Draft Environmental Assessment Proposed Medium Security Housing Unit

Maui Community Correctional Center

May 10, 2019

State of Hawaii
Hawaii Department of Public Safety

Draft Environmental Assessment Proposed Medium Security Housing Unit

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May 2019

Prepared for:

Hawaii Department of Public Safety

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

BMP	best management practices
CCC	Community Correctional Center
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
Corps	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
DAGS	Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services
dB	Decibels
dbA	A-weighted decibel scale
DHHL	Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
DLNR	Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources
DOA	Hawaii Department of Agriculture
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
HAR	Hawaii Administrative Rules
HRS	Hawaii Revised Statutes
MCCC	Maui Community Correctional Center
Ldn	day-night equivalent sound level
Leq	equivalent noise level
LSB	University of Hawaii Land Study Bureau
mgd	million gallons per day
msl	Mean sea level
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NRCS	Natural Resource Conservation Service
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory
OEQC	Hawaii Office of Environmental Quality Control
PSD	Hawaii Department of Public Safety
SHPD	State Historic Preservation Division
TMK	Tax Map Key
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WRD	Wastewater Reclamation Division (WRD
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

PREFACE

With increasingly aged and overcrowded in-state jail and prison facilities, the Hawaii Department of Public Safety (PSD) is moving forward with an overall program to improve and/or replace its corrections infrastructure. As evidence, planning for a new facility to replace the Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) and expand the Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC) has been underway since 2016 with considerable progress already accomplished. In addition to replacing OCCC and expanding WCCC, PSD is seeking to alleviate the severe overcrowding that exists at the Kauai Community Correctional Center (KCCC), the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC), and the Hawaii Community Correctional Center (HCCC) in order to provide safe, secure, and humane environments for the care and custody of adult male and female offenders originating from Kauai, Maui and Hawaii counties. Assisting PSD is the Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS).

PSD is proposing to alleviate the persistent and significant crowded conditions by developing a Medium Security Housing Unit at each facility for inmates who are currently housed at KCCC, MCCC and HCCC. Since the proposed housing unit projects involve the use of State funds and State lands, each is subject to the State environmental review process. In the case of MCCC, this Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared pursuant to the requirements of Chapter 343, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), and Chapter 200, Title 11, State of Hawaii Department of Health Administrative Rules (HAR), State Department of Health. PSD is proposing to alleviate the crowded conditions by developing a Medium Security Housing Unit for inmates who are currently housed at MCCC. Given the severe overcrowding which exists at other jail facilities, similar Draft EAs have been developed for KCCC and HCCC, subject to the same requirements of Chapter 343, HRS, and Chapter 200, Title 11, HAR. The proposed project at MCCC is representative of PSD's overall program of improving its community correctional centers.

The proposed Medium Security Housing Units are intended to provide additional beds in appropriate settings to address the current crowded conditions; provision of such housing is not intended to increase the inmate population at the facilities beyond their current number. 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. To bring commonality among the community correctional centers, a prototype medium security housing building would be designed to meet the needs at KCCC, MCCC and HCCC. Providing standardization of the various systems and facilities will also aid in maintenance. Subsequent design objectives for the housing unit would be to implement a direct supervision housing model to aid in the rehabilitation of inmates. Development of the Medium Security Housing Units will allow for inmates currently housed in inadequate conditions to be relocated to the proposed buildings.

The preferred alternative is development of the inmate housing unit at MCCC as proposed and by doing so help achieve a safe, secure, and humane environment for the care and custody of adult male and female offenders originating from the County of Maui. It is anticipated that a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) will be issued and filed with the State Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC) by the proposing and determining agency following public review of the Draft EA.

SUMMARY

Name:	Medium Security Housing Unit at Maui Community Correctional Center
Type of Document:	Draft Environmental Assessment
Legal Authority:	Chapter 343, Hawaii Revised Statutes
Location:	600 Waiale Road, Maui County, Hawaii
Tax Map Key:	TMK (2) 3-8-46:05, 06
Ownership:	State of Hawaii
Identification of Proposing Agency:	State of Hawaii, Department of Accounting and General Services
Identification of Determining Agency:	State of Hawaii, Department of Accounting and General Services
Contact:	Wayne J. Takara, Program Specialist Hawaii Department of Public Safety 919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 400, Honolulu, Hawaii 96814 Tel: 808-587-3463 Email: wayne.j.takara@hawaii.gov
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Identification of Accepting Agency:	State of Hawaii, Department of Health, Office of Environmental Quality Control
Contact:	Office of Environmental Quality Control 235 South Beretania Street, Suite 702, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813 Tel: 808-586-4185 Email: oeqchawaii@doh.hawaii.gov
Environmental Consultant for Draft EA Preparation:	Louis Berger U.S., Inc.
Contact:	Robert J. Nardi, Vice President Louis Berger U.S., Inc. 412 Mt. Kemble Avenue, Morristown, New Jersey 07962

	Tel: 973-407-1681 Email: rnardi@louisberger.com
Judicial District:	Wailuku
Proposed Action:	With increasingly aged and overcrowded in-state jail and prison facilities, the Hawaii Department of Public Safety (PSD) is moving forward with an overall program to improve and/or replace its corrections infrastructure. This includes alleviating the severe overcrowding that exists at the Kauai Community Correctional Center (KCCC), the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC), and the Hawaii Community Correctional Center (HCCC) in order to provide safe, secure, and humane environments for the care and custody of adult male and female offenders originating from Kauai, Maui, and Hawaii counties. PSD is proposing to alleviate the crowded conditions by developing a Medium Security Housing Unit at each facility for inmates who are currently housed at KCCC, MCCC, and HCCC. The proposed Medium Security Housing Unit at MCCC is intended to accommodate up to 80 inmates in an appropriate setting to address the current crowded conditions. Development and operation of the proposed housing unit would not change the number of inmates held at MCCC because the unit would be occupied by inmates already housed at MCCC. Instead, inmates housed in cramped conditions and in spaces not well suited for inmates would be accommodated in a housing unit designed and constructed to State of Hawaii and national standards. The housing unit would help achieve a safe, secure, and humane environment for the care and custody of adult male and female offenders originating from Maui County and is representative of PSD's overall program of improving its community correctional centers.
Land Area (approximate)	7.23 acres (total)
Existing Land Use:	Maui Community Correctional Center
State Land Use District:	Urban
Maui County Community Plan Designation:	Public/Quasi Public (P)
County Zoning:	P-1, Public/Quasi Public
Special Management Area:	MCCC is located outside the limits of Maui's Special Management Area
Major Approvals that May be Required:	Permit/Approval: HRS, Chapter 343 Compliance Issuing Agency: Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services

	Permit/Approval: Building Permit, Grading Permit, Electrical and Plumbing Permits Issuing Agency: Maui County Department of Public Works, Development Services Administration Permit/Approval: NPDES Permit Issuing Agency: Hawaii Department of Health
Impacts:	Construction and operation of the proposed housing unit at MCCC would have negligible adverse impacts to topography, geology, biological resources, archaeological and cultural resources, natural hazards, fiscal considerations, demographic and economic conditions, housing, community services, land use, utilities, traffic movements, and climate. Even minimal impacts would be mitigated as appropriate. To address potential impacts to water resources and soils during construction, applicable Best Management Practices will be employed to prevent potential degradation of water quality resulting from soil erosion. Potential short-term impacts to noise and air quality during the construction period will be minimized by compliance with applicable Department of Health Rules. Beneficial impacts would be derived from the proposed action including contributions toward fulfilling the PSD mission to protect public safety by operating humane and secure facilities where the health and well-being of the inmates are sustained, and opportunities are available to assist with their reintegration back into the community. Implementation of the proposed action would result in no significant adverse impacts as defined by Hawaii Revised Statutes.
Anticipated Determination:	Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI)
Parties Consulted During Pre-Assessment:	Federal U.S. Army Corps of Engineers U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration U.S. Geological Survey U.S. Department of Agriculture U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Federal Aviation Administration State of Hawaii Department of Accounting & General Services Department of Agriculture Department of the Attorney General Department of Education

Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT)
DBEDT, Land Use Commission
DBEDT, Office of Planning
Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
Department of Health (DOH)
DOH, HEER
DOH, Environmental Health Services Division
DOH, Office of Environmental Quality and Control
Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR)
DLNR, State Historic Preservation Division
DLNR, Land Division
Department of Transportation
Office of Hawaiian Affairs

County of Maui

Planning Department
Department of Public Works
Office of Economic Development
Department of Water Supply
Department of Parks and Recreation
Department of Environmental Management
Fire Department
Police Department
County Clerk
Department of the Corporation Counsel
Department of Prosecuting Attorney

Others

Papa Ola Lokahi
Hale O Na Limahanai
Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement
Native Hawaiian Chamber of Commerce
Native Hawaiian Education Council
Papakōlea Community Development Corporation
Partners in Development Foundation
Ho'Omana Pono, LLC
Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation
Historic Hawai‘i Foundation

Date: May 10, 2019

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The State of Hawaii Department of Public Safety (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 located 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 were added to the system. Consequently, PSD has been forced to double-bunk cells, add beds to dorms without adding space, and convert spaces normally used for inmate programs, counseling and similar services to other functions such as inmate housing 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 (PSD, November 2018).

