Beach	0.002/	0.002/	0.002/	0.004/	0.003/	0.002/
#150030011- SO <sub>2</sub>	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.002
PM <sub>10</sub>	37/22	33/29	22/22	33/25	33/22	28/20
CO	0.4/0.4	0.3/0.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1250 Punchbowl Street, Honolulu	0.003/	0.007/	0.010/	0.009/	0.005/	0.007/
#150031001-SO <sub>2</sub>	0.003	0.007	0.005	0.007	0.002	0.006
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	53/28	36/25	20/15	45/17	10/10	8/8
PM <sub>10</sub>	90/43	47/34	39/36	64/28	25/23	33/29
CO	1.8/1.6	1.4/1.4	1.3/1.3	1.4/1.3	1.1/1.0	1.1/1.0
92-670 Farrington Hwy, Ewa Beach	0.005/	0.007/	0.006/	0.008/	0.006/	0.009/
#150031006-SO <sub>2</sub>	0.005	0.006	0.005	0.008	0.006	0.008
Anuenue Fisheries, Sand Island						
#150031004 – PM <sub>2.5</sub>	11/10	16/12	10/8	13/10	10/10	9/7
860 4 <sup>th</sup> Pearl Street, Pearl City						
#150032004 – PM <sub>2.5</sub>	57/37	92/46	103/77	88/18	51/9	9/7
PM <sub>10</sub>	66/63	99/62	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
1486 Aala Street, Honolulu						
#150030009 – PM <sub>10</sub>	101/57	81/41	72/45	94/32	31/30	N/A
2131 Kalakaua Avenue, Honolulu						
#150030007 - CO	1.6/1.6	1.5/1.5	1.8/1.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
2617 South King Street, Honolulu						
#150030014 - CO	2.1/1.8	2.3/2.2	2.0/2.0	1.7/1.6	1.7/1.7	N/A

Source: U.S. EPA, 2008b.

Notes: SO<sub>2</sub> and PM are 24-Hour Values, CO is 8-Hour Values.

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

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

The dBA measurement is used to indicate damage to hearing based on noise levels, and is the basis for federal noise standards. A three-dB increase is equivalent to doubling the sound pressure level, but is barely perceptible to the human ear, but a five-dB change in sound is very noticeable, and a 10-dB change in sound almost doubles the loudness. Exhibit III-27 illustrates common noise levels.

**Exhibit III-27**  
**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.

**a. Oahu Community Correctional Center**

Vehicular traffic along Dillingham Boulevard/Kamehameha Highway and aircraft movements are the two main sources of noise in the vicinity of the Oahu CCC. A noise exposure analysis for the Honolulu International Airport which encompasses the Oahu CCC site indicated a 70 Ldn day-night average sound

level (Ldn) in the area (KFC Airports, Inc., 1988). Noise levels associated with vehicular traffic along Dillingham Boulevard are estimated at less than 70 Ldn.

**b. Halawa Correctional Facility**

Adjacent land uses to the Halawa CF include mining activities at a nearby quarry. This activity creates substantial noise in areas located in proximity to the quarry operation including Halawa CF. Other ambient noise levels at the project site include sounds generated from nearby construction activities, occasional maintenance and repair work at the Halawa CF as well as general landscaping work (i.e. lawn mowers, etc.). Intermittent noise is also experienced from occasional overhead aircraft activity.

**c. Waiawa Correctional Facility**

Given its isolated location, noise levels in the vicinity of the Waiawa CF are low and are attributable primarily to visitor and employee traffic traveling to and from the institution along Ka Uka Boulevard and Plantation Road. On-site maintenance activities and outdoor recreation at the Waiawa CF also generate some intermittent noise.

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

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

The State of Hawaii, via the PSD, is proposing to acquire prefabricated temporary program structures with restrooms and storage units as well as walk-through and portable electronic narcotic detection devices for use at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, Waiawa CF, and Women's CCC (electronic detection device only). Components for the temporary program structures and restrooms would arrive on-site bundled and crated and would be stored within a storage unit at each of the three facilities until such time as all subsequent State of Hawaii funding to erect the structures is provided and other administrative actions can be completed. At that time, the components would be removed from the storage units and erected on concrete pads at the selected locations. During the installation process, the aluminum beams that form the frame of each temporary structure would be moved into position on the pad. Once the frames are in place, fabric panels would be installed over the frames to complete the structures. Operation of the temporary program structures would not require additional PSD staff. The walk-through and portable electronic narcotic detection devices are proposed for immediate use at the four PSD sites on the Island of Oahu.

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

### **A. SITE CHARACTERISTICS**

#### **1. Topography**

##### **a. No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed temporary program structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the four PSD facilities on the Island of Oahu. The Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF would remain in their current condition, there would be no impacts to topography at any of these locations, and mitigation measures would not be required.

##### **b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative**

Under the preferred alternative, temporary program structures would be removed from each storage unit and erected on the grounds of the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF. Activities associated with the erecting of temporary structures at each site would require only minimal clearing and grading for building pad installation, which would slightly reshape the topographic conditions. At the Waiawa CF, existing concrete pads would be utilized as building sites for the new structures, further limiting the amount of disturbance that would take place. There are no steeply sloping areas at any of the proposed project sites that would be affected. Precise building locations at the three sites and the extent of any ground disturbance would be determined once a decision to proceed is reached and a detailed plan for installation

is finalized. While the slight topographic alterations resulting from concrete pad installation are unavoidable, any such changes are not expected to produce significant adverse impacts at each of the three sites. Additional grading activities or other topographic changes at any of the three sites are not expected to occur following completion of construction.

### **c. Mitigation Measures**

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

## **2. Geology**

### **a. No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed temporary program structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the four PSD facilities on the Island of Oahu. The Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF would remain in their current condition, there would be no impacts to geologic and seismic conditions, and mitigation would not be required.

### **b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative**

Activities associated with erecting the temporary program structures at the three sites would require only minimal clearing and grading for building pad installation and trenching for utility connections. At the Waiawa CF, these pads are already in place, further limiting the amount of disturbance at this site. Deep excavations for building footings and foundations or utility connections are not planned. As a result, no adverse affects to subsurface geological features and conditions would be expected to occur at any of the proposed building sites. There are no plans to undertake any activities that could adversely affect underlying geologic features at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, or the Waiawa CF. Construction activities associated with the proposed project are not expected to result in significant adverse impacts to pre-existing geologic features and conditions.

Geologic hazards such as landsliding, erosion and subsidence have a low probability of occurring within the grounds of the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, or the Waiawa CF. The proposed building sites are level and the areas are not susceptible to undue erosion and the potential for landsliding under normal conditions is slight. The Island of Oahu is in an area known to have earthquakes with low to moderate seismic potential, which the building design would take into consideration at each site.

### **c. Recommended Mitigation**

Only minimal land disturbance is required to carry out the proposed projects at the three locations, which would have no adverse impact upon natural geologic features and conditions. Because the project sites are located in areas of low to moderate seismic hazard potential, recommended mitigation would involve ensuring that all construction activities comply with the most recent City and County of Honolulu building code requirements for construction activities.

## **3. Soils**

### **a. No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed temporary program structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the four PSD facilities on the Island of Oahu. The Oahu CCC,

Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF would remain in their current condition, there would be no impacts to soils, and mitigation would not be required.

**b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative**

*1. OAHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER*

Much of the area comprising the Oahu CCC has been developed with inmate housing, administrative and program structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas, and recreational facilities among similar uses. The proposed temporary program structure site has been previously altered by development and contains a temporary parking area. As a result of past activities, natural soil conditions at the site have been altered and potentially adverse effects to such soil resulting from the proposed project would not be expected to occur.

While construction activities could expose a small volume of soil to potential wind and water erosion, the level topography found across the site would limit the potential for soil loss. Further, the site is currently a parking lot with little natural undisturbed soils. No portion of the Oahu CCC site is under active cultivation and construction of the program space 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, 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.

*2. HALAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY*

Much of the area comprising the Halawa CF has been developed with inmate housing, administrative and program structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, and recreational facilities among similar uses. The remaining undeveloped portions of the property consist primarily of recreation fields and grassy areas surrounding the CF building. The proposed site for temporary program structures has been previously altered by the construction of the Halawa CF and the access road. As a result of past activities, natural soil conditions at the site have been altered and potentially adverse effects to such soil resulting from the proposed project would not be expected to occur.

While construction activities could expose a small volume of soil to potential wind and water erosion, the level topography found across the site would limit the potential for soil loss. The small volume of soil to be excavated during construction of the buildings may also be redistributed on site as fill. The proposed site at the Halawa CF is not currently under active cultivation and construction of the temporary program structure 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, the proposed project site is located over moderately 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.

*3. WAIAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY*

Much of the area comprising the Waiawa CF has been developed with inmate housing, administrative and program structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, and recreational facilities among similar uses. The remaining undeveloped portions of property consist primarily of grassed area. The proposed site for temporary program structures has been previously altered and currently contains two concrete pads that would be used as building sites. As a result of past activities, natural soil conditions at the site have been altered and potentially adverse effects to such soil resulting from the proposed project would not be expected to occur.

While construction activities could expose a small volume of soil to potential wind and water erosion, the level topography found across the site would limit the potential for soil loss. The proposed site at the Waiawa CF is not currently under active cultivation and construction of the temporary program structures would pose no adverse impacts to agricultural activities.

Soil and topographic conditions can exacerbate potential earthquake hazards where steep slopes and water-saturated soils may be susceptible to mudflows or landslides. However, the proposed project site would be located on concrete pads 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 projects which should have no significant adverse impact upon soil conditions at any of the three facilities. Nonetheless, attention would be given to ensuring that soil loss due to wind and precipitation does not occur by limiting the extent of land disturbance activities occurring at any one time and seeding exposed soils with native grasses, as necessary. In order to reduce impacts to soil resources, all site-disturbing activities would be conducted in accordance with applicable City and County of Honolulu’s ordinance governing such activities, including Chapter 14, Articles 12 through 16 of the Revised Ordinances of Honolulu, which regulate grading, erosion control, and drainage. No other mitigation measures are warranted.

## **4. Water Resources**

### **a. No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed temporary program structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the four PSD facilities on the Island of Oahu. The Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF would remain in their 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**

#### *1. OAHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER*

The nearest water feature to the Oahu CCC is the Kalihi River, which is approximately 1,000 feet to the north and eventually flows into the Keehi Lagoon to the west of the property. Due to the distance of this water feature from the building site and the relatively level topography, the implementation of the proposed project would pose no direct impacts to ground or surface water resources.

Installation of the temporary program structure would occur in an area already developed with a primitive parking lot, and would result in only a slight increase in stormwater runoff as impervious surfaces would not substantially increase. To control the slight increase in runoff, stormwater would be directed to the appropriate drainage channels. In addition, a plan would be developed prior to construction that would maintain existing hydrologic drainage patterns and ensure that stormwater runoff is managed in accordance with county codes and requirements. No additional impacts are expected once construction is completed.

The proposed site at the Oahu CCC is located near the border of the AO flood zone, or the “flood-fringe district” according to Section 21-9.10- of the Revised Ordinances of Honolulu, with uses in this zone regulated by the provisions of Sections 21-9.10 through 21-9.10 14 of the Revised Ordinances of Honolulu. Because the proposed site is already disturbed and is located within the developed Correctional Center, no direct or indirect impacts to flood prone areas are expected.

## 2. HALAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

There are no surface water features located on the Halawa CF property but according to USGS maps, two unnamed streams flow near the western and southern boundaries of the property, outside of the facility fenceline. Due to the distance of the water features from the building site and the fact that the site slopes away from the nearest water feature, the implementation of the proposed project would pose no direct impacts to ground or surface water resources. 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.

