

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



JUL 08 2018
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STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1468

JUN 22 2018

18 JUN 26 P2:10

OFC. OF ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY CONTROL

MEMORANDUM

TO: Scott Glenn, Director
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Department of Health

FROM: Keith S. Kogachi
Acting Public Works Administrator

SUBJECT: Final Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of the Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department of Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

With this letter, the Department of Accounting and General Services hereby transmits the documents package for the final environmental impact statement for the Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of Women's Community Correctional Center, and New Department of Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station on the island of Oahu for publication of a notice of availability in the next available edition of the Environmental Notice and for evaluation for acceptability under Section 11-200-23, Hawaii Administrative Rules.

Also enclosed is a distribution list for the verification of OEQC under Section 11-200-20, Hawaii Administrative Rules. Upon receiving verification from OEQC (along with the bulletin link of the notice), we will make the final EIS and the bulletin link available to those so indicated on the distribution list.

Finally, enclosed is a completed OEQC Publication Form, one hard copy of the final EIS, a CD containing a searchable Adobe Acrobat PDF file of the same, and an electronic copy of the publication form in MS Word. Simultaneous with this letter, we have submitted the summary of the action in a text file by electronic mail to the OEQC at oeqc@doh.hawaii.gov.

18-694

Scott Glenn
(P)1465.8
Page 2

-- If there are any questions, please have your staff call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

LM:mo

Attachments

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD without attachments
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL without attachments
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR Hawaii without attachments

18-694

AGENCY PUBLICATION FORM

| | |
|--|---|
| Project Name: | Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of Women's Community Correctional Center, and New Department of Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station |
| Project Short Name: | Replacement of OCCC |
| HRS §343-5 Trigger(s): | Use of State land, Use of State funds |
| Island(s): | Oahu |
| Judicial District(s): | Honolulu, Ewa, Koolauapoko |
| TMK(s): | (1) 1-2-013:002; (1) 4-2-003:004, 024, 025, 026; (1) 9-9-010:006, 046, 054, 057, 058; (1) 9-9-010: 030; (1) 9-5-046:041, 042 |
| Permit(s)/Approval(s): | Plan Review Use Approval, Building Permit, Grading Permit, NPDES Permit |
| Proposing/Determining Agency: | Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) |
| <i>Contact Name, Email, Telephone, Address</i> | Lance Maja lance.y.maja@hawaii.gov (808) 586-0483 Department of Accounting and General Services Public Works Division, Planning Branch 1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 430 Honolulu, Hawaii 96810 |
| Accepting Authority: | Governor, State of Hawaii |
| <i>Contact Name, Email, Telephone, Address</i> | The Honorable David Y. Ige http://governor.hawaii.gov/contact-us/contact-the-governor/ Telephone: (808) 586-0034 Fax: (808) 586-0006 Governor, State of Hawai'i Executive Chambers, State Capitol 415 South Beretania Street Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813 |
| Consultant: | PBR Hawaii & Associates, Inc. |
| <i>Contact Name, Email, Telephone, Address</i> | Vincent Shigekuni OCCC@pbrhawaii.com (808) 521-5361 PBR Hawaii & Associates, Inc. 1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650 Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 |

Status (select one)
 DEA-AFNSI
Submittal Requirements

Submit 1) the proposing agency notice of determination/transmittal letter on agency letterhead, 2) this completed OEQC publication form as a Word file, 3) a hard copy of the DEA, and 4) a searchable PDF of the DEA; a 30-day comment period follows from the date of publication in the Notice.

 FEA-FONSI

Submit 1) the proposing agency notice of determination/transmittal letter on agency letterhead, 2) this completed OEQC publication form as a Word file, 3) a hard copy of the FEA, and 4) a searchable PDF of the FEA; no comment period follows from publication in the Notice.

 FEA-EISPN

Submit 1) the proposing agency notice of determination/transmittal letter on agency letterhead, 2) this completed OEQC publication form as a Word file, 3) a hard copy of the FEA, and 4) a searchable PDF of the FEA; a 30-day comment period follows from the date of publication in the Notice.

 Act 172-12 EISPN
("Direct to EIS")

Submit 1) the proposing agency notice of determination letter on agency letterhead and 2) this completed OEQC publication form as a Word file; no EA is required and a 30-day comment period follows from the date of publication in the Notice.

 DEIS

Submit 1) a transmittal letter to the OEQC and to the accepting authority, 2) this completed OEQC publication form as a Word file, 3) a hard copy of the DEIS, 4) a searchable PDF of the DEIS, and 5) a

searchable PDF of the distribution list; a 45-day comment period follows from the date of publication in the Notice.

- FEIS Submit 1) a transmittal letter to the OEQC and to the accepting authority, 2) this completed OEQC publication form as a Word file, 3) a hard copy of the FEIS, 4) a searchable PDF of the FEIS, and 5) a searchable PDF of the distribution list; no comment period follows from publication in the Notice.
- FEIS Acceptance Determination The accepting authority simultaneously transmits to both the OEQC and the proposing agency a letter of its determination of acceptance or nonacceptance (pursuant to Section 11-200-23, HAR) of the FEIS; no comment period ensues upon publication in the Notice.
- FEIS Statutory Acceptance Timely statutory acceptance of the FEIS under Section 343-5(c), HRS, is not applicable to agency actions.
- Supplemental EIS Determination The accepting authority simultaneously transmits its notice to both the proposing agency and the OEQC that it has reviewed (pursuant to Section 11-200-27, HAR) the previously accepted FEIS and determines that a supplemental EIS is or is not required; no EA is required and no comment period ensues upon publication in the Notice.
- Withdrawal Identify the specific document(s) to withdraw and explain in the project summary section.
- Other Contact the OEQC if your action is not one of the above items.

Project Summary

Provide a description of the proposed action and purpose and need in 200 words or less.

The replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) and the future expansion of the Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC) is being proposed by the State of Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) on behalf of the State of Hawaii Department of Public Safety (PSD). The alternatives considered included: "no action"; siting of the replacement OCCC at either: the existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS) in Halawa, next to the existing Halawa Correctional Facility (HCF), on a portion of the current OCCC site in Kalihi, or at an undeveloped lot in Mililani Technology Park. Additionally, if the OCCC is relocated to the current site of the AQS in Halawa Valley, relocation of existing tenants, and a new, smaller AQS will be required. The preferred alternative presented in the EIS (Draft and Final) is the siting of the replacement OCCC at the AQS in Halawa.

PSD will be relocating female detainees currently housed at OCCC to WCCC to better accommodate the needs of their adult female population. This will require expansion of the existing WCCC, which is included in the proposed action of this environmental impact statement.

REPLACEMENT OF OAHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER, EXPANSION OF THE WOMEN'S COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER, AND NEW DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL QUARANTINE STATION

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

PROPOSING AGENCY: DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES



On behalf of the Department of Public Safety and Department of Agriculture

This statement and all ancillary documents were prepared under the signatory's direction or supervision. The information submitted, to the best of the signatory's knowledge, fully addresses document content requirements as set forth in sections 11-200-17 and 11-200-18, Hawaii Administrative Rules.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Roderick K. Becker".

JUNE 26, 2018

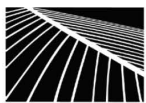
RODERICK K. BECKER, COMPTROLLER

Department of Accounting and General Services, State of Hawaii

ACCEPTING AUTHORITY: GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII

Prepared by: PBR HAWAII & ASSOCIATES, INC. on behalf of ARCHITECTS HAWAII, LTD.



PBR HAWAII
& ASSOCIATES, INC.

ahl.

JUNE 26, 2018

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REPLACEMENT OF OAHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER, EXPANSION OF THE
WOMEN'S COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER, AND NEW DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE ANIMAL QUARANTINE STATION
~~Draft~~ Final Environmental Impact Statement

PREFACE

Preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) is required pursuant to Chapter 343, Hawaii Revised Statutes and Chapter 200, Title 11, State of Hawaii Department of Health Administrative Rules, based on the use of State funds and State lands.

A note about Hawaiian language: every effort was made to utilize the most common Hawaiian spellings of place names. Diacritical marks which can ease the pronunciation of Hawaiian words, however, were not used in this document to ensure consistency throughout.

REPLACEMENT OF OAHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER, EXPANSION OF THE
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SUMMARY SHEET

Brief Description of the Action - The replacement of OCCC and the future expansion of the Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC) is being proposed by the State of Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) on behalf of the State of Hawaii Department of Public Safety (PSD). Additionally, if the OCCC is relocated to the current site of the State of Hawaii Department of Agriculture (HDOA) Animal Quarantine Station (AQS) in Halawa Valley, relocation of existing tenants, and a new, smaller HDOA AQS will be required. PSD will be relocating female detainees currently housed at OCCC to the Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC) to better accommodate the needs of their adult female population. This will require expansion of the existing WCCC, which is included in the proposed action of this ~~draft~~ final environmental impact statement.

Significant Beneficial and Adverse Impacts - The beneficial impact of the Proposed Project is to replace the existing OCCC in Honolulu with a new facility that will provide a safer, more secure, and more humane environment for the care and custody of adult male offenders originating from the Island of Oahu. Similarly, the planned expansion of the existing WCCC will provide a safer, more secure, and more humane environment for the care and custody of adult female offenders originating from the Island of Oahu. It is acknowledged that depending where replacement OCCC facility is eventually located, there may be neighbors that will object to its siting.

Proposed Mitigation Measures - Through a thorough site selection process, none of the sites being considered for the replacement OCCC presents significant long-term impacts to unique natural (or man-made resources). For instance, two of the alternative sites contain or are adjacent to surface waters, but construction can be avoided in those areas. Natural hazards from earthquakes and hurricanes can be mitigated through the observance of the International Building Code. During construction, potential impacts to air and water quality through the exposure of soils can be mitigated by observance of Chapter 14, Articles 12 through 16 of the Revised Ordinances of Honolulu, which regulate grading, erosion control, and drainage.

Prior to development of the selected site, additional archaeological surveys may need to be conducted in order process grading and building permits.

To address the unique aspects of developing or expanding in-state correctional facilities such as the proposed replacement of OCCC and the expansion to WCCC, the Hawaii State Legislature enacted HRS 353-16.37 in 1998 to provide for "community partnering".

Alternatives Considered - The alternatives considered included: "no action"; siting of the replacement OCCC at either: the existing Animal Quarantine Station (in Halawa), next to the existing Halawa Correctional Facility (HCF), on a portion of the current OCCC site in Kalihi, and at an undeveloped lot in Mililani Technology Park.

REPLACEMENT OF OAHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER, EXPANSION OF THE
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Unresolved Issues – Siting of the replacement OCCC in Kalihi would require phasing and construction of temporary housing at HCF, while leaving approximately half of that site available for as yet undetermined transit-oriented development. If the AQS is selected, several tenants may ~~will~~ need to be relocated (and it would be desirable to have a 3.47 ~~three~~-acre portion controlled by the U.S. Navy be transferred to State control) of which, the relocation of the AQS would require the construction of a new replacement facility. If HCF is selected, an access agreement to the access road currently controlled by the Queen Emma Land Company would ~~should~~ need to be arranged. The Mililani Technology Park site is privately-owned and would need to be acquired.

Compatibility with Land Use Plans and Policies, and List of Permits or Approvals – In general, public uses and structures are generally viewed as necessary, but require environmental review (such as this EIS). Without a final determination from responsible agencies, a preliminary list of approvals is provided below.

| Preliminary List of Approvals | Responsible Agencies |
|--|---|
| Chapter 343, HRS EIS | State of Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services |
| Chapter 353, HRS Compliance | State of Hawaii Department of Public Safety |
| Plan Review Use Approval or Zoning Waiver Permit | City and County of Honolulu City Council and/or Department of Planning and Permitting |
| Building Permits | City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting |
| Grading Permits | |
| NPDES Permits | State of Hawaii Department of Health |

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|-------------|--|
| AADT | Average Annual Daily Traffic |
| ACA | American Correctional Association |
| ACHP | Advisory Council on Historic Preservation |
| ACS | American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau |
| ACSM | American Congress on Surveying and Mapping |
| ADA | Americans with Disabilities Act |
| ADP | Average Daily Population |
| AG | Department of the Attorney General |
| AHL | Architects Hawaii Ltd. |
| ALISH | Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawaii |
| AMSL | Above Mean Sea Level |
| APE | Area of Potential Effect |
| AQS | Animal Quarantine Station |
| AST | Aboveground Storage Tank |
| ASTM | American Society of Testing Materials |
| bgs | below ground surface |
| BFE | Base Flood Elevation |
| BGSF | Building Gross Square Feet |
| BMP | Best Management Practices |
| BWS | Honolulu Board of Water Supply |
| CAA | Clean Air Act |
| CAAA | Clean Air Act Amendments |
| CAD | Computer-Aided Design |
| CCC | Community Correctional Center |
| CCH | City and County of Honolulu |
| CERCLA | Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act |
| CF | Correctional Facility |
| CFR | Code of Federal Regulations |
| CO | Carbon Monoxide |
| CWA | Clean Water Act |
| CWRM | Commission on Water Resource Management, State of Hawaii |
| CY | Cubic yards |
| CZM | Coastal Zone Management |
| DAGS | Department of Accounting and General Services, State of Hawaii |
| DAR | Division of Aquatic Resources |
| dB | Decibels |
| DBEDT | Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism, State of Hawaii |
| <u>DCAB</u> | <u>Disability and Communication Access Board</u> |
| DHHL | Department of Hawaiian Home Lands |
| DLNR | Department of Land and Natural Resources, State of Hawaii |
| DOH | Department of Health, State of Hawaii |

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| | |
|-----------------|---|
| DP | Development Plan |
| DPP | Department of Planning and Permitting, City and County of Honolulu |
| EA | Environmental Assessment |
| EHE | Environmental Hazard Evaluation |
| EHMP | Environmental Hazard Management Plan |
| EIS | Environmental Impact Statement |
| EISPN | Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice |
| ENV | Department of Environmental Services, City and County of Honolulu |
| EO | Executive Order |
| ESA | Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 <i>et seq.</i>) |
| FAR | Floor Area Ratio |
| FEMA | U.S. Federal Emergency Management Agency |
| FIRM | Flood Insurance Rate Map |
| FTE | Full-Time Equivalent |
| FY | Fiscal Year |
| HAR | Hawaii Administrative Rules |
| HCDA | Hawaii Community Development Authority |
| HCF | Halawa Correctional Facility |
| HDOA | Department of Agriculture, State of Hawaii |
| HDOA – PQ | Department of Agriculture, Plant Quarantine Branch |
| HDOT | Hawaii Department of Transportation |
| HEER | Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response, State of Hawaii |
| HNL | Daniel K. Inouye International Airport |
| HRS | Hawaii Revised Statutes |
| HVAC | Heating, ventilation and air conditioning |
| H-POWER | Honolulu Program of Waste Energy Recovery |
| LSB | Land Study Bureau, University of Hawaii |
| LID | Low Impact Development |
| LOS | Level of Service |
| LUC | Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii |
| LWFC | Laumaka Work Furlough Center |
| mg/L | Milligrams per Liter |
| MBTA | Migratory Bird Treaty Act |
| MGD | Million gallons per day |
| MWR | U.S. Army Morale, Welfare, and Recreation |
| NAAQS | National Ambient Air Quality Standards |
| NFIP | National Flood Insurance Program |
| NO ₂ | Nitrogen dioxide |
| NPDES | National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Systems |
| NRCS | U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service |
| NRHP | National Register of Historic Places |
| NWI | National Wetlands Inventory |
| OCCC | Oahu Community Correctional Center |
| OEQC | Office of Environmental Quality Control, State of Hawaii |
| OHA | Office of Hawaiian Affairs, State of Hawaii |

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| | |
|-------|--|
| OWUS | Other Waters of the United States |
| ppm | parts per million |
| PRU | Plan Review Use |
| PSD | Department of Public Safety, State of Hawaii |
| RCRA | Resource Conservation and Recovery Act |
| REC | Recognized Environmental Concerns |
| SSA | Sole Source Aquifer |
| SMA | Special Management Area |
| SHPD | State Historic Preservation Division |
| SWMPP | Storm Water Management Program Plans |
| TOD | Transit Oriented Development |
| TIAR | Traffic Impact Analysis Report |
| TMDL | Total Maximum Daily Loads |
| TMK | Tax Map Key |
| TOD | Transit-Oriented Development |
| tpy | tons per year |
| UHERO | University of Hawaii Economic Research Organization |
| UIC | Underground Injection Control Line |
| USACE | U.S. Army Corps of Engineers |
| USDA | U.S. Department of Agriculture |
| USFWS | U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service |
| USGS | U.S. Geological Survey |
| VOC | Volatile Organic Compound |
| WCCC | Women's Community Correctional Center |
| WFC | Work Furlough Center |
| WWB | Wastewater Branch, Department of Planning and Permitting, City and County of Honolulu |
| WWTP | Wastewater Treatment Plant |

1.0 STATEMENT OF PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

1.1 PURPOSE AND NEED

OCCC - 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, the Hawaii Department of Public Safety (PSD) has been forced to double-bunk cells, add beds to dorms without adding support 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, the design capacity for the State's four jails is 1,153 beds while the operational bed capacity is 1,609.

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 May 2017, there were approximately 1,700 State of Hawaii prison inmates housed in facilities on the mainland. If the mainland prison inmates were to be housed in Hawaii, the demand for beds would total approximately 5,500 (PSD, 2017).

Women's Community Correctional Center - WCCC is the only all-female facility in Hawaii, providing for the long-term care and custody of female sentenced felons. Pretrial offenders, higher security female offenders and female offenders eligible for Community Release on Oahu are currently housed at OCCC. As noted earlier, although OCCC's male inmate population has shown a decline in recent years, the number of female detainees has increased by 7.1 percent annually from 152 in FY 2013 to 181 in FY 2015. The number of females in detention is predicted to increase to 243 by FY 2026 with approximately 25 percent comprising sentenced offenders.

Animal Quarantine Station – Among the many roles and responsibilities of the Hawaii Department of Agriculture (HDOA) is protecting and enhancing the vitality of Hawaii's agriculture and aquaculture resources. The HDOA carries out its responsibilities by focusing on preventing the introduction and establishment of certain plants, animals, and diseases that would be harmful to Hawaii's environment. All animals traveling to Hawaii are required to have specific documentation of vaccinations against rabies and other diseases and are subject to quarantine if they fail to meet certain necessary requirements. Integral to Hawaii's success protecting public health and the environment is HDOA's Animal Quarantine Station (AQS), located in Halawa.

The AQS is the preferred location for the replacement of the OCCC. If this alternative is implemented, then the existing facility will need to be consolidated and replaced with a new HDOA AQS to the western portion of its site (refer to Appendix D).

1.1.1 Project Purpose

As noted earlier, PSD is relying upon aged and obsolete correctional facilities to carry out its mission and is proposing to improve its corrections infrastructure through modernization of existing facilities and construction of new institutions to replace others. The purpose of the proposed OCCC project is to improve the physical (health and safety) conditions for the benefit of detainees, corrections staff and the public, to provide the necessary number of rated beds to house the inmate population, and to provide better access to programs and services for the detainees.

1.1.2 Project Need

The existing OCCC facility is undersized for the current and projected population. Originally designed for 628 detainees, the facility was rebuilt and expanded more than 40 years ago and subsequently modified to accommodate 954 detainees. Assessments by PSD indicate OCCC is overcrowded and is functioning above its design capacity. As of this writing, there are 1,137 detainees (of which approximately 150 are females) and 954 beds, which does not include the overflow detainees being temporarily held at the Federal Detention Center. OCCC is inadequate to meet future projected jail population levels. Conditions created by overcrowding place the citizens and elected officials of Hawaii under a cloud of liability that could threaten continued autonomous control and supervision of OCCC as well as other jails throughout the state.

OCCC is operationally inefficient. A jail has been present on the current OCCC site in Kalihi since the early 20th century, including the High Custody Housing Unit which was built around 1912 and is still in use today. At the time OCCC was rebuilt, the intended use was for long-term inmates, not a short-term, high turnover population. The security system is over 40 years old. Furthermore, OCCC is not designed to separate detainees with mental health issues from the general detainee population, which creates risks for both groups of detainees as well as corrections staff.

The design of OCCC 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 and for that reason OCCC is operationally inefficient, with the configuration of housing units requiring a detainee/security officer ratio well above industry standards. These facts, combined with the age, condition, and limited expansion potential of the existing facility, require a new replacement facility to meet both current and future needs.

2.0 SUMMARY

On behalf of PSD, the Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) is proposing to develop a new OCCC and to expand the Women's Community Correctional Center. Figure 3-1 shows the existing location of OCCC in Honolulu. The purpose of the proposed project is to provide a safer, more secure, and more humane environment for the care and custody of adult male and female offenders originating from the Island of Oahu. This project is intended to replace the existing OCCC in Honolulu. If the replacement OCCC were to occur on the current site in Kalihi, then some detainees will have to be temporarily relocated next to the Halawa Correctional Facility (HCF) during demolition and construction. Additionally, if the OCCC is relocated to the State of Hawaii Department of Agriculture (HDOA) Animal Quarantine Station (AQS) site in Halawa Valley, it can only be done after a new HDOA AQS has been constructed.

Preparation of an EIS is required pursuant to Chapter 343, Hawaii Revised Statutes and Chapter 200, Title 11, State of Hawaii Department of Health Administrative Rules, based on the use of State funds and State lands. This EIS will include a discussion of the respective impacts of construction and operation of the proposed replacement facility on the natural and man-made environments of each alternative site.

This proposed action includes relocating female detainees currently housed at OCCC to a separate facility to accommodate the needs of PSD's adult female population. A result of this proposed action will require the reconfiguration or expansion of the existing Women's Community Correctional Center in Olomana, Kailua to accommodate all adult women offenders who are housed on Oahu. Figure 3-1 shows the sites discussed in this document; Figure 3-2 to Figure 3-5 show aerial photos of the sites.

PBR HAWAII has been engaged to prepare and process a Chapter 343, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) EIS for the proposed new OCCC facility and related work.

The need for a new OCCC facility is based on the fact that the existing OCCC facility is undersized for the current and projected population. Originally designed for 628 detainees, the facility was rebuilt and expanded more than 40 years ago and subsequently modified to accommodate 954 detainees.

The primary objectives of replacing OCCC are to better accommodate current and projected detainee populations, provide for public safety, and improve operational efficiency. Developing a new OCCC replacement facility will ensure that Hawaii's criminal justice system in general, and PSD in particular, continue to function in a high quality manner while addressing the need for a modern, efficient and cost effective institution. A new OCCC facility will also allow PSD to accomplish its mission to uphold justice and public safety, meet the needs of current and future male detainee populations, and provide for the continued safety and security of detainees, staff and island communities.

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2.1 PROJECT PROFILE

Project Name: Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of the Women's Community Correctional Center and a New Department of Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station

Location: Oahu, Hawaii (see Figure 3-1)

Judicial Districts: Honolulu; Koolaupoko; Central Oahu

Proposing Agency: State of Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services

Tax Map Keys: Refer to Table 2-1 for a listing of affected Tax Map Key (TMK) parcels.

Table 2-1. Potential Sites TMK Parcels & Ownership

| Feature | Existing OCCC | Women's Community Correctional Center | Animal Quarantine Station Site | Halawa Correctional Facility | Mililani Technology Park |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|--|--|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Tax map key no(s). | 1-2-013: 002 | 4-2-003: 004 4-2-003: 024 4-2-003: 025 4-2-003: 026 | 9-9-010: 006 <u>por.</u> 9-9-010: 046 <u>por.</u> 9-9-010: 054 9-9-010: 055 9-9-010: 057 9-9-010: 058 <u>Also: portion of Halawa Interchange (no TMK)</u> | 9-9-010: 030 | 9-5-046: 041 9-5-046: 042 |
| Total site area (approx.) | 16.46 acres | 122 acres | 33.36 <u>38.21</u> acres | 31.09 acres | 40 acres |
| Fee Owner | State of Hawaii | State of Hawaii | State of Hawaii <u>and</u> <u>Federal Government</u> | State of Hawaii | Castle & Cooke Hawaii |
| Area of potential impact (approx.) | 8 acres | 5-10 acres | 25 28.6 acres | 5 acres | 18.956 acres |

Recorded Fee Owner: Refer to Table 2-1 above.

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Existing Use: Refer to Table 2-2.

Table 2-2. Existing Land Uses

| Feature | Existing OCCC | Women’s Community Correctional Center | Animal Quarantine Station | Halawa Correctional Facility | Mililani Technology Park |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Existing land use(s) | Oahu Community Correctional Center | Undeveloped portion of the Women’s Community Correctional Center | Animal Quarantine Station (not fully utilized) | Undeveloped portion of the Halawa Correctional Facility | Undeveloped portion of the Mililani Technology Park |

Proposed Action: Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of the Women’s Community Correctional Center and a New Department of Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station

Land Use

Designations: Refer to Table 2-3 below.

Table 2-3. Land Use Designations

| Feature | Existing OCCC | Women’s Community Correctional Center | Animal Quarantine Station | Halawa Correctional Facility | Mililani Technology Park |
|---|--------------------------|---|---|------------------------------|---|
| State Land Use District | Urban | Urban and Conservation | Urban | Urban | Urban |
| Development/Sustainable Communities Plan land use map designation | Public | Institutional | Industrial | Industrial | Technology Park |
| County Zoning | I-2 Intensive Industrial | AG-2 General Agricultural; R-5 Residential; P-1 Restricted Preservation | I-2 Intensive Industrial; <u>R-5 Residential</u> | R-5 Residential | IMX-1 Industrial Mixed-Use and AG-1 Restricted Agricultural |
| Special Management Area | Outside | Outside | Outside | Outside | Outside |

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Need for Statement: Compliance with Chapter 343, HRS
 - Use of State lands and/or funds

Major Approvals Required/ Issuing Body:

Refer to Table 2-4 below.

Table 2-4. Major Approvals and Issuing Body

| Permit/Approval | Issuing Body/Agency |
|--|---|
| Chapter 343, HRS Compliance | State of Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services |
| Chapter 353, HRS Compliance | State of Hawaii Department of Public Safety |
| Plan Review Use Approval or Zoning Waiver Permit | City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting and/or City Council |
| Building Permit | City and County of Honolulu Department of Planning and Permitting |
| Grading Permit | |
| NPDES Permit | State of Hawaii Department of Health |
| <u>Street Usage Permit</u> | <u>City and County of Honolulu Department of Transportation Services</u> |

Accepting Authority: Governor, State of Hawaii

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2.2 LOCATION

PSD is proposing to replace OCCC with a modern facility that broadens its custody and treatment scope and capability with county/community-based correctional services. While various studies have been performed over the past decade in an effort to determine the feasibility and costs associated with developing a new OCCC, it took this current effort to provide a sound basis for the decision to replace OCCC and for moving forward with planning for development of a replacement facility. Refer to Appendix T, Alternatives Analysis Report for a description of the site selection process.

To determine initial viability of the 12 sites in the OCCC inventory, it was necessary to screen each against the established siting criteria. The results of the analysis have been summarized in the Appendix T, Alternatives Analysis Report, which describes the screening criteria used in the analysis, indicators used to assess site conditions against the criteria, documentation that provide the basis for the analysis, and point scores for each criteria. Once all screening criteria were assessed, each site was scored and compared against other sites to determine a ranking. After careful review of the extensive research compiled by the OCCC Project Team, the Department of Public Safety (PSD) and the Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) have established the following preferences regarding the four alternative sites for development of a new OCCC facility:

- Animal Quarantine Station Site – Preferred #1
- Halawa Correctional Facility Site – Preferred #2
- Existing Oahu Community Correctional Center Site – Optional if required
- Mililani Technology Park Lot 17 Site – Optional only if required

2.3 LAND OWNERSHIP

Existing OCCC – The current OCCC site is owned by the State of Hawaii [the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) is the fee title owner] and is operated by PSD via an Executive Order.

Existing Animal Quarantine Station – The site is mostly owned by the State of Hawaii (DLNR is the fee title owner) and operated by the State of Hawaii Department of Agriculture (HDOA). A 3.47-acre portion of the overall site is owned by the U.S. Navy.

Halawa Correctional Facility – The current HCF site is owned by the State of Hawaii (DLNR is the fee title owner) and is operated by PSD via an Executive Order.

Mililani Technology Park – This site (Lot 17) is owned by Castle & Cooke Properties, Inc.

Women's Community Correctional Center - The site is owned by the State of Hawaii (DLNR is the fee title owner) and is operated by PSD via an Executive Order.

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2.4 SURROUNDING USES

Existing OCCC – The Kalihi neighborhood surrounding the existing OCCC site contains a variety of industrial, commercial and residential uses. Among these are warehouses, commercial uses, factories, service stations, automotive repair shops, apartments, single-family homes. North of the existing OCCC site is the Laumaka Work Furlough Center (LWFC), which is located on an approximately 41,425 square foot site. The LWFC is surrounded by warehouses, auto repair businesses, churches, single-family homes and apartment buildings.

Animal Quarantine Station – This site is surrounded by roads, open space, construction outdoor storage, a quarry and industrial uses.

Halawa Correctional Facility – The existing HCF is mostly surrounded by undeveloped open space, except along the southern boundary, which is separated from industrial uses by a road. If this site were to be selected, development of the replacement OCCC facility would be located on the northern portion of the site.

Mililani Technology Park – The site (Lot 17) is surrounded by light industrial uses. There is a warehouse facility immediately east of the site, and immediately west are all Mililani Technology Park properties (warehouses, businesses, etc.). Also in the immediate vicinity are multi-family housing including the “Ridge at Luanani Valley” and “Gardens at Launani Valley.”

Women's Community Correctional Center - This site is surrounded by Kalaniana'ole Highway, the Pohakupu Subdivision, Kailua High School and Maunawili Elementary School.

2.5 IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPOSING AGENCY

The proposing agency is the State of Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services on behalf of the Hawaii Department of Public Safety and Hawaii Department of Agriculture. Contact information is as follows:

Lance Y. Maja, P.E., Coordinator
State of Hawaii
Department of Accounting and General Services
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 430
Kalanimoku Building
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Telephone: (808) 586-0483

Clayton H. Shimazu, Chief Planner
State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulevard
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
Telephone: (808) 587-1237

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Dr. Isaac M. Maeda, Veterinary Program Manager
State of Hawaii
Department of Agriculture
Animal Industry Division, Animal Quarantine Branch
99-951 Halawa Valley Street
Aiea, Hawaii 96701
Telephone: (808) 483-7162

PSD is responsible for carrying out judgments of the state courts whenever a period of confinement is ordered. Its mission is to uphold justice and public safety by providing correctional and law enforcement services to Hawaii's communities with professionalism, integrity and fairness. PSD operates the OCCC which houses sentenced (felons, probation, and misdemeanor), pretrial (felons and misdemeanor), other jurisdiction, and probation/parole violators. OCCC provides 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. OCCC also provides an important pre-release preparation/transition function for prison system inmates when they reach less than a year until their scheduled release. It's important to note that the jail population is under the jurisdiction of the Judiciary (courts) and not PSD. Except for some limited ability to provide early release to misdemeanants who fit certain criteria, detainees in OCCC can only be released, placed in outside programs, or assigned to other alternatives to incarceration by the Judiciary.

The Animal Quarantine Branch has the mission of preventing the entry of rabies into the State of Hawaii. Hawaii historically has never had an indigenous case of rabies and the State operates a quarantine of all dogs, cats, and other carnivores, to maintain a rabies-free status.

2.6 IDENTIFICATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT

DAGS' environmental planning sub-consultant for the EIS is PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc.

Contact: Vincent Shigekuni
Vice President
PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc.
1001 Bishop Street
ASB Tower, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Telephone: (808) 521-5631
Fax: (808) 523-1402

2.7 IDENTIFICATION OF ACCEPTING AUTHORITY

Whenever a State agency proposes an action subject to Chapter 343, HRS, the final authority to accept an EIS shall rest with the Governor. Inquiries on project acceptance can be submitted to:

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Contact: Office of Environmental Quality Control
235 South Beretania Street, Suite 702
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Telephone: (808) 586-4185
Email: oeqchawaii@doh.hawaii.gov

2.8 COMPLIANCE WITH STATE OF HAWAII ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Preparation of an EIS is required pursuant to Chapter 343, Hawaii Revised Statutes and Chapter 200, Title 11, State of Hawaii Department of Health Administrative Rules, based on the use of State funds and State lands. An EIS Preparation Notice was prepared and circulated for public review to inform interested parties of the proposed project and to seek comments on issues that should be addressed in ~~this~~ the Draft EIS.

In addition, the Proposed Project may involve or impact State and/or County lands or funds relating to infrastructure improvements for public facilities, roadways, water, sewer, utility, drainage, or other facilities. While the specific nature of each improvement is not known at this time, the EIS is intended to address all current and future instances involving the use of State and/or County lands and funds relating to the Proposed Project.

This Final EIS was preceded by the Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of the Women's Community Correctional Center, and New Department of Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The State of Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services submitted the Draft EIS to the State of Hawaii Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC) on October 27, 2017. Notice of the availability of the Draft EIS was published in the November 8, 2017, edition of the OEQC's The Environmental Notice. Copies of the Draft EIS were provided to the appropriate government agencies and other organizations (See Section 9.2.2). The public comment period for the Draft EIS began November 8, 2017 and ended January 8, 2018, as required under Chapter 353-16.35, HRS, which establishes a 60-day comment period for development or expansion of in-state correctional facilities. Comments on the Draft EIS received during the public comment period are incorporated in this Final EIS and included in Appendix A-1.

~~This~~ The Draft EIS was preceded by the Replacement of the Oahu Community Correctional Center Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice (EISPN). DAGS submitted the EISPN to the State of Hawaii Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC) on September 13, 2016. Notice of the availability of the EISPN was published in the September 23, 2016, edition of the OEQC's *The Environmental Notice*. Copies of the EISPN were provided to the appropriate government agencies and other organizations (See Section ~~9.2.19-0~~). The public comment period for the EISPN began September 23, 2016 and ended November 22, 2016. Comments and responses on the EISPN received during the public comment period are incorporated in this EIS and included in Appendix A.

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2.9 STUDIES CONTRIBUTING TO THIS EIS

The information contained in this EIS has been developed from site visits and technical studies of the OCCC alternative sites, as well as the Women's Community Correctional Center. New and relevant consultant reports and studies pertaining to the replacement of the OCCC and improvements to WCCC are listed in Section 10.0. The list of Appendices can be found on page viii.

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3.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED PROJECT

This section includes background information and a general description of the Proposed Project. The intent is to disclose a broad range of improvements that have been proposed regardless of the site selected; however, not all proposed improvements may ultimately be built.

3.1 STATEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

The primary objectives of replacing OCCC are to better physically accommodate current and projected detainee populations, provide for public safety, and improve operational efficiency. Developing a new OCCC replacement facility will ensure that Hawaii's criminal justice system in general, and PSD in particular, continue to function in a high quality manner while addressing the need for a modern, efficient and cost effective institution. A new OCCC facility will also allow PSD to accomplish its mission to uphold justice and public safety, meet the needs of current and future male detainee populations, and provide for the continued safety and security of detainees, staff, volunteers, visitors and island communities.

Specific objectives for the proposed OCCC and WCCC projects include:

- Accommodate current and future male detainee populations with potential for expansion (where possible).
- House female detainees in a separate facility from male detainees in order to provide greater access to rehabilitation programs and improved family visitation.
- Provide adequate space and an environment where the focus can be on better preparing detainees for successful reintegration into the community and reduced recidivism.
- Enhance opportunities for addressing detainees with special needs including mental health, medical health, protective custody and maximum custody detainees.
- Improve living conditions for detainees.
- Employ an improved and efficient security system that uses state-of-the-art technology.
- Allow for better partnerships with community volunteers and service providers, and provide greater visiting opportunities for families.
- Be more labor efficient and provide for an increase in operational capacity while making more efficient use of security staff, compared to the current OCCC.
- Provide a more secure and efficient work environment for corrections staff.
- Eliminate the need for costly temporary repairs that attempt to remedy the ill-fitting facility design.
- Be a catalyst for improving corrections in Hawaii.

Specific objectives for the proposed AQS project include:

- Construct modern AQS that supports Hawaii's current and projected animal quarantine policies and needs.
- Condense animal quarantine operations to a more manageable size given the reduced animal housing requirements.
- Free up 25 acres of under used state owned land.

3.2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

PSD's responsibility is to uphold justice and public safety by providing correctional and law enforcement services to Hawaii's communities with professionalism, integrity and fairness. A detailed overview of PSD can be found in Appendix B.

3.2.1 Existing Locations and Development

Existing OCCC – PSD operates OCCC, which acts as the local detention center for the First Circuit Court. Located within an approximately 16.46-acre property at 2199 Kamehameha Highway in Kalihi (Figure 3-1 and Figure 3-2), OCCC is currently the largest 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 with 456 beds, OCCC has been expanded to its current design capacity of 628 beds and an operational capacity of 954 beds and consistently operates above these capacities. In addition to OCCC, PSD also operates the nearby Laumaka Work Furlough Center (LWFC) where inmates who are assigned to the LWFC are either actively seeking employment or working in the community.

With increasingly aged and obsolete correctional facilities, PSD is proposing to improve its corrections infrastructure through modernization of existing facilities when possible and construction of new institutions to replace others when necessary. Among its priority projects is the replacement of OCCC which, when constructed, will take advantage of the newest cost-saving technologies and improve correctional services and safety for inmates, staff and the public.

Animal Quarantine Station – The HDOA Animal Quarantine Station (AQS) site is located at 99-951 Halawa Valley Street in Aiea, Hawaii. The approximately 35-acre property (as shown in Figure 2) is largely mostly owned by the State of Hawaii, which acquired it in 1968 from the U.S. Navy. A small portion of the AQS site (3.47 acres) is owned by the U.S. Navy. Records show that the U.S. Navy first owned the property in 1941 and the earliest owner was the Emma Kaleleonalani Estate. Historical aerial photos taken in 1944 and 1952 show various structures on the property including in the vicinity of the present-day parking lot. The buildings were subsequently demolished and the Animal Quarantine Facility was constructed in 1968.

Women's Community Correctional Center - The WCCC site is located in the Kailua Ahupua'a, Ko'olaupoko District on 122 acres of land situated north of the Kalaniana'ole Highway and to the

south and the east of Kailua High School (Figure 1). It is located on the site of the former Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility (also called the Koolau Boy's Home), and was constructed in 1952 on the windward side of Oahu approximately 1.5 miles (2.4 kilometers) inland from Kailua Bay, in a largely undeveloped area of Maunawili. Three of the original housing buildings from the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility remain in use. The current rated capacity for WCCC is 260 beds. The facility routinely operates at full capacity.

3.2.2 Existing Facilities and Uses

Existing OCCC – OCCC provides the customary county jail function of managing both pre-trial detainees and short-term sentenced offenders (locally-sentenced misdemeanor offenders and others with a sentence of one year or less). OCCC is also responsible for providing a pre-release preparation/transition function for prison system inmates when they reach less than a year until their scheduled release. Inmates housed at OCCC are under the jurisdiction of the Judiciary (courts) and not PSD. OCCC detainees can only be released, placed in outside programs or assigned to other alternatives to incarceration by the Judiciary, with the exception of very limited opportunity for early release as described below.

OCCC detainees are a combination of three groups who have very different housing and programming needs. Pre-trial detainees are individuals who have been charged with a crime(s) and are going through the court (pre-trial) process. The detention population includes individuals who have been found guilty of a crime(s) and have received a sentence of up to one year. Pre-release inmates are near the end of a lengthier sentence and are transitioning from prison back to the community. The pre-trial and detention populations at the existing OCCC facility include both male and female detainees. The pre-release population is only male; female pre-release is handled by Women's Community Correctional Center.

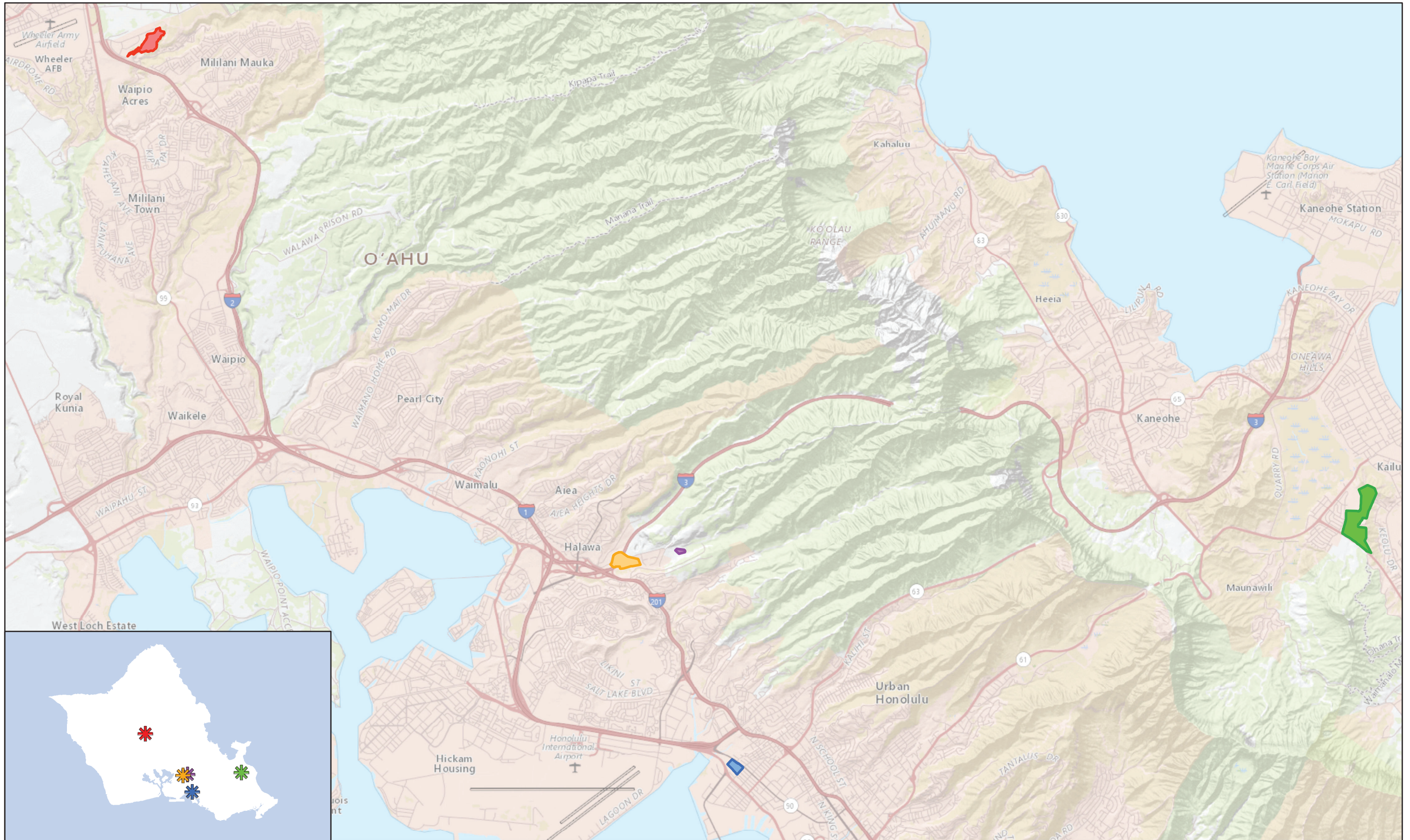
PSD does have a limited ability to influence early release in a few very specific situations. HB 2391, passed in the 2016 Legislative Session, allows PSD to do early release for some misdemeanants who qualify under the language of the bill. While it was meant to help PSD with overcrowding, the bill is so restrictive that very few qualify for early release.

In general, the bill allows the release of inmates convicted of misdemeanors who have not been convicted of violent crimes or had bail set higher than \$5,000. The people who could be considered for this action would be pretrial defendants who are awaiting trial for nonviolent offenses and who could not post the bail imposed by the courts. It also includes sentenced misdemeanants and petty misdemeanants with nonviolent charges. No one who was incarcerated before the bill became law can be considered, only people who come into the PSD system after the bill was enacted.

Animal Quarantine Station - The AQS comprises approximately 50 percent of the property and at one time included an estimated 1,600-1,700 dog kennels (most are currently not in use), 9 cat buildings, a livestock corral/ loading facility, a pasture, a maintenance facility, a caretaker's residence, and various employee and visitor parking areas. The property also contains the

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administrative building for the Animal Industry Division, the State Veterinary Laboratory, the U.S. Army Morale, Welfare, and Recreation (MWR) Kennel Facility, and the AQS, along with various other government agency tenants which have agreements to use small portions of the overall property.



LEGEND

- Mililani Tech Park
- Halawa Correctional Facility
- Existing OCCC
- Animal Quarantine Station
- WCCC

Service Layer Credits: USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, National Elevation Dataset, Geographic Names Information System, National Hydrography Dataset, National Land Cover Database, National Structures Dataset, and National Transportation Dataset; U.S. Census Bureau - TIGER/Line; HERE Road Data

Disclaimer: This graphic has been prepared for general planning purposes only and should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis.

Figure 3-1:
Map of Potential Site Locations

REPLACEMENT OF THE O'AHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Department of Public Safety
North

Linear Scale (miles)
0 1/4 1/2 1

Island of O'ahu
PBR HAWAII & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Path: Q:\Oahu\OCCC\GIS\IDEIS Selected Figures\3-2 OCCC & LWFC Aerial Photo.mxd



DATE: 10/20/2017

LEGEND




-  Existing OCCC
-  Laumaka Work Furlough Center
-  5Ft Contours

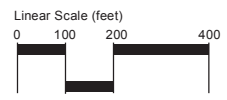
Figure 3-2:

**Aerial Photo
OCCC & Laumaka Work
Furlough Center**

**REPLACEMENT OF THE O'AHU
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER**

Department of Public Safety
North

Island of Oahu



Source: CONNECTExplorer.

Disclaimer: This graphic has been prepared for general planning purposes only and should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis.

3.2.3 Historic Perspective

A correctional facility has occupied the OCCC property since the early 1900s. Photographs dating to 1939 depict a territorial prison on the property surrounded largely by vacant lands or lands in agricultural use. The OCCC facility initially came under state control in 1975, when the facility was transferred from the City and County of Honolulu to the State of Hawaii at the time the State assumed responsibility for all aspects of incarceration. Construction of Annex 1 to the old jail was completed at the time of transfer. The main jail building opened in 1980 and was fully occupied in 1982. From 1978 to 1987, OCCC served as both a local jail and a prison for the State, until 1987 when the Halawa Correctional Facility was developed, after which OCCC functioned primarily as a detention facility.

3.3 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION'S TECHNICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.3.1 Proposed Oahu Community Correctional Center

PSD intends to develop a new OCCC to replace the existing facility at one of four alternative locations on Oahu (including the site of the existing OCCC). The proposed facility would consist of a multi-custody secure OCCC (community, minimum, medium, maximum/close custody, and special management) for adult males who are either in pretrial status or sentenced to the facility. An inmate population forecast was prepared by Criminal Justice Planning Services to assist with OCCC replacement planning, which is attached as Appendix G.

OCCC's population has experienced an overall decline over the past three years with an average change in total population of -0.7 percent from 1,482 detainees in Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 to 1,438 in FY 2015. This includes a decline in the number of male detainees from 1,330 in FY 2013 to 1,257 in FY 2015 (a decrease of 1.2 percent annually). Conversely, the female population housed at OCCC has increased by 7.1 percent annually from 152 in FY 2013 to 181 in FY 2015. On January 27, 2017, OCCC was responsible for housing approximately 1,171 male and 148 female detainees (total 1,319). To address overcrowding issues, a number of those detainees are temporarily held at the Federal Detention Center located at the Daniel K. Inouye International Airport.

The proposed facility would be designed for an operating capacity of approximately 959 male detention detainees (FY 2026) with approximately 33 percent comprising sentenced offenders¹. Because housing is built in modules, the actual number of rated beds is larger than the proposed operating capacity. Current plans call for 1,044 new rated detention beds. In addition to inmate housing, the proposed OCCC would include areas for building administration and security, food preparation, medical services, program services, housing, visitation, and spaces for technology and building maintenance functions. All spaces would be sized and organized to meet applicable American Correctional Association standards.

The proposed OCCC will also include a pre-release function, as described in Section 3.2.2. Depending on site size and layout, the pre-release function will either be in its own building located

adjacent to the detention facility or combined with the detention population into one mid- or high-rise building (note, in a combined building the pre-release and detention populations would still be housed separately). While the existing OCCC contains both male and female detainees, it is the intention of PSD for the new OCCC to only hold male detainees, while the female detainees will be relocated to the WCCC facility in Kailua. It is PSD's goal to relocate the female detainees to WCCC regardless of the replacement of the OCCC. To make this possible, there will be additions and/or expansions to the existing WCCC as described in Section 3.3.3.

3.3.2 Proposed Pre-Release Programs and Facilities

The LWFC and Module 20 at OCCC are partial confinement facilities that provide pre-release programs for males including community corrections, day reporting and work furlough. The LWFC has 96 beds and is located approximately one block from OCCC in Kalihi while Module 20 has 120 beds and is located on the grounds of OCCC. Female offenders participate in these programs through the WCCC (see Appendix C); currently, there is capacity for 44 female inmates to participate in WCCC's pre-release program.

Contrary to the male detention population, the pre-release population has been increasing. On Oahu, approximately 300 male offenders are ready for pre-release at any given time. It is predicted that the number of pre-release males will increase to approximately 392 by FY 2026. Assuming the 96-bed LWFC remains operational, there will be a net future need of 296 pre-release beds for males. The plan to address the future housing needs of the OCCC male pre-release population comprises these alternatives:

- All four proposed OCCC development sites will include both detention and pre-release functions, either in one shared building or two separate buildings.
- The LWFC in Kalihi will remain operational at 96 beds. PSD intends to expand the Laumaka facility in the future but at this time only the 96 beds will be considered when distributing the total number of planned pre-release beds.
- The pre-release component of the proposed OCCC facility at each of the four sites will be sized to accommodate the total population anticipated in the 10-year inmate population forecast, minus the 96 existing LWFC beds, or 296 inmates. Because of the housing module layout, the actual planned pre-release beds at the new OCCC facility will total either 288 (six 48-bed modules) or 336 (seven 48-bed modules). However, if the new OCCC facility is built on the site of the existing OCCC facility in Kalihi, it will be responsible for the full population of 392 inmates. Because of the housing module layout, the actual planned pre-release beds for the Kalihi facility is 384 (eight 48-bed modules).

PSD aims to divert as many pre-release inmates as possible from the new OCCC facility into community-based programs. However, until specific plans, providers, facilities, timeframes, and contractual arrangements are established, PSD plans to house all pre-release inmates within its facilities.

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A new pre-release facility will provide guidance in a more normative staff-secure setting to help eligible inmates prepare for their release from confinement and the strict controls of a correctional institution to independent community living. Spaces for counseling, individual and small group activities, applicable treatment and transitional/re-entry focused programs and housing would be provided within the new facility. An updated pre-release facility will also improve conditions under which inmates practice living skills and responsibilities not used during prison confinement and control. Fixing their own meals, doing their laundry, rehearsing for job interviews, meeting the daily requirements of employment, and other normal expectations for daily routines of independent living will be facilitated with a new and expanded facility. Depending on site size and layout, the pre-release function will either be in its own building located adjacent to the detention population or combined with the detention population into one mid- or high-rise building.

Including both the detention function (including pre-trial and sentenced) and the pre-release function, the total number of required new rated beds for males in FY 2026 is approximately 1,255; when modules and optimized layouts are taken into account, the total number of new beds is expected to be up to 1,380.

3.3.3 Proposed Improvements to Women's Community Correctional Center

As previously noted, the proposed replacement of OCCC is planned to only hold male detainees, while the female detainees will be relocated to the WCCC facility in Kailua (Figure 3-3). To make this possible, there will be additions and/or improvements to the existing WCCC as described below.

Pretrial offenders, higher security female offenders and female offenders eligible for Community Release on Oahu are currently housed at OCCC. As noted earlier, although OCCC's male inmate population has shown a decline in recent years, the number of female detainees has increased by 7.1 percent annually from 152 in FY 2013 to 181 in FY 2015. The number of females in detention is predicted to increase to 243 by FY 2026 with approximately 25 percent comprising sentenced offenders. An additional 38 females are forecasted to participate in pre-release with the total number of female beds needed by FY 2016 estimated to be 281.¹ To serve the expanded female population, approximately 52 full-time equivalent (FTE) staff would be required, as well as improvements to various services, including the Medical Unit, Mental Health Unit, Education Unit, and Substance Abuse Recreation Unit.

WCCC is the only all-female facility in Hawaii, providing for the long-term care and custody of female sentenced felons. Located on the site of the former Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility in Kailua, the original housing buildings (Kaala, Maunawili, and Olomana Cottages) along with most of the support infrastructure were constructed in 1952 and from 1992 to 1994 were adapted with minor renovations to house the female sentenced population. An additional cottage, Ahiki, was constructed specifically to house female offenders in 1999. The current rated capacity for WCCC

¹ Projections are based on trends in the number of male and female offenders over the past few years, slight anticipated growth in the overall City and County of Honolulu population, and a peaking factor to account for fluctuations in the number of female inmates.

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is 260 beds although it is currently housing approximately 295 inmates. An auxiliary structure, Hookipa Cottage is also located on the WCCC property. The building was formerly used by the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility and is unused at this time. To accommodate the increase in detainees at WCCC, parking for 90 to 100 cars will be required.

Plans are to relocate female detainees from the existing OCCC to WCCC in order to provide greater access to rehabilitation programs and improved family visitation. However, female detainees would continue to receive intake services in the future at the new OCCC. In addition to the proposed housing, PSD has plans to:

- demolish the Administration Building and relocate and replace with a new facility in a different location at WCCC,
- renovate Hookipa Cottage,
- demolish the current warehouse/storage building and replace with a new warehouse/storage building,
- demolish the current greenhouse and replace with a new, expanded greenhouse,
- expand parking, and
- demolish the current gatehouse and relocate and replace with a new structure in a different location at WCCC.

Taken together, the development of a replacement to the existing OCCC, provision of sufficient pre-release facilities to accommodate future populations, and relocation of OCCC female detainees to the WCCC and its subsequent improvements are collectively described as the "Proposed OCCC Project."

The Proposed OCCC Project may involve or impact State and/or County lands relating to infrastructure improvements, including but not limited to, roadway, traffic, water, sewer, drainage, utility or other related facilities. While the specific nature of each improvement is not known at this time, this EIS is intended to address all current and future instances involving the use of State and/or County lands and funds relating to the Proposed OCCC Project.

3.3.4 Description of the Preferred Alternative

In January 2017, the PSD's consultant team completed its Siting Study report which evaluated, scored and ranked 11 prospective sites for possible OCCC use, based on well-defined siting criteria (see Appendix E). On February 1, 2017, the four highest ranked sites (existing OCCC site, Animal Quarantine Station site, Halawa Correctional Facility site, and Mililani Technology Park site, see Figure 3-1), were selected for further evaluation in the form of an EIS with the remaining seven sites eliminated from consideration. A twelfth site was later offered to PSD for consideration and reviewed in the same manner as the initial 11 sites, however the additional site was not scored or ranked sufficiently high to warrant further evaluation. As previously noted, the proposed replacement of OCCC is planned to only hold male detainees, thus wherever the replacement OCCC is to be located there will be additions and/or improvements to the existing WCCC.

The Animal Quarantine Station site has been selected as the preferred option for the future home of OCCC. This site was chosen based on its extensive positive aspects and relative lack of issues

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requiring mitigation. DAGS and PSD are confident that the Animal Quarantine Station site is the best choice for the future home of OCCC, both for PSD and for the State of Hawaii. This EIS covers potential impacts relating to the Proposed OCCC Project and potential off-site improvements at the preferred site and alternative sites with an equal level of information.

A large number of factors were considered and assessed in determining the suitability of this site. One of the primary selection factors is the potential cost of constructing the project, which has been identified as a key concern among community members and lawmakers alike. Of the four site options, the Animal Quarantine Station site has the lowest projected construction cost by a significant margin. This is due in large part to its size: the buildable area of the site is nearly 25 acres, which is the most generous of the options. This large area affords a number of cost saving advantages, such as separating the Pre-Release and Detention portions of the facility into two distinct buildings. This physical separation allows the Pre-Release portion to be constructed to a different, lower security level, making this option more affordable than combining both functions into one building, where the entire building would then have to achieve the higher detention security level. The site is also large enough to accommodate significant at-grade parking, likely avoiding the necessity for a costly parking structure, and to potentially allow for future expansion, if needed. The majority of the site is owned by the State of Hawaii, with a small portion owned by the U.S. Navy, so little or no land acquisition costs are anticipated. During the DEIS public review period, DLNR Land Division noted that: "...the processing time of acquisition of federal lands could be lengthy, which should be incorporated in the planning stage."

According to the Department of the Navy, the Navy's property is currently part of an environmental investigation for potential contamination from a former oily waste disposal site on Navy property. This investigation will be conducted by the Navy under the Navy's Environmental Restoration Program. The Navy ordinarily completes any required investigation and remediation prior to conveyance, unless a deferral is approved by the Navy and processed. If a deferral is required by the State and approved by the Navy, proposed use of the property for the OCCC relocation would require DAGS and PSD to acknowledge that there is potential subsurface contamination, rights for access shall be reserved to the Navy to conduct the future investigation/monitoring/environmental remediation and maintenance, and the State shall agree to adhere to the potential future "Land Use Control" requirements (Navy's) at the site. Development by the State on the Navy portion of land may be delayed while the environmental activities are ongoing. Layout of the replacement OCCC facilities on the AQS site will consider these environmental requirements.

The additional beneficial attributes for the Animal Quarantine Station site include:

- It is relatively level across the entire buildable area, providing flexibility for a wide variety of site layouts as well as avoiding costly grading efforts.
- It is only partially developed at this time, although the site, in general, has been heavily disturbed. This, along with the extensive biological, cultural and archaeological studies that have been conducted on this site, suggests that there is a very low likelihood of

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encountering intact cultural, historic, Native Hawaiian resources, or threatened/endangered species and/or habitats.

- There are no wetlands on the site, and it is located outside of any flood hazard zone or tsunami evacuation areas.
- From a location standpoint, the Animal Quarantine Station site is the second closest of the four options to downtown courts (the existing OCCC site is the closest), which will limit the time and effort associated with shuttling detainees back and forth between the facility and the courthouse.
- There is excellent access to the regional road network – the site straddles the H-3 freeway and has convenient access to H-201 and H-1.
- Access to public transportation is also available, with a bus stop located approximately one half mile from the site. A new HART rail transit station serving the Aloha Stadium area is being developed and there is the potential for a shuttle service or similar arrangement to be established to connect staff and visitors quickly to the new rail system.
- The site is less than one mile from the Halawa Correctional Facility, offering the possibility of sharing staff, resources and services in the future, if needed.
- The existing sewer, water, electrical, and telecommunications infrastructure that is in place at the Animal Quarantine Station site should support the future facility with little to no upgrades required, again avoiding costly improvements.

Of the four options, the Animal Quarantine Station site has been favorably received, while resident opposition has been minimal and limited primarily to concerns about possible traffic impacts.

The Animal Quarantine Station rests on approximately 35 acres distributed across several TMK parcels in Halawa Valley at 99-951 Halawa Valley Street, not far from Halawa Correctional Facility (Figure 3-4). The site represents a portion of an underutilized State-owned property and has been suggested by several agencies during the site identification and selection process and associated public outreach activities. Halawa Valley Street provides access to the site and forms the site's western and northern borders. The site lies just north of Moanalua Freeway while the H-3 Freeway bisects the site from the southwest to the northeast. Development for the new OCCC is planned to be limited to the approximately 25-acre portion of land east of the H-3 Freeway. There is a transit stop servicing bus routes in close proximity. When completed, the Honolulu Authority for Rapid Transit's Aloha Stadium rail station will be about 2 miles away. Other than the existing OCCC site, the Animal Quarantine Station site is the closest of the alternative sites to the First Circuit Court. The site is serviced by the Aiea Fire Station.

The surrounding neighborhood is largely industrial in nature. Adjacent land uses include the Hawaiian Cement Company, undeveloped land, industrial warehouses, and Department of Agriculture livestock and research facilities.

This site is currently home to the Department of Agriculture's Animal Quarantine Station (AQS), which includes the Animal Quarantine Headquarters building and approximately 1,800 kennels

used to quarantine cats and dogs arriving in Hawaii. The existing AQS has facilities that are able to confine all animals traveling to Hawaii—ranging from household pets to large animal species—in order to protect Hawaii's status of being rabies free. Due to advances in rabies science, and subsequent changes in policies over the past several decades, the need to confine animals at AQS has decreased considerably such that the current AQS is no longer meeting the needs of the HDOA. At this time, HDOA is proposing to replace the current out of date AQS with a modern version that supports Hawaii's current and projected animal quarantine policies and needs. In addition to the Department of Agriculture, a number of tenants currently occupy portions of the property. HDOA leadership has been a willing partner in this effort as they are already looking forward to planning for a new, more efficient quarantine station that will meet their current and future needs. Refer to Appendix D for more background on the AQS.

As with the proposed OCCC project, the potential environmental impacts of relocating the AQS must be analyzed and addressed. To avoid segmenting the EIS process, this EIS addresses the need for a new AQS facility, its removal, and its possible relocation and replacement within the HDOA property. Additionally, the associated impacts and mitigation to accommodate the new facility within the overall site are being addressed within the OCCC EIS. Site studies, estimated space requirements, and a conceptual plan of the proposed AQS Site have also been included in this EIS document (refer to Appendix D).

3.3.5 Description of Alternative Sites for the Replacement OCCC

Existing OCCC Site – The existing OCCC is located in the Kalihi neighborhood of Honolulu on a single 16.46-acre parcel at 2199 Kamehameha Highway/Dillingham Boulevard (Figure 3-2). (Kamehameha Highway is a predominantly five-lane, two-way roadway which transitions to a four-lane, two-way roadway referred to as Dillingham Boulevard east of Puuhale Road.) This site has been used for correctional purposes since the early 1900s. The State Legislature has requested that this site be evaluated (replacing OCCC with an entirely new facility on a portion of its current location). It is also a requirement of Chapter 343, HRS (Environmental Impact Statement process) to consider the No Action, or status quo, alternative which is maintaining OCCC at its current location.

The OCCC property is identified on Oahu Tax Maps as First Division Tax Map Key 1-2-13, Parcel 2. The fee simple estate for the OCCC property is controlled by the State of Hawaii, which has owned the property for many years. The site can be accessed from Kamehameha Highway and its central location puts it within close proximity to several major bus routes. Two planned rail transit stations – Middle Street Station #13 and Kalihi Station #14 – will both be easily reached within five minutes of walking. Of the four site alternatives, it is the closest to the First Circuit Court approximately 3 miles away. The site is serviced by the Moanalua Fire Station.

Kalihi is situated northwest of Chinatown and downtown Honolulu, generally bounded by North King Street to the east, Nimitz Highway to the west, Middle Street to the north, and River Street to the south. It encompasses the Kapalama and Iwilei areas which contain a variety of commercial, light industrial and service commercial uses, including several national fast food operations, independently-owned restaurants and bars, automotive repair shops, Puuhale Elementary School,

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the Honolulu Community College campus, and numerous factories and light industrial warehouse facilities. The Sand Island industrial subdivisions and Honolulu Harbor, with its related waterfront activities, are located south of Nimitz Highway. Numerous retail shopping facilities line the commercial strips along Dillingham Boulevard and North King Street.

If the replacement OCCC were to occur on the current site in Kalihi, then approximately 300 male detainees will be temporarily relocated to HCF, after temporary housing is constructed. Temporarily relocating OCCC inmates to HCF is dictated by the need to clear a portion of the property occupied by several inmate housing units to allow for new OCCC construction. The temporary housing is expected to be medium-security and will hold inmates securely during the construction phase.

The existing OCCC site remains as an option to consider as the location for the new OCCC should the preferred sites not be viable. This site has housed various correctional facilities for over one hundred years, and the community that has developed around the facilities includes support functions and social services necessary for successful jail operation. The site is also closest to the courts, as well as the jobs that the work furlough inmates travel to each day. However, transit-oriented development is moving into the Kalihi neighborhood in anticipation of the arrival of the HART rail system and two of its transit stations, and the neighborhood is poised for community enhancing development. The State Office of Planning's 21st Century Kalihi Transformation Initiative (page 21) states that "the Kalihi area can expect to benefit from investments in infrastructure and improvements in the surrounding area whether the site is redeveloped for OCCC or for different purposes." ~~The 21st Century Kalihi committee, established by the State of Hawaii, suggests that the State has priorities for the site that are inconsistent with a continuing correctional facility presence.~~ Additionally, the difficulties of constructing a new jail on the same constrained site as the existing jail while maintaining jail operations during construction will require complex development phasing along with the added requirement to relocate OCCC inmates into temporary housing (to be built at the Halawa Correctional Facility) in order to clear a portion of the property to allow for new OCCC construction. Developing this site is by far the most challenging -- and the most expensive -- of the four, providing a strong incentive to consider other options.

Halawa Correctional Facility – HCF occupies approximately 31 acres in Halawa Valley at 99-902 Moanalua Road (Figure 3-4) and has been used for correctional purposes since 1991. The area being considered for the new OCCC is located on an undeveloped five-acre portion of the 31-acre tract. The Governor and Legislature have recommended that PSD evaluate the potential for future OCCC development at the site.

The HCF property is identified on Oahu Tax Maps as Ninth Division Tax Map Key 9-9-10, Parcel 30. The property is owned by the State of Hawaii and is under executive order to the Department of Public Safety. The principal access road is Halawa Valley Street and the closest bus route at this time is approximately 1.5 miles away. As with the Animal Quarantine Station site, the closest planned rail station is Aloha Stadium Station which, when constructed, will be approximately 3 miles away. It is 6.4 miles away from the existing OCCC and approximately 9 miles away from the First Circuit Court. The site is serviced by the Aiea Fire Station.

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The portion of the HCF that would be used for future OCCC development is currently vacant. The site is located relatively remote from residential development. Surrounding land uses are primarily industrial and a quarry is located to the north. A new access road/entrance driveway from Halawa Valley Street needs to be constructed using lands owned by the Queen Emma Land Company as part of this alternative.

The portion of the HCF site that is not currently developed (approximately 5 acres located in the northeast portion of the site) could serve well as the preferred alternate site for a number of reasons. It is owned by the state, and is currently controlled by the Department of Public Safety, removing most land acquisition concerns. The site is located less than a mile from the Animal Quarantine Station site, so it claims similar positive aspects of location and existing available roadway and utility infrastructure. The notable concern associated with this site is that locating the future OCCC here would consume virtually all remaining developable land available. This would largely eliminate the ability to expand the existing prison in the future, thus making it more difficult for PSD to address bringing home many of the prisoners currently housed in private correctional facilities located on the mainland. Site constraints (primarily size and topography) would also make OCCC development here more complex and, therefore, more expensive (i.e., the facility would have to be a high-rise building with structured parking, etc.).

As previously noted, if replacing OCCC were to occur on the current site in Kalihi, then approximately 300 male detainees will be temporarily relocated to HCF, after temporary housing is constructed. The impacts of constructing and operating temporary housing at the HCF site should be less than siting the replacement OCCC at this site, and the impacts of development of the HCF site (whether as the permanent OCCC replacement facility or for temporary housing) are described in this EIS.

Mililani Technology Park – This site is located on approximately 40 acres – about half of which is suitable for development of OCCC – in Lot 17, an unimproved portion of Mililani Technology Park in the Mililani neighborhood (Figure 3-5). This proposed site is identified on Oahu Tax Maps as Ninth Division Tax Map Key 9-5-46, Parcels 41 and 42. The land is currently owned by Castle & Cooke Hawaii and was formerly used for agriculture.

The site can be accessed from Kahelu Avenue and is a short distance from the H-2 Freeway. At this time, the closest bus route is approximately a mile away. The nearest planned rail transit stop is the Pearl Highlands Station and is expected to be 9.4 miles away. The site is about 18 miles away from the existing OCCC while the First Circuit Court is approximately 20.7 miles away. The site is serviced by the Mililani-Waipio Fire Station.

This site is within the Mililani Technology Park, whose tenants include warehouses, storage facilities, and a preschool. Several residential neighborhoods and houses of worship are located south of the site.

The Mililani Technology Park site remains as an option to consider only if the above sites are not viable. The site includes the availability of all needed utility infrastructure, excellent road access, and a large developable area allowing for flexibility of design. However, the site is in private

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ownership and the State would prefer to first consider available publicly-owned lands before purchasing privately owned land. Additional concerns include the distance between this site and the downtown courts, and its proximity to a pre-school and nearby housing developments. Finally, the neighboring community has been vocal in expressing their concerns with and opposition to developing the new OCCC at this site; the State has heard their concerns and has factored them into their assessment of the site.