The persistent and severe crowding 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. Additional transfers followed in 1997 with 236 male inmates and 64 female inmates and have continued to grow since then. As of November 30, 2018, approximately 1,459 State of Hawaii prison inmates are housed in facilities on the mainland.

1.2 Responsibilities of Hawaii Department of Public Safety

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 sentences. 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.

1.3 Jail vs. Prison—Important Differences

PSD operates the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC) in Wailuku, which acts as the local detention center for the Second Circuit Court. As a jail, MCCC operates 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 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 a jail such as MCCC 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 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 will be important to understanding the purpose and function of Hawaii's CCCs and PSD's plan to develop a Medium Security Housing Unit at MCCC.

In addition to MCCC, PSD also operates jails on the islands of Oahu, Kauai, and Hawaii. Each 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 misdemeanant 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 can 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.

1.4 Hawaii's 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 general population minimum- or medium-security) that allow many more inmates to be supervised by each officer. In 1991, the combined operational bed capacity of the four facilities was 958, whereas today, the same facilities had a combined rated operational capacity of 1,609. As noted earlier, the current design capacity for the State's four jails is 1,153 beds with a total operational bed capacity of 1,609 (PSD, May 2018).

- 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) 3-8-46:05, 06). Originally sited in a relatively isolated location, the town of Wailuku has since grown around and beyond the facility. As of November 30, 2018, the number of male inmates housed in MCCC was 354 and the number of female inmates was 61 for a total of 415 inmates or 38 percent above its operational capacity of 301 beds (PSD, 2018).
- Kauai Community Correctional Center—KCCC (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 November 30, 2018, KCCC, located near Lihue, housed approximately 172 inmates or 34 percent above its operational capacity of 128 beds (PSD, 2018).
- Oahu Community Correctional Center—OCCC, located in Kalihi, opened in 1975 as a part of the county-based community corrections system concept 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 upward of 1,400. Today, OCCC is the largest jail in the State of Hawaii and still houses dual populations of pretrial detainees (male and female offenders) and sentenced male felons. The facility also oversees operation of the Laumaka Work Furlough Center located a block away. As of November 30, 2018, OCCC housed approximately 1,212 inmates, or 27 percent above its operational capacity of 954 beds (PSD, 2018).
- 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). Unlike other CCCs, it has a Work Furlough Center located on a site outside of Hilo. The CCC was sited next to the old county jail in a Hilo location that, at the time, was largely undeveloped; today the facility is surrounded by residences and schools. As of November 30, 2018, HCCC housed approximately 387 inmates or 71 percent above its operational capacity of 226 beds (PSD, 2018).

PSD is committed to providing safe, secure, healthy, and humane social and physical environments for the care and custody of adult male and female offenders originating from the State of Hawaii. However, crowding has exacerbated physical plant operations, contributed to tension among inmates, and diminished treatment and program opportunities. Overall, jail facilities are operating well above their operational capacities. Given long-standing conditions, alleviating crowding is an important priority for Hawaii's community corrections system.

1.5 Maui Community Correctional Center

MCCC is located on the grounds of the old Maui Jail which was transferred to the State of Hawaii in 1973. Recent developments include a new main jail facility constructed in 1994, a 32-bed dormitory constructed in 1995, and a 110-bed community release facility constructed in 1997. MCCC is the only correctional facility serving Maui County, which includes the islands of Molokai and Lanai, and acts as the local detention center for the Second Circuit Court.

MCCC is located between a commercial zone to the north; public/institutional use to the south; and a residential zone immediately to the west, across Waiale Road. Primary access to the facility is at the intersection of Olomea Street and Waiale Road. The facility provides the customary county jail function of managing both male and female pre-trial detainees and locally-sentenced misdemeanant offenders and others with a sentence of one year or less as well as providing a pre-release preparation/transition function for prison system inmates when they reach less than a year until their scheduled release.

MCCC houses inmates based on classified security levels using virtually every bed available. Most of the facility's support and program components are rated as inadequate functionally and operationally to support the current population. Various studies conducted for PSD over the past decade have also confirmed the necessity to alleviate crowding at MCCC. Based on the analysis of existing conditions, all buildings comprising MCCC need replacement and/or major renovation or repair. Furthermore, most of the support and program components were rated as inadequate functionally and operationally to maintain the current population. Exhibit 1-1 depicts the regional location of MCCC and Exhibit 1-2 is an aerial view of the facility.

1.6 Project Purpose and Need

With increasingly aged, obsolete, and severely crowded correctional facilities, PSD is planning to improve the state's corrections infrastructure through modernization of existing facilities when possible and construction of new institutions to replace others when necessary. Among several priority projects is the replacement of OCCC and expansion of WCCC and planning for both facilities is already well underway. In addition to OCCC and WCCC, PSD also considers alleviating crowded conditions at MCCC a high priority.

1.6.1 Medium Security Housing Unit

The important issue currently facing MCCC involves the severe and persistent crowding. Therefore, PSD plans to alleviate crowded conditions at MCCC by adding a Medium Security Housing Unit capable of accommodating up to 80 inmates who are currently housed at MCCC.

Development of a Medium Security Housing Unit is intended to provide a sufficient number of beds in an appropriate setting to address the current severely crowded conditions; *provision of such housing is not intended to increase the population of MCCC beyond its current number.* Rather, medium-security inmates housed in cramped conditions and in spaces not well suited for inmates, would be accommodated in a modern housing unit designed and constructed to State of Hawaii and national standards.

To bring commonality among all of PSD's community correctional centers, a prototype medium-security housing building would be designed to meet needs at MCCC. Providing standardization of the various systems and facilities will also aid in maintenance. Subsequent design objectives for the housing unit would be to implement a direct supervision housing model to aid in inmate rehabilitation. Development of the Medium Security Housing Unit will allow for inmates currently housed in inadequate conditions to be relocated to the proposed building (Exhibit I-3).