Installation of the temporary program structure would result in a slight increase in stormwater runoff resulting from the increase in impervious surfaces at the Halawa site. To control the slight increase in runoff, stormwater would be directed to the appropriate drainage channels. In addition, a plan would be developed prior to construction that would maintain existing hydrologic drainage patterns and ensure that stormwater runoff is managed in accordance with county codes and requirements. No additional impacts are expected once construction is completed.

The proposed construction site at the Halawa CF is located outside the 100-year floodplain, therefore 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.

## 3. WAIAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

The only surface water features located on the Waiawa CF are two evaporation ponds on the southwest corner of the property. USGS maps indicate that the Old Ahern Ditch is located about 500 feet southeast of the proposed development site and that the Waiahole Ditch tunnel runs under the Waiawa CF property. The proposed development would be located on top of the existing concrete pads. As a result, there would be no change to the extent of impervious surfaces at the site and no change (increase or decrease) in the volume of stormwater runoff from the project. No additional impacts are expected once construction is complete. 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.

The proposed construction site at the Waiawa CF is located outside the 100-year floodplain. Therefore, 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.

### c. Recommended Mitigation

Due to the absence of natural water features on or adjacent to any of the project sites, no adverse impacts to nearby surface water resources, including areas prone to flooding and tsunami inundation, are expected as a result of the proposed actions. To mitigate any potential stormwater related impacts, a plan would be developed prior to construction that would ensure that stormwater runoff is managed in accordance with county codes and requirements, including all applicable City and County of Honolulu's Revised Ordinances, including Chapter 14, Articles 12 through 16, which regulate grading, erosion control, pollution control, and drainage. Adherence to local codes should ensure that no significant adverse impacts to water resources result from the proposed temporary structures.

At the Oahu CCC property, portions of the site are potentially located in the FEMA designated 100-year floodplain or "flood fringe." Should the proposed site fall into the flood fringe area, all improvements to the site would be compliant with Sections 21-9.10 through 21-9.10 14 of the Revised Ordinances of Honolulu, that regulate uses in this designated area.

## 5. Biological Resources

### a. No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed temporary program structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF nor would the electronic narcotic

detection devices be acquired for use at the four PSD facilities on the Island of Oahu. The Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF would remain in their current condition, there would be no impacts to biological resources at any of these locations, and mitigation would not be required.

**b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative**

*1. OAHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER*

Land cover at the Oahu CCC consists of institutional uses (i.e., correctional) surrounded by roads, commercial buildings, parking lots, and subdivisions. As a result, installation of the temporary program structure would avoid disturbing native vegetation as the Oahu CCC is completely developed. With no natural habitats located within the site, there would be no loss of such habitats and significant adverse impacts to wildlife would be avoided. However, common (non-special status) wildlife species that may utilize the small site would, nevertheless be displaced due to the increase in human activity during the construction period.

Implementation of 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 0.2 acre site. However, the proposed building site is located in a highly urbanized area and an environment where human activities occur daily as a result of Oahu CCC operation. As a result, no significant adverse impacts to biological resources are expected to occur once construction is complete and the program structure is in use.

There are no wetlands or waters of the U.S. located within the Oahu CCC 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.

*2. HALAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY*

Land cover at the Halawa Correctional Facility consists of institutional uses (i.e., correctional) surrounded maintained grass lawn. As a result, installation of the temporary program structure would avoid disturbing native vegetation as the Halawa CF site is completely developed. With no natural habitats located within the site, there would be no loss of such habitats and significant adverse impacts to wildlife would be avoided. However, common (non-special status) wildlife species that may utilize the small site would, nevertheless be displaced due to the increase in human activity during the construction period.

Implementation of 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 site. However, the proposed building site is located in a highly disturbed area and an environment where human activities occur daily as a result of Halawa CF operation. As a result, no significant adverse impacts to biological resources are expected to occur once construction is complete and the program structure is in use.

There are no wetlands or waters of the U.S. located within the Halawa CF property 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.

*3. WAIAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY*

Land cover at the Waiawa CF consists of institutional uses (i.e., correctional) surrounded maintained grass lawn. As a result, installation of the temporary program structure would avoid disturbing native vegetation as the Waiawa CF site is completely developed. Further, the proposed site already has two concrete pads that would be used for development, which would further limit disturbance at the site. With no natural habitats located within the site and the building pads already in place, there would be no loss of

such habitats and significant adverse impacts to wildlife would be avoided. However, common (non-special status) wildlife species that may utilize the small site would, nevertheless be displaced due to the increase in human activity during the construction period.

Implementation of 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 site. However, the proposed building site is located in a highly disturbed area and an environment where human activities occur daily as a result of Waiawa CF operation. As a result, no significant adverse impacts to biological resources are expected to occur once construction is complete and the program structure is in use.

There are no wetlands or waters of the U.S. located within the Waiawa CF property 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 sites are devoid of any natural vegetation, only negligible, short-term impacts to biological resources would be expected. The prefabricated nature and short construction duration 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 building installations in order to limit the size of the impact area. Disturbed areas would be re-vegetated following completion of construction.

## **6. Cultural Resources**

### **a. No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed temporary program structures would not be acquired, erected or utilized at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF and Waiawa CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, Waiawa CF, or Women's CCC. All of the project sites would remain in their current condition, there would be no impacts involving cultural resources at any of these locations, and mitigation measures would not be required.

### **b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative**

#### *1. OAHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER*

The proposed site at the Oahu CCC is situated within a greatly modified environment. No archaeological sites or potential historic properties appear to be present within the project area. Additionally, there is an extremely low likelihood of any subsurface archaeological deposits being present in this area. Hence, the proposed temporary program structure would have no effect on any historic properties and no further archaeological work is necessary for this project.

#### *2. HALAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY*

No archaeological sites or potential historic properties appear to be present within the proposed project site at the Halawa CF. Additionally, there is an extremely low likelihood of any subsurface archaeological deposits being present in this area. Hence, the proposed temporary program structure would have no effect on any historic properties and no further archaeological work is necessary for this project.

#### *3. WAIAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY*

No archaeological sites or potential historic properties appear to be present within the proposed project area at the Waiawa CF. Additionally, there is an extremely low likelihood of any subsurface archaeological deposits being present in this area. Given that the project plans to re-use two existing cement slabs for foundations for the temporary housing structures, the proposed temporary program

structure would have no effect on any historic properties and no further archaeological work is necessary for this project.

#### 4. *WOMEN'S COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER*

No archaeological sites or potential historic properties appear to be present within the project area at the Women's CCC. The proposed action would consist of utilizing self contained electronic screening and detection devices within an existing structure, necessitating no modifications to the structure. The installation of the electronic screening devices would not be attached to the interior of the building and would not impact any fabric of the building. Hence, the proposed project would have no effect on any historic properties and no further archaeological work is necessary for this project.

##### **c. Recommended Mitigation**

As there would be no impacts to archaeological resource or historic structures, no mitigation measures are warranted.

## **7. Hazardous Materials**

### **a. No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed temporary program structures would not be acquired, erected or utilized at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF and Waiawa CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, Waiawa CF, or Women's CCC. All of the project sites would remain in their current condition, there would be no impacts involving hazardous materials at any of these locations, and mitigation measures would not be required.

### **b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative**

With many years of State of Hawaii ownership and strict controls over use of and access to the property, contamination by hazardous materials would not be expected to occur at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, or Waiawa CF. While field investigations at each of these sites have been limited to visual inspections, the observations have not revealed surficial evidence of contamination or obvious indications of the use or disposal of hazardous substances.

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

### **c. Recommended Mitigation**

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

## **8. Visual and Aesthetic Resources**

### **a. No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed temporary program structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the four PSD facilities on the Island of Oahu. The Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF would remain in their current condition, 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 and throughout the period of construction, the aesthetic features and characteristics of each of the three building sites would be substantially altered. The use of construction equipment and erection of the pre-fabricated temporary program structures would disrupt the aesthetic

qualities of the present site environments. During this time, small staging areas would be established at each site to store equipment and materials needed for construction along with a container for the storage of waste materials. Short-term impacts would occur as a result of construction activities with the aesthetic quality of each area restored soon after the completion of construction. Any aesthetic impacts during this phase would be short-term, lasting only for the period of time devoted to construction.

#### 1. *OAHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER*

Following completion of construction, the principal visual impacts would be associated with the temporary program structure, which would be an addition to the landscape. However, potential aesthetic impacts would be minimized as the Oahu CCC site is located in a highly urbanized area with a dense concentration of light industrial and commercial uses.

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

#### 2. *HALAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY*

Following completion of construction, the principal visual impacts would be associated with the temporary building, which would be an addition to the landscape. However, potential aesthetic impacts would be minimized as the proposed program structure would be located at the rear of the facility and mostly shielded from view from the CF building on one side and the high topography on the other. In addition, the proposed site on the Halawa CF property would not be visible from adjoining roadways in the area. The building exterior and grounds would also be maintained to a high standard.

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

#### 3. *WAIAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY*

Following completion of construction, the principal visual impacts would be associated with the temporary buildings, which would be additions to the landscape. However, potential aesthetic impacts would be minimized development in the area of the Waiawa CF is limited. Building exteriors and grounds would also be maintained to a high standard.

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

### c. **Mitigation Measures**

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

## 9. **Fiscal Considerations**

### a. **No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed temporary program structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the four PSD facilities on the Island of Oahu. The Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF would remain in their current condition, there would be no fiscal impacts, and mitigation measures would not be required.

### b. **Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative**

Lands comprising the three PSD sites at Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF are under state ownership and control and consequently have not contributed tax revenues or similar payments

throughout the period of state ownership. The acquisition and eventual erection and use of one temporary program structure at Oahu CCC, two program structures at Halawa CF, and two program structures at Waiawa CF would not affect the current ownership arrangement and, therefore, pose no adverse impacts to fiscal conditions for the State of Hawaii or the City and County of Honolulu.

**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 temporary program structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the four PSD facilities on the Island of Oahu. The Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF would remain in their current condition, and there would be no impacts to population groups residing on the Island of Oahu. In the absence of impacts, mitigation measures would not be warranted.

**b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative**

Under the proposed action, Oahu CCC would construct one temporary program facility, and Halawa CF and Waiawa CF would construct two temporary program structures each. There would be no increase in staff or inmate population at any of the sites.

Construction of concrete building pads and installation of the pre-fabricated program structures at these three sites is expected to result in an increased demand for construction workers involved in masonry, electrical, plumbing and similar trades along with supervisory personnel. Potential impacts to the population of the City and County of Honolulu during the construction phase are dependent on the duration of construction, the number of construction jobs required, and the ability of the local labor market to fill those positions. It is anticipated that any increased demand among the island's construction workforce is expected to be slight and temporary, lasting only for the duration of construction and easily accommodated by the current island workforce. Experience developing other pre-fabricated program facilities of a similar nature and scale indicates that the workforce needed for construction would originate from Hawaii County. As a result, permanent population impacts directly attributable to construction are not expected.

Operation of these temporary program structures and the walk-through and portable electronic detection devices would require no additional PSD staff.

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

**c. Recommended Mitigation**

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

## **2. Economic Characteristics**

### **a. No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed temporary program structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the four PSD facilities on the Island of Oahu. The Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF would remain in their current condition, and there would be no impacts to the island's economy. In the absence of impacts, mitigation measures would not be warranted.

### **b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative**

Construction and operation of the proposed temporary program structures and storage units would generate impacts to the island's economy. The construction budget for each site would be approximately \$500,000 for each program structure.

