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No. _____

July 30, 2018

**RE: Pre-Assessment Consultations – New Medium Security Housing Units at
Kauai, Maui, and Hawaii Community Correctional Centers**

Aloha:

The Hawaii Department of Public Safety (PSD) has an immediate need to address the persistent and significant overcrowding experienced at the Kauai, Maui, and Hawaii Community Correctional Centers (KCCC, MCCC, and HCCC). As the Director of PSD, I am informing you of our plans for new Medium Security Housing Units for inmates currently housed at KCCC, MCCC, and HCCC. We have prepared the attached ***Pre-Assessment Consultations*** document to explain the need for these housing units and to seek advice and input on issues that should be addressed in forthcoming Draft Environmental Assessments (EAs).

The severe and persistent overcrowding at KCCC, MCCC, and HCCC limits PSD's ability to provide safe, secure, and humane, social, and physical environment for inmates and staff, has exacerbated physical plant operations, contributed to tension among inmates, and diminished program opportunities. Since development of the additional housing units involves use of State funds and State lands, PSD is preparing a Draft EA for each project in accordance with State regulations. Assisting PSD is the Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) and a team of consultants.

PSD appreciates the important input and contributions received from stakeholders and the public for other PSD undertakings and is engaging community leaders, agencies, stakeholders and the public early in the environmental study process so the development of new Medium Security Housing Units benefits from the input of all interested parties. PSD is working closely with DAGS, Project Management Branch on these projects.

The State project teams are:

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Please contact them with comments, questions, or advice concerning the ***Pre-Assessment Consultations*** document or any aspect of the projects. We appreciate your continued support for the Department of Public Safety. Mahalo.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Nolan P. Espinda", written in a cursive style.

Nolan P. Espinda
Director

Attachment

- c: C. Shimazu, PSD
D. Jandoc, DAGS
R. Louis, DAGS
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Pre-Assessment Consultations: Proposed Medium Security Housing Units

**Kauai, Maui, and Hawaii
Community Correctional Centers**

July 30, 2018

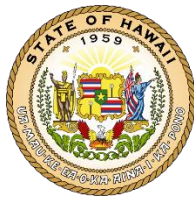


**State of Hawaii
Hawaii Department of Public Safety**

Pre-Assessment Consultations: Proposed Medium Security Housing Units

Kauai, Maui, and Hawaii Community Correctional Centers

July 2018



Prepared for:

**Hawaii Department of Public Safety
Hawaii Department of Accounting
and General Services**

Prepared by:



Louis Berger

PRE-ASSESSMENT CONSULTATIONS

The Hawaii Department of Public Safety (PSD) has an immediate need to address the persistent and significant overcrowding experienced at the Kauai, Maui, and Hawaii Community Correctional Centers (KCCC, MCCC, and HCCC) and is planning new Medium Security Housing Units for inmates currently housed at KCCC, MCCC, and HCCC. This *Pre-Assessment Consultations* document has been prepared to explain the need and importance of these housing units and to seek advice and input on issues that should be addressed in forthcoming Draft Environmental Assessments (EAs).

PSD is committed to providing a safe, secure, healthy, humane, social, and physical environment for inmates and staff. However, the severe and persistent overcrowding at KCCC, MCCC, and HCCC limits PSD's ability to provide such environments, exacerbates basic physical plant operations, contributes to tension among inmates, and diminishes program opportunities. In response, PSD plans to add new Medium Security Housing to each facility. The new housing units are not intended to increase the inmate populations at KCCC, MCCC, and HCCC. Instead, inmates housed in cramped conditions and in spaces not well suited for inmates would be accommodated in housing units designed and constructed to State of Hawaii and national standards.

The proposed projects involve the use of State funds and State lands; therefore, development of new Medium Security Housing Units at KCCC, MCCC, and HCCC is subject to the State environmental review process. Assisting PSD with this undertaking is the Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) together with a team of consultants.

As PSD begins these efforts, it is important to inform, educate, and encourage input and advice from elected and appointed officials, regulatory agencies, stakeholders, and the public. This *Pre-Assessment Consultations* document has been prepared at the onset of the planning process to inform interested parties of the projects and the purpose and objectives of the new housing units, and to seek comments and input on issues that should be addressed in the forthcoming Draft EAs for each proposed project. The Draft EAs will include a discussion of the impacts of construction and operation of the new Medium Security Housing Units on the natural and man-made environments at KCCC, MCCC, and HCCC.

1.0 IDENTIFICATION OF PROPOSING AGENCY

The proposing agency is the State of Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) on behalf of the Hawaii Department of Public Safety (PSD).

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Assisting PSD and DAGS with planning and Draft EA preparation is Louis Berger U.S., Inc.

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2.0 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ACTION

2.1 Background

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. Currently, PSD is responsible for the approximately

5,600 offenders that are housed within eight State of Hawaii facilities, the Federal Detention Center in Honolulu, and in private contractor-operated correctional facilities in Arizona.