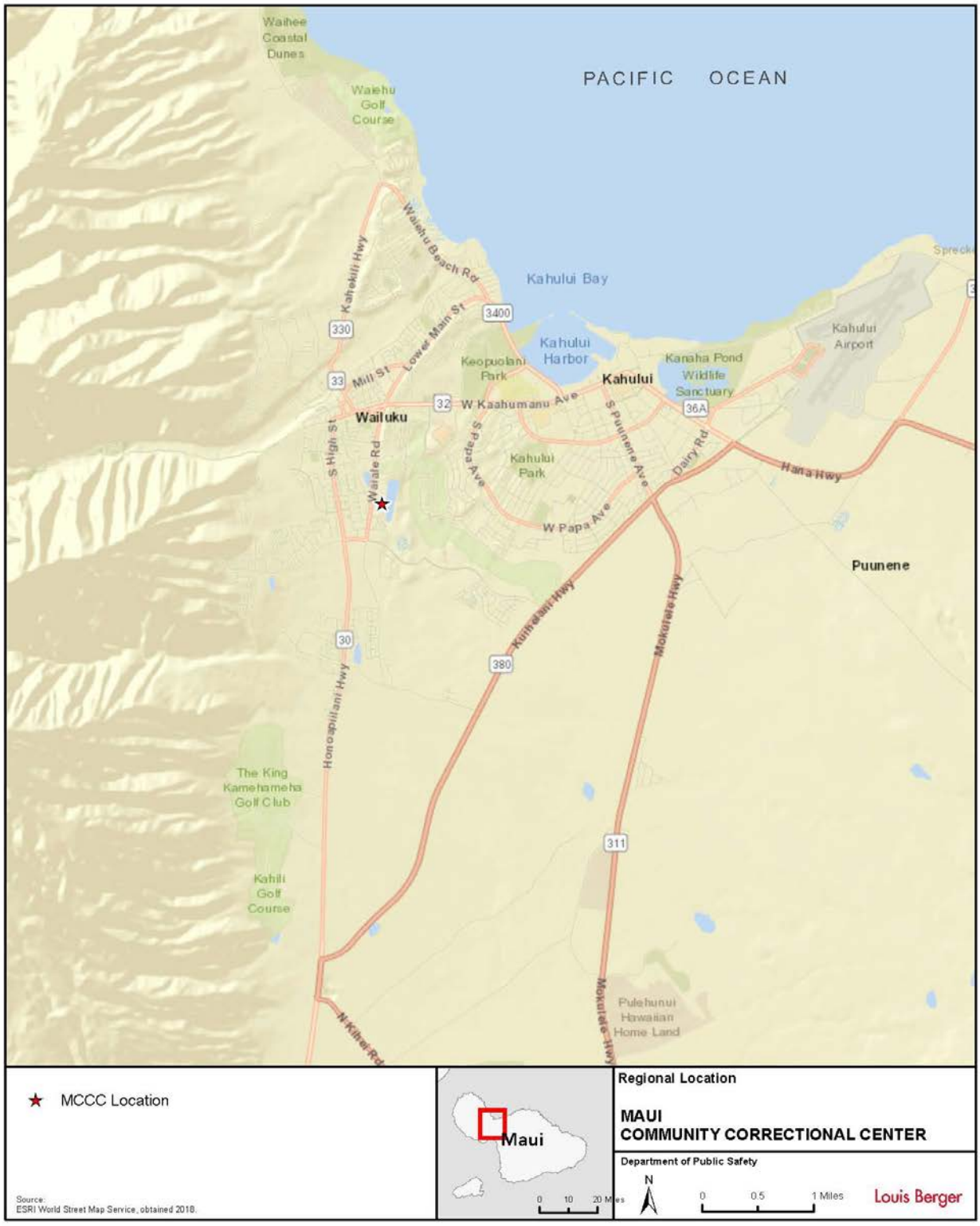


Exhibit 1-1: Regional Location of MCCC



Exhibit 1-2: Aerial Photograph of MCCC



Exhibit 1-3: Medium Security Housing Unit Conceptual Site Plan

1.6.2 Project Objectives

The primary objectives of the Medium Security Housing Unit at MCCC are to better accommodate current and future jail inmate populations and provide for public safety. Providing medium security housing at MCCC will help ensure that Hawaii's criminal justice system, in general, and PSD, in particular, function in a quality manner while addressing the need for modern, efficient, and cost-effective institutions. The addition of a Medium Security Housing Unit 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. Specific objectives for the proposed housing unit at MCCC include:

- 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.
- Enhance opportunities for addressing inmates with special needs.
- Be a catalyst for improving corrections infrastructure in Maui County.

1.6.3 Summary of Proposed Action

The inmate population held at MCCC has experienced an overall increase of 14.3% over the past four years rising from 434 inmates on December 31, 2014, to 496 inmates on December 31, 2017. This includes an increase in the number of male inmates from 374 on December 31, 2014, to 425 on December 31, 2017 (an increase of approximately 4.5% annually). The number of female inmates also increased rising from 60 on December 31, 2014, to 71 on December 31, 2017 (an increase of approximately 6.1% annually). As of November 30, 2018, the number of male inmates housed in MCCC was 354, and the number of female inmates was 61 (415 total inmates).

The proposed action at MCCC is intended to address the long-standing and severe crowding that exists at the facility by developing a Medium Security Housing Unit capable of housing up to 80 inmates. However, the proposed housing unit is not intended to increase the inmate population of MCCC beyond its current number. Rather, inmates housed in cramped conditions and in spaces not well suited for inmates would be accommodated in a modern housing unit designed and constructed to State of Hawaii and national standards. The proposed project has an estimated project cost of $7.5 million which includes planning, design, and construction. Construction is preliminary scheduled to begin in 2020 and be completed in 2021.

1.7 State of Hawaii Environmental Regulations

Adopted in 1974 and implemented by the Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC), Hawaii's environmental impact statement law (HRS, Chapter 343) requires the preparation of EAs or Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) in advance of undertaking many development projects. Like its federal equivalent (NEPA), HRS, Chapter 343 requires that Hawaii government agencies such as PSD, give systematic consideration to the environmental, social, and economic consequences of proposed projects prior to development and assures the public of the right to participate in the planning process involving projects that may affect their community. Every year in Hawaii numerous proposed projects and actions undergo environmental review. Notice of these projects, studies, and determinations are published twice each month by OEQC in *The Environmental Notice*.

If a proposed action is subject to the requirements of HRS, Chapter 343, the environmental review process is initiated with preparation of a Draft EA by the proposing and determining agency or the private applicant. The Draft EA offers a detailed description of the proposed action along with an evaluation of the possible direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts. The document must also consider alternatives to the proposed project and describe any measures proposed to minimize potential impacts. Following its preparation, the public is typically provided 30 days to review and comment on the Draft EA.

After the Draft EA has been finalized and public comments responded to, the proposing and determining agency reviews the final assessment and determines if any "significant" environmental impacts are anticipated. If the agency determines that the project would not have a significant environmental impact, it issues a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI). This determination allows the project to proceed without further study. If the agency determines that the action may have a significant impact, a more detailed EIS is prepared.

1.8 Public Information and Involvement

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

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

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

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

To inform and involve the public in the planning and decision-making process, PSD conducted the following activities:

- Sought the participation of federal, state, and local agencies and the public in the environmental impact study process.

- Conducted informal discussions and consultations by telephone and via correspondence with Maui County officials. This included initiating contacts with the Mayor of Maui County to explain PSD's proposal for MCCC and to facilitate interaction between PSD leadership and the Mayor, County Council members and their staff (Appendix A). Additional discussions between PSD officials and the Mayor and County Council Members will occur to maintain communication linkages concerning PSD plans.
- Prepared and distributed individual letters to inform key elected officials, including State Senators and Representatives, of the proposed action. (Letters to officials representing Maui County are included in Appendix A).
- Established a dedicated website to make available information concerning the proposed project to all interested groups and individuals (*https://dps.hawaii.gov/neighbor-island-jails-project/*).
- Prepared and distributed multiple newsletters providing elected and appointed officials, regulatory agencies, stakeholders and the public with continuous updates on the status of the planning and EA study process while soliciting advice and input on issues that should be addressed during the planning and decision-making process.
- Prepared and distributed a Pre-Assessment Consultations document to explain the need for the proposed housing unit and to seek advice and input on issues that should be addressed in the Draft EA (Appendix C).
- Determined the scope and significance of issues to be included within the Draft EA on the basis of relevant environmental considerations and information obtained throughout the public outreach process. The determination defined the scope and significance of the issues to be included in the Draft EA and identified issues that could be eliminated from detailed study as irrelevant or insignificant.
- In accordance with HSR, Chapter 353, provided the public with a 60-day comment period following Draft EA distribution to further identify any issues of concern.
- Identified additional data requirements based on information obtained from the public outreach process so that analyses and findings could be integrated into the Draft EA.

Throughout the preparation of the Draft EA, PSD reviewed incoming correspondence, newspaper articles and other indications of interest or concern on the part of regulatory agencies, organizations, elected officials, and the public regarding the proposed project. Federal, state, and county officials and regulatory agencies were consulted in preparing this Draft EA with the resulting scope of study indicated by the Table of Contents and the materials presented in the subsequent sections of the document and its incorporations by reference.

2.0 ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

2.1 Introduction to the Alternatives Analysis

The State of Hawaii have developed guidelines for the preparation of environmental impact studies for state projects or actions. These guidelines require an evaluation of alternatives to the proposed project or action as part of each such environmental impact study. The alternative analysis conducted under these guidelines addresses the following:

- **No Action Alternative**. A decision not to proceed with the proposed action to develop a Medium Security Housing Unit at MCCC. Under the No Action Alternative, the persistent and severe crowding experienced at MCCC would continue.
- **Alternatives Considered but Not Carried Forward for Analysis**. Potential expansion of the property boundaries to provide additional lands for MCCC improvements along with the complete relocation and replacement of MCCC at a different location on Maui were considered for the future of MCCC.
- **Preferred Alternative**. Development of a Medium Security Housing Unit as proposed. This alternative meets the purpose and need for the proposed action which is to alleviate the persistent and severe crowded conditions experienced at MCCC.