The budget for Oahu CCC includes \$500,000 for the program package that covers one program structure and one storage unit. The drug detection equipment (\$200,000) brings the total construction budget for the Oahu CCC to \$700,000 (2008 dollars).

The budget for Halawa CF includes \$900,000 for the program package that covers two program structures and one storage unit. The drug detection equipment (\$200,000) brings the total construction budget for the Halawa CF to \$1,100,000 (2008 dollars).

The budget for the Waiawa CF site includes a program package (\$900,000 for two program structures) and drug detection equipment (\$50,000). The total budget for the Waiawa CF project is \$950,000 (2008 dollars).

These projects would generate construction employment and materials purchases which, although temporary in nature, would involve both manpower and material resources from the island. Use of these resources would generate further spending while supporting indirect employment. The increased economic activity resulting from construction spending is considered beneficial to the island's economy and a positive impact. Furthermore, no businesses or other economic activities would be displaced or eliminated as a result of the proposed project.

Operation of these temporary program structures would not require any additional PSD staff to manage this population or to operate the walk-through and portable electronic detection devices that would be installed at these structures. However, increased annual expenditures related to providing additional programs for inmates at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF would have a positive impact on the economy of Honolulu County.

### **c. Recommended Mitigation**

The potential economic impacts resulting from construction and operation of the structures are considered to be beneficial by providing employment and economic opportunities to Honolulu County residents and business owners. 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 temporary program structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the four PSD facilities on the Island of Oahu. The Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF would remain in their 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**

Operation of these temporary program structures would not require any additional PSD staff to manage the inmate population, run programs, or to operate the walk-through and portable electronic detection devices that would be installed at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, Waiawa CF, and Women’s CCC. As a result, adverse impacts the island’s housing market (i.e., housing availability, supply and cost) are not anticipated.

**c. Recommended Mitigation**

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

**4. Community Services and Facilities**

**a. No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed temporary program structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the four PSD facilities on the Island of Oahu. The Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF would remain in their current condition, and there would be no impacts to police and fire protection services, health care and emergency medical services, and public education. In the absence of impacts, mitigation measures would not be warranted.

**b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative**

Development of the proposed temporary program structures would be carried out entirely within the boundaries of the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF sites. 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 three PSD sites would remain open, accessible, and available for normal traffic movements during this time. There is no reason to expect that installation of the program structures would place an undue burden upon law enforcement, emergency medical or fire protection agencies and personnel currently serving residents, businesses and public institutions in the Honolulu area. Potential impacts to community service agencies resulting from operation of the proposed program structures are discussed below.

**c. Potential Impacts – Law Enforcement**

Law enforcement is provided by the HCPD via a network of eight patrol districts located throughout the county. PSD staff would be equipped to handle virtually all emergency situations which may arise during operation of the facilities. In addition, the HCPD would be relied upon to assist the PSD staff, if necessary, in the event of an emergency or other incident at the facility (an unusual occurrence based on PSD experience operating similar facilities). PSD staff would contact Honolulu County law enforcement personnel in the event of an incident and would seek assistance as appropriate. Significant adverse impacts to law enforcement services are not anticipated as a result of the proposed action.

**d. Recommended Mitigation - Law Enforcement**

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

**e. Potential Impacts - Fire Protection**

The HCFD operates 44 fire stations throughout Honolulu County. The headquarters for the Honolulu Fire Department is located at 381 Kapahulu Avenue in Honolulu, Hawaii, that serves the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF sites.

The proposed temporary program structures would be operated in compliance with applicable fire and life safety codes and PSD would guard against fire emergencies via facility operating policies and procedures; periodic inspections; fire prevention and evacuation planning; among other activities at each of the sites. PSD would also provide the appropriate fire suppression equipment on-site while relying upon the local fire company, as necessary, for assistance. There is no reason to expect that situations would arise that would place an undue burden upon HCFD manpower or equipment resources. Significant adverse impacts to fire protection services are not anticipated as a result of the proposed action.

**f. Recommended Mitigation - Fire Protection**

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

**g. Potential Impacts - Medical Facilities**

The major health care facility serving Southern Oahu is the Hawaii Medical Center West. PSD would maintain current arrangements for providing emergency medical services to the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF. In addition, with the PSD providing for many routine medical treatments and emergencies on-site, significant adverse impacts to emergency medical services are not anticipated as a result of the proposed projects at the three PSD facilities on the Island of Oahu.

**h. Recommended Mitigation - Medical Facilities**

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

**i. Potential Impacts - Public Education**

Operation of the temporary program structures at the three PSD sites on the Island of Oahu would not require any additional PSD staff to provide programs or to operate the electronic detection devices that would be installed at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, Waiawa CF, and Women's CCC. As a result, development of the proposed temporary program structures is not expected to pose significant adverse impacts to the public schools and services in Honolulu County.

**j. Recommended Mitigation**

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

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

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed temporary program structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the four PSD facilities on the Island of Oahu. The Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF would remain in their current condition, there would be no impacts to land use or zoning, and mitigation would not be required.

## **b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative**

### *1. OAHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER*

The Oahu CCC complex is located in a highly developed urban industrial area and contains existing inmate housing and program structures in addition to other related facilities. Therefore, construction of similar program structures on the property would result in no impacts or changes to land use at the Oahu CCC site. The Oahu CCC is located in the Primary Urban Center Development Plan Area, which would be taken into consideration during the development of the site.

The property is located within the “Urban” state land use district and is under the jurisdiction of City and County of Honolulu zoning regulations. Development of the property would not require approval from the State Land Use Commission. The property is zoned I-2, Intensive Industrial and prison facilities are allowed in this zone (and all zones) under a Plan Review Use (PRU) permit. Oahu CCC (TMK 12013002) has a Plan Review Use permit approved by Council Resolution 98-179, CD1 in 1998 (DPP File No. 98/PRU-2). Since this project would be consistent with current zoning, no impacts to zoning are expected.

### *2. HALAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY*

The Halawa CF is located on the edge of a developed urban area and contains existing inmate housing and program structures in addition to other related facilities. Therefore, construction of similar program structures on the property would result in no impacts or changes to land use at the site. The Halawa CF is located in the Primary Urban Center Development Plan Area which would be taken into consideration during the development of the site.

The property is located within the “Urban” state land use district and is under the jurisdiction of City and County of Honolulu zoning regulations. Development of the property would not require approval from the State Land Use Commission. The property is zoned R-5, Residential and prison facilities are allowed in this zone (and all zones) under a Plan Review Use (PRU) permit. The Halawa CF currently does not have a PRU permit, as it was probably constructed prior to the establishment of the PRU requirements. Once more detailed project plans are available, coordination with the Department of Planning and Permitting would occur to determine if a PRU permit is required. (Stanfield, 2008).

### *3. WAIAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY*

The Waiawa CF is located in Waipahu, in central Oahu approximately 14 miles northwest of central Honolulu. The property is currently developed with inmate housing, administrative and program structures, maintenance buildings, storage areas, parking areas, and recreational facilities. Therefore, construction of similar program structures on the property would result in no impacts or changes to land use at the Waiawa site.

The Waiawa CF is located in the Central Oahu Sustainable Communities Plan Area. This plan indicates that correctional facilities should generally be located on lands planned for industrial and agricultural use, which is consistent with the site’s state land use district zoning of “Agricultural.” Initial communication with the City and County of Honolulu indicated that this project would not require an amendment to the State Land Use Agricultural District and therefore it would not be necessary to apply to the State Land Use Commission for approval.

The Waiawa CF property is zoned F-1, Military and Federal Preservation. Prison facilities are allowed in this zone (and all zones) under a Plan Review Use (PRU) permit. The Waiawa CF does not have a current PRU permit and the facility was probably constructed prior to the establishment of the PRU requirements. Once more detailed project plans are available, coordination with the Department of Planning and Permitting would occur to determine if a PRU permit is required. (Stanfield, 2008).

**c. Recommended Mitigation**

Improvements to all three facilities would involve coordination with the City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting to ensure that all three are consistent with the Plan Review Use permit process. Although the Oahu CCC has a current PRU permit, any new development would be consistent with the provisions of the PRU. Coordination with the Department of Planning and Permitting, and the policies of the Primary Urban Center Development Plan Area and the Central Oahu Sustainable Communities Plan Areas would be considered to that no further mitigation measures would be necessary.

**6. Utility Services****a. No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed temporary program structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the PSD facilities on the Island of Oahu. The Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF would remain in their current condition, there would be no impacts to water supply, wastewater treatment, electric power, telecommunications, and solid waste disposal services at any of the se locations, and mitigation measures would not be required.

**b. Water Supply - Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative**

The proposed temporary program space at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF would not increase the number of inmates or staff at any of these facilities, and in turn would not cause an increase in demand in water supply. There would be negligible impacts to water supply under the proposed action.

**c. Wastewater - Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative**

The proposed temporary program space at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF would not increase the number of inmates or staff at any of these facilities, and in turn would not cause an increase in wastewater to be treated in the area. There would be negligible impacts to wastewater under the proposed action.

**d. Electric Power - Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative**

The proposed temporary program space at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF would not increase the number of inmates or staff at any of these facilities. New program space would be added that would use additional electricity, but this amount would be negligible and would not impact the availability of electric power in the area.

**e. Natural Gas / Propane - Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative**

The proposed temporary program space at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF would not increase the number of inmates or staff at any of these facilities. New program space would be added that may use additional natural gas, but this amount would be negligible and would not impact the availability of electric power in the area.

**e. Telecommunications - Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative**

Telecommunications service to the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF are provided by Hawaiian Telcom. There are no known limitations to the provision of telecommunications service in the vicinity of the three facilities.

**f. Solid Waste - Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative**

Construction and operation of the proposed projects at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF would generate additional solid wastes requiring collection and disposal by a commercial waste disposal contractor. However, by employing pre-fabricated structures, only small quantities of solid wastes would be generated during the assembly stage. The disposal of all construction wastes would be the responsibility of the construction contractors involved, although efforts 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.

**g. Utilities – Recommended Mitigation**

There are no known limitations or impacts to the provision of utilities Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, or Waiawa CF and no adverse impacts are anticipated as a result of the proposed projects. No mitigation measures beyond coordination with appropriate local building code authorities are anticipated for all utilities.

**7. Transportation Systems**

**a. No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed temporary program structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the four PSD facilities on the Island of Oahu. The Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF would remain in their current condition, and there would be no impacts to the transportation system. In the absence of impacts to transportation, mitigation measures would not be warranted.

**b. Potential Impacts of Preferred Alternative**

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

Long-term impacts would include the possible increase in traffic arriving and departing each of the three facilities resulting from occasional visits by family members and others. However, the frequency and duration of such visits at each site are strictly controlled by PSD and any increases are expected to be low. In addition, the proposed action would involve program space that would not create an increase in visitation at any of the three facilities.

As noted earlier, no additional PSD staff would be needed to implement programs or to operate the walk-through and portable electronic detection devices at the four facilities. No significant increases to traffic volumes, movements or patterns are anticipated and no significant adverse impact upon the transportation network leading to the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF and Waiawa CF are expected.

At the Oahu CCC site, the proposed temporary program and storage space would be constructed on a g area used for facility vehicles and staff vehicles. This action would further limit the already constrained parking area for staff, visitor, and official vehicles.

**c. Mitigation Measures**

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

## **8. Meteorological Conditions**

### **a. No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed temporary program structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the four PSD facilities on the Island of Oahu. The Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF would remain in their 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 temporary program structures on Oahu are not expected to alter the microclimatology of wind and temperature at the site. Due to their scale relative to the environs, the proposed temporary structures 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 actions addressed by this document would be unaffected by a potential climatic change of this magnitude.