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DATE: 10/20/2017

LEGEND



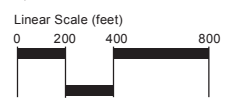
-  WCCC
-  20Ft Contours

Figure 3-3:

**Aerial Photo
WCCC**

**REPLACEMENT OF THE O'AHU
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER**

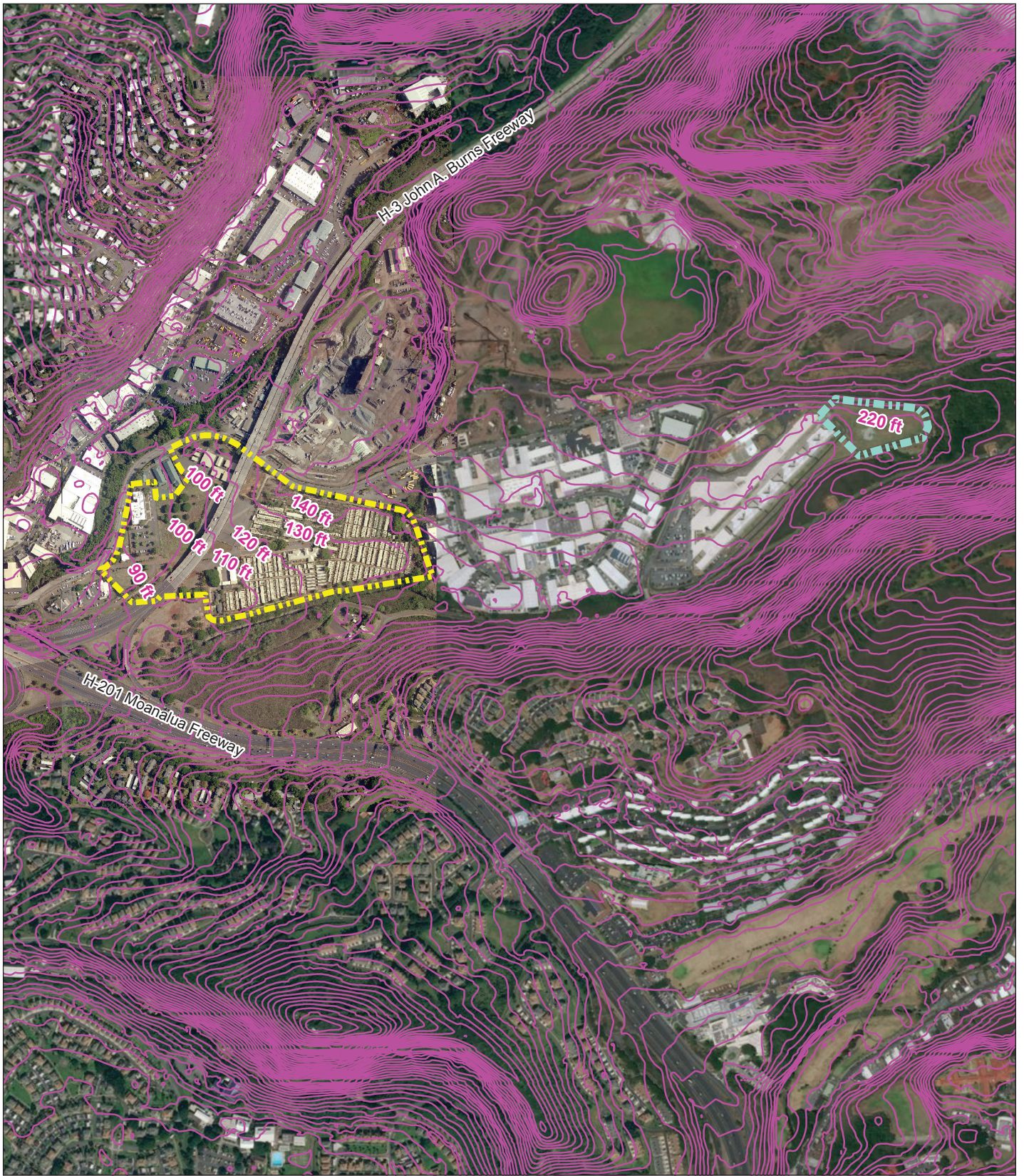
Department of Public Safety Island of Oahu



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DATE: 4/13/2018

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-  Animal Quarantine Station Site
-  Halawa Correctional Facility
-  10Ft Contours

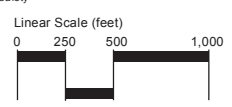
Figure 3-4:

**Aerial Photo
Animal Quarantine Station &
Halawa Correctional Facility**

**REPLACEMENT OF THE O'AHU
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Department of Public Safety

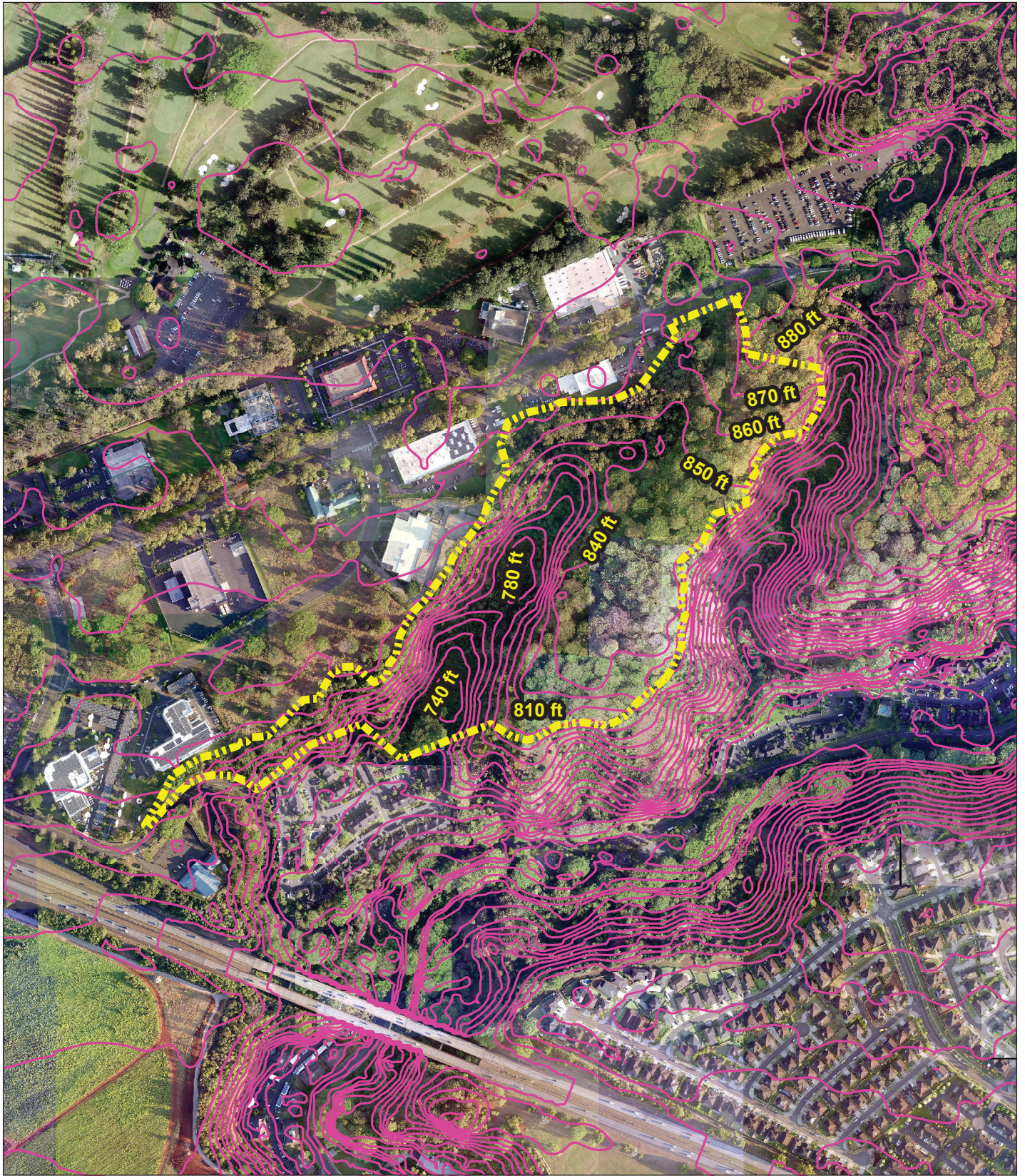
Island of Oahu



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-  Mililani Tech Park
-  10Ft Contours

Figure 3-5:
Aerial Photo
Mililani Tech Park

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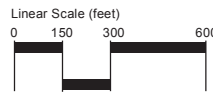
Department of Public Safety Island of Oahu


North



Linear Scale (feet)

0 150 300 600





Source: CONNECTExplorer.

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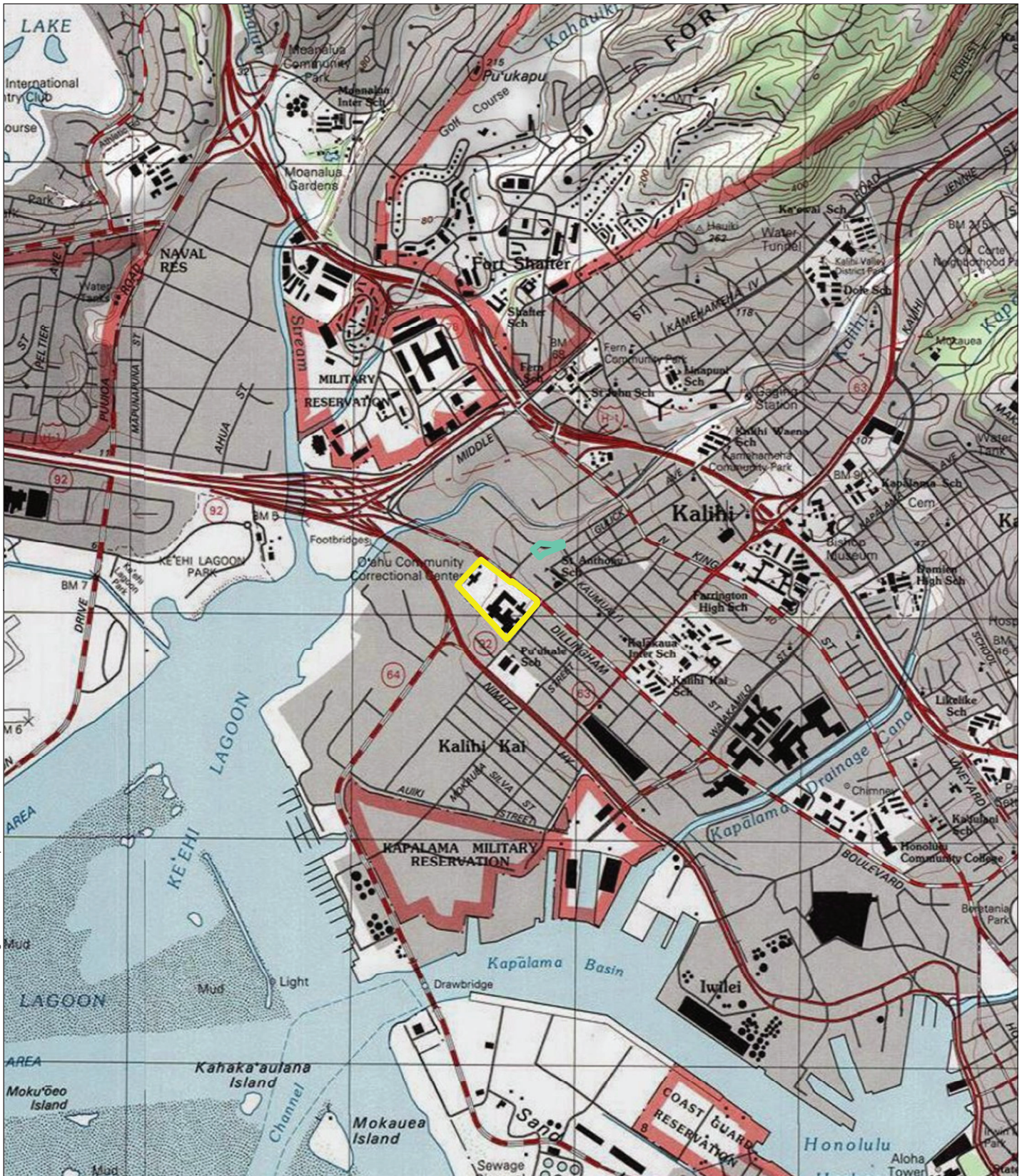





Figure 3-6: DATE: 10/12/2017

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-  OCCC
-  Laumaka Work Furlough Center

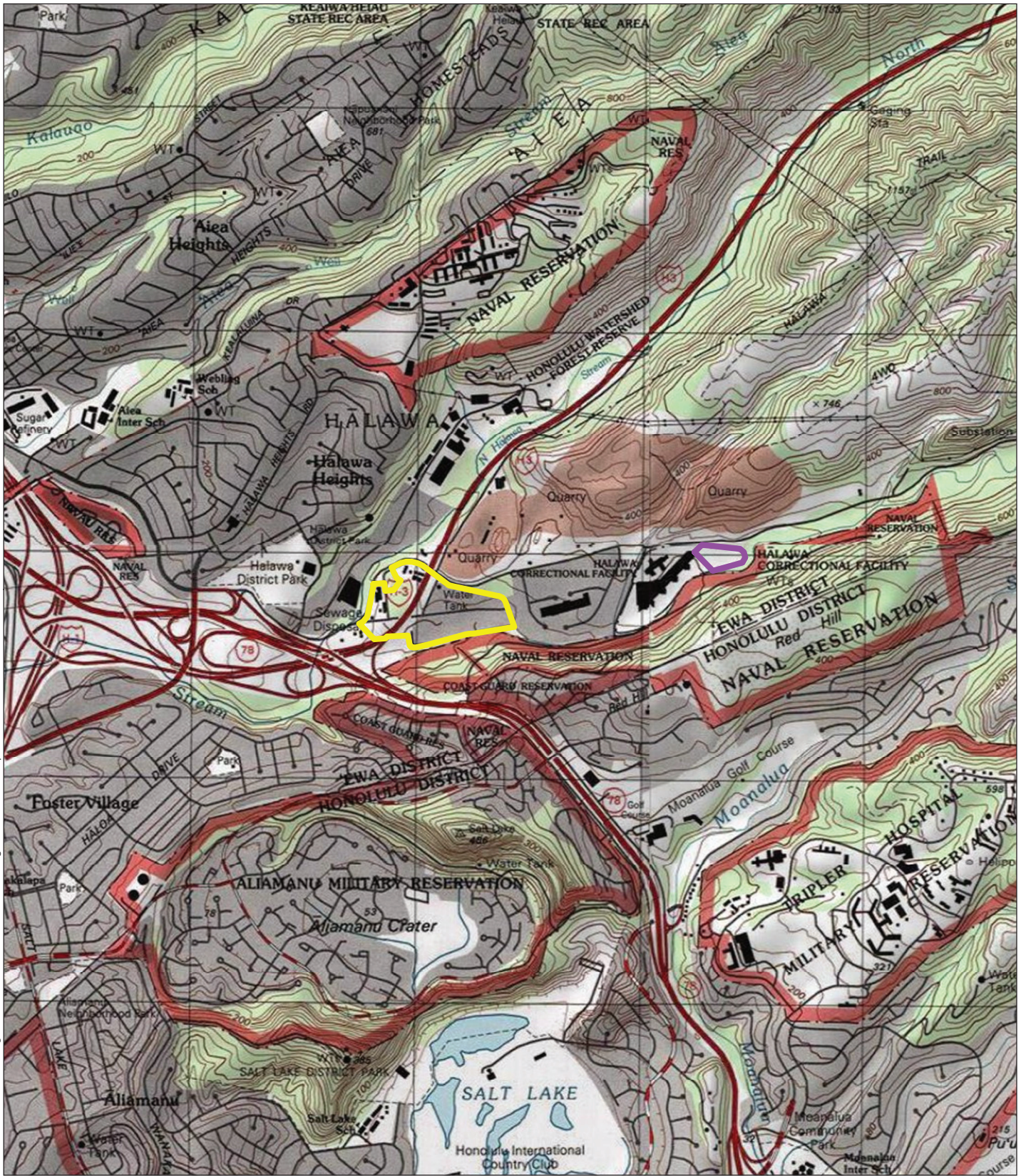
**USGS Topographic Map
EXISTING OCCC**

**REPLACEMENT OF THE O'AHU
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Department of Public Safety
North
Linear Scale (feet)
0 500 1,000 2,000
Island of O'ahu


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LEGEND



-  Animal Quarantine Station Site
-  Halawa Correctional Facility Site Area

Figure 3-7: DATE: 4/13/2018

USGS Topographic Map

ANIMAL QUARANTINE STATION SITE AND HALAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

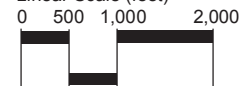
REPLACEMENT OF THE O'AHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

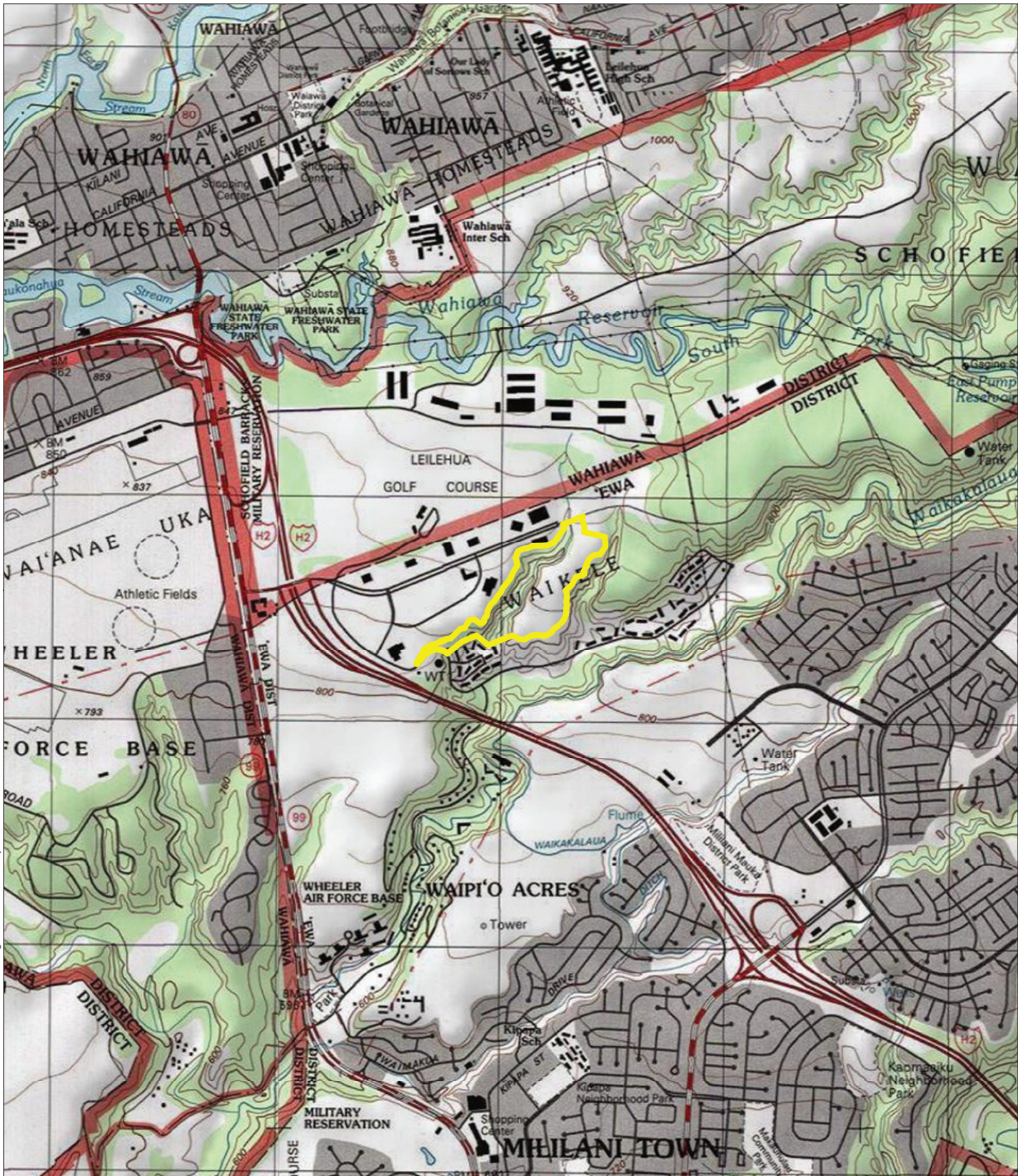
Department of Public Safety

Island of O'ahu



Linear Scale (feet)





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LEGEND


 Mililani Technology Park, Lot 17


Figure 3-8: DATE: 10/12/2017

USGS Topographic Map
MILILANI TECHNOLOGY PARK

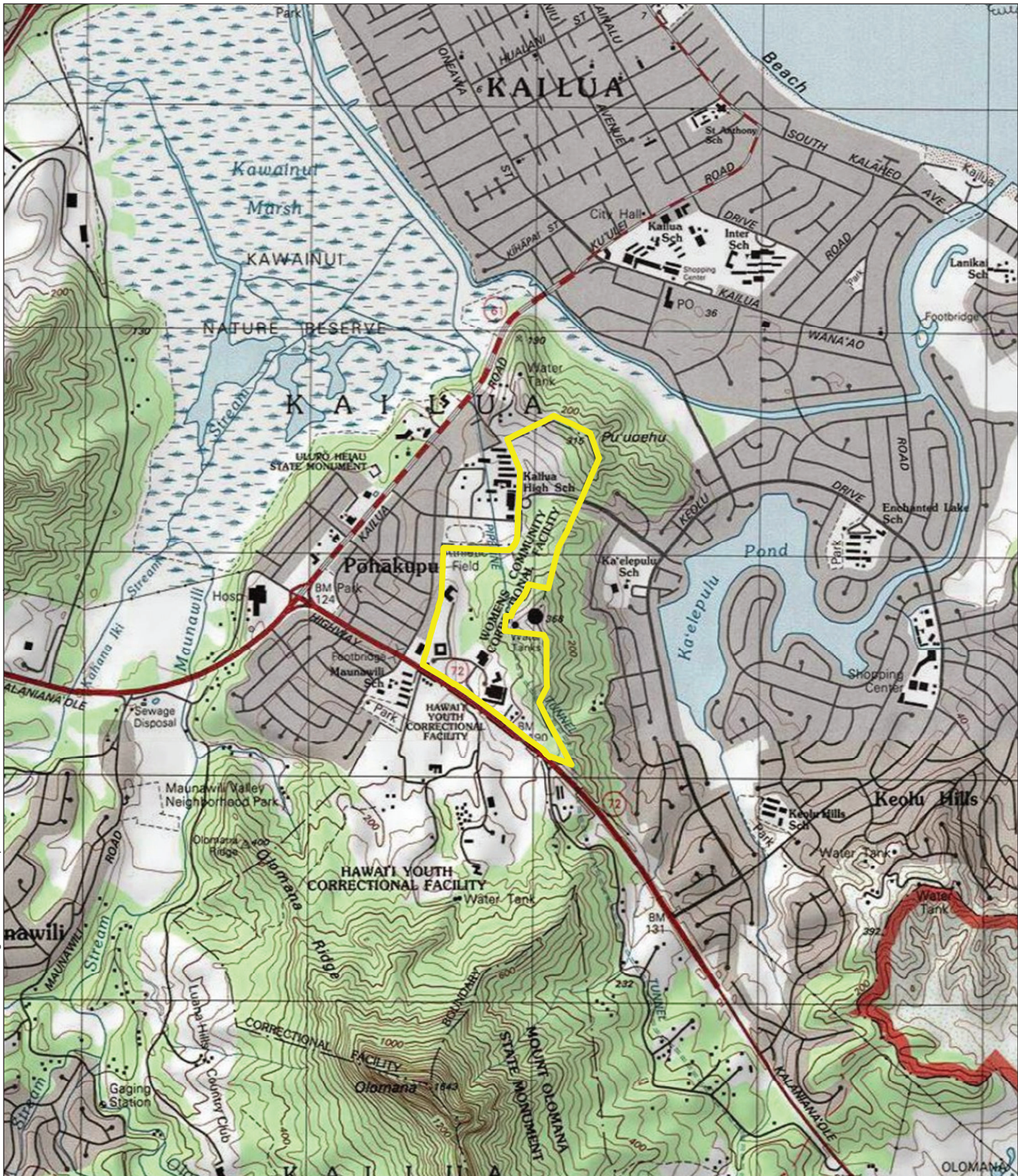
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North  Linear Scale (feet)
0 500 1,000 2,000



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 WCCC


Figure 3-9: DATE: 10/12/2017

USGS Topographic Map
WOMEN'S COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

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North  Linear Scale (feet)
0 500 1,000 2,000



3.4 USE OF PUBLIC FUNDS OR LANDS FOR THE ACTION

3.4.1 Use of Public Funds

Preliminary construction cost ranges are provided for each of four building options and based on a site fit study (Appendix F) assuming development of a new OCCC at the:

- Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS site in Halawa, assuming a mid-rise detention facility and a low-rise pre-release facility;
- Existing OCCC site in Kalihi assuming a high-rise facility combining both detention and pre-release functions;
- Halawa Correctional Facility site in Halawa assuming a high-rise facility combining both detention and pre-release functions; and
- Mililani Technology Park Lot 17 site in Mililani, assuming a mid-rise detention facility and a low-rise pre-release facility.

Factored into each cost range are the following:

- Construction cost escalation factors to the mid-point of construction based on a preliminary market analysis.
- Estimates for on-site utilities, drainage and grading.
- Caveats and assumptions explaining undetermined items including off-site utility improvements, construction phasing, land acquisition costs, etc.

Preliminary cost estimates are based on an assumed two-year construction schedule with a mid-point of construction projected as summer 2022 (see Appendix H). Estimated total project cost for each option is as follows:

- Option 1: Animal Quarantine Station Site (Mid-Rise Layout): \$525 million (includes \$17.5 million estimated for construction of a new AQS on the west side of the site)
- Option 2: Existing OCCC Site (High-Rise Layout): \$596 million (including \$30 million for construction of temporary housing at HCF)
- Option 3: Halawa Correctional Facility Site (High-Rise Layout): \$564 million
- Option 4: Mililani Technology Park Site (Mid-Rise Layout): \$556 million

Construction of expanded facilities and renovation of existing facilities at WCCC is expected to cost an additional \$45 million. This will need to be further evaluated as their program requirements develop and design begins.

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At this time the cost estimates remain preliminary as a design program, project delivery method, and financing solution are still under consideration and each could have a considerable impact on final project costs. Cost estimates will be reexamined as the planning process progresses during which time opportunities for public-private partnerships (PPP) to finance project construction will also be considered.

3.4.2 Use of Public Lands for the Action

Each of the alternative project sites are publicly-owned, except for the Mililani Technology Park site which is in private ownership.

3.5 PHASING AND TIMING OF ACTION

For the purposes of the EIS, construction of the proposed OCCC is expected to be completed at the selected site, along with improvements proposed to the Women's Community Correctional Center before the end of 2023. This assumes approximately two years focused on planning, permitting, site acquisition, and completing the EIS process; two years focused on design, demolition (where required), and site preparation; and two years focused on construction of the new facility. Factors that could impact the proposed schedule include the length of legislative review and approval, allocation of resources and financing (see Appendix I), and selected building delivery method (i.e. design-bid-build vs. design-build). Potential site specific factors that could impact the construction schedule include the relocation of the Animal Quarantine Station, the temporary relocation of inmates and subsequent demolition of existing buildings at the existing OCCC site in Kalihi, and construction phasing that may be required to continue operations uninterrupted at both the existing OCCC and the Halawa Correctional Facility. A more detailed schedule will be developed as part of the master planning process.

4.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE AFFECTED NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED ACTION, AND MITIGATION MEASURES

This section describes the existing conditions of the physical or natural environment, potential impacts on the environment from the Proposed Project. The preferred alternative is for the Proposed OCCC Project to be located at the Animal Quarantine Station in Halawa Valley. This EIS covers potential impacts relating to the Proposed OCCC Project and potential off-site improvements at the preferred site and alternative sites, with an equal level of information.

4.1 CLIMATE

Existing Conditions

Regional and local climate are affected through the influence of wind, temperature, atmospheric turbulence, mixing height and rainfall. Although the climate of Hawaii, and the Island of Oahu, is relatively moderate, differences in these parameters may occur from one location to another because of topography. The topography of Oahu is dominated by the two parallel mountain ranges that extend from the southeast to the northwest. The Waianae Range on the west side of the island and the Koolau Range on the east side are separated by a broad valley.

The climate of Oahu is relatively moderate throughout most of the year and is characterized as semi-tropical with two seasons. The summer period runs from May through September and is generally warm and dry, with predominantly northeast trade winds. In contrast, the winter season runs from October through April and is associated with lower temperatures, higher rainfall and less prevalent trade winds.

While the WCCC facility is located on the eastern side of the Koolau Mountain Range, the four OCCC project alternatives are located on the western side of the Range within a climate typical of the leeward coastal lowlands of Oahu. The area is characterized by abundant sunshine, persistent trade winds, relatively constant temperatures, moderate humidity, and the infrequency of severe storms. Northeasterly trade winds prevail throughout the year although its frequency varies. The mean temperature measured at Daniel K. Inouye International Airport ranges from 70 degrees Fahrenheit (F) in the winter to 84 degrees F in the summer. Average annual precipitation is measured at approximately 30 inches, with rainfall occurring mostly between October and March.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The Proposed Project is not anticipated to have a significant effect on climatic conditions of the OCCC sites under consideration and WCCC and no mitigation measures are planned. Micro-climatic effects at each site and surrounding vicinity, such as temperature and wind changes, however, may occur. With regard to temperature, any heat island effects that may arise with the intensification of development onsite will be mitigated with groundcover and the use of lighter colors on new pavement and buildings, which reflect rather than absorb heat.

4.2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The Island of Oahu was formed by two shield volcanoes; Koolau to the east and the older Waianae, to the west. The volcanoes are believed to have formed during the late tertiary to early Pleistocene periods (MacDonald, Abbott, & Peterson, 1983). When the older Waianae volcano became inactive, the lava flows from the Koolau volcano covered the area between the two volcanoes, producing the broad Schofield plateau. The long expanse of the Koolau mountain range separates the windward side of Oahu to the northeast from the leeward side to the southwest. The windward side faces the prevailing tradewinds, which causes a higher degree of erosion on the northeast side of the mountain range and steeper slopes than the leeward side of the Koolau Mountain Range.

Existing Conditions

Existing OCCC – The project site is relatively flat and is built up with existing buildings, concrete walkways, and paved access roads and parking areas. The site generally slopes from east to west with elevations ranging from 22 feet to 8 feet above mean seal level (amsl) (see Figure 3-6). Most of the site and the surrounding area was built on fill land, which used to be part of shallow, inundated wetlands prior to being filled in the late nineteenth century.

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS – The project site is built up with existing structures such as the public service desk and kennel office building, maintenance and storage facilities, and kennels. The site generally slopes toward the southwest with elevations ranging from 150 feet to 90 feet above mean seal level (amsl) (see Figure 3-7). Storm water runoff within the site sheet flows to on-site drain inlets which discharge to South Halawa Stream.

The site has been mostly built on fill land to support the previous urban development of the area, which is bordered by quarry land north of the site.

Halawa Correctional Facility – The HCF parcel slopes to the southwest with elevations ranging from 225 to 160 feet amsl. The parcel is developed with existing buildings, concrete walkways, an outdoor recreation area, and paved access roads and parking areas. The area used for outdoor recreation which is being considered for OCCC development is relatively flat with elevations ranging from 225 to 205-feet amsl (see Figure 3-7).

Mililani Technology Park – This proposed project site is undeveloped and densely vegetated with tall grasses, trees and shrubs. The development of the new OCCC facility would occur within TMK 9-5-046:042 which generally slopes southwest with elevations ranging from 880 feet at Kahelu Avenue to 820 feet amsl at the southwestern corner of the parcel (see Figure 3-8).

Women's Community Correctional Center – WCCC is located on an irregular shaped lot on the windward side of the Koolau Mountains. The WCCC property, ranging in elevation from approximately 160 to 310 amsl, includes a ridge that separates a residential neighborhood named

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“Pohaku” from the neighborhood known as “Enchanted Lakes.” The developable portion of the site is found between Kailua High School and Kalaniana'ole Highway with a 3-4 percent slope (see Figure 3-9).

Potential Impacts and Mitigation

There are no plans to undertake any activities that could adversely affect underlying geologic features at any of the sites under consideration. Construction activities associated with the proposed OCCC project and WCCC improvements are not expected to result in significant adverse impacts to preexisting geologic features and conditions. Geologic hazards such as land sliding, erosion and subsidence have a low probability of occurring within the developable portions of each site.

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. 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. Site specific impacts of project development follow:

Existing OCCC – This site has been heavily modified and development of the replacement OCCC on this site will have little impact on regional topography, but may require some geotechnical considerations in the design of a potential high rise structure.

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS – The Animal Quarantine Station site has also been heavily modified and development of the new OCCC on this site should present little or no impact on regional topography.

Halawa Correctional Facility – The HCF has also been heavily modified and development of the replacement OCCC on this site should present little or no impact on regional topography, but may require some geotechnical considerations in the design of a potential high rise structure.

Mililani Technology Park – Development of the new OCCC on this site should present little or no impact on regional topography as it had already been heavily modified during its use for plantation agriculture (pineapple cultivation).

Women's Community Correctional Center – The developable portions of the WCCC site have been heavily modified and development of new WCCC facilities on this site should present little or no impact on regional topography.

4.3 SOILS

There are three soil suitability studies prepared for lands in Hawaii whose principal focus has been to describe the physical attributes of land and the relative productivity of different land types for agricultural production; these are: 1) the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Soil Survey; 2) the University of Hawaii Land Study Bureau (LSB) Detailed Land Classification; and 3) the State Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawaii (ALISH).

4.3.1 NRCS Soil Survey

Existing OCCC – The NRCS classifies a majority of the soil at the existing site as “Ewa silty clay loam, moderately shallow, 0 to 2 percent slopes”, usually found within the coastal plains of Ewa and southern Oahu (Figure 4-1). These soils are well drained with moderate runoff and permeability and are typically used for irrigated sugarcane and pasture lands. The northwestern portion of the existing OCCC site is classified as “Fill land, mixed”, which refers to areas filled with material dredged from the ocean or hauled from nearby areas, and general material from other sources. This type of soil is used for urban development and covers a large area that extends farther west of the existing site.

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS – The NRCS classifies the soil at this site as mostly “Fill Land, mixed” with a portion along the northern edge, as “Quarry” (Figure 4-2). The Fill Land, mixed designation refers to areas filled with material dredged from the ocean or hauled from nearby areas, and general material from other sources. This soil type is used for urban development, including airports, housing areas, and industrial facilities. The Quarry designation refers to the Hawaiian Cement quarry located across Halawa Valley Street from the site, and which possibly indicates that it once extended into the site.

Halawa Correctional Facility – The NRCS classifies soil at this site as mostly “Kaena stony clay, 2 to 6 percent slopes”, which is usually found in sloping upland areas of Oahu and has characteristics of poor drainage, slow permeability, and the potential for slow to rapid runoff (Figure 4-3). Kaena soils are used primarily for pasture and have occasionally been used for irrigated crops. A smaller portion at the southern corner of the site is classified as “Kawaihapai stony clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes”, typically found in stream valleys, with good drainage, slow runoff (due to slope), and moderate permeability. A small strip of soil along the west edge of the site is classified as “Kokokahi clay, 6 to 12 percent slopes”, typical of slopes adjacent to the uplands, with good drainage, medium to rapid runoff, and slow permeability. Kokokahi soils are usually used for dryland pasture and urban development.

Mililani Technology Park – The western half of the site is classified by the NRCS as “Helemano silty clay, 30 to 90 percent slopes”, which is typical of the deep gulches and drainage ways of the Wahiawa basin (Figure 4-4). Helemano soils are naturally found at the foothills of the Koolau and Waianae Mountains, covering about 28,000 acres. These soils are well drained with rapid runoff and permeability, primarily used as pastures, woodland, and wildlife. The eastern half of the site

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is primarily classified as “Leilehua silty clay, 2 to 6 percent slopes”, which are found in upland areas throughout central Oahu. These well-drained soils with rapid permeability and slow to medium runoff are typically used for production of pineapple and irrigated sugar cane. Small, southwestern portions of the site are classified as “Wahiawa silty clay” with “0 to 3 percent slopes” as well as “3 to 8 percent slopes”. The uses and characteristics of Wahiawa soils are similar to Leilehua soils and cover about 21,000 acres of Oahu’s uplands.

Women’s Community Correctional Center – The WCCC property encompasses eight different NRCS soil classifications (Figure 4-5). WCCC development is concentrated at the southern end of the site, which is mostly classified as “Alaeloa silty clay, 15 to 35 percent slopes” with characteristics of good drainage, slow to rapid runoff, and moderately rapid permeability. This type of soil is used mainly for pasture lands. A portion of the west side of the site is classified as “Pohakupu silty clay loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes” and is similar to the Alaeloa soils in use and characteristics. Other types of Alaeloa and Pohakupu soils are located just north and east of the existing WCCC are within the area proposed for additional development. These soils generally have greater slopes and higher elevations, but maintain similar soil characteristics and uses. The soils farther north are classified as three types of “Papaa clay” with “6 to 25 percent slopes”, “20 to 35 percent slopes”, and “35 to 70 percent slopes”. These classifications of Papaa clay are all well drained soils with slow to rapid runoff and slow permeability. They are used mainly for unimproved pasture land on the windward side of Oahu.

4.3.2 Land Study Bureau Detailed Land Classification

The University of Hawaii Land Study Bureau (LSB) document titled *Detailed Land Classification, Island of Hawaii* classifies non-urban land by a five-class productivity rating system, using the letters A, B, C, D and E, where “A” represents the highest class of productivity and “E” the lowest.

Existing OCCC – This site is not classified by the LSB, which means that the soils at this site are not considered suitable for agriculture.

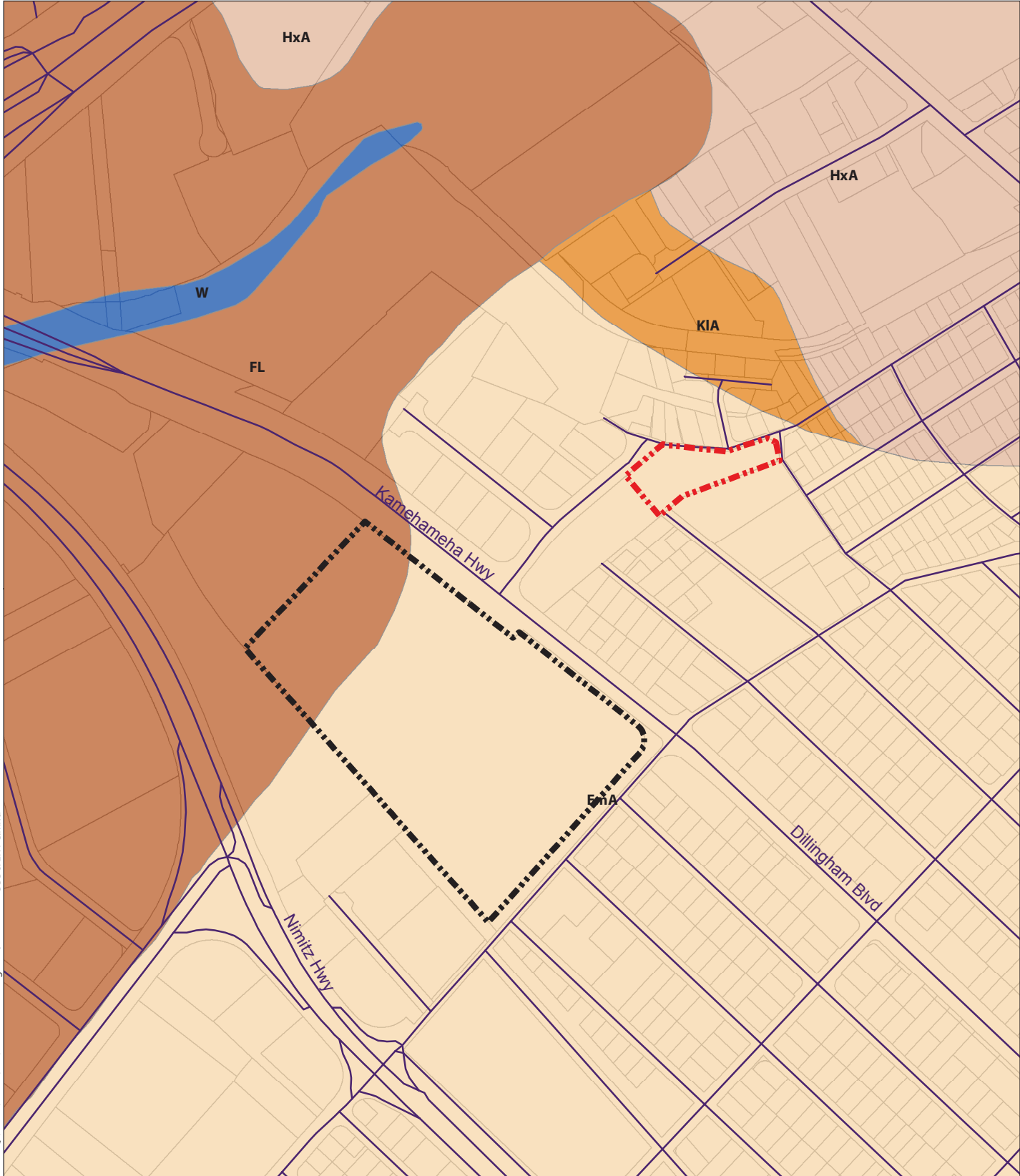
Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS – This site is not classified by the LSB, which means that the soils at this site are not considered suitable for agriculture.

Halawa Correctional Facility – This site is not classified by the LSB, which means that the soils at this site are not considered suitable for agriculture. In addition, the site is within the State Land Use Urban District and is separated from surrounding conservation land.

Mililani Technology Park – The eastern half of the proposed site is unclassified by the LSB and is within the State Land Use Urban District. The western half of the site has an LSB “E” rating (Figure 4-6), which is the lowest productivity rating and is located within the State Land Use Agriculture District. Land to the immediate south of the proposed site has an LSB “B” rating, the second highest LSB productivity rating, which encroaches on the southern boundary of the site, but covers less than one percent of the entire site area.

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Women's Community Correctional Center – The majority of the WCCC property is unclassified by the LSB, including the existing location of WCCC, which is also within the State Land Use Urban District. Portions of the east side of the project site have an LSB “E” rating and a smaller portion also has an LSB “C” rating (Figure 4-7). The portions of the proposed site with LSB ratings are within the State Land Use Conservation District.



Path: Q:\Oahu\OCCC\GIS\DEIS Selected Figures\4-1 NRCS OCCC & LWFC.mxd

DATE: 10/20/2017

LEGEND

- Tax Map Key
- Parcels
- Streets
- OCCC
- Laumaka Work Furlough Center

Soils

- EmA - Ewa silty clay loam, moderately shallow, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- FL - Fill land, mixed
- HxA - Honouliuli clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- KIA - Kawaihapai clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- W - Water > 40 acres

Figure 4-1:
NRCS Soil Survey
Existing OCCC

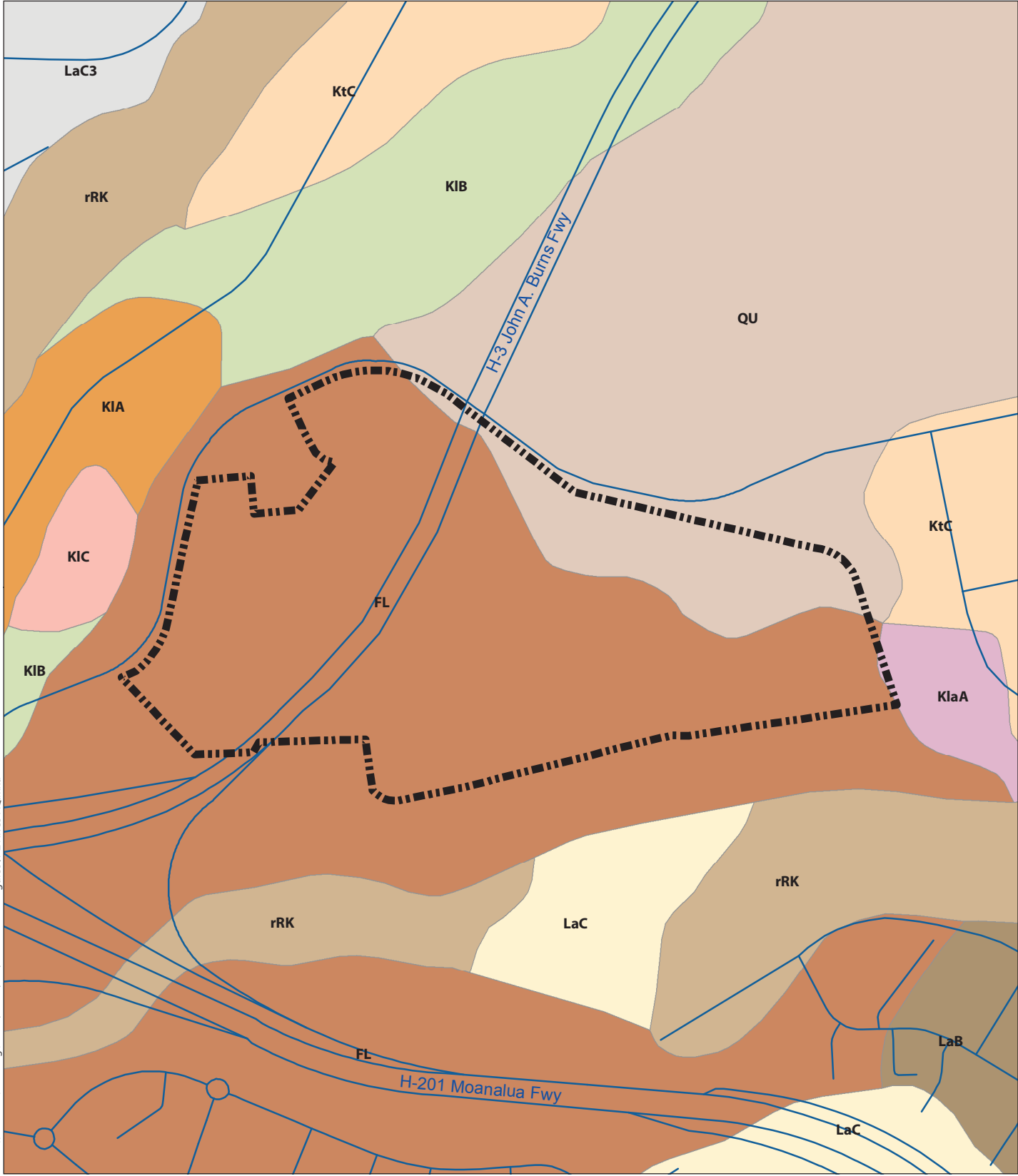
REPLACEMENT OF THE O'AHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Department of Public Safety Island of Oahu

North

Linear Scale (feet)

Source: City and County of Honolulu, 2014. USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2001.
 Disclaimer: This graphic has been prepared for general planning purposes only and should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis.



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Disclaimer: This graphic has been prepared for general planning purposes only and should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis.

DATE: 4/13/2018

Legend

- Animal Quarantine Station Site
- Public Streets
- Soils**
- FL - Fill land, mixed
- KIA - Kawaihapai clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- KIB - Kawaihapai clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
- KIC - Kawaihapai clay loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes
- KiaA - Kawaihapai stony clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- KtC - Kokokahi clay, 6 to 12 percent slopes
- LaB - Lahaina silty clay, 3 to 7 percent slopes
- LaC - Lahaina silty clay, 7 to 15 percent slopes
- LaC3 - Lahaina silty clay, 7 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded
- QU - Quarry
- rRK - Rock land

Source: City and County of Honolulu, 2014. USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2001.

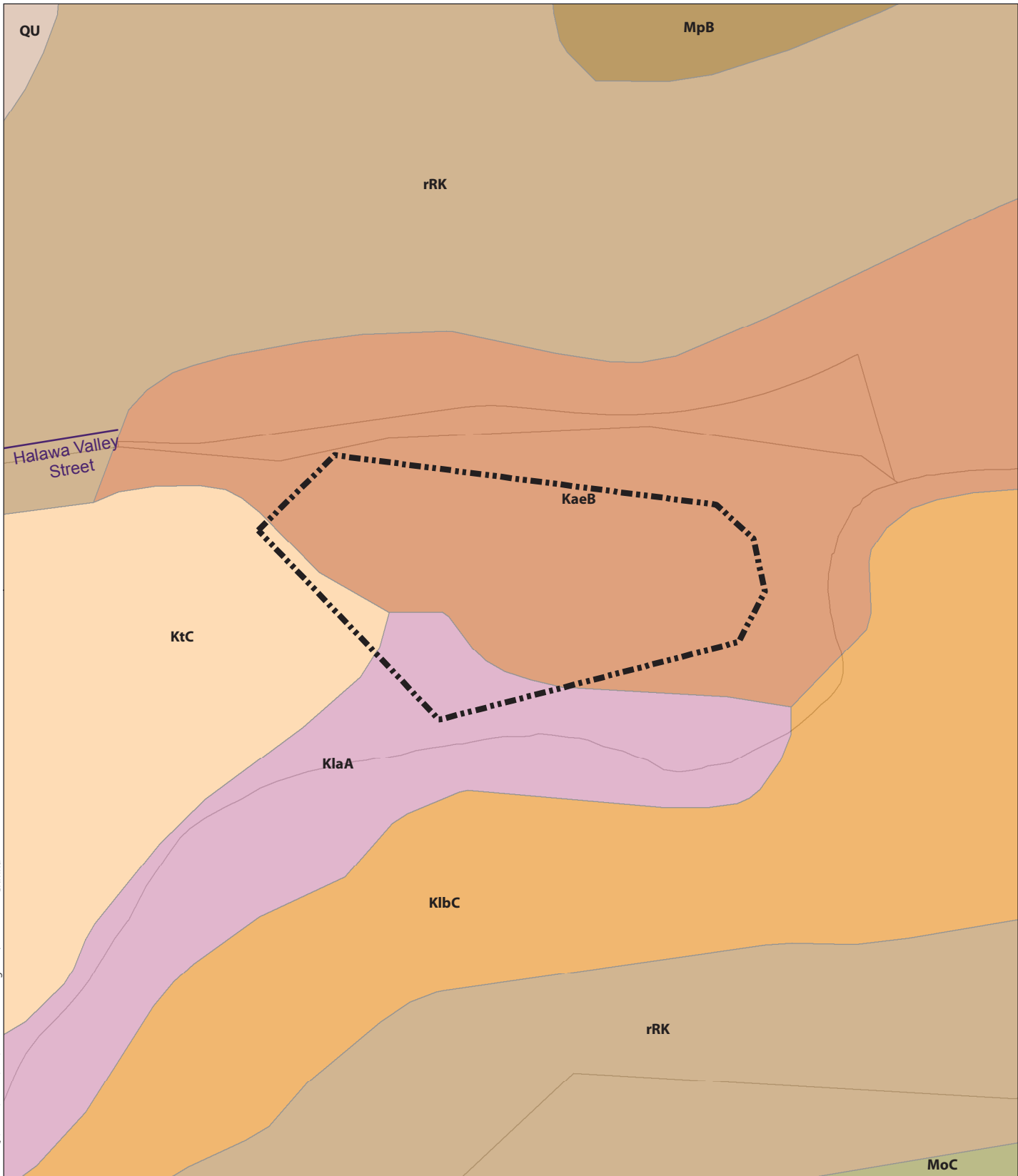
Figure 4-2:
NRCS Soil Survey
Animal Quarantine Station Site

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Department of Public Safety Island of Oahu

North

Linear Scale (feet)



Path: Q:\Oahu\OCCC\GIS\DEIS Selected Figures\4-3 NRCS HCF.mxd

DATE: 10/20/2017

LEGEND

- Tax Map Key Parcels
- Streets
- Halawa Correctional Facility
- Soils**
- KaeB - Kaena stony clay, 2 to 6 percent slopes
- KtC - Kokokahi clay, 6 to 12 percent slopes
- KlaA - Kawaihapai stony clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- KlbC - Kawaihapai very stony clay loam, 0 to 15 percent slopes
- MoC - Manana silty clay loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes
- MpB - Manana silty clay, 3 to 8 percent slopes
- QU - Quarry
- rRK - Rock land

Figure 4-3:
NRCS Soil Survey
Halawa Correctional Facility

**REPLACEMENT OF THE O'AHU
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER**

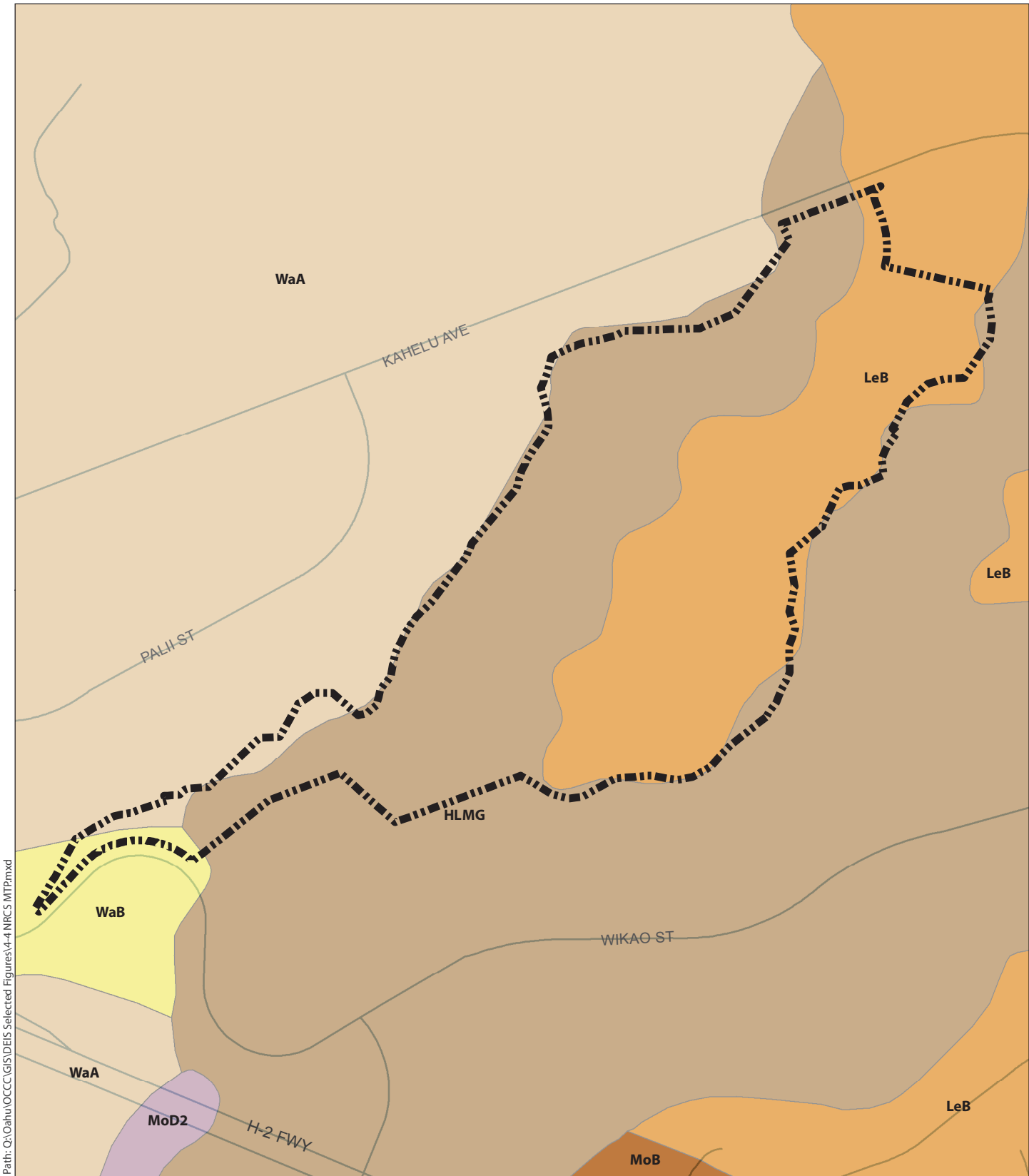
Department of Public Safety Island of Oahu

North

Linear Scale (feet)

Source: City and County of Honolulu, 2014. USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2001.

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DATE: 10/4/2017

LEGEND

- Tax Map Key Parcels
- Mililani Tech Park
- Soils**
- HLMG - Helemano silty clay, 30 to 90 percent slopes
- LeB - Leilehua silty clay, 2 to 6 percent slopes
- MoB - Manana silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes
- MoD2 - Manana silty clay loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded
- WaA - Wahiawa silty clay, 0 to 3 percent slopes
- WaB - Wahiawa silty clay, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Figure 4-4:
NRCS Soil Survey
Mililani Technology Park

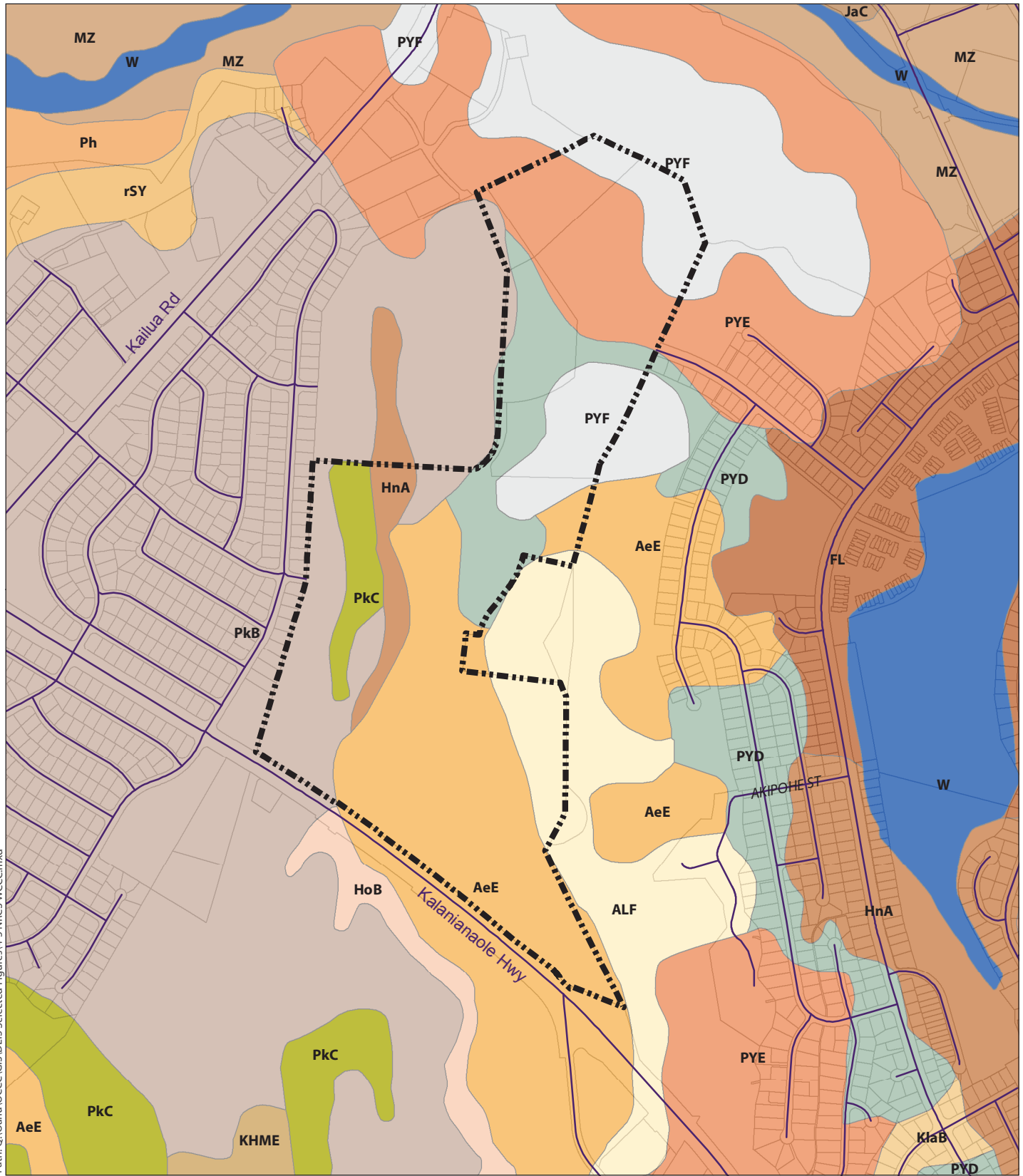
**REPLACEMENT OF THE O'AHU
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Department of Public Safety Island of Oahu

North

Linear Scale (feet)

Source: City and County of Honolulu, 2014. USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2001.
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Path: Q:\Oahu\OCCC\GIS\DEIS Selected Figures\4-5 NRCS WCCC.mxd

DATE: 10/20/2017

LEGEND

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| Tax Map Key Parcels | JaC - Jaucas sand, 0 to 15 percent slopes | PYF - Papaa clay, 35 to 70 percent slopes |
| Streets | KHME - Kaneohe silty clay loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes | Ph - Pearl Harbor clay |
| WCCC | KLaB - Kawaihapai stony clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes | PkB - Pohakupu silty clay loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes |
| Soils | MZ - Marsh | PkC - Pohakupu silty clay loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes |
| ALF - Alaeloa silty clay, 40 to 70 percent slopes | PYD - Papaa clay, 6 to 25 percent slopes | W - Water > 40 acres |
| AeE - Alaeloa silty clay, 15 to 35 percent slopes | PYE - Papaa clay, 20 to 35 percent slopes | rSY - Stony steep land |
| FL - Fill land, mixed | | |
| HnA - Hanalei silty clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes | | |
| HoB - Hanalei stony silty clay, 2 to 6 percent slopes | | |

Figure 4-5:
**NRCS Soil Survey
WCCC**

**REPLACEMENT OF THE O'AHU
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER**

Department of Public Safety
North

Island of Oahu

Linear Scale (feet)
0 200 400 800

Source: City and County of Honolulu, 2014. USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2001.
Disclaimer: This graphic has been prepared for general planning purposes only and should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis.

4.3.3 Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawaii

The State of Hawaii Department of Agriculture's Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawaii (ALISH) system rates agricultural land as "Prime," "Unique" or "Other" lands. The remaining land is not classified.

Existing OCCC – This site is not classified under the ALISH system and therefore is not considered important agricultural land. Due to the location of the site in an area of developed urban land over 10 acres, the site was not considered for ALISH classification.

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AOS)/Future Consolidated AOS – This site is not classified under the ALISH system. Due to the location of the site in an area of developed urban land over 10 acres, the site was not considered for ALISH classification.

Halawa Correctional Facility – This site is not classified under the ALISH system. Due to the location of the site in an area of developed urban land over 10 acres, the site was not considered for ALISH classification.

Mililani Technology Park – The eastern half of the site is classified as "Prime Lands" under the ALISH system (Figure 4-8). The western half of the proposed site is unclassified under ALISH, though the land just west of the proposed site is classified as "Unique Lands" under the ALISH system.

Women's Community Correctional Center – A northern portion of the WCCC property is classified as "Other Lands" under the ALISH system, which refers to agricultural land of statewide or local importance that is not included under the "Prime" or "Unique" classifications. This section of designated land within the WCCC proposed project site is not within close proximity of the existing WCCC facility (Figure 4-9).

Potential Impacts and Mitigation

Much of the area comprising the Existing OCCC, Animal Quarantine Station and Halawa Correctional Facility sites includes buildings and storage areas, and/or parking among other uses. The remaining undeveloped portions of the above properties consist primarily of grassed areas. As a result of past activities, natural soil conditions at these sites have been altered and potentially adverse effects to such soil resulting from the proposed development at one or more of these sites would not be expected to occur. Siting of the replacement OCCC on a portion of the Animal Quarantine Station site would have an indirect impact on one of the initiatives of the State Department of Agriculture (HDOA), by replacing the existing kennels, with more modern kennels elsewhere on this site. During the DEIS public review period, the HDOA wrote:

“Due to advances in rabies science and changes in State policies, the need to quarantine animals at AOS has decreased considerably since its original development such that the current AOS is no longer meeting the needs of the HDOA. Acceptance of this EIS will allow

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the State to also replace the current AQS with a modern version that supports Hawaii's current and projected animal quarantine policies and needs. HDOA has been a willing partner in this effort, and we look forward to planning for a new, more efficient AQS that will meet current and future needs.

While development may occur on what currently looks to be or adjacent to densely vegetated areas at Mililani Technology Park and WCCC, each were modified by previous agricultural or other uses, and are either being (or planned to be) utilized for urban uses, such as a correctional facility or technology park.

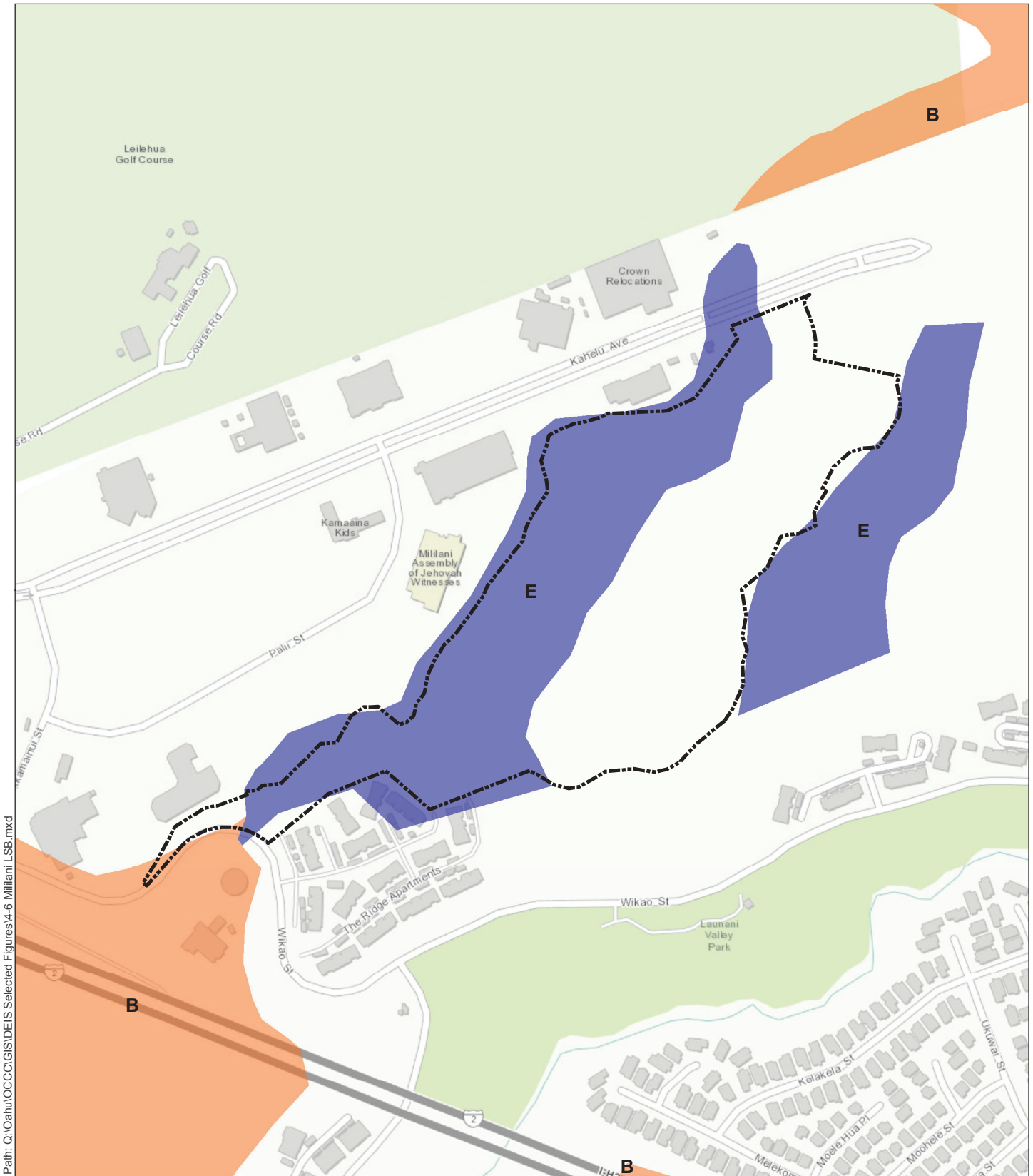
Soil and topographic conditions can exacerbate potential earthquake hazards where steep slopes and water-saturated soils may be susceptible to mudflows or landslides. However, the proposed development area of each of the project sites do not contain steep slopes. Therefore, any potential earthquake hazard related to soils should not be affected by development of the proposed project.

During the EISPN Public Review period, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) wrote:

“Since the proposed project will involve earthwork, there is a potential that it may cause soil erosion and sedimentation. Therefore, we are attaching the Service's recommended Best Management Practices regarding sedimentation and erosion control. We encourage you to incorporate the relevant practices into your project design.”

For all the above sites, while construction activities could expose soil to potential wind and water erosion, the generally level topography of the developable portions of each site would limit the potential for soil loss. The developable portions of the proposed sites are not currently under active cultivation and construction of the proposed structures would pose no adverse impacts to agricultural activities.

Land disturbance as a result of the proposed project should have no significant adverse impact upon soil conditions at any of the sites. 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.



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LEGEND



Mililani Tech Park

Land Productivity Ratings

- A
- B
- C
- D
- E

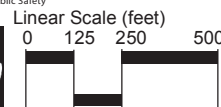
Figure 4-6:

DATE: 8/18/2017

**LSB Detailed Land Classification
Mililani Technology Park**

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COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER**

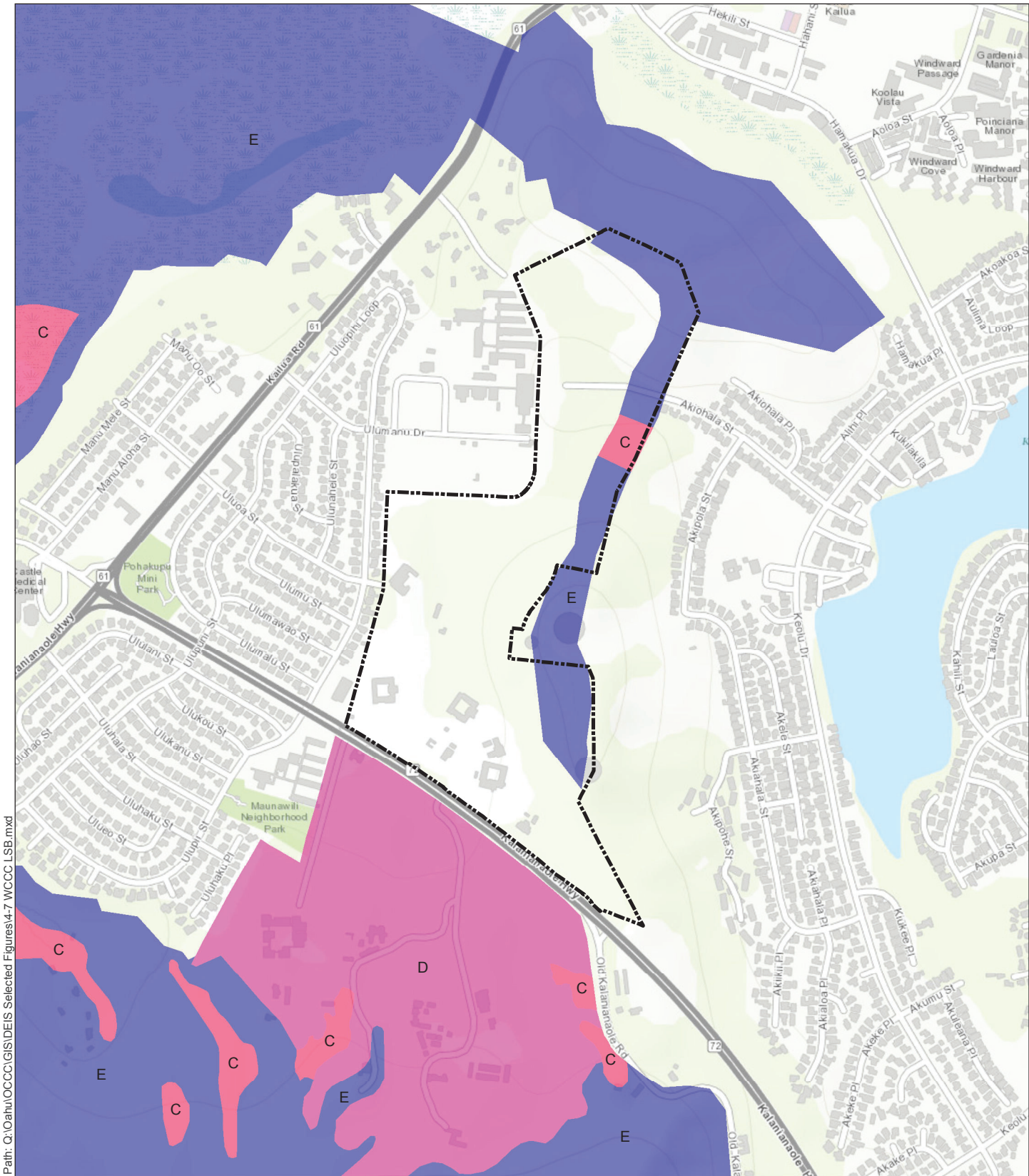
Department of Public Safety



Island of O'ahu




Source: ESRI Online Basemaps. Land Study Bureau's 1972 Detailed Land Classification Aerial Photos hand drafted onto paper overlays of the U.S.G.S., 1:24,000 topographic and orthophoto quads.
Ratings were developed for both over-all productivity, and for specific crops. This layer represents only the over-all productivity ratings.
Disclaimer: This graphic has been prepared for general planning purposes only and should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis.