A discussion of these alternatives follows. No other reasonable alternatives within the jurisdiction of PSD have been identified.

2.2 No Action Alternative

HRS, Chapter 343, requires the consideration of the No Action Alternative to serve as a baseline against which other potential actions can be measured. The No Action Alternative is defined as a decision by the State of Hawaii not to proceed with development of a Medium Security Housing Unit at MCCC. Implementation of the No Action Alternative would maintain the status quo, precluding development of a Medium Security Housing Unit that, if constructed, would help alleviate the severe, long-standing, and chronic crowding that exists at MCCC.

Adoption of the No Action Alternative would avoid the potential impacts and inconveniences associated with development and operation of the Medium Security Housing Unit to accommodate current inmates. This alternative would also avoid the potential impacts and inconveniences (albeit temporary) associated with construction of the housing unit such as noise, dust, soil erosion, and air emissions. The No Action Alternative would also avoid the potential permanent impacts to land use at MCCC, utility services, and visual and aesthetic resources associated with development and occupancy of the proposed housing unit. Based on projects of a similar nature and scale developed elsewhere, PSD anticipates that potentially significant adverse impacts from the proposed housing unit can and will be avoided and that none of the potential project impacts, properly mitigated, would constitute significant adverse impacts as defined by Hawaii Revised Statutes.

Although the No Action Alternative would avoid the potential impacts associated with constructing and occupying a housing unit at MCCC, adoption of this alternative would also result in the loss of substantial positive benefits including the project's contribution to achieving the mission of PSD, the provision of a housing unit to better accommodate the current inmate population, the societal benefits derived from effective and efficient operation of the Hawaii's criminal justice system, and the potential economic benefits which would become available to the residents and businesses of Maui as a consequence of implementation of the proposed action.

The No Action Alternative does not address the State's need to provide adequate housing for the jail population on Maui. For these reasons, the No Action Alternative has been eliminated from further consideration as not meeting PSD needs and goals for the future of MCCC. However, to compare and contrast the potential impacts of the proposed action, the No Action Alternative is carried forward and discussed in this Draft EA.

2.3 Alternatives Considered but Not Carried Forward for Analysis

2.3.1 Expansion of MCCC Property Boundaries

Potential expansion of the MCCC property boundaries to provide additional lands for housing unit development was an alternative considered at the onset of the planning process. Expansion of the property, while considered, was determined unnecessary because sufficient developable land exists within the MCCC property (which totals approximately 7.23 acres) to accommodate development of the Medium Security Housing Unit without adversely affecting MCCC operations. Such available land, currently consisting of a grassed area, is located south of the main MCCC compound and will accommodate development of the Medium Security Housing Unit.

Once the Medium Security Housing Unit is developed a portion of the inmate population can be relocated from their current housing unit(s) to the new unit. The sequence of developing the housing unit followed by redistribution of the inmate population across the current housing units can be accommodated without the necessity of acquiring additional adjoining private or public lands. The alternative to expand the MCCC property boundaries was considered and eliminated as not necessary for meeting PSD needs and goals for the future of MCCC.

2.3.2 Development of Replacement MCCC

Development of an entirely new facility in a different location on Maui followed by closure of MCCC was also considered. Such a development would provide a modern, state-of-the-art facility that would meet PSD's long-term needs. In fact, PSD has proposed and studied the possibility of developing a replacement MCCC at a different location on Maui followed by closure of the existing MCCC. Between 2004 and 2012, PSD undertook several investigations focusing on development of a replacement MCCC at Puunene, each time deciding not to proceed with such development. In the event relocation and replacement is again considered it would continue to require a substantial investment in land, infrastructure and facilities. The time required to identify and/or acquire a different site, if not Puunene (approximately two to three years), developing the infrastructure necessary to support the facility (approximately two to three years depending upon location), as well as designing, permitting, and constructing the facility itself (approximately two to four years) will extend the period during which PSD will need to operate an already severely crowded facility by six to ten years.

This alternative would also require funding for an entire replacement MCCC. The potential costs associated with land acquisition, extending and/or upgrading utility and roadway infrastructure, along with construction of a complete MCCC institution would be significant, thereby limiting the State's ability to finance needed critical social and other infrastructure improvements throughout Hawaii. For these reasons, the alternative to develop a replacement MCCC in a different location has been eliminated from further consideration as not a practical or viable alternative and one which does not meet PSD needs and goals for the future of MCCC.

2.3.3 Alternative Locations within MCCC Property

Among the initial steps in the planning process is the identification and evaluation of prospective locations capable of accommodating the proposed Medium Security Housing Unit. PSD focused

its siting efforts to the undeveloped portions of the 7.23-acre MCCC property. When evaluating such locations, the following factors were considered:

- Prospective building locations should provide for a sufficiently large land area to accommodate the housing unit. The relationship and proximity to other MCCC inmate housing, administrative, program, and support structures was also an important consideration.
- Prospective locations should exhibit a relatively level surface area with minimal site preparation and topographic alterations while allowing for proper drainage.
- Prospective locations should seek to avoid significant environmental concerns including but not limited to: drainageways, floodplains, and wetlands.
- Prospective locations should be easily serviced by on-site utility systems.

The land area comprising MCCC, coupled with existing inmate housing, administrative and program structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas, and recreational facilities has limited potential sites for housing unit development. The only undeveloped portion of property, consisting of a grassed area, is located to the south of the main compound. This area is relatively level and sufficiently large to accommodate the housing unit and is located in proximity to onsite utilities.

2.4 Preferred Alternative

The preferred development location is the relatively level grassed area located in the south-central portion of the property. This location is largely vacant, easily accessible by motor vehicles, in proximity to onsite utility systems. Selection of this location best meets PSD's security and operational requirements while minimizing potential adverse impacts to the natural and man-made environments. For these reasons, the Medium Security Housing Unit is proposed for development in the south-central portion of the property.

In consideration of alternatives, development of a Medium Security Housing Unit is proposed as the best means to alleviate crowding at MCCC and is considered the Preferred Alternative. The Preferred Alternative meets the purpose and need for the proposed action which is to alleviate the persistent and severe crowded conditions experienced at MCCC and is the alternative preferred for implementation by PSD. The proposed housing unit would meet all applicable building codes and would include air condition and fire protection systems. Development of the housing unit would not increase the inmate population at MCCC because inmates from other areas of the facility would occupy the structure.

3.0 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT, PROJECT IMPACTS, AND MITIGATION MEASURES

3.1 Overview

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

To analyze the impacts of the proposed action, it is necessary to describe the existing conditions at MCCC and the surrounding area. The overall environmental and socioeconomic conditions that exist in and around MCCC are described in the sections that follow along with potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures.

3.2 Site Characteristics

3.2.1 Topography

Existing Conditions

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

MCCC, located in Wailuku in central Maui, comprises approximately 7.23 acres of land and facilities. Much of those 7.23 acres have already been developed with inmate housing, administrative and program structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access and parking areas, and recreational facilities among similar uses. The remaining undeveloped portions of property consist primarily of grassed plots and paved walkways. The MCCC property is bordered to the north by a cemetery, to the east by a concrete drainage channel and Waiale Reservoir, to the south by a low-income housing community, and to the west by Waiale Road and across Waiale Road, by residential developments.

Topography on Maui ranges from sea level to approximately 10,025 feet above mean sea level (msl) (NRCS, 1972) with portions of the island exhibiting steeply sloping terrain while other portions are level. The proposed building site at MCCC is located at an elevation of approximately 230 feet above msl with topography slightly sloping (Exhibit 3-1).

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would not be developed at MCCC. The MCCC property would remain in its current condition, there would be no impacts to topography, and mitigation measures would not be necessary.