### **c. Recommended Mitigation**

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

## **9. Air Quality**

### **a. No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed temporary program structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the four PSD facilities on the Island of Oahu. The Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF would remain in their 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 temporary program structures can be divided into two principal categories: building construction impacts and facility operational impacts, each of which is discussed below. The discussion below is applicable to activities proposed for the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF.

#### *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<sub>x</sub>), and volatile organic compounds (VOC), would be emitted as construction workers travel to and from the sites and building materials are delivered and

wastes are collected for disposal. VOC and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions are precursors to the formation of ozone. The number of construction workers traveling to each project site at any one time is estimated to total 10 or less with the number of vehicle deliveries each day similarly low. The emission of transportation-related air pollutants would end following completion of construction. Experience with projects of a similar nature and scale suggests that transportation-related emissions would have no significant or lasting affect on air quality.

Air emissions may also occur from the use of equipment during the construction process. The pre-fabricated nature of the structure is expected to substantially reduce the need for construction equipment during the assembly process. The construction that would occur is expected to largely involve handheld power tools typical of residential construction projects. Construction equipment operation would be expected during the extension of utility services to the sites and installation of the base slabs.

Impacts from construction activities are generally limited to fugitive dust emissions. Fugitive dust emissions typically result from outdoor storage of construction materials, the grading of the project sites, the on-site movements of construction vehicles and equipment, and the transportation of construction materials and wastes to and from the project sites. 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 sites. In addition, use of pre-fabricated structures would further reduce the potential for such emissions. Any fugitive dust that may be generated is expected to remain confined to the project sites and pose no significant adverse impacts to neighboring properties and other nearby land uses.

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

#### *OPERATIONAL IMPACTS*

Potential air quality impacts resulting from routine use of the temporary program structures would occur primarily from motor vehicle operations involving staff and visitors. Small volumes of air pollutants, primarily in the form of CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, and VOCs, would be emitted as workers travel to and from the facilities, food and other supplies are delivered and wastes are collected for disposal. No increase in employment, and therefore an increase in employee traffic, would occur at any of the proposed sites.

Given the low volumes of traffic associated with the use of temporary program structures, little, if any, additional impact to air quality is anticipated. Further reductions in vehicular emissions due to improved emissions-control technology further preclude the likelihood of adverse air quality impacts. Motor vehicle traffic associated with the proposed projects is not expected to be significant or lasting adverse affect on air quality.

### **c. Potential Impacts from Volcanic Activities**

Although air quality within the City and County of Honolulu complies with the NAAQS, conditions arise throughout the year as a result of volcanic activity on Hawaii Island. Kilauea Volcano emits many thousands of tons of sulfur dioxide, particulates and other pollutants during periods of sustained activity that are distributed throughout the Hawaiian Islands by wind. Although they originate on the Island of Hawaii, these particulates are visible on Oahu as a form of fog. However, volcanic activities are not expected to adversely impact planned activities at the proposed sites.

#### **d. Recommended Mitigation**

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

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

#### **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 actions are located is designated in attainment for all six of the NAAQS pollutants and as an attainment area, the conformity regulations do not apply.

### **10. Noise**

#### **a. No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed temporary program structures would not be acquired, erected or occupied at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF nor would the electronic narcotic detection devices be acquired for use at the four PSD facilities on the Island of Oahu. The Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF would remain in their current condition, and there would be no impacts to noise. In the absence of impacts, mitigation measures would not be warranted.

#### **b. Potential Impacts of the Preferred Alternative**

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

##### *CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS*

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

Increased noise levels may result from the use of construction equipment. Construction activities would include limited site preparation, construction of concrete pads (except for the Waiawa site where these pads already exist) and assembly of the program structures at each site, utility connections, and similar activities. These activities are expected to largely involve use of handheld power tools typical of residential construction projects with heavy construction equipment, which can produce high levels of noise, limited to building demolition, concrete pad installation and underground utility pipe trenching. Large bulldozers, cranes, graders, front end loaders, pavers, and similar equipment are not expected to be used during the construction process.

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

Because of the relatively small scale of the project, noise resulting from construction is not anticipated to have a significant adverse effect on the adjoining land uses. The potential for noise impacts would somewhat greater at the Oahu CCC given its location in a predominantly residential area, but these impacts would not be significant. The Halawa CF has a large level of background noise from adjacent quarry operations and the Waiawa CF is more isolated from surrounding land uses, therefore, impacts from construction noise would be negligible at these sites. Supporting this conclusion is the knowledge that much of the planned work would be accomplished during the fabrication stage (which occurs off-site) with only limited site preparation, building assembly, and final finishing to be carried out on-site. Following completion of construction, noise levels would return to current levels.

#### *OPERATIONAL IMPACTS*

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

#### **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 at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF. In the unlikely event that construction activities need to be performed outside normal business hours, application and approval of a State of Hawaii Community Noise Variance permit may be required.

Given the lack of significant potential noise impacts during operations, and the background noise levels currently resulting from motor vehicle traffic, occasional aircraft flyovers, recreation, and similar urban activities, no mitigation measures to control noise resulting from operation of the proposed projects at the three sites would be warranted.

## **C. SUMMARY OF ANY SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS AND REQUIRED MITIGATION**

Construction and use of prefabricated temporary program structures and electronic detection devices at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, Waiawa CF, and Women's CCC would result in less than significant impacts to topography, geology, soils, water resources, biological resources, hazardous materials, fiscal considerations, demographic, economic and housing characteristics, traffic, meteorological conditions, air quality and noise levels. Development of the proposed project would result in beneficial impacts by

providing additional program space for substance abuse and improved electronic narcotics detection devices.

Acquisition, installation, and use of the temporary program structures and walk-through and portable electronic narcotic detection devices would have negligible adverse impacts to physical, biological, and socioeconomic resources at the four facilities. Impacts to topography, geology, soils, water resources, biological resources, hazardous materials, fiscal considerations, demographic, economic and housing considerations, land use, utility services, traffic and transportation movements, cultural resources, air quality and noise levels are not anticipated and if occurred, would be negligible at each of the sites individually, as well as the combined impacts of these projects. Even minimal impacts would be mitigated as appropriate.

Beneficial impacts would be derived from the proposed action including contributions toward fulfilling the PSD mission to provide public protection by operating humane and secure facilities in a safe working environment, where the health and well-being of the inmates are sustained and opportunities are available to address issues related to their reintegration back into the community. Beneficial impacts would also occur by provision of a substance abuse program space at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF to address the current wait list for programs, which also would assist in moving inmates through the system more efficiently. Implementation of the proposed action would result in no significant adverse impacts as defined by Hawaii Revised Statutes and the National Environmental Policy Act. Any potential adverse cumulative, secondary and construction-related impacts would be controlled, mitigated, or avoided to the maximum extent possible.

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

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

Potential short-term impacts and inconveniences must be contrasted with the benefits realized by implementing the proposed project. Beneficial impacts would be derived from the proposed action including contributions toward fulfilling the PSD mission to provide public protection by operating humane and secure facilities. Beneficial impacts would also occur by providing additional program space at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF and Waiawa CF to address current waitlists for substance abuse programs, providing inmates with the needed services to prepare them for re-integration into the community. These beneficial impacts would be long-term.

## **E. IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES**

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

In this instance, lands comprising the area where the program structures would be located at each site would be considered irretrievably committed. The proposed action would also require the commitment of various construction materials including cement, aggregate, and other building materials. Resources consumed as a result of development of the temporary program structures would be offset by the increase in program space at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF and the resulting societal benefits. Much of the material dedicated to construction may be recycled at some future date.

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

## **F. CONSIDERATION OF SECONDARY AND CUMULATIVE IMPACTS**

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

## **G. HRS 343 SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA**

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

- 1. Involves an irrevocable commitment or loss or destruction of any natural or cultural resource:***  
As detailed in the EA, the proposed action would not result in any adverse environmental impacts. There are no known rare, threatened, or endangered species located within the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, or Waiawa CF sites. Furthermore, the sites evaluated are located in the main correctional center compound of each site and does not provide significant wildlife habitat. Under

the proposed action, there would be minimal impacts to wildlife in the area of the proposed project sites.

As a result of past development of the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, or Waiawa CF compounds, it is unlikely that the sites have any archaeological sites, features, human burials, or subsurface deposits. No further archaeological work is recommended for the project areas. Consultation with the SHPD was conducted through distribution of this Draft EA and a determination of no effect is expected to be issued.

2. ***Curtails the range of beneficial uses of the environment:*** The proposed projects and the commitment of land resources would not curtail the range of beneficial uses of the environment. Under the Preferred Alternative, the action would have beneficial impacts by converting vacant or underutilized state-owned property to a productive use at each of the three sites.
3. ***Conflicts with the State’s long-term environmental policies or goals and guidelines as expressed in Chapter 344, HRS, and any revisions thereof and amendment thereto, court decisions, or executive orders:*** As demonstrated by this EA, the proposed action and preferred alternative would not have a significant impact to the environment and would be consistent with the State of Hawaii’s long-term environmental policies, goals, and guidelines.
4. ***Substantially affects the economic or social welfare of the community or state:*** The proposed project would have negligible direct beneficial effects on the local economy during construction as the small construction crew needed for each of the three sites would be residing in the City and County of Honolulu. In the long-term, the proposed projects would support the local economy through the increased purchases of goods and services from local merchants and service providers. Furthermore, beneficial impacts would be derived by fulfilling the PSD mission to provide public protection by operating humane and secure facilities in a safe working environment, where the health and well-being of the inmates are sustained and opportunities are available to address issues related to their reintegration back into the community. Beneficial impacts would also occur by provision of additional program space at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF to in order to provide inmates the programs they need to successfully reenter society.
5. ***Substantially affects public health:*** During both construction and use of the temporary program structures and the electronic narcotic detection devices at the PSD sites on the Island of Oahu, no adverse impacts to the public’s health and welfare are anticipated.
6. ***Involves substantial secondary impacts, such as population changes or effects on public facilities:*** No additional PSD employees are anticipated to manage the increased inmate population at the PSD facilities on the Island of Oahu. Therefore, no significant changes to the City and County of Honolulu’s population are expected to result. From a land use perspective, the proposed project would maximize use of a publicly-owned property.

The proposed action is not expected to adversely impact water supply and wastewater systems. The proposed improvements would be coordinated with the appropriate governmental agencies and would be designed in accordance with applicable regulatory standards. Surface runoff from the proposed projects would not be expected to increase substantially over current conditions. Adverse impacts to public services such as police and fire protection, education, and medical care are not anticipated.

During construction, solid waste generated from the proposed facilities would be managed and disposed of in accordance with *A Contractor’s Waste Management Guide* developed by the Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism. Wastes generated during

routine operations would be stored on-site in an enclosed container until collected (on a regular schedule) and transported by licensed haulers to the appropriate disposal and recycling facilities. The volume of solid waste generated by the increased bed space would not represent a significant proportion of the total volume accepted for disposal in the City and County of Honolulu.