Since 1991, Hawaii's prison and jail inmate population has grown well beyond the system's capacity, during which time no new facilities have been added to the system. Consequently, PSD has been forced to double-bunk cells; add beds to dorms without adding space; and convert spaces normally used for inmate programs, counseling, and similar services to other functions such as inmate housing in order to cope with the population. At the present time, the design capacity for the State's four jails is 1,153 beds, and the operational bed capacity is 1,609. In the case of the State's prisons, the design capacity is 1,338 beds, and the operational bed capacity is 1,918 beds.

The persistent and severe overcrowding and a lack of suitable space in the islands has required PSD to house approximately 31 percent of the state's prison inmate population at contracted facilities on the mainland. Contracting for prison beds on the mainland began in 1995 when 300 male inmates were transferred to facilities in Texas. As of May 2018, approximately 1,459 State of Hawaii prison inmates are housed in facilities on the mainland.

2.2 Hawaii Department of Public Safety Responsibilities

PSD deals with offenders at various stages within the criminal justice process. People who are arrested are initially held in custody at county police cellblocks, where they are assessed to determine if they are eligible to be diverted from the correctional system. Those who qualify for release into the community, pending their trial, are supervised by PSD's Intake Service Center staff who provide counseling and electronic monitoring, if needed. Those who are not eligible for pre-trial diversion programs are transferred to one of the State's jails until their trial and acquittal or sentencing. Upon conviction, individuals who are sentenced to serve less than one year remain at the jails and serve out their sentence. Those who are sentenced to serve more than one year are transferred to a State prison to serve out their sentence.

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

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

Although some offenders will remain in prison for life, the majority will serve their sentences and be released. Over 98 percent of those currently incarcerated will eventually return to the community. Those who are released

to parole are closely supervised in the community to assist and prepare them for full release. If at any time a parolee violates the terms and conditions of parole, his or her parole status can be immediately revoked, and the offender may be returned to prison or jail.

2.3 Jail vs. Prison—Important Differences

As jails, KCCC, MCCC, and HCCC operate substantially different than a prison. A jail is a facility where individuals 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. However, inmates housed at CCCs (i.e., jails) are under the jurisdiction of the Courts and not PSD, and detainees in jail can only be released, placed in outside programs, or assigned to other alternatives to incarceration by the Courts.

The services that jails must provide are vastly different from that of a prison. For example, it is important that pre-trial detainees are kept separate from sentenced inmates. Thus, a jail is usually operated on a ‘distributed services’ model where detainees or inmates remain in their housing units and meals, drug treatment, counseling, and even minor medical treatments are delivered to them. Another important consideration in the operation of a jail is that detainees may have a chemical dependency or suffer from an as-yet-undiagnosed mental health issue. In both cases, it is the responsibility of the jail to provide diagnosis and recommend the appropriate treatment program. Understanding the unique and fundamental differences between inmate populations and the services provided to them in prison vs. jail is important to understanding the purpose and function of Hawaii’s CCCs.

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

2.4 Hawaii Community Correctional Centers

The concept and mission of Hawaii’s CCCs was originally defined in the 1973 Corrections Master Plan which resulted in the construction of jails (i.e., CCCs) on the Islands of Maui, Kauai, Oahu, and Hawaii. Consequently, all four facilities share some common original facility design elements that were considered appropriate at the time. One of those common features is the subdivision of the original secure housing building into very small operationally inefficient units of three-, four-, or six-cell clusters. Contemporary jail designs provide for much larger units (usually 32, 48, or 64 beds each for minimum- or medium-security general population) that allow many more inmates to be supervised by each officer.

- **Kauai Community Correctional Center**—KCCC (tax map key [TMK] 4-3-9-05:13) has been expanded from its original capacity of 16 medium-security beds in 1977 to 46 beds by 1991, and currently has a design capacity of 110 beds. Additional bed space came in the form of temporary dormitory structures that were used by displaced residents of Hurricane Iniki and are still being used for correctional housing. As of May 31, 2018, the number of male inmates housed in KCCC was 177,

with the number of female inmates at 29 for a total of 206 inmates or 61 percent above its operational capacity of 128 beds. See Exhibits 1 and 2.

- **Maui Community Correctional Center**—MCCC, with a design capacity of 209 beds, has been expanded from its original two-acre site to the current 7.23 acres (TMK (2) 38046005, 06). Originally sited in a relatively isolated location, the town of Wailuku has since grown around and beyond the facility. As of May 31, 2018, the number of male inmates housed in MCCC was 399 with the number of female inmates at 70 for a total of 469 inmates or 56 percent above its operational capacity of 301 beds. See Exhibits 3 and 4.
- **Hawaii Community Correctional Center**—HCCC, opened as a 22-bed facility in Hilo in 1975, currently has a design capacity of 206 beds (TMK 2-3-023:005). The CCC was sited next to the original county jail in a Hilo location that, at the time, was largely undeveloped; today the facility is surrounded by urban development. As of May 31, 2018, the number of male inmates housed in HCCC was 373, while the number of female inmates was 71 for a total of 444 inmates which is 96 percent above its operational capacity of 226 beds. See Exhibits 5 and 6.
- **Oahu Community Correctional Center**—OCCC, located in Kalihi, opened in 1975 with 456 beds. OCCC was originally designed to house both pretrial detainees and sentenced felons. At that time, OCCC (TMK 1-2-013:002) was considered a jail as well as the primary prison for the State. OCCC has a design capacity of 628 beds but by the late 1990s, OCCC's population increased to upwards of 1,400. As of May 31, 2018, the number of male inmates housed in OCCC was 1,020 with the number of female inmates at 143 for a total of 1,163 inmates or 22 percent above its operational capacity of 954 beds. A separate planning effort is currently underway to replace OCCC.