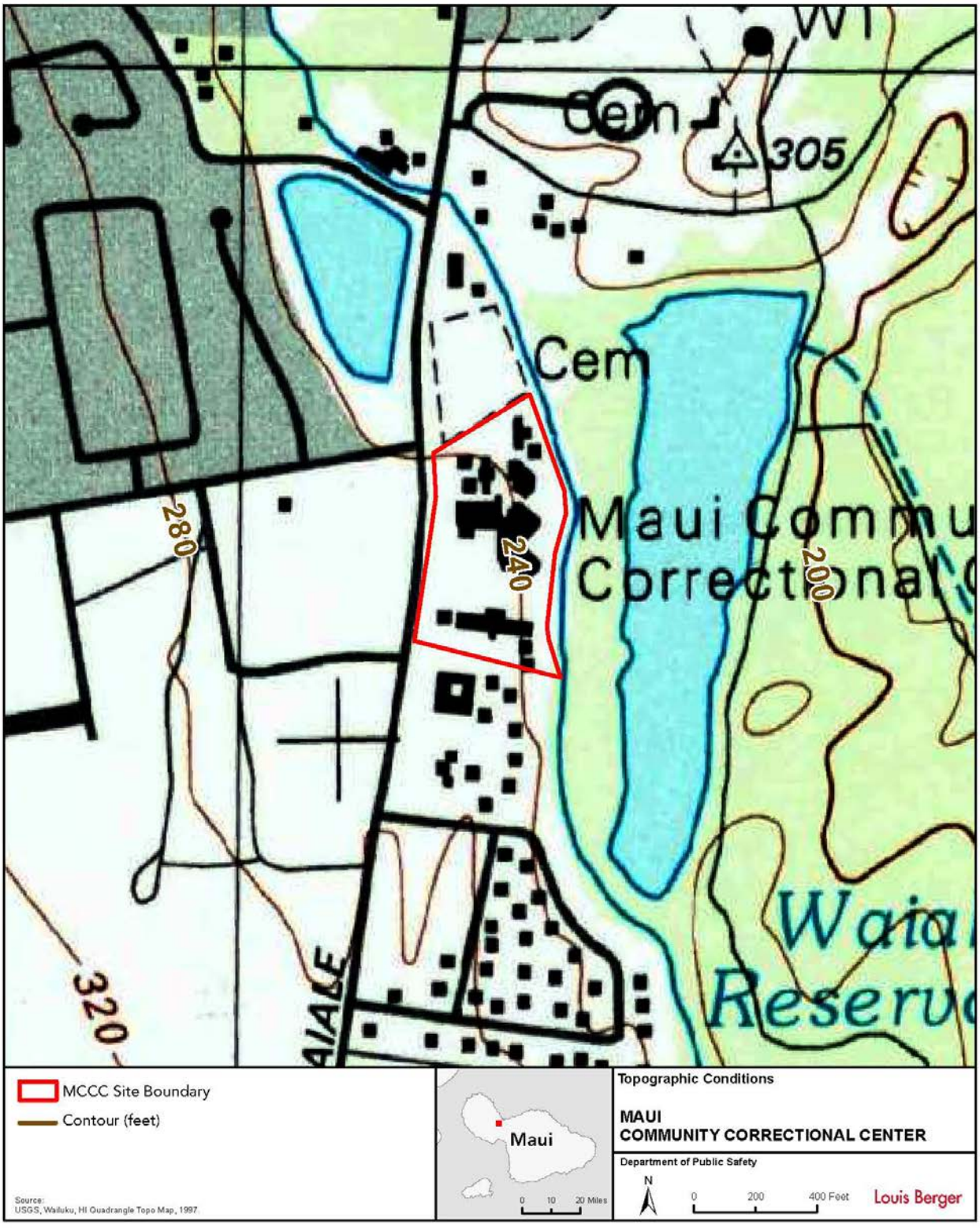


Exhibit 3-1: Topographic Conditions

Under the preferred alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would be developed at MCCC. Activities associated with housing unit construction would require minimal clearing and grading which would slightly reshape topographic conditions at the building site. The slightly sloping building site would be utilized to tuck the housing unit against the existing MCCC structure with the extent of ground disturbance determined once a detailed site plan is finalized. While the topographic alterations resulting from development of the inmate housing unit are unavoidable, any such changes are not expected to produce significant adverse impacts. Additional grading activities or other topographic changes are not expected to occur following completion of construction.

To minimize potential adverse topographic impacts, a site development plan would be prepared that would precisely locate the housing unit, utility corridors, and drainage facilities in a manner compatible with existing topography and drainage patterns. Doing so would serve to minimize earth disturbance and topographic alterations. Appropriate soil erosion and sediment control measures would be employed throughout the construction phase to minimize soil losses and similar short-term impacts resulting from ground disturbing activities. Implementation of best management practices (BMPs), to the extent practicable, would also occur to prevent damage by sedimentation, erosion or dust to streams, watercourses, natural areas, and the property of others. No other mitigating measures for topographic impacts are warranted.

3.2.2 Geology

Origin of the Hawaiian Islands

The Hawaiian Islands comprise eight principal islands: Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kahoolawe, Lanai, Molokai, Kauai, and Niihau. The oldest is Kauai, which is just over five million years old. In addition, smaller islands are located to the northwest of Kauai, representing an older chain of volcanoes. The oldest of these islands was formed approximately 30 million years ago (USGS, 2001). The islands in the northwest are the oldest, while the islands in the southeast are the youngest. On the Island of Hawaii, the youngest island, the oldest rocks are less than 0.7 million years old and new rock is continually being formed by the five volcanoes that make up the island (USGS, 1999). The Hawaiian Islands formed primarily in thin-bedded pahoehoe and ‘a‘â lava flows, which are highly fractured and blocky flows. The rocks are mostly basaltic with about 50 percent silica. Andesitic rocks as well as volcanic ash and cinders occur in a few places. Adjacent to the ocean is a small amount of coral limestone and coral sand. The relief of the islands varies as once smooth volcanic domes have been weathered and eroded. The older islands are deeply dissected; their surface is one of ridges, valleys, and alluvial fans (NRCS, 1972).

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

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

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

Over time the composition of the magma changes. More explosive eruptions tend to occur near the end of the eruptive history of an island. More gaseous, explosive lavas result in cinder cones and deposits of cinders and ash. Thus, in a sequence of lava flows deposited over thousands of years, there may be many variations in the texture and permeability of the rock. Hawaiian volcanoes tend to erupt along rift zones, which are linear zones of fractures through which magma moves upward from a magma chamber deep in the crust where melting occurs. Eruptive episodes may occur decades or even thousands of years apart from different active vents, and the lava flows may follow different routes over time.

Currently, three volcanoes on the Hawaiian Islands are classified as active–Kilauea, which has been actively erupting since 1983 and more so since May 2018; Mauna Loa, which last erupted in 1984; and Loihi, which erupted in 1996. Two dormant volcanoes may erupt again—Hualalai, which last erupted in 1801, and Haleakala, which last erupted in 1790.

Existing Conditions

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

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

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

The west side of the island is dominated by the West Maui volcano, an extinct volcano. It contains shield lava, which is 1.6 to 2 million years old, and post shield lava which is 1.5 to 1.2 million years old. This volcano also has rejuvenated stage lava, which is represented by cones, domes, dikes, flows, and pyroclastic deposits near the town of Lahaina. Erosion on this volcano has exposed nearly 4,900 vertical feet of volcanic stratigraphy on West Maui (USGS, 2008e). Between these two dominating land features lies a valley comprised of Holocene and Pleistocene sedimentary deposits. MCCC is located within this valley.

Although the island is of volcanic origin, no volcanoes are currently active in Maui County. However, noxious gas plumes from other Hawaiian volcanoes have the potential to create vog (volcanic fog) and laze (lava haze) that are carried by winds across the ocean to Maui County. Vog and laze could result in obscured views, lower agricultural yield, reduced air quality, and acidified rainwater (University of Hawaii Social Science Research Institute, 2003).

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would not be developed at MCCC. The MCCC property would remain in its current condition, there would be no impacts to geologic conditions, and mitigation measures would not be required.

Under the preferred alternative, the inmate housing unit would be developed at MCCC. Activities associated with housing unit construction would require minimal clearing and grading for construction of the structure. Deep excavations for building footings and foundations or utility connections are not planned. As a result, no adverse impacts to subsurface geological features and conditions would be expected to occur at the building site. There are no plans to undertake any activities that could adversely affect underlying geologic features. Construction activities associated with the proposed project are not expected to result in significant adverse impacts to pre-existing geologic features and conditions.