7. ***Involves a substantial degradation of environmental quality:*** During construction, there would be short-term air quality and noise impacts at each of the three sites. In the long-term, impacts to these resources would be minimal and would not be significantly higher than the ambient noise. The project is not anticipated to significantly affect the open space and scenic character of the areas which are already developed with correctional institutions. 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 Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF properties and due to past disturbance, no natural habitat exists.
10. ***Detrimentially affects air or water quality or ambient noise levels:*** During the construction phase, there would be short-term air quality and noise impacts. To minimize air quality impacts during construction, dust control measures would be implemented to minimize wind-blown emissions. Noise impacts from construction would be minimized by limiting construction activities to daylight hours and by following all applicable regulations. In the long-term, impacts to these resources would be minimal and impacts to noise would not be significantly higher than the ambient noise.
11. ***Affects or is likely to suffer damage by being located in an environmentally sensitive area such as a flood plain, tsunami zone, beach, erosion-prone area, geologically hazardous land, estuary, fresh water, or coastal waters:*** The site evaluated for implementation of the proposed action is not located within and would not affect environmentally sensitive areas. Soils are not erosion-prone at any of the three sites and there are no geologically hazardous lands, estuaries, or coastal waters within or adjacent to the sites evaluated.
12. ***Substantially affects scenic vistas and viewplanes identified in county or state plans or studies:*** The project sites are not identified as scenic vistas or viewplanes. The proposed project would not affect scenic corridors and coastal scenic and open space resources. Any potential impacts would be mitigated by implementing design features that are sensitive to the unique visual resources of Hawaii and would include the selection of the color, texture, and materials for the buildings..
13. ***Requires substantial energy consumption:*** The proposed action would involve the short-term commitment of fuel for equipment, vehicles, and machinery during construction activities at each of the three sites. However, this use is not anticipated to result in a substantial consumption of energy resources. In the long-term, the proposed action would create an additional demand for electricity. This demand is not deemed significant or excessive within the context of the region's overall energy consumption.

Based on analysis of the proposed action against the 13 significance criteria, it is concluded that acquisition and assembly of temporary program structures would not result in any significant impacts at any of the PSD sites on the Island of Oahu.

## H. SUMMARY OF IMPACTS

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

**Exhibit IV-1  
Summary of Impacts**

<b>Resource</b>	<b>No Action Alternative</b>	<b>Preferred Alternative</b>
<b>Topography</b>	The proposed temporary program structures would not be developed; therefore impacts to topographic resources would not occur.	While the slight topographic alterations resulting from concrete pad installation are unavoidable, any such changes are not expected to produce significant adverse impacts at any of the three sites. Additional grading activities or other topographic changes are not expected to occur following completion of construction.
<b>Geology/Seismicity</b>	The proposed temporary program structures 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.
<b>Soils</b>	The proposed temporary program structures would not be developed; therefore impacts to soils would not occur.	The proposed sites at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF have previously been altered. 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.
<b>Hydrology</b>	The proposed temporary program structures would not be developed; therefore impacts to hydrology resources would not occur.	Due to the absence of natural water features on the sites and the level topography present, no adverse impacts to nearby surface water resources are expected as a result of the proposed actions.
<b>Floodplains</b>	The proposed temporary program structures would not be developed; therefore impacts to floodplains would not occur.	Because the proposed sites are already disturbed and are located within developed areas, no direct or indirect impacts to flood prone areas are expected. The proposed site at the Oahu CCC is located near the border of the AO flood zone, or the “flood-fringe district” according to Section 21-9.10- of the Revised Ordinances of Honolulu, which would be considered during development. Because the Halawa CF and Waiawa CF are located outside the 100-year floodplain there would be no impacts to floodplain resources.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
<b>Biological Resources</b>	The proposed temporary program structures would not be developed; therefore impacts to biological resources would not occur.	The proposed sites for the program structures are currently composed of disturbed areas such as maintained laws and parking lots. As a result, the development of the proposed structures 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 two months). No additional impacts to biological resources are expected to occur once the construction of the program structures is complete.
<b>Cultural Resources</b>	The proposed temporary program structures would not be developed; therefore impacts to cultural resources would not occur.	There are no historic properties or archaeological resources at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, Waiawa CF, or Women’s CCC, therefore there would be no impacts to cultural resources.
<b>Aesthetics</b>	The proposed temporary program structures would not be developed; therefore impacts to aesthetics would not occur.	Impacts to visual and aesthetic resources would be short-term during construction as the introduction of construction equipment would alter the aesthetic features and characteristics at each of the three sites. During operation, long-term and minor impacts would occur from introduction of the prefabricated temporary program structures at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF properties. These structures would be generally compatible with their surroundings resulting in minor long-term impacts. Operation of the temporary structures would not result in additional impacts.
<b>Hazardous Materials</b>	The proposed temporary program structures would not be developed; therefore impacts from hazardous resources would not occur.	There are no known issues involving hazardous materials at the proposed project sites at the three PSD facilities on the Island of Oahu, therefore, no adverse impacts involving hazardous materials are anticipated as a result of the proposed project.
<b>Demographic Characteristics</b>	The proposed temporary program structures would not be developed; therefore impacts to demographic characteristics would not occur.	The temporary program structures would not add inmates or staff to the three sites, posing no change (increase or decrease) to the county’s population. No additional PSD staff would be needed to manage these programs or to operate the electronic narcotic detection devices. No population groups or businesses would be relocated or removed and no sensitive population groups (i.e., other children, minorities, seniors, etc.) are expected to be adversely affected. No significant adverse population impacts are anticipated.
<b>Economic Characteristics</b>	The proposed temporary program structures would not be developed; therefore impacts to economic characteristics would not occur.	Construction of the proposed temporary program structures would generate construction employment and materials purchases which would generate further spending while supporting indirect employment. The increased economic activity resulting from construction spending is considered beneficial to the island’s economy and a positive impact. No businesses or other economic activities would be displaced or eliminated by the proposed project.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
<b>Housing Characteristics</b>	The proposed temporary program structures would not be developed; therefore impacts to housing characteristics would not occur.	Additional PSD staff would not be needed to provide programs or to operate the electronic detection devices at any of the three PSD sites on the Island of Oahu. As a result, adverse impacts the island’s housing market (i.e., housing availability, supply and cost) are not anticipated.
<b>Community Services and Facilities</b>	The proposed temporary program structures would not be developed; therefore impacts to community services and facilities would not occur.	Construction-related activities are not expected to adversely affect law enforcement, fire protection, or emergency medical services and capabilities in the area. Public roadways leading to and from the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF sites would remain open, accessible, and available for normal traffic movements at all times. There is no reason to expect that the installation and use of the temporary program structures would place an undue burden upon law enforcement, emergency medical or fire protection agencies and personnel currently serving residents, businesses and public institutions in the area.
<b>Land Use</b>	The proposed temporary program structures would not be developed; therefore impacts to land use would not occur.	The proposed action would have a direct impact on land use by transforming a vacant portion of the three PSD properties to correctional facility program space. The self-contained nature of these facilities would limit any potential direct impacts to the property with no adverse impacts to adjoining private properties or the values of such properties.
<b>Water Supply</b>	The proposed temporary program structures would not be developed; therefore impacts to water services would not occur.	The proposed action at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF would not increase inmates or staff at the three facilities and would not impact water supply.
<b>Wastewater</b>	The proposed temporary program structures would not be developed; therefore impacts to wastewater services would not occur.	The proposed action at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF would not increase inmates or staff at the three facilities and would not impact wastewater.
<b>Electrical</b>	The proposed temporary program structures would not be developed; therefore impacts to electrical services would not occur.	There are no known limitations to the electrical network serving the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF therefore, there would be no adverse impacts to electrical services.
<b>Gas</b>	The proposed temporary program structures would not be developed; therefore impacts to gas services would not occur.	There are no known limitations to the provision of natural gas as the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF therefore, there would be no adverse impacts to electrical services.
<b>Telecommunication</b>	The proposed temporary program structures would not be developed; therefore impacts to telecommunication services would not occur.	There are no known limitations to the provision of telecommunications service to the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF. Therefore, no adverse impacts to telecommunication services are anticipated.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
<b>Solid Waste</b>	The proposed temporary program structures would not be developed; therefore impacts to solid waste management services would not occur.	Construction and operation of the proposed temporary program structures would generate solid waste requiring collection and disposal. During the construction phase, solid waste in varying quantities would be generated by the building of the storage structure. The disposal of construction-derived waste would be the responsibility of the construction contractors involved, although all efforts will be made to sort, segregate, and recycle construction debris.
<b>Transportation</b>	The proposed temporary program structures would not be developed; therefore impacts to transportation resources would not occur.	A minimal (temporary) increase in traffic is anticipated as a result of worker trips to and from the three sites as well as the movement of materials, supplies, and equipment the regional roadway network. All such traffic would end following completion of construction. No additional PSD staff would be needed to implement programs or to operate the electronic detection devices at any of the facilities. No significant increases to traffic volumes are anticipated and no significant adverse traffic impacts are expected at any of the three sites.
<b>Meteorological Conditions</b>	The proposed temporary program structures would not be developed; therefore impacts to meteorological conditions and air quality would not occur.	Construction and use of temporary program structures is not expected to alter the microclimatology of wind and temperature at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF. Due to their scale relative to their environs, the proposed temporary program structures would not alter or affect the larger-scale climatology of the area or have a significant impact on neighboring properties.
<b>Air Quality</b>	The proposed temporary program structures would not be developed; therefore impacts to air quality would not occur.	Air quality would potentially be affected as a result of construction activities and motor vehicle traffic during operation of temporary program structures at the three PSD facilities on the Island of Oahu. However any such impacts would be considered negligible.
<b>Noise</b>	The proposed temporary program structures would not be developed; therefore impacts to noise conditions would not occur.	Construction activities would result in temporary noise impacts in the immediate vicinity of the program structures at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF. The magnitude of the potential impact would depend upon the specific types of equipment to be used, the construction methods employed and the scheduling and duration of the work. However, any such impact would be considered slight and would end following completion of construction. Use of the program structures at the three sites is not expected to increase noise levels above current conditions.

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

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

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### **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.

#### **1. Oahu Community Correctional Center**

The Oahu CCC is located in the Primary Urban Center Development Plan Area. The policies in this plan should be consulted during the development of the site. The property is located within the “Urban” state land use district and is under the jurisdiction of City and County of Honolulu zoning regulations. The proposed action involves a use of this property that is consistent with a permitted use within the State Urban District, would not require approval from the State Land Use Commission, and presents no conflicts with state land use districts under the proposed action.

#### **2. Halawa Correctional Facility**

The Halawa CF is located in the Primary Urban Center Development Plan Area. The policies in this plan should be consulted during the development of the site. The property is located within the “Urban” state land use district and is under the jurisdiction of City and County of Honolulu zoning regulations. The proposed action involves a use of this property that is consistent with a permitted use within the State Urban District, would not require approval from the State Land Use Commission, and presents no conflicts with state land use districts under the proposed action.

#### **3. Waiawa Correctional Facility**

The Waiawa CF is located in the Central Oahu Sustainable Communities Plan Area. This plan indicates that correctional facilities should generally be located on lands planned for industrial and agricultural use, which is consistent with the site’s state land use district zoning of “Agricultural”. Initial communication with the City and County of Honolulu indicated that this project would not require an amendment to the State Land Use Agricultural District and therefore it would not be necessary to apply to the State Land Use Commission for approval, therefore, the action would present no conflicts with state land use districts under the proposed action.

### **B. COUNTY PLANNING**

The General Plan for the City and County of Honolulu is a comprehensive statement of objectives and policies that sets forth the long-range aspirations of Oahu’s residents and the strategies of actions to achieve them. It is the focal point of a comprehensive planning process that addresses physical, social, economic, and environmental concerns affecting the City and County of Honolulu. This planning process serves as the coordinative means by which the City and County government provides for the future growth of the metropolitan area of Honolulu.

The General Plan is a guide for all levels of government, private enterprise, neighborhood and citizen groups, organizations, and individual citizens in 11 areas of concern:

- *Population:* These objectives and policies encompass three distinct ideas: first, to control population growth to the extent possible to avoid social, economic, and environmental disruptions; second, to plan for anticipated future population growth; and, finally, to maintain a pattern of population distribution that will allow people to live and work in harmony.