Overall, jail facilities are operating well above their operational capacities and given long-standing conditions, alleviating overcrowding is an important PSD priority.

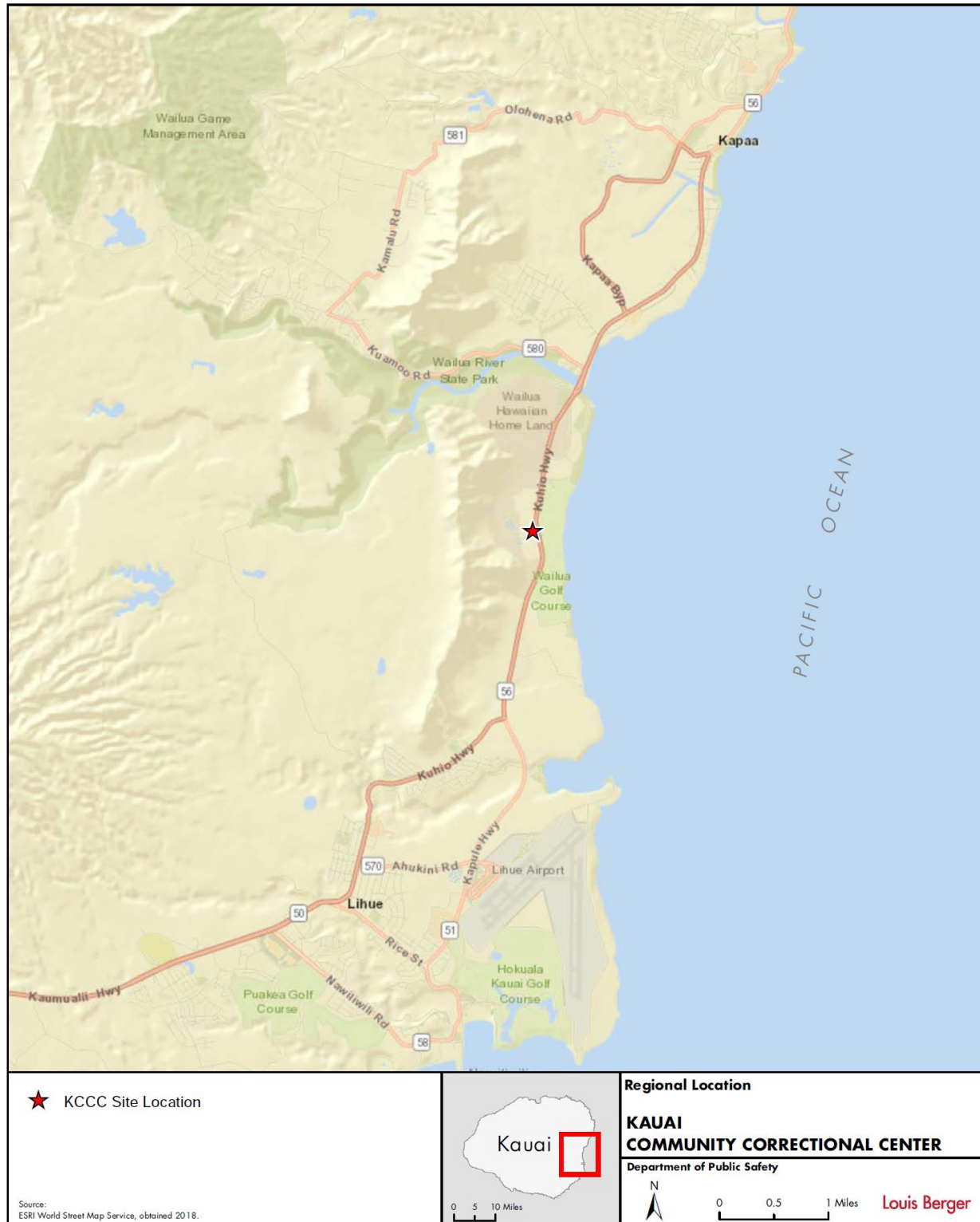
Exhibit 1: KCCC Regional Location

Exhibit 2: KCCC Proposed Site Plan

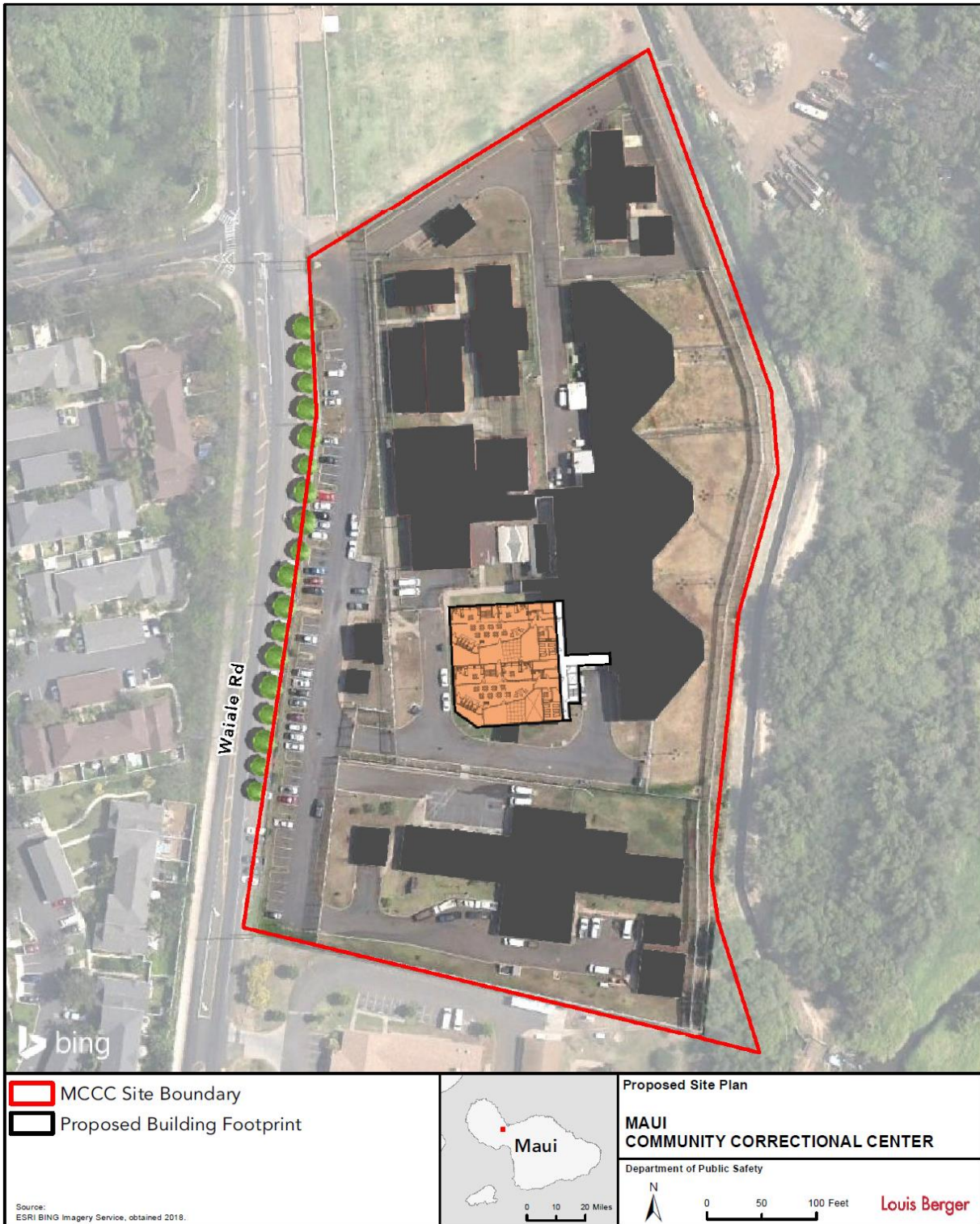
Exhibit 4: MCCC Proposed Site Plan

Exhibit 5: HCCC Regional Location

Exhibit 6: HCCC Proposed Site Plan

2.5 Purpose and Need

With increasingly aged, obsolete, and severely overcrowded correctional facilities, PSD is proposing to improve the State's corrections infrastructure through modernization of existing facilities when possible and construction of new institutions to replace others when necessary. PSD is proposing to develop new Medium Security Housing Units at KCCC, MCCC, and HCCC capable of accommodating up to 140 inmates, up to 80 inmates, and up to 140 inmates, respectively, who are currently housed at each facility. Development of new Medium Security Housing Units is intended to provide additional beds in an appropriate setting to address the current severely overcrowded conditions; *provision of such housing is not intended to increase the populations of KCCC, MCCC, or HCCC beyond their current numbers*. Rather, medium security inmates housed in cramped conditions and in spaces not well suited for inmates, would be accommodated in modern housing units designed and constructed to State of Hawaii and national standards. Development of the new Medium Security Housing Units will allow for inmates currently housed in inadequate conditions to be relocated to the new buildings.

The objectives of developing the proposed new Medium Security Housing Units at KCCC, MCCC, and HCCC are to:

- Better accommodate current and future jail inmate populations.
- Improve living conditions for male and female inmates.
- Provide adequate space and an environment where the focus can be on better preparing inmates for successful reintegration into the community and reduced recidivism.
- Provide a safer and more efficient work environment for corrections staff.
- Provide for public safety.