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DATE: 10/20/2017

LEGEND

 WCCC

Land Productivity Ratings







-  A
-  B
-  C
-  D
-  E

Figure 4-7:

**LSB Detailed Land Classification
WCCC**

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COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER**

Department of Public Safety
North
Linear Scale (feet)
0 250 500 1,000
Island of O'ahu


Source: ESRI Online Basemaps. Land Study Bureau's 1972 Detailed Land Classification Aerial Photos hand drafted onto paper overlays of the U.S.G.S., 1:24,000 topographic and orthophoto quads. Ratings were developed for both over-all productivity, and for specific crops. This layer represents only the over-all productivity ratings.
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LEGEND







-  Mililani Tech Park
-  Prime ALISH
-  Unique ALISH
-  Other ALISH
-  Unclassified

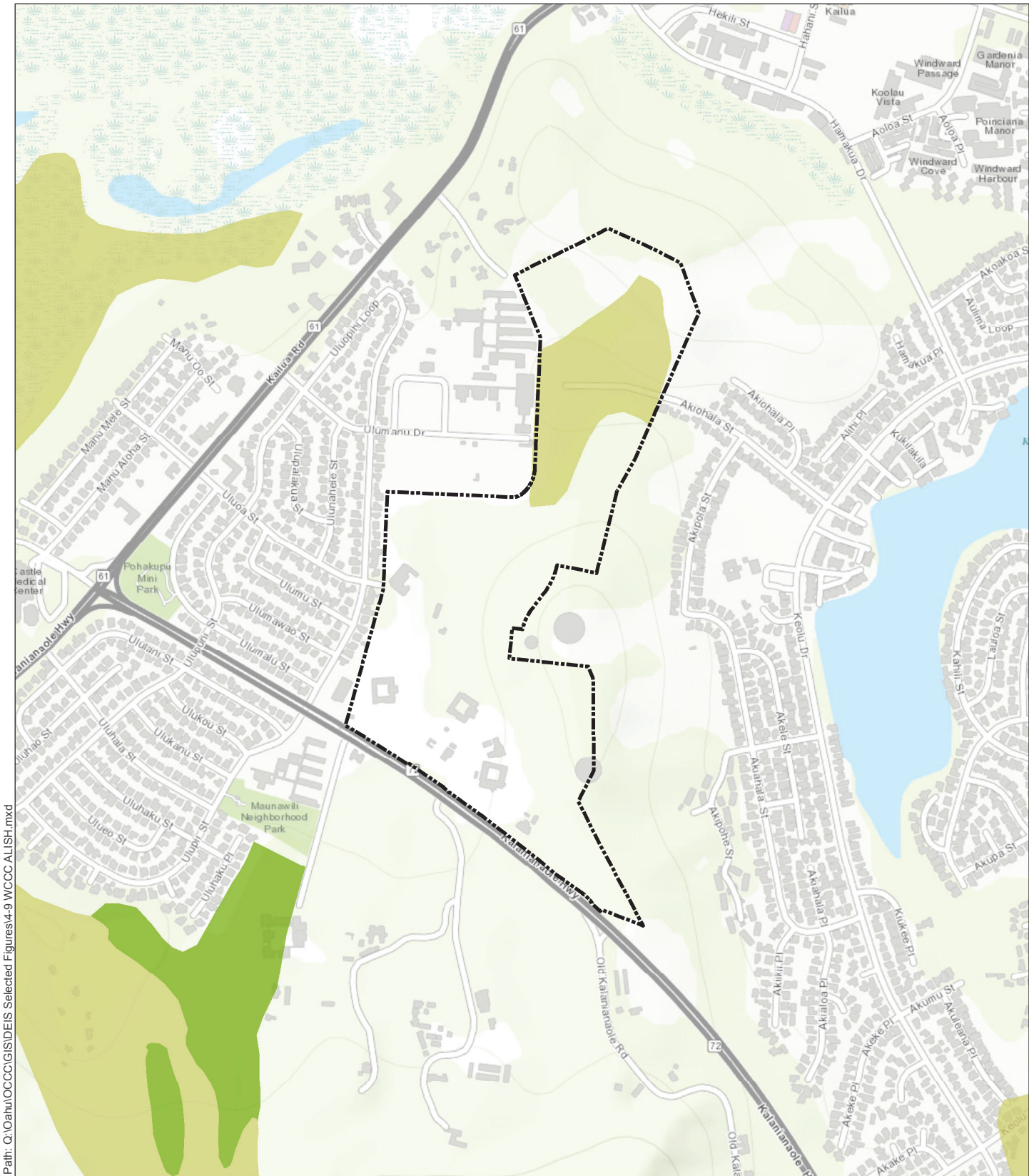
Figure 4-8: DATE: 8/18/2017

Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawaii (ALISH) Mililani Technology Park

REPLACEMENT OF THE O'AHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Department of Public Safety
 North
 Linear Scale (feet)
 0 125 250 500
 Island of O'ahu







Source: ESRI Online Basemaps. Land Study Bureau's 1972 Detailed Land Classification Aerial Photos hand drafted onto paper overlays of the U.S.G.S., 1:24,000 topographic and orthophoto quads. Ratings were developed for both over-all productivity, and for specific crops. This layer represents only the over-all productivity ratings.
 Disclaimer: This graphic has been prepared for general planning purposes only and should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis.



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Figure 4-9: DATE: 8/18/2017


Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawaii (ALISH) WCC

- LEGEND**
-  WCC
 -  Prime ALISH
 -  Unique ALISH
 -  Other ALISH
 -  Unclassified

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Department of Public Safety
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North  Linear Scale (feet)
0 250 500 1,000



Source: ESRI Online Basemaps. Land Study Bureau's 1972 Detailed Land Classification Aerial Photos hand drafted onto paper overlays of the U.S.G.S., 1:24,000 topographic and orthophoto quads. Ratings were developed for both over-all productivity, and for specific crops. This layer represents only the over-all productivity ratings.
Disclaimer: This graphic has been prepared for general planning purposes only and should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis.

4.4 GROUNDWATER AND SURFACE WATER RESOURCES

4.4.1 Groundwater Resources

The State Commission on Water Resource Management (CWRM) is responsible for implementing the State Water Plan. The CWRM's resource coding system classifies aquifers by sectors (six throughout Oahu) and then by aquifer systems within the larger sectors. These aquifer boundaries are delineated for areas with similar characteristics of groundwater hydrology, which helps to establish consistent and effective planning, surveying, and regulatory approaches for each island's aquifers. Specific types of aquifers, such as basal aquifers, provide the primary sources of municipal water in Hawaii.

The State of Hawaii Department of Health, Safe Drinking Water Branch regulates Underground Injection Wells. Underground Injection Wells are used for injecting water or other fluids into a groundwater aquifer. Being below (toward the shore) of the Underground Injection Control (UIC) Line means that the underlying aquifer is not considered a drinking water source, a wider variety of wells are allowed, and some permit limitations are imposed.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) also classifies a large portion of Oahu as a Sole Source Aquifer (SSA). SSAs are designated in areas where few or no alternate drinking water sources are available and where, if contamination occurred, using an alternative source would be extremely expensive.

Existing OCCC – The existing OCCC site is located on the border of the Kalihi Aquifer System (30103) and Moanalua Aquifer System (30104) in the Honolulu Aquifer Sector (301). The most recent studies published in the CWRM Water Resources Protection Plan (WRPP) indicate that the sustainable yield for the Kalihi Aquifer System ranges from ~~9-12~~ 8.7-9 MGD (million gallons per day) and 15.8-18 MGD for the Moanalua Aquifer System. Both the Kalihi and Moanalua Aquifer Systems are basal aquifers and estimates for sustainable yield represent the maximum aquifer pumping rate.

The existing OCCC site is also located below (toward the shore) of the UIC Line, and therefore groundwater underlying the site is not considered a drinking water source. The entire site lies within the boundaries of the Oahu SSA.

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS – The Animal Quarantine Station site is located within the Waimalu Aquifer System (30201) in the Pearl Harbor Aquifer Sector (302). The most recent studies published in the CWRM WRPP indicate that sustainable yield for the Waimalu Aquifer System ranges from ~~47-7745~~ 48.3 MGD. The Waimalu Aquifer System is a basal aquifer and estimates for sustainable yield represent the maximum aquifer pumping rate.

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The AQS site is also located above (farther inland) of the UIC Line, and groundwater underlying the site may be considered a source for drinking water. The site lies within the boundaries of the Oahu SSA.

Halawa Correctional Facility – The Halawa Correctional Facility site is located within the Waimalu Aquifer System (30201) in the Pearl Harbor Aquifer Sector (302). The most recent studies published in the CWRM WRPP indicate that sustainable yield for the Waimalu Aquifer System ranges from ~~47-7745-48.3~~ MGD. The Waimalu Aquifer System is a basal aquifer and estimates for sustainable yield represent the maximum aquifer pumping rate.

The Halawa Correctional Facility site is also located above (farther inland) of the UIC Line, and groundwater underlying this site may be considered a source for drinking water. The site lies within the boundaries of the Oahu SSA.

Mililani Technology Park – The proposed Mililani Technology Park site is located within the Waipahu-Waiawa Aquifer System (30203) in the Pearl Harbor Aquifer Sector (302). The most recent studies published in the CWRM WRPP indicate that sustainable yield for the Waipahu-Waiawa Aquifer System ranges from ~~110-117402-110.3~~ MGD. The Waipahu-Waiawa Aquifer System is a basal aquifer and estimates for sustainable yield represent the maximum aquifer pumping rate.

The Mililani Technology Park site is also located above (farther inland) of the UIC Line, and groundwater underlying the site may be considered a source for drinking water. The site lies within the boundaries of the Oahu SSA.

Women's Community Correctional Center – The WCCC property is located within the Waimanalo Aquifer System (30604) in the Windward Aquifer Sector (306). The most recent studies published in the CWRM WRPP indicate that sustainable yield for the Waimanalo Aquifer System ranges from 10-13 MGD.

The WCCC property is also located below (toward the shore) of the UIC Line, and therefore is not considered a drinking water source. The site lies outside the boundaries of the Oahu SSA. A comparison of sites by UIC and SSA is provided below:

Table 4-1. Underground Injection Control Line and Sole Source Aquifer

| Location | Underground Injection Control Line (within or outside) | Sole Source Aquifer (above or outside) |
|---|---|---|
| <i>Existing OCCC</i> | Outside | Above |
| <i>Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS</i> | Within | Above |
| <i>Halawa Correctional Facility</i> | Within | Above |
| <i>Mililani Technology Park</i> | Within | Above |
| <i>Women's Community Correctional Center</i> | Outside | Outside |

Potential Impacts and Mitigation

Offenders housed at OCCC and WCCC are currently being provided with potable water from both municipal and “private” sources, but the sustainable yield of all sources of water is regulated by CWRM. The current and future OCCC and WCCC offender population is small compared to the island-wide population, and would already have been accounted for (water-supply-wise) prior to being detained.

4.4.2 Surface Water Resources

The general locations of surface water bodies are documented by the State of Hawaii, Department of Land and Natural Resources, U.S. Geological Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Water quality is monitored by the State of Hawaii Department of Health, Clean Water Branch. The most recently adopted Water Body Assessment for Hawaii is dated 2014, and an update is currently in process. The Assessment is developed in part to help the state determine if water pollution protection plans (Total Maximum Daily Load, or TMDL plans) are warranted. Following is a description of each site and its relationship to surface water resources.

Existing OCCC – The existing OCCC is located in the Kalihi watershed which extends from the peak of the Koolau Mountains into Moanalua Bay. There are no surface water resources within or adjacent to the existing OCCC site. The nearest surface water resource is Kalihi Stream, a partially-channelized, perennial stream west of the existing OCCC. Kalihi Stream is classified by the Department of Health as an impaired waterbody, exceeding water quality standards for total nitrogen, nitrogen dioxide, nitrates and trash. Kalihi Stream is located approximately 900 feet from OCCC at its closest point. Kalihi Stream is a freshwater stream that transitions to estuarine (mixing of sea water and freshwater) approximately 0.3 miles inland and discharges into Keehi Lagoon.

The methodologies outlined in the USACE's *Wetlands Delineation Manual* (USACE 1987) and the USACE's *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Hawaii and Pacific Islands Region (Version 2.0)* (USACE 2008) were used to conduct field investigations. The National Wetland Inventory (NWI) mapping (USFWS 2016) shows no mapped wetlands within the existing OCCC site. The nearest mapped wetlands are estuarine and marine wetlands located approximately 800 feet northwest of the site, associated with Kalihi Stream, and are riverine and freshwater emergent wetlands 900 feet northeast of the site, both associated with Kalihi Stream. Dense commercial and industrial development lies between the site and the Kalihi Stream wetlands.

A field survey of the existing OCCC site was conducted on June 9, 2017. During this field survey, no wetlands or other waters of the United States (OWUS, under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act) were identified within the site boundaries.

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Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS – The Animal Quarantine Station site is located in the Halawa watershed, which extends from the peak of the Koolau Mountains into Pearl Harbor. There are no surface water resources within this proposed site. North Halawa Stream runs adjacent to the west boundary of the site and is a freshwater, perennial stream that discharges over two miles from the site to the East Loch of Pearl Harbor. The perennial South Halawa Stream flows farther northeast of the site and terminates to the southeast of the existing Animal Quarantine Station. The channelized portion of South Halawa Stream appears to function as an outlet for storm water drainage from adjacent residential properties located north of the stream and to the east of the Animal Quarantine Station. Halawa Stream is classified by the Department of Health as an impaired waterbody, based on visual surveys conducted in 2001-2004, and TDMLs are being developed for this watershed.

The NWI mapping (USFWS 2016) shows no mapped wetlands within the Animal Quarantine Station. The nearest mapped wetlands are seasonally flooded palustrine forested broad-leaved evergreen and intermittent riverine streambed wetlands, both associated with Halawa Stream, northwest of the site boundary.

A field survey of the Animal Quarantine Station was conducted on June 5, 2017. During this field survey, no OWUS were identified within the site boundaries.

Halawa Correctional Facility – The Halawa Correctional Facility site is located within the Halawa watershed, which extends from the peak of the Koolau Mountains to Pearl Harbor. There are no surface water resources within the proposed site. South Halawa Stream has two channels that are perennial and run adjacent to the site on the east and west side, converging in a channel just south of the site. The east branch of South Halawa Stream is an un-channelized stream bounded by dense vegetation and is nearest to the site at the most southern edge of the proposed site boundary. The west branch of South Halawa Stream is channelized and flows along the west boundary between the Halawa Correctional Facility and adjacent properties. The west, channelized portion of South Halawa Stream appears to function as a drainage way for storm water runoff from the Halawa Correctional Facility and adjacent properties. Halawa Stream is classified by the Department of Health as an impaired waterbody, based on visual surveys conducted in 2001-2004, and TDMLs are being developed for this watershed.

Riverine wetlands are mapped along the east, west, and south site boundaries, associated with South Halawa Stream (see Figure 15 of Appendix J). The boundaries of the wetlands were located to sub-meter accuracy using ESRI collector software and a Trimble R1 GNSS GPS receiver. The stream was delineated using aerial imagery, soil map interpretation, NWI mapping, and field observations. Field inspections showed that the length of the stream along the entire west and south site boundary consisted of a concrete-lined channel outside of the property limit. Along the east side of the property, Halawa Stream is a concrete-lined channel until the northeast corner where the structure ends. Upstream of the terminus of this concrete structure, PFO3 (Palustrine, Forested, Broad-Leaved Evergreen, Seasonally Flooded) wetlands are mapped along the length of South Halawa Stream.

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Field investigations confirmed the presence of 0.63-acre of riverine and riparian wetlands associated with South Halawa Stream along the northeast corner of the property, east of the undeveloped portion of the Halawa Correctional Facility. The delineated wetland boundaries are depicted on Figures 16 and 17 of Appendix J. The delineated wetlands consist of riverine and palustrine forested/scrub shrub wetland adjacent to South Halawa Stream. Most of the wetland within the site boundary consists of a well-defined channel steeply sloping to upland. As the stream meanders upstream and offsite it is less defined and has adjacent palustrine forested/scrub shrub riparian wetlands. The delineated wetlands are dominated by hydrophytic vegetation and contain hydric soils and evidence of wetland hydrology. The uplands adjacent to the delineated wetlands had no evidence of wetland hydrology.

Mililani Technology Park – Mililani Technology Park is located in the Waikele watershed which includes much of central Oahu and flows to the west loch of Pearl Harbor. The proposed site is bisected by a non-perennial, un-channelized stream, which begins just northeast of the site and eventually feeds into Waikele Stream approximately 0.3 miles southwest of the site where the stream is perennial. Waikele Stream has been assessed by the Department of Health as an impaired waterbody that is a high priority for setting TDMLs, although TMDLs have not yet been set. The stream discharges approximately 6 miles south of the site to the West Loch of Pearl Harbor.

As depicted on Figure 22, of Appendix J, no wetlands or OWUS are located within the proposed development area. Outside the proposed development area, the NWI mapping shows freshwater forested/shrub wetland associated with Waikele Stream at the base of Waikalalua Gulch within the property boundary.

Field investigations confirmed the presence of freshwater forested/shrub wetlands at the base of the gulch, adjacent to Waikele Stream. No wetlands or OWUS were identified within the area proposed for development.

Women's Community Correctional Center – The Women's Community Correctional Center property is located on a hilltop and extends into two watersheds, Kawainui to the west and Kaelepulu to the east. Downslope from the property to the north is Hamakua Marsh, which connects Kawainui Stream to Kaelepulu Stream and to Kailua Bay. To the east is Kaelepulu Pond, more commonly known as Enchanted Lake, a pond that discharges to the Pacific Ocean via the perennial Kaelepulu Stream, which is considered by the Department of Health to be an impaired stream and a high priority for TMDL development.

As depicted on Figure 28, of Appendix J, there is a R5UBFx (Riverine, Unknown Perennial, Unconsolidated Bottom, Semipermanently Flooded, Excavated) stream mapped within the site. Field investigations confirmed the presence of a narrow streambed with PEM1 (Palustrine, Emergent, Persistent) fringe wetland along a portion of the stream within the site. The stream originates at a culvert and runs north to the project boundary. The stream lies within the HnA soil unit described above and is assumed to be the actual location of the R5UBFx stream.

The delineated boundaries are depicted on Figure 29 of Appendix J.

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The delineated feature consists of 1,637 linear feet of narrow streambed steeply sloping to upland, with 0.07-acre of fringe emergent wetland adjacent to the southern extent of the stream. The wetland is dominated by hydrophytic vegetation and contains hydric soils and evidence of wetland hydrology. The uplands adjacent to the stream banks had no evidence of wetland hydrology. There are no wetlands or OWUS observed within the area proposed for development on the WCCC property.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation

During the EISPN public review period, the State Department of Health (DOH) Clean Water Branch wrote:

1. *Any project and its potential impacts to State waters must meet the following criteria:*
 - a. *Anti-degradation policy (HAR, Section 11-54-1.1), which requires that the existing uses and the level of water quality necessary to protect the existing uses of the receiving State water be maintained and protected.*
 - b. *Designated uses (HAR, Section 11-54-3), as determined by the classification of the receiving State waters.*
 - c. *Water quality criteria (HAR, Sections 11-54-4 through 11-54-8).*
2. *You may be required to obtain National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit coverage for discharges of wastewater, including storm water runoff, into State surface waters (HAR, Chapter 11-55)...*
3. *If your project involves work in, over, or under waters of the United States, it is highly recommended that they contact the Army Corps of Engineers, Regulatory Branch (Tel: 835-4303) regarding their permitting requirements...*
4. *Please note that all discharges related to the project construction or operation activities, whether or not NPDES permit coverage and/or Section 401 WQC are required, must comply with the State's Water Quality Standards...*
5. *It is the State's position that all projects must reduce, reuse and recycle to protect, restore, and sustain water quality and beneficial uses of State waters..."*

None of the potential development areas contain a surface water feature and/or waters of the United States, except for WCCC. Project development within WCCC or at any of the sites will avoid any wetlands or waters of the US, but will include applying for and obtaining a NPDES Permit. Any potential impacts to these waters caused by the construction and/or operation of the proposed project will meet the provisions of the: a) anti-degradation policy (Chapter 11-54-1.1, HAR); b) designated uses (Chapter 11-54-3, HAR); and c) water quality criteria (Chapter 11.54-4 through 11-54-8, HAR). However, direct discharges of storm water runoff into State waters are not expected to occur due to Best Management Practices to reduce airborne dust and waterborne silt during construction.

4.4.3 Nearshore Resources

Nearshore resources include the coastal waters surrounding the islands of the State to a point three miles seaward from the coast along with their associated habitats and marine life. The nearshore resources pertaining to each specific site are described in further detail below.

Existing OCCC – The existing site does not contain any nearshore resources. The site does not have direct access to a shoreline and is located approximately 0.3 miles at its closest point from the nearest water body, Keehi Lagoon. The DOH classifies the water quality of Keehi Lagoon as a Class A water body, which must remain compatible with the protection and propagation of wildlife and recreational uses. According to HAR Title 11, Chapter 54, Keehi Lagoon is also an exception within the DOH Class A designation, which may be permitted to receive acceptable non-contact thermal and drydock or marine railway discharges.

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS – The Animal Quarantine Station site does not contain any nearshore resources and is located over a mile from the closest shoreline, the East Loch of Pearl Harbor. The DOH does not classify the water quality within Pearl Harbor, although the outlet of Pearl Harbor (open coastal waters around Oahu) is classified as a Class A water body.

Halawa Correctional Facility – The Halawa Correctional Facility site does not contain any nearshore resources and is located over two miles from the closest shoreline, the East Loch of Pearl Harbor. The DOH does not classify the water quality within Pearl Harbor, although the outlet of Pearl Harbor (open coastal waters around Oahu) is classified as a Class A water body.

Mililani Technology Park – The proposed Mililani Technology Park site does not contain any nearshore resources and is located over six miles from the closest shoreline, the West Loch of Pearl Harbor. The DOH does not classify the water quality within Pearl Harbor, although the outlet of Pearl Harbor (open coastal waters around Oahu) is classified as a Class A water body.

Women's Community Correctional Center – The WCCC property does not contain any nearshore resources and is located just over one mile at its closest point from the nearest shoreline at Kailua Bay. Kailua Bay falls within the DOH's Class A water quality designation for open coastal waters around Oahu. As a Class A water body, water quality must remain compatible with the protection and propagation of wildlife and recreational uses.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation

None of the sites border the ocean or the shoreline. The proposed sites will not directly interfere with nearshore resources, however, mitigation measures should be taken to avoid any potential cumulative impacts from on-site activities. To prevent indirect or cumulative impacts on nearshore resources, BMPs will be implemented during and after construction to prevent erosion from the project sites into storm drains and the long-term build-up of sediments. In addition, garbage

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enclosures will be designed to prevent leakage or runoff into storm water drainage areas, which may deliver harmful levels of nutrients and chemicals at marine outlets. Any potential impacts to Class A waters caused by the construction and/or operation of the proposed project will meet the provisions of the: a) anti-degradation policy (Chapter 11-54-1.1, HAR); b) designated uses (Chapter 11-54-3, HAR); and c) water quality criteria (Chapter 11.54-4 through 11-54-8, HAR). All discharges related to the construction and operation of the proposed project will comply with the State's Water Quality requirements contained in Chapters 11-54 and 11-55, HAR.

4.5 NATURAL HAZARDS

The Hawaiian Islands are susceptible to potential natural hazards, including flooding, tsunamis, inundation, hurricanes, and earthquakes. The vulnerability to such hazards is described below.

4.5.1 Flood

Existing Conditions

During the EISPN Public Review period, the State Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) Engineering Division wrote:

"The rules and regulations of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44CFR), are in effect when development falls within a designated Flood Hazard..."

The owner of the project property and/or their representative is responsible to research the Flood Hazard Zone designation for the project..."

National Flood Insurance Program establishes the rules and regulations of the NFIP – Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44CFR). The NFIP Zone X is a designation where there is no perceived flood impact. Therefore, the NFIP does not regulate any development within a Zone X designation."

Similar comments were received from the DLNR Engineering Division during the DEIS Public Review period.

Existing OCCC – According to the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) prepared by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), National Flood Insurance Program, most of this site is designated as Zone X, which is defined as outside of the 0.2-percent-annual-chance (500-year) flood zone (Figure 4-10). However, portions of the site are designated as having greater exposure to flooding, with the following designations:

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- XS: 0.5 percent annual chance flood;
- AO: 1 percent annual chance flood, flood depths of one to three feet, average depths determined; and
- AE: 1 percent annual chance flood, with a Base Flood Elevation (BFE) of 8 feet amsl.

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS – According to the FIRM, this site is designated as Zone X, which is defined as outside of the 0.2-percent-annual-chance (500-year) flood zone. During the EISPN Public Review process, the DLNR Engineering Division wrote that: *“The NFIP Zone X is a designation where there is no perceived flood impact. Therefore, the NFIP does not regulate any development with a Zone X designation.”*

Halawa Correctional Facility – According to the FIRM, this site is designated as Zone D, or area of undetermined flood hazard, with a small portion along the western border within Zone X.

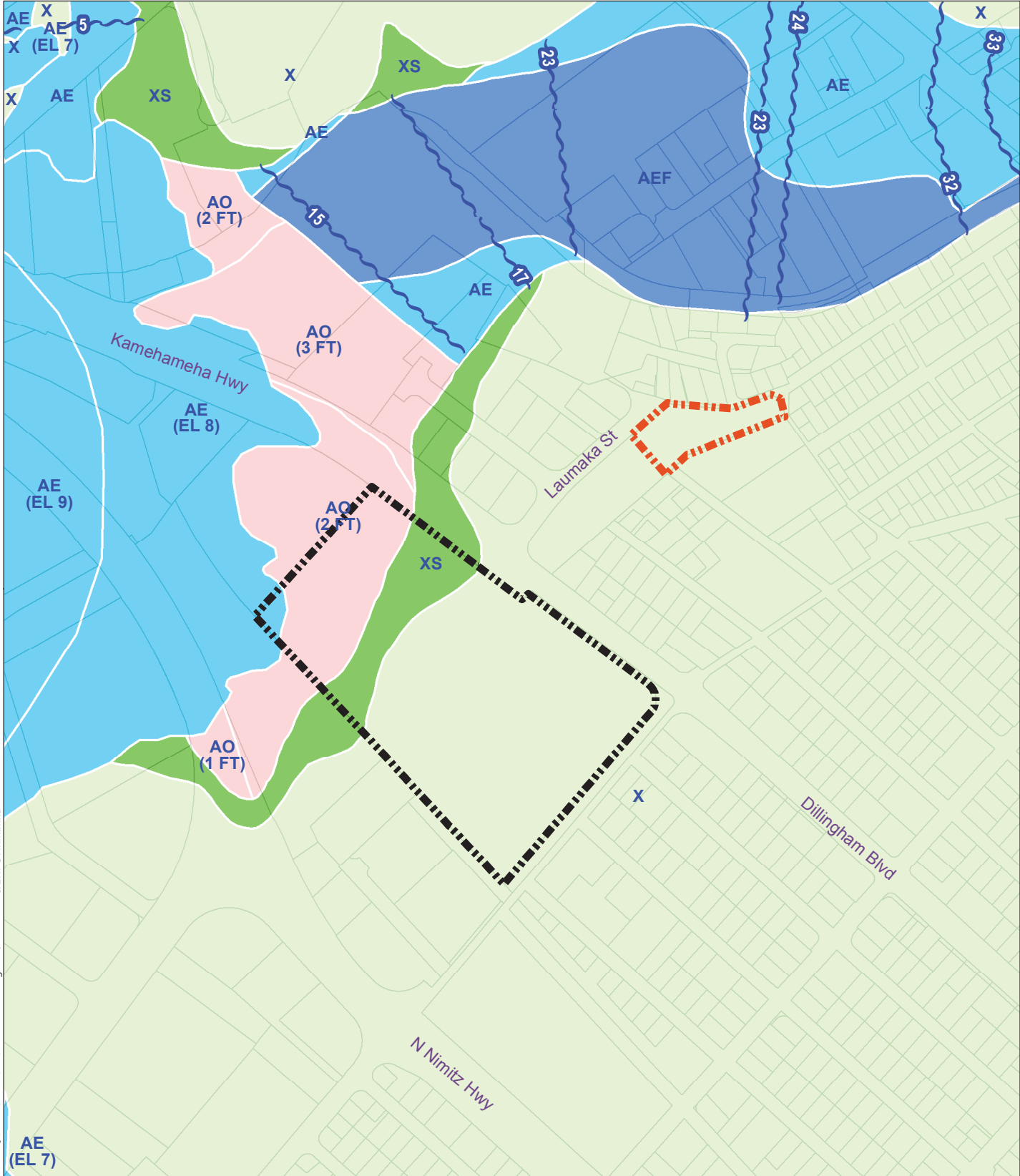
Mililani Technology Park – According to the FIRM, this site is designated as Zone D, or area of undetermined flood hazard.

Women's Community Correctional Center – According to the FIRM, this site is designated as Zone X, which is defined as outside of the 0.2-percent-annual-chance (500-year) flood zone.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation

During the EISPN Public Review process, the DLNR Engineering Division wrote that: *“The rules and regulations of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44CFR), are in effect when development falls within a designated Flood Hazard.”*

According to the FIRM, only development on portions of the existing OCCC site (designated flood zones “XS”, “AO” and “AE”) will need to observe the “Regulations Within Flood Hazard Districts and Development Adjacent to Drainage Facilities” (Revised Ordinances of Honolulu, Chapter 16 [Building Code], Article 11). Development on any of the other sites will not impact any flood hazard areas.



Path: Q:\Oahu\OCCC\GIS\DEIS Selected Figures\4-10 OCCC & LWFC FIRM.mxd

DATE: 10/4/2017

LEGEND

- Tax Map Key Parcels
- OCCC
- Laumaka Work Furlough Center
- Base Flood Elevation (BFE) Line

Flood Zone

- AE: 1% annual chance flood, with BFE
- AO: 1% annual chance flood, flood depths of 1-3ft, average depths determined
- XS: 0.5% annual chance flood
- X: Outside of 0.5% annual chance floodplain

Source: City and County of Honolulu, 2014. FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map, 2012. Panel Number: 15003C0353G.

Disclaimer: This graphic has been prepared for general planning purposes only and should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis.

Figure 4-10:

Flood Insurance Rate Map Existing OCCC

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4.5.2 Tsunami

Existing Conditions

Since the early 1800s, approximately 85 tsunamis have been reported in Hawaii (Hawaii Civil Beat, 2011). Seven caused major damage and two were generated locally. None of the proposed sites are located within the tsunami evacuation zone designated by the Hawaii State Civil Defense. Only the existing OCCC site is located within both the Extreme Tsunami Evacuation Zone and a Safe Zone (Figure 4-11); the border between the zone designations bisects the site.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation

Extreme tsunami events have never been observed historically, but have the potential to occur in the event of a magnitude 9 or greater earthquake.

During the DEIS public review period, the State Office of the Director of Emergency Management/ Civil Defense wrote: "...there is insufficient outdoor warning siren coverage for the proposed project location. We recommend the installation of one (1) solar powered 121 db siren. Hawaii Emergency Management Agency will work with the project developer to determine proper location of the siren." We are assuming that this comment is in regards to the preferred project site, the Animal Quarantine Station within Halawa Valley. DAGS will coordinate with Emergency Management Agency for a proper location for the installation of one (1) solar powered 121 db siren, while accommodating the secure operations of the replacement OCCC on the preferred site.

4.5.3 Hurricanes

Existing Conditions

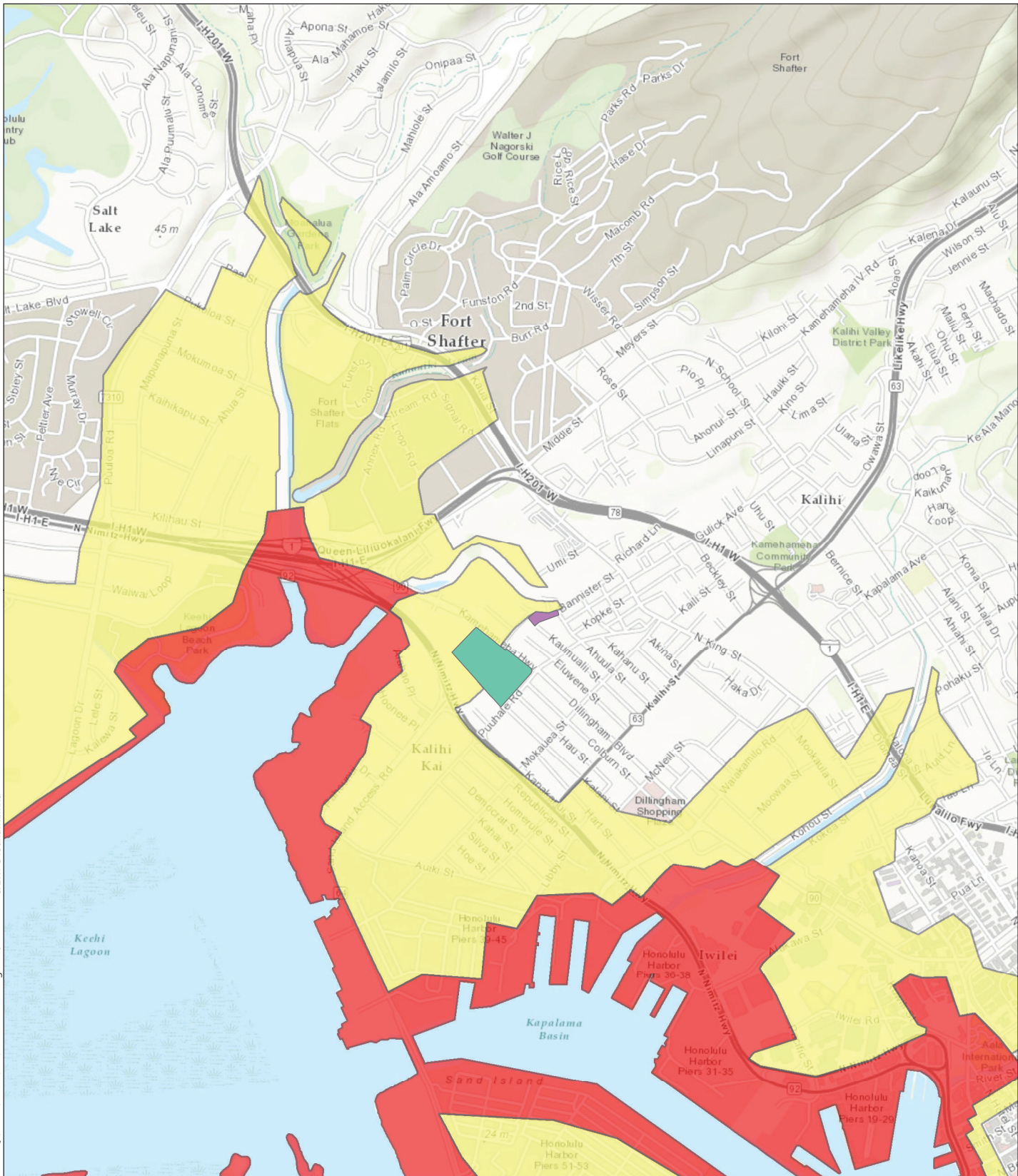
Hurricanes are relatively rare in Hawaii, but since 1980, two hurricanes have had a major effect on Hawaii – Hurricane Iwa in 1982 and Hurricane Iniki in 1992. Hurricane season in Hawaii extends from May to November. While it is difficult to predict such natural occurrences, it is reasonable to assume that future incidents are likely, given historical events.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation

During the DEIS public review period, the State Office of the Director of Emergency Management/ Civil Defense also wrote: "...we strongly recommend incorporation of hardening measures for safe rooms within planned facilities to withstand high-wind events." The current Hawaii building code (Hawaii Administrative Rules 3-180.1, adopted in 2010) is based on the 2006 edition of the International Building Code (IBC) and designed to resist winds consistent with a Category 3 hurricane. By the time this project moves to design and construction, it is expected that the Hawaii building code will have been updated to address the 2018 edition of the IBC. The building design will follow the most stringent standards applicable.

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PSD has procedures in place in the event of emergencies, including natural disasters (such as hurricanes, tsunamis, flooding and earthquakes) and fires. According to PSD, OCCC's initial response to natural disasters is to shelter in place; that is, taking refuge within their existing buildings during storms rather than evacuate to a shelter. OCCC staff have reported that there have been no natural disasters or incidents resulting in the Honolulu Police Department, Honolulu Fire Department or Emergency Medical Services responding to OCCC over the last 20 years. Additionally, all new facilities would be beneficial in that they would provide a safer environment with state-of-the-art warning systems, fire suppression, and weather resiliency.



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DATE: 10/26/2017

LEGEND

- OCCC
- Laumaka Work Furlough Center
- Extreme Tsunami Evacuation Zones
- Tsunami Evacuation Zone

Figure 4-11:

Tsunami Evacuation Zone Existing OCCC

REPLACEMENT OF THE O'AHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Department of Public Safety Island of Oahu

North

Linear Scale (feet)

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 Source: City and County of Honolulu, 2014. Hawaii Department of Agriculture, 1977.

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4.5.4 Earthquakes

Existing Conditions

Unlike other areas where a shift in tectonic plates is the cause of an earthquake, most earthquakes in Hawaii are linked to volcanic activity. Because of this unique situation, most of the thousands of earthquakes that occur in Hawaii each year are primarily located on Hawaii Island. The vast majority of earthquakes are so small they are detectable only with highly sensitive instruments, but there have also been several damaging earthquakes in the past.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation

The current Hawaii building code (Hawaii Administrative Rules 3-180.1-32 and 1-33, adopted in 2010) is based on the 2006 edition of the International Building Code (IBC) and addresses the effects of earthquakes. By the time this project moves to design and construction, it is expected that the Hawaii building code will have been updated to address the 2018 edition of the IBC. The building design will follow the most stringent standards applicable.

4.5.5 Drought and Wildfires

Existing Conditions

Climatic trends which include rising air temperatures, decreasing prevailing northeasterly trade winds, increasing temperatures, and decreasing precipitation are affecting stream base flows which in turn, are predicted to adversely affect aquifer recharge and freshwater availability (University of Hawaii Sea Grant, 2014). Additionally, scientists have observed that all of the Hawaiian Islands have seen longer periods of drought in recent years. While models predict a variety of effects from changing rainfall patterns, if drought events increase in duration or frequency, there is a likelihood of increased stress to aquifers, and increased likelihood for wildfires.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation

Longer drought conditions can affect natural sources of water supply, but as Oahu has sources of brackish groundwater and is surrounded by the ocean, there is a large source of water (that will require more expensive desalination) that can potentially be utilized.

The sites with the most potential to be impacted from wildfires (from drought or other causes) are: Mililani Technology Park, WCCC and the Halawa Correctional Facility, as they are bordered by densely vegetated areas. The existing OCCC and Animal Quarantine Station sites are located in highly urbanized settings, and are not likely to be impacted from wildfires.

4.5.6 Sea Level Rise

Existing Conditions

Sea level rise is one of many growing concerns associated with global climate change and can be especially taxing on the limited resources of island ecosystems. Coastal areas are extremely vulnerable to sea level rise, which poses a threat to the long-term safety and operation of drinking water, wastewater, and storm water infrastructure for cities and communities located in coastal regions. In addition, changing climate patterns, extreme weather events, and sea level rise can affect the climate patterns, magnitude of wind, flood, and rain impacts, and storm surges in coastal regions (EPA, 2016). The greatest immediate threats to the existing OCCC property from sea level rise and climate change include increased intensity of weather patterns, storm surges, and hurricanes, flooding events, and damage to structures and vital infrastructure serving the property.

While it cannot be known for certain how the area will be affected by sea level rise and climate change in the future, scientific models for potential climate change factors have been considered in the evaluation of the sites being considered. Inundation from one meter (3.28 feet) of sea level rise by 2050 has been adopted by the University of Hawaii Sea Grant program based on the best available science as the most likely scenario for expected sea level rise for the Hawaiian Islands (UH Sea Grant, 2014). Computer models developed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) project that inundation from one meter of sea level rise will not occur in or directly adjacent to the existing OCCC site (Figure 4-12).

Potential Impacts and Mitigation

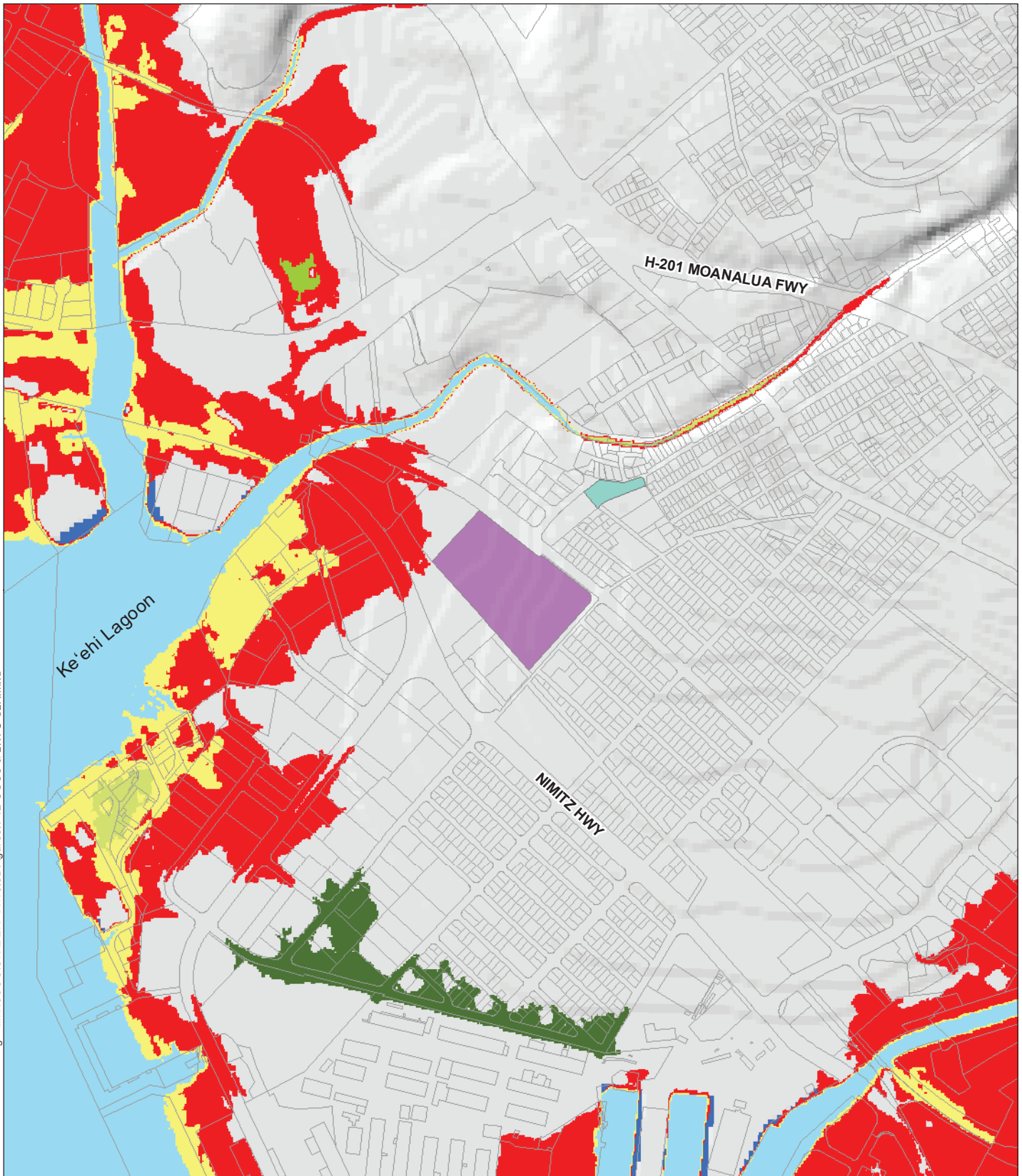
Sea level rise of one meter is not anticipated to have significant, immediate impacts to flooding at all the sites discussed, including the existing OCCC site. However, adaptation and resiliency measures should be considered for improving the safety of future detainees, staff and visitors, and the longevity of the proposed facilities, grounds, and infrastructure serving the project such as water, sewer, electrical, drainage, and roadways as secondary impacts from global climate change such as extreme weather events or worsening sea level rise may still impact the project. Development of the proposed facility at the existing OCCC site is, in comparison to all of the sites discussed, most at risk of damage from extreme weather events and the loss of service of critical infrastructure. The project, including all structures, landscaping, and vital infrastructure, should be designed to withstand water inundation and extreme weather events wherever feasible. Essential equipment will also be located on higher floors wherever feasible. Consideration will also be given to some of the strategies recommended by the USACE (2014) such as:

- Upgrades and strengthening of existing structures;
- Construction of structures to be flood-proof; and
- Upgrades and modifications of infrastructure (e.g. prevention of backflows to wastewater or drainage utilities caused by inundation of sea water)

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The potential impacts of hurricanes and earthquakes will be mitigated through designing all structures in compliance with the City and County of Honolulu (CCH) building code. Impacts from natural hazards will be further mitigated by adherence to appropriate civil defense evacuation procedures.

Path: \\PBRFS04\Planning\Oahu\OCCC\GIS\IDEIS Selected Figures\4-12 OCCC & LWFC SLR.mxd



DATE: 4/10/2018

LEGEND

- Tax Map Key Parcels
- OCCC
- Laumaka Work Furlough Center
- Sea Level Rise (SLR) - 1ft
- Sea Level Rise (SLR) - 3ft
- Sea Level Rise (SLR) - 6ft
- Low-Lying Areas (1ft SLR)
- Low-Lying Areas (3ft SLR)
- Low-Lying Areas (6ft SLR)


Figure 4-12:

**Sea Level Rise
Existing OCCC**

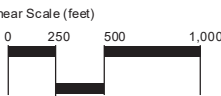

**REPLACEMENT OF THE O'AHU
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER**

Department of Public Safety Island of Oahu

North



Linear Scale (feet)

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Source: NOAA Office for Coastal Management, 2017. Sea Level Rise Viewer.

Disclaimer: This graphic has been prepared for general planning purposes only and should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis.

4.6 FLORA

Surveys of the biological resources of the existing OCCC, Animal Quarantine Station, Halawa Correctional Facility, Mililani Technology Park, and WCCC are attached to this EIS as Appendix K and summarized below.

Existing Conditions

Existing OCCC – The existing OCCC site comprises approximately 16.46 acres of land within a highly developed urban environment comprising residential, commercial and industrial buildings, major roadways and similar uses. Approximately 85 percent of the site has been disturbed by development and converted to impervious surfaces (pavement, concrete, or buildings). The largest undeveloped area remaining on-site is a recreational field that consists of mowed lawn and bare earth. The other small undeveloped areas consist of mowed lawn with occasional ornamental trees, shrubs, and other landscape plants.

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS – The Animal Quarantine Station site lies within a highly developed urban environment comprised of commercial and industrial buildings, nearby cement plant and adjoining mining operation, major roadways and similar developments. Comprising approximately 35 acres of land bisected by H-3, approximately 75 percent of the site is disturbed by development and has been converted to impervious surfaces (pavement, concrete, kennels, or buildings). The few remaining undeveloped areas are covered with some type of vegetation, both native and non-native.

Woody species observed within the developed portions of the site include Koa haole (*Leucaena leucocephala*), Fiji fan palm (*Pritchardia pacifica*), cook pine (*Araucaria columnaris*), hibiscus (*Hibiscus* sp.), and monkeypod trees (*Albizia saman*). Maintained lawns and an animal pasture located west of H-3 comprise the largest area of undisturbed land remaining within the site. Vegetation within the animal pasture is dominated by grasses with scattered woody species, including several monkeypod trees.

Halawa Correctional Facility – The Halawa Correctional Facility encompasses approximately 31 acres of land within a highly developed urban environment comprised of commercial and industrial buildings, mining operations, major roadways and similar developments. The proposed OCCC site encompasses approximately five acres located within the northeastern portion of the 31-acre property. The majority of the overall Halawa Correctional Facility property has been disturbed by development and converted to impervious surfaces (pavement, concrete, or buildings) which comprise approximately 85 percent of the total land area. The only undeveloped areas are the recreational field (which is regularly mowed) and a strip of vegetation adjacent to South Halawa Stream located east of the recreational field. The area proposed for OCCC development is the currently undeveloped recreational field which is predominately covered by grasses with scattered golden crownbeard (*Verbesina encelioides*) and koa haole (*Leucaena leucocephala*).

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Guinea grass (*Urochloa maxima*) is dominant along the slopes leading down to the South Halawa Stream. Other riparian vegetation includes castor bean (*Ricinus communis*), monkeypod (*Albizia saman*) and java plum (*Syzygium cumini*). Vegetation found in the remaining undeveloped land consists of maintained lawn areas. To the east of the facility begins a swath of undeveloped forest, extending approximately four miles to Mount Pu'ukahuuli, which provides habitat to such species as koa and ohia 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 Koster's curse (*Clidemia hirta*) and strawberry guava (*Psidium cattleianum*) in the understory.

Mililani Technology Park – The Mililani Technology Park, Lot 17 site comprises approximately 40 acres of undisturbed land within a well-developed suburban business park largely comprised of industrial and commercial buildings. To the west, south and east are the Waikakalua and Kipapa gulches and given the size and location of the gulches, approximately 19 acres are suitable for OCCC development with the balance to remain in its natural condition as a buffer between the developed portion of the site and neighboring properties which comprise undeveloped lands, residences, light industrial uses, and community uses.

The 19-acre area proposed for development is a former agricultural field (for pineapple) on a level plateau currently very densely vegetated by a mix of non-native trees, shrubs, and an understory of weedy grasses and vines. Dominant woody species including albizia (*Falcataria moluccana*), strawberry guava (*Psidium cattleianum*), and Christmas berry (*Schinus terebinthifolius*) with scattered lantana (*Lantana camera*) and Koster's curse (*Clidemia hirta*) observed. Guinea grass (*Urochloa maxima*) is the dominant plant in the understory. The slopes of the plateau, as well as the gulches, are also densely vegetated with similar species, while developed areas bordering the property along the southern and western boundaries comprise mowed lawn and landscape species.

Women's Community Correctional Center – WCCC comprises approximately 122 acres of land situated north of the Kalaniana'ole Highway. The area proposed for development is the undeveloped area within the south-central portion of the property consisting largely of mowed lawn.

Vegetation within the undeveloped portions of the WCCC property consist of mowed lawn with ornamental plantings, large stands of guinea grass (*Urochloa maxima*), and forested areas with species such as papaya tree (*Carica papaya*), mango (*Mangifera indica*), koa haole (*Leucaena leucocephala*), monkeypod (*Albizia saman*), and Christmas berry (*Schinus terebinthifolia*). Vegetation observed adjacent to an unnamed stream that flows north-south through a portion of the property includes guinea grass, para grass (*Urochloa mutica*), coco-yam (*Colocasia esculenta*), castor bean (*Ricinus communis*), banana (*Musa sp.*) and bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris*).

Planted species observed within the site include Ti (*Cordyline fruticose*) and Ulu tree (*Artocarpus altilis*). The northern half of the property is undeveloped and densely forested. Four large monkeypod trees near the southern site boundary are designated as Exceptional Trees by the Arborist Advisory Committee of the City and County of Honolulu (City and County of Honolulu

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Department of Parks and Recreation 2017). While these trees are a common introduced species in Oahu and are not of biological significance, their status as exceptional trees indicates that trees have "...historic or cultural value, or that by reason of age, rarity, location, size, aesthetic quality or endemic status, is designated by a county arborist advisory committee as worthy of preservation". The Exceptional Tree Act (Act 105) protects designated trees from improper trimming and unnecessary removal.

Potential Impacts

During the EISPN Public Review period, the USFWS wrote:

"Hawaii's native ecosystems are heavily impacted by exotic invasive plants. Whenever possible we recommend using native plants for landscaping purposes. If native plants do not meet the landscaping objectives, we recommend choosing species that are thought to have a low risk of becoming invasive."

Development of the proposed projects would have both short-term (temporary) and long-term (permanent) impacts on vegetative resources located within the immediate vicinity of the selected OCCC site and WCCC. Short-term impacts to vegetation are directly related to construction activities required for the establishment of the construction pads; (i.e. clearing, cutting and filling, etc.). Given the conditions found at the existing OCCC, Animal Quarantine Station, and Halawa Correctional Facility sites and WCCC, the potential for short-term impacts is lessened considerably by the development that has occurred at these locations and the extent of commercial and industrial developments that surrounds these locations.

In addition to mitigation measures established during OCCC, WCCC and consolidated AQS project permitting, where applicable, the following best management practices (BMPs) would be utilized during construction to further reduce potential vegetative impacts. Depending on their practicability and applicability, BMPs to be followed may include:

- To the maximum extent possible, existing surface water drainage patterns would be maintained through the use of pipes, swales and culverts.
- Access routes to the construction locations shall be minimized to the maximum extent practicable. Matting or track equipment would be used when the ground is soft to avoid soil compaction. When used, matting should not remain in place for more than five days. If it is necessary to leave matting in place long enough that underlying vegetation would perish, the disturbed area would be revegetated with appropriate native species as soon as practical.
- Excess soil material may be spread evenly over the ground surface in shallow lifts and would not form an impediment to surface water flow.
- Disturbance/removal of trees for access to construction sites shall be minimized to the extent practicable. Whenever trees must be removed, selective removal of trees less than

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four inches in diameter is preferred in lieu of removal of larger trees.

- Temporarily disturbed areas would be restored to their pre-existing conditions. Planting of disturbed areas would occur as soon as possible to minimize the possibility of erosion. Storm water outlets would be designed to minimize outlet velocities that might otherwise cause downstream erosion.
- Construction activities would be performed in accordance with an approved Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. The limits of disturbance would be indicated on the final design plans and would be the maximum necessary for the construction.
- Where possible, equipment storage would be restricted to areas disturbed for actual construction.

Temporary construction impacts would be associated with construction access roads and construction equipment staging and storage areas. In these areas, potential impacts include vegetation clearing, vehicular movements possibly resulting in tire ruts and surface soil disturbance. Mitigation in these areas would commence upon construction completion. Restoration would include grading and leveling to remove surface disturbance and tire ruts, followed by revegetation.

Long-term impacts include the permanent loss of vegetation within the footprints of development and changes in the type/composition of vegetative communities. Given the conditions found at the existing OCCC, Animal Quarantine Station, and Halawa Correctional Facility sites and WCCC, the potential for long-term impacts is also lessened considerably by the development that has occurred at these locations.

4.7 FAUNA

Surveys of the biological resources of the existing OCCC, Animal Quarantine Station, Halawa Correctional Facility, Mililani Technology Park, and WCCC are attached as Appendix K and summarized below. Comments were solicited from both the USFWS Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office and the State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources on each of the above sites, and the potential impact of development at these sites.

Correspondence from the USFWS Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office states that no federally designated or proposed critical habitat occurs within the immediate vicinity of any of the above sites. According to USFWS, the following federally listed species may occur or transit through the vicinity of the site: endangered Hawaiian hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus semotus*); endangered Hawaiian petrel (*Pterodroma sandwichensis*); endangered band-rumped storm-petrel (*Oceanodroma castro*); threatened Newell's shearwater (*Puffinus newellii*); and Hawaiian seabirds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), such as the wedge-tailed shearwater (*Puffinus pacificus chlorhynchus*).

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Correspondence from the State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources states that the Hawaiian hoary bat, state endangered Hawaiian short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus sandwichensis*), and state threatened white tern (*Gygis alba*) have the potential to occur within the vicinity of each of the above sites. However, no federal or state listed species were observed during field investigations at each of the above sites. Based on the developed nature of the properties and the lack of natural habitat, it is highly unlikely that threatened or endangered species of plants or animals would be present at any of the sites.

Existing Conditions

Existing OCCC – Located within a highly developed environment, the existing OCCC site provides no natural habitat, and any wildlife found in the area would be species that are adapted to urban environments. Wildlife expected to utilize the site include small terrestrial mammals, birds, insects, and arachnids. Wildlife observed during field investigations include insects and several zebra doves (*Geopelia striata*).

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS – The Animal Quarantine Station site provides minimal natural habitat, and any wildlife found in the area would comprise common species that are adapted to urban environments. Wildlife expected to utilize the Animal Quarantine Station site include small terrestrial mammals, bats, birds, insects, arachnids, and snails. Wildlife observed during field investigations included insects, small Asian mongoose (*Herpestes javanicus*), and various passerine bird species including common myna (*Acridotheres tristis*).

Halawa Correctional Facility – The Halawa Correctional Facility site provides minimal natural habitat, and any wildlife found in the area would be species that are adapted to urban environments. Wildlife expected to use the site include small terrestrial mammals, bats, birds, insects, small reptiles, arachnids, and snails. Wildlife observed during field investigations include small Asian mongoose (*Herpestes javanicus*), feral chickens, feral pigs, insects and various passerine bird species although many of these species avoid the fenced and maintained area comprising the outdoor recreation field that comprises the OCCC development site.

Mililani Technology Park – Wildlife expected to use the Mililani Technology Park site include small terrestrial mammals, bats, birds, insects, arachnids, and snails. Wildlife observed within the 19-acre plateau area proposed for development during field investigations included insects and various passerine bird species. Other species expected to utilize the plateau include Asian mongoose (*Herpestes javanicus*), rodents, and small reptiles. Outside the area of proposed development, feral cats (*Felis catus*), Asian mongoose, and feral chickens were observed.

Women's Community Correctional Center – Wildlife expected to use the WCCC include small terrestrial mammals, bats, birds, insects, small reptiles, arachnids, and snails. Wildlife observed during field investigations included feral chickens, feral cats, cattle egret (*Bubulcus ibis*), insects, and various passerine bird species. Asian mongoose (*Herpestes javanicus*) and feral pigs are also

known to occur on the overall property albeit away from the more developed and actively maintained areas.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

During construction of the proposed projects, wildlife may be harmed or displaced, primarily as a result of construction machinery operations during initial site clearing and similar earthwork. Less mobile species, such as small mammals, reptiles, and amphibians have the potential to incur greater mortality than more mobile species. More mobile species such as small mammals and birds may disperse to adjacent habitat when disturbed by construction activities. Large, contiguous areas with similar habitats are present adjacent to the Animal Quarantine Station, Halawa Correctional Facility, Mililani Technology Park and WCCC sites and are expected to accommodate most of the displaced wildlife. Wildlife which is unable to find adequate breeding and foraging habitat may fail to breed successfully or disperse greater distances, increasing the probability of mortality. Temporarily disturbed upland forests would likely be re-colonized by wildlife communities similar to pre-existing communities after construction has been completed.

Increase noise levels, as a result of construction activities, can affect wildlife by inducing physiological changes, nest or habitat abandonment, behavioral modifications or disrupt vocalization of species required for breeding or defense. The Environmental Impact Data Book (Golden et. al., 1980) suggests that noise levels higher than 80 to 85 dBA are sufficient to startle or frighten birds and small mammals. At 800 feet from the source, the noise level would be reduced to 62 - 65 dBA, with little potential for disturbing wildlife.

Increased noise levels during construction are largely confined to the site preparation stage when earth-moving equipment is in use. Following the site preparation stage, which is expected to last several months following groundbreaking, noise levels are expected to decrease considerably and continue to decline as the construction advances from site preparation to foundation excavation, building erection and interior fit out. The tracts of undeveloped forest land which adjoin the Halawa Correctional Facility, Mililani Technology Park and WCCC sites are expected to provide a buffer from increased noise levels and accommodate wildlife that may be displaced as a result of construction activities at those sites. As a result, wildlife impacts associated with construction noise are expected to be temporary and negligible, lasting only for the duration of construction.

Construction during breeding season and while rearing of young can reduce or prevent successful reproduction. To minimize construction-related impacts on wildlife, consideration may be given to limiting certain construction activities based on important biological periods.

Long-term impacts include the permanent loss of habitat within the footprints of development, and a decrease in the quality of the habitat immediately adjacent to the proposed OCCC and WCCC facilities due to increased noise levels, traffic, and other human activities. In addition, long-term changes in the availability and type/composition of natural habitat, including an increase in habitat fragmentation, are a possibility. Given the conditions found at the existing

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OCCC, Animal Quarantine Station, and Halawa Correctional Facility sites and WCCC, the potential for long-term impacts is also lessened considerably by the development that has occurred that these locations and the extent of commercial and industrial development that surrounds these sites.

During the EISPN Public Review period, the USFWS wrote:

*“We have reviewed the information you provided and pertinent information in our files, including data compiled by the Hawaii Biodiversity and Mapping Program as it pertains to listed species and designated critical habitat...Our data indicate that the following federally listed species may occur or transit though the vicinity of the proposed project area: the endangered Hawaiian hoary bat or opeapea (*Lasiurus cinereus semotus*); the endangered Hawaiian stilt or aeo (*Himantopus mexicanus knudseni*); the endangered Hawaiian gallinule or alaeula (*Gallinula galeata sandvicensis*); and then endangered band-rumped storm-petrel or akeake (*Oceanodroma castro*). Additionally, the wedge-tailed shearwater or uaukani (*Puffinus pacificus*) and whit tern or manu-o-ku (*Gygis alba*) may occur or transit though the vicinity of the proposed project area. While these species are not listed under the ESA, they are federally protected under the MBTA.”*

Except for occasional transients, the likelihood of threatened and endangered species occurring within the existing OCCC, Animal Quarantine Station, and Halawa Correctional Facility sites and WCCC is low. However, the following proposed measures would avoid or minimize potential impacts should any such species be present within the selected alternative site.

Woody plants greater than 15 feet tall would not be disturbed, removed, or trimmed during the Hawaiian hoary bat birthing and pup rearing season (June 1 through September 15) to avoid any potential impacts to roosting Hawaiian hoary bats. Additionally, the facility design would not include barbed wire fencing that could pose a risk of entanglement to bats.

Efforts would be made to develop a lighting plan for the proposed facility that minimizes and avoids artificial lighting impacts to seabirds. Use of high-mast lights and similar high intensity security lighting common to prisons and other correctional facilities are not proposed. Instead, lighting would be largely confined to traditional parking lot and walkway lighting common to most commercial establishments for safety purposes. In general, lighting would be consistent with USFWS recommendation so that lights would be positioned low to the ground and be shielded and/or employ full cut-off. Effective light shields would be opaque, sufficiently large, and positioned so that the bulb is only visible from below (USFWS 2016). Based on USFWS recommendations, night-time project construction activities would be avoided from September 15 through December 15 and all project staff would be provided with information about seabird fallout and where any downed birds can be taken for rehabilitation.

The DLNR recommends twilight pre-construction surveys for the state endangered Hawaiian short-eared owl prior to clearing vegetation. If nests are present, DLNR should be notified and a buffer zone should be established in which no clearing occurs until nesting ceases (DLNR

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2017). The DLNR also recommends surveying for the presence of white terns prior to any action that could disturb trees (such as trimming or removal). White terns lay a single egg in a branch for with no nest, so eggs and chicks can be easily dislodged by construction equipment (DLNR 2017).

5.0 ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING HUMAN ENVIRONMENT, POTENTIAL IMPACTS, AND MITIGATION MEASURES

This section describes the existing conditions of the human environment, potential impacts of the proposed project, and mitigation measures to minimize any impacts. This EIS covers potential impacts relating to the proposed OCCC project and potential off-site improvements at the preferred sites and alternatives, with an equal level of information.

5.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

An archaeological and architectural survey has been completed for the four proposed OCCC project sites and the WCCC property. The study area for each location was determined to be the largest possible extent of project-related impacts. As part of the study process, consultations took place with the Hawaii State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) to address HRS Chapter 6E review. The agreed upon methodology for the Historic Preservation Review includes a literature review of background environmental and historical research, an outline of previous archaeological surveys and sites, and management recommendations on proposed OCCC development. The documentary research was conducted using available resources at SHPD, the Bishop Museum, the Hawaii State Archives, and the University of Hawaii at Manoa. The assessment of archaeological and historical resources is attached as Appendix L and summarized below.

Existing Conditions

Existing OCCC – The OCCC site is located in the Kalihi Ahupuaa, Kona District along the coastal plain and appears to be heavily disturbed as a result of the surrounding urban built environment. The soils in the project area include predominantly Ewa series with additional areas of Fill, mixed land. These fill areas are located closer to the lagoon, where infilling of historic-era fishponds occurred. Approximately 20 percent of the project area is covered by these fill deposits. The built environment in the project area is entirely associated with the structures, parking lots, and small yards and lawns of the current OCCC facility.

Approximately 30 archaeological studies have been conducted within one mile of the project area; however, no archaeology survey has taken place within the bounds of the facility. Despite the extensive survey and documentation in the area surrounding the current OCCC site, few significant cultural resources have been identified. Many of the resources that have been identified are located farther inland, away from the project area. Two sites of interest for the existing OCCC project area are a pre-contact subsurface fire feature identified during an archaeological inventory survey completed for the Honolulu High-Capacity Transit Corridor project, and a remnant of the 1889 OR&L right-of-way that borders the project area. The Special Housing Unit structure at OCCC dates to 1916, and there is moderate potential for archaeological materials associated with earliest structures and occupation of the site as a jail during the first quarter of the twentieth century. The

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potential for other archaeological resources in the existing OCCC project area is low given the extremely dense nature of the OCCC's built environment.

The existing OCCC site is currently intensely developed with inmate housing, administration and program support buildings, maintenance buildings and storage and utilities structures. There is little history on the development of the location; however, the growth and expansion of the facility is evidenced in the different architectural styles of the buildings. The Holding Unit (or High Custody Housing) was constructed around 1912 as a minimalist three-story concrete structure. The interior of the building remains largely similar to the original construction, and its age is evidenced by a still functioning Otis elevator that dates to the time of construction.

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS – The Animal Quarantine Station site is located in Halawa Ahupuaa, Ewa District on approximately 35 acres of land bisected by the H-3 and bordered by industrial developments and the Halawa Correctional Facility (farther) to the east, the Red Hill Naval Reservation to the south, and the Hawaiian Cement Co. and Halawa Quarry to the north. The soils present in the project area are suggestive of heavily disturbed contexts, consisting of mixed fills and quarry deposits. The built environment consists of modern buildings associated with the Animal Quarantine Station. Historical land use includes predominantly agricultural terracing and modern quarrying activities.

The review of previous surveys in the area indicate that cultural resource potential is moderate. No archaeological field survey has been conducted within the proposed project boundaries. The landscape appears to be significantly disturbed by historic agricultural pursuits and other landscape alterations. Two ancient sacred heiau sites, Waikahi Heiau and Waipao Heiau, were identified in the 1930s just outside the Animal Quarantine Station. These sites were noted as highly disturbed by agricultural activities at the time of their discovery, and the degree to which they may have survived recent development, quarrying, and highway is unknown.

The architectural survey of the Animal Quarantine Station indicates that the initial planning for the facility began in 1965. However, it appears that construction of the facility did not begin until the later part of the 1960s. A plan from 1968 indicates that there were some existing kennels in the vicinity of what is now the livestock facilities and pastures. It is not clear exactly where many of the early kennels and other facilities were constructed but it is likely that it was in the north part of the parcel along Halawa Valley Street. New laboratory facilities and the necropsy were constructed in the mid-1970s and remain in use now. Additional laboratory and testing buildings were added in the 1980s and 1990s and a large animal facility was constructed by 2004. Over the history of use, the kennels were removed and/or relocated into the current design. It is likely that some of the kennels date to the earliest use of the facility.

Halawa Correctional Facility – The Halawa Correctional Facility site is located in the Halawa Ahupuaa, Ewa District on approximately 31 acres of land, of which only five acres is suitable for OCCC development. The site is situated in a valley between two branches of the South Halawa Stream, and the area is dominated by ridge and valley topography, although it appears to be heavily disturbed as a result of the surrounding built environment and quarrying activities. The soils in the

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project area include Kawaihapai, Kokokahi, and Kaena soil series with additional areas of rock land in areas disturbed by the neighboring quarry activity. The rock land covers the northern section of the proposed project area, bordering the modern quarry activity. Historical land use includes predominantly agricultural pursuits and modern quarrying activities.

The review of previous surveys in the area revealed intensive survey efforts over the last 40 years, mainly focused on the upland ridges south and east of the facility. Phase I archaeological survey of the South Halawa Valley were completed in the early 1970s in advance of the H-3 freeway. During this investigation, a 500-foot-wide strip of land along the lower Halawa valley floor was surveyed, including a portion across the center of the Halawa Correctional Facility from west to east. No sites were documented in the current project area; however, numerous sites, including stone terraces, house platforms, house structures, caves, agricultural clearing, walls, mounds, historic structures, and water control features, were identified during the survey. A recent survey by Hammatt et al. (2013) indicates that the majority of the sites in this area are east of the quarry and the Halawa Correctional Facility. The review of these surveys indicates that cultural resource potential is high, especially around the eastern edge of the Halawa Correctional Facility.

The Halawa Correctional Facility is composed of two units, the Special Needs Facility, constructed in 1962, and the Medium Security Facility, constructed in 1987. The Medium Security Facility is the most recent prison facility in the state. There are two outbuildings associated with the facility: One appears to be related to water or other utilities and the other is an abandoned maintenance building.

Mililani Technology Park – The Mililani Technology Park site is located in the Waikele Ahupuaa, Ewa District on approximately 40 acres of undisturbed land, of which 19 acres is suitable for OCCC development. The ridge spur landform that the site occupies is bordered by the Waikakalaua and Kipapa gulches, in an area surrounded by a built environment featuring a technology park, religious centers, and suburban housing. Soils in the project area belong primarily to the Helemano silty clay and Leilehua soil series, while the west boundary of the site borders along soils belonging to the Wahiawa soil series. Historical land uses include primarily pre-contact settlement and taro farming; post-contact the area had been widely used for plantations cultivating sugar and pineapple.

The area surrounding the Mililani Technology Park site has been extensively surveyed and documented, indicating that Mililani and the central Oahu area in general were used by native Hawaiians and post-contact populations for habitation, religious, and agricultural purposes. The site itself was surveyed in the early 1980s, as was much of the surrounding landscape. Several cultural resources have been identified near the proposed project area, although none of the identified resources is located within the current boundaries. Sites located near the southern and eastern boundaries of the project area at Mililani include terraces and mounds for taro and sweet potato cultivation. Despite the proximity of these sites, post-contact farming on the ridge top has likely disturbed any archaeological resources in the project area. The potential for intact archaeological resources is low.

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The Mililani parcel is undeveloped and the architectural survey of this parcel did not identify any extant buildings within the area.

Women's Community Correctional Center – The WCCC project area is located in the Kailua Ahupuaa, Koolaupoko District on 122 acres of land situated north of the Kalaniana'ole Highway and south of Kailua High School. The project area is situated within the current grounds of WCCC and extends along a ridge line to the west, encompassing the adjacent water storage tanks and access road. Soils in the project area include the Alaeloa, Hanalei, Pohakupu, and Papaa series. Since many of these soils in the project area are considered unsuitable as farmland, historical land use was primarily focused on ranching, with some areas used for agriculture. Part of the built environment includes a small section of the inoperative tunnels, pump houses, and ditches infrastructure for the historic (ca. 1923) Waimanalo Irrigation System.

Approximately 80 percent of the WCCC site has been previously surveyed, and five cultural resource properties are present within the proposed boundaries of the project area. The current WCCC was surveyed in 1989, when two previously documented historic Hookipa and Maluhia cottages were relocated. However, the report does not contain locations for these resources, and therefore an archaeological survey will be necessary to determine their location. An archaeological survey conducted in 2009 for the proposed new access road to Kailua High School identified two sites: a pre-contact lithic scatter/ridge camp located on the ground surface and a historic water-flow structure associated with the larger Waimanalo Ditch System complex. Potential for subsurface deposits was determined low because of intense agricultural activity in the area; however, the number of surface features identified in previous surveys suggests that potential is moderate for sites in the northwestern and northeastern portions of the project area that have not yet been surveyed.

The WCCC facility is located on the site of the former Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility (also called the Koolau Boy's Home), constructed in 1952, and three of the original housing buildings from that facility remain in use (Ka'ala, Maunawili, and Olamana Cottages). Minor renovations were made to these facilities between 1992 and 1994, and additional housing structures (Ho'okipa cottage and Ahiki dormitory) was constructed in 1999. The three earliest cottages at this site are associated with the work of the firm of Charles W. Dickey and may have come from another prison. Dickey was a well-known architect who has been credited with developing a regional architectural style that incorporated elements of traditional architecture into modern buildings. The firm's structures at WCCC represent the work of the second generation of architects in the firm, such as Vladimir Ossipoff, who were decidedly Modernists. The one exception is the Ho'okipa cottage auxiliary building, which has a hipped roof that is reminiscent of Dickey's personal style.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

It is recommended that the entire exterior ground surface of the WCCC and the selected OCCC replacement site be visually inspected by systematic pedestrian survey. Additionally, if development is proposed on the Halawa Correctional Facility site, a limited number of strategically placed shovel test pits are recommended both within and outside the secure perimeter near the

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eastern boundary of the Halawa Correctional Facility project area to assess the level of ground disturbance.

No additional architectural research is recommended for the Halawa Correctional Facility or the Mililani Technology Park sites. Given the age of some of the buildings and the unknown history of development at the Animal Quarantine Station, existing OCCC, and WCCC, additional research on the historic architectural resources and their context is recommended.

During the DEIS public review period, SHPD wrote that “As this project will be subject to review under 6E, HRS, SHPD looks forward to further consultation and the opportunity to review the potential effect of the proposed project on historic properties.” PSD and DAGS acknowledged that Section 6E-8 HRS is applicable to the proposed project. On April 25, 2018, SHPD provided its HRS 6E-8 Historic Preservation Review comments on the development of the proposed OCCC to the Animal Quarantine Station site (Appendix L).

“Per HRS 6E-8, the SHPD concurs with DAGS’ determination of no historic properties affected.”