- *Economic Activity:* These objectives and policies attempt to address the needs for an adequate standard of living for residents and future generations. Issues of employment opportunities, viability of major industries, diversification of the economic base, and the location of jobs are addressed in terms of what government can do to provide, encourage, and promote economic opportunities for the people.
- *Natural Environment:* The City's policies seek to protect and enhance the natural attributes by increasing public awareness and appreciation of them and by mitigating against the degradation of these assets.
- *Housing:* The objectives and policies for housing seek to provide a choice of living environments, affordable housing, and a reduction of inflationary speculation.
- *Transportation and Utilities:* These objectives and policies address the need for a balanced system for the pedestrian, bikeway, public transportation, and the automobile. Population growth results in increased demands for water, sewerage, and solid waste disposal services provided by government, as well as the communication, electricity, and gas systems provided by the private sector. Not only must such needs be met, but the social, economic, and environmental consequences of meeting these needs must be carefully considered.
- *Energy:* Energy development, utilization, and conservation are addressed with the stress on the reduction in dependence on outside sources.
- *Physical Development and Urban Design:* These objectives address the quality of growth that occurs within the various parts of the Island. The objectives and policies in this area of concern deal with the coordination of public facilities and land development, compatibility of land uses, and specification of certain land uses at particular locations. Urban design emphasis is contained in objectives to create and maintain attractive, meaningful, and stimulating environments and to promote and enhance the social and physical character of Oahu's older towns and neighborhoods.
- *Public Safety:* Many of the City's services derive from the concern for the safety of the people. The prevention and control of crime and maintenance of public order are one aspect of public safety. The City's policies reflect the roles of the citizen, Honolulu Police Department, and City Prosecutor in providing for the safety of residents and visitors to our island. Another aspect deals with the protection of people and property from natural disasters and other emergencies, traffic and fire hazards, and other unsafe conditions.
- *Health and Education:* The provision of health care services for individuals on Oahu is largely a function of the private sector. The City's concern concentrates on the accessibility of health facilities through planning and land use controls, and on the protection of environmental health through health codes and other regulations which mitigate against disease and pollution. Objectives and policies for education call for a wide range of educational opportunities, development of employable skills, efficient use of facilities, appropriate location, and the promotion of Honolulu as a center for higher education in the Pacific.
- *Culture and Recreation:* Preservation and enhancement of Hawaii's multi-ethnic culture will be achieved through policies directed toward people, and cultural, historic and archaeological sites, buildings, and artifacts. The use of leisure time is addressed through objectives and policies encouraging visual and performing arts and the provision of a wide range of recreational facilities and services that are readily available to all our residents.
- *Government Operations and Fiscal Management:* These objectives and policies represent an ambitious agenda which will stretch the resources of City government to the limit. Increased efficiency, effectiveness, responsiveness, and fiscal integrity in carrying out the functions of City government will be crucial to whatever degree of success is achieved.

These 11 areas of concern provide the framework for the City's expression of public policy concerning the needs of the people and the functions of government. The objectives and policies reflect the comprehensive planning process of the City and County that addresses all aspects of the health, safety, and welfare of the people of Oahu.

The proposed action, construction and operation of temporary program structures at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF, would be consistent with the goals of the Honolulu County Plan. Specifically, it would meet environmental and land use goals as impacts to the resources identified for protection under this plan would be minimal and would also meet the public safety objectives under the plan.

## **C. ZONING**

Zoning in the City and County of Honolulu is regulated by Chapter 21 of the Revised Ordinances of Honolulu, also referred to as the Land Use Ordinance. The purpose and intent of the Land Use Ordinance is to regulate land use in a manner that will encourage orderly development in accordance with adopted land use policies, including the Oahu general plan and development plans, and to promote and protect the public health, safety and welfare by, more particularly:

- (1) Minimizing adverse effects resulting from the inappropriate location, use or design of sites and structures;
- (2) Conserving the city's natural, historic and scenic resources and encouraging design which enhances the physical form of the city; and
- (3) Assisting the public in identifying and understanding regulations affecting the development and use of land.

### **1. Oahu Community Correctional Center**

The property is located within the “Urban” state land use district and is under the jurisdiction of City and County of Honolulu zoning regulations. Development of the property would not require approval from the State Land Use Commission. The property is zoned I-2, Intensive Industrial and prison facilities are allowed in this zone (and all zones) under a Plan Review Use (PRU) permit. The proposed temporary program structure in this zone would be consistent with the zoning of the area.

### **2. Halawa Correctional Facility**

The property is located within the “Urban” state land use district and is under the jurisdiction of City and County of Honolulu zoning regulations. Development of the property would not require approval from the State Land Use Commission. The property is zoned R-5, Residential and prison facilities are allowed in this zone (and all zones) under a Plan Review Use (PRU) permit. The proposed temporary program structure in this zone would be consistent with the zoning of the area.

### **3. Waiawa Correctional Facility**

The property is zoned F-1, Military and Federal Preservation. Prison facilities are allowed in this zone (and all zones) under a Plan Review Use (PRU) permit. The Waiawa CF does not have a current PRU permit and the facility was probably constructed prior to the establishment of the PRU requirements. The proposed temporary program structure in this zone would be consistent with the zoning of the area.

## **D. COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES**

The Hawaii Coastal Zone Management Program (HCZMP), as formalized in Chapter 205A, HRS, establishes objectives and policies for the preservation, protection, and restoration of natural resources of Hawaii’s coastal zone. As set forth in Chapter 205A, HRS, this section address the project’s relationship to

applicable coastal zone management considerations with each section stating its objective, followed by policies to meet that objective.

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

**Response:** The construction and operation of the proposed program structures and storage units at Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF is not anticipated to affect existing coastal recreational resources. Access to shoreline areas would remain unaffected by the construction and operation of the proposed structures as none of the proposed sites are located 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 construction of temporary program structures and storage units at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF is not anticipated to affect existing cultural or historic resources. The proposed site at the Oahu CCC is located on a previously disturbed site that currently consists of parking space with no known archeological resources. The proposed site at the Halawa CF is located on a maintained lawn which is surrounded by commercial buildings and a drainage ditch. No known cultural resources (including archaeological resources and historic resources) are located at the Halawa CF

proposed project site. The proposed project site at Waiawa CF is located on a parcel of land that contains existing concrete pads that will serve as the foundations for new structures. The site also contains pre-disturbed areas of maintained grass lawn with no known cultural resources. Based on past disturbance at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF, the lack of known resources, and the minimal amount of ground disturbance that would occur, no impacts to cultural resources are expected.

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

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

**Response:** The proposed temporary program structures and storage units at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF sites would be developed to ensure visual compatibility with the surrounding environs. The proposed sites at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, Waiawa CF are not adjacent to land uses that would be impacted by these structures, which would be designed with their surroundings taken into account. At all three PSD sites on the Island of Oahu, scenic or open space resources would not be impacted. The proposed projects are not expected to impact coastal and scenic open space resources.

**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 and operation of the proposed temporary program structures and storage units at the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF sites is not expected to adversely impact coastal ecosystems. The amount of ground disturbance would be minimal, resulting from construction and operation of the program space, and storage units on pre-disturbed sites. During construction, pre-disturbed areas located within the boundaries of the facilities would be used as staging areas. During operation of the facilities ground disturbance from human foot traffic would be mitigated to control soil erosion and compaction. For this minimal disturbance during construction and operation of the structures, appropriate design measures and Best Management Practices for controlling surface runoff and the disposal of waste products would be utilized at each of the three sites 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 for all projects.

**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:** At Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF construction of the temporary program structures and storage units would support no more than 10 short-term construction and construction-related jobs each during the approximately two-month construction period. Construction of the proposed structures would not impact the local economy as these jobs are expected to be filled by existing Honolulu County residents. The proposed sites do not abut the shoreline and would not affect coastal development necessary to the state’s economy. The projects are in keeping with the land use patterns established in the area, as discussed in the zoning section of this document.

**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:** Due to the absence of water features or floodplains on or adjacent to any of the project sites, no adverse impacts to surface water resources, including areas prone to flooding and tsunami inundation, are expected as a result of the proposed actions. Erosion and subsidence have a low probability of occurring within the grounds of the Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, or the Waiawa CF. The proposed building sites are level and the areas are not susceptible to undue erosion and the potential for subsidence under normal conditions is slight. The three correctional facility sites on the Island of Oahu are all located outside of the 100-year floodplain and therefore, no direct or indirect impacts to flood prone areas are expected 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 NEPA. In addition, applicable state and county requirements would be

adhered to in the design and construction of the proposed temporary program structures and storage units at Oahu CCC, Halawa CF and Waiawa CF.

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

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

**Response:** Extensive public information and outreach activities were carried out during preparation of this Draft EA through contacts with legislators and news articles. Further opportunities to comment will occur through the Draft EA process.

**9. Beach Protection:** Protect beaches for public use and recreation.

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

**Response:** The proposed temporary program structures and storage units at Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF would have no impact to shoreline activities. None of the project sites are located adjacent to the coast and no adverse impacts to beaches are expected.

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

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

**Response:** The proposed temporary program structures and storage units at Oahu CCC, Halawa CF, and Waiawa CF would not adversely impact ocean resources and would not affect marine and coastal resources as none of the project sites are located adjacent to or in the vicinity of these resources.

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## **VI. REFERENCES**

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## **B. PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS**

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Harold L. Lyon Arboretum  
University of Hawai`i-Manoa  
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Honolulu, Hawaii, 96822

Bob Stanfield  
Chief, Development Plans and Zone Change  
Branch  
Department of Planning and Permitting  
650 S. King Street, 7th Floor  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

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## **VII. LIST OF PREPARERS**

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---

## VII. LIST OF PREPARERS

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### Hawaii Department of Public Safety

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

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

### Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services

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

### U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Justice Programs  
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810 7<sup>th</sup> Street, NW  
Washington, D.C. 20531

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

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B.S., University of Michigan, 1999  
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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

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B.S., Humboldt State University, CA, 1993  
M.A., University of Colorado, 1999  
M.U.P., University of Washington, 2005

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B.A., Virginia Tech, 1991  
M.U.R.P., Virginia Tech, 1998

## **Pacific Legacy, Inc.**

332 Uluniu Street  
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Paul Cleghorn, Ph.D. – Principal/Senior Archaeologist  
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M.A., University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1979  
P.H.D., University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1982

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

---

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

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

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### A. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

#### 1. U.S. Senators

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

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

#### 2. U.S. House of Representatives

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

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

### B. STATE OF HAWAII

#### 1. Governor's Office

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

#### 2. Hawaii State Senate

Sam Slom  
8<sup>th</sup> Senatorial District  
Hawaii State Capitol  
415 South Beretania Street, Room 222  
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Les Ihara, Jr.  
9<sup>th</sup> Senatorial District  
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10<sup>th</sup> Senatorial District  
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11<sup>th</sup> Senatorial District  
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**3. Hawaii House of Representatives**

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Tommy Waters  
51<sup>st</sup> Representative District  
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**C. FEDERAL AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS**

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

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

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

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

Barry Roberts, Grant Manager  
U.S. Department of Justice  
Office of Justice Programs  
Bureau of Justice Assistance  
810 7<sup>th</sup> Street, N.W., Room 5400  
Washington, D.C. 2053

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Pacific Islands Administrator  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
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Box 50167  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

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

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

**D. STATE OF HAWAII AGENCIES AND OFFICIALS**

Hawaii Department of Land & Natural  
Resources  
Public Information Office  
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 130  
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Carolyn I. Darr, Land Agent  
Land Management Division  
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands  
1099 Alakea Street, Suite 1230  
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Commission on Water Resource Management  
Hawaii Department of Land & Natural  
Resources  
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Hawaii Department of Land & Natural Resources  
Historic Preservation Division  
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Kakuhihewa Building  
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Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Hawaii Department of the Attorney General  
Mark Bennet, Attorney General  
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Kekauluohi Building  
Iolani Palace Grounds  
364 S. King Street  
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Hawaii Department of Land & Natural  
Resources  
Division of Forestry and Wildlife  
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Hawaii Department of Education  
P.O. Box 2360  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96804