Developing new Medium Security Housing Units at KCCC, MCCC, and HCCC will help ensure that Hawaii's criminal justice system, in general, and PSD, in particular, will function in a quality manner while addressing the need for modern, efficient, and cost-effective institutions. The addition of new Medium Security Housing Units will also allow PSD to accomplish its mission to uphold justice and public safety; meet the needs of current and future jail populations; and provide for the continued safety and security of inmates, staff, and island communities. Construction at KCCC, MCCC, and HCCC is preliminarily scheduled to begin in 2020 and be completed in 2021.

3.0 KCCC ENVIRONMENT

KCCC, located in Lihue along the east shore of Kauai, comprises approximately 10 acres in area much of which has already been developed with inmate housing, administrative and program structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas, recreational facilities, and similar uses. The few undeveloped portions of property consist primarily of grass fields and small cultivated plots. There are no plans to expand KCCC beyond its current property boundaries and no plans to relocate the facility from Lihue.

3.1 Site Characteristics

3.1.1 Topography

The KCCC property is located at an elevation of approximately 20 feet above msl with the topography sloping gently from northwest to southeast.

3.1.2 Water Resources

Surface water features consist of a drainage channel that forms the property's western border which serves to divert surface waters flowing from adjacent properties around KCCC. This channel eventually discharges to a second larger channel that forms the eastern border of the KCCC property, and parallels Kuhio Highway to the east. Bisecting the northern portion of the property is an additional drainage channel that directs surface water flows from adjacent properties to the same channel paralleling the highway.

3.1.3 Biological Resources

Much of the area comprising KCCC has already been developed with the undeveloped portion of property consisting primarily of grass fields and small cultivated plots. The overall property is bordered on the east by the Kuhio Highway and to the north, south, and west by agricultural fields and vacant lands.

3.1.4 Demographics and Economic Characteristics

The population of the State of Hawaii, including the County of Kauai, has been steadily increasing; between 1990 and 2010, the population of Hawaii increased by 9.3 percent while Kauai County's population increased by 31.0 percent. The population of Hawaii increased by 17.7 percent between 2000 and 2015 to 1,425,557 while the population of Kauai County increased by 22.2 percent to 71,478.

Of the state's 714,067 person labor force, approximately 3.6 percent (38,015 persons) were unemployed in 2010. The largest industry in Hawaii in 2015 was Educational services, and health care and social assistance, with 133,756 jobs. In 2015, Kauai County had an unemployment rate of 3.5 percent with 1,929 of its 36,149 person labor force unemployed. The arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services industry represented the largest employment sector in Kauai County with approximately 8,222 jobs.

3.1.5 Community Services

Law enforcement services in Kauai County are provided by the Kauai County Police Department. Headquartered at 3990 Kaana Street in Lihue, the Department comprises three districts, with KCCC located within the Lihue District. The Kauai Fire Department provides fire protection and suppression, rescue (ocean and land), hazmat, and emergency medical services (basic life support) to the Island of Kauai. The Department maintains eight fire stations with the Lihue Station, located at 4450 Rice Street, servicing Lihue and KCCC. Kauai is serviced by several medical centers and clinics facilities, including Samuel Mahelona Memorial Hospital (SMMH), Wilcox Medical Center, and the West Kauai Medical Center. SMMH is Kauai's Eastside Critical Access Hospital located in Kapaa. Located in Lihue, Wilcox Medical Center provides Kauai residents with accessible, quality health care. West Kauai Medical Center is located in Waimea on the west side of Kauai.

3.1.6 Utility Services

KCCC along with most residences, businesses, and institutions on the island, are served with potable water by the Kauai Department of Water (KDOW). KDOW operates and maintains 12 separate water systems that are divided into three plant operations districts (East, Central and West) and two water distribution districts (East and West). KCCC lies within the East water service district and is served by the Lihue-Kapaa water system.

The Kauai Department of Public Works, Wastewater Management Division (KWMD) is responsible for operation and maintenance of the public wastewater collection and treatment systems across the island. KWMD operates

four treatment facilities on the island: Waimea, Eleele, Lihue, and Wailua with KCCC located within the service area of the Wailua Wastewater Treatment Plant.

The Kauai Island Utility Cooperative (KIUC) provides electric power to residences, businesses and industries across the island. A 12 kV overhead distribution line adjacent to facility supplies electricity to KCCC.

The County of Kauai Public Works Department, Solid Waste Division (SWD) owns one landfill and four transfer stations. The Kekaha Landfill is located on the southwest side of the island near the town of Kekaha. SWD is proposing to develop and operate a new solid waste landfill in the southeastern portion of the island.

3.1.7 Transportation

KCCC is located at 5350 Kuhio Highway between Leho Drive and Marine Camp Road in Lihue. Kuhio Highway is a two-way State Highway traversing the northern and eastern shores of Kauai extending from Haena State Park in the north to Lihue in the south.