~~Therefore, prior to construction, DAGS and PSD will provide SHPD with an opportunity for review of the effect of the proposed project on any historic property, ground disturbing activities, and/or any permits, consistent with Section 6E-43, HRS.~~

PSD, DAGS and its contractors will comply with all state and county laws and rules regarding the preservation of archaeological and historic sites. Should historic sites such as walls, platforms, pavements and mounds, or remains such as artifacts, burials, concentrations of shell or charcoal be inadvertently encountered during the construction activities, work will cease immediately in the immediate vicinity of the find and the find will be protected. The contractor shall immediately contact the SHPD, which will assess the significance of the find and recommend appropriate mitigation measures, if necessary.

5.2 CULTURAL RESOURCES

An assessment of cultural resources is attached to this EIS as Appendix M and summarized below.

Existing Conditions

Existing OCCC – The existing OCCC location in Kalihi Ahupua‘a, Kona District, situated within an area of coastal flats replete with traditional Hawaiian fish ponds, overlaps with the northern portion of a former *kuleana* parcel (LCAw. 5044:5 to Kahaha). Although the existing OCCC property appears not to have been used for commercial agriculture during historic times, it has undergone development for over a century and has hosted several iterations of the O‘ahu Prison, beginning as early as 1914. Other development includes ground disturbance associated with the former OR&L railway, a portion of which extended across the southern boundary of the property until around 1947. Aside from architectural features, there are no known historic or cultural

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properties identified within the current OCCC site; likewise, there were no past or ongoing cultural practices identified.

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS – The Animal Quarantine Station was planted in sugarcane as part of Honolulu Plantation. By the mid-1950s, the Animal Quarantine Station property had become part of the nearby quarrying activities and host to other industrial buildings. The southwestern end of the Animal Quarantine Station property overlaps with a portion of the former Hālawā Naval Cemetery, which was in use within two days of the Pearl Harbor Attack in December of 1941 until early 1947. By September of 1947, all the burials had been exhumed and reburied elsewhere. During the consultation process, interviewees related that the area of the Animal Quarantine Station was frequented by spirits associated with the former Naval cemetery as well as by traditional Hawaiian spirits (night marchers) along a corridor through the upper part of the facility. No archaeological sites are known to currently exist with the Animal Quarantine Station property,

Halawa Correctional Facility – The Halawa Correctional Facility (HCF) remained planted in sugarcane until construction began on the facility buildings around 1962. There are no known archaeological or cultural sites within HCF. Cultural practices identified during this study that occur in the vicinity of HCF are pig hunting activities and the stewardship of a *heiau* site (SIHP Site 50-80-10-657). Both of these activities use the Board of Water Supply road that would be used for a new OCCC if HCF was the selected location.

Mililani Technology Park – The Mililani Tech Park site is situated between Kaukonahua and Waikakalua Streams. Despite the nearby fresh water source, traditional Hawaiian agricultural terraces did not extend as far *mauka* as this site; nor did the rice paddies that supported the Waipahu Chinese community in the late 1800s and early 1900s; or the commercial sugarcane planted by Oahu Sugar Company. However, beginning in the early 1900s, commercial pineapple cultivation was carried out within this site, for roughly eighty years. Previous archaeological studies conducted in the vicinity of this site reveal scant evidence of Pre-contact sites, which is likely due to land alteration associated with nearly a century of pineapple cultivation. No known historic properties are located within the proposed Mililani Tech Park site. The consultant's limited consultation indicated that there was no past or present cultural activity taking place on this property.

Women's Community Correctional Center – The Women's Community Correction Center (WCCC) in Kailua, Ko'olaupoko District, is situated near significant cultural resources such as Ka'elepuluhulu fishpond, Kawainui Marsh, and Kukuipilau and Ulupo Heiau. In addition, a portion of a *kuleana* award (LCAw. 6969:1 to Kuahine) is found within the central (eastern) part of the property. Despite its proximity to traditional Hawaiian cultural sites, there are no known historic properties that date from Pre-contact times within the WCCC property. One of the WCCC Hawaiian inmates has been actively engaged in cultivation and she has constructed traditional Hawaiian monuments at the cultivation site, which are interpreted as an expression of cultural identity.

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Potential Impacts and Mitigation

Existing OCCC – If the new OCCC facility is built within the existing OCCC property and the recommended archaeological mitigation (monitoring) is followed, then no site-specific cultural resources or practices will be impacted.

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS – If the AQS is the selected location, construction of the new OCCC facility and construction of a new facilities elsewhere on the property to support the AQS activities will likely have no impact on archaeological sites if the recommended monitoring (Louis Berger 2017) takes place. With respect to traditional cultural resources, it is recommended that both Harrison Hoe and Abraham Kaha'i be consulted with respect to situating the new OCCC facilities so as to mitigate any impacts that may arise due to the presence of a spiritual night marchers trail.

Halawa Correctional Facility – If the Halawa Correctional Facility (HCF) is the selected location for the new OCCC, the possible construction of the OCCC in the existing HCF recreation yard will likely not be visible from the *heiau* site; and; as long as access to this site by practitioners is not impeded, the OCCC replacement project should not have any effect on Site 657 and the cultural practices that currently take place there. The same is true for any potential impacts to pig hunting in the area; as long as reasonable accommodations were made for continued access, there should not be a significant impact on hunting practices.

Mililani Technology Park – If this site is selected, and the recommended archaeological monitoring take place, there will likely be no site-specific cultural impacts at this location.

Women's Community Correctional Center – Archaeological mitigation measures proposed for this site include: 1) the proposed project design avoid areas near the Waimanalo Ditch System complex (SIHP #50-80-11-6817); and 2) an archaeological monitoring program be implemented during construction. If these mitigation recommendations are followed, construction of new facilities at WCCC will likely not result in impacts to cultural properties. The agricultural activities and associated monument construction promoted by a WCCC inmate could be considered cultural practices; however, given that the proposed location of the new expansion facilities at the WCCC to house the relocated OCCC women's population is distant from the current planting area, there would likely be no direct impact on these cultural practices.

5.3 SOUND

An assessment of the noise environment is attached to this EIS as Appendix N and summarized below.

Existing Conditions

Existing OCCC – The existing OCCC site is located in the Kalihi Ahupuaa, Kona District on approximately 16 acres of land within which the proposed OCCC development site would encompass approximately 8 acres of the overall property. The site, situated in a dense urban environment surrounded by roadways and ranging in elevation from 7 and 21 feet amsl, is also located approximately one mile to the east of the Daniel K. Inouye International Airport (formerly Honolulu International Airport) and the flight path of Runway 8L extends over the site.

The acoustic environment is dominated by noise from truck and automobile traffic and aircraft flyovers. Industrial and commercial activity contribute to existing sound levels. A new elevated rail transit system is planned along the northern border of the site and once construction begins, an additional, temporary noise source will be added to the current environment.

Land uses in the vicinity of the OCCC site largely includes storage facilities, commercial properties, and light industrial uses. Light industrial, commercial and the Puuhale Elementary School occupy lands southeast of the site, across Puuhale Road. Noise-sensitive receptors in the vicinity include the Puuhale Elementary School, located approximately 200 feet south of the site, and residential uses located approximately 300 feet northeast of the site.

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS – The Animal Quarantine Station site is located in Halawa Ahupuaa, Ewa District on approximately 35 acres of land bisected by H-3. The site, ranging in elevation between 80 and 140 feet amsl, is situated in the Halawa Valley between the North Halawa Stream branch and intermittent South Halawa Stream branch ridge and valley juncture. The proposed OCCC development site would encompass approximately ~~20~~ 24.7 acres located within the eastern portion of the overall property with the remaining acreage located west of H-3 to be used for development of a new Animal Quarantine Station to replace the current facility (a requirement to developing a new OCCC at this site).

Land uses in the vicinity of the Animal Quarantine Station site include industrial areas to the east and west, the Halawa Correctional Facility to the east, undeveloped forest land and the Red Hill Naval Reservation to the south, and the Hawaiian Cement Co. and open pit Halawa Quarry operation located to the north. The acoustic environment is dominated by noise from truck and automobile traffic traveling along the elevated portion of H-3 which crosses over the site and by the network of roads and highways which border on or are located in proximity to the site. Industrial and commercial activity contribute to existing sound levels. Sensitive noise receptors (residences) are located approximately 800 feet south of the site and approximately 100 higher in elevation.

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Halawa Correctional Facility – The Halawa Correctional Facility site is also located in the Halawa Ahupuaa, Ewa District. The entire Halawa Correctional Facility encompasses approximately 31 acres of land, of which approximately five acres in the northwestern portion of the property would be developed for the new OCCC facility. The project area is situated in a valley between two branches of the South Halawa Stream with elevations ranging between 180 and 310 amsl.

Areas to the west of the existing correctional facility consist of a large concentration of warehouses and similar industrial uses. The large open pit Halawa Quarry is located adjacent to the proposed OCCC site to the north. Residential uses are located to the south and southwest, however, there is a high, densely forested ridge situated between the residences and the Halawa Correctional Facility site. Ambient sounds in the vicinity are generally low in volume and originate from motor vehicle traffic at the correctional facility and from operation of the mine and its equipment.

The nearest sensitive receptors are the residences located to the south and southwest. Due to the distance and intervening topography and land cover, it is unlikely that noise currently generated at the Halawa Correctional Facility site would be perceptible at the residences. There are no other sensitive noise receptors identified near the Halawa Correctional Facility site.

Mililani Technology Park – The Mililani Technology Park (Lot 17) site is located in the Waikele Ahupuaa, Ewa District on approximately 40 acres of undisturbed land, of which approximately 19 acres is suitable for OCCC development. The developable portion of the site occupies a geographic landform that is bordered by the Waikakalaua and Kipapa gulches, in an area surrounded by a built environment featuring the Mililani Technology Park and suburban housing. The project area ranges in elevation between 656 and 854 feet amsl.

Veterans Memorial Freeway (H-2) is located approximately 0.25 miles to the southwest. Kahelu Avenue is located adjacent to the site on the north, and Wikao Street is located south of the site. Kahelu Avenue, the main access road serving the Mililani Technology Park and the proposed development site, is not a through roadway and carries a low volume of traffic. Wikao Street, providing access to the residential neighborhood located south of the site, also carries a relatively low volume of traffic. Ambient sounds include truck and automobile traffic traveling on the H-2 freeway and Kahelu Avenue and occasional wildlife calls. Noise levels in the area of the Mililani Technology Park site are generally very low owing to the nature and density of present nearby development.

Sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the Mililani Technology Park site include residences to the south, and commercial and light industrial facilities to the north and west. A day care center is located along Palii Street approximately 500 feet west of the site and a golf course is located approximately 550 feet to the north of the site. A house of worship is located approximately 150 feet to the west of the site and a concentration of residences is located along Wikao Street approximately 400 feet to the south. It should be noted that there is a substantial change in elevation downward of 100 feet or more between the site entrance on Kahelu Street and the residences and other uses which line Wikao Street.

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Women's Community Correctional Center – WCCC is located adjacent to and northeast of the Kalaniana'ole Highway. Land uses in the vicinity include undeveloped forested land along a steeply sloping ridge to the east beyond which lies residential development less than 0.5 miles from the property boundary. Areas to the north comprises undeveloped wooded land followed by recreational fields and a running track associated with Kailua High School. To the west of the facility is found residential development with commercial/utility uses along the highway and to the south, across the highway, are lands associated with the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility. The Maunawili Elementary School is located adjacent and to the southwest of the highway, approximately 200 feet from WCCC. Ambient sounds at WCCC are almost entirely the result of truck and automobile traffic on Kalaniana'ole Highway along with occasional wildlife calls.

Sensitive receptors include the residents located west of WCCC, Maunawili Elementary School located approximately 200 feet to the southwest, and Kailua High School located to the north.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Construction-Related Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Noise resulting from construction of the proposed OCCC is not anticipated to have a significant adverse effect on land uses surrounding any of the alternative OCCC development sites. The relatively isolated locations of the Animal Quarantine Station and Halawa Correctional Facility sites, the distances to homes, businesses, schools, and other sensitive land uses and noise receptors in the vicinity of the sites, background noise from neighboring roadways, wildlife calls, and aircraft overflights, and short construction duration, should allow construction to proceed while avoiding significant adverse impacts to adjoining properties. Following completion of construction, noise levels would return to their pre-construction levels.

Potential project related noise impacts during the construction phase would be mitigated by confining construction to normal working hours and employing noise-controlled construction equipment to the extent feasible. Measures to mitigate potential construction noise impacts may also include the following provisions:

- **Source Control**
 - Construction equipment would be equipped with appropriate noise attenuation devices, such as mufflers and engine housings.
 - Exhaust systems would be maintained in good working order. Properly designed engine enclosures and intake silencers would be employed.
 - Regular equipment maintenance would be undertaken.

- **Site Control**
 - Stationary equipment would be placed as far away from sensitive receptors as possible (e.g., aggregate crushers, operators, if employed).

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- Construction debris disposal sites and haul routes would be selected to minimize objectionable noise impacts.
- **Time and Activity Constraints**
 - Operations would be scheduled to coincide with periods when people would least likely be adversely affected. Periods of work and workdays would be largely confined to daytime hours.
- **Community Awareness**
 - Public notification of construction operations would incorporate noise considerations and methods to handle complaints would be specified.

Topographic conditions, the locations of existing structures, distance, and vegetation located between the construction noise source and the receptors will aid in buffering noise nuisance to potential receivers in the community. Intermittent elevated noise levels from certain types of construction activities are inevitable; however, they are expected to be short-term and minor. When construction noise exceeds, or is expected to exceed, the DOH's allowable limits, a permit must be obtained from the DOH. Specific permit restrictions for construction activities are:

- No permit shall allow any construction activities that emit noise in excess of the maximum permissible sound levels before 7:00 a.m. and after 6:00 p.m. of the same day, Monday through Friday;
- No permit shall allow any construction activities that emit noise in excess of the maximum permissible sound levels before 9:00 a.m. and after 6:00 p.m. on Saturday; and
- No permit shall allow any construction activities that would emit noise in excess of the maximum permissible sound levels on Sundays and holidays.

Long-Term Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Direct Impacts – The new OCCC facility (including any proposed development related to siting the replacement facility at the AQS site) and the proposed WCCC improvements are not expected to include any major stationary noise sources requiring detailed analysis and the absence of noise-producing equipment and activities should result in post-construction noise conditions similar to pre-construction conditions at the selected OCCC site and WCCC. Any change in noise levels resulting from the operation of the proposed OCCC is expected to be slight and virtually imperceptible. Furthermore, the distances between the proposed facility and residences, commercial uses and other land uses adjoining the alternative OCCC sites should go far to attenuate any potential noise impacts. OCCC operation is not expected to result in a significant adverse noise impact.

Any change in noise levels resulting from the operation of WCCC following construction of the proposed improvements is also expected to be slight and virtually imperceptible. Furthermore, the distances between the proposed improvements and residences and schools which adjoin WCCC should go far to attenuate any potential noise impacts. WCCC operation is not expected to result in a significant adverse noise impact.

Indirect Impacts – Indirect impacts could occur due to increased vehicle traffic to and from the new facility. With all other factors held constant, a doubling of existing traffic volumes is necessary to result in a three dBA increase in traffic noise. Future traffic volumes with and without the project were compared for the roadways served by each site with the highest incremental traffic generation. According to the Traffic Impact Report prepared for the proposed project, traffic is not expected to double for any of the alternatives and would not double at WCCC (Appendix T). No significant adverse indirect noise impacts are anticipated.

Mitigation Measures – Given the lack of significant adverse noise impacts during OCCC and WCCC operation, the distance to sensitive receptors, and the background noise levels generated by adjoining roadways, aircraft overflights and wildlife calls, no mitigation measures to control noise resulting from operation of the proposed OCCC and WCCC would be warranted.

5.4 AIR QUALITY

An assessment of air quality is attached to this EIS as Appendix O and summarized below.

Existing Conditions

Air quality in the State of Hawaii is among the best in the nation, and criteria pollutant levels remain well below State and Federal ambient air quality standards. According to the Hawaii DOH, State of Hawaii Annual Summary 2015 Air Quality Data (December 2016), the ambient levels of pollutants measured between 2013 and 2015 at the air quality monitoring stations closest to the project sites are below the applicable state and federal standards.

Regional and local climate affect air quality through the influence of wind, temperature, atmospheric turbulence, mixing height and rainfall. Although the climate of Hawaii, and the Island of Oahu, is relatively moderate, differences in these parameters may occur from one location to another because of the topography. The topography of Oahu is dominated by the two parallel mountain ranges that extend from the southeast to the northwest. The Waianae Range on the west side of the island and the Koolau Range on the east side are separated by a broad valley.

The climate of Oahu is relatively moderate throughout most of the year and is characterized as semi-tropical with two seasons. The summer period runs from May through September and is generally warm and dry, with predominantly northeast trade winds. In contrast, the winter season runs from October through April and is associated with lower temperatures, higher rainfall and less prevalent trade winds.

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While the WCCC facility is located on the eastern side of the Koolau Mountain Range, the four OCCC project alternatives are located on the western side of the Range within a climate typical of the leeward coastal lowlands of Oahu. The area is characterized by abundant sunshine, persistent trade winds, relatively constant temperatures, moderate humidity, and the infrequency of severe storms. Northeasterly trade winds prevail throughout the year although its frequency varies. The mean temperature measured at Daniel K. Inouye International Airport ranges from 70 degrees Fahrenheit (F) in the winter to 84 degrees F in the summer. Average annual precipitation is measured at approximately 30 inches, with rainfall occurring mostly between October and March.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Short-Term Construction Impacts and Mitigation Measures

During the DEIS Public Review period, the State Department of Health Environmental Planning Office wrote:

“If temporary fugitive dust emissions could be emitted when the project site is prepared for construction and/or when construction activities occur, we recommend you review the need and/or requirements for Clean Air Branch (CAB) permit (HAR, Chapter 11-60.1 “Air Pollution Control”). Effective air pollution control measures need to be provided to prevent or minimize any fugitive dust emissions caused by construction work from affecting the surrounding areas. This includes the off-site roadways used to enter/exit the project. The control measures could include, but are not limited to, the use of water wagons, sprinkler systems, and dust fences.”

Regardless of the development site, short-term impacts to air quality would result either directly or indirectly as a consequence of project construction. For a project of this nature, the majority of the potential air emissions that could directly result in short-term air quality impacts during construction involve two types: fugitive dust from vehicle movement, site clearing, grading and excavation; and exhaust emissions from operation of on-site construction equipment. Indirect, short-term impacts could also result from transportation of construction equipment and materials to and from the project site, and from a temporary increase in local traffic caused by construction workers commuting to and from the project site. For purposes of this analysis, it has been assumed that both the construction of the proposed OCCC project, and the construction of improvements proposed at WCCC, would extend over an approximately 24-month period.

Construction methods, sequencing and duration for all aspects are well known as similarly-sized corrections and detention facilities have been developed on the mainland throughout much of the past two decades. These actions include, for example, site security, preparation of the project site for construction, utility connections, facility construction, etc. Reasonable assumptions have been made for construction methods, sequencing and schedule since the specific design, materials and equipment involving the OCCC and WCCC projects are not fully known at this early stage.

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To mitigate potential air quality impacts during construction, BMPs would be incorporated within standard operating procedures for site construction activities. Such practices to limit adverse air quality impacts during construction include using properly maintained equipment, limiting unnecessary idling times on diesel-powered engines, using tarp covers on trucks transporting materials to and from the construction site, periodically wetting unpaved surfaces to suppress dust, and prohibiting the open burning of construction wastes on-site. In addition, construction equipment would be maintained and operated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications to further minimize air emissions. Restoration of the ground surface by the introduction of grass or native groundcover following completion of construction would further minimize fugitive dust emissions.

Reasonable precautions to control fugitive dust are determined on a case-by-case basis. Each site's topography and surroundings, soil conditions, meteorological conditions, site activities, site equipment, and types of material processed must be considered. Control measures to minimize the generation and dispersal of fugitive dust could include:

- Paving and regularly cleaning permanent access and haul roads;
- Regularly applying water to unpaved roads and any disturbed surfaces that could be subject to dust generation;
- Landscaping the areas where no buildings are proposed;
- Covering moving, open-bodied trucks transporting materials which may result in fugitive dust;
- Cleaning truck tires and truck bodies prior to entering public roadways; and
- Covering or otherwise treating stockpiled materials or other surfaces which may result in fugitive dust.

Long-Term Facility Operating Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The following provides an overview of the potential air quality impacts associated with operation of the proposed OCCC and WCCC facilities. Systems for hot water and HVAC (heating, ventilation and air conditioning) would be installed and would be the primary stationary source of potential air quality impact. The final choice of fuel would be determined by fuel availability, costs, and other considerations. It should be noted that installation of new hot water heaters and HVAC equipment would replace the existing older and less efficient models currently in use at the existing OCCC and would not represent a new or additional sources of stationary source emissions. Therefore, the volume of combustion emission by-products from proposed facility operation would not pose a significant adverse air quality impact.

The proposed OCCC would also be equipped with one or more standby generators to produce electrical energy in the event of a power failure. As with other electrical and mechanical equipment, those in use at the proposed OCCC facility would replace the older and less efficient models currently in use at the existing OCCC and would not represent new sources of stationary source emissions. It is likely that an additional standby generator would be added to supplement

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those already in place at WCCC to ensure sufficient contingency power is available to maintain uninterrupted operation of the proposed housing unit and other planned improvements. All new emergency generators would be installed in conformance with applicable regulations for use on a contingency basis. Emissions from maintenance, periodic testing, and emergency operation of the OCCC and WCCC generators are not expected to result in a significant increase in CO or NO₂ levels or an exceedance of NAAQS.

Other than the utilization of energy-efficient equipment that meets applicable permitting and emission control standards, no mitigation measures are warranted. Potential air quality impacts during facility operation would be minimized by designing and constructing the new facilities to be energy-efficient, thereby minimizing the use of fossil fuels and the potential emission of air pollutants.

Mobile Sources Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Motor vehicle operations represent an additional potential source of project-related air quality impacts. For air quality assessments of motor vehicle emissions, the major issues are microscale impacts (localized areas immediately adjacent to the roadways) and mesoscale impacts (the area comprising the entire region). The predominant air quality impact associated with motor vehicle-related emissions is particulate matter (PM), carbon monoxide (CO), volatile organic compounds (VOC), and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) with VOC and nitrogen oxide/dioxide (NO_x/NO₂) emissions precursors for the formation of ozone. A review of the trip-generation tables included as part of the Traffic Impact Analysis Report (Appendix T) indicates that approximately 72 and 47 vehicle trips would arrive and depart during the AM and PM peak hours, respectively, during typical weekday operation of the new OCCC only, with most visitor and service/delivery vehicle traffic occurring during off-peak hours.

It should be noted that development of the new OCCC would replace the existing OCCC and would not represent an additional source of motor vehicle emissions. Little if any adverse impact to air quality is anticipated from the relative small volume of traffic arriving and departing the facility during the peak hours. Microscale modeling of vehicular emissions was not conducted because of the relatively low volumes of traffic and because of the zero or low net increase in annual average daily traffic on Oahu and along principal access routes leading to the selected OCCC site and the WCCC site.

Reductions in vehicular emissions resulting from continually improving emissions-control technology along with increased use of all-electric and hybrid-power vehicles further precludes the likelihood of any significant air quality impacts. Motor vehicle traffic associated with the proposed OCCC facility or the expanded WCCC is not expected to pose local or regionally significant adverse impacts to air quality at the selected site.

State and local governments 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. Encouraging the use of carpools and vanpools offers a particularly viable

option given the almost exclusive reliance on private auto use for accessing the current OCCC and WCCC and the large pool of workers, volunteers, vendors and visitors traveling daily to both facilities (although all of the staffing changes occur at OCCC occur during off-peak hours). The analysis of potential air quality impacts has indicated that no mitigation beyond these actions would be warranted.

5.5 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CONTAMINATION

An assessment was conducted of the potential for hazardous materials contamination of the existing OCCC, Animal Quarantine Station, Halawa Correctional Facility, Mililani Technology Park, and WCCC sites (see Appendix P) and is summarized below.

Existing Conditions

Field inspections of the five sites were conducted during 2017 at which time the following was revealed for the sites:

- No evidence of the manufacturing, storage, handling or disposal of hazardous substances or petroleum products was observed within any of the five sites.
- No adjoining land uses were identified that would be expected to pose a potential environmental risk to the continued use and future redevelopment of the existing OCCC site.
- No evidence of leaking aboveground or underground storage tanks was observed within any of the five sites.

With many years of state government control over occupation, development and use of the existing OCCC, Halawa Correctional Facility and WCCC, the potential for contamination from hazardous materials is considered low. No indications of contamination or obvious indication of the use or disposal of hazardous substances involving the above sites was noted during recent field studies.

Existing OCCC – The existing OCCC site is largely developed with inmate housing, administrative, program and support structures, maintenance and storage buildings, and vehicle sally port and parking areas among similar uses. The few undeveloped areas within the overall site consist of a large outdoor recreation field, areas of pavement, and small grass lawns located between buildings. In addition to the common findings at each of the five sites, field inspections of the overall property were conducted during 2017 at which time the following was revealed:

- No surficial evidence or visual signs of contamination, stained soils, stressed vegetation, unusual mounds, or other indication of the use, handling, storage, or disposal of hazardous materials was identified.
- Materials considered hazardous in use at OCCC include janitorial supplies, laundry detergents and sanitizers, maintenance materials, and paint. All of these items are properly

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managed and stored in labeled and locked cabinets or in locked cages.

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS – The Animal Quarantine Station site has largely been developed with over 1,600 animal kennels, administrative and support structures, maintenance and storage buildings, and vehicle parking areas. The few undeveloped areas within the overall property consist of a large pasture devoted to horse and cattle grazing, grassed areas for small animal use, and vacant areas located on the periphery of the facility.

In the early 2000s, a black, viscous, tar-like substance was observed on the parking lot surface along the western portion of the overall property. The source of the substance was uncertain. In 2004, Kimura International, Inc. was contracted to conduct a limited Phase I ESA for the Animal Quarantine Station. According to the limited Phase I ESA, a black, viscous, tar-like substance was observed on the parking lot surface along the western portion of the overall property. The source of the substance was uncertain, however, the substance was previously analyzed in 2003 for PCBs, TPH in diesel, TPH in gasoline, volatile compounds, semi-volatile compounds and eight RCRA metals. Based on the laboratory results, the material was not considered a hazardous substance.

Research concerning conditions at the Animal Quarantine Station site revealed that pesticides were disposed of at the property in the 1970s. According to records dating to the 1970s and 1980s, the decision to dispose of pesticides at the Animal Quarantine Station was made following consultations with various state and federal agencies.

The actions taken by the HDOA to bury pesticides appear to be in accordance with EPA regulations for the disposal and storage of pesticides in effect in 1976. More recent correspondence from the DOH reported that the stored DDT originally thought to have been buried with other pesticides was in fact shipped to Oregon for disposal by a contractor (UNITEK Environmental Services). A copy of the manifest for the DDT waste from the Animal Quarantine Station was later obtained UNITEK.

The DOH, HEER Office, in correspondence dated May 24, 2005, requires that no excavation or construction work be performed near, around or in the disposal site itself. If this replacement OCC is located at this site, the HEER Office should be notified and discussions be initiated about the potential for contamination and the possible need to properly remove, treat and dispose of such materials prior to development.

In addition to the common findings at each of the five sites, field inspections of the overall property were conducted during 2017 at which time the following was revealed:

- Excluding the small amount of black, viscous, tar-like substance observed on the parking lot surface along the western portion of the overall property, no other surficial evidence or visual signs of contamination, stained soils, stressed vegetation, unusual mounds, or other indication of the use, handling, storage, or disposal of hazardous materials has been identified.

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The Department of the Navy recently provided the following information in regards to the 3.47-acre portion of the Animal Quarantine Station site that is owned by the U.S. Navy. According to the Department of the Navy, the Navy's property is currently part of an environmental investigation for potential contamination from a former oily waste disposal site on Navy property. This investigation will be conducted by the Navy under the Navy's Environmental Restoration Program. The Navy ordinarily completes any required investigation and remediation prior to conveyance, unless a deferral is approved by the Navy and processed. If a deferral is required by the State and approved by the Navy, proposed use of the property for the OCCC relocation would require DAGS and PSD to acknowledge that there is potential subsurface contamination, rights for access shall be reserved to the Navy to conduct the future investigation/monitoring/environmental remediation and maintenance, and the State shall agree to adhere to the potential future "Land Use Control" requirements (Navy's) at the site. Development by the State on the Navy portion of land may be delayed while the environmental activities are ongoing. Layout of the replacement OCCC facilities on the AQS site will consider these environmental requirements.

Halawa Correctional Facility – The Halawa Correctional Facility property remains largely developed with inmate housing, administrative and support structures, maintenance and storage buildings, the Special Needs Facility, and vehicle sallyport and parking areas among similar uses. The few undeveloped areas within the overall site consist of a large outdoor recreation field (the proposed OCCC development site) and narrow grass lawns located along the periphery of the facility. In addition to the common findings at each of the five sites, field inspections of the overall property were conducted during 2017 at which time the following was revealed:

- No surficial evidence or visual signs of contamination, stained soils, stressed vegetation, unusual mounds, or other indication of the use, handling, storage, or disposal of hazardous materials was identified at any of the five sites.
- Materials considered hazardous in use at the Halawa Correctional Facility include janitorial supplies, laundry detergents and sanitizers, maintenance materials, and paint. All of these items are properly managed and stored in labeled and locked cabinets or in locked cages.

The U.S. Navy currently operates installations in the vicinity of the Halawa Correctional Facility property, including the Red Hill Bulk Fuel Storage Facility. The Red Hill bulk fuel storage facility, the State's largest field-constructed underground storage tank system, stores more fuel in a single location than any other underground storage tank system in Hawaii. The facility stores up to 187 million gallons of fuel per day, has a total capacity of 250 million gallons, and is located only one hundred feet above a federally designated sole-source aquifer drinking water source. Previous core samples from nineteen of the twenty tanks at Red Hill have evidence of weathered contamination from past releases, and a release of approximately twenty-seven thousand gallons of petroleum products in 2014 further endangered Hawaii's groundwater resources.

Recently, U.S. Navy officials requested permission of PSD to install a single groundwater monitoring well along the perimeter of the Halawa Correctional Facility property; installation of the well is expected to occur soon. Installation of the monitoring well is intended to determine whether any liquids have been inadvertently released into the environment from a U.S. Navy facility and if so the volume and direction of such a release. The agreement to install the monitoring

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well within the Halawa Correctional Facility property includes a provision requiring the U.S. Navy to share the results of its monitoring activities. At this time, there is no evidence of any pollution underlying any portion of the Halawa Correctional Facility property.

Mililani Technology Park – The entire 40-acre Mililani Technology Park site is currently undeveloped with approximately 19 acres of the site formerly used for the cultivation of pineapples. The remainder represents steeply sloping terrain that is unusable for any purpose. The entire site is currently covered with tall grasses, small shrubs, and/or mature trees. In addition to the common findings at each of the five sites, field inspections of the overall property were conducted during 2017 at which time the following was revealed:

- Around the perimeter of the terrace landform, occasional modern refuse was observed and included heavily corroded iron machine and appliance parts and small areas of building materials, including concrete blocks and carpeting.
- Around the northeast edge of the property, near the recently constructed neighboring warehouse, there were fragments of concrete and black plastic sheeting. The plastic sheeting is a remnant of the pineapple fields, where it was often used to control weed growth.
- No surficial evidence or visual signs of contamination, stained soils, stressed vegetation, unusual mounds, or other indication of the use, handling, storage, or disposal of hazardous materials was identified.

With many years of private ownership and control over property access and the development and use of adjoining properties, the potential for contamination from hazardous materials is considered low. No indications of contamination or obvious indication of the use or disposal of hazardous substances involving this site was noted during recent field studies.

Women's Community Correctional Center – A relatively small portion of the 122-acre WCCC property has been developed with inmate housing, administrative, program and support structures, maintenance and storage buildings, and vehicle parking areas among similar uses. The undeveloped areas within the overall site consist of large formal and informal outdoor recreation fields, grass lawns located between buildings and areas of steeply sloping terrain. Portions of the site not developed with the WCCC are currently covered with tall grasses, small shrubs, and/or mature trees. In addition to the common findings at each of the five sites, field inspections of the overall property were conducted during 2017 at which time the following was revealed:

- No surficial evidence or visual signs of contamination, stained soils, stressed vegetation, unusual mounds, or other indication of the use, handling, storage, or disposal of hazardous materials was identified at any of the five sites.
- Materials considered hazardous in use at the WCCC include janitorial supplies, laundry detergents and sanitizers, maintenance materials, and paint. All of these items are properly managed and stored in labeled and locked cabinets or in locked cages.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Construction-Related Impacts

In the event the Animal Quarantine Station site is selected for OCCC development:

- Further investigation, including a Phase I ESA conducted in accordance with ASTM requirements, should be performed to confirm the initial findings.
- The DOH HEER Office should be notified about the possible development of the OCCC facility at the Animal Quarantine Station site and discussions initiated about the possible need to properly remove, treat and dispose of previously buried materials prior to development.
- Further investigation of the black, viscous, tar-like substance observed on the parking lot surface along the western portion of the overall property should be undertaken.

In the event the Animal Quarantine Station site is selected for OCCC development, a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) will be prepared for the Animal Quarantine Station site. During the DEIS Public Review period, DOH wrote:

“If the investigation shows that a release of petroleum, hazardous substance, pollutants or contaminants may have occurred at the site, the site should be properly characterized through an approved Hawaii State Department of Health (DOH)/Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Responses Office (HEER) soil and/or groundwater sampling plan...”

“If the site is found to be contaminated, then all removal and remedial actions to clean up hazardous substance or oil releases by past and present owners/tenants must comply with State Law (HRS, Chapter 128D, “Environmental Response Law”, Chapter 451, State Contingency Plan”).”

For all sites, activities associated with the construction of the proposed OCCC facility would require the use and storage of potentially hazardous materials (e.g., solvents, fuel oil, lubricants, etc.). To avoid potential releases of such materials into the environment during construction, a temporary staging area would be designated at the selected facility construction site for the storage and handling of such materials. Stored materials would be removed from such areas by authorized personnel only, and removals would be recorded by on-site personnel overseeing the construction of the facility. Any liquid waste storage areas would have secondary containment systems in place to reduce the risk of potential spillage. The storage of hazardous materials on-site during the construction phase would be minimized or avoided where practicable (e.g., fuels for construction and other equipment would be transported to the site by fuel trucks as needed).

Wastes considered hazardous that are generated during construction (i.e., waste fuel oils, spent lubricants and solvents, etc.) would be handled, stored and disposed of in accordance with federal and other applicable regulations. The amount of waste generated during OCCC facility

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construction should have no significant impact on the ability or availability of waste handlers to collect and properly dispose of such wastes. No mitigation measures, other than those described above, would be warranted during the facility's construction phase.

Operations-Related Impacts

Materials that are currently in use at the existing OCCC facility include janitorial supplies, laundry detergents and sanitizers, maintenance materials, paints, and similar materials. Operation of the proposed facility at any of the alternative locations would result in the continued routine use of small quantities of chemical cleaners, paints, petroleum products, resulting in the generation of small amounts of regulated wastes.

All hazardous materials, biohazardous and medical waste (from operation of the medical unit) would continue to be handled in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements. PSD would continue its current practice of proper management, use, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials. In addition, the volume of hazardous wastes generated during OCCC facility operation should have no significant impact on the ability or availability of waste handlers to collect and properly dispose of such wastes. As a result, the proposed action is not expected to result in the release of contaminants into the environment and, therefore no significant adverse impacts are anticipated. No mitigation measures, other than those described above, would be warranted during the facility's operating phase.

Similarly to OCCC, the AQS will continue its current practice of proper management, use, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials if a new facility should be built. In addition, the volume of hazardous wastes generated during AQS daily operations should have no significant impact on the ability or availability of waste handlers to collect and properly dispose of such wastes. As a result, the proposed action is not expected to result in the release of contaminants into the environment and, therefore no significant adverse impacts are anticipated. No mitigation measures, other than those described above, would be warranted during the facility's operating phase.

5.6 VISUAL RESOURCES

Existing Conditions

Existing OCCC – The sides of the property bordering Dillingham Boulevard/Kamehameha Highway and Puuhale Road provide open views of perimeter, high security fencing. (Kamehameha Highway is a predominantly five-lane, two-way roadway which transitions to a four-lane, two-way roadway referred to as Dillingham Boulevard east of Puuhale Road.) Presently, the side of the property with the greatest public visibility is along Kamehameha Highway (Figure 5-1 and Figure 5-2). According to the “Visual and Aesthetic Resources Technical Report of the Honolulu High-Capacity Transit Corridor Project (August 15, 2008), the existing view corridor “values” for Dillingham Boulevard, looking towards the *Ewa* direction, is low for residents, commuters, business owners and visitors (the primary viewer groups).

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“This view lacks distinctive features, lowering its vividness. Signage, utility poles, and power lines reduce the view’s intactness.”

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS – This site is currently home to the Department of Agriculture’s Animal Quarantine Station, which includes the Animal Quarantine Headquarters building and approximately 1,600 one-story kennels used to quarantine cats and dogs arriving in Hawaii. Two of the major visual features from (and through) the site are portions of the H-3 Freeway, the ridges that run from the Koolau Mountain Range to form Halawa Valley, as well as Red Hill. Presently, the greatest public visibility of the site is along H-3 Freeway (Figure 5-3).

The surrounding neighborhood is largely industrial in nature. Adjacent land uses include the quarry of the Hawaiian Cement Company, undeveloped land, industrial warehouses, and HDOA livestock and research facilities.

Halawa Correctional Facility – This site is located at the northern end of the urbanized area within Halawa Valley, and is relatively remote from residential development. Major visual elements surrounding the site include: the Halawa Correctional Facility, a quarry (located to the north), overgrown vegetation and, the ridges that run from the Koolau Mountain Range to form Halawa Valley. The portion of the Halawa Correctional Facility that would be used for future OCCC development is currently vacant and grassed (not overgrown). Presently, the greatest public visibility of any buildings on this site would be from the eastern-most point of Halawa Valley Street (Figure 5-4), but the existing Halawa Correctional Facility would screen much of the site from approaching streets.

Mililani Technology Park – This site is within Mililani Technology Park, whose tenants include warehouses, storage facilities, and a preschool. While this site would be accessed from near the current terminus of Kahelu Avenue, this site is overgrown, limiting visibility into the site from Kahelu Avenue. Mililani Lot 17 and the rest of the Mililani Technology Park are located on one of two ridges that overlook Waikakalua Stream. On the slopes of the northern ridge of Waikakalua Stream are several multi-family buildings of the “Launani Valley” development, which are connected by Wikao Street. These are located south of and downslope of Mililani Lot 17. Since the site is overgrown, it is difficult to get a clear view of the site, either from the H-2 Freeway, Kahelu Avenue or Wikao Street (Figure 5-6).

Women’s Community Correctional Center – Land uses surrounding WCCC include the Kailua High School, a HECO Baseyard, and a residential subdivision. While the site is visible from many of these surrounding land uses, presently, the greatest public visibility of the site is from Kalanianaʻole Highway and Kailua High School.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

For the replacement of OCCC, technological innovation and advancement have allowed for security systems that provide more efficient management of the offender population. Security

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systems used to be designed from the outside in, relying on fencing and guard towers such as those found at the current OCCC. Today, modern facilities' security systems are built from the inside out, using state-of-the-art security and monitoring systems that eliminate the need for guard towers and improve their ability to constantly monitor offenders. These advancements are not only more aesthetically pleasing, but are also more effective and reduce operating costs. The configuration, design, and layout of modern detention facilities allow corrections officers and other staff to manage detainees more securely, treat them more humanely, and prepare them more effectively for transition back into society.

The facilities are also designed to blend into their host community and often look more like a medical center or office building than the historic jails that used to be constructed. An excellent example of how a modern jail can be integrated seamlessly into its surroundings is the Federal Detention Center located on Elliott Street at the Daniel K. Inouye International Airport.

There are many examples nationally of modern correctional facilities that are components of the broader urban context, geographically located within the downtown centers of major cities. They benefit from close proximity to services, amenities and civic functions such as courts. Their locations within urban centers have spurred economic development through urban in-fill. Moreover, rather than detracting from the surrounding aesthetic, these modern facilities can enhance the urban experience. Building architecture and landscape elements inherent in modern facility design contribute to the surrounding urban landscape and a quality pedestrian experience. Increasingly, in urban settings, these facilities represent high-quality public buildings that fit visually amid downtown office parks, convention centers and other civic uses. Indeed, modern detention facilities possess a much more appealing façade compared to facilities of the past, with exterior design features akin to schools, community college campuses, government complexes and office buildings. Examples of modern correctional facilities can be found in Figure 5-8.

Existing OCCC – Figure 5-1 and Figure 5-2 show a view of a replacement OCCC facility along Kamehameha Highway, with the future fixed-rail guideway and future transit-oriented development (TOD) on either side of a new OCCC facility. The conceptual illustration of streetscapes was shown in Figure 4-2 of the City and County of Honolulu's Kalihi Neighborhood Transit-Oriented Development Plan, adopted March 2017 (City and County of Honolulu, 2017). In general, the makai views along Kamehameha Highway will be altered by a new OCCC facility, but it should be consistent with potential TOD development to the north and south sides of a replacement OCCC facility.

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS – Figure 5-3 shows a mid-rise replacement OCCC on this site from the H-3 Freeway. While this site is very open and visible from the H-3 Freeway, because of highway speeds, drivers should not be focusing on the appearance of the facility, rather on the road (for safety reasons). Figure 5-7 shows an aerial rendering of a possible replacement AQS facility on a portion of the AQS site.

Halawa Correctional Facility – Figure 5-4 shows a high-rise replacement OCCC on this site from Halawa Valley Street. While taller than the existing HCF, much of the HCF and the surrounding

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sloped terrain would actually help to screen views of a replacement OCCC on this site from approaching streets.

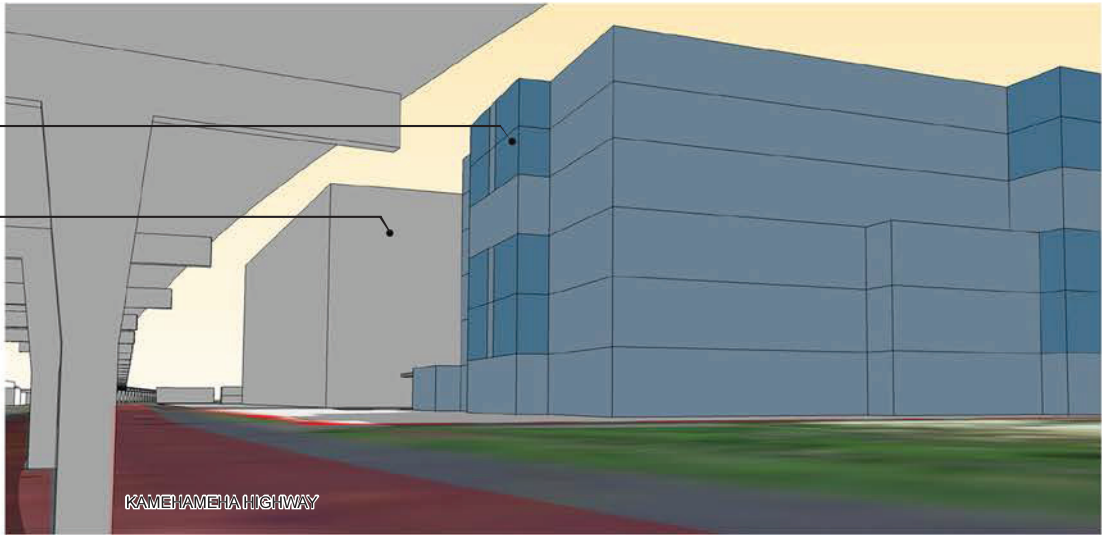
Mililani Technology Park – Figure 5-5 and Figure 5-6 show views of mid-rise replacement OCCC on this site from a driveway within The Ridge at Launani Valley and from Wikao Street. Due to the existing trees and vegetation, it appears that a replacement OCCC site would not be prominent from the points of view shown.

Women's Community Correctional Center – Figure 5-7 depicts a preliminary concept plan identifying potential development areas on this site. As presently envisioned, it is highly unlikely that any new expansion facilities (buildings) will be built closer to Kalaniana'ole Highway than the existing buildings. New construction will also be setback as much as possible from the boundary with the residences along Ulupii Street, minimizing visual impacts from surrounding residences.



EXISTING VIEW

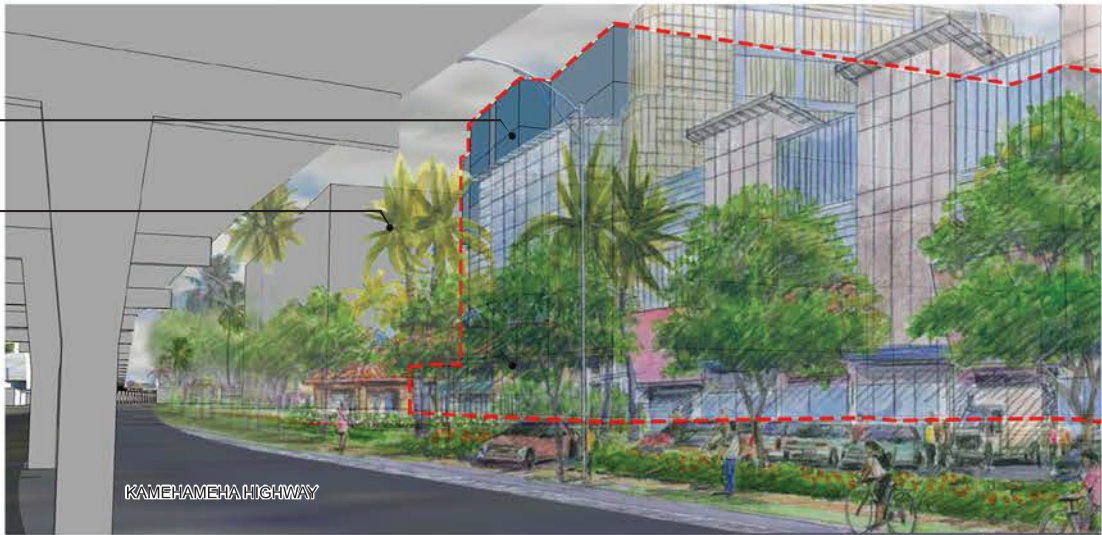
KAMEHAMEHA HIGHWAY



NEW OCCC WITH ELEVATED RAIL AND POTENTIAL TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT (BACKGROUND ONLY)

NEW OCCC
POTENTIAL TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT

KAMEHAMEHA HIGHWAY



FUTURE VIEW OF NEW OCCC WITH ELEVATED RAIL AND POTENTIAL TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT

NEW OCCC
POTENTIAL TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT
CONCEPTUAL ILLUSTRATION OF STREETSCAPES FROM TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

KAMEHAMEHA HIGHWAY



Figure 5-1:

Visual Analysis of Replacement Facility at Existing OCCC Site, Diamond Head View

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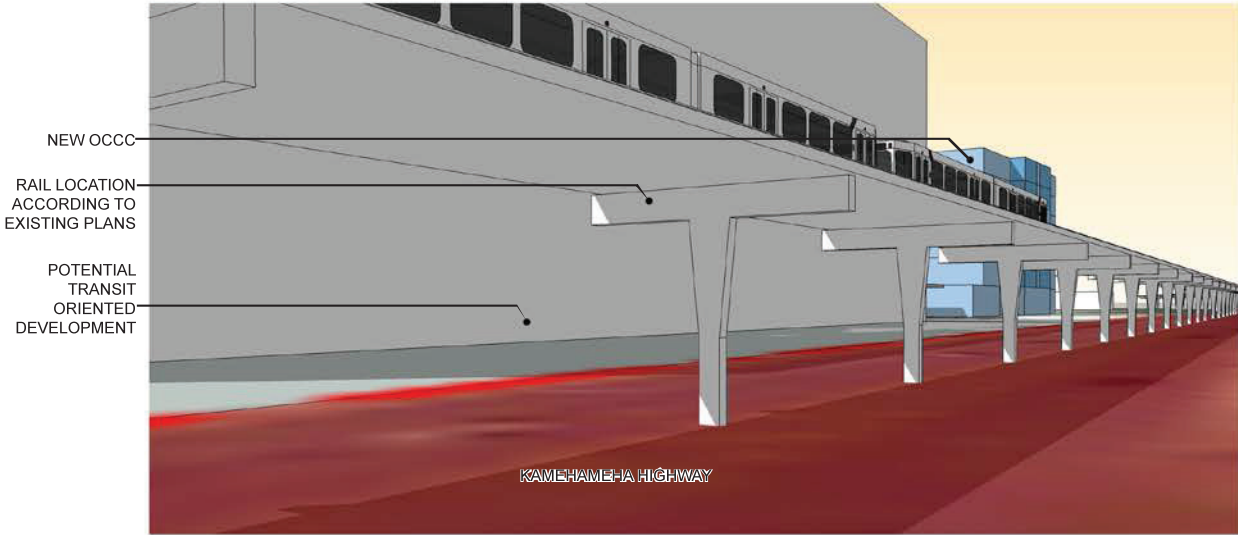
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EXISTING VIEW

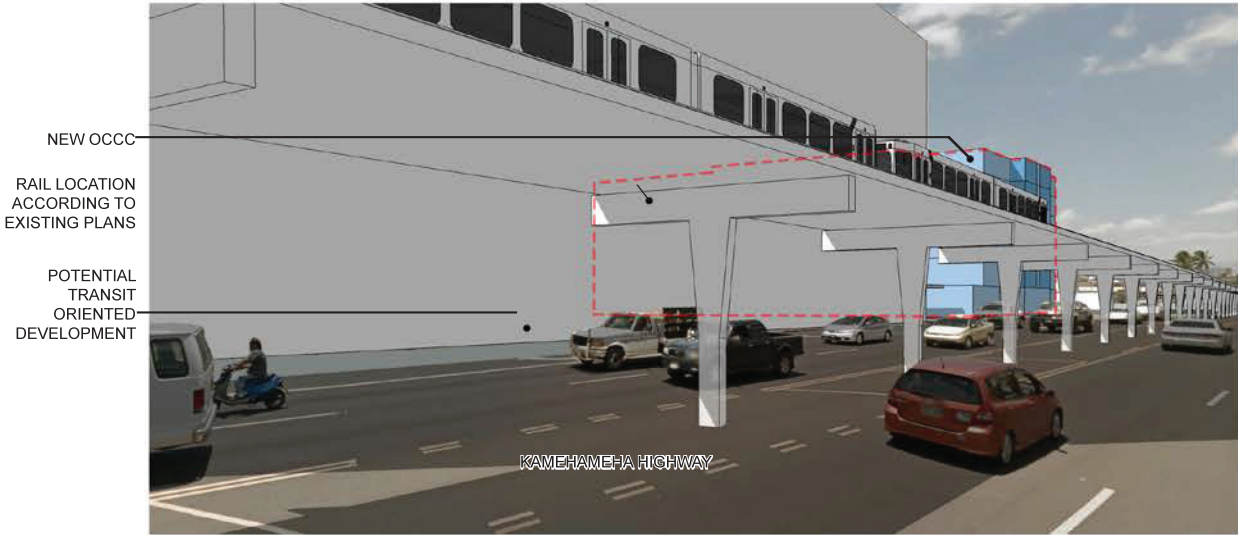
KAMEHAMEHA HIGHWAY



NEW OCCC WITH ELEVATED RAIL AND POTENTIAL TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT

- NEW OCCC
- RAIL LOCATION ACCORDING TO EXISTING PLANS
- POTENTIAL TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT

KAMEHAMEHA HIGHWAY



FUTURE VIEW OF NEW OCCC WITH ELEVATED RAIL AND POTENTIAL TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT

- NEW OCCC
- RAIL LOCATION ACCORDING TO EXISTING PLANS
- POTENTIAL TRANSIT ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT

KAMEHAMEHA HIGHWAY



Figure 5-2:
Visual Analysis of Replacement Facility at Existing OCCC Site, Ewa View

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Figure 5-3:

Visual Analysis of Replacement Facility at AQS, View from H-3 (Kaneohe-bound)

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EXISTING
HCF TOWER



EXISTING VIEW
FROM HALAWA
VALLEY STREET

TERRAIN SHOWN
ON GOOGLE EARTH
(NOT ACCURATELY
DEPICTED)

TREES NOT SHOWN
EXISTING
HCF TOWER



NEW OCCC AT HCF
FROM HALAWA
VALLEY STREET

EXISTING
HCF TOWER



FUTURE VIEW OF NEW
OCCC FROM HALAWA
VALLEY STREET



Figure 5-4:

**Visual Analysis of Replacement Facility
at HCF, View from Halawa Valley Street**

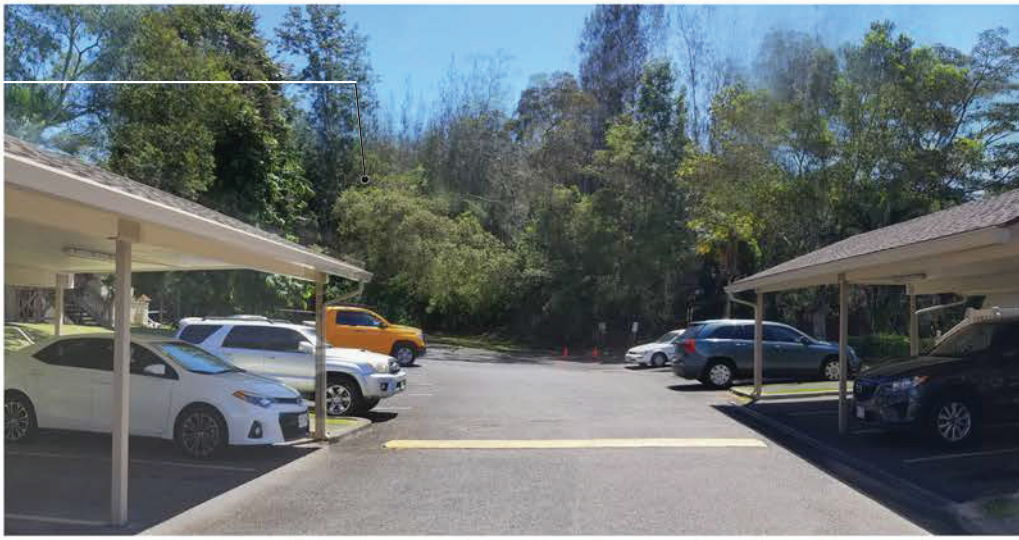
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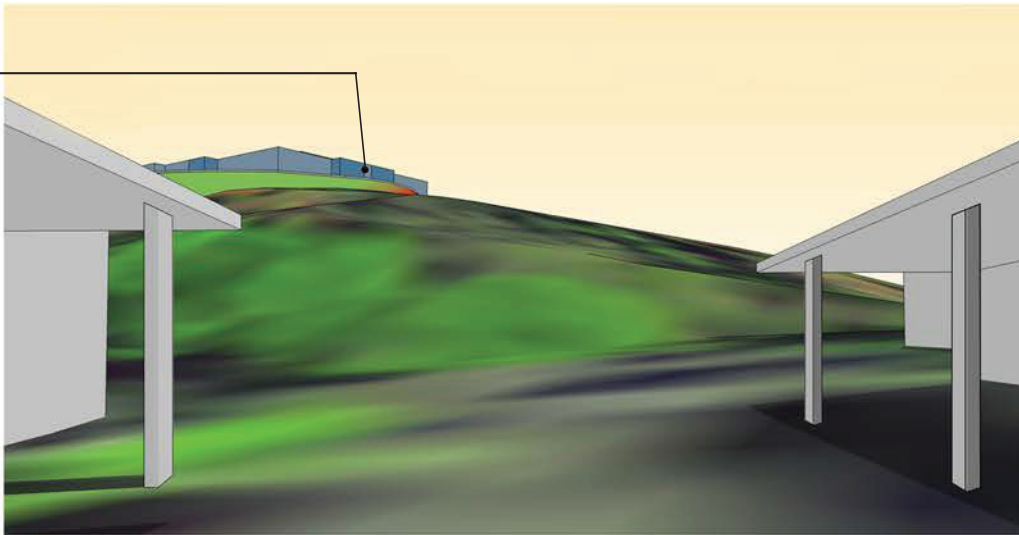


SITE ON RIDGE
BEHIND VEGETATION



EXISTING VIEW

PROPOSED FACILITIES
WOULD BE LOCATED ON
RIDGE BEHIND VEGETATION
(NO VEGETATION SHOWN)



NEW OCCC

PROPOSED FACILITIES
WOULD BE LOCATED ON
RIDGE BEHIND VEGETATION

APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF
RIDGE LINE



FUTURE VIEW
OF NEW OCCC



Figure 5-5:

**Visual Analysis of Replacement Facility
at MTP, View from the Ridge at Launani
Valley**

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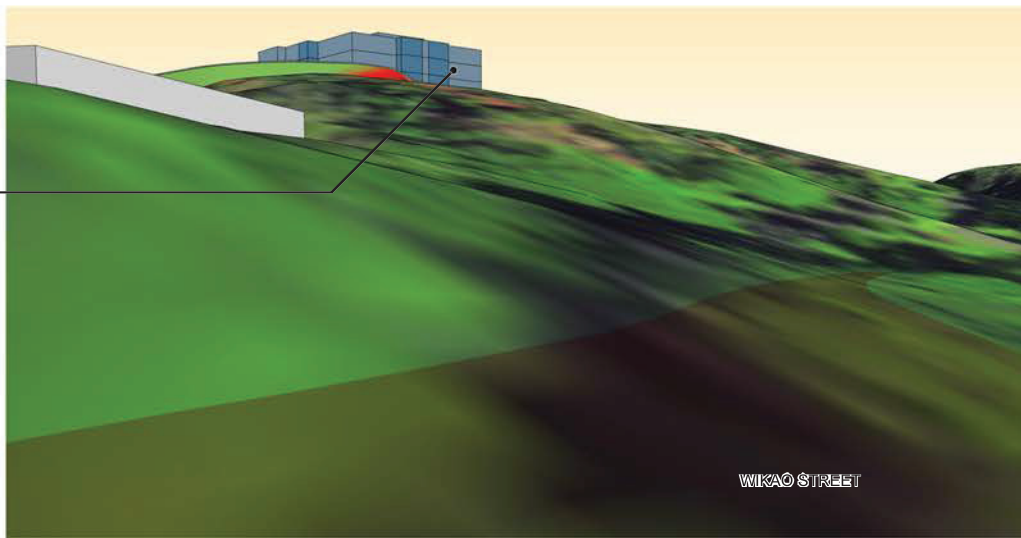
SITE ON RIDGE
BEHIND VEGETATION



EXISTING VIEW

WIKAO STREET

PROPOSED FACILITIES
WOULD BE LOCATED ON
RIDGE BEHIND VEGETATION
(NO VEGETATION SHOWN)



NEW OCCC

WIKAO STREET

APPROXIMATE LOCATION
OF RIDGE LINE

PROPOSED FACILITIES
WOULD BE LOCATED ON
RIDGE BEHIND VEGETATION



FUTURE VIEW
OF NEW OCCC

WIKAO STREET



Figure 5-6:

**Visual Analysis of Replacement Facility
at MTP, View from Wikao Street**

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Figure 5-7:

Proposed WCCC Development Plan

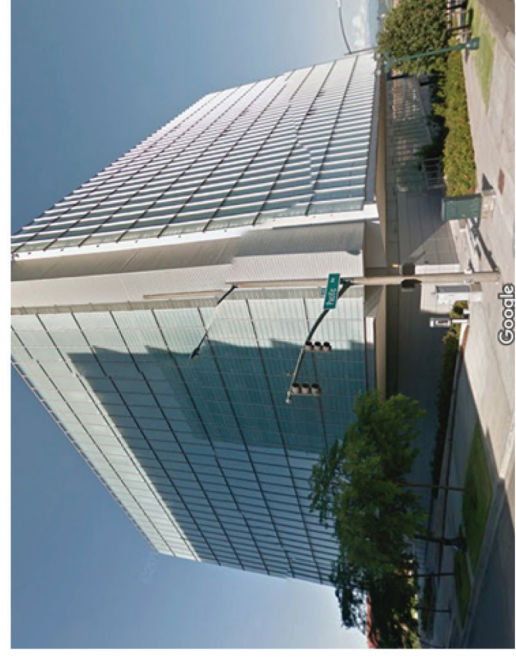
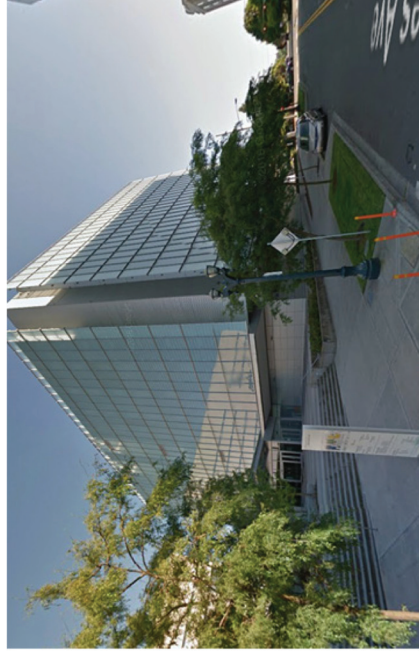
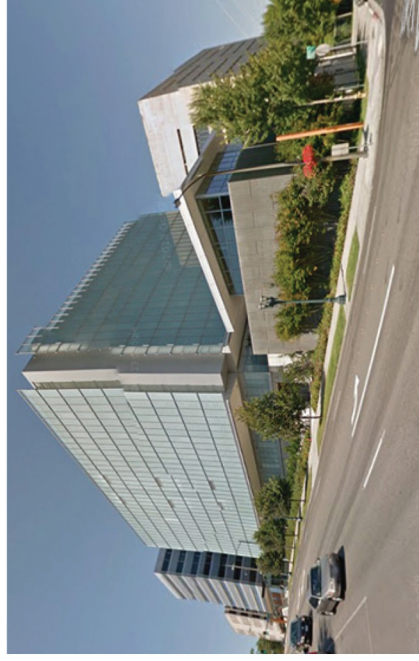
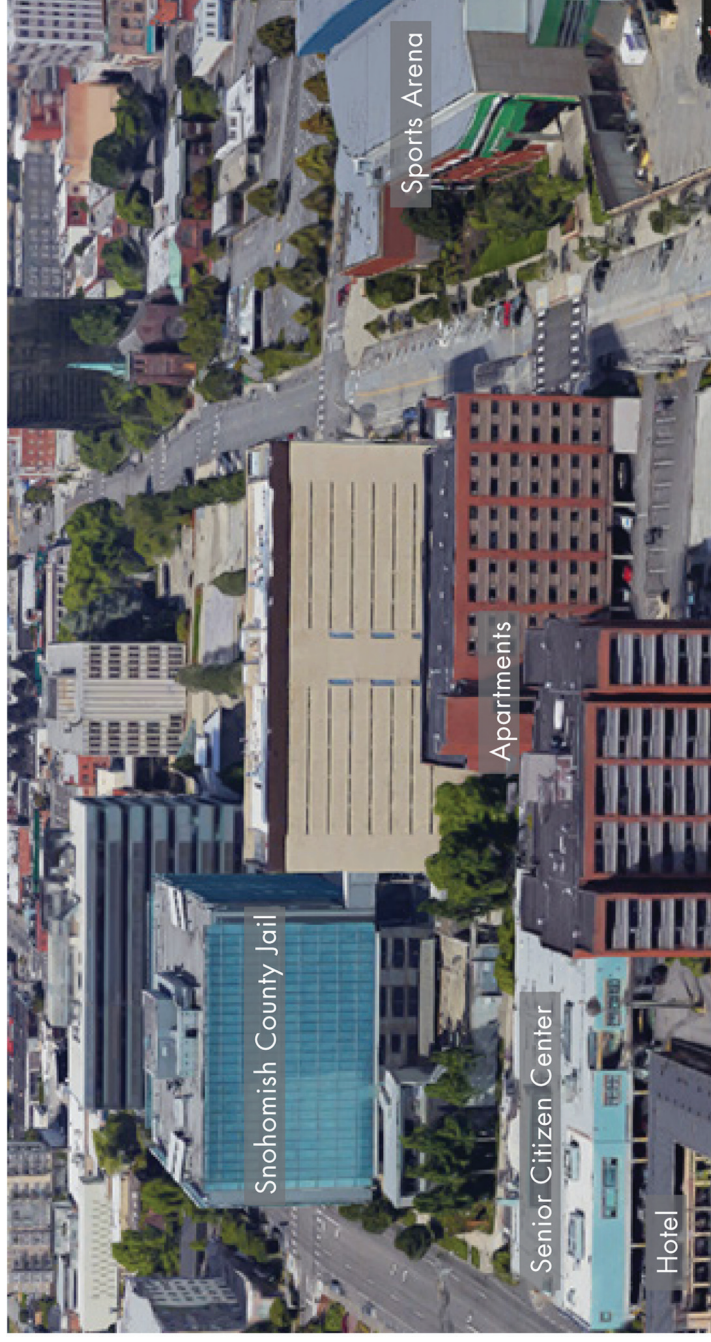
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Snohomish County, Washington



San Mateo County, California



Toronto, Canada



Figure 5-8:

Examples of Modern Correctional Facilities
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5.7 SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

A socio-economic profile is attached to this EIS as Appendix Q and summarized below.

5.7.1 Demographic Characteristics

Existing Conditions

Existing OCCC – The OCCC Study Area consists of census tracts 15003005900 and 15003006000. Of the 10,341 residents of the OCCC Study Area in 2015, Asians (alone, not in combination with other races) accounted for approximately 75.6 percent of the total. Residents classified as White (alone) accounted for 6.1 percent and Native Hawaiian and other Pacific Islander (alone) accounted for 16 percent of the total area population.

About half of the area's population, 50.7 percent, are classified as foreign born. Residents that were born in Hawaii accounted for 37.4 percent, and residents born in a state other than Hawaii accounted for 6.4 percent of the local area population. The remaining 5.5 percent of residents were born in either U.S. territories or abroad to U.S. parents.

The majority of residents comprising the OCCC Study Area range in age from 20 to 64 years old, representing 69.6 percent of the population, followed by residents ages 5 to 19 years old at 15.6 percent; those over 64 years of age comprised only 10.3 percent and those under 5 years only 4.5 percent. The local area population is comprised of approximately 54.1 percent males and 45.9 percent females; for comparative purposes, the State of Hawaii population is comprised of approximately 50.5 percent males and 49.5 percent females.

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS/Halawa Correctional Facility – Given the proximity of these two project sites to each other, the Animal Quarantine Station and Halawa Correctional Facility Study Areas comprise the same two census tracts: 15003007502 and 15003007503. Of the 6,297 residents of this Study Area, Asians (alone, not in combination with other races) accounted for approximately 67.8 percent of the area population in 2015, followed by residents classified as White (alone), with 21.5 percent. Residents that were born in Hawaii accounted for 66.4 percent, and residents born in a state other than Hawaii accounted for 20.3 percent of the local area population

The majority of residents comprising the Animal Quarantine Station/Halawa Correctional Facility Study Area range in age from 20 to 64 years old, representing 64.7 percent of the population, followed by residents over 64 years of age at 17.2 percent; those age 5 to 19 years old comprised 12.6 percent and those under 5 years only 5.5 percent. The local area population is comprised of approximately 56.6 percent males and 43.5 percent females.

Mililani Technology Park – The Mililani Technology Park Study Area consists of census tracts 15003008926 and 15003008927. Of the 6,838 residents of this Study Area, Asians (alone, not in combination with other races) accounted for approximately 58.7 percent of the area population in 2015, followed by residents classified as White (alone), with 30.3 percent. In comparison, Asians

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(alone) and White (alone) accounted for 37.7 percent and 25.4 percent of Hawaii’s total population, respectively. Residents that were born in Hawaii accounted for 55.3 percent, and residents born in a state other than Hawaii accounted for 32.2 percent of the local area population

The majority of residents comprising the Mililani Technology Park Study Area range in age from 20 to 64 years old, representing 66.4 percent of the population, followed by residents ages 5 to 19 years old at 19.2 percent; those under 5 years comprised 9.3 percent and those over 64 years only 5.1 percent of the total. The local area population is comprised of approximately 51.6 percent males and 48.4 percent females.

Women’s Community Correctional Center – The WCCC Study Area consists of census tracts 15003011103 and 15003011000. Of the 7,938 residents of this Study Area, White (alone, not in combination with other races) accounted for approximately 46.6 percent of the area population in 2015, followed by residents classified as Asian (alone), with 43.0 percent. Residents that were born in Hawaii accounted for 59.1 percent, and residents born in a state other than Hawaii accounted for 29.7 percent of the local area population.

Slightly more than half of residents comprising the WCCC Study Area range in age from 20 to 64 years old, representing 58 percent of the population, followed by residents ages 64 years and older at 20.7 percent and ages 5 to 19 at 17.7 percent; only 3.6 percent of the population is under 5 years of age. The local area population is comprised of approximately 46.2 percent males and 53.8 percent females.

OCCC Population Characteristics – Inmates are housed at OCCC for short-term periods, less than a year, as they await trial, carry out a short-term sentence, or transition from a prison facility. While inmate characteristics at OCCC are more variable than prison systems due to the duration of their stay, statistics from previous years indicate certain trends regarding inmate characteristics and crime classifications, which can also be used to make predictions for the future. The most recent statistics use data from FY 2013 to 2015.

Male and female inmates housed at OCCC range in age from 18 to over 65 years (see Table 5-1). Of the 11 age cohorts, the 30–34 age group comprises of the largest portion (16 percent) of the male inmate population. For the female population at OCCC, the largest age cohort is the 25–29 age group, which comprises 20 percent of the population.

Table 5-1. OCCC Inmate Age Distribution

| Age (years) | 18-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | 60-64 | 65+ |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| OCCC Male Detainees | 3% | 13% | 14% | 16% | 14% | 11% | 10% | 9% | 7% | 2% | 1% |
| OCCC Female Detainees | 1% | 7% | 20% | 11% | 17% | 14% | 11% | 10% | 5% | 3% | 1% |

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Inmates currently housed at OCCC are represented among 13 categories of race and ethnic origin, with Native Hawaiians comprising largest proportion of the total population. Native Hawaiians constitute over a third of the male population (34%) while inmates identifying as Caucasian account for 17%, followed by Filipino (14%) and Samoan (8%). The remaining nine groups, totaling 316 inmates, comprise 27% of the male population.

Crime classifications for the OCCC inmate population encompass nine separate categories. Among male and female inmates, Property crimes and All Other crimes represent the largest proportions of the population (see Table 5-2).

Table 5-2. OCCC Inmate Crime Classification Distribution

| Crime Classification | Drug Paraphernalia | Major Violent Crimes | Other Violent Crimes | Property Crimes | Revocation | Robbery | Serious Drug Offenses | Sexual Assault | All Other |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|------------|---------|-----------------------|----------------|-----------|
| OCCC Male Detainees | 4% | 3% | 11% | 28% | 12% | 5% | 10% | 2% | 25% |
| OCCC Female Detainees | 5% | 1% | 9% | 33% | 13% | 5% | 9% | - | 25% |

Crime Severity for the OCCC inmate population is classified into seven categories. Among male and female inmates, the largest portion of the population falls under Felony C crimes, the least serious felony classification (Felony A is the most serious) (see Table 5-3).

Table 5-3. OCCC Inmate Crime Severity Classification Distribution

| Severity Classification | Felony A | Felony B | Felony C | Misdemeanor | Technical Offense | Petty Misdemeanor | Violation |
|-------------------------|----------|----------|------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| OCCC Male Detainees | 6% | 13% | 63% | 16% | 12% | 8% | 1% |
| OCCC Female Detainees | 3% | 11% | 41% | 11% | 14% | 19% | 1% |

Status Classification at OCCC includes ten categories for the male population and eight for females (the female population is not categorized into “Sentenced Felon” or “Hold” categories). Both male and female populations have the highest proportion classified as Pretrial Felons (see Table 5-4).

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Table 5-4. OCCC Inmate Status Classification Distribution

| Status Classification | OCCC Male Detainees | OCCC Female Detainees |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Hope Program | 18% | 27% |
| Sentenced Felon* | 17% | n/a |
| Sentenced Felon Probationer | 13% | 14% |
| Sentenced Misdemeanant | 5% | 4% |
| Pretrial Felon | 37% | 33% |
| Pretrial Misdemeanant | 4% | 13% |
| Parole Violator | <1% | <1% |
| Probation Violator | 3% | 7% |
| Missing | <1% | <1% |
| Hold* | <1% | n/a |

* These categories are not used to classify the female population at OCCC.