Office of Hawaiian Affairs  
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Kailua-Kona, Hawaii 96740

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

## **E. HONOLULU COUNTY OFFICIALS AND AGENCIES**

The Honorable Mufi Hannemann  
Mayor's Office  
County of Honolulu  
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Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Boisse P. Correa, Chief  
Honolulu County Police Department  
801 South Beretania Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Clifford P. Lum, Manager and Chief Engineer  
Honolulu County Department of Water Supply  
630 S. Beretania Street,  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96843

Wayne Hashiro, Director  
Honolulu County Managing Director's Office  
530 S. King Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Donald K. Apo – Council Chair  
District A  
Honolulu County Council  
530 South King Street Room 202  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Donald Takaki, Director  
Honolulu County Department of Parks and  
Recreation  
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Kapolei, Hawaii 96707

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Honolulu County Fire Department  
636 South Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Alvin K. Tomita, Deputy Fire Chief  
Honolulu County Fire Department  
636 South Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Debbie Kim Morikawa, Director  
Honolulu County Community Services Department  
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Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Department of Planning and Permitting  
650 South King Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

## **F. OTHERS**

East Oahu Sun  
P.O. Box 25130  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96825

Kapolei Library  
1020 Manawai Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96707

Honolulu Star Bulletin  
500 Ala Moana Blvd. #7-210  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Hawaii State Library  
Hawaii Documents Center  
478 South King Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

---

**APPENDIX A:  
AGENCY CORRESPONDENCE**

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LINDA LINGLE  
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

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

CLAYTON A. FRANK  
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING  
Deputy Director  
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON  
Deputy Director  
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
Deputy Director  
Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

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

Dear Madam President:

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

**1. Oahu**

**- Halawa Correctional Facility**

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

**- Oahu Community Correctional Center**

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

**- Waiawa Correctional Facility**

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

## 2. Maui

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

## 3. Hawaii

### - Hawaii Community Correctional Center

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

### - Hale Nani Annex

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

### - Kulani Correctional Facility

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

## 4. Kauai

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

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

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

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

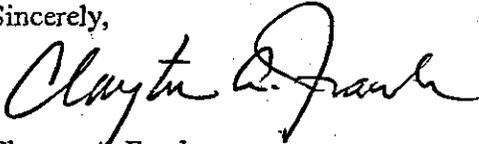
The Honorable Colleen Hanabusa

March 12, 2008

Page 3

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

Sincerely,

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

Clayton A. Frank  
Director

LINDA LINGLE  
GOVERNOR



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

CLAYTON A. FRANK  
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING  
Deputy Director  
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON  
Deputy Director  
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
Deputy Director  
Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

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

Dear Speaker Say:

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

**1. Oahu**

**- Halawa Correctional Facility**

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

**- Oahu Community Correctional Center**

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

**- Waiawa Correctional Facility**

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

## 2. Maui

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

## 3. Hawaii

### - Hawaii Community Correctional Center

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

### - Hale Nani Annex

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

### - Kulani Correctional Facility

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

## 4. Kauai

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

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

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

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

The Honorable Calvin Say  
March 12, 2008  
Page 3

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

Sincerely,

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

Clayton A. Frank  
Director

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

March 12, 2008

No. \_\_\_\_\_

The Honorable Jon Riki Karamatsu  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 41  
State Capitol, Room 427  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Karamatsu:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

**1. Halawa Correctional Facility**

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

**2. Oahu Community Correctional Center**

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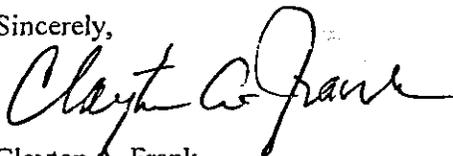
The Honorable Jon Riki Karamatsu  
March 12, 2008  
Page 2

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Clayton A. Frank  
Director

LINDA LINGLE  
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Deputy Director  
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
Deputy Director  
Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Rida T. R. Cabanilla  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 42  
State Capitol, Room 442  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Cabanilla:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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The Honorable Rida T. R. Cabanilla  
March 12, 2008  
Page 2

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Clayton A. Frank  
Director

LINDA LINGLE  
GOVERNOR



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**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**  
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor  
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TOMMY JOHNSON  
Deputy Director  
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
Deputy Director  
Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Kymberly Marcos  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 43  
State Capitol, Room 317  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Marcos:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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The Honorable Kymberly Marcos

March 12, 2008

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Clayton A. Frank  
Director

LINDA LINGLE  
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII  
**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**

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

CLAYTON A. FRANK  
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DAVID F. FESTERLING  
Deputy Director  
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON  
Deputy Director  
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
Deputy Director  
Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Karen Leinani Awana  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 44  
State Capitol, Room 319  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Awana:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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- Two prefabricated program buildings kit with restroom container for level II & III substance abuse treatment.
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The Honorable Karen Leinani Awana

March 12, 2008

Page 2

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Sincerely,

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Clayton A. Frank  
Director

LINDA LINGLE  
GOVERNOR



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

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DAVID F. FESTERLING  
Deputy Director  
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON  
Deputy Director  
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
Deputy Director  
Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Maile S. L. Shimabukuro  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 45  
State Capitol, Room 406  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Shimabukuro:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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The Honorable Maile S. L. Shimabukuro  
March 12, 2008  
Page 2

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Clayton A. Frank  
Director

LINDA LINGLE  
GOVERNOR



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

CLAYTON A. FRANK  
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DAVID F. FESTERLING  
Deputy Director  
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON  
Deputy Director  
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
Deputy Director  
Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Michael D. Magaoay  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 46  
State Capitol, Room 432  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Magaoay:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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The Honorable Michael D. Magaoay  
March 12, 2008  
Page 2

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Sincerely,



Clayton A. Frank  
Director

LINDA LINGLE  
GOVERNOR



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

CLAYTON A. FRANK  
DIRECTOR

DAVID F. FESTERLING  
Deputy Director  
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON  
Deputy Director  
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
Deputy Director  
Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Colleen Rose Meyer  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 47  
State Capitol, Room 333  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Meyer:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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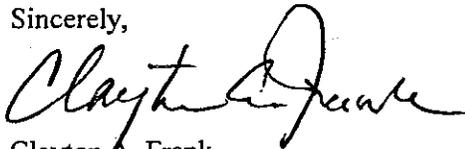
The Honorable Colleen Rose Meyer  
March 12, 2008  
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GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII  
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JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
Deputy Director  
Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Ken Ito  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 48  
State Capitol, Room 420  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Ito:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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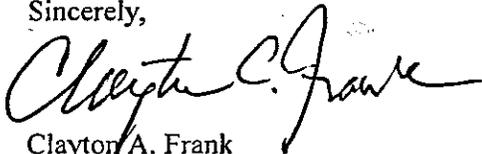
The Honorable Ken Ito  
March 12, 2008  
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Clayton A. Frank  
Director

LINDA LINGLE  
GOVERNOR



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

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Deputy Director  
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON  
Deputy Director  
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
Deputy Director  
Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Pono Chong  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 49  
State Capitol, Room 404  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Chong:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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The Honorable Pono Chong  
March 12, 2008  
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Clayton A. Frank  
Director

LINDA LINGLE  
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII  
**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**  
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor  
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TOMMY JOHNSON  
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Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
Deputy Director  
Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Cynthia Thielen  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 50  
State Capitol, Room 443  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Thielen:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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The Honorable Cynthia Thielen  
March 12, 2008  
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Clayton A. Frank  
Director

LINDA LINGLE  
GOVERNOR



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

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Deputy Director  
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON  
Deputy Director  
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
Deputy Director  
Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Tommy Waters  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 51  
State Capitol, Room 302  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Waters:

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The Honorable Tommy Waters

March 12, 2008

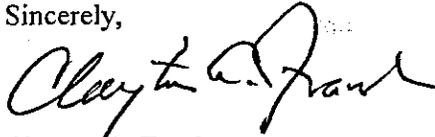
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Sincerely,

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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 Scott Y. Nishimoto  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 21  
State Capitol, Room 441  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Nishimoto:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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The Honorable Scott Y. Nishimoto  
March 12, 2008  
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Director

LINDA LINGLE  
GOVERNOR



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TOMMY JOHNSON  
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JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
Deputy Director  
Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Scott K. Saiki  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 22  
State Capitol, Room 418  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Saiki:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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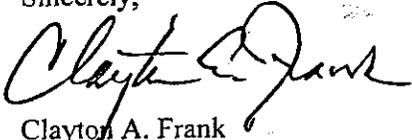
The Honorable Scott K. Saiki  
March 12, 2008  
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Clayton A. Frank  
Director

LINDA LINGLE  
GOVERNOR



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**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**  
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Deputy Director  
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TOMMY JOHNSON  
Deputy Director  
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
Deputy Director  
Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Tom Brower  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 23  
State Capitol, Room 310  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Brower:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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The Honorable Tom Brower

March 12, 2008

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Sincerely,

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Clayton A. Frank  
Director

LINDA LINGLE  
GOVERNOR



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

CLAYTON A. FRANK  
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Deputy Director  
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON  
Deputy Director  
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
Deputy Director  
Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Kirk Caldwell  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 24  
State Capitol, Room 439  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Caldwell:

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The Honorable Kirk Caldwell

March 12, 2008

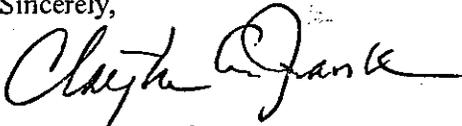
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Clayton A. Frank  
Director

LINDA LINGLE  
GOVERNOR



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**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**  
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor  
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Deputy Director  
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TOMMY JOHNSON  
Deputy Director  
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
Deputy Director  
Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Della Au Belatti  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 25  
State Capitol, Room 331  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Belatti:

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The Honorable Della Au Belatti  
March 12, 2008  
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Clayton A. Frank  
Director

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STATE OF HAWAII  
**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**  
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Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Sylvia Luke  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 26  
State Capitol, Room 332  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Luke:

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March 12, 2008

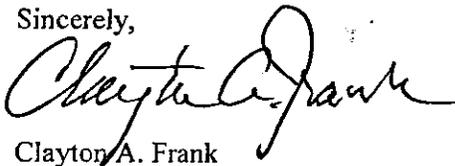
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Clayton A. Frank  
Director

LINDA LINGLE  
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII  
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor  
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TOMMY JOHNSON  
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JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
Deputy Director  
Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Corinne W. L. Ching  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 27  
State Capitol, Room 330  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Ching:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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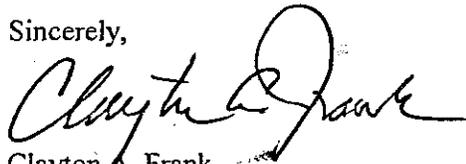
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Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Karl Rhoads  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 28  
State Capitol, Room 326  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Rhoads:

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The Honorable Karl Rhoads  
March 12, 2008  
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LINDA LINGLE  
GOVERNOR



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**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**  
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Law Enforcement

March 12, 2008

No. \_\_\_\_\_

The Honorable Joey Manahan  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 29  
State Capitol, Room 421  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Manahan:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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The Honorable Joey Manahan

March 12, 2008

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Clayton A. Frank  
Director

LINDA LINGLE  
GOVERNOR



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No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable John Mizuno  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 30  
State Capitol, Room 436  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Mizuno:

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The Honorable John Mizuno  
March 12, 2008  
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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 Glenn Wakai  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 31  
State Capitol, Room 316  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Wakai:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