Geologic hazards such as landsliding, erosion and subsidence have a low probability of occurring within the developed grounds of MCCC. The proposed building site is not susceptible to undue erosion and the potential for landsliding or subsidence under normal conditions is slight.

Only minimal land disturbance is required to implement the proposed project which would have no adverse impact upon natural geologic features and conditions. Recommended mitigation would involve ensuring compliance with applicable Maui County code requirements for building design and construction.

3.2.3 Soils

Existing Conditions

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

According to the NRCS Web Soil Survey of Maui (2008), only one soil mapping unit, Iao Silty Clay 0-3 percent slope, occurs within the area proposed for development of the Medium Security Housing Unit (Exhibit 3-2). The following discussion provides general characteristics of this mapping unit and its associated limitations.

- **Iao silty clay loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes**. The Iao series are well-drained soils occurring on valley fill and alluvial fans. These soils developed in alluvium derived from basic igneous rock and are nearly level to moderately sloping. Runoff is very slow, and the erosion hazard is slight.

Most of the MCCC property has been disturbed with buildings and parking lots with few areas of undisturbed ground remaining.

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

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would not be developed at MCCC. The MCCC property would remain in its current condition, there would be no impacts to soils, and mitigation measures would not be required.

Under the preferred alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would be developed at MCCC. Much of the area comprising MCCC has already been developed with inmate housing; administrative, program, and support structures; maintenance buildings and storage areas; vehicle access and parking areas; and areas used for outdoor recreation, among similar uses. The few undeveloped portions of property consist primarily of small grass plots. As a result of past activities, natural soil conditions at MCCC have been altered, and potentially adverse impacts to such soil resulting from the proposed project would not be expected to occur.

Although construction activities could expose a small volume of soil to potential wind and water erosion, current topography at the building site would limit the potential for soil loss. The small volume of soil to be disturbed during construction of the housing unit may also be redistributed on-site as fill. The equipment and temporary storage units within the building site would be relocated to another portion of the MCCC property to accommodate building construction.

Only minimal land disturbance is anticipated, which should have no significant adverse impact upon soil conditions at MCCC. Nonetheless, attention would be given to prevent soil loss due to wind and precipitation by limiting the extent of land disturbance activities occurring at any one time and seeding exposed soils with native grasses, as necessary. To reduce potential impacts to soil resources, all earth-disturbing activities would be conducted in accordance with applicable Maui County ordinances governing such activities.



Exhibit 3-2: Soils Map

3.2.4 Water Resources

Existing Conditions

Based on the USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map for the area (Topozone, 2008), aerial photographs, hydrographic features map data (Hawaii Statewide GIS Program, 2018), together with an onsite inspection, several surface water features were identified in the vicinity of MCCC. These features consist of a concrete drainage channel (Spreckels Ditch) along the property's eastern border and the Waiale Reservoir, also located east of MCCC. The ditch starts in Waihee Valley and empties into the Waiale Reservoir. The ditch is part of the irrigation system for Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar that had been used to irrigate sugar cane crops. No other waterbodies are located on or in proximity to the MCCC property.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would not be developed at MCCC. The MCCC property would remain in its current condition, there would be no impacts to water resources, and mitigation measures would not be necessary.

Under the preferred alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would be developed at MCCC which would result in a slight increase in storm water runoff resulting from additional impervious surfaces. To control the slight increase in runoff, a storm water system would be provided that would direct storm flows to the appropriate drainage facilities. In addition, a plan would be developed prior to construction that would maintain existing hydrologic drainage patterns and provide gentle slopes that are properly vegetated and stabilized. By doing so, the potential for soil erosion would be minimized. No additional impacts are expected once construction is completed as occupation and operation of the housing unit would not result in any direct discharge into surface or groundwaters or result in alteration of surface or groundwater quality.

3.2.5 Biological Resources

Biological resources, including vegetation, wildlife, wetlands, and special status species within the MCCC property were determined via state and federal agency contacts, available database inventories and maps, and site visits conducted in April and June 2018. As part of this effort, National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) maps, available Geographic Information Systems data, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) information, along with onsite inspections, were utilized in determining the presence or absence of such resources.

Existing Conditions

Vegetation and Wildlife

Prior to the arrival of Europeans, most of the Hawaiian Islands were dominated largely by complex and unique native flora. Waves of human colonizers added large numbers of introduced and invasive plants to the flora. Early Polynesian settlers carried with them several important food plants, including taro (*Colocasia esculenta*), sweet potatoes (*Ipomoea batatas*), breadfruit (*Artocarpus altilis*), bananas (*Musa acuminata*), and yams (*Dioscorea* spp.). Settlement by Europeans (and, later, by Americans, Japanese, and others) led to large-scale agricultural development, primarily for sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*) production. Following World War II, lands in sugar cane production were converted to pastureland, secondary agro-forestry, and subsistence agriculture. Large-scale agriculture (e.g., for pineapple [*Ananas comosus*] and coffee [*Coffea* spp.]) remains prevalent in some areas, along with small commercial enterprises that grow food for local consumption. Many areas have become

urbanized and industrialized with large areas utilized for tourism and military purposes (USACE, 2012).

Thirty percent of the island of Maui is dominated by native vegetation with most of this habitat found in east Maui. The upper elevation slopes and summits of both east and west Maui are typically native dominated, with coastal and lower elevation areas dominated by non-native vegetation. Three notable areas contain continuous native vegetation spanning a range of habitats, forming a landscape with a high diversity of total species: summit and leeward west Maui (wet forests and bogs transitioning to lowland mesic communities), windward east Maui (subalpine shrubland transitioning to wet forest), and leeward east Maui (subalpine community transitioning to remnant montane mesic then lowland and coastal dry communities). In addition, large tracts of intact native-dominated montane forests remain, with a canopy composed primarily of ʻōhiʻa (*Metrosideros polymorpha*) and koa (*Acacia koa*) and a well-developed sub-canopy layer of mixed native understory trees and shrubs. Habitat types are highly diverse, including coastal and wetland habitats, lava tube caves, aeolian habitats, and bogs. With the range of habitats, a diversity of species can be found including cave insects, endangered forest birds, marine mammals, and endemic freshwater fishes (DLNR, 2015). Many natural plant communities of the Island are protected by national parks and State Natural Area Reserves.

The MCCC property is located in a lowland valley and on the southern edge of a large, urban land use district, part of the over 21,000 acres of urban land covering the Island of Maui (State Land Use Commission, State of Hawaii GIS 2018). These developed areas consist mainly of residential and commercial buildings that are landscaped with grass lawn, shrubs, and street trees. The MCCC property is bordered to the north by a cemetery, to the east by a concrete drainage channel and Waiale Reservoir, to the south by a low-income housing community, and to the west by Waiale Road and across Waiale Road, by residential developments.

Most of the land within the MCCC property has been developed with inmate housing, administrative and program structures, maintenance buildings, storage areas, and vehicle access and parking areas. The only undeveloped portions of the property consist of maintained grass areas with occasional ornamental trees, shrubs, and other landscape plants surrounding existing structures, as well as grassed areas east of the main compound that are used for outdoor recreation. The site of the proposed medium housing unit is currently a maintained grass lawn adjacent to the south side of the main MCCC compound.

Due to the developed nature of the property, the MCCC property provides no natural habitat, and any wildlife found in the area consist solely of common 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 included insects, common myna (*Acridotheres tristis*), and zebra dove (*Geopelia striata*). Other wildlife known to frequent the property include small Asian mongoose (*Herpestes javanicus*), feral cats (*Felis catus)*, and feral chickens. Hawaiian seabirds may also be found in the vicinity.

Wetlands

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

Analysis of the NWI map (Exhibit 3-3), and field inspection of the site and its surroundings, indicated that no wetland resources are present on the MCCC property. The concrete-lined channel adjacent to the eastern property boundary is mapped by NWI as Riverine, Unknown Perennial, Unconsolidated Bottom, Semi-permanently Flooded, Excavated (R5UBFx). Farther east is Waiale Reservoir, which is mapped by NWI as Lacustrine, Limnetic, Unconsolidated Bottom, Permanently Flooded, Diked/Impounded (L1UBHh).