Hawaii’s Security classification systems includes five custody levels. A majority of both the male and female populations fall under Community classification followed by Medium classification (see Table 5-5).

Table 5-5. OCCC Inmate Security Classification Distribution

| Security Classification | Close | Community | Maximum | Medium | Minimum |
|------------------------------|-------|------------|---------|--------|---------|
| OCCC Male Detainees | <1% | 63% | <1% | 30% | 6% |
| OCCC Female Detainees | - | 66% | - | 22% | 12% |

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

A 10-year detainee population forecast was prepared to assist in estimating the size of the new OCCC facility (Appendix G). The forecasted number of males in detention at OCCC in FY 2026 is 958; down from the current population of 1,056. The lower forecasted number is based on a declining trend experienced over the past few years, slight anticipated growth in the City and County of Honolulu population, and a peaking factor to account for fluctuations in the number of detainees. In the same time frame, the forecast expects the male pre-release (or “re-entry”) program to increase from 300 to 392. The forecast also predicts an increase from 60 to 78 for females by FY 2026 (shown in Appendix G).

It should be noted that PSD has no say over the sentencing of individuals. PSD provides programming and other services for all inmates who are ordered to its custody by the Courts. Development of a new OCCC facility alone will not prevent/solve the community and other factors that lead to an individual’s exposure to the criminal justice system. In addition, development of a new OCCC facility (which functions as a jail and not a prison) alone will not directly change/impact the community and other factors that lead to the higher percentage of Native

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Hawaiians in the criminal justice system. Policy and legislative changes, enacted by the Judiciary and the Legislature, have the potential to affect the higher percentage of Native Hawaiians in the justice system.

During the Draft EIS public review period, several comments were received citing “the overrepresentation of Native Hawaiian in the Hawaii justice system,” including from the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA). To follow up on OHA’s comments, PSD representatives met OHA on April 5, 2018 to clarify OHA concerns related to the planning process for the new OCCC facility. As discussed in that meeting, PSD will continue with the planning process with OHA’s support, while maintaining an open dialogue with OHA, to ensure that the needs of the State of Hawaii, including Native Hawaiians, are served to the best of PSD’s abilities.

While overrepresentation of Native Hawaiians in the Hawaii justice system is a concern, PSD does not have control over decisions of the Judiciary nor the cause of arrest. The role of PSD is to house those who the courts’ sentence to periods of incarceration. The current condition of OCCC interferes with PSD’s ability to satisfactorily complete that role, as well as address some underlying causes for detainees’ criminal actions, such as mental health and substance abuse.

Native Hawaiian values are important considerations and are best addressed and incorporated into the OCCC project during the subsequent design phase. PSD will continue to seek guidance from Native Hawaiian cultural practitioners in incorporating cultural values into the design of the project.

It is important to note that while females are currently housed at OCCC, it is PSD’s intention to relocate female detainees from OCCC to the WCCC located in Kailua. The plan to relocate females from OCCC to WCCC is intended to provide greater access to rehabilitation programs and improved family visitation although females would continue to receive intake services in the future at the new OCCC.

Investing in a new OCCC would enhance the ability of the State to respond to the needs of the OCCC detainee population with a modern correctional facility that can offer more rehabilitative services and substance abuse programs to the detainees while improving safety and security for the detainees, staff and public.

A new, modern OCCC will help Hawaii move away from a “lock-‘em-up” approach to one that emphasizes rehabilitation programming, mental health treatment, and similar services since the vast majority of all detainees will eventually be released back into the community.

Visitation at the new OCCC will remain a high priority consistent with current policies and procedures. Regardless of its location, the quality of visitation should increase by improving visitation rooms, adding greater use of technology, including video visitation for those who can’t travel to the facility.

PSD prefers that the selected site be located within the Greater Honolulu and surrounding area which encompasses the largest population center on Oahu and is an area with access to public transit services. Development of a new OCCC facility within the Greater Honolulu and surrounding area will have varying impacts to family members visiting OCCC with some having somewhat shorter drive distances/drive times/bus rides/bicycle rides/walking distances and others somewhat longer drive distances/drive times/bus rides/bicycle rides/walking distances to arrive at the facility.

During the EISPN Public Review period, the Hawaii Public Housing Authority (HPHA) wrote: *“At this time the HPHA does not foresee any problems or interference occurring from the replacement of the Oahu Community Correctional Center at either its current site or at the Halawa Correctional Facility on our public housing locations. Future concerns by the HPHA may arise dependent upon the location of other alternative build sites proposed, and the ultimate findings of the EIS report.”*

5.7.2 Educational Attainment

Existing OCCC – In 2015, 36.3 percent of residents in the OCCC study area over the age of 25 had a high school diploma (or equivalency), notably higher than that of Honolulu County and the State as a whole. However, residents who held a Bachelor's degree accounted for only 6.1 percent of the study area population, while those who held Graduate or professional degrees accounted for only 1.3 percent of the population; both considerably less than Honolulu County and the State as a whole. Residents who attained some college, but no degree accounted for 19.1 percent of the County population, while residents who attained an Associate's degree accounted for 10.7 percent. Similar to the State and Honolulu County, enrollment in college for the OCCC Study area was 32.3 percent.

Some 48 percent of residents in the OCCC Study Area reportedly speak English “less than very well”, higher than the State and Honolulu County (12.5 and 14.5 percent, respectively). Residents who spoke only English accounted for 40.3 percent, considerably lower than the State and County levels of English-only speakers, while 58.6 percent of residents of the study area spoke a language other than English, which was markedly higher than State and County levels.

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS/Halawa Correctional Facility – In 2015, 29.3 percent of residents in the study area over the age of 25 were high school (or equivalency) graduates, slightly higher than that of Honolulu County and the State as a whole. Residents who held a Bachelor's degree comprised 27.2 percent of the study area population, while those who held Graduate or professional degrees accounted for 7.9 percent of the population. Residents who attained some college, but no degree accounted for 22.7 percent of the County population, while residents who attained an Associate's degree accounted for 9.2 percent. Enrollment in college for this study area was over 36 percent, higher than all other study areas.

Approximately 8 percent of residents in the Animal Quarantine Station/Halawa Correctional Facility Study Area reported to speak English “less than very well”; a much lower percentage than

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that of the State and County. Residents who spoke only English accounted for the majority of the study area’s population at 80.6 percent, higher than that of the State and County. Those who spoke a language other than English accounted for 19.4 percent.

Mililani Technology Park – In 2015, 8.0 percent of residents of the Mililani Technology Park Study Area over the age of 25 had attained only a high school diploma (or equivalent), a markedly lower percentage than any study area as well as Honolulu County and the State. Residents who held a Bachelor’s degree totaled 35.4 percent of the study area population, while those who held Graduate or professional degrees accounted for 16.9 percent of the population; both considerably higher than the County population or the State as a whole. Residents who attained some college, but no degree accounted for 22.1 percent of the County population, while residents who attained an Associate’s degree accounted for 15.3 percent. Enrollment in college for this study area was 19.8 percent, lower than all other study areas.

Just under 4 percent of residents in the Mililani Technology Park Study Area reportedly speak English “less than very well”, which is lower than any other study area. Residents who spoke only English accounted for the majority of the study area’s population at 85.6 percent, higher than that of the State and County while those who spoke a language other than English accounted for 14.4 percent.

Women’s Community Correctional Center – In 2015, 18.5 percent of residents in the WCCC Study Area over the age of 25 had attained only high school (or equivalent) levels of education, lower than that of Honolulu County and the State. Residents who held a Bachelor’s degree were reported to be 28.4 percent of the study area population, while those who held Graduate or professional degrees accounted for 19.9 percent of the population. Residents who attained some college, but no degree accounted for 21.5 percent of the County population, while residents who attained an Associate’s degree accounted for 8.1 percent. The rate of college enrollment in this study area was 35.6 percent.

Residents in the WCCC Study Area who spoke English “less than very well” accounted for 4.6 percent of the study area’s population, which is lower than the State and Honolulu County. Residents who spoke only English accounted for the majority of the study area’s population at 89.6 percent while those that spoke a language other than English accounted for 10.5 percent.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Implementation of the Proposed Project should have little to no impact on the educational attainment of residents surrounding either WCCC or the selected replacement OCCC site.

5.7.3 Income

Existing Conditions

As noted in Section 5.5 of Appendix R, the total 2017 personal income in the State is estimated at \$74.6 billion.

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Existing OCCC – In the OCCC Study Area median household income was \$70,401, somewhat lower than that of Honolulu County and roughly equivalent to the State of Hawaii. The poverty rate of 8.7 percent was well below the national average of 15.5 percent and also less than poverty rates of both Honolulu County and the State of Hawaii. Per capita income for the OCCC Study Area was \$18,119, which is lower compared to the nationwide per capita income of \$28,930. The OCCC Study Area was also below the State and County per capita income levels.

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS/Halawa Correctional Facility – In the Animal Quarantine Station and Halawa Correctional Facility Study Area, median household income was \$96,791, somewhat higher than that of Honolulu County and the State of Hawaii. The poverty rate of 7.4 percent was well below the national average of 15.5 percent and also less than poverty rates of both Honolulu County and the State of Hawaii. Per capita income for the Animal Quarantine Station and Halawa Correctional Facility Study Area was \$31,816, which is slightly higher than the nationwide per capita income of \$28,930 as well as both state and county per capita income levels.

Mililani Technology Park – In the Mililani Technology Park Study Area, median household income was \$96,349, somewhat higher than that of Honolulu County and the State of Hawaii. The poverty rate of 2.9 percent was well below the national average of 15.5 percent and also significantly less than poverty rates of both Honolulu County and the State of Hawaii. Per capita income for the Mililani Technology Park Study Area was \$38,134, which is notably higher than the nationwide per capita income of \$28,930 as well as both State and County per capita income levels.

Women's Community Correctional Center – In the WCCC Study Area median household income was \$123,940, which is almost twice that of Honolulu County and the State of Hawaii. The poverty rate of 2.3 percent was well below the national average of 15.5 percent and also significantly less than poverty rates of both Honolulu County and the State of Hawaii. Per capita income for the WCCC Study Area was \$41,133, which is well above the nationwide per capita income of \$28,930 and also markedly higher than both State and County per capita income levels.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

According to Section 5.5 of Appendix R, direct construction activities are estimated to generate a 24-month total of \$212.2 million in personal income within the Honolulu County and \$3.5 million in the rest of the State, for a State-wide total of approximately \$215.6 million. This equates to a State-wide average of \$107.8 million in personal income annually, and a small, but perceptible increase over the estimated \$74.6 billion in total personal income in the State estimated for 2017.

Indirect and induced income generated is forecast to total some \$184.5 million during the two-year construction period; half each year.

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It is estimated 98 percent of total construction wages (direct and indirect/induced) will be paid to Oahu and 2 percent to neighbor island workers. It is expected that 100 percent of the total professional service wages will be paid to Oahu residents. Overall, it is estimated that 98.3 percent of all income (direct and indirect/induced) will remain on Oahu, with about 1.7 percent flowing to the neighbor islands.

Results of the analysis are presented on Table 15A (combined income), 15B (construction worker income) and 15C (professional services income) of Appendix R

According to Section 5.5 of Appendix R, based on extrapolation of 2016 data for Honolulu County compiled by the State Department of Labor & Industrial Relations, salaries for workers engaged in construction of the proposed OCCC project would average \$68,300 per year and \$79,100 annually for professional services positions. Indirect/induced workers are estimated to have an average annual wage of \$50,735.

5.7.4 Labor Force and Employment

Existing OCCC – Within the OCCC Study Area, private sector employment accounted for over 90 percent of civilian employment with only 8.9 percent in government and 0.6 percent self-employed. Among all sectors, the largest proportion of the civilian workforce in the study area in 2015 (27.8 percent) was employed in the “Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food service” sector. An additional 15 percent were employed in the “Retail trade” sector, and 14 percent were employed in “Educational services, and health care and social assistance.” The study area’s unemployment rate in 2015 averaged only 3.7 percent.

The number of civilian jobs in the study area increased 3.6 percent or 179 jobs in 2015 compared to the previous year. The largest job gains were experienced in the “Retail trade” and “Professional, scientific, and mgmt., admin., and waste mgmt. services” industries, which accounted for gains of 158 jobs and 122 jobs respectively, while notable job losses occurred in the “Wholesale trade” and “Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food service” sectors over the 12-month period.

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS/Halawa Correctional Facility – Private sector employment within the Animal Quarantine Station/Halawa Correctional Facility Study Area accounted for 58.3 percent of civilian employment with 36.8 percent in government and 4.5 percent self-employed. Among all sectors, the largest proportion of the civilian workforce in the study area in 2015 (20.4 percent) was employed in “Public administration.” Another 20.3 percent was employed in the “Educational services, and health care and social assistance” sector, and 11.3 percent was in the “Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food service” sector. The study area’s unemployment rate in 2015 was the highest among all study areas, the County and the State, averaging 6.8 percent.

The number of civilian jobs in the study area increased by 7.8 percent or 181 jobs in 2015 compared to the previous year. The largest job gains were experienced in the “Public administration” and “Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation, and food service” sectors, which accounted for gains of 113 jobs and 67 jobs respectively, while the largest job losses over the 12-month period occurred in the “Construction” and “Professional, scientific, and mgmt., admin., and waste mgmt. services” sectors.

Mililani Technology Park – Within the Mililani Technology Park Study Area, private sector employment accounted for nearly 60 percent of civilian employment with 34 percent in government and 6.1 percent self-employed. Among all sectors, the largest proportion of the civilian workforce in the study area in 2015 (21.6 percent) was employed in the “Educational services, and health care and social assistance” sector. Another 18.6 percent was employed in “Public administration”, and 12.9 percent was employed in “Retail trade.” The study area’s unemployment rate in 2015 was the lowest among all study areas, the County and the State, averaging only 3.3 percent.

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The number of civilian jobs in the study area increased 2 percent or by 68 jobs in 2015 compared to the previous year. The largest job gains were experienced in the “Finance and insurance, real estate, rental and leasing” and “Retail trade” industries, which accounted for gains of 129 jobs and 103 jobs respectively, while notable job losses occurred in the “Public administration” and “Wholesale trade” sectors over the 12-month period.

Women's Community Correctional Center – Private sector employment within the WCCC Study Area accounted for 71 percent of civilian employment with 22.4 percent in government and 6.6 percent self-employed. Among all sectors, the largest proportion of the civilian workforce in the study area in 2015 (27.5 percent) was employed in the “Educational services, and health care and social assistance” sector. Just over 14 percent were employed in “Professional, scientific, and mgmt., admin., and waste mgmt. services” and another 21.5 percent equally divided between the “Public Administration” and “Finance and insurance, real estate, rental and leasing” sectors. The study area's unemployment rate in 2015 averaged only 3.9 percent.

The number of civilian jobs in the study area decreased by 2.1 percent with a loss of 74 jobs in 2015 compared to the previous year. The largest job losses over the 12-month period occurred in the “Educational services, and health care and social assistance” and “Transportation and warehousing, and utilities” sectors, accounting for losses of 108 jobs and 50 jobs respectively. Major job gains in this study area were experienced in the “Information” and “Manufacturing” sectors.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Construction Phase

During the anticipated 2-year construction of the proposed OCCC, approximately 5,851 full-time equivalent (FTE) worker-years of jobs will be generated (refer to Table 12 in Appendix R). During this period, there will also be an estimated 858 FTE worker-years of professional service jobs created, which includes financial, insurance, and business services (refer to Table 12 in Appendix R). In total, there will be an estimated 6,709 FTE worker-years of jobs created during the 2-year construction period, which includes direct, indirect, and induced worker years (refer to Tables 13A and 13B in Appendix R). These numbers are based on an average construction cost of \$541.7 million (averaging the construction cost of the four options), with additional professional service costs estimated at \$64.7 million, as shown in Table 11 of Appendix R. This effort will generate an estimated \$15.2 million in general excise taxes for the State.

Operational Phase

Annual operating costs for OCCC in FY 2016 was \$67.3 million with staffing costs estimated to be approximately 87.5 percent of that total. The current number of OCCC staff are as follows (full-time equivalents): 384 security staff, 78 civilian staff, 28 Oahu Intake Center staff and 35 core staff. The current number of WCCC staff is 116 (full-time equivalent). More information can be found on staffing and operation costs in Appendix S (“Estimated Staffing and Operating Costs”).

Over the long-term, since staffing represents such a large percentage of the total operating budget, savings can be realized with a better planned and more efficient staffing layout. A multi-level facility is estimated to save \$3.8 million annually through staffing efficiencies, or \$114 million over 30 years.

The addition of 281 females to WCCC will require an additional 52 FTE staff.

During the EISPN Public Review period, the State Department of Human Services, Benefit Employment & Support Services Division wrote that it had “no comment on the proposed project.”

5.7.5 Housing Characteristics

Existing OCCC – Within the OCCC Study Area, there were 1,938 housing units in 2015. The housing unit vacancy rate in the study area was 6.5 percent, with roughly 74 percent of vacant units available to rent. Of the 1,814 occupied housing units in the study area, 24.8 percent were owner-occupied and 75.2 percent were renter-occupied.

The average household size in this study area in 2015 was approximately 4 people among both home-owners and renters. The median 2015 owner-occupied home value was \$483,823 while median monthly rent was \$1,248.

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AOS)/Future Consolidated AOS/Halawa Correctional Facility – Within the Animal Quarantine Station and Halawa Correctional Facility Study Area there were 1,778 housing units in 2015. The housing unit vacancy rate in the study area was 8.5 percent, with the largest proportion of vacant units falling into the “for rent” and “other vacant” categories, which excludes those properties available for sale, rent or seasonal use. A smaller proportion of vacant units in this study area were available for sale only. Of the 1,664 occupied housing units in the study area, 64 percent were owner-occupied and 36 percent were renter-occupied.

The average household size in this study area in 2015 was approximately 3 people among both home-owners and renters. The median 2015 owner-occupied home value was \$638,900 while median monthly rent was \$1,989.

Mililani Technology Park – Within the Mililani Technology Park Study Area, there were 2,434 housing units in 2015. The housing unit vacancy rate was 2 percent, with 74 percent of vacant units available for sale only and 26 percent available for rent. Of the 2,399 occupied housing units in the study area, 73.3 percent were owner-occupied and 26.6 percent were renter-occupied.

The average household size in this study area in 2015 was approximately 3 people among both home-owners and renters. The median 2015 owner-occupied home value was \$536,954 while median monthly rent was \$2,103.

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Women’s Community Correctional Center – Within the WCCC Study Area there were 2,353 housing units in 2015. The housing unit vacancy rate was 4.9 percent with the majority of vacant units falling into the “Other vacant”, “For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use” and “For sale only” categories. Of the 2,867 occupied housing units in the study area, 83.4 percent were owner-occupied and 18.6 percent were renter-occupied.

The average household size in this study area in 2015 was approximately 3 people among both home-owners and renters. The median 2015 owner-occupied home value was \$810,154 while median monthly rent was \$3,035.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The proposed project will not have a direct impact on housing (such as the displacement of existing housing for implementation of the proposed project).

5.7.6 Fiscal Considerations

Existing Conditions

Fiscal considerations are those having to do with the public treasury or revenues. Potential fiscal impacts could include removal of the lands comprising the project sites from the public tax rolls, acquisition of the project site through the use of public funds, and other public expenditures related to the proposed action such as infrastructure extensions and improvements. Fiscal considerations associated with State actions, such as the proposed development of a new OCCC and expansion to WCCC, are of particular interest to local governments due to the potential loss of property tax revenues since State agencies typically do not pay property taxes or make similar payments to local governments for State institutions or facilities.

Existing OCCC – The existing OCCC site (TMK: 12013002) is located in the Kalihi Ahupua’a, Kona District on approximately 16 acres of land within which the proposed OCCC development site would encompass approximately 8 acres of the overall property. In the case of the existing OCCC site, the entire property has been under State of Hawaii ownership for many years and, therefore, is exempt from property tax payments.

Animal Quarantine Station – The Animal Quarantine Station site (TMK: 99010058; 99010057; 99010054; 99010046 por.; 99010006 por.; and a portion of Halawa Interchange [no TMK]) is located in the Halawa Ahupua’a, ‘Ewa District on approximately 35 acres of land bisected by H-3. The proposed OCCC development site would encompass approximately 25 acres located within the eastern portion of the overall property with the remaining 10 acres located west of H-3 to be used for development of a new Animal Quarantine Station to replace that lost to OCCC development (a requirement to developing a new OCCC at this site). In the case of the Animal Quarantine Station site, the entire property has been under Federal Government and State of Hawaii ownership for many years and, therefore, is exempt from property tax payments.

Halawa Correctional Facility – The Halawa Correctional Facility site (TMK: 99010030) is also located in the Halawa Ahupua’a, ‘Ewa District. The entire Halawa Correctional Facility

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encompasses approximately 31 acres of land, within which the proposed OCCC development site encompasses approximately 5 acres located within the northeastern portion of the overall property. In the case of the Halawa Correctional Facility site, the entire property has been under State of Hawaii ownership since the correctional facility was developed many years ago and, therefore, is exempt from property tax payments.

Mililani Technology Park – The Mililani Technology Park, Lot 17 site (TMK: 95046041; 95046042) is located in the Waikele Ahupua'a, 'Ewa District on approximately 40 acres of undisturbed land bordered to the west, south and east by the Waikakalaua and Kipapa gulches. Given the size and location of the gulches, only approximately 19 acres are suitable for OCCC development with the balance to remain undeveloped as buffer between the site and neighboring properties. In the case of the Mililani Technology Park site, the property has been under private ownership (Castle & Cooke) for many years and, therefore, contributes property tax payments of approximately \$117,023 annually to the City and County of Honolulu.

Women's Community Correctional Center – WCCC (TMK: 42003004; 42003026; 42003025; 42003024) is located in the Kailua Ahupua'a, Ko'olaupoko District on approximately 122 acres of land situated north of the Kalaniana'ole Highway. In the case of WCCC, the entire property has been under State of Hawaii ownership for many years and, therefore, is exempt from property tax payments.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Potential fiscal impacts could include removal of the lands comprising the project sites from the public tax rolls, acquisition of the project site through the use of public funds, and other public expenditures related to the proposed action such as infrastructure extensions and improvements. Fiscal considerations associated with state actions, such as the proposed development of a new OCCC and expansion to WCCC, are of particular interest to local governments due to the potential loss of property tax revenues associated with development of new state institutions or facilities.

Existing OCCC – Development of the proposed OCCC would encompass approximately 8 acres of the overall 16-acre OCCC property. In the case of the existing OCCC site, the entire property has been under State of Hawaii ownership for many years and is exempt from property tax payments. Therefore, development of the proposed OCCC at the existing OCCC site will result in no direct loss of property tax revenue to the City and County of Honolulu.

Positive fiscal impacts will result from the economic benefits derived from the new OCCC's construction and operational phases, as well as from multiplier effects caused by the economic activity generated by the new facility and its employees. Expenditures for utility services and related expenses are recouped through the state's payment of user fees and, therefore, have no net impact. It must be noted that as a replacement for the existing OCCC, operation of the new OCCC will not generate additional economic activities that would derive if it was an additional facility.

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Utilizing approximately 8 acres of the 16-acre existing OCCC property for development of the new OCCC will also result in the eventual redevelopment of some or all of the 8 acres of state-owned land in Kalihi. The nature, scale, scope, and timing of any redevelopment will be determined by the State of Hawaii as the property owner and the City and County of Honolulu which has land use planning and development approval authority. While it can be expected redevelopment of the 8 acres will generate additional tax revenues to the state and contribute property tax payments to the City and County of Honolulu, the amount of such payments and whether the payments will offset the costs associated with redevelopment cannot be determined at this time.

Given that no significant adverse fiscal impacts are expected as a result of developing the proposed OCCC project at the existing OCCC site, no mitigating measures are required.

Animal Quarantine Station – Development of the proposed OCCC would encompass approximately 25 acres of the overall 35-acre Animal Quarantine Station property. In the case of the Animal Quarantine Station site, the entire property has been under Federal Government and State of Hawaii ownership for many years and is exempt from property tax payments. Therefore, development of the proposed OCCC at the Animal Quarantine Station site will result in no direct loss of property tax revenue to the City and County of Honolulu.

Positive fiscal impacts will result from the economic benefits derived from the new OCCC's construction and operational phases, as well as from multiplier effects caused by the economic activity generated by the new facility and its employees. Expenditures for utility services and related expenses are recouped through the state's payment of user fees and, therefore, have no net impact. It must be noted that as a replacement for the existing OCCC, operation of the new OCCC will not generate additional economic activities that would derive if it was an additional facility.

Positive fiscal impacts will also result from the economic benefits derived from developing a new facility to replace the existing Animal Quarantine Station (a requirement to developing a new OCCC at this site.) These benefits are associated with the new Animal Quarantine Station's construction and operational phases, as well as from multiplier effects caused by the economic activity generated by the new facility and its employees. It must be noted that as a replacement for the existing Animal Quarantine Station, operation of the new Animal Quarantine Station will not generate additional economic activities that would derive if it was an additional facility.

Relocating the new OCCC from its current location to the Animal Quarantine Station site will also result in the eventual redevelopment of some or all of the 16 acres of state-owned land in Kalihi. The nature, scale, scope, and timing of any redevelopment will be determined by the State of Hawaii as the property owner and the City and County of Honolulu which has land use planning and development approval authority. While it can be expected such redevelopment will generate additional tax revenues to the state and contribute property tax payments to the City and County of Honolulu, the amount of such payments and whether the payments will offset the costs associated with redevelopment cannot be determined at this time.

Given that no significant adverse fiscal impacts are expected as a result of developing the proposed OCCC project at the Animal Quarantine Station site, no mitigating measures are required.

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Halawa Correctional Facility – Development of the proposed OCCC would encompass approximately 5 acres of the overall 31-acre Halawa Correctional Facility property. In the case of the Halawa Correctional Facility site, the entire property has been under State of Hawaii ownership for many years and is exempt from property tax payments. Therefore, development of the proposed OCCC at the Halawa Correctional Facility site will result in no direct loss of property tax revenue to the City and County of Honolulu.

Positive fiscal impacts will result from the economic benefits derived from the new OCCC's construction and operational phases, as well as from multiplier effects caused by the economic activity generated by the new facility and its employees. Expenditures for utility services and related expenses are recouped through the state's payment of user fees and, therefore, have no net impact. It must be noted that as a replacement for the existing OCCC, operation of the new OCCC will not generate additional economic activities that would derive if it was an additional facility.

Relocating the new OCCC from its current location to the Halawa Correctional Facility site will also result in the eventual redevelopment of some or all of the 16 acres of state-owned land in Kalihi. The nature, scale, scope, and timing of any redevelopment will be determined by the State of Hawaii as the property owner and the City and County of Honolulu which has land use planning and development approval authority. While it can be expected such redevelopment will generate additional tax revenues to the state and contribute property tax payments to the City and County of Honolulu, the amount of such payments and whether the payments will offset the costs associated with redevelopment cannot be determined at this time.

Given that no significant adverse fiscal impacts are expected as a result of developing the proposed OCCC project at the Halawa Correctional Facility site, no mitigating measures are required.

Mililani Technology Park – Development of the proposed OCCC would encompass approximately 19 acres of the overall 40-acre Mililani Technology Park site. In the case of the Mililani Technology Park site, the entire property has been in private ownership (Castle & Cooke) for many years and contributes approximately \$117,023 annually in property tax payments to the City and County of Honolulu. Therefore, acquisition of the property by the State of Hawaii and development of the proposed OCCC at the Mililani Technology Park site will result in the direct loss of \$117,023 in annual property tax revenue to the City and County of Honolulu. The amount of the tax revenue lost represents less than 0.007 percent of the total revenues collected annually by the City and County of Honolulu.

Positive fiscal impacts will result from the economic benefits derived from the new OCCC's construction and operational phases, as well as from multiplier effects caused by the economic activity generated by the new facility and its employees. Expenditures for utility services and related expenses are recouped through the state's payment of user fees and, therefore, have no net impact. It must be noted that as a replacement for the existing OCCC, operation of the new OCCC will not generate additional economic activities that would derive if it was an additional facility.

Relocating the new OCCC from its current location to the Mililani Technology Park site will also result in the eventual redevelopment of some or all of the 16 acres of state-owned land in Kalihi. The nature, scale, scope, and timing of any redevelopment will be determined by the State of

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Hawaii as the property owner and the City and County of Honolulu which has land use planning and development approval authority. While it can be expected such redevelopment will generate additional tax revenues to the state and contribute property tax payments to the City and County of Honolulu, the amount of such payments and whether the payments will offset the costs associated with redevelopment cannot be determined at this time.

Given that no significant adverse fiscal impacts are expected as a result of developing the proposed OCCC project at the Mililani Technology Park site, no mitigating measures are required.

Women's Community Correctional Center – Development of the proposed improvements at WCCC would encompass approximately 5-10 acres of the overall 122-acre property. In the case of WCCC, the entire property has been under State of Hawaii ownership for many years and is exempt from property tax payments. Therefore, development of the proposed improvements at WCCC will result in no direct loss of property tax revenue to the City and County of Honolulu.

Positive fiscal impacts will result from the economic benefits derived from construction of the proposed improvements at WCCC and its operational phase, as well as from multiplier effects caused by the economic activity generated by the expanded facility and its employees. Expenditures for utility services and related expenses are recouped through the state's payment of user fees and, therefore, have no net impact.

Given that no significant adverse fiscal impacts are expected as a result of developing the proposed improvements at WCCC, no mitigating measures are required.

5.7.7 Other Social Issues

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Some who oppose development of a new OCCC mention whether the provision of better social services (including education, counseling, cultural programs, etc.) can replace jails. In some cases, the commenters use the term jail and prison interchangeably. However, in purpose and operation, the two types of facilities are substantially different. On the most basic level, a jail such as OCCC is where individuals (detainees) are held for trial. These may be persons who either could not meet their bail, chose not to pay their bail, or may not have qualified for bail according to the courts. In certain cases, a jail may also house individuals who have been to court, convicted of a misdemeanor, and given a short term sentence (less than a year). On the other hand, a prison or correctional facility is exclusively populated by individuals who have been convicted of a crime and are serving an extended sentence – typically a year or more.

Many have also commented that a replacement OCCC will allow prisoners currently housed in prisons on the mainland to return to Hawaii. The difference between a jail and a prison may seem minor on the surface, but there is a significant impact on the types of services the facilities must provide and how they are operated. With a jail, because much of the population has not been convicted of an offense, they are not classified in the same way that they would be in a prison. For example, there may be a detainee who is incarcerated on a relatively minor charge located in the

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same unit with another detainee accused of a serious crime. This situation creates challenges for the staff to maintain the safety and security for all detainees. It is also important that pre-trial detainees are kept separate from sentenced inmates as well. For these reasons, a jail is usually operated so that detainees or inmates remain in their housing units and meals, drug treatment, counseling, and even minor medical treatments are delivered to them. This is generally referred to as “distributed” or “de-centralized” services.

Another challenge for the operation of a jail is the unknown. Many of the detainees may have a chemical dependency or are suffering from an as yet undiagnosed mental health issue. (Approximately 9.5 to 12 percent of all OCCC inmates are deemed mentally ill.) In both cases, the detainee is not yet receiving treatment and it is the burden of the jail to provide diagnosis and recommend the appropriate treatment program.

In contrast, a prison facility houses inmates that have been convicted and classified. Upon their arrival at the facility, inmates are housed with the appropriate populations. By this time, inmates have also been diagnosed and likely have begun a treatment program. Because of the longer term of the sentences in a prison, its operation has a focus on rehabilitation. Programs offered may include training in a trade and education programs for helping inmates to acquire their GED or secondary degrees. Accordingly, many prisons operate where inmates will be allowed to move within the facility to a dining area, infirmary or classrooms.

For the mentally ill, the following actions would help decrease the incarcerated population:

- Expanded residential services programs, specifically those attending to individuals with co-occurring (Mental Illness and Substance Abuse) disorders. This would be the responsibility of the Department of Health (DOH), Adult Mental Health Division.
- Changes to the Forensic Examiner Statutes in DOH, requiring only one versus three examinations for fitness to proceed for felony crimes (this would make Hawaii consistent with most other states on the mainland). The effect would be to shorten the length of time people are incarcerated awaiting adjudication. This change actually affects more than the test for Serious and Persistent Mental Illness (SPMI), as many other inmates are subject to Forensic Examinations, not just the SPMI. In fact, many drug affected inmates also wait for such evaluation to be completed.
- Stipulate in statute the amount of time allowed to complete Fitness Examination (30 days). Presently, felony fitness examinations can take up to four months.
- For those who are mentally ill, if locations or programs, other than OCCC, were available to which low-level misdemeanors (trespass, violating park rules, urinating in the park, disturbing the peace, etc.) could be diverted.

As an alternative to incarceration, during the 2017 Legislative Session, SB 718 was approved which gives the State Judiciary the funding and approval to expand their Community Outreach Court pilot project into a mobile justice system that travels to neighborhoods where defendants have been cited or arrested for non-violent offenses and low-level crimes. SB 718 also gives the

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State Judiciary the authority to resolve cases against offenders who may have conditions that make it difficult for them to attend traditional court settings or pay fines imposed. As of this writing, the State Judiciary (partnering with the Honolulu Prosecutors Office and the Public Defender's Office) is about to embark on such a community outreach court project.

In general, the bill allows the release of inmates convicted of misdemeanors who have not been convicted of violent crimes or had bail set higher than \$5,000. The people who could be considered for this action would be pretrial defendants who are awaiting trial for nonviolent offenses and who could not post the bail imposed by the courts. It also includes sentenced misdemeanants and petty misdemeanants with nonviolent charges. No one who was incarcerated before the bill became law can be considered, only people who come into the Hawaii criminal justice system after the bill was enacted.

This bill is not bringing up a new idea. Under the 15-year OCCC/WCCC (Oahu and Women's community correctional centers) consent decree (1985-2000), there existed prior legislation authorizing the Director of PSD to release qualified pretrial inmates, including accused felons, in order to keep jail populations at established capacities.

5.8 INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES

The Preliminary Engineering Report (PER) presents an assessment of the civil infrastructure and utility systems. The PER details existing conditions and proposed improvements for roadway and parking layout, site grading and flood hazard, storm drainage system, sanitary sewer system, and water system. See Appendix U for the PER while the Traffic Impact Analysis Report (TIAR) is included in Appendix T.

5.8.1 Roadways and Traffic

Existing Conditions

Maps depicting road ownership for the roads surrounding each alternative site are shown on Figure T-1 of Appendix T-1.

Existing OCCC – The OCCC site is bordered by Kamehameha Highway to the north and Puuhale Road to the east. (Kamehameha Highway is a predominantly five-lane, two-way roadway which transitions to a four-lane, two-way roadway referred to as Dillingham Boulevard east of Puuhale Road. However, many residents refer to the portion of Kamehameha Highway fronting the OCCC site as “Dillingham Boulevard”). The main entrance to OCCC is located at the intersection of Kamehameha Highway and Laumaka Street. Kamehameha Highway is a two-way, four-lane divided highway with left turn storage lanes at the intersections. Puuhale Road is a two-way, three-lane (two south bound lanes and one northbound lane) roadway.

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The visitor parking entrance is located along Kamehameha Highway between the Laumaka Street and Puuhale Road intersections. A service entrance is located at Puuhale Road at the southeast corner of the site.

City bus routes service both Kamehameha Highway and Puuhale Road. Pedestrian walkways are in-place along both sides of Kamehameha Highway and along the Ewa side of Puuhale Road. Paved walkways are provided throughout the existing OCCC facility.

The morning peak hour of traffic in the vicinity generally occurs between 7:00 AM and 8:00 AM, while the afternoon peak hour of traffic generally occurs between the hours of 4:00 PM and 5:00 PM. While OCCC has 384 security staff, 78 civilian staff, 28 Oahu Intake Center staff and 35 core staff, the timing of their shifts are different from most workers start and finish times, thus avoiding most peak hour traffic. For instance:

| Shift | Shift Hours | Number of Security Staff, per Shift |
|-----------------------|---------------------|--|
| 1 st Watch | 10:00 pm to 6:00 am | 87 |
| 2 nd Watch | 6:00 am to 2:00 pm | 144 |
| 3 rd Watch | 2:00 pm to 10:00 pm | 125 |

Note, 28 members of the security staff are considered “light duty” or otherwise do not conform to the standard shift schedule, and therefore are not included in the above table.

The analysis is based upon the concept of Level of Service (“LOS”) to identify the traffic impacts associated with traffic demands during peak periods (“peak hour”) of traffic. LOS is a quantitative and qualitative assessment of traffic operations. Levels of Service are defined by LOS “A” through “F”; with LOS “A” representing ideal or free flow traffic operating conditions and LOS “F” unacceptable or potentially congested traffic operating conditions. Existing LOS for the intersections (and specific turning movements) that surround the existing OCCC site are summarized in Table 5-6.

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Table 5-6. Existing LOS Traffic Operating Conditions for the Existing OCCC Site

| Intersection | Approach/Critical Movement | Existing AM (LOS Traffic Operating Conditions) | Existing PM (LOS Traffic Operating Conditions) |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| N. Nimitz Hwy/ Puuhale Road | Eastbound | B | B |
| | Westbound | B | C |
| | Northbound | E | F |
| | Southbound | F | F |
| Kamehameha Hwy/Dillingham Blvd/Puuhale Road | Eastbound | A | C |
| | Westbound | A | B |
| | Northbound | D | D |
| | Southbound | C | C |
| Kamehameha Hwy/Laumaka Street/OCCC Driveway | Eastbound | A | A |
| | Westbound | A | A |
| | Northbound | C | C |
| | Southbound | D | D |

Existing pedestrian facilities along the portions of Kamehameha Highway and Puuhale Road fronting OCCC are inconsistent. While there is a sidewalk on Puuhale Road fronting OCCC, the remainder of Puuhale Road consists of mostly paved shoulders with painted lines that designate the travel way edge, but no portion of that zone is grade-separated or consistently treated to accommodate pedestrians. There is a sidewalk along the portion of Kamehameha Highway fronting OCCC between Dillingham Boulevard and Laumaka Street, otherwise sidewalks along Kamehameha Highway are limited or non-existent.

According to <http://www2.honolulu.gov/honolulumyway/?bike>, there are no bike lanes, paths, routes or separated bike lanes on either Kamehameha Highway/Dillingham Boulevard or along Puuhale Road.

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS – Vehicular access to the AQS is provided at Halawa Valley Street which is a two-way, two-lane collector street with concrete curbs, gutters and sidewalks. Halawa Valley Street is owned and maintained by the City. A concrete driveway apron and asphaltic concrete (AC) pavement access road provide access to the site from the City street. On-site AC pavement access roads and parking lots support vehicular access to the facility.

The morning peak hour of traffic in the vicinity generally occurs between 7:15 AM and 8:15 AM, while the afternoon peak hour of traffic generally occurs between the hours of 3:15 PM and 4:15 PM.

City bus routes do not service Halawa Valley Street. Pedestrian walkways are in-place along both sides of the existing roadway. Concrete walkways are provided throughout the existing AQS facility, but do not extend to Halawa Valley Street.

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Existing LOS for the intersections (and specific turning movements) that surround this particular site are summarized in Table 5-7.

Table 5-7. Existing LOS Traffic Operating Conditions for the Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS Site

| Intersection | Approach/Critical Movement | Existing AM (LOS Traffic Operating Conditions) | Existing PM (LOS Traffic Operating Conditions) |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| Ulune Street/Halawa Valley Street | Eastbound | C | C |
| | Westbound | D | D |
| | Southbound | D | D |
| Halawa Valley Street/Iwaiwa Street | Eastbound | B | B |
| | Westbound | C | C |
| | Southbound | C | C |

There are grade-separated sidewalks along both sides of Halawa Valley Street fronting the AQS site, but the sidewalks are mostly not separated from the travel way by a planting strip or include utility poles or tree plantings that narrow the usable portion of the sidewalks.

According to <http://www2.honolulu.gov/honolulumyway/?bike>, there are no bike lanes, paths, routes or separated bike lanes on Halawa Valley Street.

Halawa Correctional Facility – Vehicular access to the Halawa Correctional Facility is provided via Halawa Valley Street which is a two-way, two-lane collector street with concrete curbs, gutters and sidewalks. Halawa Valley Street is owned and maintained by the City. AC pavement driveways and access roads provide access to the site from the City street. A one-lane perimeter patrol road is provided around the perimeter of the site for security purposes

The morning peak hour of traffic in the vicinity generally occurs between 7:15 AM and 8:15 AM, while the afternoon peak hour of traffic generally occurs between the hours of 3:15 PM and 4:15 PM.

City bus routes do not service Halawa Valley Street. Pedestrian walkways are in-place along both sides of the roadway. Concrete walkways are provided to the Halawa Correctional Facility, but do not extend from Halawa Valley Street to the proposed project location.

Existing LOS for the intersections (and specific turning movements) that surround this particular site are summarized in Table 5-8.

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Table 5-8. Existing LOS Traffic Operating Conditions for the Halawa Correctional Facility Site

| Intersection | Approach/Critical Movement | Existing AM (LOS Traffic Operating Conditions) | Existing PM (LOS Traffic Operating Conditions) |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| Ulune Street/Halawa Valley Street | Eastbound | C | B |
| | Westbound | D | D |
| | Southbound | D | D |
| Halawa Valley Street/Iwaiwa Street | Eastbound | B | B |
| | Westbound | C | C |
| | Southbound | C | C |
| Halawa Valley Street/Waiua Place | Westbound | A | A |
| | Northbound | B | B |
| Halawa Valley Street/Koaha Place | Westbound | A | - |
| | Northbound | B | A |

There is a grade-separated sidewalk along Halawa Valley Street opposite the Halawa Correctional Facility up to a crosswalk leading to the entry of the Facility.

According to <http://www2.honolulu.gov/honolulumyway/?bike>, there are no bike lanes, paths, routes or separated bike lanes on Halawa Valley Street.

Mililani Technology Park – Vehicular access to the Mililani Technology Park, Lot 17 is provided via Kahelu Avenue. Kahelu Avenue is a two-way, median divided, four-lane roadway with concrete curbs, gutters and sidewalks which is owned and maintained by CCH. An existing 30-foot driveway apron is provided to the undeveloped project site.

The morning peak hour of traffic in the vicinity generally occurs between 7:15 AM and 8:15 AM, while the afternoon peak hour of traffic generally occurs between the hours of 4:15 PM and 5:15 PM.

City bus routes do not service Kahelu Avenue. Pedestrian walkways are in-place along both sides of the roadway.

Existing LOS for the intersections (and specific turning movements) that surround this particular site are summarized in Table 5-9.

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Table 5-9. Existing LOS Traffic Operating Conditions for the Mililani Technology Park Site

| Intersection | Approach/Critical Movement | Existing AM (LOS Traffic Operating Conditions) | Existing PM (LOS Traffic Operating Conditions) |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| Kamehameha Hwy/ Leilehua Road | Westbound | C | C |
| | Northbound | B | C |
| | Southbound | B | B |
| Leilehua Rd/H-2 SB On-Ramp | Westbound | A | B |
| | Northbound | C | B |
| Kahelu Avenue/ Akamainui Street | Eastbound | A | A |
| | Westbound | A | A |
| | Northbound | C | B |
| | Southbound | A | A |

There are grade-separated sidewalks along both sides of Kahelu Avenue fronting the Mililani Technology Park site. The sidewalks are separated from the travel way by planting strips which include utility poles and tree plantings, so the sidewalks are unobstructed.

According to <http://www2.honolulu.gov/honolulumyway/?bike>, there is an existing bike lane along Kahelu Avenue from Leilehua Golf Course Road eastward, with no connecting bicycle facilities. There are no other bike paths, routes or separated bike lanes along Kahelu Avenue.

Women's Community Correctional Center – Vehicular access to the project site is provided via Kalaniana'ole Highway which is a two-way, four-lane divided highway with left turn storage lanes at the intersections. Kalaniana'ole Highway is owned and maintained by the State of Hawaii Department of Transportation (HDOT). No concrete sidewalks are provided along the roadway. On-site AC pavement access roads and parking lots support vehicular access to the facility. A non-exclusive roadway easement has been established along the existing AC pavement access road from the Kalaniana'ole Highway entrance to the BWS Pohakupu Booster Station site at the southwest corner of the property.

City bus routes service Kalaniana'ole Highway. There is a bus stop for west-bound travelers fronting the WCCC property. A paved shoulder currently facilitates pedestrian access along Kalaniana'ole Highway. Concrete walkways are provided throughout the existing WCCC facility.

The morning peak hour of traffic in the vicinity generally occurs between 7:15 AM and 8:15 AM, while the afternoon peak hour of traffic generally occurs between the hours of 4:45 PM and 5:45 PM.

While WCCC has 116 security staff, the timing of their shifts are different from most workers start and finish times, thus avoiding most peak hour traffic. For instance:

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| Shift | Shift Hours | Number of Security Staff, per Shift |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 st Watch | 10:00 pm to 6:00 am | 27 |
| 2 nd Watch | 6:00 am to 2:00 pm | 47 |
| 3 rd Watch | 2:00 pm to 10:00 pm | 42 |

Existing LOS for the intersections (and specific turning movements) that surround WCCC are summarized in Table 5-10.

Table 5-10. Existing LOS Traffic Operating Conditions for WCCC

| Intersection | Approach/Critical Movement | Existing AM (LOS Traffic Operating Conditions) | Existing PM (LOS Traffic Operating Conditions) |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|
| Kalaniana'ole Hwy/ Ulupii Street | Eastbound | B | B |
| | Westbound | B | B |
| | Northbound | C | C |
| | Southbound | D | C |
| Kalaniana'ole Hwy/ WCCC | Eastbound | B | A |
| | Westbound | A | - |
| | Northbound | C | C |
| | Southbound | B | B |

There are no sidewalks along both sides of Kalaniana'ole Highway fronting WCCC.

According to <http://www2.honolulu.gov/honolulumyway/?bike>, there are no existing bike lanes, paths, routes or separated bike lanes along Kalaniana'ole Highway.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

As noted elsewhere, construction is estimated to take approximately two to three years to complete with activation occurring in mid- to late-2023. The expansion of WCCC would be scheduled so that occupancy would occur half a year earlier or early 2023.

Estimated trip generation from operation of the replacement OCCC if located at the existing OCCC site (refer to Table 5-11) is based on trip generation characteristics at the existing OCCC facility from employee data provided by PSD (from collected field data). This data included information regarding work shift schedules and corresponding employees for each shift. Employee data provided by PSD calculated a greater amount of projected trips when compared to collected field data; therefore, this more conservative analysis was used.

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Table 5-11. Existing OCCC Facility Peak Hour Trip Generation

| OCCC (with additional 343 detainees) | | |
|---|-------|----------------------------|
| | | Projected Trip Ends |
| AM Peak | Enter | 13 <u>41</u> |
| | Exit | 5 <u>29</u> |
| | Total | 18 <u>70</u> |
| PM Peak | Enter | 3 <u>1</u> |
| | Exit | 9 <u>25</u> |
| | Total | 12 <u>26</u> |

Estimated trip generation from operation of the replacement OCCC if located at either the Animal Quarantine Station, Halawa Correctional Facility or Mililani Technology Park sites (refer to Table 5-12) is based on trip generation characteristics at the existing OCCC facility from employee data provided by PSD (~~from collected field data~~). Similar to the trip generation at the existing OCCC site, the employee data provided by PSD at these alternative sites calculated a greater amount of projected trips when compared to collected field data; therefore, this more conservative analysis was used. The number of projected trips at these three site options are higher than those for OCCC; this is because OCCC already has a jail and is only increasing the number of inmates already on site, while the other three options currently have no jail so are increasing inmates from zero.

Table 5-12. Estimate Peak Hour Trip Generation if OCCC Located at the Animal Quarantine Station, Halawa Correctional Facility or Mililani Technology Park Sites

| OCCC (1,380 detainees) | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|----------------------------|
| | | Projected Trip Ends |
| AM Peak | Enter | 54 <u>163</u> |
| | Exit | 18 <u>117</u> |
| | Total | 72 <u>280</u> |
| PM Peak | Enter | 12 <u>2</u> |
| | Exit | 35 <u>98</u> |
| | Total | 47 <u>100</u> |

Estimated trip generation from operation of WCCC (refer to Table 5-13) is based on trip generation characteristics at the existing WCCC facility from employee data provided by PSD (~~from collected field data~~). Similar to the trip generation at the existing OCCC site, the employee data provided by PSD at WCCC calculated a greater amount of projected trips when compared to collected field data; therefore, this more conservative analysis was used.

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Table 5-13. Existing WCCC Facility Peak Hour Trip Generation

| WCCC (with additional 281 detainees) | | |
|---|-------|----------------------------|
| | | Projected Trip Ends |
| AM Peak | Enter | 11 <u>34</u> |
| | Exit | 4 <u>24</u> |
| | Total | 15 <u>58</u> |
| PM Peak | Enter | 3 <u>1</u> |
| | Exit | 7 <u>20</u> |
| | Total | 10 <u>21</u> |

Existing OCCC – Future (2023) LOS traffic operating conditions without and with the proposed project for the intersections (and specific turning movements) that surround the existing OCCC site are summarized in Table 5-14.

Table 5-14. Future LOS Traffic Operating Conditions Without and With the Project

| Intersection | Approach/Critical Movement | Future AM Without the Project (LOS) | Future PM Without the Project (LOS) | Future AM With the Project (LOS) | Future PM With the Project (LOS) |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| N. Nimitz Hwy/ Puuhale Road | Eastbound | B | B | A | B |
| | Westbound | B | C | A | B |
| | Northbound | E | F | E | F |
| | Southbound | F | F | E | F |
| Kamehameha Hwy/ Dillingham Blvd/ Puuhale Road | Eastbound | A | C | A | C |
| | Westbound | A | B | A | B |
| | Northbound | D | D | D | D |
| | Southbound | C | C | C | C |
| Kamehameha Hwy/ Laumaka Street/ OCCC Driveway | Eastbound | A | A | A | A |
| | Westbound | A | A | A | A |
| | Northbound | D | C | D | D |
| | Southbound | D | D | D | D |

Traffic operations with the implementation of a replacement OCCC at the existing OCCC site are generally expected to remain similar to without project conditions despite the addition of site-generated trips to the surrounding roadway network. Near the existing OCCC facility, traffic operations along the N. Nimitz Highway approaches at the intersection with Puuhale Road are expected to continue operating at LOS “B” or better during the AM peak period and LOS “C” or better during the PM peak period, while the side street approaches are expected to continue operating at LOS “F” during both peak periods. As previously discussed, the low levels of service along Puuhale Road are primarily due to the long traffic signal cycle lengths along the highway.

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Along Kamehameha Highway and Dillingham Boulevard, traffic operations at the other study intersections are expected to continue operating at LOS “D” or better during both peak periods.

Vehicular access to the project site is expected to continue to be provided via the existing driveway off Kamehameha Highway at the Laumaka Street intersection. An access easement along the south border of the property shall be established to maintain the service entrance at Puuhale Road. On-site roadway improvements include internal access roadways which will provide access to the new facility and parking structure. These roadway improvements will be designed to meet applicable State and City requirements. Geometrics and pavement structure for proposed driveways, fire lanes and parking structure and lots will need to be designed based on the appropriate design vehicles. Proposed pavement structures will follow the Soils Engineer’s recommendations. Perimeter walkway and parking structure and lot layouts, dimensions, longitudinal and cross slopes shall comply with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines to the maximum extent practicable. The proposed improvements to the Project’s sidewalk zone will comply with the City and County of Honolulu Complete Streets Design Manual where applicable and feasible.

According to <http://www2.honolulu.gov/honolulumyway/?bike>, a bike route is proposed along Dillingham Boulevard up to Puuhale Road/Kamehameha Highway intersection, and a proposed bike lane along Kamehameha Highway between Puuhale Road and Middle Street. There are no other bike paths or separated bike lanes proposed on either Kamehameha Highway/Dillingham Boulevard or along Puuhale Road.

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS – Future (2023) LOS traffic operating conditions without and with the Project for the intersections (and specific turning movements) that surround this site are summarized in Table 5-15 below.

Table 5-15. Future LOS Traffic Operating Conditions Without and With the Project

| Intersection | Approach/Critical Movement | Future AM Without the Project (LOS) | Future PM Without the Project (LOS) | Future AM With the Project (LOS) | Future PM With the Project (LOS) |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Ulune Street/ Halawa Valley Street | Eastbound | C | C | C | C |
| | Westbound | D | D | D | D |
| | Southbound | D | D | D | D |
| Halawa Valley Street/Iwaiwa Street | Eastbound | B | B | B | B |
| | Westbound | C | C | C | C |
| | Southbound | C | C | C | C |

Traffic operations with the implementation of a replacement OCCC at the Animal Quarantine Station site are generally expected to remain similar to without project conditions despite the addition of site-generated trips to the surrounding roadway network. At the intersection of Ulune Street and Halawa Valley Street near the proposed Animal Quarantine Station site, traffic operations are expected to continue operating at LOS “D” or better during both peak periods, while

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those at the intersection of Halawa Valley Street and Iwaiwa Street are expected to continue operating at LOS “C” during both peak periods.

Vehicular access to the project site is expected to be provided via a new driveway off of Halawa Valley Street at the northern portion of the project site. On-site roadway improvements include a new driveway entry, internal access roadways, and at-grade parking lots. These roadway improvements will be designed to meet applicable State and City requirements. Geometrics and pavement structure for proposed driveways, fire lanes and parking lots will need to be designed based on the appropriate design vehicles. Proposed pavement structures will follow the Soils Engineer’s recommendations. Perimeter walkway and parking lot layout, dimensions, longitudinal and cross slopes shall comply with ADA Accessibility Guidelines to the maximum extent practicable. The proposed improvements to the Project's sidewalk zone will comply with the City and County of Honolulu Complete Streets Design Manual where applicable and feasible.

According to <http://www2.honolulu.gov/honolulumyway/?bike>, a bike route is proposed along a portion of Halawa Valley Street up to the AQS site. There are no other bike paths, lanes or separated bike lanes proposed on Halawa Valley Street.

Halawa Correctional Facility – Future (2023) LOS traffic operating conditions without and with the Project for the intersections (and specific turning movements) that surround the Halawa Correctional Facility site are summarized in Table 5-16.

Table 5-16. Future LOS Traffic Operating Conditions Without and With the Project

| Intersection | Approach/Critical Movement | Future AM Without the Project (LOS) | Future PM Without the Project (LOS) | Future AM With the Project (LOS) | Future PM With the Project (LOS) |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Ulune Street/ Halawa Valley Street | Eastbound | C | C | C | B |
| | Westbound | D | D | D | D |
| | Southbound | D | D | D | D |
| Halawa Valley Street/Iwaiwa Street | Eastbound | B | B | B | B |
| | Westbound | C | C | C | C |
| | Southbound | C | C | C | C |
| Halawa Valley Street/Waiua Place | Westbound | A | A | A | A |
| | Northbound | B | B | C | B |
| Halawa Valley Street/Koaha Place | Westbound | A | - | A | - |
| | Northbound | B | A | B | B |

Traffic operations with the implementation of a replacement OCCC at the Halawa Correctional Facility site are generally expected to remain similar to without project conditions despite the addition of site-generated trips to the surrounding roadway network. At the intersection of Ulune Street and Halawa Valley Street near the proposed Halawa Correctional Facility site, traffic operations are expected to continue operating at LOS “D” or better during both peak periods, while

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those at the intersection of Halawa Valley Street and Iwaiwa Street are expected to continue operating at LOS “C” or better during both peak periods. The other study intersections along Halawa Valley Street are expected to operate at LOS “B” or better during both peak periods.

Vehicular access to the project site is expected to be provided via a new driveway at the end of Halawa Valley Street. On-site roadway improvements include a new driveway entry and internal access roadways which will provide access to the new facility and parking structure. These roadway improvements will be designed to meet applicable State and City requirements. Geometrics and pavement structure for proposed driveways, fire lanes and parking structures and lots will need to be designed based on the appropriate design vehicles. Proposed pavement structures will follow the Soils Engineer’s recommendations. Perimeter walkway and parking structure and lot layouts, dimensions, longitudinal and cross slopes shall comply with ADA Accessibility Guidelines to the maximum extent practicable. The proposed improvements to the Project’s sidewalk zone will comply with the City and County of Honolulu Complete Streets Design Manual where applicable and feasible.

According to <http://www2.honolulu.gov/honolulumyway/?bike>, there are no bike routes, paths, lanes or separated bike lanes proposed on Halawa Valley Street leading to the Halawa Correctional Facility site.

Mililani Technology Park – Future (2023) LOS traffic operating conditions without and with the Project for the intersections (and specific turning movements) that surround this particular site are summarized in Table 5-17.

Table 5-17. Future LOS Traffic Operating Conditions Without and With the Project

| Intersection | Approach/Critical Movement | Future AM Without the Project (LOS) | Future PM Without the Project (LOS) | Future AM With the Project (LOS) | Future PM With the Project (LOS) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Kamehameha Hwy/Leilehua Road | Westbound | C | C | C | C |
| | Northbound | B | C | C | C |
| | Southbound | B | B | B | B |
| Leilehua Road/ H-2 SB On-Ramp | Westbound | A | B | B | B |
| | Northbound | C | B | D | B |
| Kahelu Avenue/ Akamainui Street | Eastbound | A | A | A | A |
| | Westbound | A | A | A | A |
| | Northbound | C | B | D | B |
| | Southbound | A | A | A | A |

Traffic operations with the implementation of a replacement OCCC at the Mililani Technology Park site are generally expected to remain similar to the without project conditions despite the addition of site-generated trips to the surrounding roadway network. Along Leilehua Road near

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the proposed Mililani Technology Park site, traffic operations at the intersection with Kamehameha Highway are expected to continue operating at LOS “C” or better during both peak periods, while those at the intersections with the Interstate H-2 Freeway ramps are expected to operate at LOC “C” or better during the AM peak period and LOS “B” or better during the PM peak period. At the intersection of Kahelu Avenue and Akamainui Street, traffic operations are also expected to continue operating at LOS “C” or better during the AM peak period and LOS “B” or better during the PM peak period.

Vehicular access to the project site is expected to be provided via the existing driveway apron off Kahelu Avenue. On-site roadway improvements include internal access roadways and parking lots. These roadway improvements will be designed to meet applicable State and City requirements. Geometrics and pavement structure for proposed driveways, fire lanes and parking lots will need to be designed based on the appropriate design vehicles. Proposed pavement structures will follow the Soils Engineer’s recommendations. Perimeter walkway and parking lot layout, dimensions, longitudinal and cross slopes shall comply with ADA Accessibility Guidelines to the maximum extent practicable. The proposed improvements to the Project’s sidewalk zone will comply with the City and County of Honolulu Complete Streets Design Manual where applicable and feasible.

According to <http://www2.honolulu.gov/honolulumyway/?bike>, a bike route is proposed along Kamehameha Highway and along Kahelu Road between the Highway and Leilehua Golf Course Road, providing greater connectivity for the existing bike lane on Kahelu Road. There are no other bike paths, lanes or separated bike lanes proposed for Kahelu Road.

Women’s Community Correctional Center – Future (2023) LOS traffic operating conditions without and with the Project for the intersections (and specific turning movements) that surround this particular site are summarized in Table 5-18.

Table 5-18. Future LOS Traffic Operating Conditions Without and With the Project

| Intersection | Approach/Critical Movement | Future AM Without the Project (LOS) | Future PM Without the Project (LOS) | Future AM With the Project (LOS) | Future PM With the Project (LOS) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Kalanianaʻole Hwy/Ulupii Street | Eastbound | B | B | B | B |
| | Westbound | B | B | B | B |
| | Northbound | C | C | C | C |
| | Southbound | D | C | D | C |
| Kalanianaʻole Hwy/WCCC Driveway | Eastbound | B | A | B | B |
| | Westbound | A | - | B | - |
| | Northbound | C | C | C | C |
| | Southbound | B | B | B | C |

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In the vicinity of WCCC, traffic operations at the intersections along Kalaniana'ole Highway are expected to continue operating at LOS "D" or better during the AM peak period and LOS "C" or better during the PM peak period.

Vehicular access to the project site is expected to continue to be provided via the existing driveway off Kalaniana'ole Highway. On-site roadway improvements include internal access roadways and parking lots. These roadway improvements will be designed to meet applicable State and City requirements. Geometrics and pavement structure for proposed driveways, fire lanes and parking lots will need to be designed based on the appropriate design vehicles. Proposed pavement structures will follow the Soils Engineer's recommendations. Perimeter walkway and parking lot layout, dimensions, longitudinal and cross slopes shall comply with ADA Accessibility Guidelines to the maximum extent practicable. The proposed improvements to the Project's sidewalk zone will comply with the City and County of Honolulu Complete Streets Design Manual where applicable and feasible.

According to <http://www2.honolulu.gov/honolulumyway/?bike>, a bike route is proposed along a portion of Kalaniana'ole Highway near the WCCC. There are no other bike paths, lanes or separated bike lanes proposed along Kalaniana'ole Highway.

Currently, the Department of Public Safety is considering several alternatives for the Oahu community correctional Center to alleviate the facility's overcapacity and anticipate future needs. The alternatives under consideration include either redeveloping and expanding the existing OCCC facility, or constructing a new facility either in the Mililani Technology Park, at the existing Halawa Correctional Facility, or at the existing Animal Quarantine Station. In addition, each alternative is also expected to transfer a portion of inmates to WCCC in Kailua. With the implementation of the aforementioned recommendations, the four alternatives for the proposed OCCC are not expected to have a significant impact on traffic operations in the project vicinity. During their review of the DEIS, the State Department of Transportation Highways Division (DOT-HWY) commented:

"The proposed project does not appear to significantly impact the State Highway system provided that all of the recommended mitigation measures for each site scenario stated in the Traffic Impact Report will be implemented. All applicable engineering criteria and design standards should be reviewed by and coordinated with DOT-HWY."

Traffic operations at the study intersections are expected to continue operating at levels of service similar to without project conditions. However, although traffic operations are expected to be similar to without project conditions, an update to the traffic study is recommended to be prepared 6-9 months after the completion of the proposed project to verify projected conditions.

During the EISPN public comment period, the CCH Department of Transportation Services wrote:

- "2. All access driveways to the project site should be designed with the highest pedestrian and bicycle safety measures.

3. *All parking needs for the proposed facility (employees and visitors) should be handled on-site.*
4. *Any damage to the existing roadway caused by the project should be restored to its original or better condition.*
5. *The area Neighborhood Board, as well as the area residents, businesses, emergency personnel (fire, ambulance and police), Oahu Transit Services, Inc. (TheBus), etc., should be kept apprised of the details of the proposed project and may have on the adjoining street area network.*
6. *Construction materials and equipment should be transferred to and from the project site during off-peak traffic hours (8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.) to minimize any possible disruption to traffic on the local streets.*
7. *A street usage permit from the City's Department of Transportation Services should be obtained for any construction-related work that may require the temporary closure of any traffic lane on a City street."*

5.8.2 Water System

A preliminary engineering report addressing the existing water system and the proposed water system improvements to support the project is attached as Appendix U and summarized below.

Existing Conditions

Existing OCCC, Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS, Halawa Correctional Facility and Mililani Technology Park – Water for domestic use and fire protection is provided to the vicinity of the alternative OCCC sites through the municipal water system of CCH's Board of Water Supply (BWS). The BWS water system in the vicinity of the project sites consists of a system of distribution mains and fire hydrants.

Women's Community Correctional Center – Water for domestic use and fire protection is provided to the project vicinity through the municipal water system of BWS. The BWS water system in the vicinity of the WCCC site consists of a system of reservoirs, booster pump station, distribution mains, and fire hydrants along Kalaniana'ole Highway. The BWS Pohakupu 272 reservoir is located on adjacent parcel TMK 4-2-003:008 to the east of the site.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

During the EISPN and DEIS Public Review periods, the DLNR Engineering Division wrote that:

"The applicant should include water demands and infrastructure required to meet project needs. Please note that the projects within State lands requiring water service from their local Department/Board of Water Supply system will be required to pay a resource development charge, in addition to Water Facilities Charges for transmission and daily storage.

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The applicant is required to provide water demands and calculations to the Engineering Division so it can be included in the State Water Projects Plan Update projections.

During the DEIS Public Review period, the DLNR Commission on Water Resource Management wrote that:

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

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

We recommend that water efficient fixtures be installed and water efficient practices implemented throughout the development to reduce the increase demand on the area’s freshwater resources....A listing of fixtures certified by the EAP as having high water efficiency can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/watersense...>

We recommend the use of alternative water sources, wherever practicable.

We recommend adopting landscape irrigation conservation best management practices endorsed by the Landscape Industry Council of Hawaii...

The Commission strongly encourages the use of alternative water sources to meet nonpotable needs, such as irrigation, and the implementation of water conservation measures..."

In addition, during the EISPN Public Review period, the Honolulu Fire Department wrote that:

“A water supply approved by the county, capable of supplying the required fire flow for fire protection, shall be provided to all premises upon which facilities or building, or portions thereof, are hereafter constructed, or moved into or within the county. When any portion of the facility or building is in excess of 150 feet from a water supply on a fire apparatus access road, as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the facility or building, on-site fire hydrants and mains capable of supplying the required fire flow shall be provided when required by the AHJ [Authority Having Jurisdiction].”

Existing OCCC, Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS, Halawa Correctional Facility and Mililani Technology Park – Letters requesting information on the availability of water for the project and water pressure information for fire hydrants in the vicinity of the alternative OCCC sites were submitted to the BWS and it confirmed that based on current data and preliminary water demands for the proposed OCCC project, the existing water system at each site is adequate to accommodate the proposed development. The final decision on the availability of water, however, will be made when the building permit application for the

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replacement OCCC site is submitted for approval. For the existing OCCC site, the request for availability did not include the development of the rest of the site for transit-oriented development (TOD). An assessment of the infrastructure conditions for TOD is included in the City and County of Honolulu Kalihi Neighborhood Transit-Oriented Development Plan (March 2017).

Water system improvements will consist of underground piping for connections from each facility to the BWS system, new water meter(s), backflow preventers, valves, and fire hydrants. Water connection(s) to the existing BWS system will be confirmed when construction plans for the proposed project are submitted to BWS for review and approval. New fire hydrants and fire access roads will be provided as required to ensure adequate fire protection for the proposed buildings. Trenching and backfilling for installation of the proposed water lines will follow BWS standards and the Soils Engineers recommendations

Women's Community Correctional Center – A letter requesting information on the availability of water for the project and water pressure information for fire hydrants in the vicinity was submitted to the BWS and it confirmed that based on current data and preliminary water demands for the proposed WCCC improvements, the existing water system is adequate to accommodate the proposed improvements. The final decision on the availability of water, however, will be made when the building permit application is submitted for approval.

Water system improvements will consist of underground piping for connections from the WCCC improvements to the BWS system, new water meter(s), backflow preventers, valves, and fire hydrants. Water connection(s) to the existing BWS system will be confirmed when construction plans for the proposed project are submitted to BWS for review and approval. New fire hydrants and fire access roads will be provided as required to ensure adequate fire protection for the proposed buildings. Trenching and backfilling for installation of the proposed water lines will follow BWS standards and the Soils Engineers recommendations

During the EISPN Public Review period, the Board of Water Supply wrote that:

“Water conservation measures are recommended for proposed developments. These measures include low flow plumbing fixtures, utilization of nonpotable water for irrigation using rain catchment and chiller/air handler condensate, cooling tower conductivity meters and water softening recycling systems, drought tolerant plants, xeriscape landscaping, efficient irrigation systems and the use of Water Sense labeled ultra-low-flow water fixtures and toilets.

When water is made available, the applicant will be required to pay our Water System Facilities Charges for resource development, transmission and daily storage.”

5.8.3 Wastewater System

A preliminary engineering report addressing the existing wastewater system and the proposed wastewater system improvements to support the project is attached as Appendix U and summarized below.

Existing Conditions

Existing OCCC – The existing sanitary sewer system in the vicinity of the OCCC is operated and maintained by the CCH Department of Environmental Services (ENV). The City's sewer system collects and transports sewage flows generated from the project site to the CCH Sand Island Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS – The existing sanitary sewer system in the vicinity of the AQS is operated and maintained by the CCH ENV. The City's sewer system collects and transports sewage flows generated from the AQS site to the Halawa Pump Station on Salt Lake Boulevard and eventually to the CCH Honouliuli Wastewater Treatment Plant.

An on-site sewage treatment plant provides pre-treatment for the animal kennels prior to discharging to the City sewer system at Halawa Valley Street via a 15-inch connection.

Halawa Correctional Facility – The existing sanitary sewer system in the vicinity of the Halawa Correctional Facility is operated and maintained by the CCH ENV. The City's sewer system collects and transports sewage flows generated from the Halawa Correctional Facility site to the Halawa Pump Station on Salt Lake Boulevard and eventually to the CCH Honouliuli Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Mililani Technology Park – The existing sanitary sewer system in the vicinity of the Mililani Technology Park, Lot 17 is operated and maintained by the CCH ENV. The City's sewer system collects and transports sewage flows generated from the area of this site to the Waipio Pump Station on Kamehameha Highway and eventually to the CCH Honouliuli Wastewater Treatment Plant.

Women's Community Correctional Center – The existing sanitary sewer system in the vicinity of WCCC is operated and maintained by the CCH ENV. The City's sewer system collects and transports sewage flows generated from WCCC to the Kailua Road Pump Station and eventually to the CCH Kailua Wastewater Treatment Plant

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Existing OCCC – The Department of Planning and Permitting's (DPP) Wastewater Branch (WWB) reviews and authorizes sewer connection applications for developments which require sanitary sewer service. A preliminary sewer connection application (2017/SCA-1455) based on the current

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program to accommodate 1,480 inmates and 650 staff has been approved by WWB on August 11, 2017 indicating that the existing City sewer system is adequate to support the proposed project.

Based on the conceptual layout, realignment of the existing 18-inch sewer line and access easement will be required to accommodate the OCCC replacement. Further discussion and coordination with ENV and WWB is required to confirm the sewer main realignment. In addition to the 18-inch sewer re-alignment, the proposed on-site sewer improvements will consist of new sewer manholes, cleanouts, and underground piping to provide lateral connections to the new buildings. Installation of a sewage grinder upstream of the City connection is recommended to prevent clogs caused by contraband, trash, and foreign objects flushed into the sewer system by inmates. Trenching and backfilling for installation of the proposed sewer improvements will follow CCH standards and the Soils Engineers recommendations.

For the existing OCCC site, the sewer connection application did not include the development of the rest of the site for transit-oriented development (TOD). An assessment of the infrastructure conditions for TOD is included in the City and County of Honolulu Kalihi Neighborhood Transit-Oriented Development Plan (March 2017).

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS – The Department of Planning and Permitting's (DPP) Wastewater Branch (WWB) reviews and approves sewer connection applications for developments which require sanitary sewer service. A preliminary sewer connection application (2017/SCA-0923) for the AQS site based on the current program detailed below was submitted to the WWB. On June 30, 2017, the WWB approved the application with the condition that the OCCC relocation to the Halawa Correctional Facility as described in sewer connection application 2017/SCA-0921 would not be implemented. This approval for the AQS site indicates that the existing City wastewater system is adequate to support the proposed project.

The proposed on-site sewer improvements will consist of underground piping for connection to the City sewer system, new sewer manholes, and cleanouts. Installation of a sewage grinder upstream of the City connection is recommended to prevent clogs caused by contraband, trash, and foreign objects flushed into the sewer system by inmates. Trenching and backfilling for installation of the proposed sewer improvements will follow CCH standards and the Soils Engineers recommendations. During the design phase, the future design team will be responsible for determining whether the existing pre-treatment facility will be maintained or demolished. Given its age, condition, and the investment in the new OCCC and AQS, it is likely that the plant would be replaced by a new pump station and/or pre-treatment facility.

Halawa Correctional Facility – The Department of Planning and Permitting's (DPP) Wastewater Branch (WWB) reviews and authorizes sewer connection applications for developments which require sanitary sewer service. On June 30, 2017, WWB approved a preliminary sewer connection application (2017/SCA-0921) for the HCF site based on the current program to accommodate 1,380 inmates and 650 staff. The WWB approval for the HCF site included the condition that the OCCC relocation to the Animal Quarantine Station as described in sewer connection application

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2017/SCA-0923 would not be implemented. This approval for the HCF site indicates that the existing City sewer system is adequate to support the proposed project. .