**1. Halawa Correctional Facility**

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The Honorable Glenn Wakai  
March 12, 2008  
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Sincerely,

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Clayton A. Frank  
Director

LINDA LINGLE  
GOVERNOR



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

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Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Lynn Finnegan  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 32  
State Capitol, Room 328  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Finnegan:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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The Honorable Lynn Finnegan

March 12, 2008

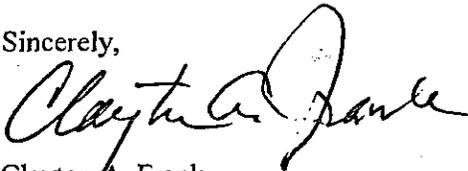
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Clayton A. Frank  
Director

LINDA LINGLE  
GOVERNOR



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JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
Deputy Director  
Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Blake K. Oshiro  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 33  
State Capitol, Room 422  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Oshiro:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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The Honorable Blake K. Oshiro

March 12, 2008

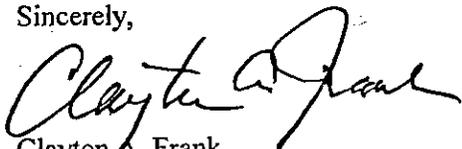
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JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
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Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Mark K. Takai  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 34  
State Capitol, Room 305  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Takai:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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The Honorable Mark K. Takai  
March 12, 2008  
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Clayton A. Frank  
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LINDA LINGLE  
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII  
**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**  
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JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
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Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Alex M. Sonson  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 35  
State Capitol, Room 323  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Sonson:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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The Honorable Alex M. Sonson  
March 12, 2008  
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Deputy Director  
Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Roy M. Takumi  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 36  
State Capitol, Room 444  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Takumi:

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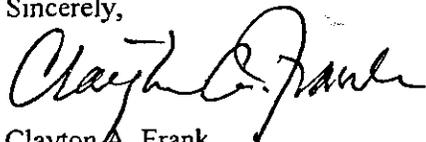
The Honorable Roy M. Takumi  
March 12, 2008  
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GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII  
**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**

919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor  
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CLAYTON A. FRANK  
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DAVID F. FESTERLING  
Deputy Director  
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TOMMY JOHNSON  
Deputy Director  
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
Deputy Director  
Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Ryan I. Yamane  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 37  
State Capitol, Room 419  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Yamane:

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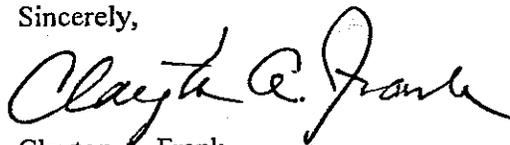
The Honorable Ryan I. Yamane  
March 12, 2008  
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Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Marilyn B. Lee  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 38  
State Capitol, Room 434  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Lee:

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The Honorable Marilyn B. Lee

March 12, 2008

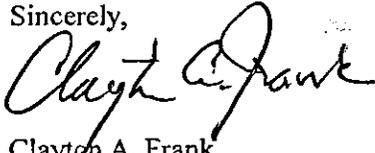
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Clayton A. Frank  
Director

LINDA LINGLE  
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII  
**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**  
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JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
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Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Marcus R. Oshiro  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 39  
State Capitol, Room 306  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Oshiro:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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The Honorable Marcus R. Oshiro  
March 12, 2008  
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Clayton A. Frank  
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JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
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Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Sharon E. Har  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 40  
State Capitol, Room 313  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Har:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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The Honorable Sharon E. Har  
March 12, 2008  
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Clayton A. Frank  
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STATE OF HAWAII  
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JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
Deputy Director  
Law Enforcement

No. 2008-620

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Mufi Hanneman  
Mayor, City and County of Honolulu  
Honolulu Hale  
530 South King Street  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mayor Hanneman:

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

The Honorable Mufi Hanneman  
March 14, 2008  
Page 2

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A member of my staff will be contacting your office to schedule a meeting to further discuss our plans. PSD have already State Legislators in both, the House and the Senate, and will will soon notify the City Council Chair. In addition, we plan to hold a public informational briefing in the near future on the Island of Oahu. 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 Sam Slom  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
The Senate, District 8  
State Capitol, Room 222  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Senator Slom:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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The Honorable Sam Slom  
March 12, 2008  
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Clayton A. Frank  
Director

LINDA LINGLE  
GOVERNOR



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TOMMY JOHNSON  
Deputy Director  
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
Deputy Director  
Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Les Ihara, Jr.  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
The Senate, District 9  
State Capitol, Room 220  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Senator Ihara:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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The Honorable Les Ihara, Jr.

March 12, 2008

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Clayton A. Frank  
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LINDA LINGLE  
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JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
Deputy Director  
Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Brian T. Taniguchi  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
The Senate, District 10  
State Capitol, Room 219  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Senator Taniguchi:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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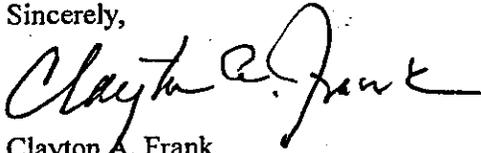
The Honorable Brian T. Taniguchi  
March 12, 2008  
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JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
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Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Carol Fukunaga  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
The Senate, District 11  
State Capitol, Room 216  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Senator Fukunaga:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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The Honorable Carol Fukunaga  
March 12, 2008  
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Clayton A. Frank  
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GOVERNOR



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Deputy Director  
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
Deputy Director  
Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Suzanne Chun Oakland  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
The Senate, District 13  
State Capitol, Room 226  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Senator Chun Oakland:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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LINDA LINGLE  
GOVERNOR



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Corrections

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Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Gordon Trimble  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
The Senate, District 12  
State Capitol, Room 203  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Senator Trimble:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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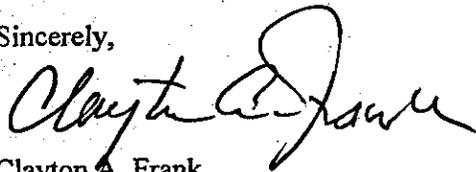
The Honorable Gordon Trimble  
March 12, 2008  
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Clayton A. Frank  
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The Honorable Suzanne Chun Oakland

March 12, 2008

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Sincerely,

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Clayton A. Frank  
Director

LINDA LINGLE  
GOVERNOR



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

CLAYTON A. FRANK  
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DAVID F. FESTERLING  
Deputy Director  
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON  
Deputy Director  
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
Deputy Director  
Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Norman Sakamoto  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
The Senate, District 13  
State Capitol, Room 230  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Senator Sakamoto:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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The Honorable Norman Sakamoto  
March 12, 2008  
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Clayton A. Frank  
Director

LINDA LINGLE  
GOVERNOR



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Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Donna Mercado Kim  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
The Senate, District 14  
State Capitol, Room 231  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Senator Mercado Kim:

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The Honorable Donna Mercado Kim  
March 12, 2008  
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Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable David Y. Ige  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
The Senate, District 16  
State Capitol, Room 215  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Senator Ige:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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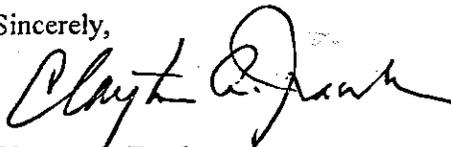
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Clayton A. Frank  
Director

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JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
Deputy Director  
Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Ron Menor  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
The Senate, District 17  
State Capitol, Room 208  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Senator Menor:

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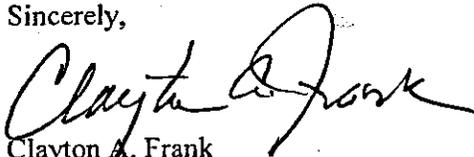
The Honorable Ron Menor  
March 12, 2008  
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Deputy Director  
Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Clarence K. Nishihara  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
The Senate, District 18  
State Capitol, Room 213  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Senator Nishihara:

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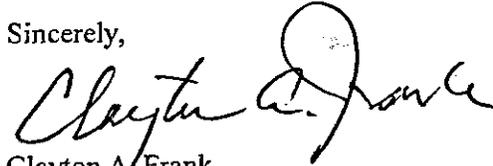
The Honorable Clarence K. Nishihara  
March 12, 2008  
Page 2

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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 Mike Gabbard  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
The Senate, District 19  
State Capitol, Room 204  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Senator Gabbard:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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The Honorable Mike Gabbard  
March 12, 2008  
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Director

LINDA LINGLE  
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII  
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919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor  
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CLAYTON A. FRANK  
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DAVID F. FESTERLING  
Deputy Director  
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON  
Deputy Director  
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
Deputy Director  
Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Will Espero  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
The Senate, District 20  
State Capitol, Room 207  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Senator Espero:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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The Honorable Will Espero  
March 12, 2008  
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Sincerely,

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Clayton A. Frank  
Director

LINDA LINGLE  
GOVERNOR



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

CLAYTON A. FRANK  
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DAVID F. FESTERLING  
Deputy Director  
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON  
Deputy Director  
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
Deputy Director  
Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Robert Bunda  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
The Senate, District 22  
State Capitol, Room 202  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Senator Bunda:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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The Honorable Robert Bunda  
March 12, 2008  
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Clayton A. Frank  
Director

LINDA LINGLE  
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII  
**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY**  
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor  
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CLAYTON A. FRANK  
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Deputy Director  
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TOMMY JOHNSON  
Deputy Director  
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
Deputy Director  
Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Clayton Hee  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
The Senate, District 23  
State Capitol, Room 228  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Senator Hee:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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The Honorable Clayton Hee  
March 12, 2008  
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Sincerely,

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Clayton A. Frank  
Director

LINDA LINGLE  
GOVERNOR



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

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DAVID F. FESTERLING  
Deputy Director  
Administration

TOMMY JOHNSON  
Deputy Director  
Corrections

JAMES L. PROPOTNICK  
Deputy Director  
Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Jill N. Tokuda  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
The Senate, District 24  
State Capitol, Room 218  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Senator Tokuda:

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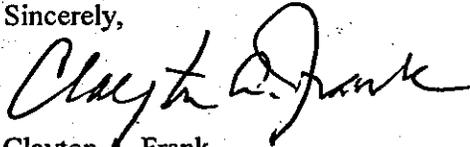
The Honorable Jill N. Tokuda  
March 12, 2008  
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Clayton A. Frank  
Director

LINDA LINGLE  
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Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Fred Hemmings  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
The Senate, District 25  
State Capitol, Room 221  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Senator Hemmings:

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The Honorable Fred Hemmings  
March 12, 2008  
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GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII  
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Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Gene Ward  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 17  
State Capitol, Room 318  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Ward:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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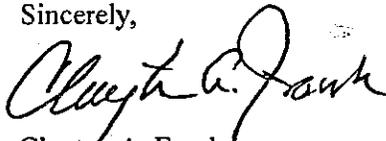
The Honorable Gene Ward  
March 12, 2008  
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Law Enforcement

No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Lyla B. Berg  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 18  
State Capitol, Room 324  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Berg:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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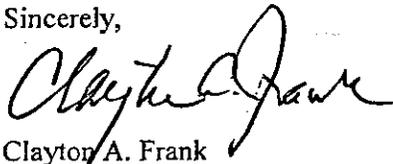
The Honorable Lyla B. Berg  
March 12, 2008  
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No. \_\_\_\_\_

March 12, 2008

The Honorable Barbara C. Marumoto  
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature  
House of Representatives, District 19  
State Capitol, Room 305  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Marumoto:

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 Oahu using federal Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing (VOI/TIS) funds. PSD will require state funds to erect the structures in the near future at the following Oahu facilities:

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The Honorable Barbara C. Marumoto  
March 12, 2008  
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