4.0 MCCC ENVIRONMENT

MCCC, located on the east side of Waiale Road, is within the urbanized area of Wailuku. MCCC comprises approximately 7.23 acres of inmate housing, administrative and program structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, and vehicle access and parking areas and similar uses. The few undeveloped portions of the property are limited to small grassed and paved areas between buildings, a grassed area devoted to outdoor recreation, and employee and visitor parking areas. There are no plans to expand MCCC beyond its current property boundaries and no plans to relocate the facility from Wailuku.

4.1 Site Characteristics

4.1.1 Topography

MCCC is located approximately 230 feet above msl, and the topography is nearly level.

4.1.2 Water Resources

Two surface water features are located in the vicinity of MCCC consisting of a concrete drainage channel (Spreckels Ditch) located along the property's eastern border and the Waiale Reservoir, also located east of MCCC. No other waterbodies are located on or in proximity to the MCCC property.

4.1.3 Biological Resources

Much of the area comprising MCCC has been developed with the few undeveloped portions of the property limited to small grassed and paved areas between buildings, a grassed area devoted to outdoor recreation adjoining the main housing units, and employee and visitor parking areas. MCCC lies between institutional/commercial zones to the north and south and a residential zone immediately to the west, across Waiale Road.

4.1.4 Demographic and Economic Characteristics

The population of the State of Hawaii, including the County of Maui, has been steadily increasing. Between 2000 and 2015, the population of Hawaii increased by 17.7 percent while Maui County experienced a

population increase of over 28 percent. Between 2010 and 2015, the population of Hawaii increased by 4.8 percent to 1,425,557 while Maui County experienced a population increase of 6.0 percent to 164,357.

Of the State's 714,067 person labor force, approximately 3.6 percent (38,015 persons) were unemployed in 2010. The largest industry in Hawaii in 2015 was Educational services, and health care and social assistance, with 133,756 jobs. The tourism industry represents the largest employment sector on Maui in 2016 with approximately 21,600 jobs in Accommodations and Food Services.

4.1.5 Community Services

Law enforcement services in Maui County are provided by the Maui Police Department. Police services are headquartered at 55 Mahalani Street in Wailuku, in the vicinity of MCCC, which houses patrol units and investigative and administrative divisions. The Maui County Department of Fire and Public Safety provides fire and emergency services to the islands of Maui, Lanai, and Molokai from 14 fire stations and a fire prevention office. The Department operates from its headquarters located at 200 Dairy Road in Kahului, Hawaii. The Wailuku Fire Station, located at 21 Kinipopo Street in Wailuku is located a short distance from MCCC. Maui Memorial Medical Center, located at 221 Mahalani Street in Wailuku and a short distance from MCCC, is the main hospital and health care provider on the Island of Maui. Since its establishment, the hospital has undergone many changes and today, the total bed count for the hospital is 231.

4.1.6 Utility Services

The main MCCC campus is connected to the 12-inch main on Waiale Road with two 1.5-inch meters for the potable water distribution system. In addition, a third water meter is connected to the 12-inch main on Waiale Road.

Wastewater generated in the area of MCCC is conveyed to the Kahului wastewater treatment plant. Wastewater is pumped from MCCC by an on-site pumping station to a sewer line located along Waiale Road.

Maui Electric provides electric power to residences, businesses and industries throughout Maui County. Electric power is distributed via substations and 69 kilovolt, high voltage distribution lines. Three-phase overhead power lines are located along Waiale Road adjacent to the western border of MCCC.

The majority of solid wastes generated within the County of Maui are disposed of at the Central Maui Landfill–Refuse and Recycling Center located approximately four miles southeast of Kahului Airport. The landfill accepts solid waste for disposal delivered directly by residents, businesses, commercial collection services, transfer station, and municipalities and agencies.

4.1.7 Transportation

MCCC is located at 600 Waiale Road, between Olomea Street and Waimaluhia Lane. Waiale Road is a two-lane road that connects the business center of Wailuku to the Ma'alaea area. Access to the facility is via a driveway connecting the north end of the property to Waiale Road.

5.0 HCCC ENVIRONMENT

HCCC is located in a highly developed urban area in Hilo at 60 Punahale Street in Hilo. HCCC comprises a single parcel of approximately four acres, much of which has already been developed with inmate housing;

administrative, program, and support structures; maintenance buildings and storage areas; vehicle access and parking areas; and similar uses. There are no plans to expand HCCC beyond its current property boundaries and no plans to relocate the facility from Hilo.

5.1 Site Characteristics

5.1.1 Topography

The HCCC property is located at an elevation of approximately 225 feet above msl with the topography sloping from west to east.

5.1.2 Water Resources

One surface water feature was identified on the HCCC property; a narrow drainage channel bisects the property starting from the north end near Waianuenue Avenue. The nearest major water body is the Wailuku River, which is located approximately 1,300 feet to the north of HCCC.