The proposed on-site sewer improvements will consist of underground piping for connection to the City sewer system, new sewer manholes, and cleanouts. Installation of a sewage grinder upstream of the City connection is recommended to prevent clogs caused by contraband, trash, and foreign objects flushed into the sewer system by inmates. Trenching and backfilling for installation of the proposed sewer improvements will follow CCH standards and the Soils Engineers recommendations

Mililani Technology Park – The Department of Planning and Permitting's (DPP) Wastewater Branch (WWB) reviews and authorizes sewer connection applications for developments which require sanitary sewer service. On August 25, 2017, a preliminary sewer connection application (2017/SCA-1256) based on the current program to accommodate 1,380 inmates and 650 staff, was approved by WWB. The preliminary approval indicated the existing City sewer system is adequate to support the proposed project.

The proposed on-site sewer improvements will consist of underground piping for connection to the City sewer system, new sewer manholes, sewer pump station with grinder pump, and cleanouts. Trenching and backfilling for installation of the proposed sewer improvements will follow CCH standards and the Soils Engineers recommendations

Women's Community Correctional Center – The DPP WWB reviews and authorizes sewer connection applications for developments which require sanitary sewer service. On May 20, 2017, the WWB approved a preliminary sewer connection application (2017/SCA-0924), based on the current program to accommodate 281 inmates and 52 staff. The approval indicated the existing City sewer system is adequate to support the proposed project.

The proposed development will be connected to the existing 8-inch sewer lateral serving the WCCC facilities. Depending on the exact location of the proposed building, this 8-inch line may have to be relocated to avoid conflicts. The proposed on-site sewer improvements will consist of underground piping for connection to the City sewer system, new sewer manholes, and cleanouts. Installation of a sewage grinder upstream of the City connection is recommended to prevent clogs caused by contraband, trash, and foreign objects flushed into the sewer system by inmates. Trenching and backfilling for installation of the proposed sewer improvements will follow CCH standards and the Soils Engineers recommendations.

Wastewater collection, treatment and disposal/reuse service would be provided by the City and County of Honolulu Department of Environmental Services. During the DEIS Public Review period, the State Department of Health wrote:

“Please note that wastewater plans must conform to applicable provisions (HAR, Chapter 11-62, “Wastewater Systems”). We reserve the right to review the detailed wastewater plans for conformance to applicable rules.”

5.8.4 Drainage System

A preliminary engineering report addressing the existing drainage system and the proposed drainage system improvements to support the project is attached as Appendix U and summarized below.

Existing Conditions

Existing OCCC –The on-site storm drainage system consists of a network of grated drain inlets and storm drain manholes which are connected by underground drain lines ranging in size from 12- to 30-inches. The on-site drainage system is connected to the City drainage system via a 4'x3' box culvert at the west corner of the site. The 4'x3' box culvert outlets flows west beneath Nimitz Highway to a drainage ditch which eventually discharges to Keehi Lagoon.

An existing 24-inch drain line off of Kamehameha Highway flowing west towards Nimitz Highway crosses the site at the north corner and runs beneath the Prison Annex building. The 24-inch line is owned and maintained by CCH. A 10-foot wide drainage easement was established in favor of the City along the drain line alignment.

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AOS)/Future Consolidated AOS – The on-site storm drainage system consists of a network of grated drain inlets and storm drain manholes which are connected by underground drain lines ranging in size from 12- to 30-inches. At-grade inlets are located at the downstream end of vegetated swales running through the facility. The on-site drainage system discharges to South Halawa Stream at the southeast corner of the site.

The drainage system along Halawa Valley Street is owned and maintained by CCH and consists of a network of drain lines, catch basins, and drain manholes. The City system discharges into North Halawa Stream.

Halawa Correctional Facility – There is no existing on-site drainage system within the outdoor recreation area. Storm runoff within the outdoor recreation area currently sheet flows west to existing concrete lined channels which discharge to South Halawa Stream.

The on-site storm drainage system within the correctional facility consists of a network of grated drain inlets and storm drain manholes which are connected by underground drain lines ranging in size from 18- to 42-inches. This drainage system is also connected to the existing concrete lined channels along the west and south boundaries which discharge to South Halawa Stream.

Mililani Technology Park – Given that the site is undeveloped, there is no existing on-site drainage system. The drainage system along Kahelu Avenue is owned and maintained by CCH and consists of a network of drain lines, catch basins, and drain manholes. The City system outlets and discharges into an existing stream within Parcel 41.

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Women's Community Correctional Center – The on-site storm drainage system consists of a network of grated drain inlets, catch basins and storm drain manholes which are connected by underground drain lines ranging in size from 12- to 24-inches. This drainage system discharges to a 48-inch drain line which also conveys upstream flows from Kalaniana'ole Highway and the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF) to an unnamed stream on-site via a concrete outlet structure located between the Olomana and Kaala Cottages. The stream flows north toward Kailua High School and eventually discharges to Kawainui Marsh.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

During the EISPN public review period, the State Office of Planning (OP) commented that:

“Issues that should be examined in the DEIS include, but are not limited to, land use classification and density, drainage infrastructure, potential flooding issues, and current erosion controls in place. These items, as well as the marine water quality classification, should be considered when developing mitigation measure to protect the coastal ecosystem.”

The State DOH Clean Water Branch (CWB) also commented during the EISPN public review period that:

“It is the State's position that all projects must reduce, reuse, and recycle to protect, restore, and sustain water quality and beneficial uses of State waters. Project planning should: a) Treat storm water as a resource to be protected by integrating it into project planning and permitting ... Any project planning must recognize storm water as an asset that sustains and protects natural ecosystems and traditional beneficial uses of State waters, like community beautification, beach going, swimming, and fishing. The approaches necessary to do so, including low impact development methods or ecological bio-engineering of drainage ways must be identified in the planning stages to allow designers opportunity to include those approaches up front, prior to seeking zoning, construction, or building permits.”

During the DEIS Public Review period, the State Commission on Water Resource Management wrote:

“We recommend the use of best management practices (BMP) for stormwater management to minimize the impact of the project to the existing area's hydrology while maintaining on-site infiltration and preventing polluted runoff from storm events...More information on stormwater BMPs can be found at <http://planning.hawaii.gov/czm/initiatives/low-impact-development/>”

Drainage improvements and runoff rates for the proposed development shall be determined based on the *Rules Relating to Storm Drainage Standards*, Department of Planning and Permitting, City and County of Honolulu, dated January 2000. Increase in runoff due to the proposed improvements will need to be retained on-site to ensure that the project will not have any adverse effects on downstream properties.

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In addition, the proposed development will also be required to comply with the City's Rules Relating to Water Quality dated August 2016. Under the storm water quality standards, projects that disturb over one acre of land are classified as "Priority A projects."

Priority A projects are required (unless determined to be infeasible) to:

- Incorporate appropriate Low Impact Development (LID) site design strategies to the "maximum extent practicable" (MEP).
- Incorporate appropriate Source Control BMPs to the MEP.
- Retain on-site by infiltration, evapotranspiration, or harvest/reuse as much of the water quality volume (WQV) as feasible with appropriate LID Retention Post-Construction Treatment Control BMP's.
- Biofilter any portion of the WQV that is not retained on-site with appropriate LID Biofiltration Post-Construction Treatment Control BMPs.

If it is determined to be infeasible to retain and/or biofilter the WQV, the City will require:

- Treat (by detention, filtration, settling, or vortex separation) and discharge with appropriate Alternative Compliance Post-Construction Treatment Control BMPs, any portion of the WQV that is not retained on-site or biofiltered.
- Retain or biofilter at an offsite location, the volume of runoff from a non-tributary drainage area equivalent to the difference between the project's WQV and the amount retained on-site or biofiltered.

Appropriate BMP measures include: infiltration basins and trenches, subsurface infiltration systems, dry wells, bioretention basins, permeable pavement, green roofs, vegetated bio-filters, enhanced swales, detention basins, sand filters, vegetated swales and buffer strips.

During construction, temporary BMPs will be implemented to minimize and control soil erosion and ensure that the discharge of pollutants from the construction site will be reduced to the maximum extent practicable. Structural BMPs will include silt fence, filter sock, stabilized construction ingress/egress, concrete wash-out area, and sediment control filters at drain inlets and catch basins. If an NPDES permit is required, specific construction BMPs will be specified in the project's NPDES permit.

Existing OCCC – The area identified for the proposed improvements is currently fully developed with impervious surfaces. Thus, it is expected that any increase in the storm water runoff peak discharge rate will be minimal compared to the existing conditions. The proposed on-site storm drainage improvements will consist of a system of drain inlets, drain manholes, and underground piping. As required by the 2016 City Rules, a storm water quality control structure located at the end of the line will be included to capture runoff before discharging into the off-site system. Trenching and backfilling for installation of the proposed sewer improvements will follow CCH standards and the Soils Engineer's recommendations.

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Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS – The proposed on-site storm drainage system will consist of a system of drain inlets, drain manholes, and underground piping. A storm water retention basin is proposed to the west of the site to accommodate the increase in storm water runoff generated by the new facility. LID measures which promote on-site infiltration will be considered to reduce the storm water runoff quantity leaving the project site. Line sizes, drain structure locations, and LID measures will be finalized during the design phase of the project. Trenching and backfilling for installation of the proposed sewer improvements will follow CCH standards and the Soils Engineer's recommendations.

Halawa Correctional Facility – It is anticipated that there will be an increase in storm water runoff peak discharge rate when compared to the existing condition, as a majority of the existing project area is undeveloped. The proposed on-site storm drainage improvements will consist of a system of drain inlets, drain manholes, and underground piping. An underground storm water retention basin is proposed at the southeast corner of the site to accommodate the increase in storm water runoff generated by the new facility. LID measures which promote on-site infiltration will be considered to reduce the storm water runoff quantity leaving the project site. Line sizes, retention volumes, drain structure locations, and LID measures will be finalized during the design phase of the project. Trenching and backfilling for installation of the proposed sewer improvements will follow CCH standards and the Soils Engineer's recommendations.

Mililani Technology Park – It is anticipated that there will be an increase in the storm water runoff peak discharge rate when compared to the existing condition, as a majority of the existing project area is undeveloped. The proposed on-site storm drainage improvements will consist of a system of drain inlets, drain manholes, and underground piping. A storm water retention basin is proposed at the southwest corner of the site to accommodate the increase in storm water runoff generated by the new facility. LID measures which promote on-site infiltration will be considered to reduce the storm water runoff quantity leaving the project site. Line sizes, retention volumes, drain structure locations, and LID measures will be finalized during the design phase of the project. Trenching and backfilling for installation of the proposed sewer improvements will follow CCH standards and the Soils Engineer's recommendations.

Women's Community Correctional Center – It is anticipated that there will be an increase in storm water runoff peak discharge rate when compared to the existing condition, as a majority of the existing project area is undeveloped. The proposed on-site storm drainage improvements will consist of a system of drain inlets, drain manholes, and underground piping. LID measures which promote on-site infiltration will be considered to reduce the storm water runoff quantity leaving the project site. Line sizes, retention volumes, drain structure locations, and LID measures will be finalized during the design phase of the project. Trenching and backfilling for installation of the proposed sewer improvements will follow CCH standards and the Soils Engineer's recommendations.

5.8.5 Electrical and Telecommunications Systems

An Electrical and Telecommunications Utility Systems report is attached as Appendix V and summarized below.

Existing Conditions

Electrical (power) services to the existing OCCC site, Animal Quarantine Station, Halawa Correctional Facility, Mililani Technology Park, and WCCC, is provided by Hawaiian Electric Company (HECo) and distributed overhead on joint use utility poles except at Mililani Technology Park, where it is distributed underground (via an existing ductline and handhole system). All electrical distribution facilities (whether overhead or underground) are located within road right-of-ways or utility easements.

Telephone, cable television and related telecommunications services are provided to the existing OCCC site, Animal Quarantine Station, Halawa Correctional Facility, Mililani Technology Park, and WCCC by Hawaiian Telcom (HT) and Spectrum (formerly Oceanic Time Warner Cable). Customers have the option to contract with HT, Spectrum or both for their telecommunications services. Both HT and Spectrum are capable of providing voice, internet and other telecommunications services to their customers.

The existing HT and Spectrum telecommunications cables servicing the Animal Quarantine Station, Halawa Correctional Facility and WCCC are generally run overhead. The existing HT telecommunications cables for the existing OCCC site consists of a combination of overhead and underground facilities along Kamehameha Highway/Dillingham Boulevard and Puuhale Street. The overhead HT cables follow the path of the HECo electrical lines along Kamehameha Highway/Dillingham Boulevard and Puuhale Road. The HT overhead distribution system consists of a combination of fiber optic and copper cables.

The existing Spectrum telecommunications cables in the existing OCCC site consists of overhead fiber optic and coax cables which generally follow the path of the HECo electrical lines along Kamehameha/Highway/Dillingham Boulevard and Puuhale Road.

The existing HT and Spectrum telecommunications cables servicing Mililani Technology Park are run underground via an existing ductline and manhole/handhole system and generally follow the path of the HECo electrical ductlines. The HT distribution system consists of a combination of fiber optic and copper, and the Spectrum distribution system consists of fiber optic and coaxial cables. Telecommunications services to existing customers along Kahelu Avenue are extended from this underground distribution system.

Spectrum's existing underground distribution system along Kahelu Avenue consists of a single four-inch conduit, which is congested in certain portions.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

HECo has indicated that the existing 12 kV circuits in the areas surrounding the Animal Quarantine Station, Halawa Correctional Facility, and the Mililani Technology Park should have sufficient capacity to meet the anticipated demands for the proposed replacement OCCC facility. A detailed evaluation of existing circuit capacity will be performed if a service request for the selected site is submitted to HECo during the design phase.

Hawaiian Telcom has confirmed that their existing copper and fiber optic facilities should have sufficient capacity to support the proposed OCCC replacement if sited at either the existing OCCC site, Animal Quarantine Station, or Halawa Correctional Facility, as well as the WCCC. Similarly, Spectrum has also confirmed that their existing coaxial and fiber optic facilities should have sufficient capacity to support the proposed OCCC at the aforementioned sites.

Existing OCCC – A request for information letter, to verify the available capacity of HECo's existing facilities, was sent to HECo on April 8, 2017. The initial information request was based on a 432,100 square foot facility. HECo responded via email on June 14, 2017, and a follow up email on June 19, 2017, stating that the existing 12 kV circuits in the project area should have sufficient capacity to meet the anticipated demands for the proposed OCCC facility. A detailed evaluation of existing circuit capacity will be performed if a service request for the facility is submitted to HECo during the design phase.

Women's Community Correctional Center – A request for information letter, to verify the available capacity of HECo's existing facilities, was sent to HECo on April 8, 2017. The initial information request was based on a 432,100 square foot facility. HECo responded via email on June 14, 2017, and a follow up email on June 19, 2017, stating that the existing 12 kV circuits in the project area may not have sufficient capacity to meet the anticipated demands for the proposed OCCC facility.

Mililani Technology Park – Telephone, cable television and related telecommunications services are provided to customers in the project area by Hawaiian Telcom (HT) and Spectrum (formerly Oceanic Time Warner Cable). Customers have the option to contract with HT, Spectrum or both for their telecommunications services. Both HT and Spectrum are capable of providing voice, internet and other telecommunications services to their customers.

Hawaiian Telcom has confirmed that their existing copper and fiber optic facilities along Kahelu Avenue should have sufficient capacity to support the proposed OCCC. If Spectrum is selected, Spectrum will require construction of new underground infrastructure consisting of a new 4-inch conduit along Kahelu Avenue, between an existing pullbox at the Wikao Street/Kahelu Avenue intersection and the proposed OCCC site (approximately 3,900 linear feet) to support the Spectrum line extension for the development.

5.8.6 Solid Waste

A Solid and Hazardous Waste Management report is attached as Appendix P and summarized below.

Existing Conditions

The Island of Oahu produces over 1.7 million tons of solid waste annually with approximately 30 percent (500,000 tons) comprising construction and demolition debris. To dispose of such wastes, there are two landfills operating on Oahu.

The Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill, is owned by the City and County of Honolulu and operated by Waste Management of Hawaii. The landfill, in operation since 1989, occupies a total area of approximately 200 acres of which approximately 100 acres are used for the disposal of approximately 1,100 tons of municipal solid waste per day (residential and commercial wastes) and approximately 500 to 600 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 15 years (City and County of Honolulu website, 2017).

The PVT Land Company, Ltd. owns and operates the PVT Integrated Solid Waste Management Facility in Waianae, Hawaii. The PVT facility encompasses approximately 135 acres that is currently accepting between 1,400 to 1,500 tons of waste per day. The facility is licensed to accept non-hazardous construction and demolition debris and over the past decade, has been transformed from primarily a landfill to an integrated waste management facility. The facility recycles much of the debris that it receives and processes as much as possible as feedstock for energy production. In 2014, a new recycling system increased the facility's processing capacity to 1,775 tons of debris daily and diverts up to 80 percent of the waste for reuse and recycling rather than disposing the wastes into a landfill (PVT Land Company, 2016).

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.

Existing OCCC – Solid wastes generated at the existing OCCC facility by the current population of inmates totals approximately 30 tons per month or two pounds per inmate per day. Solid wastes are collected twice weekly by Honolulu Disposal for transport and disposal at the Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill. Currently, no formal recycling program is in operation at OCCC that diverts paper, cardboard, metals, glass or other recyclable material from the solid waste stream.

In addition to solid wastes, approximately 1,250 gallons of used cooking grease are generated monthly at OCCC, collected by Pacific Biodiesel, Inc. for recycling at its Oahu facility. In

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operation since 2000, the Pacific Biodiesel facility is capable of recycling approximately one million gallons of waste oils and greases annually into biodiesel fuel.

No solid waste is currently being generated on the undeveloped portions of the existing Halawa Correctional Facility, Mililani Technology Park and WCCC where the proposed project may occur. Solid waste is being generated on the Animal Quarantine Station.

Women's Community Correctional Center – Solid wastes generated at WCCC currently total approximately 19 tons per month or four pounds per inmate per day. Solid wastes are collected on a regular schedule by West Oahu Aggregate for transport and disposal at the Waimanalo Gulch Sanitary Landfill. Currently, a program is in place at WCCC that separates cardboard from the solid waste stream with approximately 1,944 cubic yards of waste cardboard collected for recycling annually.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Construction Waste Collection and Disposal

Each OCCC alternative site presents differing potential for generating demolition materials. For instance, demolition of the developable portion of Halawa Correctional Facility would represent the least and demolition of the existing OCCC would produce the most man-made demolition materials. Preparing the Mililani Technology Park site would produce the most vegetation that would need to be grubbed in order to make the site developable. The area at WCCC under consideration for development is vacant with large areas of mowed turf bordering dense stands of tall grasses requiring clearing prior to actual construction. In the case of WCCC, no standing structures require removal or replacement prior to development, however, following development, the current maintenance building/warehouse, greenhouse, Administration Building and gatehouse would be demolished and removed from the site.

The collection of demolition and/or construction-derived wastes originating from the selected OCCC development site and at WCCC would be the responsibility of the contractors involved in OCCC and WCCC construction. Solid wastes generated during OCCC and WCCC construction activities would be disposed of only at facilities permitted for construction and demolition wastes. With a dedicated construction and demolition debris disposal facility operating on Oahu (PVT Integrated Solid Waste Management Facility), the volume of construction waste associated with project development at any of the alternative OCCC sites and WCCC is not anticipated to adversely impact solid waste disposal services on Oahu. Construction-related wastes would be properly stored on-site in containers that would be periodically removed for disposal as necessary.

Long-Term Operating Impacts and Mitigation

Existing OCCC – Solid wastes generated at the proposed OCCC facility by the projected design capacity of approximately 1,250 inmates is conservatively estimated to total approximately two

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pounds per inmate per day or approximately 39 tons per month. While slightly higher than the current estimate of solid wastes generated monthly at the existing OCCC, the projected volume anticipates State of Hawaii inmates currently housed at the Federal Detention Center to be relocated to the proposed OCCC. The proposed OCCC is intended to replace the existing facility so only the net increase in the volume of solid waste requiring disposal is of interest. When accounting for the total population of State of Hawaii jail inmates on Oahu (regardless of their location), the total volume of solid wastes generated now and in the future by the OCCC will be virtually the same. Similarly the method of collection and disposal will be the same as what currently occurs, except recycling may be incorporated into the Replacement OCCC. While no formal recycling program is currently in operation at OCCC that diverts paper, cardboard, metals, glass or other recyclable material from the solid waste stream, plans are to institute such a program during operation of the new OCCC.

Women's Community Correctional Center – Solid wastes generated at the expanded/improved WCCC by the projected population of approximately 550-600 inmates is conservatively estimated to total approximately four pounds per inmate per day or approximately 37 tons per month. While slightly higher than the current estimate of solid wastes generated monthly at WCCC, the projected estimate anticipates State of Hawaii female inmates currently housed at OCCC to be relocated to WCCC. Therefore, only the net increase in the volume of solid waste requiring disposal is of interest. When accounting for the total population of State of Hawaii female jail inmates on Oahu (regardless of their location), the total volume of solid wastes generated now and in the future at WCCC will be virtually the same. Similarly the method of collection and disposal will be the same as what currently occurs. Currently, a program is in place at WCCC that separates cardboard from the solid waste stream with approximately 1,944 cubic yards of waste cardboard collected for recycling annually. While no formal recycling program is currently in operation at WCCC that diverts paper, metals, glass or other recyclable material from the solid waste stream, plans are to institute such a program during future operation of WCCC.

5.9 PUBLIC SERVICES AND FACILITIES

5.9.1 Schools

Existing Conditions

Existing OCCC – The existing site is located within the Farrington school complex. Nearby schools include Puuhale Elementary School (Figure 5-9), less than 200 feet southeast of the site, and Farrington High School, less than half a mile from the existing site. Other schools within the vicinity of the site include St. Anthony School, just north of the project site, as well as Kalihi Kai Elementary School and King David Kalakaua Middle School, both less than half a mile east of the site.

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS – The Animal Quarantine Station site is located between the Aiea and Moanalua school complexes. The closest schools to

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the proposed site include Red Hill Elementary, a little over two miles east of the site, Aiea High School, just under two miles west of the site, and Moanalua High School, over four miles south east of the project site. No other schools are located less than two miles from the site (Figure 5-10).

Halawa Correctional Facility – The Halawa Correctional Facility is located in the Moanalua school complex. The closest schools to the proposed site include Red Hill Elementary School, just over three miles east the site by accessible roadways, and Moanalua High School, approximately five miles south east of the existing site. No other schools are located within two miles of the project site (Figure 5-11).

Mililani Technology Park – The proposed Mililani Technology Park site is located in the Mililani school complex. The closest schools to the proposed site include Mililani Mauka Elementary School, just over three miles south east of the site, and Mililani High School, just over three miles south of the site. In addition, the Mililani Technology Park Preschool is located just over 500 feet northwest of the proposed site (Figure 5-12).

Women's Community Correctional Center – WCCC is located in the Kailua school complex. The closest schools include Maunawili Elementary School, just south of the site across Kalaniana'ole Highway, and Kailua High School, which abuts the site on an adjacent parcel (Figure 5-13). Other schools within the vicinity of WCCC include Kaelepulu Elementary School, on an adjacent parcel to the northeast of the site, as well as Olomana School, directly south of WCCC across Kalaniana'ole Highway.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Development of a new OCCC will not impact the populations or functions of schools within the vicinity of the selected site or the expansion of WCCC facilities. Development is not expected to produce a net increase in OCCC employment and, therefore, will not produce a net increase in school-age children within a specific school district.

Construction on sites adjacent to schools will include BMPs so as to minimize any disruption to the school's day-to-day activities from noise or dust. Traffic BMPs will also be utilized to ensure that construction does not interfere with access to the surrounding schools.

5.9.2 Police, Fire, and Medical

Police. All five sites are located within the jurisdiction of the City and County of Honolulu Police Department (HPD).

Existing OCCC – The existing OCCC site lies within HPD's District 5 (Kalihi), Sector 3, and the nearest station is the Kalihi Police Station, approximately seven minutes drive time (less than two miles north) from the site (Figure 5-9).

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS – The Animal Quarantine Station lies within HPD's District 3 (Pearl City), Sector 3, and the nearest station is the Pearl City Police Station, approximately ten minutes drive time (over four miles) west of the site (Figure 5-10).

Halawa Correctional Facility – The Halawa Correctional Facility lies within HPD's District 3 (Pearl City), Sector 3, and the nearest station is the Pearl City Police Station, approximately 12 minutes drive time (less than six miles) west of the site (Figure 5-11).

Mililani Technology Park – The proposed Mililani Technology Park site lies within HPD's District 2 (Wahiawa/North Shore), Sector 2, and the nearest station is the Wahiawa Police Station, approximately ten minutes drive time (just under three miles) northwest of the site (Figure 5-12).

Women's Community Correctional Center – WCCC lies within HPD's District 4, Sector 2 (Kailua) and the closest police station is the Kailua City Police Station, located approximately seven minutes drive time (or two miles north) of WCCC (Figure 5-13).

Fire. Fire protection is provided by the City and County of Honolulu Fire Department.

Existing OCCC – The existing OCCC site is serviced by the Kalihi Fire Station, approximately four minutes (less than one mile) east of the site. Nearby is also the Kalihi Kai First Station, approximately six minutes drive time (about one mile) to the southeast of the site (Figure 5-9).

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS – The Animal Quarantine Station site is serviced by the Aiea Fire Station, approximately six minutes drive time (less than two miles) west of the site (Figure 5-10).

Halawa Correctional Facility – The Halawa Correctional Facility site is serviced by the Aiea Fire Station, approximately nine minutes drive time (less than three miles) west of the site (Figure 5-11).

Mililani Technology Park – The proposed Mililani Technology Park site is serviced by the Mililani-Waipio Fire Station, approximately seven minutes drive time (about three miles) south of the site (Figure 5-12).

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Women's Community Correctional Center – The nearest fire station is the Olomana Fire Station, located just south of the site across Kalaniana'ole Highway, or approximately three minutes drive time from WCCC. The next closest fire station is the Kailua Fire Station, approximately seven minutes drive time (or two miles north) of WCCC (Figure 5-13).

Medical.

Existing OCCC – The nearest hospital is the Lanakila Health Center, approximately ten minutes (just over two miles) east of the site. The next closest hospital is the Kuakini Medical Center, approximately 12 minutes drive time (less than three miles) west of the existing site (Figure 5-9).

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS – The nearest hospital is Kaiser Hospital, approximately eight minutes drive time (just under three miles) southeast of the site. No other medical centers are located within the vicinity of the site (Figure 5-10).

Halawa Correctional Facility – The nearest hospital is Kaiser Hospital, approximately eleven minutes drive time (about four miles) southeast of the site. No other medical centers are located within the vicinity of the site (Figure 5-11).

Mililani Technology Park – The nearest hospital is the Wahiawa General Hospital, approximately eight minutes drive time (over two miles) northwest of the site. A variety of medical centers and clinics are located near the Wahiawa General Hospital and are similarly accessible (Figure 5-12).

Women's Community Correctional Center – The closest hospital is Castle Medical Center, approximately three minutes west of the site on Kalaniana'ole Highway. Nearby is also the Kaiser Permanente Kailua Clinic is located two miles north of the site, approximately six minutes drive time from the existing WCCC (Figure 5-13).

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Police. During the EISPN Public Review period for the proposed redevelopment, the Honolulu Police Department wrote that “*Based on the information provided, this project should have no significant impact on the services and operations of the Honolulu Police Department at this time.*” Development of the new OCCC will not impact patrolling operations within the HPD districts or the response time of the stations for any of the proposed sites. During the DEIS public review period, HPD wrote:

“The Honolulu Police Department (HPD) has reviewed this project and has concerns regarding the safe flow of traffic and the anticipated increase in the number of calls for police services in the project areas.

The HPD recommends that the developer evaluate the outcome of the traffic flow affected by vehicles traveling in the areas during the construction phase and upon completion when the facilities becomes operational. This includes an evaluation of the traffic conditions

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caused by the increase in the number of vehicles commuting from/to the vicinities of this project.

We also recommend that the developer provide a traffic mitigation plan to implement traffic controls and management (e.g., flag persons, clear signage and cones, special duty officers, etc.) for construction vehicles driving to and from the work sites. This will ensure a safe means of ingress/egress for construction vehicles, motorists, and pedestrians in the vicinities.

Additionally, the contractor should obtain the necessary street usage permits from the Department of Transportation Services, City and County of Honolulu, for the purposes of parking and transporting any construction equipment around the vicinity of the project areas.

It is also anticipated that this project will cause an increase in police services requested by the communities. The current staffing may not be able to respond to the growing number of calls for services within a favorable amount of time. As such, the additional resources and staffing would require an increase in our budget”

In regards to HPD's comments, it is acknowledged that there is a potential for construction-related traffic impacts, which can be mitigated by traffic controls and management. It should be noted that the Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS site is large, and construction-related vehicles queuing on area streets should be minimized.

In regards to the potential for operational-related traffic impacts, as noted in Section 5.8.1 of this EIS, the four alternatives for the proposed OCCC are not expected to have a significant impact on traffic operations in the project vicinity. Traffic operations at the study intersections are expected to continue operating at levels of service similar to “without project” conditions. However, although traffic operations are expected to be similar to “without project” conditions, an update to the traffic study is recommended to be prepared 6-9 months after the completion of the proposed project to verify projected conditions.

Fire. During the EISPN and DEIS Public Review periods, the Honolulu Fire Department provided the following comments:

1. *Fire Department access roads shall be provided such that any portion of the facility or any portion of an exterior wall of the first story of the building is located not more than 150 feet from fire department access roads as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the building or facility...*

A fire department access road shall extend to within 50 feet of at least one exterior door that can be opened from the outside and that provides access to the interior of the building...

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2. *A water supply approved by the county, capable of supplying the required fire flow for protection, shall be provided to all premises upon which facilities or buildings, or portions thereof, are hereafter constructed, or moved into or within the county. When any portion of the facility or building is in excess of 150 feet from a water supply on a fire apparatus access road, as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the facility or building, on-site fire hydrants and mains capable of supplying the required fire flow shall be provided when required by AHJ [Authority Having Jurisdiction] ...*
3. *The unobstructed width and unobstructed vertical clearance of fire apparatus access road shall meet county requirements...*
4. *Submit civil drawings to the HFD for review and approval."*

PSD has procedures in place in the event of emergencies, including fire. All new construction will provide a safer environment for detainees with state-of-the-art warning systems, fire suppression, and weather resiliency.

Medical. Each PSD facility has its own health care unit to treat most detainees' routine medical needs. However, there is no known shortage of health care services near each of the sites.

While there may be an occasional and unavoidable demand for police and fire services, development of the proposed OCCC, new AQS and expansion of WCCC are not expected to create an increased demand on existing police, fire, or medical services in any of the proposed locations. OCCC staff have reported that there have been no natural disasters or incidents resulting in the HPD, Honolulu Fire Department or Emergency Medical Services responding to OCCC over the last 20 years. As such, no mitigation is warranted or planned.

5.9.3 Recreational Facilities

Existing Conditions

Existing OCCC – A replacement OCCC would not be located on part of or adjacent to a public park at this site (Figure 5-9).

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS – A replacement OCCC would not be located on part of or adjacent to a public park at this site (Figure 5-10).

Halawa Correctional Facility – A replacement OCCC would not be located on part of or adjacent to a public park at this site (Figure 5-11).

Mililani Technology Park – A replacement OCCC would not be located on part of or adjacent to a public park at this site (Figure 5-12).

REPLACEMENT OF OAHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER, EXPANSION OF THE
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Women's Community Correctional Center – A small portion of the WCCC site abuts the Kailua High School playing fields, but no impacts to the playing fields are anticipated regardless where the expansion facilities will be sited within the WCCC property (Figure 5-13).

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Existing OCCC – No impacts from the proposed project are anticipated on any public parks in the near vicinity of the existing OCCC.

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS – No impacts from the proposed project are anticipated on any public parks in the near vicinity the Animal Quarantine Station.

Halawa Correctional Facility – No impacts from the proposed project are anticipated on any public parks in the near vicinity existing Halawa Correctional Facility.

Mililani Technology Park – No impacts from the proposed project are anticipated on any public parks in the near vicinity of this site.

Women's Community Correctional Center – While a small portion of WCCC abuts the Kailua High School playing fields, no impacts to the playing fields are anticipated.










During the EISPN Public Review period, the CCH Department of Parks and Recreation wrote that it had no comments at this time.

Path: Q:\Oahu\OCCC\GIS\IDEIS Selected Figures\5-11 OCCC & LWFC Public Services.mxd



DATE: 10/4/2017

LEGEND

-  OCCC
-  Laumaka Work Furlough Center
-  Major Roads
-  Parks
-  Police Stations
-  Hospitals
-  Fire Stations
-  Private Schools
-  Public Schools

Source: Department of Planning & Permitting, 2016.

Disclaimer: This graphic has been prepared for general planning purposes only and should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis.


Figure 5-9:

**Public Services
Existing OCCC**

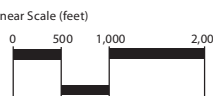

**REPLACEMENT OF THE O'AHU
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER**

Department of Public Safety Island of Oahu

North



Linear Scale (feet)

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DATE: 4/13/2018

Figure 5-10:

**Public Services
Animal Quarantine Station Site**

**REPLACEMENT OF THE O'AHU
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER**








Department of Public Safety
North

Island of Oahu

Linear Scale (feet)
0 1,000 2,000 4,000

PBR HAWAII & ASSOCIATES, INC.

LEGEND

-  Animal Quarantine Station Site
-  Parks
-  Police Stations
-  Hospitals
-  Major Roads
-  Private Schools
-  Public Schools

Source: Department of Planning & Permitting, 2016.

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DATE: 10/4/2017


Figure 5-11:

**Public Services
Halawa Correctional Facility**

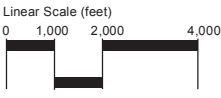

**REPLACEMENT OF THE O'AHU
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER**

Department of Public Safety Island of Oahu









North



Linear Scale (feet)

LEGEND

-  Halawa Correctional Facility
-  Major Roads
-  Parks
-  Police Stations
-  Hospitals
-  Fire Stations
-  Private Schools
-  Public Schools

Source: Department of Planning & Permitting, 2016.

Disclaimer: This graphic has been prepared for general planning purposes only and should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis.



DATE: 10/20/2017


Figure 5-12:

**Public Services
Mililani Technology Park**

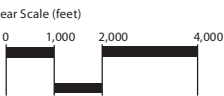

**REPLACEMENT OF THE O'AHU
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER**

Department of Public Safety Island of Oahu









North



Linear Scale (feet)

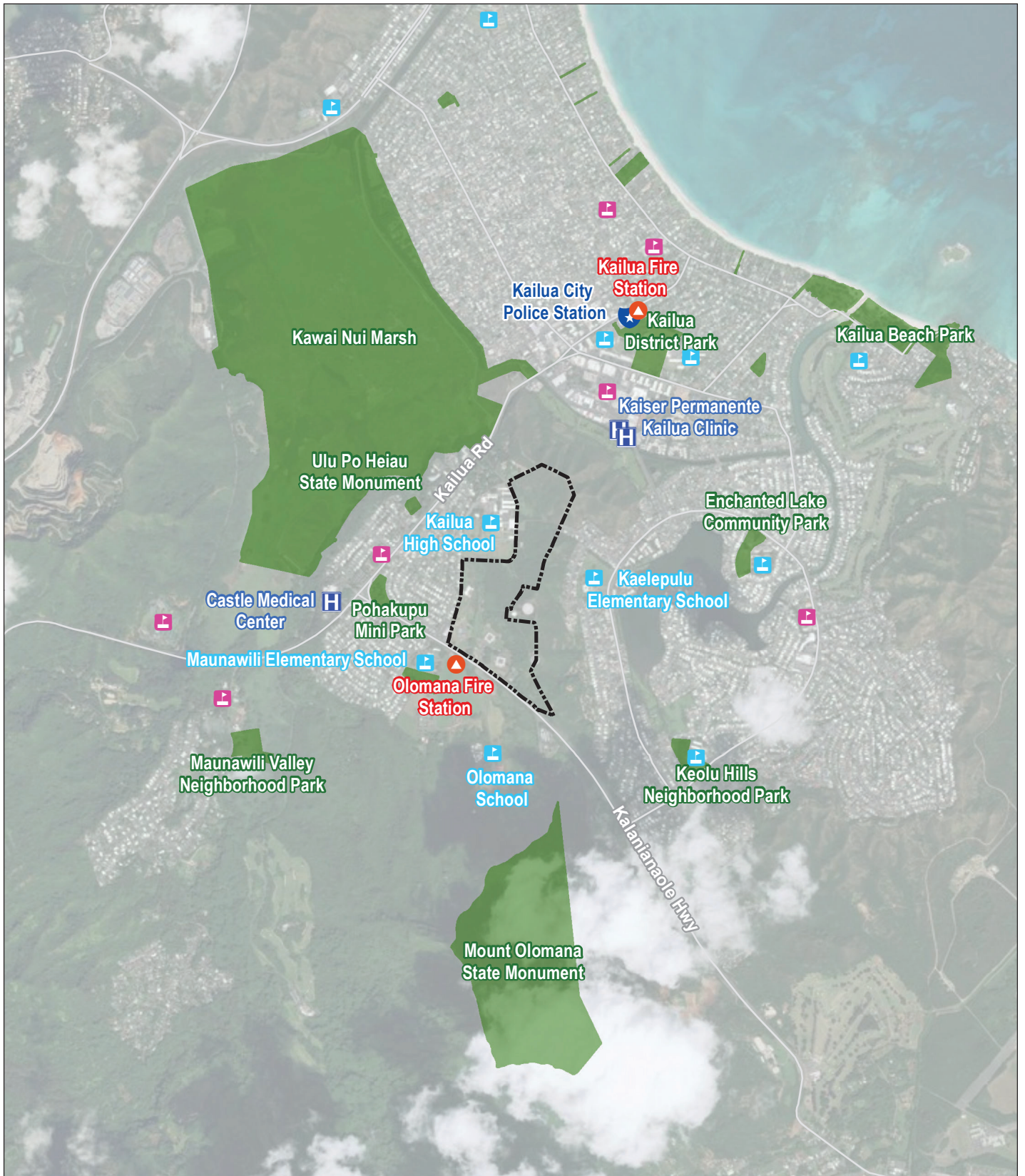



LEGEND

-  Mililani Tech Park
-  Major Roads
-  Parks
-  Police Stations
-  Hospitals
-  Fire Stations
-  Private Schools
-  Public Schools

Source: Department of Planning & Permitting, 2016.

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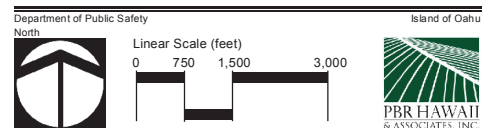


DATE: 10/20/2017

Figure 5-13:

**Public Services
WCCC**

**REPLACEMENT OF THE O'AHU
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER**



Source: Department of Planning & Permitting, 2016.

Disclaimer: This graphic has been prepared for general planning purposes only and should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis.

6.0 RELATIONSHIP OF THE PROPOSED ACTION TO LAND USE PLANS, POLICIES AND CONTROLS FOR THE AREA

This section describes the land use plans, policies, and ordinances relevant to the Proposed Project. Each section includes discussion of how the project conforms to the plans and requirements.

6.1 FEDERAL

6.1.1 Americans with Disabilities Act

During the DEIS Public Review period, the City and County of Honolulu Department of Transportation Services (DTS) wrote:

“Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Requirements. In accordance with the requirements of Ordinance No. 2412, as amended, the proposed sidewalk areas on and adjacent to the property shall meet City and County of Honolulu standards and ADA requirements. Pavement materials shall be chosen to withstand the uplifting and fracturing that may occur from any large trees. Any damage to the existing roadway and sidewalk area caused by the project should be repaired to current City standards as well as meet ADA requirements.”

As the proposed project advances to the design phase, attention will be given to the sidewalk network in and around the Animal Quarantine Station site (the preferred OCCC development site) and the need for improvements. Any improvements necessary shall meet City and County of Honolulu standards and ADA requirements. In addition, coordination with DTS as appropriate will occur to obtain a street usage permit for construction-related work that may require the temporary closure of any traffic lane on a City street. Damage to the existing roadway and sidewalk area caused by OCCC construction activities shall be repaired by the construction contractor.

6.1.2 Hawaii Disability and Communication Access Board

During the DEIS Public Review period, DOH provided the following comments:

“The Hawaii Disability and Communication Access Board (DCAB) recommends the inclusion of access for persons with disabilities through all phases of design and construction. New construction and alteration work shall comply with all applicable accessibility requirements. Projects covered by subsection 103-50, Hawaii Revised Statutes, and Hawaii Administrative Rules Title 11 Chapter 216 shall seek advice and recommendations from DCAB on any construction plans prior to commencing with construction...”

During the DEIS Public Review period, the City and County of Honolulu Department of Transportation Services (DTS) wrote:

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“Disability and Communication Access Board (DCAB). Project plans (interior and exterior layouts, vehicular and pedestrian circulation, sidewalks, parking and pedestrian pathways, vehicular ingress/egress, etc.) should be reviewed and approved by the DCAB to ensure full compliance with ADA.

As the proposed project advances to the design phase, DAGS shall coordinate with the Disability and Communication Access Board as appropriate for the review and approval of project plans to ensure compliance with ADA.

6.2 ~~6.1~~ STATE OF HAWAII

6.2.1 ~~6.1.1~~ Chapter 343, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS)

Section 343-5, HRS, establishes nine “triggers” that require compliance with the State’s EIS law. Preparation of an EIS for the Proposed Project is required pursuant, based on the use of State and County lands and/or funds.

In addition, the Proposed Project may involve or impact State and/or County lands or funds relating to infrastructure improvements for public facilities, roadways, water, sewer, electrical utilities, drainage, or other facilities. While the precise nature or scale of any such improvement is not fully known at this time, the EIS is intended to address all current and future instances involving the use of State and/or County lands and funds relating to the Proposed Project.

This Final EIS was preceded by the Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of the Women’s Community Correctional Center, and New Department of Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The State of Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services submitted the DEIS to the State of Hawaii Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC) on October 27, 2017. Notice of the availability of the DEIS was published in the November 8, 2017, edition of the OEQC’s The Environmental Notice. Copies of the DEIS were provided to the appropriate government agencies and other organizations (See Section 9.2.1). The public comment period for the DEIS began November 8, 2017 and ended January 8, 2018, as required under Chapter 353-16.35, HRS, which establishes a 60-day comment period for development or expansion of in-state correctional facilities. Comments on the DEIS received during the public comment period are incorporated in this Final EIS and included in Appendix A-1.

~~This~~ The Draft EIS was preceded by the Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice (EISPN). The State of Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services submitted the EISPN to the State of Hawaii Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC) on September 13, 2016. Notice of the availability of the EISPN was published in the September 23, 2016, edition of the OEQC’s *The Environmental*

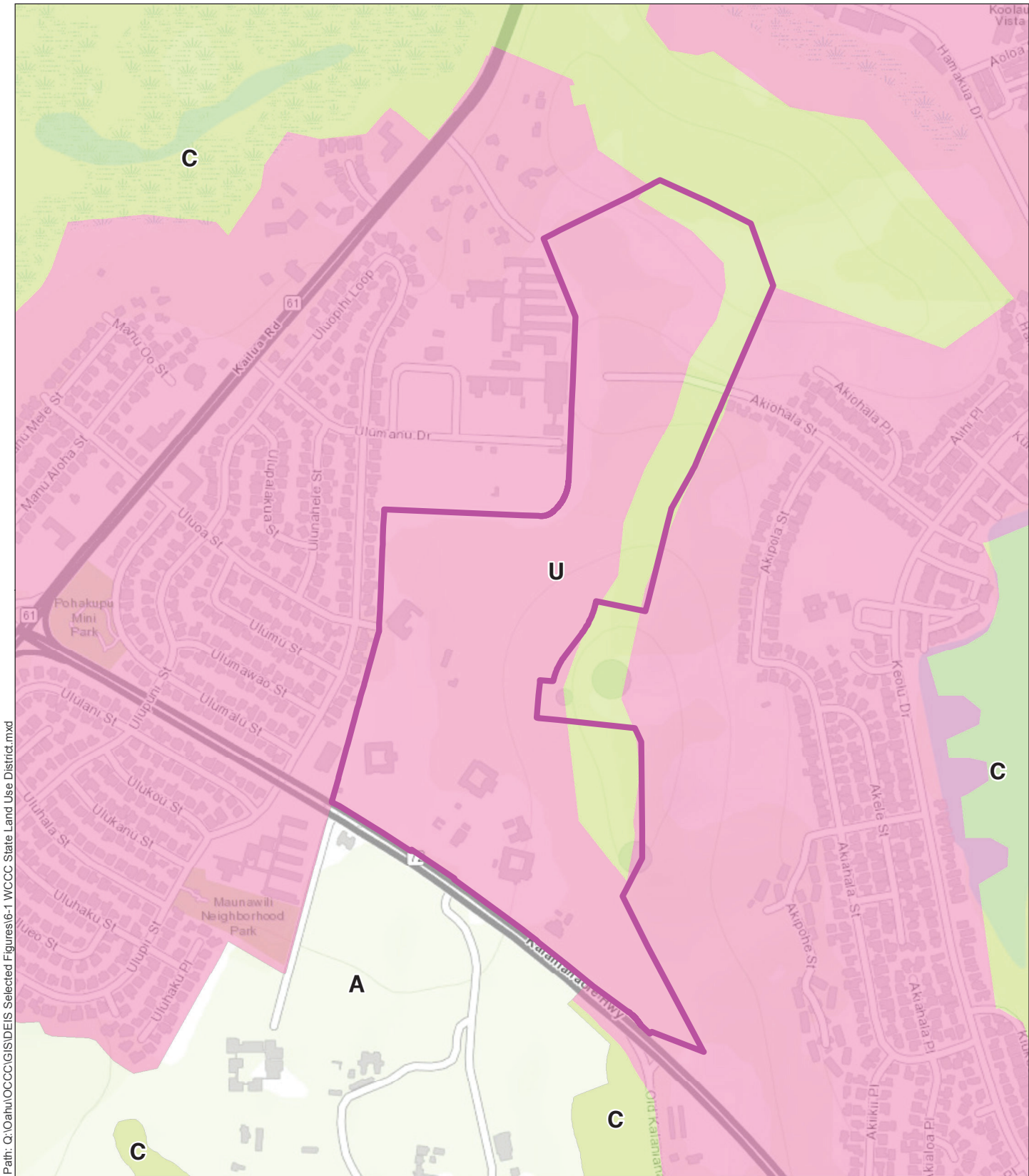
REPLACEMENT OF OAHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER, EXPANSION OF THE
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Notice. Copies of the EISPN were provided to the appropriate government agencies and other organizations (See Section 9.29.4). The public comment period for the EISPN began September 23, 2016 and ended November 22, 2016. Comments on the EISPN received during the public comment period are incorporated in this EIS and included in Appendix A.

6.2.2 ~~6.1.2~~ State Land Use Law, Chapter 205, HRS

The State Land Use Law (Chapter 205, HRS), establishes the State Land Use Commission and authorizes this body to designate all lands in the State into one of four Districts: "Urban," "Rural," "Agricultural," or "Conservation."

The existing OCCC is located within the State Urban District. Of the sites which may be affected by the Proposed Project, only WCCC includes land within the State Conservation District (see Figure 6-1 and Table 6-1); however, any new facilities proposed within the WCCC property would be sited to avoid development within the State Conservation District.



Path: Q:\Oahu\OCCC\GIS\IDEIS Selected Figures\6-1 WCCC State Land Use District.mxd

DATE: 8/22/2017

LEGEND

WCCC

State Land Use District

A - Agriculture

C - Conservation

U - Urban

Figure 6-1:
**State Land Use District
WCCC**

**REPLACEMENT OF THE OAHU
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER**

Department of Public Safety
Island of O'ahu

North Linear Scale (feet)
0 200 400 800

Source: ESRI Online Basemaps. State Land Use Commission, 2016.
Disclaimer: This graphic has been prepared for general planning purposes only and should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis.

REPLACEMENT OF OAHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER, EXPANSION OF THE
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Table 6-1. State Land Use District

| Feature | Existing OCCC | WCCC | Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS | Halawa Correctional Facility | Mililani Technology Park |
|-------------------------|---------------|--|---|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| State Land Use District | Urban | Urban and Conservation (See Figure 6-1) | Urban | Urban | Urban |

6.2.3 ~~6.1.3~~ Hawaii Coastal Zone Management Program, Chapter 205A, HRS

During the EISPN Public Review period, the Office of Planning commented:

“The Coastal Zone Management (CZM) area is defined as ‘all lands of the State and the area extending seaward from the shoreline to the limit of the State’s police power and management authority, including the U.S. territorial sea’ (see HRS 205A-1 definition of ‘coastal zone management area’).

HRS 205A-5(b) requires all state and county agencies to enforce the CZM objectives and policies. The Draft EIS should include an assessment as to how the proposed project conforms to the CZM objectives and its supporting policies set forth in HRS 205A-2. The assessment on compliance with HRS 205A-2 is an important component for satisfying the requirements of HRS Chapter 343.

The analysis on objectives and policies of HRS 205A-2 should also be applied to the alternatives listed in the EISPN that may require development activities, as well as the yet to be determined alternative location(s).”

The U.S. Congress enacted the CZM Act to assist states in better managing coastal and estuarine environments. The act provides grants to states that develop and implement federally-approved CZM plans. The State of Hawaii’s CZM Act Program was enacted pursuant to Chapter 205A, HRS. The program outlines management objectives centered around ten areas: 1) Recreational Resources; 2) Historic Resources; 3) Scenic and Open Space Resources; 4) Coastal Ecosystems; 5) Economic Uses; 6) Coastal Hazards; 7) Managing Development; 8) Public Participation in Coastal Management; 9) Beach Protection; and 10) Marine Resources. All lands within the State of Hawaii fall within the CZM area, including the Parks.

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Table 6-2. Hawaii Coastal Zone Management Program, Chapter 205A, HRS

| COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT, CHAPTER 205A, HRS (Key: S = Supportive, N/S = Not Supportive, N/A = Not Applicable) | S | N/S | N/A |
|--|---|-----|-----|
| RECREATIONAL RESOURCES | | | |
| <i>Objective:</i> (A) Provide coastal recreational opportunities accessible to the public. | | | |
| <i>Policies:</i> | | | |
| (A) Improve coordination and funding of coastal recreational planning and management; and | | | X |
| (B) Provide adequate, accessible, and diverse recreational opportunities in the coastal zone management area by: | | | X |
| (i) Protecting coastal resources uniquely suited for recreational activities that cannot be provided in other areas; | | | X |
| (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; | | | X |
| (iii) Providing and managing adequate public access, consistent with conservation of natural resources, to and along shorelines with recreational value; | | | X |
| (iv) Providing an adequate supply of shoreline parks and other recreational facilities suitable for public recreation; | | | X |
| (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; | | | X |
| (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; | X | | |
| (vii) Developing new shoreline recreational opportunities, where appropriate, such as artificial lagoons, artificial beaches, and artificial reefs for surfing and fishing; and | | | X |
| (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. | | | X |
| Discussion: None of the sites which are the subject of this EIS provide or hinder coastal recreational opportunities accessible to the public, however, construction and operation of the proposed project will adopt water quality standards and avoid point and nonpoint sources of pollution. | | | |
| HISTORIC RESOURCES | | | |
| <i>Objective:</i> (A) 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. | | | |
| <i>Policies:</i> | | | |
| (A) Identify and analyze significant archaeological resources; | X | | |
| (B) Maximize information retention through preservation of remains and artifacts or salvage operations; and | X | | |
| (C) Support state goals for protection, restoration, interpretation, and display of historic resources. | X | | |
| Discussion: Only one site, the existing OCCC site in Kalihi, contains a known historical resource, however, all of the sites which are the subject of this EIS have been discussed with the State Historic Preservation Division, and the appropriate level of archaeological studies will be conducted to identify and analyze significant archaeological resources. | | | |

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| COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT, CHAPTER 205A, HRS (Key: S = Supportive, N/S = Not Supportive, N/A = Not Applicable) | S | N/S | N/A |
|--|---|-----|-----|
| SCENIC AND OPEN SPACE RESOURCES | | | |
| Objective: (A) Protect, preserve, and, where desirable, restore or improve the quality of coastal scenic and open space resources. | | | |
| Policies: | | | |
| (A) Identify valued scenic resources in the coastal zone management area; | | | X |
| (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; | X | | |
| (C) Preserve, maintain, and, where desirable, improve and restore shoreline open space and scenic resources; and | | | X |
| (D) Encourage those developments that are not coastal dependent to locate in inland areas. | X | | |
| Discussion: The Proposed Project is not coastal dependent and none of the sites which are the subject of this EIS are located in open spaces along the coastline or shoreline. | | | |
| COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS | | | |
| Objective: (A) Protect valuable coastal ecosystems, including reefs, from disruption and minimize adverse impacts on all coastal ecosystems. | | | |
| Policies: | | | |
| (A) Exercise an overall conservation ethic, and practice stewardship in the protection, use, and development of marine and coastal resources; | | | X |
| (B) Improve the technical basis for natural resource management; | | | X |
| (C) Preserve valuable coastal ecosystems, including reefs, of significant biological or economic importance; | | | X |
| (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 | X | | |
| (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 nonpoint source water pollution control measures. | X | | |
| Discussion: The Proposed Project does not directly impact marine and coastal resources, such as mining, fishing, etc. The Proposed Project will also minimize disruption or degradation of coastal water ecosystems by not involving stream diversions, channelization, and similar land and water uses. | | | |
| ECONOMIC USES | | | |
| Objective: (A) Provide public or private facilities and improvements important to the State's economy in suitable locations. | | | |
| Policies: | | | |
| (A) Concentrate coastal dependent development in appropriate areas; | | | X |
| (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 | | | X |
| (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: | | | X |
| (i) Use of presently designated locations is not feasible; | | | X |
| (ii) Adverse environmental effects are minimized; and | | | X |

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| COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT, CHAPTER 205A, HRS (Key: S = Supportive, N/S = Not Supportive, N/A = Not Applicable) | S | N/S | N/A |
|---|---|-----|-----|
| (iii) The development is important to the State's economy. | | | X |
| Discussion: None of the sites being considered as part of the Proposed Project are coastal dependent. | | | |
| COASTAL HAZARDS | | | |
| Objective: (A) Reduce hazard to life and property from tsunami, storm waves, stream flooding, erosion, subsidence, and pollution. | | | |
| Policies: | | | |
| (A) Develop and communicate adequate information about storm wave, tsunami, flood, erosion, subsidence, and point and nonpoint source pollution hazards; | X | | |
| (B) Control development in areas subject to storm wave, tsunami, flood, erosion, hurricane, wind, subsidence, and point and nonpoint source pollution hazards; | | | X |
| (C) Ensure that developments comply with requirements of the Federal Flood Insurance Program; and | X | | |
| (D) Prevent coastal flooding from inland projects. | X | | |
| Discussion: None of the sites which are the subject of this EIS are subject to hazards to life and property from tsunami, storm waves, stream flooding, erosion, subsidence, and pollution, or would cause coastal flooding. This EIS includes information about tsunami, flood, erosion, subsidence, and point and nonpoint source pollution hazards. | | | |
| MANAGING DEVELOPMENT | | | |
| Objective: (A) Improve the development review process, communication, and public participation in the management of coastal resources and hazards. | | | |
| Policies: | | | |
| (A) Use, implement, and enforce existing law effectively to the maximum extent possible in managing present and future coastal zone development; | | | X |
| (B) Facilitate timely processing of applications for development permits and resolve overlapping or conflicting permit requirements; and | | | X |
| (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. | X | | |
| Discussion: The Proposed Project is not coastal dependent, however this EIS includes information about potential short and long-term impacts of the development of the Proposed Project on each of the sites being considered for development. | | | |
| PUBLIC PARTICIPATION | | | |
| Objective: (A) Stimulate public awareness, education, and participation in coastal management. | | | |
| Policies: | | | |
| (A) Promote public involvement in coastal zone management processes; | | | X |
| (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 | X | | |
| (C) Organize workshops, policy dialogues, and site-specific mediations to respond to coastal issues and conflicts. | | | X |
| Discussion: None of the sites being considered as part of the Proposed Project are coastal dependent, however this EIS includes information about potential short and long-term impacts on the Coastal Zone Management Area. | | | |

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| COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT, CHAPTER 205A, HRS (Key: S = Supportive, N/S = Not Supportive, N/A = Not Applicable) | S | N/S | N/A |
|---|---|-----|-----|
| BEACH PROTECTION | | | |
| <i>Objective:</i> (A) Protect beaches for public use and recreation. | | | |
| <i>Policies:</i> | | | |
| (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; | | | X |
| (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 | | | X |
| (C) Minimize the construction of public erosion-protection structures seaward of the shoreline. | | | X |
| (D) Prohibit private property owners from creating a public nuisance by inducing or cultivating the private property owner's vegetation in a beach transit corridor; and | | | X |
| (E) Prohibit private property owners from creating a public nuisance by allowing the private property owner's unmaintained vegetation to interfere or encroach upon a beach transit corridor. | | | X |
| Discussion: None of the sites which are the subject of this EIS are located on a beach used for public use and recreation. | | | |
| MARINE RESOURCES | | | |
| <i>Objective:</i> (A) Promote the protection, use, and development of marine and coastal resources to assure their sustainability. | | | |
| <i>Policies:</i> | | | |
| (A) Ensure that the use and development of marine and coastal resources are ecologically and environmentally sound and economically beneficial; | | | X |
| (B) Coordinate the management of marine and coastal resources and activities to improve effectiveness and efficiency; | | | X |
| (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; | | | X |
| (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 | | | X |
| (E) Encourage research and development of new, innovative technologies for exploring, using, or protecting marine and coastal resources. | | | X |
| Discussion: The Proposed Project does not involve the use, and development of marine and coastal resources. | | | |

6.2.4 6.1.4-Hawaii State Environmental Policy and Guidelines, Chapter 344-3 and 344-4, HRS

The State Environmental Policy provides guidelines for agencies to create and maintain conditions under which humanity and nature can exist in productive harmony, and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of the people of Hawaii. The environmental Guidelines (§344-4, HRS) suggest that insofar as practical, in the development of programs consider: population; land, water, mineral, visual, air, and other natural resources; flora and fauna; parks, recreation, and open space; economic development; transportation; energy; community life and housing; education and culture; and, citizen participation.

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**Table 6-3. Hawaii State Environmental Policy and Guidelines, Chapter 344-3 and 344-4,
HRS**

| State Environmental Policy, Chapter 344, Hawaii Revised Statutes (Key: S = Supportive, N/S = Not Supportive, N/A = Not Applicable) | S | N/S | N/A |
|--|---|-----|-----|
| STATE ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY | | | |
| §344-3 Environmental policy. It shall be the policy of the State, through its programs, authorities, and resources to: | | | |
| (1) Conserve the natural resources, so that land, water, mineral, visual, air and other natural resources are protected by controlling pollution, by preserving or augmenting natural resources, and by safeguarding the State's unique natural environmental characteristics in a manner which will foster and promote the general welfare, create and maintain conditions under which humanity and nature can exist in productive harmony, and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of the people of Hawaii. | X | | |
| (2) Enhance the quality of life by: | | | |
| (A) Setting population limits so that the interaction between the natural and artificial environments and the population is mutually beneficial; | | | X |
| (B) Creating opportunities for the residents of Hawaii to improve their quality of life through diverse economic activities which are stable and in balance with the physical and social environments; | | | X |
| (C) Establishing communities which provide a sense of identity, wise use of land, efficient transportation, and aesthetic and social satisfaction in harmony with the natural environment which is uniquely Hawaiian; and | | | X |
| (D) Establishing a commitment on the part of each person to protect and enhance Hawaii's environment and reduce the drain on nonrenewable resources. | | | X |
| Discussion: Physical attributes of areas were taken into account during the OCCC site selection process. To determine initial viability of the 12 sites in the OCCC inventory it was necessary to screen each against the established siting criteria, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential to encounter important environmental resources including wetlands and threatened and endangered species habitats; - Potential to encounter intact cultural, historic and Native Hawaiian resources; and - Avoiding hazards such as flood hazard areas and tsunami evacuation zones. | | | |
| GUIDELINES | | | |
| §344-4 Guidelines. In pursuance of the state policy to conserve the natural resources and enhance the quality of life, all agencies, in the development of programs, shall, insofar as practicable, consider the following guidelines: | | | |
| (1) Population. | | | |
| (A) Recognize population impact as a major factor in environmental degradation and adopt guidelines to alleviate this impact and minimize future degradation; | | | X |
| (B) Recognize optimum population levels for counties and districts within the State, keeping in mind that these will change with technology and circumstance, and adopt guidelines to limit population to the levels determined. | | | X |
| Discussion: The proposed project has no direct relationship to State Environmental Guidelines for population growth and its impact on natural resources. | | | |

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|---|---|-----|-----|
| (2) Land, water, mineral, visual, air, and other natural resources. | | | |
| (A) Encourage management practices which conserve and fully utilize all natural resources; | | | X |
| (B) Promote irrigation and waste water management practices which conserve and fully utilize vital water resources; | | | X |
| (C) Promote the recycling of waste water; | | | X |
| (D) Encourage management practices which conserve and protect watersheds and water sources, forest, and open space areas; | X | | |
| (E) Establish and maintain natural area preserves, wildlife preserves, forest reserves, marine preserves, and unique ecological preserves; | | | X |
| (F) Maintain an integrated system of state land use planning which coordinates the state and county general plans; | | | X |
| (G) Promote the optimal use of solid wastes through programs of waste prevention, energy resource recovery, and recycling so that all our wastes become utilized. | | | X |
| Discussion: The Proposed Project would not occur within a Forest Reserve watershed, forest or planned open space area. Only the Mililani Technology Park site is overgrown with mostly non-native vegetation. | | | |
| (3) Flora and fauna. | | | |
| (A) Protect endangered species of indigenous plants and animals and introduce new plants or animals only upon assurance of negligible ecological hazard; and | X | | |
| (B) Foster the planting of native as well as other trees, shrubs, and flowering plants compatible to the enhancement of our environment. | X | | |
| Discussion: The Proposed Project would not occur on sites where endangered species of indigenous plants and animals occur. In order to support the preservation of Hawaii's cultural and ecological heritage, the 2015 State Legislature passed a bill requiring the use of Hawaiian plants in publicly-funded landscaping. Act 233 (2015), which, beginning in 2019, will require that certain new or renovated state and county landscaping projects include minimum percentages of Hawaiian plants. | | | |
| (4) Parks, recreation, and open space. | | | |
| (A) Establish, preserve and maintain scenic, historic, cultural, park and recreation areas, including the shorelines, for public recreational, educational, and scientific uses; | | | X |
| (B) Protect the shorelines of the State from encroachment of artificial improvements, structures, and activities; and | | | X |
| (C) Promote open space in view of its natural beauty not only as a natural resource but as an ennobling, living environment for its people. | | | X |
| Discussion: The proposed project has no direct relationship to State Environmental Guidelines for parks, recreation and open space. | | | |
| (5) Economic development. | | | |
| (A) Encourage industries in Hawaii which would be in harmony with our environment; | | | X |
| (B) Promote and foster the agricultural industry of the State; and preserve and conserve productive agricultural lands; | | | X |
| (C) Encourage federal activities in Hawaii to protect the environment; | | | X |
| (D) Encourage all industries including the fishing, aquaculture, oceanography, recreation, and forest products industries to protect the environment; | | | X |

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| (E) Establish visitor destination areas with planning controls which shall include but not be limited to the number of rooms; | | | X |
| (F) Promote and foster the aquaculture industry of the State; and preserve and conserve productive aquacultural lands. | | | X |
| Discussion: The proposed project has no direct relationship to State Environmental Guidelines for economic development. | | | |
| (6) Transportation. | | | |
| (A) Encourage transportation systems in harmony with the lifestyle of the people and environment of the State; | | | X |
| (B) Adopt guidelines to alleviate environmental degradation caused by motor vehicles; | | | X |
| (C) Encourage public and private vehicles and transportation systems to conserve energy, reduce pollution emission, including noise, and provide safe and convenient accommodations for their users. | | | X |
| Discussion: The proposed project has no direct relationship to State Environmental Guidelines for transportation. | | | |
| (7) Energy. | | | |
| (A) Encourage the efficient use of energy resources. | | | X |
| Discussion: The proposed project will include energy-efficient design to reduce operational costs. | | | |
| (8) Community life and housing. | | | |
| (A) Foster lifestyles compatible with the environment; preserve the variety of lifestyles traditional to Hawaii through the design and maintenance of neighborhoods which reflect the culture and mores of the community; | | | X |
| (B) Develop communities which provide a sense of identity and social satisfaction in harmony with the environment and provide internal opportunities for shopping, employment, education, and recreation; | | | X |
| (C) Encourage the reduction of environmental pollution which may degrade a community; | | | X |
| (D) Foster safe, sanitary, and decent homes; | | | X |
| (E) Recognize community appearances as major economic and aesthetic assets of the counties and the State; encourage green belts, plantings, and landscape plans and designs in urban areas; and preserve and promote mountain-to-ocean vistas. | X | | |
| Discussion: The Proposed Project facilities will be designed to blend into their host community. In particular, modern jails often look more like a medical center or office building than the historic jails that used to be constructed. An example of how a modern jail can be integrated seamlessly into its surroundings is the Federal Detention Center located on Elliott Street, adjacent to Daniel K. Inouye International Airport. | | | |
| (9) Education and culture. | | | |
| (A) Foster culture and the arts and promote their linkage to the enhancement of the environment; | X | | |
| (B) Encourage both formal and informal environmental education to all age groups. | | | X |
| Discussion: The replacement of OCCC will provide space for better cultural programs for detainees with an emphasis on improving successful reintegration into the community and reduced recidivism. | | | |

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|---|---|-----|-----|
| (10) Citizen participation. | | | |
| (A) Encourage all individuals in the State to adopt a moral ethic to respect the natural environment; to reduce waste and excessive consumption; and to fulfill the responsibility as trustees of the environment for the present and succeeding generations; and | | | X |
| (B) Provide for expanding citizen participation in the decision making process so it continually embraces more citizens and more issues. | X | | |
| Discussion: The site selection and planning efforts were informed by public engagement starting September 28, 2016. Subsequently, public input on the suitability of alternative sites and planning through public meetings and an on-line public engagement platform. Utilization of both in-person and electronic venues sought to bolster public participation facilitating outreach among meeting participants, technologically proficient members of the public, and those that were not able to attend the meetings. | | | |

6.2.5 6.1.5-Hawaii State Plan, Chapter 226, HRS

The Hawaii State Plan directs State agencies to prepare functional plans for their respective program areas. There are 14 State Functional Plans that serve as the primary implementing vehicle for the goals, objectives, and policies of the Hawaii State Plan.