Species of Special Concern

The Endangered Species Act (16 USC 1531 et seq.) mandates that federal actions consider the potential effects on species listed as threatened or endangered. Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) requires federal agencies that fund, authorize, or carry out an action to ensure that the action is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any threatened or endangered species (including plant species) or result in the destruction or adverse modification of designated critical habitats. Critical habitat, as defined in the ESA, is a specific geographic area(s) that contains features essential for the conservation of a threatened or endangered species and that may require special management and protection. If it is determined that development may affect a federally listed species, consultation with the USFWS would be required to ensure minimization of potential adverse impacts to the species or its designated critical habitat.

In addition to the ESA, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 USC §§703-712, July 3, 1918, U.S. as amended 1936, 1960, 1968, 1969, 1974, 1978, 1986, and 1989), makes it illegal for anyone to take, possess, import, export, transport, sell, purchase, barter, or offer for sale, purchase or barter, any migratory bird, or the parts, nests, or eggs of such a bird, except under the terms of a valid permit issued pursuant to Federal regulations. Title 50, Section 10.13, of the Code of Federal Regulations (50 CFR 10.13) lists the bird species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA).

No federally designated or proposed critical habitat occurs within the immediate vicinity of the MCCC site. Correspondence from the USFWS Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office (included in Appendix B) states that, due to the urban location and already disturbed action area, it is unlikely that there are any federally threatened or endangered species in the vicinity of the project.

As noted earlier, the MCCC property is located in an urban area with the majority of the property already developed with inmate housing, administrative and program structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, and parking areas. The undeveloped portions of property consist of maintained lawn with occasional landscape plantings which do not provide suitable habitat for species of special concern. No federal or state-listed species were observed during field investigations of the site. It is unlikely that threatened or endangered plant or animal species utilize these developed areas other than the occasional transient.



Exhibit 3-3: National Wetlands Inventory Map

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would not be developed at MCCC. The MCCC property would remain in its current condition, biological resources would not be affected, and mitigation measures would not be necessary.

Under the preferred alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would be developed at MCCC in the south-central area of the facility.

Vegetation and Wildlife

Due to the developed nature of the MCCC property, implementation of the preferred alternative would result in minimal disturbance to vegetation resources. Short-term impacts would be limited to disturbance to vegetated areas required for access during construction. Long-term impacts are restricted to the permanent loss of 0.13 acre of vegetation within the development footprint. Given the nature of the existing vegetative community within the development footprint, which consists of maintained lawn, long-term impacts on vegetation would be negligible. Impacts to vegetation would be mitigated by incorporating BMPs to avoid the spread or introduction of invasive plants during construction and re-vegetating temporarily disturbed areas that would remain undeveloped following completion of construction using native species. Disturbance/removal of trees for construction is not expected but, if any tree removal is required, selective removal of trees less than four inches in diameter would be targeted in lieu of removal of larger trees.

The project would result in the loss of approximately 0.13 acre of undeveloped land that does not provide quality habitat for wildlife and is currently subject to regular human activity. Impacts on the common wildlife species that may utilize portions of the site are expected to be negligible and limited to temporary avoidance of the development area due to noise and activity during construction. Operation of the medium security housing unit would slightly increase building and grounds maintenance and other human activities. However, the proposed building site is located adjacent to the existing main compound in an area where human activities occur daily during normal MCCC operation. As a result, impacts to wildlife would be negligible once construction is complete, and no mitigation is warranted.

Wetlands

There are no wetlands resources located within the existing MCCC property; therefore, no direct impacts to wetlands would occur. Wetland and water resources located in surrounding areas would similarly be unaffected as the potential for indirect impacts associated with soil erosion and sedimentation is considered negligible given the distance from the site to such resources and the soil erosion and sediment control measures that would be implemented during construction. No mitigation is warranted.

Species of Special Concern

Except for occasional transients, it is unlikely threatened and endangered species would occur within the site. Development of the proposed medium security housing unit would have no significant adverse impact on threatened and endangered species due to the lack of habitat for threatened and endangered species and the minimization and avoidance measures to be implemented during construction. The following proposed measures would avoid or minimize potential impacts if any such species are present.

Correspondence from the Division of Forestry and Wildlife - Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) (included in Appendix B) included recommendations to avoid

impacts to wildlife and species of special concern. According to DLNR, fully shielded outdoor lighting should be used to avoid potentially attracting seabirds and Blackburn's sphinx moth (*Manduca blackburni*). Additionally, any trash should be contained in receptacles, so it is not accessible to predators and vermin.

Efforts would be made to ensure that any security lighting associated with the proposed housing unit minimizes or avoids artificial lighting impacts to seabirds. Use of high-mast lights and similar high-intensity security lighting common to correctional facilities are not proposed. Instead, lighting would be largely confined to traditional walkway lighting common to most commercial establishments for safety purposes. In general, lights would be positioned low to the ground and be shielded and/or employ full cut-off features. Effective light shields would be opaque, sufficiently large, and positioned so that the bulb is only visible from below. No other mitigation is warranted.

3.2.6 Archaeological and Architectural Resources

Polynesians emigrating from the Marquesas Islands are believed to be the first Hawaiian settlers, sailing in large double-hulled canoes from the South Pacific Ocean thousands of miles to the south. Tahitians and travelers from other Pacific Islands followed. As a culture seated in oral tradition, what is known of these early settlers is based primarily on oral accounts passed down through generations. However, it is believed that the islands were settled hundreds of years before Captain James Cook visited in 1778.

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

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

Existing Conditions

MCCC is located in the Wailuku ahupua'a of the Wailuku district on the Island of Maui. While no historical or archaeological reports specific to the MCCC property were found in the literature review, several reports for projects in the vicinity provide some noteworthy information. The word Wailuku means 'water of destruction' and the ahupua'a is the site of many legends and famous battles, as wells as "being politically, ceremonially, and geographically important…during traditional times" (Monahan, 2003). Archaeological research shows evidence of traditional habitation sites along what is now Lower Main Street in Wailuku "*…associated with the rich taro producing lands in the Lower 'Īao River flood plain, and the extensive cultivation systems present*

in ʻĪao Valley" (Tome and Dega, 2004). In addition to its agricultural importance, ʻĪao Valley was a center of ceremonial and political activities (Tome and Dega, 2004).

One of the earliest references to ʻĪao Valley itself is of the kapu chief of the 15th century, Kakaʻe, who retreated to ʻĪao Valley and created a sacred burial ground (Kapela) for himself and the chiefs who would follow (Tome and Dega, 2004). In an island wide survey of Maui, Winslow Walker of the Bishop Museum, identified 'many' heiau within the Wailuku ahupuaʻa (Tome and Dega, 2004). Two of these heiau, Halekiʻi and Pihana, were luakini (sacrificial heiau) and associated with some of the highest chief of the time, Kahekili and Kamehameha (Sterling, 1998). In the Māhele, the Land Commission Awards granted for kuleana land in Wailuku number greater than 400 with parcels going to both native and nonnative (Tome and Dega, 2004). In the mid-19th and early 20th centuries, land use in Wailuku was largely devoted to the commercial production of sugar cane and pineapple (Monahan, 2003). Remnant evidence of this sugar cane production is the adjacent Waiale Reservoir, which is fed by the Spreckels Ditch that was constructed in 1882 by Claus Spreckels (Wilcox, 1997). This ditch transports water that is diverted from Waihee Stream in the West Maui Mountains to several reservoirs at Waiale. Water from these reservoirs was used to irrigate sugar cane fields in this portion of Central Maui.

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

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would not be developed at MCCC. The MCCC property would remain in its current condition, there would be no impacts to archaeological and architectural resources, and mitigation measures would not be necessary.

Under the preferred alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would be developed at MCCC. No archaeological sites were identified during the archival research or field inspection. No extant standing structures at MCCC are greater than 50 years of age and therefore they do not constitute historic architectural resources. The project is proposed for development in a previously disturbed area in the south-central portion of the property and, as currently planned, would not impact any known archaeological or historic resources.

The archival research has revealed that the Puʻuone is a place that was traditionally used for the interment of human remains. A recent archaeological study (Rechtman, 2011) that was conducted within the MCCC property, and a series of other studies conducted within the surrounding area, have collectively corroborated these historical accounts. Additionally, the history and the presence of human remains on the MCCC property and within the general vicinity was noted by the consulted parties. In light of this, the consulted parties stressed the importance of protecting any potential burials, which are considered a type of traditional

cultural property that has been subject to repeated mistreatment on Maui over the past three decades. The traditional practice of caring for human burials was also identified in this study. Mr. and Mrs. Kamaunu and Mr. Pellegrino have all been active in protecting the Pu'uone burial ground as well as similar sites in other parts of Maui. In the case with Mrs. Kamaunu, this has prompted her to accept a formal position on the Maui and Lāna'i Island Burial Council where she can continue to advocate for the protection of *iwi kupuna*.