5.1.3 Biological Resources

Virtually all the land area comprising HCCC has been developed with inmate housing, administrative and program structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas, among similar uses. The small undeveloped portions of property consists primarily of concrete walkways and small grass areas between buildings.

5.1.4 Demographic and Economic Characteristics

The population of Hawaii increased by 17.7 percent between 2000 and 2015 from 1,211,537 to 1,425,557, while the population of Hawaii County increased by 31.9 percent from 148,677 to 196,156.

Of the state's 714,067-person labor force, approximately 38,015 persons were unemployed in 2010. The largest industry sector in the State of Hawaii in 2016 was Government with 126,300 jobs. In 2015, Hawaii County had approximately 3,900 workers unemployed. The Leisure and Hospitality industry represented the largest industry sector in Hawaii County with approximately 14,200 jobs.

5.1.5 Community Services

Law enforcement in Hawaii County is provided by the Hawaii County Police Department. HCCC is serviced by the Hilo Station located at 349 Kapiolani Street in South Hilo. The Hawaii Fire Department is primarily responsible for fire protection and suppression on the Island of Hawaii. The closest fire station to HCCC is the Hilo Station located at 466 Kinoole Street in Hilo. The Hilo area, including HCCC, is service by the Hilo Medical Center (HMC). HMC is located on 20 acres of land adjacent to the Wailuku River at 1190 Waianuenue Avenue in Hilo, less than a mile from HCCC.

5.1.6 Utility Services

HCCC is served by the Hilo Water System with raw water for the system obtained from deep wells. The main meter for HCCC is located on Punahale Street and consists of a combination fire suppression and potable water supply meter.

HCCC lies within the service area of the Hilo Wastewater Treatment Plant, which provides secondary treatment with chlorine disinfection and a deep ocean outfall. HCCC currently discharges wastewaters into a 10-inch main located in Waianuenue Avenue through a single connection.

The Hawaii Electric Light Company (HELCO) provides power to residences, businesses and industries throughout Hawaii County. Adjacent to HCCC, HELCO maintains a 12.47-kilovolt (KV) overhead distribution circuit on Komohana Street and a 13.8-KV overhead distribution circuit on Waianuenue Avenue.

Disposal of solid wastes generated at HCCC currently occurs at the South Hilo Sanitary Landfill, which is the only municipal solid waste landfill operating in East Hawaii.

5.1.7 Transportation

HCCC is located at 60 Punahele Street between Waianuenue Avenue, Komohana Street, and Punahele Street. Waianuenue Avenue is a four-lane major thoroughfare that serves a number of business establishments, public facilities, recreational and cultural institutions, as well as residential neighborhoods. It provides access between Hilo's central business district and upland residential areas and continues upland as the saddle road between Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa to connect with West Hawaii.

6.0 PLANNING HORIZON

The planning, Draft EA preparation, permitting, and new Medium Security Housing Unit design processes are estimated to take approximately one to two years to complete with construction of the new housing units estimated to take an additional year. The Draft EAs will include available information concerning the schedule for developing the proposed new Medium Security Housing Units at KCCC, MCCC, and HCCC.

7.0 ALTERNATIVES

At this time, the following alternatives have been identified:

- **No Action Alternative.** A decision not to proceed with the proposed action to develop new Medium Security Housing Units at KCCC, MCCC, and HCCC. Under the No Action Alternative, the persistent and severe overcrowding experienced at KCCC, MCCC, and HCCC would continue.
- **Alternatives Considered.** Potential expansion of the property boundaries to provide additional lands for new housing unit development; complete relocation and replacement of each facility at a new location, and development of new Medium Security Housing Units as proposed.

No other reasonable alternatives within the jurisdiction of PSD have been identified.

8.0 CONSULTATIONS

8.1 Pre-Assessment Consultations

PSD is committed to ensuring that the process of planning, permitting, designing, and eventually developing new Medium Security Housing Units at KCCC, MCCC, and HCCC benefits from the input and involvement of stakeholders, elected officials, regulatory agencies, and the public. Beginning in March 2018, PSD and DAGS

initiated a public outreach effort to provide information about the proposed inmate housing unit projects. The effort is intended to frame the planning and decision-making process and offer elected officials, stakeholders, and the public a means to participate. The public outreach effort has the following objectives:

- Provide an understanding of PSD's mission and responsibilities and the important role KCCC, MCCC, and HCCC play in the criminal justice system in Hawaii;
- Describe the current KCCC, MCCC, and HCCC and the need to alleviate the severe and persistent overcrowding experienced at the facilities and by doing so improve the health and safety for inmates, staff, and the public;
- Demonstrate how the PSD and the Project Team are exercising careful, objective, and systematic development of plans for the proposed new inmate housing units at KCCC, MCCC, and HCCC;
- Provide project information that is accurate, timely, accessible, and understandable to the public;
- Regularly inform the public regarding the planning process and offer opportunities for input; and
- Encourage public interest and constructive input, eliciting a variety of viewpoints.