Table 6-4. Hawaii State Plan, Chapter 226, HRS

| HAWAII STATE PLAN, CHAPTER 226, HRS – PART I. OVERALL THEME, GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES (Key: S = Supportive, N/S = Not Supportive, N/A = Not Applicable) | S | N/S | N/A |
|--|---|-----|-----|
| HRS § 226-1: Findings and Purpose | | | |
| HRS § 226-2: Definitions | | | |
| HRS § 226-3: Overall Theme | | | |
| HRS § 226-4: State Goals. In order to guarantee, for the present and future generations, those elements of choice and mobility that insure that individuals and groups may approach their desired levels of self-reliance and self-determination, it shall be the goal of the State to achieve: | | | |
| (1) A strong, viable economy, characterized by stability, diversity and growth that enables fulfillment of the needs and expectations of Hawaii's present and future generations. | | | X |
| (2) A desired physical environment, characterized by beauty, cleanliness, quiet, stable natural systems, and uniqueness, that enhances the mental and physical well-being of the people. | | | X |
| (3) Physical, social and economic well-being, for individuals and families in Hawaii, that nourishes a sense of community responsibility, of caring and of participation in community life. | X | | |
| Discussion: The purpose of the Proposed Project is to provide a safer, more secure, and more humane environment for the care and custody of adult male and female offenders originating from the Island of Oahu. | | | |
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|---|---|-----|-----|
| HRS § 226-5: Objectives and policies for population. | | | |
| <i>Objective:</i> It shall be the objective in planning for the State's population to guide population growth to be consistent with the achievement of physical, economic and social objectives contained in this chapter. | | | |
| <i>Policies:</i> | | | |
| (1) Manage population growth statewide in a manner that provides increased opportunities for Hawaii's people to pursue their physical, social and economic aspirations while recognizing the unique needs of each County. | | | X |
| (2) Encourage an increase in economic activities and employment opportunities on the neighbor islands consistent with community needs and desires. | | | X |
| (3) Promote increased opportunities for Hawaii's people to pursue their socio-economic aspirations throughout the islands. | | | X |
| (4) Encourage research activities and public awareness programs to foster an understanding of Hawaii's limited capacity to accommodate population needs and to address concerns resulting from an increase in Hawaii's population. | | | X |
| (5) Encourage federal actions and coordination among major governmental agencies to promote a more balanced distribution of immigrants among the states, provided that such actions do not prevent the reunion of immediate family members. | | | X |
| (6) Pursue an increase in federal assistance for states with a greater proportion of foreign immigrants relative to their state's population. | | | X |
| (7) Plan the development and availability of land and water resources in a coordinated manner so as to provide for the desired levels of growth in each geographic area. | | | X |
| <i>Discussion:</i> The Proposed Project does not influence population growth patterns, but will provide the appropriate space and resources to accommodate the increase in detainee population at OCCC. Given the relative confines of the island of Oahu and the network of federal, state and county roads that bisect the island, access to the expanded WCCC facility, or the new OCCC facility (if relocated), should not require WCCC and OCCC staff to relocate their place of residence or detainee families to relocate from their homes to continue to visit their family member. | | | |
| HRS § 226-6: Objectives and policies for the economy in general. | | | |
| <i>Objectives:</i> Planning for the State's economy in general shall be directed toward achievement of the following objectives: | | | |
| (1) Increased and diversified employment opportunities to achieve full employment, increased income and job choice, and improved living standards for Hawaii's people, while at the same time stimulating the development and expansion of economic activities capitalizing on defense, dual-use, and science and technology assets, particularly on the neighbor islands where employment opportunities may be limited. | | | X |
| (2) A steadily growing and diversified economic base that is not overly dependent on a few industries, and includes the development and expansion of industries on the neighbor islands. | | | X |
| <i>Policies:</i> | | | |
| (1) Promote and encourage entrepreneurship within Hawaii by residents and nonresidents of the State. | | | X |
| (2) Expand Hawaii's national and international marketing, communication, and organizational ties, to increase the State's capacity to adjust to and capitalize upon economic changes and opportunities occurring outside the State. | | | X |
| (3) Promote Hawaii as an attractive market for environmentally and socially sound investment activities that benefit Hawaii's people. | | | X |

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|--|---|-----|-----|
| (4) Transform and maintain Hawaii as a place that welcomes and facilitates innovative activity that may lead to commercial opportunities. | | | X |
| (5) Promote innovative activity that may pose initial risks, but ultimately contribute to the economy of Hawaii | | | X |
| (6) Seek broader outlets for new or expanded Hawaii business investments. | | | X |
| (7) Expand existing markets and penetrate new markets for Hawaii's products and services. | | | X |
| (8) Assure that the basic economic needs of Hawaii's people are maintained in the event of disruptions in overseas transportation. | | | X |
| (9) Strive to achieve a level of construction activity responsive to, and consistent with, state growth objectives. | X | | |
| (10) Encourage the formation of cooperatives and other favorable marketing arrangements at the local or regional level to assist Hawaii's small scale producers, manufacturers, and distributors. | | | X |
| (11) Encourage labor-intensive activities that are economically satisfying and which offer opportunities for upward mobility. | | | X |
| (12) Encourage innovative activities that may not be labor-intensive, but may otherwise contribute to the economy of Hawaii. | | | X |
| (13) Foster greater cooperation and coordination between the government and private sectors in developing Hawaii's employment and economic growth opportunities. | | | X |
| (14) Stimulate the development and expansion of economic activities which will benefit areas with substantial or expected employment problems. | | | X |
| (15) Maintain acceptable working conditions and standards for Hawaii's workers. | X | | |
| (16) Provide equal employment opportunities for all segments of Hawaii's population through affirmative action and nondiscrimination measures. | | | X |
| (17) Stimulate the development and expansion of economic activities capitalizing on defense, dual-use, and science and technology assets, particularly on the neighbor islands where employment opportunities may be limited. | | | X |
| (18) Encourage businesses that have favorable financial multiplier effects within Hawaii's economy, particularly with respect to emerging industries in science and technology. | | | X |
| (19) Promote and protect intangible resources in Hawaii, such as scenic beauty and the aloha spirit, which are vital to a healthy economy. | | | X |
| (20) Increase effective communication between the educational community and the private sector to develop relevant curricula and training programs to meet future employment needs in general, and requirements of new or innovative potential growth industries in particular. | | | X |
| (21) Foster a business climate in Hawaii--including attitudes, tax and regulatory policies, and financial and technical assistance programs--that is conducive to the expansion of existing enterprises and the creation and attraction of new business and industry. | | | X |
| <i>Discussion:</i> The project will assist the State in its effort to achieve a level of construction activity responsive to, and consistent with, State growth objectives. Modern design of the new OCCC and WCCC will improve working (and safety) conditions and standards for PSD staff. | | | |
| HRS § 226-7: Objectives and policies for the economy - agriculture | | | |
| <i>Objectives:</i> Planning for the State's economy with regard to agriculture shall be directed towards achievement of the following objectives: | | | |
| (1) Viability of Hawaii's sugar and pineapple industries. | | | X |
| (2) Growth and development of diversified agriculture throughout the State. | | | X |

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|--|----------|-----|----------|
| (3) An agriculture industry that continues to constitute a dynamic and essential component of Hawaii's strategic, economic, and social well-being. | | | X |
| <i>Policies:</i> | | | |
| (1) Establish a clear direction for Hawaii's agriculture through stakeholder commitment and advocacy. | | | X |
| (2) Encourage agriculture by making best use of natural resources. | | | X |
| (3) Provide the governor and the legislature with information and options needed for prudent decision making for the development of agriculture. | | | X |
| (4) Establish strong relationships between the agricultural and visitor industries for mutual marketing benefits. | | | X |
| (5) Foster increased public awareness and understanding of the contributions and benefits of agriculture as a major sector of Hawaii's economy. | | | X |
| (6) Seek the enactment and retention of federal and state legislation that benefits Hawaii's agricultural industries. | | | X |
| (7) Strengthen diversified agriculture by developing an effective promotion, marketing, and distribution system between Hawaii's producers and consumer markets locally, on the continental United States, and internationally. | | | X |
| (8) Support research and development activities that provide greater efficiency and economic productivity in agriculture. | X | | |
| (9) Enhance agricultural growth by providing public incentives and encouraging private initiatives. | | | X |
| (10) Assure the availability of agriculturally suitable lands with adequate water to accommodate present and future needs. | | | X |
| (11) Increase the attractiveness and opportunities for an agricultural education and livelihood. | | | X |
| (12) Expand Hawaii's agricultural base by promoting growth and development of flowers, tropical fruits and plants, livestock, feed grains, forestry, food crops, aquaculture, and other potential enterprises. | X | | |
| (13) Promote economically competitive activities that increase Hawaii's agricultural self-sufficiency. | | | X |
| (14) Promote and assist in the establishment of sound financial programs for diversified agriculture. | | | X |
| (15) Institute and support programs and activities to assist the entry of displaced agricultural workers into alternative agricultural or other employment. | | | X |
| (16) Facilitate the transition of agricultural lands in economically nonfeasible agricultural production to economically viable agricultural uses. | | | X |
| (17) Perpetuate, promote, and increase use of traditional Hawaiian farming systems, such as the use of loko ia, mala, and irrigated loi, and growth of traditional Hawaiian crops, such as kalo, uala, and ulu. | | | X |
| (18) Increase and develop small-scale farms. | | | X |
| <i>Discussion:</i> The replacement of OCCC and expansion of WCCC will not impact agricultural operations or productivity. However, if OCCC is relocated to the State of Hawaii Department of Agriculture (HDOA) Animal Quarantine Station (AQS) in Halawa Valley, a new HDOA AQS will be required, which will be supportive of at least one of HDOA's initiatives. The AQS not only quarantines dogs and cats, but conducts inspections of large animals, including horses, cattle, sheep, goats and swine. Most large animals are released on the same day they are received (unless a disease or disease vector is identified). | | | |
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|---|----------|-----|----------|
| HRS § 226-8: Objectives and policies for the economy – visitor industry | | | |
| <i>Objectives:</i> Planning for the State's economy with regard to the visitor industry shall be directed towards the achievement of the objective of a visitor industry that constitutes a major component of steady growth for Hawaii's economy. | | | |
| <i>Policies:</i> | | | |
| (1) Support and assist in the promotion of Hawaii's visitor attractions and facilities. | | | X |
| (2) Ensure that visitor industry activities are in keeping with the social, economic, and physical needs and aspirations of Hawaii's people. | | | X |
| (3) Improve the quality of existing visitor destination areas. | | | X |
| (4) Encourage cooperation and coordination between the government and private sectors in developing and maintaining well-designed, adequately serviced visitor industry and related developments which are sensitive to neighboring communities and activities. | | | X |
| (5) Develop the industry in a manner that will continue to provide new job opportunities and steady employment for Hawaii's people. | | | X |
| (6) Provide opportunities for Hawaii's people to obtain job training and education that will allow for upward mobility within the visitor industry. | | | X |
| (7) Foster a recognition of the contribution of the visitor industry to Hawaii's economy and the need to perpetuate the aloha spirit. | | | X |
| (8) Foster an understanding by visitors of the aloha spirit and of the unique and sensitive character of Hawaii's cultures and values. | | | X |
| <i>Discussion:</i> The Proposed Project has no direct relationship to the visitor industry. | | | |
| HRS § 226-9: Objective and policies for the economy – federal expenditures | | | |
| <i>Objective:</i> Planning for the State's economy with regard to federal expenditures shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of a stable federal investment base as an integral component of Hawaii's economy. | | | |
| <i>Policies:</i> | | | |
| (1) Encourage the sustained flow of federal expenditures in Hawaii that generates long-term government civilian employment. | | | X |
| (2) Promote Hawaii's supportive role in national defense. | | | X |
| (3) Promote the development of federally supported activities in Hawaii that respect statewide economic concerns, are sensitive to community needs, and minimize adverse impacts on Hawaii's environment. | | | X |
| (4) Increase opportunities for entry and advancement of Hawaii's people into federal government service. | | | X |
| (5) Promote federal use of local commodities, services, and facilities available in Hawaii. | | | X |
| (6) Strengthen federal-state-county communication and coordination in all federal activities that affect Hawaii. | | | X |
| (7) Pursue the return of federally controlled lands in Hawaii that are not required for either the defense of the nation or for other purposes of national importance, and promote the mutually beneficial exchanges of land between federal agencies, the State, and the counties. | X | | |

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|--|---|-----|-----|
| <i>Discussion:</i> The Proposed Project does not involve use of federal funds for construction or operation. A 3.47-acre tract of the 35-acre AQS site is owned by the Federal Government (U.S. Navy) and is expected to be transferred to the State of Hawaii regardless of the location selected for the new OCCC. State and Federal Government officials have begun initial discussions to understand the process, steps and timeframe involving property transfers. Until development of the OCCC at the AQS site is agreed upon by the appropriate state agencies and officials, actions to advance transfer of the 3.47 acres will not be implemented. Development of the Proposed Project at the AQS site is not dependent upon the State of Hawaii acquiring the 3.47-acre tract currently owned by the Federal Government. | | | |
| HRS § 226-10: Objectives and policies for the economy – potential growth and innovative activities. | | | |
| <i>Objective:</i> Planning for the State's economy with regard to potential growth activities shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of development and expansion of potential growth activities that serve to increase and diversify Hawaii's economic base. | | | |
| <i>Policies:</i> | | | |
| (1) Facilitate investment and employment growth in economic activities that have the potential to expand and diversify Hawaii's economy, including but not limited to diversified agriculture, aquaculture, renewable energy development, creative media, health care, and science and technology-based sectors. | | | X |
| (2) Facilitate investment in innovative activity that may pose risks or be less labor-intensive than other traditional business activity, but if successful, will generate revenue in Hawaii through the export of services or products or substitution of imported services or products; | | | X |
| (3) Encourage entrepreneurship in innovative activity by academic researchers and instructors who may not have the background, skill, or initial inclination to commercially exploit their discoveries or achievements. | | | X |
| (4) Recognize that innovative activity is not exclusively dependent upon individuals with advanced formal education, but that many self-taught, motivated individuals are able, willing, sufficiently knowledgeable, and equipped with the attitude necessary to undertake innovative activity. | | | X |
| (5) Increase the opportunities for investors in innovative activity and talent engaged in innovative activity to personally meet and interact at cultural, art, entertainment, culinary, athletic, or visitor-oriented events without a business focus; | | | X |
| (6) Expand Hawaii's capacity to attract and service international programs and activities that generate employment for Hawaii's people. | | | X |
| (7) Enhance and promote Hawaii's role as a center for international relations, trade, finance, services, technology, education, culture, and the arts. | | | X |
| (8) Accelerate research and development of new energy-related industries based on wind, solar, ocean, underground resources, and solid waste. | | | X |
| (9) Promote Hawaii's geographic, environmental, social, and technological advantages to attract new or innovative economic activities into the State. | | | X |
| (10) Provide public incentives and encourage private initiative to attract new or innovative industries that best support Hawaii's social, economic, physical, and environmental objectives. | | | X |
| (11) Increase research and the development of ocean-related economic activities such as mining, food production, and scientific research. | | | X |
| (12) Develop, promote, and support research and educational and training programs that will enhance Hawaii's ability to attract and develop economic activities of benefit to Hawaii. | | | X |

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|--|---|-----|----------|
| (13) Foster a broader public recognition and understanding of the potential benefits of new or innovative growth-oriented industry in Hawaii. | | | X |
| (14) Encourage the development and implementation of joint federal and state initiatives to attract federal programs and projects that will support Hawaii's social, economic, physical, and environmental objectives. | | | X |
| (15) Increase research and development of businesses and services in the telecommunications and information industries. | | | X |
| (16) Foster the research and development of non-fossil fuel and energy efficient modes of transportation. | | | X |
| (17) Recognize and promote health care and health care information technology as growth industries. | | | X |
| <i>Discussion:</i> The Proposed Project will not directly influence potential growth or innovative activities for the economy. | | | |
| HRS § 226-10.5: Objectives and policies for the economy – information industry | | | |
| <i>Objective:</i> Planning for the State's economy with regard to telecommunications and information technology shall be directed toward recognizing that broadband and wireless communication capability and infrastructure are foundations for an innovative economy and positioning Hawaii as a leader in broadband and wireless communications and applications in the Pacific Region. | | | |
| <i>Policies:</i> | | | |
| (1) Encourage the continued development and expansion of the telecommunications infrastructure serving Hawaii to accommodate future growth in the information industry; | | | X |
| (2) Facilitate the development of new business and service ventures in the information industry which will provide employment opportunities for the people of Hawaii; | | | X |
| (3) Encourage greater cooperation between the public and private sectors in developing and maintaining a well- designed information industry; | | | X |
| (4) Ensure that the development of new businesses and services in the industry are in keeping with the social, economic, and physical needs and aspirations of Hawaii's people; | | | X |
| (5) Provide opportunities for Hawaii's people to obtain job training and education that will allow for upward mobility within the information industry; | | | X |
| (6) Foster a recognition of the contribution of the information industry to Hawaii's economy; and | | | X |
| (7) Assist in the promotion of Hawaii as a broker, creator, and processor of information in the Pacific. | | | X |
| <i>Discussion:</i> The Proposed Project has no relationship to the information industry. | | | |
| HRS § 226-11: Objectives and policies for the physical environment – land-based, shoreline, and marine resources. | | | |
| <i>Objectives:</i> Planning for the State's physical environment shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of enhancement of Hawaii's scenic assets, natural beauty, and multi-cultural/historical resources. | | | |
| (1) Prudent use of Hawaii's land-based, shoreline, and marine resources. | | | X |
| (2) Effective protection of Hawaii's unique and fragile environmental resources. | | | X |
| <i>Policies:</i> | | | |
| (1) Exercise an overall conservation ethic in the use of Hawaii's natural resources. | | | X |
| (2) Ensure compatibility between land-based and water-based activities and natural resources and ecological systems. | | | X |

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| (3) Take into account the physical attributes of areas when planning and designing activities and facilities. | X | | |
| (4) Manage natural resources and environs to encourage their beneficial and multiple use without generating costly or irreparable environmental damage. | | | X |
| (5) Consider multiple uses in watershed areas, provided such uses do not detrimentally affect water quality and recharge functions. | | | X |
| (6) Encourage the protection of rare or endangered plant and animal species and habitats native to Hawaii. | X | | |
| (7) Provide public incentives that encourage private actions to protect significant natural resources from degradation or unnecessary depletion. | | | X |
| (8) Pursue compatible relationships among activities, facilities, and natural resources. | | | X |
| (9) Promote increased accessibility and prudent use of inland and shoreline areas for public recreational, educational, and scientific purposes. | | | X |
| <p>Discussion: Physical attributes of areas were taken into account during the OCCC site selection process and the expansion of the WCCC. To determine initial viability of the 12 sites in the OCCC inventory and to identify sites for the proposed WCCC expansion, it was necessary to screen each against the established siting criteria, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential to encounter important environmental resources including wetlands and threatened and endangered species habitats; - Potential to encounter intact cultural, historic and Native Hawaiian resources; and - Avoiding hazards such as flood hazard areas and tsunami evacuation zones. | | | |
| HRS § 226-12: Objectives and policies for the physical environment – scenic, natural beauty, and historic resources. | | | |
| Objective: Planning for the State's physical environment shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of enhancement of Hawaii's scenic assets, natural beauty, and multi-cultural/historical resources. | | | |
| Policies: | | | |
| (1) Promote the preservation and restoration of significant natural and historic resources. | | | X |
| (2) Provide incentives to maintain and enhance historic, cultural, and scenic amenities. | | | X |
| (3) Promote the preservation of views and vistas to enhance the visual and aesthetic enjoyment of mountains, ocean, scenic landscapes, and other natural features. | | | X |
| (4) Protect those special areas, structures, and elements that are an integral and functional part of Hawaii's ethnic and cultural heritage. | | | X |
| (5) Encourage the design of developments and activities that complement the natural beauty of the islands. | | | X |
| <p>Discussion: The Proposed Project facilities will be designed to blend into their host community. In particular, modern jails often look more like a medical center or office building than the historic jails that used to be constructed. An example of how a modern jail can be integrated seamlessly into its surroundings is the Federal Detention Center located on Elliott Street, at the Daniel K. Inouye International Airport.</p> | | | |
| HRS § 226-13: Objectives and policies for the physical environment – land, air, and water quality. | | | |
| Objectives: Planning for the State's physical environment with regard to land, air, and water quality shall be directed towards achievement of the following objectives: | | | |
| (1) Maintenance and pursuit of improved quality in Hawaii's land, air, and water resources. | | | X |
| (2) Greater public awareness and appreciation of Hawaii's environmental resources. | | | X |
| Policies: | | | |

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| (1) Foster educational activities that promote a better understanding of Hawaii's limited environmental resources. | | | X |
| (2) Promote the proper management of Hawaii's land and water resources. | | | X |
| (3) Promote effective measures to achieve desired quality in Hawaii's surface, ground, and coastal waters. | | | X |
| (4) Encourage actions to maintain or improve aural and air quality levels to enhance the health and well-being of Hawaii's people. | X | | |
| (5) Reduce the threat to life and property from erosion, flooding, tsunamis, hurricanes, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, and other natural or man-induced hazards and disasters. | | | X |
| (6) Encourage design and construction practices that enhance the physical qualities of Hawaii's communities. | | | X |
| (7) Encourage urban developments in close proximity to existing services and facilities. | | | X |
| (8) Foster recognition of the importance and value of the land, air, and water resources to Hawaii's people, their cultures and visitors. | | | X |
| <i>Discussion:</i> Potential noise and air quality impacts during construction will be regulated by State Department of Health Administrative Rules. | | | |
| HRS § 226-14: Objective and policies for facility systems – in general | | | |
| <i>Objective:</i> Planning for the State's facility systems in general shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of water, transportation, waste disposal, and energy and telecommunication systems that support statewide social, economic, and physical objectives. | | | |
| <i>Policies:</i> | | | |
| (1) Accommodate the needs of Hawaii's people through coordination of facility systems and capital improvement priorities in consonance with state and county plans. | | | X |
| (2) Encourage flexibility in the design and development of facility systems to promote prudent use of resources and accommodate changing public demands and priorities. | | | X |
| (3) Ensure that required facility systems can be supported within resource capacities and at reasonable cost to the user. | X | | |
| (4) Pursue alternative methods of financing programs and projects and cost-saving techniques in the planning, construction, and maintenance of facility systems. | X | | |
| <i>Discussion:</i> The Proposed Project will require improvements to on-site infrastructure. | | | |
| PSD and DAGS are considering public private partnerships (PPPs or P3). Local and state governments across the U.S. have become increasingly amenable to leveraging private sector capital and expertise in designing, building, and financing new public facilities and infrastructure. Under PPPs, the public agency typically repays the private investor directly through leasing fees, or “availability payments” (with payment made on the basis of continued availability of the services). | | | |
| HRS § 226-15: Objectives and policies for facility systems – solid and liquid wastes. | | | |
| <i>Objectives:</i> Planning for the State's facility systems with regard to solid and liquid wastes shall be directed towards the achievement of the following objectives: | | | |
| (1) Maintenance of basic public health and sanitation standards relating to treatment and disposal of solid and liquid wastes. | | | X |
| (2) Provision of adequate sewerage facilities for physical and economic activities that alleviate problems in housing, employment, mobility, and other areas. | | | X |
| <i>Policies:</i> | | | |

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|---|----------|-----|----------|
| (1) Encourage the adequate development of sewerage facilities that complement planned growth. | | | X |
| (2) Promote re-use and recycling to reduce solid and liquid wastes and employ a conservation ethic. | | | X |
| (3) Promote research to develop more efficient and economical treatment and disposal of solid and liquid wastes. | | | X |
| <i>Discussion:</i> All of the sites that could potentially be involved in the Proposed Project are serviced by municipal solid and liquid waste treatment and disposal. The existing OCCC site is served by the Sand Island Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). The Animal Quarantine Station, Halawa Correctional Facility and the Mililani Technology Park are all served by the Honouliuli WWTP. The WCCC is serviced by the Kailua WWTP. | | | |
| HRS § 226-16: Objectives and policies for facility systems – water. | | | |
| <i>Objective:</i> Planning for the State's facility systems with regard to water shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of the provision of water to adequately accommodate domestic, agricultural, commercial, industrial, recreational, and other needs within resource capacities. | | | |
| <i>Policies:</i> | | | |
| (1) Coordinate development of land use activities with existing and potential water supply. | X | | |
| (2) Support research and development of alternative methods to meet future water requirements well in advance of anticipated needs. | | | X |
| (3) Reclaim and encourage the productive use of runoff water and wastewater discharges. | | | X |
| (4) Assist in improving the quality, efficiency, service, and storage capabilities of water systems for domestic and agricultural use. | | | X |
| (5) Support water supply services to areas experiencing critical water problems. | | | X |
| (6) Promote water conservation programs and practices in government, private industry, and the general public to help ensure adequate water to meet long-term needs. | | | X |
| <i>Discussion:</i> The proposed project will not affect existing water facility systems, however, the Proposed Project will include coordination with the State Department of Land and Natural Division of Water and Land Management and the Honolulu Board of Water Supply. | | | |
| HRS § 226-17: Objectives and policies for facility systems – transportation. | | | |
| <i>Objective:</i> Planning for the State's facility systems with regard to energy shall be directed toward the achievement of the following objectives, giving due consideration to all: | | | |
| (1) An integrated multi-modal transportation system that services statewide needs and promotes the efficient, economical, safe, and convenient movement of people and goods. | | | X |
| (2) A statewide transportation system that is consistent with and will accommodate planned growth objectives throughout the State. | | | X |
| <i>Policies:</i> | | | |
| (1) Design, program, and develop a multi-modal system in conformance with desired growth and physical development as stated in this chapter; | | | X |
| (2) Coordinate state, county, federal, and private transportation activities and programs toward the achievement of statewide objectives; | | | X |
| (3) Encourage a reasonable distribution of financial responsibilities for transportation among participating governmental and private parties; | | | X |
| (4) Provide for improved accessibility to shipping, docking, and storage facilities; | | | X |

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|---|----------|-----|----------|
| (5) Promote a reasonable level and variety of mass transportation services that adequately meet statewide and community needs; | | | X |
| (6) Encourage transportation systems that serve to accommodate present and future development needs of communities; | | | X |
| (7) Encourage a variety of carriers to offer increased opportunities and advantages to interisland movement of people and goods; | | | X |
| (8) Increase the capacities of airport and harbor systems and support facilities to effectively accommodate transshipment and storage needs; | | | X |
| (9) Encourage the development of transportation systems and programs which would assist statewide economic growth and diversification; | | | X |
| (10) Encourage the design and development of transportation systems sensitive to the needs of affected communities and the quality of Hawaii's natural environment; | | | X |
| (11) Encourage safe and convenient use of low-cost, energy-efficient, non-polluting means of transportation; | | | X |
| (12) Coordinate intergovernmental land use and transportation planning activities to ensure the timely delivery of supporting transportation infrastructure in order to accommodate planned growth objectives; and | | | X |
| (13) Encourage diversification of transportation modes and infrastructure to promote alternate fuels and energy efficiency. | | | X |
| Discussion: The proposed project will not affect the State's objectives and policies for transportation. | | | |
| HRS § 226-18: Objectives and policies for facility systems – energy. | | | |
| Objectives: Planning for the State's facility systems with regard to energy shall be directed toward the achievement of the following objectives, giving due consideration to all: | | | |
| (1) Dependable, efficient, and economical statewide energy systems capable of supporting the needs of the people; | | | X |
| (2) Increased energy self-sufficiency where the ratio of indigenous to imported energy use is increased; | | | X |
| (3) Greater energy security in the face of threats to Hawaii's energy supplies and systems; and | | | X |
| (4) Reduction, avoidance, or sequestration of greenhouse gas emissions from energy supply and use. | | | X |
| Policies: | | | |
| (1) Support research and development as well as promote the use of renewable energy sources; | | | X |
| (2) Ensure that the combination of energy supplies and energy-saving systems is sufficient to support the demands of growth; | | | X |
| (3) Base decisions of least-cost supply-side and demand-side energy resource options on a comparison of their total costs and benefits when a least-cost is determined by a reasonably comprehensive, quantitative, and qualitative accounting of their long-term, direct and indirect economic, environmental, social, cultural, and public health costs and benefits; | | | X |
| (4) Promote all cost-effective conservation of power and fuel supplies through measures including: | | | X |
| (A) Development of cost-effective demand-side management programs; | | | X |
| (B) Education; and | | | X |
| (C) Adoption of energy-efficient practices and technologies. | X | | |

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|---|---|-----|----------|
| (5) Ensure to the extent that new supply-side resources are needed, the development or expansion of energy systems utilizes the least-cost energy supply option and maximizes efficient technologies; | | | X |
| (6) Support research, development, and demonstration of energy efficiency, load management, and other demand-side management programs, practices, and technologies; | | | X |
| (7) Promote alternate fuels and energy efficiency by encouraging diversification of transportation modes and infrastructure; | | | X |
| (8) Support actions that reduce, avoid, or sequester greenhouse gases in utility, transportation, and industrial sector applications; and | | | X |
| (9) Support actions that reduce, avoid, or sequester Hawaii’s greenhouse gas emissions through agriculture and forestry initiatives. | | | X |
| <i>Discussion:</i> The proposed project has no relationship to energy development, although energy-efficient design will reduce operational costs. | | | |
| HRS § 226-18.5: Objectives and policies for facility systems—telecommunications. | | | |
| <i>Objective:</i> Planning for the State’s telecommunications facility systems shall be directed towards the achievement of dependable, efficient, and economical statewide telecommunications systems capable of supporting the needs of the people. | | | |
| <i>Policies:</i> | | | |
| (1) Facilitate research and development of telecommunications systems and resources; | | | X |
| (2) Encourage public and private sector efforts to develop means for adequate, ongoing telecommunications planning; | | | X |
| (3) Promote efficient management and use of existing telecommunications systems and services; and | | | X |
| (4) Facilitate the development of education and training of telecommunications personnel. | | | X |
| <i>Discussion:</i> The proposed project has no relationship to telecommunications. | | | |
| HRS § 226-19: Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement – housing. | | | |
| <i>Objectives:</i> Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to housing shall be directed toward the achievement of the following objectives: | | | |
| (1) Greater opportunities for Hawaii’s people to secure reasonably priced, safe, sanitary, and livable homes, located in suitable environments that satisfactorily accommodate the needs and desires of families and individuals, through collaboration and cooperation between government and nonprofit and for-profit developers to ensure that more affordable housing is made available to very low-, low- and moderate-income segments of Hawaii’s population. | | | X |
| (2) The orderly development of residential areas sensitive to community needs and other land uses. | | | X |
| (3) The development and provision of affordable rental housing by the State to meet the housing needs of Hawaii’s people. | | | X |
| <i>Policies:</i> | | | |
| (1) Effectively accommodate the housing needs of Hawaii’s people. | | | X |
| (2) Stimulate and promote feasible approaches that increase housing choices for low-income, moderate-income, and gap-group households. | | | X |
| (3) Increase homeownership and rental opportunities and choices in terms of quality, location, cost, densities, style, and size of housing. | | | X |

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|---|----------|-----|----------|
| (4) Promote appropriate improvement, rehabilitation, and maintenance of existing housing units and residential areas. | | | X |
| (5) Promote design and location of housing developments taking into account the physical setting, accessibility to public facilities and services, and other concerns of existing communities and surrounding areas. | | | X |
| (6) Facilitate the use of available vacant, developable, and underutilized urban lands for housing. | | | X |
| (7) Foster a variety of lifestyles traditional to Hawaii through the design and maintenance of neighborhoods that reflect the culture and values of the community. | | | X |
| (8) Promote research and development of methods to reduce the cost of housing construction in Hawaii. | | | X |
| <i>Discussion:</i> The proposed project has no relationship to housing. | | | |
| HRS § 226-20: Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement – health | | | |
| <i>Objectives:</i> Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to health shall be directed towards achievement of the following objectives: | | | |
| (1) Fulfillment of basic individual health needs of the general public. | X | | |
| (2) Maintenance of sanitary and environmentally healthful conditions in Hawaii's communities. | | | X |
| <i>Policies:</i> | | | |
| (1) Provide adequate and accessible services and facilities for prevention and treatment of physical and mental health problems, including substance abuse. | X | | |
| (2) Encourage improved cooperation among public and private sectors in the provision of health care to accommodate the total health needs of individuals throughout the State. | | | X |
| (3) Encourage public and private efforts to develop and promote statewide and local strategies to reduce health care and related insurance costs. | | | X |
| (4) Foster an awareness of the need for personal health maintenance and preventive health care through education and other measures. | | | X |
| (5) Provide programs, services, and activities that ensure environmentally healthful and sanitary conditions. | | | X |
| (6) Improve the State's capabilities in preventing contamination by pesticides and other potentially hazardous substances through increased coordination, education, monitoring, and enforcement. | | | X |
| (7) Prioritize programs, services, interventions, and activities that address identified social determinants of health to improve native Hawaiian health and well-being consistent with the United States Congress' declaration of policy as codified in title 42 United States Code section 11702, and to reduce health disparities of disproportionately affected demographics, including native Hawaiians, other Pacific Islanders, and Filipinos. The prioritization of affected demographic groups other than native Hawaiians may be reviewed every ten years and revised based on the best available epidemiological and public health data. | | | X |
| <i>Discussion:</i> Those detained and those who work at or visit OCCC and WCCC should be afforded the same rights to basic individual health needs and sanitary and environmentally healthful conditions as other citizens. | | | |

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| HRS § 226-21: Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement – education. | | | |
| <i>Objectives:</i> Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to education shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of the provision of a variety of educational opportunities to enable individuals to fulfill their needs, responsibilities, and aspirations. | | | |
| <i>Policies:</i> | | | |
| (1) Support educational programs and activities that enhance personal development, physical fitness, recreation, and cultural pursuits of all groups. | | | X |
| (2) Ensure the provision of adequate and accessible educational services and facilities that are designed to meet individual and community needs. | | | X |
| (3) Provide appropriate educational opportunities for groups with special needs. | | | X |
| (4) Promote educational programs which enhance understanding of Hawaii's cultural heritage. | | | X |
| (5) Provide higher educational opportunities that enable Hawaii's people to adapt to changing employment demands. | | | X |
| (6) Assist individuals, especially those experiencing critical employment problems or barriers, or undergoing employment transitions, by providing appropriate employment training programs and other related educational opportunities. | | | X |
| (7) Promote programs and activities that facilitate the acquisition of basic skills, such as reading, writing, computing, listening, speaking, and reasoning. | | | X |
| (8) Emphasize quality educational programs in Hawaii's institutions to promote academic excellence. | | | X |
| (9) Support research programs and activities that enhance the education programs of the State. | | | X |
| <i>Discussion:</i> The replacement of OCCC and expansion of WCCC will provide space for better educational programs for detainees with an emphasis on improving successful reintegration into the community and reduced recidivism. | | | |
| HRS § 226-22: Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement – social services | | | |
| <i>Objective:</i> Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to social services shall be directed towards the achievement of the objective of improved public and private social services and activities that enable individuals, families, and groups to become more self-reliant and confident to improve their well-being. | | | |
| <i>Policies:</i> | | | |
| (1) Assist individuals, especially those in need of attaining a minimally adequate standard of living and those confronted by social and economic hardship conditions, through social services and activities within the State's fiscal capacities. | X | | |
| (2) Promote coordination and integrative approaches among public and private agencies and programs to jointly address social problems that will enable individuals, families, and groups to deal effectively with social problems and to enhance their participation in society. | | | X |
| (3) Facilitate the adjustment of new residents, especially recently arrived immigrants, into Hawaii's communities. | | | X |
| (4) Promote alternatives to institutional care in the provision of long-term care for elder and disabled populations. | | | X |
| (5) Support public and private efforts to prevent domestic abuse and child molestation, and assist victims of abuse and neglect. | | | X |
| (6) Promote programs which assist people in need of family planning services to enable them to meet their needs. | | | X |

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|---|----------|-----|----------|
| <i>Discussion:</i> The replacement of OCCC and expansion of WCCC will allow for improved partnerships with social service providers in order to accommodate the needs of the detainee population. | | | |
| HRS § 226-23: Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement – leisure. | | | |
| <i>Objective:</i> Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to leisure shall be directed towards the achievement of the objective of the adequate provision of resources to accommodate diverse cultural, artistic, and recreational needs for present and future generations. | | | |
| <i>Policies:</i> | | | |
| (1) Foster and preserve Hawaii's multi-cultural heritage through supportive cultural, artistic, recreational, and humanities-oriented programs and activities. | | | X |
| (2) Provide a wide range of activities and facilities to fulfill the cultural, artistic, and recreational needs of all diverse and special groups effectively and efficiently. | | | X |
| (3) Enhance the enjoyment of recreational experiences through safety and security measures, educational opportunities, and improved facility design and maintenance. | | | X |
| (4) Promote the recreational and educational potential of natural resources having scenic, open space, cultural, historical, geological, or biological values while ensuring that their inherent values are preserved. | | | X |
| (5) Ensure opportunities for everyone to use and enjoy Hawaii's recreational resources. | | | X |
| (6) Assure the availability of sufficient resources to provide for future cultural, artistic, and recreational needs. | | | X |
| (7) Provide adequate and accessible physical fitness programs to promote the physical and mental well-being of Hawaii's people. | | | X |
| (8) Increase opportunities for appreciation and participation in the creative arts, including the literary, theatrical, visual, musical, folk, and traditional art forms. | | | X |
| (9) Encourage the development of creative expression in the artistic disciplines to enable all segments of Hawaii's population to participate in the creative arts. | | | X |
| (10) Assure adequate access to significant natural and cultural resources in public ownership. | | | X |
| <i>Discussion:</i> The alternative sites discussed in this document are properties that are not used for recreational or educational purposes. Thus, the proposed project does not infringe upon the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to leisure. | | | |
| HRS § 226-24: Objective and policies for socio-cultural advancement – individual rights and personal well-being. | | | |
| <i>Objective:</i> Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to individual rights and personal well-being shall be directed towards achievement of the objective of increased opportunities and protection of individual rights to enable individuals to fulfill their socio-economic needs and aspirations. | | | |
| <i>Policies:</i> | | | |
| (1) Provide effective services and activities that protect individuals from criminal acts and unfair practices and that alleviate the consequences of criminal acts in order to foster a safe and secure environment. | | | X |
| (2) Uphold and protect the national and state constitutional rights of every individual. | X | | |
| (3) Assure access to, and availability of, legal assistance, consumer protection, and other public services which strive to attain social justice. | X | | |
| (4) Ensure equal opportunities for individual participation in society. | X | | |
| <i>Discussion:</i> The replacement of OCCC will allow the jail to operate more efficiently, ensuring that every detainee receives the necessary attention and resources during their stay as well as those to prepare them for their transition back into society. | | | |

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| HRS § 226-25: Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement – culture. | | | |
| <i>Objective:</i> Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to culture shall be directed toward the achievement of the objective of enhancement of cultural identities, traditions, values, customs, and arts of Hawaii's people. | | | |
| <i>Policies:</i> | | | |
| (1) Foster increased knowledge and understanding of Hawaii's ethnic and cultural heritages and the history of Hawaii. | | | X |
| (2) Support activities and conditions that promote cultural values, customs, and arts that enrich the lifestyles of Hawaii's people and which are sensitive and responsive to family and community needs. | | | X |
| (3) Encourage increased awareness of the effects of proposed public and private actions on the integrity and quality of cultural and community lifestyles in Hawaii. | X | | |
| (4) Encourage the essence of the aloha spirit in people's daily activities to promote harmonious relationships among Hawaii's people and visitors. | X | | |
| <i>Discussion:</i> Hawaiian cultural programs are currently provided at the current OCCC and WCCC, and these programs will continue to be provided at future facilities. | | | |
| HRS § 226-26: Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement – public safety. | | | |
| <i>Objectives:</i> Planning for the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to public safety shall be directed towards the achievement of the following objectives: | | | |
| (1) Assurance of public safety and adequate protection of life and property for all people. | | | X |
| (2) Optimum organizational readiness and capability in all phases of emergency management to maintain the strength, resources, and social and economic well-being of the community in the event of civil disruptions, wars, natural disasters, and other major disturbances. | | | X |
| (3) Promotion of a sense of community responsibility for the welfare and safety of Hawaii's people. | | | X |
| <i>Policies related to public safety:</i> | | | |
| (1) Ensure that public safety programs are effective and responsive to community needs. | | | X |
| (2) Encourage increased community awareness and participation in public safety programs. | | | X |
| <i>Policies related to criminal justice:</i> | | | |
| (1) Support criminal justice programs aimed at preventing and curtailing criminal activities. | | | X |
| (2) Develop a coordinated, systematic approach to criminal justice administration among all criminal justice agencies. | | | X |
| (3) Provide a range of correctional resources which may include facilities and alternatives to traditional incarceration in order to address the varied security needs of the community and successfully reintegrate offenders into the community. | X | | |
| <i>Policies related to emergency management:</i> | | | |
| (1) Ensure that responsible organizations are in a proper state of readiness to respond to major war-related, natural, or technological disasters and civil disturbances at all times. | | | X |
| (2) Enhance the coordination between emergency management programs throughout the State. | | | X |

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| Discussion: The Proposed Project will benefit public safety and adequate protection of life and property for all people, by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing a safer, more secure, and more humane environment for the care and custody of adult male offenders originating from the Island of Oahu. • Relocating female detainees currently housed at OCCC to WCCC to better accommodate the needs of the State's adult female population. | | | |
| HRS § 226-27: Objectives and policies for socio-cultural advancement – government. | | | |
| Objectives: Planning the State's socio-cultural advancement with regard to government shall be directed towards the achievement of the following objectives: | | | |
| (1) Efficient, effective, and responsive government services at all levels in the State. | X | | |
| (2) Fiscal integrity, responsibility, and efficiency in the state government and county governments. | X | | |
| Policies: | | | |
| (1) Provide for necessary public goods and services not assumed by the private sector. | X | | |
| (2) Pursue an openness and responsiveness in government that permits the flow of public information, interaction, and response. | | | X |
| (3) Minimize the size of government to that necessary to be effective. | | | X |
| (4) Stimulate the responsibility in citizens to productively participate in government for a better Hawaii. | | | X |
| (5) Assure that government attitudes, actions, and services are sensitive to community needs and concerns. | | | X |
| (6) Provide for a balanced fiscal budget. | | | X |
| (7) Improve the fiscal budgeting and management system of the State. | | | X |
| (8) Promote the consolidation of state and county governmental functions to increase the effective and efficient delivery of government programs and services and to eliminate duplicative services wherever feasible. | X | | |
| Discussion: Modern OCCC design and construction can reduce operating costs and lead to better outcomes for offenders by making better use of PSD staff. Consolidating female detainees currently housed at OCCC to WCCC will better accommodate the needs of the State's adult female population. | | | |
| HAWAII STATE PLAN, CHAPTER 226, HRS – PART III. PRIORITY GUIDELINES | | | |
| HRS § 226-101: Purpose. The purpose of this part is to establish overall priority guidelines to address areas of statewide concern. | | | |
| HRS § 226-102: Overall direction. The State shall strive to improve the quality of life for Hawaii's present and future present and future population through the pursuit of desirable courses of action in five major areas of statewide concern which merit priority attention: economic development, population growth and land resource management, affordable housing, crime and criminal justice, and quality education. | | | |
| HRS § 226-103: Economic priority guidelines. | | | |
| (a) Priority guidelines to stimulate economic growth and encourage business expansion and development to provide needed jobs for Hawaii's people and achieve a stable and diversified economy: | | | |
| (1) Seek a variety of means to increase the availability of investment capital for new and expanding enterprises. | | | X |
| (A) Encourage investments which: | | | X |
| (i) Reflect long term commitments to the State; | | | X |
| (ii) Rely on economic linkages within the local economy; | | | X |
| (iii) Diversify the economy; | | | X |

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| (iv) Reinvest in the local economy; | | | X |
| (v) Are sensitive to community needs and priorities; and | | | X |
| (vi) Demonstrate a commitment to provide management opportunities to Hawaii residents. | | | X |
| (B) Encourage investments in innovative activities that have a nexus to the State, such as: | | | X |
| (i) Present or former residents acting as entrepreneurs or principals; | | | X |
| (ii) Academic support from an institution of higher education in Hawaii; | | | X |
| (iii) Investment interest from Hawaii residents; | | | X |
| (iv) Resources unique to Hawaii that are required for innovative activity; and | | | X |
| (v) Complementary or supportive industries or government programs or projects. | | | X |
| (2) Encourage the expansion of technological research to assist industry development and support the development and commercialization of technological advancements. | | | X |
| (3) Improve the quality, accessibility, and range of services provided by government to business, including data and reference services and assistance in complying with governmental regulations. | | | X |
| (4) Seek to ensure that state business tax and labor laws and administrative policies are equitable, rational, and predictable. | | | X |
| (5) Streamline the building and development permit and review process, and eliminate or consolidate other burdensome or duplicative governmental requirements imposed on business, where public health, safety and welfare would not be adversely affected. | X | | |
| (6) Encourage the formation of cooperatives and other favorable marketing or distribution arrangements at the regional or local level to assist Hawaii's small-scale producers, manufacturers, and distributors. | | | X |
| (7) Continue to seek legislation to protect Hawaii from transportation interruptions between Hawaii and the continental United States. | | | X |
| (8) Provide public incentives and encourage private initiative to develop and attract industries which promise long-term growth potentials and which have the following characteristics: | | | X |
| (A) An industry that can take advantage of Hawaii's unique location and available physical and human resources. | | | X |
| (B) A clean industry that would have minimal adverse effects on Hawaii's environment. | | | X |
| (C) An industry that is willing to hire and train Hawaii's people to meet the industry's labor needs at all levels of employment. | | | X |
| (D) An industry that would provide reasonable income and steady employment. | | | X |
| (9) Support and encourage, through educational and technical assistance programs and other means, expanded opportunities for employee ownership and participation in Hawaii business. | | | X |
| (10) Enhance the quality of Hawaii's labor force and develop and maintain career opportunities for Hawaii's people through the following actions: | | | X |
| (A) Expand vocational training in diversified agriculture, aquaculture, information industry, and other areas where growth is desired and feasible. | | | X |
| (B) Encourage more effective career counseling and guidance in high schools and post-secondary institutions to inform students of present and future career opportunities. | | | X |

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| (C) Allocate educational resources to career areas where high employment is expected and where growth of new industries is desired. | | | X |
| (D) Promote career opportunities in all industries for Hawaii's people by encouraging firms doing business in the State to hire residents. | | | X |
| (E) Promote greater public and private sector cooperation in determining industrial training needs and in developing relevant curricula and on- the-job training opportunities. | | | X |
| (F) Provide retraining programs and other support services to assist entry of displaced workers into alternative employment. | | | X |
| (b) Priority guidelines to promote the economic health and quality of the visitor industry: | | | |
| (1) Promote visitor satisfaction by fostering an environment which enhances the Aloha Spirit and minimizes inconveniences to Hawaii's residents and visitors. | | | X |
| (2) Encourage the development and maintenance of well-designed, adequately serviced hotels and resort destination areas which are sensitive to neighboring communities and activities and which provide for adequate shoreline setbacks and beach access. | | | X |
| (3) Support appropriate capital improvements to enhance the quality of existing resort destination areas and provide incentives to encourage investment in upgrading, repair, and maintenance of visitor facilities. | | | X |
| (4) Encourage visitor industry practices and activities which respect, preserve, and enhance Hawaii's significant natural, scenic, historic, and cultural resources. | | | X |
| (5) Develop and maintain career opportunities in the visitor industry for Hawaii's people, with emphasis on managerial positions. | | | X |
| (6) Support and coordinate tourism promotion abroad to enhance Hawaii's share of existing and potential visitor markets. | | | X |
| (7) Maintain and encourage a more favorable resort investment climate consistent with the objectives of this chapter. | | | X |
| (8) Support law enforcement activities that provide a safer environment for both visitors and residents alike. | | | X |
| (9) Coordinate visitor industry activities and promotions to business visitors through the state network of advanced data communication techniques. | | | X |
| (c) Priority guidelines to promote the continued viability of the sugar and pineapple industries: | | | |
| (1) Provide adequate agricultural lands to support the economic viability of the sugar and pineapple industries. | | | X |
| (2) Continue efforts to maintain federal support to provide stable sugar prices high enough to allow profitable operations in Hawaii. | | | X |
| (3) Support research and development, as appropriate, to improve the quality and production of sugar and pineapple crops. | | | X |
| (d) Priority guidelines to promote the growth and development of diversified agriculture and aquaculture: | | | |
| (1) Identify, conserve, and protect agricultural and aquacultural lands of importance and initiate affirmative and comprehensive programs to promote economically productive agricultural and aquacultural uses of such lands. | | | X |
| (2) Assist in providing adequate, reasonably priced water for agricultural activities. | | | X |
| (3) Encourage public and private investment to increase water supply and to improve transmission, storage, and irrigation facilities in support of diversified agriculture and aquaculture. | | | X |
| (4) Assist in the formation and operation of production and marketing associations and cooperatives to reduce production and marketing costs. | | | X |

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| (5) Encourage and assist with the development of a waterborne and airborne freight and cargo system capable of meeting the needs of Hawaii's agricultural community. | | | X |
| (6) Seek favorable freight rates for Hawaii's agricultural products from interisland and overseas transportation operators. | | | X |
| (7) Encourage the development and expansion of agricultural and aquacultural activities which offer long-term economic growth potential and employment opportunities. | | | X |
| (8) Continue the development of agricultural parks and other programs to assist small independent farmers in securing agricultural lands and loans. | | | X |
| (9) Require agricultural uses in agricultural subdivisions and closely monitor the uses in these subdivisions. | | | X |
| (10) Support the continuation of land currently in use for diversified agriculture. | | | X |
| (11) Encourage residents and visitors to support Hawaii's farmers by purchasing locally grown food and food products. | | | X |
| (e) Priority guidelines for water use and development: | | | |
| (1) Maintain and improve water conservation programs to reduce the overall water consumption rate. | | | X |
| (2) Encourage the improvement of irrigation technology and promote the use of nonpotable water for agricultural and landscaping purposes. | | | X |
| (3) Increase the support for research and development of economically feasible alternative water sources. | | | X |
| (4) Explore alternative funding sources and approaches to support future water development programs and water system improvements. | | | X |
| (f) Priority guidelines for energy use and development: | | | |
| (1) Encourage the development, demonstration, and commercialization of renewable energy sources. | | | X |
| (2) Initiate, maintain, and improve energy conservation programs aimed at reducing energy waste and increasing public awareness of the need to conserve energy. | | | X |
| (3) Provide incentives to encourage the use of energy conserving technology in residential, industrial, and other buildings. | | | X |
| (4) Encourage the development and use of energy conserving and cost-efficient transportation systems. | | | X |
| (g) Priority guidelines to promote the development of the information industry: | | | |
| (1) Establish an information network that will serve as the catalyst for establishing a viable information industry in Hawaii. | | | X |
| (2) Encourage the development of services such as financial data processing, a products and services exchange, foreign language translations, telemarketing, teleconferencing, a twenty-four-hour international stock exchange, international banking, and a Pacific Rim management center. | | | X |
| (3) Encourage the development of small businesses in the information field such as software development, the development of new information systems and peripherals, data conversion and data entry services, and home or cottage services such as computer programming, secretarial, and accounting services. | | | X |
| (4) Encourage the development or expansion of educational and training opportunities for residents in the information and telecommunications fields. | | | X |
| (5) Encourage research activities, including legal research in the information and telecommunications fields. | | | X |
| (6) Support promotional activities to market Hawaii's information industry services. | | | X |

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| (7) Encourage the location or co-location of telecommunication or wireless information relay facilities in the community, including public areas, where scientific evidence indicates that the public health safety, and welfare would not be adversely affected. | | | X |
| <i>Discussion:</i> The proposed project has no direct relationship to economic development, except if the replacement OCCC was relocated from or occurred only on a portion of the existing OCCC site – which would open the rest of the site for TOD. | | | |
| HRS § 226-104: Population growth and land resources priority guidelines. | | | |
| (a) Priority guidelines to effect desired statewide growth and distribution: | | | |
| (1) Encourage planning and resource management to ensure that population growth rates throughout the State are consistent with available and planned resource capacities and reflect the needs and desires of Hawaii's people. | | | X |
| (2) Manage a growth rate for Hawaii's economy that will parallel future employment needs for Hawaii's people. | | | X |
| (3) Ensure that adequate support services and facilities are provided to accommodate the desired distribution of future growth throughout the State. | | | X |
| (4) Encourage major state and federal investments and services to promote economic development and private investment to the neighbor islands, as appropriate. | | | X |
| (5) Explore the possibility of making available urban land, low-interest loans, and housing subsidies to encourage the provision of housing to support selective economic and population growth on the neighbor islands. | | | X |
| (6) Seek federal funds and other funding sources outside the State for research, program development, and training to provide future employment opportunities on the neighbor islands. | | | X |
| (7) Support the development of high technology parks on the neighbor islands. | | | X |
| (b) Priority guidelines for regional growth distribution and land resource utilization: | | | |
| (1) Encourage urban growth primarily to existing urban areas where adequate public facilities are already available or can be provided with reasonable public expenditures, and away from areas where other important benefits are present, such as protection of important agricultural land or preservation of lifestyles. | X | | |
| (2) Make available marginal or nonessential agricultural lands for appropriate urban uses while maintaining agricultural lands of importance in the agricultural district. | | | X |
| (3) Restrict development when drafting of water would result in exceeding the sustainable yield or in significantly diminishing the recharge capacity of any groundwater area. | | | X |
| (4) Encourage restriction of new urban development in areas where water is insufficient from any source for both agricultural and domestic use. | | | X |
| (5) In order to preserve green belts, give priority to state capital-improvement funds which encourage location of urban development within existing urban areas except where compelling public interest dictates development of a noncontiguous new urban core. | | | X |
| (6) Seek participation from the private sector for the cost of building infrastructure and utilities, and maintaining open spaces. | | | X |
| (7) Pursue rehabilitation of appropriate urban areas. | X | | |
| (8) Support the redevelopment of Kakaako into a viable residential, industrial, and commercial community. | | | X |
| (9) Direct future urban development away from critical environmental areas or impose mitigating measures so that negative impacts on the environment would be minimized. | X | | |

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| (10) Identify critical environmental areas in Hawaii to include but not be limited to the following: watershed and recharge areas; wildlife habitats (on land and in the ocean); areas with endangered species of plants and wildlife; natural streams and water bodies; scenic and recreational shoreline resources; open space and natural areas; historic and cultural sites; areas particularly sensitive to reduction in water and air quality; and scenic resources. | | | X |
| (11) Identify all areas where priority should be given to preserving rural character and lifestyle. | | | X |
| (12) Utilize Hawaii's limited land resources wisely, providing adequate land to accommodate projected population and economic growth needs while ensuring the protection of the environment and the availability of the shoreline, conservation lands, and other limited resources for future generations. | X | | |
| (13) Protect and enhance Hawaii's shoreline, open spaces, and scenic resources. | | | X |
| <i>Discussion:</i> The proposed project has no direct relationship to population growth and land resources, except if the replacement OCCC was relocated from or occurred only on a portion of the existing OCCC site – which would open the rest of the site for TOD. | | | |
| HRS § 226-105: Crime and criminal justice. | | | |
| Priority guidelines in the area of crime and criminal justice: | | | |
| (1) Support law enforcement activities and other criminal justice efforts that are directed to provide a safer environment. | | | X |
| (2) Target state and local resources on efforts to reduce the incidence of violent crime and on programs relating to the apprehension and prosecution of repeat offenders. | | | X |
| (3) Support community and neighborhood program initiatives that enable residents to assist law enforcement agencies in preventing criminal activities. | | | X |
| (4) Reduce overcrowding or substandard conditions in correctional facilities through a comprehensive approach among all criminal justice agencies which may include sentencing law revisions and use of alternative sanctions other than incarceration for persons who pose no danger to their community. | X | | X |
| (5) Provide a range of appropriate sanctions for juvenile offenders, including community-based programs and other alternative sanctions. | | | X |
| (6) Increase public and private efforts to assist witnesses and victims of crimes and to minimize the costs of victimization. | | | X |
| <i>Discussion:</i> A new, modern OCCC will help Hawaii move away from a “lock-them-up” approach to one that emphasizes rehabilitation programming, mental health treatment, and similar services since the majority of all detainees will eventually be released back into the community. Development of a new OCCC would enhance the ability of the state to respond to the needs of the OCCC detainee population with a modern facility that can offer more services and programs to the detainees while improving safety and security for the detainees, staff and public. | | | |
| HRS § 226-106: Affordable housing. | | | |
| Priority guidelines for the provision of affordable housing: | | | |
| (1) Seek to use marginal or nonessential agricultural land and public land to meet housing needs of low- and moderate-income and gap-group households. | | | X |
| (2) Encourage the use of alternative construction and development methods as a means of reducing production costs. | | | X |
| (3) Improve information and analysis relative to land availability and suitability for housing. | | | X |

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| (4) Create incentives for development which would increase home ownership and rental opportunities for Hawaii's low- and moderate-income households, gap-group households, and residents with special needs. | | | X |
| (5) Encourage continued support for government or private housing programs that provide low interest mortgages to Hawaii's people for the purchase of initial owner-occupied housing. | | | X |
| (6) Encourage public and private sector cooperation in the development of rental housing alternatives. | | | X |
| (7) Encourage improved coordination between various agencies and levels of government to deal with housing policies and regulations. | | | X |
| (8) Give higher priority to the provision of quality housing that is affordable for Hawaii's residents and less priority to development of housing intended primarily for individuals outside of Hawaii. | | | X |
| <i>Discussion:</i> The proposed project has no relationship to housing | | | |
| HRS § 226-107: Quality education. | | | |
| Priority guidelines to promote quality education: | | | |
| (1) Pursue effective programs which reflect the varied district, school, and student needs to strengthen basic skills achievement; | | | X |
| (2) Continue emphasis on general education "core" requirements to provide common background to students and essential support to other university programs; | | | X |
| (3) Initiate efforts to improve the quality of education by improving the capabilities of the education work force; | | | X |
| (4) Promote increased opportunities for greater autonomy and flexibility of educational institutions in their decision-making responsibilities; | | | X |
| (5) Increase and improve the use of information technology in education by the availability of telecommunications equipment for: | | | X |
| (A) The electronic exchange of information; | | | X |
| (B) Statewide electronic mail; and | | | X |
| (C) Access to the Internet. | | | X |
| Encourage programs that increase the public's awareness and understanding of the impact of information technologies on our lives; | | | X |
| (6) Pursue the establishment of Hawaii's public and private universities and colleges as research and training centers of the Pacific; | | | X |
| (7) Develop resources and programs for early childhood education; | | | X |
| (8) Explore alternatives for funding and delivery of educational services to improve the overall quality of education; and | | | X |
| (9) Strengthen and expand educational programs and services for students with special needs. | | | X |
| <i>Discussion:</i> The replacement of OCCC and WCCC expansion will provide space for better educational programs for detainees with an emphasis on improving successful reintegration into the community and reduced recidivism. | | | |
| HRS § 226-108: Sustainability. | | | |
| Priority guidelines and principles to promote sustainability shall include: | | | |
| (1) Encouraging balanced economic, social, community, and environmental priorities; | | | X |
| (2) Encouraging planning that respects and promotes living within the natural resources and limits of the State; | | | X |

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| (3) Promoting a diversified and dynamic economy; | | | X |
| (4) Encouraging respect for the host culture; | X | | |
| (5) Promoting decisions based on meeting the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations | | | X |
| (6) Considering the principles of the ahupuaa system; and | | | X |
| (7) Emphasizing that everyone, including individuals, families, communities, businesses, and government, has the responsibility for achieving a sustainable Hawaii. | | | X |
| <i>Discussion:</i> The replacement of OCCC and WCCC expansion will provide space for better cultural programs for detainees with an emphasis on improving successful reintegration into the community and reduced recidivism. | | | |
| HRS § 226-109: Climate change adaptation priority guidelines. | | | |
| Priority guidelines to prepare the State to address the impacts of climate change, including impacts to the areas of agriculture; conservation lands; coastal and nearshore marine areas; natural and cultural resources; education; energy; higher education; health; historic preservation; water resources; the built environment, such as housing, recreation, transportation; and the economy shall: | | | |
| (1) Ensure that Hawaii's people are educated, informed, and aware of the impacts climate change may have on their communities; | X | | |
| (2) Encourage community stewardship groups and local stakeholders to participate in planning and implementation of climate change policies; | | | X |
| (3) Invest in continued monitoring and research of Hawaii's climate and the impacts of climate change on the State; | | | X |
| (4) Consider native Hawaiian traditional knowledge and practices in planning for the impacts of climate change; | | | X |
| (5) Encourage the preservation and restoration of natural landscape features, such as coral reefs, beaches and dunes, forests, streams, floodplains, and wetlands, that have the inherent capacity to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the impacts of climate change; | | | X |
| (6) Explore adaptation strategies that moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities in response to actual or expected climate change impacts to the natural and built environments; | | | X |
| (7) Promote sector resilience in areas such as water, roads, airports, and public health, by encouraging the identification of climate change threats, assessment of potential consequences, and evaluation of adaptation options; | X | | |
| (8) Foster cross-jurisdictional collaboration between county, state, and federal agencies and partnerships between government and private entities and other nongovernmental entities, including nonprofit entities; | | | X |
| (9) Use management and implementation approaches that encourage the continual collection, evaluation, and integration of new information and strategies into new and existing practices, policies, and plans; and | | | X |
| (10) Encourage planning and management of the natural and built environments that effectively integrate climate change policy. | X | | |
| <i>Discussion:</i> One of the considerations in the development of the OCCC replacement site will be its exposure to projected global sea rise areas. As indicated in Section 4.5.6 (Sea Level Rise and Climate Adaption), sea level rise and climate change are not anticipated to have significant, immediate impacts to flooding at the project site, nor is the project development anticipated to exacerbate the effects of hurricane inundation and flooding within the area. However, steps for future mitigation should be considered for improving the longevity of water utilities and in anticipation of potentially more severe or unforeseen effects of sea level rise and climate change. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) has developed strategies for adaptation | | | |

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| and resilience for changes in sea level, which can be applied to projects based on specific types of risks anticipated from changes in sea level (USACE, 2014). | | | |

6.2.6 6.1.6 Chapter 353, HRS

To address the unique aspects of developing or expanding in-state correctional facilities such as the proposed replacement of OCCC and the expansion to WCCC, the Hawaii State Legislature enacted HRS 353. HRS Chapter 353-16.35 (b) (1-4) states:

- (b) Any development or expansion proposal shall address the construction of the facility separate from the operation of the facility and shall consider and include:*
- (1) The percentage of low, medium, and high security inmates and the number of prison beds needed to incarcerate each of the foregoing classes of inmates;*
 - (2) The facility's impact on existing infrastructure, and an assessment of improvements and additions that will be necessary;*
 - (3) The facility's impact on available modes of transportation, including airports, roads, and highways; and*
 - (4) A useful life costs analysis.*

Discussion:

- (1) While the proposed project is not a prison, crime classifications for the OCCC inmate population follows. Per the inmate forecast, the expected classification of inmates in FY-2026 will be similar to the current ratios, which includes: Maximum (0.4 percent), Close (0.3 percent), Medium (20.7 percent), Minimum (8.4 percent), and Community (70.0 percent).

Programming for housing takes into consideration the differing classifications and status of the target populations. The housing to be provided includes:

- Medium/minimum security housing: (12) 72 bed units, or 864 rated beds;
- Maximum security and special needs housing: 108 rated beds;
- Mental health housing: 72 rated beds.

- (2) The Proposed Project’s impact on existing infrastructure and an assessment of improvements and additions that will be necessary are discussed in Section 5.8 of this EIS.
- (3) The facility’s impact on available modes of transportation, including roads and highways are discussed in Section 5.8.1 of this EIS. None of the Proposed Project sites should impact any of the airports on Oahu, except for the existing OCCC site. As part of the analysis of potential impacts, an Airport Surface Evaluation was conducted (Appendix W) of the existing OCCC site in relation to the Daniel K. Inouye International Airport (HNL). This

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evaluation was conducted to assess the potential development restrictions at the existing OCCC site imposed by the protected airspace to HNL. The evaluation determined that the existing OCCC site lies below the HNL's FAR Part 77 Horizontal surface. Regardless of the conclusion of this report, because of the general proximity of the site to HNL, it is recommended that during the initial design of the proposed development, PSD, as the facility owner, submit a request for an FAA Aeronautical Study for an official evaluation and determination. Likewise, the awarded contractor shall also file a request to the FAA prior to mobilizing to the site to receive a determination of the impact of construction equipment to the HNL airspace.

In accordance with the above analysis of the imaginary surfaces investigated for potential conflicts with the proposed development at the existing OCCC site, the FAA feasibility study concluded:

Based on Part 77, notice to the FAA would be required if the proposed OCCC structure exceeds the obstruction standards. If the structure exceeds the Horizontal surface (162.9 feet AMSL), it will need to be sent out on public circulation for a 37-day comment period. If the proposed structure does penetrate the Horizontal surface, it appears that no obstructions to navigable airspace would occur. If the proposed structure reaches 170 feet AGL/183 feet AMSL, it would not penetrate the Traffic Pattern Airspace. At 183 AMSL no IFR impacts were identified under this feasibility study.

(4) A useful life costs analysis – According to the National Institute of Building Sciences,

“Life-cycle cost analysis (LCCA) is a method for assessing the total cost of facility ownership. It takes into account all costs of acquiring, owning, and disposing of a building or building system. LCCA is especially useful when project alternatives that fulfill the same performance requirements, but differ with respect to initial costs and operating costs, have to be compared in order to select the one that maximizes net savings.”

A useful life costs analysis would be best performed after a replacement OCCC site has been selected.

HRS 353-16.37 provides for “community partnering” to mitigate the potential negative aspects of building a correctional facility in the community:

§353-16.37 Community partnering. *Regardless of the method for funding new prison facilities, the department of public safety shall develop and implement a community partnering process to be incorporated into the request for proposal; this partnering process shall include a community hearing for the purpose of soliciting community input. Further, a community benefit and enhancement package shall be developed by the department and the affected community to mitigate the negative aspects of building a correctional facility in the community. The benefit and enhancement package may include but is not limited to:*

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- (1) *Infrastructure improvements;*
- (2) *Job training programs or improvements to schools and health care facilities;*
- (3) *Social programs; and*
- (4) *Other government functions. [L 1998, c 227, pt of §5; am L 1999, c 134, §4]*

Discussion: Enacted in 1998, the statute is intended to involve potential host communities early in the planning process. The statute also compels PSD to develop and implement a community partnering process that includes a community hearing to solicit input as well as a community benefit and enhancement package (in concert with the host community) to mitigate the potential negative impacts of developing or expanding a correctional facility. As noted above, the community benefit and enhancement package under HRS 353-16.37 may include, but is not limited to infrastructure improvements; job training programs or improvements to schools and health care facilities; social programs; or other governmental functions.

In the 19 years since passage of HRS 353-16.37, the State of Hawaii has not developed new or expanded correctional facilities and as a result it will be through the proposed OCCC replacement and WCCC expansion projects that an approach will be formulated to guide community partnering. With the proposed OCCC replacement and WCCC expansion projects likely being the first subjected to HRS 353-16.37 requirements, the process for implementing community partnering for all subsequent (future) PSD facility development or expansion projects on Oahu, Hawaii, Kauai and Maui will also be established. More on community partnering is provided in Appendix X.

6.2.7 6.1.7 Special Management Area Guidelines

All of the sites which may be impacted by the Proposed Project are located outside of the SMA.

6.2.8 6.1.8 Kalihi 21st Century Transformation Initiative

The State Office of Planning (OP) recently completed the Kalihi 21st Century Transformation Initiative with a Vision Committee (Vision Committee) comprised of area legislators, neighborhood board members, and representatives from the public sector, private sector, social service agencies, and community-based organizations to establish a vision concept that re-imagines the future of Kalihi in the event the OCCC is relocated or replaced. The visioning work of the Vision Committee was completed in June 2017 and the 21st Century Kalihi Transformation Initiative Vision Report has been made available on the OP website.

Discussion: The preparation of a comprehensive plan would be premature at this time since a decision on a replacement jail is still pending.

OP acknowledges that the development of a comprehensive Kalihi 21st Century Transformation Initiative plan may overlap with the responsibilities of DPP. DPP is charged with establishing, promoting and implementing long-range planning programs in Honolulu which reflect the community's values, priorities, and visions for the future.

6.3 ~~6.2~~-CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

County-specific land use plans pertaining to the Project include the Oahu General Plan and ~~Oahu~~
the Development Plans and Sustainable Community Plans.

6.3.1 ~~6.2.1~~City and County of Honolulu General Plan

The General Plan for the City and County of Honolulu is a policy document for the long-range development of the Island of Oahu. The General Plan is a statement of social, economic, environmental, and design objectives for the general welfare and prosperity of the people of Oahu. These objectives contain desirable conditions to be sought in the 20-year planning horizon. The General Plan also includes policies to help direct attainment of the plan's objectives. It was originally adopted in 1977 and most recently amended in 2002. A General Plan Update is in process. As of this writing, the public comment period for the Second Public Review of the Draft Oahu General Plan has been completed.

According to <http://www.honoluluodpp.org/Planning/GeneralPlan.aspx>:

"The DPP has transmitted the Proposed Revised Plan, the "Ramseyer" (changes shown) version of the Plan, the General plan Review Report, and a draft resolution for adoption to the Planning Commission as of February 2018.

The Proposed Revised Plan includes continued focus on critical issues such as regional population, economic health, and affordable housing, while also addressing concerns such as climate change and sea level rise and sustainability.

The Planning Commission will hold a public hearing and forward its recommendations to the City Council for further decision making. The Planning Commission Public Hearing date is scheduled for March 21, 2018 at 1:30 pm in the ground floor Mission Memorial Conference Room at 550 S. King St. in Downtown Honolulu."

~~, and a~~ A final plan has yet to be submitted to the ~~Planning Commission and~~ City Council.

Discussion: Portions of the Second Public Review Draft Plan discuss the vision for public safety on Oahu. While Section XIII. PUBLIC SAFETY AND COMMUNITY RELIENCE, Policy 2 (page 57) addresses criminal justice facilities and Policy 9 (page 57) addresses the need for improvements to rehabilitation programs and facilities, no specific mention is made of:

- The need for a new OCCC to replace the current obsolete facility and that planning for a new OCCC is currently underway.
- The need to upgrade and expand WCCC to accommodate the female offender population currently held at OCCC along with the growing number of female detainees.

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- The professed goal of the State of Hawaii (in general) and PSD to return inmates to Hawaii that are currently housed in private prison facilities on the mainland. This would necessitate expansion to State prison facilities on Oahu (or elsewhere in Hawaii) and/or development of a new state prison on Oahu.
- Expand access to mental health, drug treatment and other treatment programs and services to reduce the reliance on the criminal justice system to provide such services.

PSD's proposed revisions to the Oahu General Plan goals, policies, and plans are shown below.

VIII. PUBLIC SAFETY AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

PAGE 57, CURRENT POLICY 2: Provide adequate, safe and secure criminal justice facilities and adequate training and staffing for City and County law enforcement agencies.

- PROPOSED ADDITIONAL/REVISED POLICY 2A: Provide adequate, safe and secure criminal justice facilities to accommodate juvenile offenders and adult detention, prison and pre-release populations.
- PROPOSED ADDITIONAL/REVISED POLICY 2B: Support development of new modern, state-of-the-art facilities to house current and future adult detention, prison and pre-release populations including plans for a new Oahu Community Correctional Center and improvements to the Women's Community Correctional Center, Waiawa Correctional Facility and Halawa Correctional Facility.
- PROPOSED ADDITIONAL/REVISED POLICY 2C: Support policies intended to return inmates from private prison facilities located on the mainland to state-run facilities in Hawaii where access to programs, treatment and other rehabilitative services is greater.
- PROPOSED ADDITIONAL/REVISED POLICY 2D: Provide adequate staffing, training, equipment, and resources for State of Hawaii and City and County law enforcement agencies.
- PROPOSED ADDITIONAL/REVISED POLICY 2E: Encourage and support communication and coordination across federal, state, city and county law enforcement agencies including Adult Corrections Officers.

PAGE 57, CURRENT POLICY 7: Conduct periodic reviews of criminal laws to ensure their relevance to the community's needs and values.

- PROPOSED ADDITIONAL/REVISED POLICY 7A: Support reforms to criminal laws and policies to emphasize treatment and rehabilitation programs for adult and juvenile offenders as alternatives to incarceration.

PAGE 57, CURRENT POLICY 9: Encourage the improvement of rehabilitation programs and facilities for criminals and juvenile offenders.

- PROPOSED ADDITIONAL/REVISED POLICY 9A: Support policies and programs that expand access to treatment, rehabilitation, and re-entry programs for adult and juvenile offenders.
- PROPOSED ADDITIONAL/REVISED POLICY 9B: Provide for the improvement, expansion, innovation and development of rehabilitation programs to include re-entry programs which aim to reduce recidivism.
- PROPOSED ADDITIONAL/REVISED POLICY 9C: Encourage the improvement, expansion, renovation, innovation and development of treatment, rehabilitation, and re-entry facilities for adult and juvenile offenders.

IX. HEALTH AND EDUCATION

PAGE 61, CURRENT POLICY 7: Support efforts to make health care more accessible for everyone.

- PROPOSED ADDITIONAL POLICY 7A: Support efforts to improve and expand access to mental health, drug treatment and other similar programs for those requiring such services.

6.3.2 ~~6.2.2~~ Development Plans and Sustainable Communities Plans

The City and County of Honolulu Development Plan program set forth conceptual schemes for implementing and accomplishing the objectives and policies of the General Plan. The existing OCCC, the Animal Quarantine Station and the Halawa Correctional Facility sites are located within the Primary Urban Center (PUC) Development Plan (DP) area. The proposed project is not contrary to the PUC DP policies and guidelines (PUC DP Section 4.8 Civic and Public Safety Facilities). The Mililani Technology Park site is located within the Central Oahu Sustainable Communities Plan (SCP) area and WCCC is located within the Koolau Poko (KP) SCP area. The proposed project is not contrary to the KP SCP policies and guidelines (KP SCP Section 3.7 Institutional Uses). As shown in Table 6-5, all are located in either “Public”, “Institutional”, “Industrial”, “Technology Park” designated areas. None are located within residential-designated areas.

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Table 6-5. Development Plans and Sustainable Communities Plans

| Feature | Existing OCCC | Women’s Community Correctional Center | Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS | Halawa Correctional Facility | Mililani Technology Park |
|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| Development/Sustainable Communities Plan Area | Primary Urban Center Development Plan Area | Koolau Poko Sustainable Communities Plan Area | Primary Urban Center Develop Plan Area | Primary Urban Center Develop Plan Area | Central Oahu Sustainable Communities Plan Area |
| Development/Sustainable Communities Plan land use map designation | Public | Institutional | Industrial | Industrial | Technology |

6.3.3 ~~6.2.3~~ Transit-Oriented Development Overlay Plans

CCH is preparing Neighborhood Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) Plans that integrate land use and transportation planning around the rail stations in anticipation of the completion of the rail project. These Neighborhood TOD plans are intended to address opportunities for new development and holistically plan for orderly growth and improved accessibility around the stations. The Kalihi Neighborhood TOD Plan addresses land use, local transportation, public facilities and services, economics, infrastructure planning, and implementation around the three planned Kalihi stations: Middle Street Transit Center, Kalihi, and Kapalama. While the OCCC site is closer to the Kalihi Station, it is included in the TOD planning for the Middle Street Station.

As described in the Kalihi Neighborhood TOD Plan, the community vision and guiding principles provide a foundation for all components of the TOD Plan. The Plan’s goals and policies provide more detailed objectives and direction to guide City departments and decision-makers implementing the Plan through amendments to the Land Use Ordinance, the Capital Improvement Program, or other means. One of the goals for land use in the Kalihi Neighborhood Transit-Oriented Development Plan is to:

Revitalize the Middle Street station area as a regional hub for multi-modal transportation and waterfront parks, expand uses in the area, and establish a new residential neighborhood between the Middle Street and Kalihi stations, catalyzed by the transformation of the Oahu Community Correctional Center site.

Figure 1-2 of the Halawa Area Transit-Oriented Development Neighborhood Plan shows quarter-mile, half-mile and one-mile walking radii emanating from the Aloha Stadium Station. While the one-mile radii covers the H-1/H-3 interchange, it is still makai of the AQS site and the Halawa

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Correctional Facility site. Thus, all of the replacement OCCC alternative sites (except for the existing OCCC site) do not impact potential TOD.

Discussion: While very preliminary, if the replacement OCCC could fit in the northwestern half of the site within a high-rise development, then the southeastern portion of the site would be available for TOD development.

6.3.4 Complete Streets

Complete Streets are part of a transportation and design approach that aims to create a comprehensive, integrated network of streets that are safe and convenient for all people whether traveling by foot, bicycle, transit, or automobile, and regardless of age or ability. Complete Streets move away from streets designed with a singular focus on automobiles toward a design approach that is context-sensitive, multimodal, and integrated with the community's vision and sense of place. The end result is a road network that provides safe travel, promotes public health, and creates stronger communities.

The City and County of Honolulu is committed to complete streets solutions that improve safety, accessibility, and comfort for all users, encourage physical activity, and reflect community needs and character. In 2009, the State passed a law requiring all Counties and the State DOT to adopt a Complete Streets policy. In 2016, the City and County of Honolulu finalized its Complete Streets Design Manual and hired a Complete Streets Program Administrator to move toward implementation of improvements that make Honolulu's streets and neighborhoods safe and inviting for all users, regardless of age or ability.