7.1.1 Pre-Assessment Document

Outreach activities are being varied in their approach to encourage participation across different audiences, recognizing that individuals and groups receive and process information in different ways. Activities include preparation of this *Pre-Assessment Consultations* document to inform interested parties of the proposed inmate housing projects and to seek comments and input on issues that should be addressed in the forthcoming Draft EAs for KCCC, MCCC, and HCCC.

7.1.2 Initial Notification Letters

PSD is committed to providing a safe, secure, healthy, humane, social, and physical environment for inmates and staff, but the severe and persistent overcrowding at KCCC, MCCC, and HCCC has limited its ability to provide such environments, exacerbated basic physical plant operations, contributed to tension among inmates, and diminished program opportunities. To increase awareness of this problem and solicit the input and assistance of federal, State, and local elected and appointed officials and government agencies, PSD issued letters to such individuals and agencies to inform them of plans to alleviate overcrowding (March/April 2018). The introductory letters, sent by PSD Director Nolan P. Espinda, introduced the proposed projects and the team responsible for conducting the planning and environmental studies.

7.1.3 Neighbor Island Jail Projects Website

Information prepared in support of the proposed inmate housing projects has also been made available through PSD's Neighbor Island Jail Projects website: <https://dps.hawaii.gov/neighbor-island-jails-project/>. Over time, the website will host a calendar of activities, project-related newsletters, various technical reports, and other informative materials. Interested persons and organizations are also continuously added to the Neighbor Island Jail Projects emailing/distribution list to receive periodic information about the projects and to learn about progress in the planning process.

7.1.4 Project Newsletters

PSD is producing and widely distributing newsletters concerning various aspects of the housing unit planning and environmental study process. Newsletters are being prepared in response to the need for accurate and timely information about jail function and operation, Draft EA preparation efforts, characteristics of the inmates housed

in CCCs, and other important topics. These publications are also being used as meeting handouts, made available via the Neighbor Island Jail Projects website, and distributed via an email system to over 1,000 individuals, organizations, agencies, stakeholders, and elected and appointed officials. DAGS, in collaboration with PSD, is conducting public outreach to introduce the proposed action involving KCCC, MCCC, and HCCC to communities on Kauai, Maui, and Hawaii and statewide; facilitate the public informational process; and integrate public input into the decision-making process.

8.2 Public Outreach

PSD officials recognize the value and importance of effectively communicating with various stakeholders (elected officials, interest groups, regulatory agencies, the public, etc.) during the planning and Draft EA process. When a project or action has the potential to affect local and statewide interests, communicating with community leaders, community and public interest groups, regulatory agencies, and the public early and throughout the process can facilitate decision-making and help achieve approval/acceptance. Public outreach at the onset of the planning process serves to assist in determining the focus and content of the environmental impact study. Public outreach also assists to identify the range of actions, alternatives, environmental effects, and mitigation measures to be analyzed and eliminates from study issues that are not pertinent to the final decision on the proposed projects.

At the onset of the various studies, PSD notified State and local agencies and elected officials via letters informing them that PSD was initiating preparation of Draft EAs and inviting them into a conversation about the proposed projects. Significant issues may be identified through public and agency input and comments. The following agencies, organizations, and officials are among those being consulted during preparation of the Draft EAs:

7.2.1 Federal

- U.S. Senators
- U.S. Congressional Representatives
- Department of the Army, Army Corps of Engineers
- Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service
- Department of the Interior
 - Fish and Wildlife Service
 - Geological Survey
- Others

7.2.2 State

- Governor's Office
- Hawaii State Senators
- Hawaii House of Representatives
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of Accounting and General Services
- Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism

- Land Use Commission
 - Office of Planning
- Department of Defense
 - Hawaii Army National Guard
- Department of Education
- Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
- Department of Health
 - Office of Environmental Quality Control
 - Environmental Planning Office
- Department of Land and Natural Resources
 - Land Division
 - State Historic Preservation Division
- Department of Transportation
- Office of Hawaiian Affairs
- University of Hawaii Environmental Center
- Others

7.2.3 County of Kauai

- Office of the Mayor
- Kauai County Council Members
- Planning Department
- Department of Public Works
- Transportation Agency
- Emergency Management Agency
- Office of Economic Development
- Water Department
- Department of Parks and Recreation
- Fire Department
- Police Department
- Housing Agency
- County Clerk
- County Attorney's Office
- Others

7.2.4 County of Maui

- Office of the Mayor
- Maui County Council Members
- Office of Economic Development
- Department of Prosecuting Attorney's Office
- Department of Parks and Recreation
- Planning Department
- Maui Fire Department
- Maui Police Department
- Public Works Department
- Department of Water Supply
- Others

7.2.5 County of Hawaii

- Office of the Mayor
- Hawaii County Council Members
- Office of the Corporation Counsel
- Department of Environmental Management
- Planning Department
- Department of Public Works
- Mass Transit Agency
- Civil Defense Agency
- Department of Water Supply
- Department of Parks and Recreation
- Fire Department
- Police Department
- County Clerk
- Office of the Prosecuting Attorney
- Others