The City and County of Honolulu is working to implement Complete Streets by updating policies, adopting guidelines, and applying these principles in all aspects of work. This includes incorporating Complete Streets features in roadway repaving projects, as well as location-specific improvements. As of this writing, no details were available regarding the timing of the Complete Streets plans for Halawa Valley Street (affecting the Animal Quarantine Station site or the Halawa Correctional Facility site) or Kahelu Avenue (affecting the Mililani Technology Park site). According to <http://www.honolulu.gov/completestreets/kalihi>, there are no current plans for Complete Streets treatment for Dillingham Boulevard/Kamehameha Highway fronting the existing OCCC site. According to <http://www.honolulu.gov/completestreets/kailua>, there are no plans for Complete Streets treatment for Kalaniana'ole Highway fronting the Women's Community Correctional Center site.

As such, implementation of the Complete Streets program has been identified as an "Unresolved Issue" under Section 8.8.

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6.4 APPROVALS AND PERMITS

A list of anticipated major permits and approvals required for the proposed project is presented in Table 6-6 below:

Table 6-6. List of Anticipated Permits and Approvals

| Permit/Approval | Responsible Agency |
|--|---|
| National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit | State Department of Health Clean Water Branch |
| Plan Review Use (PRU) or Zoning Waiver Permit | City and County of Honolulu City Council and/or Department of Planning & Permitting |
| Sewer Connection Application | City Department of Planning & Permitting (DPP) Wastewater Branch |
| Drain Connection License | DPP Civil Engineering Branch |
| Civil Plan Approval | DPP Site Development Division |
| Grading/Building Permits | DPP |
| <u>Street Usage Permit</u> | <u>City and County of Honolulu Department of Transportation Services</u> |

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7.0 ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

In compliance with HAR Title 11, DOH, Chapter 200, Environmental Impact Statement Rules, Section 11-200-17(F), ~~the Draft~~ this Final EIS ~~will contain~~ contains a section discussing alternatives that could attain the objectives of the Proposed Project (refer to Section 1.1), regardless of cost.

7.1 NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center - As previously noted, the vast majority of commenters who oppose the construction of a new jail mention whether the provision of better social services (including education, counseling, cultural programs, etc.) can replace jails. (During the DEIS public review period, some of those opposed to the proposed action suggested: 1) bail reform; and 2) not jailing the homeless, drug offenders, and those with mental and behavioral challenges). In some cases, the commenters use the term jail and prison interchangeably. However, in purpose and operation, the two types of facilities are substantially different. On the most basic level, a jail such as OCCC is where individuals (detainees) are held for trial. These may be persons who either could not meet their bail or may not have qualified for bail according to the courts. In certain cases, a jail may also house individuals who have been to court, convicted, and sentenced to short term incarceration – usually less than a year. On the other hand, a prison or correctional facility is exclusively populated by individuals who have been convicted of a crime and are serving an extended sentence – typically a year or more.

The difference between a jail and a prison may seem minor on the surface, but there is a significant impact on the types of services the facilities must provide and how they are operated. With a jail, because much of the population has not been convicted of an offense, they are not classified in the same way that they would be in a prison. For example, there may be a detainee who is incarcerated on a relatively minor charge located in the same unit with another detainee accused of a serious crime. This situation creates challenges for the staff to maintain the safety and security for all detainees. It is also important that pre-trial detainees are kept separate from sentenced inmates as well. For these reasons, a jail is usually operated so that detainees or inmates remain in their housing units and meals, drug treatment, counseling, and even minor medical treatments are delivered to them.

During the DEIS public review period, some of those opposed to the proposed action suggested that instead of a replacement OCCC either multiple community-based mental health and drug treatment facilities be built and/or small jails be built in multiple communities. Based on the reaction from most respondents to the alternative of siting a replacement OCCC in Mililani Mauka, it is believed that building multiple drug treatment facilities and/or small jails and distributing them in multiple communities around the island may generate strong community opposition. This option could also pose difficulties for providing necessary resources at multiple locations as well as efficient management.

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Under the No Action Alternative, the existing OCCC would remain in its current location and condition. Developing a new OCCC facility on the current property is one possibility that is being considered; however, upgrading the existing facility is not a prudent option. Modern CCC design can reduce operating costs and lead to better outcomes for offenders by making better use of PSD staff.

If the proposed replacement of OCCC is not implemented, the existing health and safety issues at OCCC will be exacerbated substantially. The existing infrastructure concerns at the existing OCCC, including wastewater capacity, availability of hot water, as well as intermittent electrical service continue to pose challenges to safety and sanitation.

The existing OCCC is outdated, and the existing security system is antiquated and will inevitably jeopardize detainees, staff, and public safety. OCCC was originally designed to accommodate 456 beds; although it has been expanded over the years to 954 beds, maintaining the current population of over 1,200 inmates has posed serious safety issues. The open, dorm-like living unit settings that were initially designed for furlough and/or community custody inmates are not conducive to housing the vast majority of inmates needing more secure housing due to their violent behavior with staff and other inmates. The design of the existing facilities places staff and inmates in harm's way, and could lead to litigation and union employee grievances. In a jail setting, detainees needing safe housing should be housed in living units that can be secured and locked down. The existing OCCC's current holding unit, which serves as the disciplinary unit, is well past its efficiency and design-life. A complete redesign and rebuild would require a substantial amount of funding.

The existing OCCC is not designed to address the current high inmate headcount. Triple and quadruple placement of inmates in individual cells designed for one inmate contributes to violence and short tempers resulting in fights, assaults, and riots. These incidents negatively impact the safety of both staff and inmates. To add to the negative unpredictability of the inmate environment, the current living unit designs require increased manpower in the living units in order to cover the blind spots that the obsolete security systems fail to address. This equates to a high amount of overtime to ensure that each living unit has ample supervision to safely run the living units in accordance with its design. This existing system has proven to be both cost intensive and cost inefficient.

Renovation of the existing OCCC cannot fully address security involving the movement of detainees (including where to temporarily house detainees during a renovation process) and safety/sanitation issues. A new facility can be designed to accommodate ADA requirements and legal standards on housing detainees in a safe environment. If OCCC is not replaced, PSD and the State will continue to have to address the same health and safety issues resulting in costly litigation.

Many of those opposed to a replacement OCCC fail to recognize that individuals who are jailed were arrested for committing a crime, so the suggestions they raise are best directed to the State Legislature to review laws and policies that are causing individuals to be arrested. It should be noted that less stringent laws could have the adverse impact of leaving more residents and visitors fearing for their lives and properties.

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It was also suggested that the State reduce or not require bail for certain crimes and house homeless or illegal drug users in group living facilities rather than in jail. These suggestions would occur after a crime has already been committed, and an individual has been arrested. Such a solution would require action by the State Legislature to provide the resources for these alternatives to jail sentences, and endorsement by the Judiciary to implement these alternative sentences.

At least one commenter suggested that instead of a replacement jail, a new school or rental housing be built (presumably to reduce or eliminate crime). It should be noted that this suggestion doesn't help to address the existing problems faced by OCCC, which includes overcrowding, inefficient design and layout, deteriorating infrastructure, and a growing female population of detainees.

Finally, if the "No Action Alternative" is implemented in lieu of the proposed action (and conditions continue to worsen for detainees at OCCC), it is likely that the Americans for Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) and the ACLU of Hawai'i Foundation will file another complaint with the United States Department of Justice ("DOJ") requesting a Federal investigation and intervention to force the State of Hawai'i to address "unconstitutional" conditions and overcrowding in its jails and prisons. The ACLU asserts that Hawai'i prisons and jails do not meet minimum standards and violate the 8th and 14th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution which prohibit "cruel and unusual punishment."

Women's Community Correctional Center - While the existing OCCC contains both male and female detainees, it is the intention of PSD for the new OCCC to only hold male detainees, with the female detainees relocated to WCCC in Kailua. It is PSD's goal to relocate the female detainees to WCCC regardless of the replacement of the OCCC. To make this possible, there will be additions and/or expansions to WCCC. Under the No Action Alternative the Oahu female jail population would continue to be housed at OCCC. This would continue to be operationally inefficient, and would not provide the female inmates with the program and visitation advantages that could be offered to them at WCCC.

New Department of Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station - The AQS was established in 1968 and for much of that time the AQS provided facilities to confine hundreds of animals—primarily household pets (cats and dogs)—during their quarantine periods. With advances in rabies science and subsequent changes in policies over the past several decades, the need to confine animals at AQS has declined considerably such that the current AQS is no longer meeting the needs of the HDOA. The AQS comprises approximately 50 percent of the property and at one time included an estimated 1,600-1,700 dog kennels (most are currently not in use). Administrative rule changes are expected to further increase the number of animals released on the day of arrival. Planned program modifications will allow dogs and cats that arrive with proper documentation over a thirty-day period (as opposed to the 120-day waiting period currently required after passing a FAVN rabies serology test) to qualify for direct airport release. Drs. Maeda and Wong of HDOA are confident that the administrative rule changes will result in the need to house a combined total of approximately 100 animals (67% dogs, 33% cats). Under the No Action Alternative, the existing Animal Quarantine Station would remain in its current location and condition. Since only about 67 dog kennels are needed the area occupied by the remainder of the dog kennels (approximately

1,533 to 1,633) will be unoccupied, this represents a waste of public land and labor resources (to maintain the unused kennels).

7.2 ALTERNATIVE SITE DEVELOPMENT SCENARIOS

There are three primary potential building concepts that are being considered for the replacement OCCC facility:

- Low-rise (1-2 stories),
- Mid-rise (3-5 stories), and
- High-rise (6-8 stories).

Each option has its own advantages and disadvantage from a design, cost, and operational aspect. These issues have been considered when examining the different sites. Due to their limited land areas, the low-rise option is not applicable to the existing OCCC and Halawa sites. This option was considered for the two larger sites (Mililani Technology Park and AQS); however, when applied to the available site footprints, mid-rise appeared more suitable. With the selection of a preferred alternative, the site configuration will be re-examined.

The **Low-Rise Option** places all building components on a single level, with the exception of the mezzanine configuration of the housing units. The Pre-Release element can be physically separate from the Detention component or connected.

- a. Having a larger footprint, this option requires a larger site when compared to the other options.
- b. There is no requirement for elevators.
- c. Emergency exiting is fairly straight forward.
- d. Horizontal circulation may require longer travel distances.
- e. The construction cost and time of a Low-Rise facility is relatively lower.
- f. The Low-Rise configuration may lend itself to modular construction more easily when compared to others.
- g. Compliance with ADA requirements is easier.
- h. Surface parking is included.

The **Mid-Rise Option** involves stacking housing units on top of various other support elements of the program. As in Low-Rise, the Pre-Release element can be physically separate from the Detention component or connected.

- a. This option will work on a smaller site than the Low-Rise.
- b. Elevators will be required for both the Pre-Release and the Detention components of the facility; this requires additional staff to manage movement.
- c. Horizontal travel distances would not be as great as the Low-Rise.
- d. Emergency exiting is more complex, relying on enclosed stairwells.
- e. The construction cost and construction time may be greater than Low-Rise.
- f. The use of modular construction is possible but may not be as appropriate as with the Low-Rise option.

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- g. Compliance with ADA requirements is achievable but not as easy as Low-Rise.
- h. This option assumes surface parking; if the site is smaller, structured parking is required.

The **High-Rise Option** requires the stacking of the entire facility, including Pre-Release, into a single structure.

- a. This option is best suited for the smallest site.
- b. There is a reliance on an extensive elevator system for movement of personnel and services; this leads to additional staff to manage movement.
- c. Emergency exiting is more complex, relying on stairwells.
- d. The construction cost and construction time may be greater than the other two options.
- e. The use of modular construction is possible but may not be as appropriate as with the Low-Rise option.
- f. Compliance with ADA requirements is achievable but not as easy as Low-Rise.
- g. This option assumes structured parking.

7.3 ALTERNATIVE SITES

In January 2017, the OCCC Project Team completed its Siting Study report which evaluated, scored and ranked 11 prospective sites for possible OCCC use, based on well-defined siting criteria. On February 1, 2017, the four highest ranked sites (existing OCCC site, Animal Quarantine Station site, Halawa Correctional Facility site, and Mililani Technology Park site) were selected for further evaluation in an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) with the remaining seven sites removed from consideration.

To ensure that no site suitable for OCCC development has been overlooked, PSD continued to seek out potential sites in the event others more suitable than the four selected could be made available. In doing so, the *Site Offer Form – 2017* was reissued in February 2017 to Oahu's real estate community seeking information about other properties listed or under consideration for sale. The form was also reissued with the minimum site size reduced from the original 10 acres to one acre to ensure all sites receive equal consideration. One additional site was received in response to this renewed site search effort, a 9.5-acre lot in Campbell Industrial Park. This site was evaluated in the same manner as the previous 11 sites, and was found to not be suitable for further consideration.

Since February 2017, the OCCC Team has also examined additional sites recommended by the public, elected officials, and others to ensure no prospective sites, equal to or more suitable than the four currently under consideration, were overlooked. The results of these efforts are also described in the Siting Study Update report which is on the OCCC website along with other OCCC project-related information (<http://dps.hawaii.gov/occc-future-plans>).

After careful review of the extensive research compiled by the OCCC Project Team, the Department of Public Safety (PSD) and the Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) have established the following preferences regarding the four alternative sites for development of a new OCCC facility:

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- Animal Quarantine Station Site – Preferred #1
- Halawa Correctional Facility Site – Preferred #2
- Existing Oahu Community Correctional Center Site – Optional if required
- Mililani Technology Park Lot 17 Site – Optional only if required

The following describes the alternative sites for the replacement OCCC. While the existing OCCC contains both male and female detainees, it is the intention of PSD for the new OCCC to only hold male detainees, while the female detainees will be relocated to the WCCC facility in Kailua. It is PSD's goal to relocate the female detainees to WCCC regardless where the replacement OCCC is located. To make this possible, there will be additions and/or expansions to the existing WCCC.

7.3.1 Preferred Alternative - Animal Quarantine Station

The Animal Quarantine Station rests on approximately 35 acres distributed across several TMK parcels in Halawa Valley at 99-951 Halawa Valley Street, not far from Halawa Correctional Facility. This site is currently home to the Department of Agriculture's Animal Quarantine Station, which includes the Animal Quarantine Headquarters building and approximately 1,600 kennels used to quarantine cats and dogs arriving in Hawaii. The facilities no longer meet the needs of the Department of Agriculture and officials are exploring relocation options. In addition to the Department of Agriculture, a number of tenants currently occupy portions of the property.

The surrounding neighborhood is largely industrial in nature. Adjacent land uses include the Hawaiian Cement Company, undeveloped land, industrial warehouses, and Department of Agriculture livestock and research facilities. Halawa Valley Street provides access to the site and forms the site's western and northern borders. The proposed site for the OCCC Replacement lies just north of Moanalua Freeway while the H-3 Freeway bisects the site from the southwest to the northeast.

A summary of key characteristics of this alternative follows.

Proximity to First Circuit Court

- Approximately 36 minutes average travel time to First Circuit Court.

Land and Environment

- Buildable land area totals approximately 25 acres;
- Virtually level in building zone;
- Partially developed and heavily disturbed; low likelihood of encountering intact cultural, historic, Native Hawaiian resources;
- No wetlands on site;
- Partially developed and heavily disturbed; low likelihood for encountering threatened/endangered species and/or habitats;
- Located outside flood hazard zone;
- Outside evacuation areas for tsunami events and extreme tsunami events.

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Infrastructure

- Excellent access to regional road network;
- Closest bus stop approximately 0.5 miles from site;
- Planned Aloha Stadium Transit Station approximately 2 miles from site;
- Connected to water, wastewater, electric power, and telecommunications systems.

Community Services/Other

- Approximately 1.8 miles to Aiea Fire Station;
- High potential for OCCC to share services with Halawa Correctional Facility.

Development Costs

- Development of the replacement OCCC on this site will require the previously described "Mid-Rise Option."
- No land acquisition costs because most of the property is owned by the State (there is small parcel of land that is owned by the U.S. Navy and discussions with federal officials concerning the possible transfer have been initiated);
- Building cost: Mid-rise development with surface parking;
- Operational costs: Mid-rise development with moderate staffing costs;
- If the OCCC is relocated to this site, a new HDOA AQS will be required.

During the EISPN Public Review period, the State Department of Land and Natural Resources, Land Division, Oahu District wrote that: "*Subsequent to the selection process of Oahu Community Correctional Center to a new site, Land Board approval will be required for the cancellation of the existing Executive Orders that have set aside the land for the present site. At that time, Land Board approval may also be requested for the setting aside of land for the new site.*"

During the DEIS public review period, the Honolulu Authority for Rapid Transportation (HART) wrote: "Due to the proximity of the existing OCCC site to the proposed rail guideway and two new rail stations, HART supports the preferred options of relocating the OCCC facility to either the Animal Quarantine Station or Halawa Correctional Facility Site." The preferred alternative is for the Proposed OCCC Project to be located at the Animal Quarantine Station site in Halawa Valley.

7.3.2 Halawa Correctional Facility

The Halawa Correctional Facility occupies approximately 31 acres in Halawa Valley at 99-902 Halawa Valley Street and has been used for correctional purposes since 1991. The area being considered for the new OCCC is located on an undeveloped 5-acre portion of the 31-acre parcel. The site is located relatively remote from residential development. Surrounding land uses are primarily industrial, a quarry located to the north, and thickly vegetated open space.

While the existing OCCC contains both male and female detainees, it is the intention of PSD for the new OCCC to only hold male detainees, while the female detainees will be relocated to the

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WCCC facility in Kailua. It is PSD's goal to relocate the female detainees to WCCC regardless where the replacement OCCC is located. To make this possible, there will be additions and/or expansions to the existing WCCC.

A summary of key characteristics of this alternative follows.

Proximity to First Circuit Court

- Approximately 37 minutes average travel time to First Circuit Court.

Land and Environment

- Buildable land area totals approximately 5 acres;
- Virtually level topography in building zone;
- Largely developed and heavily disturbed; low likelihood of encountering intact cultural, historic, Native Hawaiian resources;
- No wetlands on site;
- Largely developed and heavily disturbed; low likelihood for encountering threatened/endangered species and/or habitats;
- Located within undetermined flood hazard zone;
- Outside evacuation areas for tsunami events and extreme tsunami events.

Infrastructure

- Excellent access to regional road network;
- Closest bus stop approximately 1.5 miles from site;
- Planned Aloha Stadium Transit Station approximately 3 miles from site;
- Connected to water, wastewater, electric power, and telecommunications systems.

Community Services/Other

- Approximately 2.8 miles to Aiea Fire Station;
- Opportunities to share services with Halawa Correctional Facility;
- However, development of OCCC at HCF precludes ability of the State to develop more prison beds at the island's major prison, thereby limiting the State's ability to bring prisoners housed on the mainland back to Hawaii.

Development Costs

- Development of the replacement OCCC on this site will require the previously described "High-Rise Option."
- No land acquisition costs because property is owned by the State and has been utilized by PSD;
- Building cost: High-rise development with structured parking;
- Operational costs: High-rise development with higher staffing costs.

During the EISPN Public Review period, the State Department of Land and Natural Resources, Land Division, Oahu District wrote that: *"Subsequent to the selection process of Oahu Community Correctional Center to a new site, Land Board approval will be required for the cancellation of the existing Executive Orders that have set aside the land for the present site."*

7.3.3 Existing OCCC Site

The existing OCCC is located in the Kalihi neighborhood of Honolulu on a single 16.46-acre parcel at 2199 Kamehameha Highway/Dillingham Boulevard. Kalihi is situated north of Chinatown and downtown Honolulu, generally bounded by North King Street to the east, Nimitz Highway to the west, Middle Street to the north, and River Street to the south. It encompasses the Kapalama and Iwilei areas which contain a variety of commercial, light industrial and service commercial uses, including several national fast food operations, independently-owned restaurants and bars, automotive repair shops, the Honolulu Community College campus, and numerous factories and light industrial warehousing facilities.

This site has been used for correctional purposes since the early 1900s. The site can be accessed from Kamehameha Highway and its central location puts it within close proximity to several major bus routes. The planned rail transit stations – Middle Street Station #13 and Kalihi Station #14 – can easily be reached within 5 minutes of walking. Of the four site alternatives, it is the closest to the First Circuit Court approximately 3 miles away. The site is serviced by the Moanalua Fire Station.

Building a replacement of the OCCC facility on a portion of this site (while continuing most of the current operations) will require phasing and careful planning, so that the major component of the site, the existing jail, can continue its operations. If the replacement OCCC were to occur on the current site in Kalihi, then some detainees will temporarily have to be relocated to structures erected next to the Halawa Correctional Facility (HCF), until construction of the new OCCC is completed. The number of inmates that will need to be temporarily relocated is estimated to be 300.

Since the HCF is being considered as alternative site for the replacement OCCC, the impacts of construction next to the HCF is addressed elsewhere in this EIS.

If the replacement OCCC were to occur on the current site in Kalihi, and some detainees have to temporarily be relocated at HCF, then the operations of the HCF will be affected. Since the site for the temporary housing is already heavily modified, the impacts on HCF would be related to the temporary increase of detainees, staff and visitors, including greater demand for water, wastewater, electrical and solid waste services. This demand would be significantly less than if the replacement OCCC were to be built on the HCF site, the impacts of which have been detailed previously in this DEIS.

Once a replacement OCCC is completed on a portion of this site (Figure 7-1, Existing OCCC Conceptual Master Plan), the remainder of the site would be available for TOD. As noted in Section 5.6, there are many examples nationally of modern correctional facilities that are components of the broader urban context, geographically located within the downtown centers of major cities. They benefit from close proximity to services, amenities and civic functions such as courts. Their locations within urban centers have spurred economic development through urban in-fill. Moreover, rather than detracting from the surrounding aesthetic, these modern facilities can

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enhance the urban experience. Building architecture and landscape elements inherent in modern facility design contribute to the surrounding urban landscape and a quality pedestrian experience. Increasingly, in urban settings, these facilities represent high-quality public buildings that fit visually amid downtown office parks, convention centers and other civic uses. Indeed, modern detention facilities possess a much more appealing façade compared to facilities of the past, with exterior design features akin to schools, community college campuses, government complexes and office buildings. Examples of modern correctional facilities are shown on Figure 5-8.

During the DEIS public review period, the State Office of Planning wrote that future land uses and master plan for TOD for the existing OCCC site "...are undetermined at this time and would be subject to a subsequent environmental assessment or environmental impact statement." This will be included in Section 8.8 "Unresolved Issues."

A summary of key characteristics of this alternative follows.

Proximity to First Circuit Court

- Approximately 18 minutes average travel time to First Circuit Court.

Land and Environment

- Buildable land area totals approximately 8 acres (50 percent of the site);
- Virtually level topography across site;
- Largely developed and highly disturbed; low likelihood of encountering intact cultural, historic, Native Hawaiian resources;
- No wetlands on site;
- Largely developed and highly disturbed; low likelihood for encountering threatened/endangered species and/or habitats;
- Partially located within flood hazard zone;
- Partially located within evacuation areas for tsunami events;
- Proximity to Daniel K. Inouye International Airport (please refer to discussion below)

Infrastructure

- Excellent access to regional road network;
- Closest bus stop less than 200 feet from site;
- Within walking distance of the planned Middle Street and Kalihi Transit Stations;
- Connected to water, wastewater, electric power, natural gas and telecommunications systems.

Community Services/Other

- Approximately 0.8 miles to Kalihi Fire Station;
- No potential to share services with other PSD facilities;
- Close proximity to Puuhale Elementary School.

Development Costs

- Development of the replacement OCCC on this site will require the previously described "High-Rise Option;"
- Development of the replacement OCCC on this site will also require the housing of 120 – 300 beds of temporary housing at HCF;

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- No land acquisition costs because property is owned by the State and has been utilized by PSD;
- Building cost: High-rise development with structured parking;
- Operational costs: High-rise development with higher staffing costs.

Proximity to Daniel K. Inouye International Airport (HIA)

The existing OCCC is located approximately 85 degrees, 6,600 feet (1.25 miles) from the eastern-most corner of HIA's Runway 22L approach end. On behalf of the PSD, Planning and Research Unit, Louis Berger Group filed a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Form 7460 to request for the FAA to conduct a feasibility study of the proposed development of the OCCC site (see Appendix W). The filing requests that the FAA provide a determination of whether a building with a fictitious building height of 170 feet above existing ground level at the site would be a hazard to the HIA airspace. The Form 7460 was filed on April 6, 2017. The FAA feasibility study concluded that based on Part 77, notice to the FAA would be required if the proposed OCCC structure exceeds the obstruction standards. If the structure exceeds the Horizontal surface (162.9 feet amsl), it will need to be sent out on public circulation for a 37-day comment period. If the proposed structure does penetrate the Horizontal surface, it appears that no obstructions to navigable airspace would occur. If the proposed structure reaches 170 feet AGL/183 feet amsl, it would not penetrate the Traffic Pattern Airspace. At 183 amsl no IFR impacts were identified under this feasibility study.

Additionally, the Tax Map for this site shows six aviation easements over the northern portion of the site that will likely constrain development of high rise buildings unless the easements are removed.



DATE: 6/12/2018

Figure 7-1:
Existing OCCC
Conceptual Master Plan

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Department of Public Safety
Island of O'ahu



Source: AHL, 2018.
Disclaimer: This graphic has been prepared for general planning purposes only and should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis.

7.3.4 Mililani Technology Park

This site comprises approximately 40 acres – about 19 acres of which are suitable for OCCC development – in Lot 17, an unimproved portion of Mililani Technology Park, whose tenants include warehouses, storage facilities, and a preschool. Several residential neighborhoods are located south of the site.

A summary of key characteristics of this alternative follows.

Proximity to First Circuit Court

- Approximately 55 minutes average travel time to First Circuit Court.

Land and Environment

- Buildable land area totals approximately 19 acres;
- Relatively level topography in building zone;
- Undeveloped; likelihood of encountering intact cultural, historic, Native Hawaiian resources low because of previous use for pineapple cultivation;
- No wetlands on site;
- Undeveloped; however, low likelihood for encountering threatened/endangered species and/or habitats because of past cultivation practices and the replacement vegetation is most likely, aggressive, non-native species;
- Located within undetermined flood hazard zone;
- Outside evacuation areas for tsunami events and extreme tsunami events.

Infrastructure

- Excellent access to regional road network;
- Closest bus stop approximately 0.7 miles from site;
- Planned Pearl Highlands Transit Station approximately 9.5 miles from site;
- Water, wastewater, electric power and telecommunications systems serves business park.

Community Services/Other

- Approximately 3 miles to Mililani Mauka Fire Station;
- No potential for OCCC to share services with Halawa or Waiawa Correctional Facilities.

Development Costs

- Development of the replacement OCCC on this site will require the previously described “Mid-Rise Option.”
- Land acquisition: Private ownership;
- Building cost: Mid-rise development with at-grade parking;
- Operational costs: Mid-rise development with lower staffing costs.

During the EISPN Public Review period, the State Department of Land and Natural Resources, Land Division, Oahu District wrote that: *“Subsequent to the selection process of Oahu Community Correctional Center to a new site, Land Board approval will be required for the cancellation of the existing Executive Orders that have set aside the land for the present site.”*

Community Acceptance

- Of the four alternative sites, this site has received the strongest community opposition. Neighboring community residents have been outspoken in their opposition at neighborhood board meetings, the island-wide town hall meeting, and a community meeting arranged by the Launani Valley community. A number of written objections have been submitted to PSD by residents and local lawmakers; these are compiled in the public outreach summary (Appendix Y). Also in this appendix are letters of formal opposition to this site submitted by Neighborhood Board No. 26, as well as the Mililani Technology Park Association.

8.0 CONTEXTUAL ISSUES

8.1 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LOCAL SHORT-TERM USES OF HUMANITY'S ENVIRONMENT & THE MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT OF LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY

Short-term uses and long-term productivity weighs the temporary nature of construction impacts against the long-term public health and welfare benefits of providing a safer, more secure, and more humane environment for the care and custody of adult male and female offenders originating from the Island of Oahu. As each phase or element is constructed, there will be short-term temporary impacts from construction including the potential for dust, erosion, and construction noise, in addition to disruption of any current operations and land uses. The greatest temporary disruption would be to the Mililani Technology Park, WCCC and existing OCCC sites, lesser disruption to the Animal Quarantine Station site, and the least disruption to the Halawa Correctional Facility site. However, these short-term impacts can be mitigated with standard best management practices for construction. If the replacement OCCC is located at the existing OCCC site, then temporary ("short-term") housing for detainees would be required at undeveloped portion of the Halawa Correctional Facility.

The long-term "productivity" of the existing OCCC site is transit-oriented development, which is supported by State and County land use plans. The trade-off of short-term construction-related impacts (of dust, erosion and construction noise) is relatively minor in consideration of the long-term community benefits gained from the Proposed Project. Long-term community benefits include:

- Providing a safer, more secure, and more humane environment for the care and custody of adult male and female offenders originating from the Island of Oahu.
- Relocating female detainees currently housed at OCCC to WCCC to better accommodate the needs of PSD's adult female population.
- If the OCCC replacement facility is relocated from the existing OCCC site (to either the Animal Quarantine Station, Halawa Correctional Facility or Mililani Technology Park), more or all of the existing OCCC site would be available for transit-oriented development.

The Proposed Project does not foreclose the future options at the existing OCCC, WCCC or Halawa Correctional Facility sites, since all three are currently being utilized by PSD. The Proposed Project will not foreclose future options for the Animal Quarantine Station site, as if the replacement OCCC is sited there, the Department of Agriculture has adequate land area within that site to accommodate a replacement AQS on its own site.

None of the sites studied in this EIS provides a uniquely beneficial natural environment. Thus, implementation of the Proposed Project will not narrow the range of beneficial uses of the environment.

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Implementation of the Proposed Project on any of the sites studied is unlikely to result in long-term risks to health or safety, as there are many governmental regulations that guide the design, construction and operation of new project.

8.2 POTENTIALLY IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES

The existing OCCC and Animal Quarantine Station sites are actively being used, whereas the unused portions of the existing Halawa Correctional Facility and WCCC, and the Mililani Technology Park site are not. While the Animal Quarantine Station site is being utilized by several users, the main use as an Animal Quarantine Station would be impacted if the replacement OCCC were to be sited there. If the replacement OCCC is sited at the AQS, the Department of Agriculture has adequate land area within that site to accommodate a replacement consolidated AQS on its own site. The unused portions of the existing Halawa Correctional Facility and WCCC could likely be used for expanded prison (as opposed to jail) facilities, whereas the Mililani Technology Park site could be used for its planned use as a technology park or some other form of industrial mixed use. If the OCCC is located at the Mililani Technology Park (and acquired by the State), then this site may be irreversibly and irretrievably committed to PSD usage for the foreseeable future.

Possible resources and alternative land uses of each of the alternative sites, given ownership, and current and planned usage are included in Table 8-1 below.

Table 8-1. Existing Resources and Possible Alternative Land Uses

| Resources/ Possible Alternative Land Uses | Existing OCCC | WCCC | Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS | Halawa Correctional Facility | Mililani Technology Park |
|---|---------------|------|--|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Natural/Cultural Site (such as a Park) | | X | | | |
| Correctional Use | X | X | X | X | |
| Light Industrial | X | | X | | X |
| Commercial | X | | X | | |
| Residential | X | | | | |
| Mixed Use/Transit-Oriented Development | X | | | | |

The proposed replacement of OCCC at any of the alternative sites (existing OCCC, Animal Quarantine Station, Halawa Correctional Facility and Mililani Technology Park) is deemed to be an acceptable commitment of each site’s resources (and potential for future land use) due to the safer, more secure, and more humane environment provided to Oahu detainees. As such, the

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Proposed Project does not irreversibly curtail the range of potential uses of the environment at all of the sites studied.

Any unavoidable impacts (such as short-term construction-related impacts) and the commitment of non-renewable resources (such as funding for the acquisition of the Mililani Technology Park site or construction materials) must be weighed against the significant positive and recurring community benefits that will be derived from the proposed improvements.

The possibility of environmental accidents at the sites studied (such as excessive construction dust, erosion and construction noise) resulting from any phase of the Proposed Project were considered, and did not result in a finding that implementation of the Proposed Project will result in irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources.

8.3 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Cumulative impacts are those that result from the incremental impact of the Proposed Project when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions. The following discussion provides a list of known proposed actions for areas surrounding each site, that when combined with Proposed Project, may result in cumulative impacts (depending on the site):

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS – Replacement of OCCC at this site will require a new HDOA AQS. From a land use point of view, a new HDOA AQS, would be more efficient than the current facilities. The only known proposed project in the region is the redevelopment of the Aloha Stadium site for TOD. Cumulatively, there will be an increased demand for water, wastewater, drainage and other utility facilities. The cumulative developments on this site are not expected to result in, or contribute to, significant cumulative increases in demands for police, fire, or medical services. Given the relative proximity to the existing OCCC, there is little expectation of staff members and their families to relocate to this area. Because of this, no changes to the school system are expected.

Existing OCCC – Foreseeable future actions for this site include transit-oriented development (TOD); however, the date for full occupancy of the TOD area is unknown. Although the portion of the site not utilized by the replacement OCCC may be planned for TOD, there will be some increase in vehicular traffic, including delivery trucks, cars from any new residential units (commuting to work and/or school) and visitors to commercial/offices. There will also be increased demand for water, wastewater, drainage and other utility facilities. The cumulative developments on this site are not expected to result in, or contribute to, significant cumulative increases in demands for police, fire, or medical services. Some have expressed a concern that successful TOD development, may lead to higher property values in surrounding properties, resulting in the “gentrification” of Kalihi.

Halawa Correctional Facility – While there are no current plans for the undeveloped portion of this site, if the site was not selected for the replacement OCCC, the land could be used for a future

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expansion of HCF. This could provide some or all of the additional prison beds that would be needed to allow for the gradual return of those housed on the mainland to return to Hawaii. If the open space at HCF is used for jail purposes, any future expansion of HCF to add needed prison beds will be very difficult and costly. The impact of the expansion of HCF would be similar to use of the site for a replacement OCCC.

Mililani Technology Park – Mililani Technology Park has long been planned for light industrial and office use, and there are no known plans to change that use. Siting of a replacement OCCC on this site would alter previous plans for the full development, occupancy and operation of the Mililani Technology Park for light industrial and office use. Cumulatively, since the land use will change (from light industrial and office use to institutional use), there will be an increased demand for water, wastewater, drainage and other utility services and facilities. The cumulative developments on this site are not expected to result in, or contribute to, significant cumulative increases in demands for police, fire, or medical services.

Women's Community Correctional Center – It is PSD's goal to relocate the female detainees to WCCC regardless of the replacement of the OCCC. In addition to the proposed housing, PSD has plans to:

- demolish the Administration Building and relocate and replace with a new facility in a different location at WCCC,
- renovate Hookipa Cottage,
- build a new warehouse,
- expand parking, and
- demolish the current gatehouse and relocate and replace with a new structure in a different location at WCCC.

While there will be no change in land use, cumulatively, there will be an increased demand for water, wastewater, drainage and other utility facilities. The cumulative developments on this site are not expected to result in, or contribute to, significant cumulative increases in demands for police, fire, or medical services.

8.4 SECONDARY IMPACTS

Secondary impacts, or indirect impacts, include those that are caused by the action and are later in time or are farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. They may include growth inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems. According to the EIS rules: "The population and growth impacts of an action shall be estimated if expected to be significant, and an evaluation made of the effects of any possible change in population patterns or growth upon the resource base, including but not limited to land use, water, and public services, of the area in question." Possible secondary impacts include:

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Land Use – Modern community correctional centers are designed to conform to the community, using building materials, design features, and colors that reflect local surroundings. When designed, the new facility is expected to have an exterior appearance more in common with a community college or medical campus than the buildings, security fences, and guard towers that comprise the current OCCC. Despite that, some residents surrounding the OCCC site may have concerns about security for their families from possible escapees and their property values.

Property values - Property values are not determined solely by proximity to a detention or correctional facility and are usually determined by factors of greater importance including: values and marketability of properties in the area prior to construction; interest rates, income growth, and unemployment rates; proximity to infrastructure (roads, water, wastewater, power and telecom systems); and proximity to quality schools, public transportation service, recreational and cultural amenities, and shopping centers among others.

Traffic on local roadways - Operation of a new OCCC facility at a site other than the existing OCCC site would result in a redistribution of traffic away from roads leading to the current OCCC site and towards federal, state and/or local roads leading to the new OCCC site. Commuting trips by PSD staff would be distributed across three shifts over each 24-hour period, and currently, largely avoid morning and afternoon peak hour traffic.

Police, fire protection and emergency response services in the surrounding community - PSD is responsible for overall institution security and as such demands for assistance from all emergency responders are expected to be minimal. Modern CCC facilities are largely self-contained and rarely require public safety services from outside agencies. Such facilities are designed and constructed with the latest in effective inmate management technology and practices including cameras, sensors, lights, and direct supervision by staff as well as smoke/fire detectors, sprinkler systems, etc. The new OCCC will include a medical unit to handle the routine health care needs of the inmates. Treatments not available at OCCC will be handled via contracts with medical centers and health care professionals with no adverse impact to local health care facilities and services. The new OCCC will employ several hundred sworn officers which will provide an additional security presence in the surrounding community.

Detainees' families - Visitation at the new OCCC will remain a high priority consistent with current policies and procedures. Regardless of its location, the quality of visitation should increase by improving visitation rooms, adding greater use of technology, including video visitation for those who cannot travel to the facility.

8.5 PROBABLE ADVERSE ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS WHICH CANNOT BE AVOIDED

The following summarizes all probable adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided.

Potential Damage from Hurricanes and/or Earthquakes – As noted in Section 4.5 of this EIS, despite compliance with the International Building Code, there may be natural events that will expose the Proposed Project to either earthquakes and/or hurricane damage. This would be true of almost any new facility built in Hawaii.

Potential for Construction Noise – As noted in Section 5.3 of this EIS, intermittent elevated noise levels from certain types of construction activities are inevitable; however, they are expected to be short-term and minor. When construction noise exceeds, or is expected to exceed, the DOH's allowable limits, a permit must be obtained from the DOH.

Potential for Soil Erosion – As noted in Section 4.3 of this EIS, land disturbance as a result of the project should have no significant adverse impact upon soil conditions at any of the sites. 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.

Visual Impacts – While each of the sites studied have varying degrees of development (either on site or in the immediate vicinity), implementation of the Proposed Project will result in new facilities at WCCC and at one of the alternative OCCC replacement sites. The smaller the land area of the selected OCCC replacement site will result in a taller building since the programming is nearly identical among all alternative sites. However, that does not necessarily mean that the sites with the tallest OCCC replacement facilities will present the most visual impacts.

8.6 RATIONALE FOR PROCEEDING WITH THE PROPOSED ACTION NOTWITHSTANDING UNAVOIDABLE EFFECTS

It is believed that the long-term community benefits of improving conditions at OCCC for the benefit of detainees, corrections staff and the public outweigh the probable adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided.

Similarly, the long-term community benefits of a new, consolidated, and more efficient Animal Quarantine Station outweigh the probable adverse environmental effects (related to the AQS) which cannot be avoided.

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There are no reasonable alternatives to the proposed action alternatives (that could attain the objectives of the Proposed Project) that would avoid some or all of the adverse environmental effects.

8.7 MITIGATION MEASURES PROPOSED TO AVOID, MINIMIZE, RECTIFY OR REDUCE IMPACT

Mitigation measures to avoid, minimize, or reduce impact to the natural and human environment are discussed throughout this document (specifically Sections 4 and 5).

To address the unique aspects of developing or expanding in-state correctional facilities, the Hawaii State Legislature enacted HRS 353-16.37 to provide for Community Partnering. Enacted in 1998, the statute is intended to involve potential host communities early in the planning process. The statute also requires a community partnering process that includes a community hearing to solicit input as well as a community benefit and enhancement package, in concert with the potential host community, to mitigate the potential impacts of developing a new correctional facility such as the proposed OCCC.

A plan has been developed for complying with HRS 353-16.37. The plan will address the range of potential community impacts that may arise from OCCC development. At this time a selected site and host community will be identified and will form the basis for determining applicable and appropriate benefit and enhancement measures to be considered during the partnering process.

As provided in HRS 353-16.37, a wide range of possible measures will be considered including economic, cultural, social and environmental benefits. The eventual community benefit and enhancement package may include infrastructure improvements, job training programs, improvements to schools and health care facilities, social programs, or other governmental functions. The goal is to offer measures that are legally justifiable, implementable, and affordable while providing the host community with the benefits necessary to offset potential impacts.

8.8 UNRESOLVED ISSUES

The following are issues that can be described as “unresolved”, because they involve actions that cannot be fully addressed at this time (OCCC replacement site not selected).

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS – If this site is selected, several existing tenants (DLNR, USDA, HDOA Maintenance Shop, HDOA Plant Quarantine, parking for the HDOA Animal Quarantine Station, PSD Sheriff’s Canine Unit, the HDOA Animal Quarantine Office, and the U.S. Military MWR Boarding Kennels will have to relocate, the most important of which is the Animal Quarantine Station. While the landowner of the property (HDOA) is aware of the potential replacement of OCCC on the Animal Quarantine Station site, until the selection of the redevelopment site is made, there are no firm plans for the relocation of existing users. A portion of this property is controlled by the HDOT as part of the highway right-of-way. As of this writing, discussions are underway with HDOT to transfer the affected portion

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of the right-of-way to the appropriate state agency. Either for continued use by the HDOA or to PSD for the new OCCC.

A 3.47-acre portion of the overall property is owned by the Federal Government (U.S. Navy). This tract of land is expected to be transferred to State of Hawaii control regardless whether the new OCCC is located here, and as of this writing, the State and the Federal Government have begun initial discussions to understand the process, steps and timeframe involving property transfers. ~~Until development of the OCCC at this site is agreed upon by the appropriate state agencies and officials, actions to advance property transfer will not be implemented.~~

Existing OCCC – If the new OCCC facility is built on the existing site in Kalihi, all pre-release functions at LWFC will occur in the new facility. Additionally, if this site is selected, phasing of development must be carefully planned, so that the major component of the site, the existing jail, can continue its operations. During the phased development of the existing OCCC site, the existing uses on the western half of the site (and detainees) can be temporarily relocated to structures that would be erected on the grounds of the Halawa Correctional Facility. Siting of the replacement OCCC in Kalihi would not only require phasing and construction of temporary housing at HCF, but also leave approximately half of that site available for as yet undetermined transit-oriented development uses.

During the DEIS public review period, the State Office of Planning wrote that future land uses and master plan for TOD for the existing OCCC site “...are undetermined at this time and would be subject to a subsequent environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.”

Halawa Correctional Facility – If the replacement OCCC were to occur on the current site in Kalihi, then some detainees will temporarily have to be relocated next to the HCF. As of this writing, it is unclear: 1) whether the existing OCCC site is where the replacement of OCCC will be located; and 2) if so, whether during construction, some or all detainees will need to be housed in temporary structures at HCF.

Access to the proposed construction area of the jail on the HCF site is limited. A better access option could be via an existing private road, which runs parallel to the property line, resting on the adjacent property to the north (currently owned by the Queen Emma Land Company). Use of this road for access will require upgrades and expansion, and will require an agreement with the Queen Emma Land Company.

Mililani Technology Park – This site is privately owned and would need to be acquired. There are also currently restrictions within the existing Mililani Technology Park Covenants, Codes and Restrictions (CCRs) that disallow the use of the site for a jail. These appear to be bypassed by a clause in the CCRs excluding the State from such restrictions.

The “unresolved” nature of the issues identified above, will be resolved prior to construction of the replacement OCCC on one of the four sites.

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Complete Streets - As noted in Section 6.2.4, the City and County of Honolulu's plans for Complete Streets treatment of roads fronting the above sites, as well as the Women's Community Correctional Center, are unknown at this time.

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9.0 PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT & CONSULTATION

9.1 PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

Since July 2016, PSD and DAGS have undertaken a robust public outreach and engagement effort to provide information about the proposed OCCC project. This effort has helped to frame the planning and decision-making process, offered citizens a variety of means to participate in the planning process, and explained how public input will be considered in the decision-making process. The public outreach and information effort has the following objectives:

- Provide an understanding of PSD's mission and responsibilities of the important role OCCC plays in the criminal justice system in Hawaii;
- Describe the current OCCC and the need to replace the facility with a modern institution that will take advantage of the newest cost-saving technologies and improve correctional services and safety for inmates, staff and the public;
- Demonstrate how the OCCC Project Team is exercising careful, objective, and systematic evaluation of potential alternative locations for a new OCCC;
- Provide project information that is accurate, readily available, and understandable to the general public;
- Continuously inform the public regarding all aspects of the OCCC planning process and offer opportunities for input and participation;
- Encourage public interest and constructive input, eliciting the full spectrum of viewpoints;
- Eliminate misunderstanding by providing accurate and timely information about the proposed OCCC project through a variety of methods;
- Ensure the public feel their input matters and that they are being heard and respected.

Outreach activities to date have been varied in their approach in order to encourage participation across different audiences, recognizing that individuals and groups receive and process information in different ways. A history of the outreach process, as of September 2017 can be found at: <https://dps.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/OCCC-Public-Outreach-Summary-9-5-17.pdf>.

EIS Preparation Notice Public Meeting

At the onset of the planning for a new OCCC, PSD and DAGS committed to involving the public in all aspects of the OCCC planning process. As part of that commitment, the PSD and DAGS hosted a public meeting on September 28, 2016 that focused on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) process and Preparation Notice (PN) that precedes preparation of the EIS. The EISPN meeting provided the public with a forum to address team members directly with questions, comments, and additional input and information early in the process. Written comments concerning the EISPN notice received at the public meeting and for weeks thereafter, and responses thereto, are included in Appendix A; a summary of the scoping meeting is included in ~~Appendix A~~ Appendix Z.

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Neighborhood Board Meetings

Representatives of PSD and DAGS have attended 23 neighborhood board meetings during 2016 – 2017, coinciding with milestones in the planning, siting, and EIS process. Presentations to neighborhood boards provided opportunities to present and discuss on-going efforts, raise concerns, and share information about upcoming activities. Neighborhood Board meetings also provided an additional opportunity to gauge public interest and interact with local officials, stakeholders, and the public. Many of the Neighborhood Board meetings also featured an open house/informational session beforehand that allowed for direct conversations and interactions between PSD and DAGS representatives and members of the public. Attendance and participation at Neighborhood Board meetings are shown in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1. Public Engagement at Neighborhood Board Meetings

| <i>NB No:</i> | <i>Neighborhood</i> | <i>Meeting(s) Attended</i> |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 15 | Kalihi-Palama | August 2016, January 2017, April 2017, September 2017 |
| 16 | Kalihi Valley | September 2016 |
| 18 | Aliamanu / Salt Lake / Foster Village | September 2016 |
| 20 | Aiea | September 2016, January 2017, March 2017, September 2017 |
| 21 | Pearl City | January 2017 |
| 25 | Mililani / Waipio / Melemanu | March 2017 |
| 26 | Wahiawa | January 2017, March 2017, September 2017 |
| 31 | Kailua | December 2016, April 2017, October 2017 |
| 32 | Waimanalo | April 2017 |
| 34 | Makakilo / Kapolei / Honokai | December 2016, January 2017 |
| 35 | Mililani Mauka / Launani Valley | March 2017, September 2017 |

OCCC Project Newsletters and Fact Sheets

PSD and DAGS produced and widely distributed monthly newsletters concerning various aspects of the OCCC planning and siting process. In addition, fact sheets were prepared in response to the need for accurate information about jail function, design, and characteristics. These publications were used as meeting handouts, made available via the OCCC website, and distributed via an email distribution system to over 1,000 interested individuals, organizations, agencies, stakeholders, and elected and appointed officials comprising the OCCC project database. Newsletters and handouts prepared and distributed since July 2016 are shown in Table 9-2.

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Table 9-2. OCCC Project Newsletters and Fact Sheets

| <i>Date Issued:</i> | <i>Handout Type:</i> | <i>Title:</i> |
|---------------------|------------------------|---|
| July 2016 | Newsletter (Volume 1) | New Oahu Community Correctional Center |
| August 2016 | Newsletter (Volume 2) | Site Identification and Evaluation Process |
| September 2016 | Newsletter (Volume 3) | Public Outreach and Engagement |
| October 2016 | Newsletter (Volume 4) | Public and Stakeholder Questions and Concerns |
| October 2016 | Handout | What is the difference between a Prison and a Jail? |
| November 2016 | Newsletter (Volume 5) | Siting Process and Site Inventory |
| December 2016 | Newsletter (Volume 6) | Modern Community Correctional Center Design and Function |
| January 2017 | Newsletter (Volume 7) | Financing Development of a New Community Correctional Center |
| February 2017 | Newsletter (Volume 8) | Site Choices Narrowed for New Community Correctional Center |
| February 2017 | Handout | Frequently Asked Questions |
| March 2017 | Newsletter (Volume 9) | Progress Report Delivered to State Legislature |
| April 2017 | Newsletter (Volume 10) | Who is Housed in OCCC? |
| May 2017 | Newsletter (Volume 11) | Town Hall Meeting a Success |
| May 2017 | Handout | More Frequently Asked Questions |
| June 2017 | Newsletter (Volume 12) | Conceptual Development Plans Revealed |
| July 2017 | Newsletter (Volume 13) | Progress Made in Preparing Draft EIS |
| August 2017 | Newsletter (Volume 14) | WCCC Expansion Planning Underway |
| October 2017 | Handout | <u>WCCC Proposed Renovation/Expansion Planning</u> |
| November 2017 | Newsletter (Volume 15) | <u>Draft Environmental Impact Statement Released</u> |
| November 2017 | News Release | <u>Governor Ige Announces AQS Preferred Location for New OCCC</u> |
| November 2017 | Flyer | <u>OCCC Town Hall Meeting Save the Date Flyer</u> |
| November 2017 | Flyer | <u>Important Draft EIS Links Flyer</u> |
| November 2017 | Handout | <u>OCCC Town Hall Presentation</u> |
| November 2017 | News Release | <u>Town Hall Meeting Held on OCCC DEIS</u> |
| December 2017 | Newsletter (Volume 16) | <u>Animal Quarantine Station Selected</u> |
| January 2018 | Newsletter (Volume 17) | <u>Plans to Replace OCCC Moving Forward</u> |
| February 2018 | Newsletter (Volume 18) | <u>Draft EIS Elicits Comments About OCCC</u> |
| May 2018 | Newsletter (Volume 19) | <u>FEIS Update; Homeless Diversion Program</u> |

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OCCC Website

Information prepared in support of the OCCC project (including the aforementioned newsletters and fact sheets) has also been made available through the OCCC project website (<http://dps.hawaii.gov/occc-futureplans>). The website hosts meeting announcements and a calendar of events, presentation materials, the history of public outreach activities during 2016 and 2017, project newsletters and fact sheets, various technical reports, and other informative materials. Interested persons and organizations were also continuously added to the OCCC Project emailing/distribution list to receive periodic information about the project, invitations to upcoming meetings and events, and learn about progress in the planning process.

Island-Wide Town Hall Meeting

On April 24, 2017, over 100 individuals representing neighborhoods throughout Oahu participated at a Town Hall meeting at the Aloha Stadium Hospitality Room. The meeting was held to further highlight the need for a new OCCC, to report progress on the OCCC planning process, and to provide a forum for public comments, insight and input. Officials presenting at this meeting included the Director of PSD, the Comptroller of DAGS, and high-level representatives of the project consultants.

The majority of the evening was dedicated to receiving public comments and input. The goal was to provide members of the island-wide community an opportunity to make their voices heard and to share ideas and suggestions concerning the proposed project. Such input ensured that topics of importance would not be overlooked and would be incorporated into the development of the DEIS. A video recording of the Island-Wide Town Hall Meeting was prepared and shown on public access television as well as made available for public viewing via the OCCC Project website: (<http://dps.hawaii.gov/occc-future-plans>).

Next Steps

Following publication of the DEIS, a public meeting was held on November 29, 2017 at the Aloha Stadium Hospitality room. The meeting brought together leaders of PSD and DAGS and their consultants to present information to an audience interested in the future of OCCC. The meeting also provided the public with a forum from which to offer comments and input concerning the DEIS for the proposed OCCC project. All written comments submitted during the meeting have been provided responses and are included among other comments submitted during the DEIS public review period within Appendix A-1. An Open House preceded the formal public meeting where members of the public could interact with representatives of the OCCC Project Team to share information, receive answers to questions concerning the proposed project, and offer their thoughts and insights. An overview of the topics discussed and the proceedings of the meeting are included in Appendix Z-1.

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~~Following publication of the DEIS, a public meeting will be held during which a summary of the DEIS will be presented. The public will have the opportunity to comment on the project during this meeting, and at any time over the course of the 60-day DEIS public comment period that follows the document's publication. All written comments will be responded to in the Final EIS, which is scheduled to be published in 2018.~~

~~With identification of the preferred alternative, the Community Partnering aspect of the project will begin in earnest—this is intended to involve the host community early in the planning process. According to the Office of the Attorney General, the community partnering statute is to be implemented only after the issuance of a Request for Proposals (RFP) for construction of correctional facilities. Until a RFP is issued, all such guidance relative to implementation of the statute is limited to the approach defined in EIS Appendix X. This will Community Partnering is expected to include a community hearing to solicit input concerning a community benefits and enhancement package (which is intended to help mitigate the potential impacts of developing a new OCCC and expanded WCCC). Community partnering will build upon the on-going public outreach efforts, and may include periodic meetings with community leaders and the public. These meetings will help establish a dialogue about community partnering while building relationships that will continue throughout the planning, permitting, design and construction processes.~~

Throughout the 15-month long effort, PSD and DAGS have demonstrated its commitment to ensuring that the process of planning, siting and eventually developing a new OCCC has been open and transparent and benefitted from the input and involvement of all interested and concerned parties. To demonstrate that commitment, included on the pages that follow is a listing of virtually all individual and group outreach efforts and meetings held since the project was initiated in mid-2016. This outreach will continue throughout the EIS process.

9.2 CONSULTATION

9.2.1 Preparation of the Draft EIS

Among the hundreds of individuals and organizations who were frequent recipients of newsletters, FAQs, meeting invitations and announcements, and other project-related materials are the individuals and organizations listed below. Many were consulted more closely through one-on-one and group meetings, conference calls, or similar forms of contact throughout the Draft EIS preparation process. For further details on those who were consulted more closely, refer to the “Public Outreach Summary” in Appendix Y. Written comments received during this process and their responses are included in their entirety in Appendix A.

Federal

- Federal Bureau of Prisons, Western Regional Office
- Natural Resources Conservation Services, Pacific Islands Area Office
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Pacific Islands Contact Office
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

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- U.S. Geological Survey, Pacific Islands Water Science Center

State of Hawaii

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT), Office of Planning
- Department of Education
- Department of Defense
- Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
- Department of Health (DOH)
- DOH, Office of Environmental Quality Control
- Department of Human Resources Development
- Department of Human Services
- Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
- Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR)
- Department of Taxation
- Department of Transportation
- Governor's Office
- Office of Hawaiian Affairs
- UH Honolulu Community College

City and County of Honolulu

- Board of Water Supply
- Department of Community Services
- Department of Design and Construction
- Department of Emergency Management
- Department of Environmental Services (ENV)
- Department of Parks and Recreation
- Department of Planning and Permitting
- Department of Prosecuting Attorney
- Department of Transportation Services
- Honolulu Authority for Rapid Transit (HART)
- Honolulu Fire Department
- Honolulu Police Department

Libraries

- Aiea Public Library
- Aina Hina Public Library
- Ewa Beach Public and School Library
- Hawaii State Library - Hawaii Documents Center
- Honolulu Community College Library

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- Kailua Public Library
- Kaimuki Regional Library
- Kaneohe Regional Library
- Kalihi-Palama Public Library
- Kapolei Public Library
- Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
- Liliha Public Library
- Manoa Public Library
- McCully/Moiliili Public Library
- Mililani Public Library
- Pearl City Regional Library
- Salt Lake/Moanalua Public Library
- UH Thomas H. Hamilton Library
- Waialua Public Library
- Waikiki-Kapahulu Public Library
- Waipahu Public Library

Elected Officials

- Senator Breene Harimoto
- Senator Clarence Nishihara
- Senator Donna Mercado Kim
- Senator Donovan Dela Cruz
- Senator Gilbert Keith-Agaran
- Senator Glenn Wakai
- Senator Jill Tokuda
- Senator J. Kalani English
- Senator Laura Thielen
- Senator Maile Shimabukuro
- Senator Ronald Kouchi
- Senator Sam Slom
- Senator Suzanne Chun Oakland
- Senator Will Espero
- Representative Aaron Ling Johanson
- Representative Beth Fukumoto Chang
- Representative Calvin K.Y. Say
- Representative Chris Lee
- Representative Gregg Takayama
- Representative Joseph Souki
- Representative John Mizuno
- Representative Joy A. San Buenaventura
- Representative Karl Rhoads

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- Representative Ken Ito
- Representative Kyle Yamashita
- Representative Linda Ichiyama
- Representative Romy Cachola
- Representative Scott Nishimoto
- Representative Scott Saiki
- Representative Sylvia Luke
- Councilmember Ann Kobayashi
- Councilmember Brandon Elefante
- Councilmember Carol Fukunaga
- Councilmember Ernest Martin
- Councilmember Ikaika Anderson
- Councilmember Joey Manahan
- Councilmember Kymberly Pine
- Councilmember Ron Menor
- Councilmember Trevor Ozawa
- Mayor Kirk Caldwell
- U.S. Senator Brian Schatz
- U.S. Senator Mazie Hirono
- U.S. Representative Tulsi Gabbard

Utilities

- Hawaiian Electric Company
- Hawaiian Telcom
- Hawaii Gas
- Oceanic Time Warner Cable (Spectrum)

Public Interest & Community Groups

- Community Alliance on Prisons
- ACLU of Hawaii
- Sierra Club of Hawaii
- Sierra Club of Oahu Group
- Life of the Land
- Hawaii Friends of Restorative Justice
- Carrie Ann Shirota, Attorney at Law
- Blue Print for Change
- Golden Castle Foundation
- Kalihi Transformation Vision Committee
- Palama Settlement
- Weed and Seed
- Pacific Gateway Center

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- Kalihi YMCA
- FACE Hawaii: Faith Action for Community Equity

Business Groups

- Chamber of Commerce Hawaii
- Enterprise Honolulu (Oahu Economic Development Board)
- Hawaii Business Roundtable
- Honolulu Board of Realtors
- ABC - Associated Builders and Contractors, Hawaii Chapter
- Lions Club of Honolulu
- Rotary Club of Honolulu
- Building Industry Association

Schools

- Likelike Elementary
- Central Middle School
- McKinley High School
- Ka'iulani Elementary School
- Farrington High School
- Linapuni Elementary School

Churches

- Honolulu Samoan Assembly of God
- Kaunakapili United Church of Christ
- Samoan Congregational Christian Church of Honolulu, UCC
- Korean Presbyterian Miral Church
- Hawaii Chinese Baptist Church
- Aldersgate United Methodist Church
- Bluewater Mission
- Samoan-Tokelau Seventh-Day Adventist
- Su Gran Alabanza

Other Stakeholders

- Native Hawaiian Organizations
- Liliha Square Shopping Center
- Tamashiro Market
- Kukui Gardens
- Waena Apartments
- Realty Laua
- University of Hawaii
- N&K CPAs Inc.

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- Helping Hands Hawaii
- Liliha Palama Business Association
- Catholic Charities-Lanakila Senior Center
- Hawaii Literacy
- Salvation Army
- Mutual Housing Association of Hawaii
- HIKI NO
- Kalihi-Palama Health Center
- Honolulu Community Action Program
- Parents and Children Together
- Kokua Kalihi Valley
- Adults for Youth

9.2.2 Preparation of the Final EIS

In addition to the hundreds of individuals and organizations who were frequent recipients of newsletters, FAQs, meeting invitations and announcements, press releases, and other project-related materials are the individuals and organizations listed below. Many were consulted through one-on-one and group meetings, conference calls, or similar forms of contact throughout the Final EIS preparation process. Written comments received during the DEIS public review period and their responses are included in their entirety in Appendix A-1. Any duplicate copies of comments received from the same commenter for the DEIS have not been included in Appendix A-1 (e.g. the exact same comment submitted via email and online). Only the first received copy as well as any additional comments from each commenter have been included for the purpose of clarity. Comments and responses regarding the DEIS are generally ordered within the Appendix A-1 by the date received and grouped by individual, organization, or agency.

Federal

- Federal Aviation Administration
- Federal Bureau of Prisons, Western Regional Office
- Federal Highway Administration
- Federal Transit Administration
- Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Coast Guard
- Department of the Navy, Pacific Division
- National Marine Fisheries Service
- National Parks Service
- Natural Resources Conservation Services, Pacific Islands Area Office
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu District
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Pacific Islands Contact Office
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
- U.S. Geological Survey, Pacific Islands Water Science Center

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State of Hawaii

- Department of Agriculture
- Department of the Attorney General
- Department of Budget and Finance
- Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT)
- DBEDT, Land Use Commission
- DBEDT, Office of Planning
- DBEDT, Strategic Industries Division
- Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs
- Department of Defense, Hawaii National Guard
- Department of Education
- Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
- Department of Health (DOH)
- DOH, Environmental Health Administration
- DOH, Office of Environmental Quality Control
- Department of Human Resources Development
- Department of Human Services
- Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
- Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR)
- DLNR, Land Division
- DLNR, State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD)
- Department of Taxation
- Department of Transportation (DOT)
- DOT, Harbors
- First Circuit Court, 2nd Division
- First Circuit Court, Adult Probation
- Governor's Office
- Hawaii Housing Finance & Development Corporation (HHFDC)
- Hawaii Paroling Authority, PSD
- Hawaii Public Housing Authority (HPHA)
- Hawaii State Judiciary, Supreme Court
- HCR 85 Task Force
- Office of Hawaiian Affairs
- Office of the Hawaii Public Defender

City and County of Honolulu

- Board of Water Supply
- Department of Community Services (DCS)
- Department of Design and Construction
- Department of Emergency Management
- Department of Environmental Services

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- Department of Facility Maintenance
- Department of Parks and Recreation
- Department of Planning and Permitting (DPP)
- DPP, Community Planning Branch
- DPP, Transit-Oriented Development Division
- Department of Prosecuting Attorney
- Department of Transportation Services
- Hawaii Community Development Authority (HCDA)
- Honolulu Authority for Rapid Transit (HART)
- Honolulu Fire Department
- Honolulu Police Department

University of Hawaii (UH)

- UH Office of Capital Improvement
- UH Environmental Center
- UH Water Resources Research Center
- UH Marine Program
- UH Office of Multicultural Student Services
- UH Honolulu Community College
- UHM Vice President for Administration
- UH National Disaster Preparedness Training Center

Libraries

- Aiea Public Library
- Aina Hina Public Library
- Ewa Beach Public and School Library
- Hawaii State Library - Hawaii Documents Center
- Hawaii Kai Regional Library
- Hilo Regional Library
- Honolulu Community College Library
- Kahului Regional Library
- Kailua Public Library
- Kaimuki Regional Library
- Kaneohe Regional Library
- Kalihi-Palama Public Library
- Kapolei Public Library
- Legislative Reference Bureau Library
- Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
- Lihu'e Regional Library
- Liliha Public Library
- Manoa Public Library

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- McCully/Moiliili Public Library
- Mililani Public Library
- Municipal Reference Center, DCS
- Pearl City Regional Library
- Research Division Library, DBEDT
- Salt Lake/Moanalua Public Library
- UH Thomas H. Hamilton Library
- UH at Hilo Edwin H. Mo'okini Library
- UH Maui College Library
- UH Kaua'i Community College Library
- Wahiawa Public Library
- Waialua Public Library
- Waikiki-Kapahulu Public Library
- Waipahu Public Library

Elected Officials

- Senator Breene Harimoto
- Senator Brian T. Taniguchi
- Senator Brickwood Galuteria
- Senator Clarence Nishihara
- Senator Donna Mercado Kim
- Senator Donovan Dela Cruz
- Senator Gil Riviere
- Senator Gilbert Keith-Agaran
- Senator Glenn Wakai
- Senator J. Kalani English
- Senator Jill Tokuda
- Senator Josh Green
- Senator Kaiali'i Kahele
- Senator Karl Rhoads
- Senator Laura Thielen
- Senator Les Ihara, Jr.
- Senator Lorraine R. Inouye
- Senator Maile Shimabukuro
- Senator Michelle N. Kidani
- Senator Mike Gabbard
- Senator Ronald Kouchi
- Senator Rosalyn H. Baker
- Senator Russell E. Ruderman
- Senator Stanley Chang
- Senator Will Espero

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- Representative Aaron Ling Johanson
- Representative Andria P.L. Tupola
- Representative Angus L.K. McKelvey
- Representative Bertrand Kobayashi
- Representative Beth Fukumoto Chang
- Representative Bob McDermott
- Representative Calvin K.Y. Say
- Representative Cedric Asuega Gates
- Representative Chris Lee
- Representative Chris Todd
- Representative Cindy Evans
- Representative Daniel Holt
- Representative Dee Morikawa
- Representative Della Au Belatti
- Representative Gene Ward
- Representative Gregg Takayama
- Representative Henry J.C. Aquino
- Representative Isaac W. Choy
- Representative James Kunane Tokioka
- Representative Jarrett Keohokalole
- Representative Joseph Souki
- Representative John Mizuno
- Representative Joy A. San Buenaventura
- Representative Justin H. Woodson
- Representative Kaniela Ing
- Representative Ken Ito
- Representative Kyle Yamashita
- Representative Lauren Matsumoto
- Representative Lei R. Learmont
- Representative Linda Ichiyama
- Representative Lynn DeCoite
- Representative Marcus R. Oshiro
- Representative Mark J. Hashem
- Representative Mark M. Nakashima
- Representative Matthew S. LoPresti
- Representative Nadine K. Nakamura
- Representative Nicole E. Lowen
- Representative Richard H.K. Onishi
- Representative Richard P. Creagan
- Representative Romy Cachola
- Representative Roy M. Takumi

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- Representative Ryan I. Yamane
- Representative Sam Satoru Kong
- Representative Sean Quinlan
- Representative Scott Nishimoto
- Representative Scott Saiki
- Representative Sharon E. Har
- Representative Sylvia Luke
- Representative Takashi Ohno
- Representative Tom Brower
- Representative Troy N. Hashimoto
- Representative Ty J.K. Cullen
- Councilmember Ann Kobayashi
- Councilmember Brandon Elefante
- Councilmember Carol Fukunaga
- Councilmember Ernest Martin
- Councilmember Ikaika Anderson
- Councilmember Joey Manahan
- Councilmember Kymberly Pine
- Councilmember Ron Menor
- Councilmember Trevor Ozawa
- Mayor Kirk Caldwell
- U.S. Senator Brian Schatz
- U.S. Senator Mazie Hirono
- U.S. Representative Colleen Hanabusa

Utilities

- Hawaiian Electric Company
- Hawaiian Telcom
- Hawaii Gas
- Oceanic Time Warner Cable (Spectrum)

Public Interest & Community Groups

- Community Alliance on Prisons
- ACLU of Hawaii
- Sierra Club of Hawaii
- Sierra Club of Oahu Group
- Life of the Land
- Hawaii Friends of Restorative Justice
- Carrie Ann Shirota, Attorney at Law
- Blue Print for Change
- Golden Castle Foundation

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- Kalihi Transformation Vision Committee
- The Institute of Human Services
- IMUAlliance
- Better Media
- The CHOW Project
- National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) Hawaii
- Tax Foundation of Hawaii
- League of Women Voters of Hawaii
- Roman Catholic Diocese of Honolulu
- Palama Settlement
- Weed and Seed
- Pacific Gateway Center
- Kalihi YMCA
- FACE Hawaii: Faith Action for Community Equity

Business Groups and Unions

- Chamber of Commerce Hawaii
- Enterprise Honolulu (Oahu Economic Development Board)
- Hawaii Business Roundtable
- Honolulu Board of Realtors
- ABC - Associated Builders and Contractors, Hawaii Chapter
- Lions Club of Honolulu
- Rotary Club of Honolulu
- Building Industry Association
- Hawaii Small Business Association
- Hawaii State AFL-CIO
- Hawaii Carpenters Union
- State of Hawaii Organization of Police Officers (SHOPO)
- Hawaii Hospitality and Healthcare Union
- Hawaii Government Employees Association
- Hawaii Teamsters
- International Longshore and Warehouse Union
- International Union of Painters and Allied Trades, District Council 50
- United Public Workers

Media

- Honolulu Star Advertiser
- Hawai'i Tribune Herald
- West Hawai'i Today
- The Garden Island
- The Maui News

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- Moloka'i Dispatch
- Honolulu Civil Beat

Schools

- Puuhale Elementary School
- Likelike Elementary
- Central Middle School
- McKinley High School
- Ka'iulani Elementary School
- Farrington High School
- Linapuni Elementary School

Churches

- Honolulu Samoan Assembly of God
- Kaunakapili United Church of Christ
- Samoan Congregational Christian Church of Honolulu, UCC
- Korean Presbyterian Miral Church
- Hawaii Chinese Baptist Church
- Aldersgate United Methodist Church
- Bluewater Mission
- Samoan-Tokelau Seventh-Day Adventist
- Su Gran Alabanza

Other Stakeholders

- Native Hawaiian Organizations
- The Nature Conservancy of Hawai'i
- Liliha Square Shopping Center
- Tamashiro Market
- Kukui Gardens
- Waena Apartments
- Realty Laua
- N&K CPAs Inc.
- Helping Hands Hawaii
- Liliha Palama Business Association
- Catholic Charities-Lanakila Senior Center
- Hawaii Literacy
- Salvation Army
- Mutual Housing Association of Hawaii
- HIKI NO
- Kalihi-Palama Health Center
- Honolulu Community Action Program

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- Parents and Children Together
- Kokua Kalihi Valley
- Adults for Youth

10.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

The ~~Draft~~ Final EIS has been prepared by PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc., 1001 Bishop Street, ASB Tower, Suite 650, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813.

Several key technical consultants were employed to provide specific assessments of environmental and other key factors for this project. These consultants and their specialties are listed below:

| Name | Area of Expertise |
|----------------------------|--|
| AHL | Project Management, Architecture, Justice Planning, Public Outreach and Involvement |
| Integrus Architecture | Justice Planning, Programming, and Architecture |
| Louis Berger U.S., Inc. | Justice Planning, Air Quality, Archaeological/Historical, Aviation, Biological Resources, Hydrology, Noise, Fiscal Impacts, Solid and Hazardous Waste Management, Financing Options, Community Partnering, Public Outreach and Involvement, Alternatives Analysis, Socio-economics |
| ASM Affiliates | Cultural Impact Assessment |
| Wilson Okamoto Corporation | Traffic and Civil Engineering |
| ECS, Inc. | Electrical and Telecommunications Engineering |
| Cumming Corporation | Cost Estimating |
| CBRE | Economic Impact Assessment |
| CommPac | Public Outreach and Involvement |
| CJPS | Justice Planning |

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Appendix A. Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice (EISPN) Consultation

Appendix A-1. Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) Consultation

Appendix B. Overview of the Hawaii Department of Public Safety (PSD)

Appendix C. WCCC: Possible Plan for Expansion

Appendix D. Animal Quarantine Station: Possible Plan for Relocation

Appendix E. Alternatives Analysis Report

Appendix F. Interim Architectural Space Program and Site Fit Study for Future OCCC

Appendix G. 10-Year Inmate Forecast: Planning for Relocation and Expansion

Appendix H. Construction Cost Estimates

Appendix I. Financing Plan Options

Appendix J. Wetlands Report for Proposed OCCC Locations

Appendix K. Biological Impacts and Mitigation

Appendix L. Archaeological and Architectural Surveys

Appendix M. Cultural Impact Assessment

Appendix N. Noise Impact Assessment

Appendix O. Air Quality Impact Assessment

Appendix P. Solid and Hazardous Waste Management

Appendix Q. Socioeconomic Profile

Appendix R. Economic Impact Analysis

Appendix S. Estimated Staffing and Operating Costs Report

Appendix T. Traffic Impact Report

Appendix T-1. Road Ownership Maps

Appendix T-2: Current Transit Maps

Appendix U. Preliminary Engineering Report

Appendix V. Electrical and Telecommunications Utility Systems Report

Appendix W. Airport Surface Evaluation

Appendix X. Community Partnering: A Path Forward

Appendix Y. Public Engagement and Public Outreach Summary

Appendix Z. EISPN Scoping Meeting Summary

Appendix Z-1. DEIS Town Hall Meeting Summary