Given the possibility for additional burial findings within MCCC, it is recommended that the PSD take a proactive approach to the potential discovery of human burials by developing an unanticipated discovery plan that includes procedures if human remains are encountered, having onsite archaeological monitoring present during all subsurface excavations, and identifying and consulting with stakeholders prior to any subsurface activity. Consultation should, at a minimum, include the Maui and Lāna'i Island Burial Council, the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) Burial Sites Specialist for Maui, the community group *Malama Kakanilua*, and other knowledgeable community members who have a vested interest in caring for traditional burial grounds.

3.2.7 Cultural Resources

Existing Conditions

OEQC guidelines identify several possible types of cultural practices and beliefs that are subject to assessment. These include subsistence, commercial, residential, agricultural, access-related, recreational, and religious and spiritual customs. The guidelines also identify the types of potential cultural resources, associated with cultural practices and beliefs that are subject to assessment. Essentially these are natural features of the landscape and historic sites, including traditional cultural properties. In the HRS, Chapter 6E, a definition of traditional cultural property is provided:

> *"Traditional cultural property" means any historic property associated with the traditional practices and beliefs of an ethnic community or members of that community for more than fifty years. These traditions shall be founded in an ethnic community's history and contribute to maintaining the ethnic community's cultural identity. Traditional associations are those demonstrating a continuity of practice or belief until present or those documented in historical source materials, or both.*

The origin of the concept of traditional cultural property is found in National Register Bulletin 38 published by the U.S. Department of Interior, National Park Service. "Traditional" as it is used, implies a time depth of at least 50 years, and a generalized mode of transmission of information from one generation to the next, either orally or by act. "Cultural" refers to the beliefs, practices, lifeways, and social institutions of a given community. The use of the term "Property" defines this category of resource as an identifiable place. Traditional cultural properties are not intangible, they must have some kind of boundary; and are subject to the same kind of evaluation as any other historic resource, with one very important exception. By definition, the significance of traditional cultural properties should be determined by the community that values them.

A review of the culture-historical background material reveals, at a minimum, the cultural significance of Wailuku Ahupua'a and its association with the greater *Nā Wai 'Ehā* region. Wailuku Ahupua'a is commemorated in several traditional legendary *mo'olelo* but specific reference to the study area is well-recorded in multiple historical accounts. The illustrious landscapes of this *ahupua'a*, which includes Pu'uone, or sand dunes, have certainly influenced the Pre-contact history of Wailuku and greater Maui. Through these accounts, one learns of the Pu'uone's association with many *ali'i* (chiefs), including Kaulahea, Kekaulike, Kamehamehanui,

Kahekili, Kalani‘ōpu‘u, and Kamehameha I as well as distinguished warriors like Oulu and Kekūhaupi‘o. The Pu‘uone and nearby ‘Iao Valley was the meeting grounds for some of Maui’s most impressive and brutal wars where the Maui Island chiefdoms fought to maintain their independence. These early historical accounts point to Wailuku as the epicenter for Maui’s government in the mid-18th century, during the reign of Kahekili, as well as in contemporary times.

As described in the Battle of Kakanilua, which occurred on the sand-covered plains of Kama‘oma‘o, warriors of Hawaii Island were massacred by the powerful forces of Kahekili, an 18th century Maui Island chief. The historical accounts indicate the Pu‘uone to be the resting place for those who were slain in this battle. Additionally, the traditional significance of Kama‘oma‘o is described as only one of two places in the Hawaiian archipelago where those spirits unable to join their ancestors in the realm of *pō* wandered. The intricate descriptions of the area’s history and its spiritual significance coupled with archaeological evidence provide a strong basis for understanding contemporary Hawaiian issues associated with these known burial grounds. The rise of urban and commercial development in and around the study area has resulted in several inadvertent discoveries, primarily human skeletal remains. Archaeological monitoring conducted by Rechtman (2011) on the MCCC property resulted in the identification of one in situ human skeletal remains recorded as SIHP Site 50-50-04-7166 located 2.8 meters below the surface near the eastern boundary. In light of this, the consulted parties have expressed concern for the protection of these burials. The traditional use of this area as a burial site remains an integral part in contemporary Hawaiian beliefs surrounding the treatment of these burials and therefore must be treated with the utmost sensitivity.

The arrival of missionaries during the early 19th century marks a major shift in the traditional lifeways of Wailuku’s native inhabitants. The establishment of Christian congregations and seminary schools altered traditional concepts of spirituality and introduced western concepts of education. However, with the introduction of sugar, many of these western religious leaders abandoned a life of proselytizing for opportunities in this lucrative industry. Consequently, by the mid-19th century, the shift in land tenure from the traditional feudal system to an allodial system facilitated the expansion of large-scale sugar plantation operations. Through this complex process, a majority of the *‘ili kū* in Wailuku were relinquished by Queen Kalama to the Crown (Kauikeaouli) thereby establishing Wailuku as Crown Lands. To generate income for the Crown, Kauikeaouli leased and sold portions of his lands as Deeds and Grants, which led to the establishment of Wailuku Sugar Company and Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar, both of which operated well into the 21st century.

Dominating the island’s economy, sugar plantations on Maui single-handedly transformed the cultural fabric and physical landscape of this area. Although sugar fields were extensive throughout Wailuku, the background research revealed that sugar was not grown on the subject parcel, which was used for ranching during the early 20th century. The diversion of water from Waihe‘e Stream to irrigate the sugar fields affected Maui’s complex traditional *‘auwai* systems, including those within Wailuku. By the early 20th century, *‘auwai* near the current study area including the Kalua Ditch was filled in thereby cutting off water to former *kalo* lands. It was also during the plantation era that Wailuku County Jail was established and became one of the main jail sites for the island and served as an internment camp for Japanese residents during World War II. The expansion and relocation of the Wailuku County Jail from Wailuku town to the current location is directly associated with the increase in the arrest of plantation laborers. See also Appendix E.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would not be developed at MCCC. The MCCC property would remain in its current condition, there would be no impacts to cultural resources, and mitigation measures would not be necessary.

Under the preferred alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would be developed at MCCC. Since the establishment of county jails in the islands during the early 19th century, Native Hawaiians have and continue to be adversely impacted by Hawaii's criminal justice system. The 2010 study completed by OHA substantiated years of anecdotal claims regarding the disparate treatment of Native Hawaiians in the criminal justice system. The most significant findings reveal that Native Hawaiians are overrepresented in every stage of Hawaii's criminal justice system, and the disproportionality increases as Native Hawaiians go further into the system (OHA 2010). Additionally, Native Hawaiian males and females make up the largest proportion of Hawaii's inmate population (ibid).

Although typical cultural impact assessments often focus on site-specific impacts, in reviewing Hawaii's current carceral system it is evident that distinguishing between social and cultural impacts is a difficult proposition at best, as many of the identified social impacts apply to a specific ethnic group (Native Hawaiians); thus, transforming them into sociocultural impacts. The findings from the OHA (2010) study are cause for concern especially for Native Hawaiians and should prompt actions and solutions that could be addressed or mitigated through the proposed MCCC Housing Unit project.

In summary, parties consulted in conducting this assessment shared their concerns and recommendations for this project, and these recommendations are intended to guide PSD to be mindful of the cultural, social, and environmental uniqueness of the area where the MCCC is situated. The recommendations provided above are intended to ensure that the proposed housing unit project considers the concerns and thoughts shared by the consulted parties. Attention to, and implementation of, the above-described issues and measures relative to the study area will help to ensure that no traditional cultural resources, practices, or beliefs will be adversely affected by the proposed project.

3.2.8 Potential for Hazardous Materials Contamination

Existing Conditions

Much of the 7.23-acre MCCC property is already developed with inmate housing; administrative, program and support structures; maintenance buildings and storage areas; vehicle access and parking; and areas devoted to outdoor recreation among similar uses. The undeveloped portions of property consist primarily of small grassed plots and paved walkways. Based on past studies and recent investigations conducted as part of this EA:

- No evidence involving the manufacturing, storage, handling or disposal of hazardous substances or petroleum products was observed within the MCCC property.
- 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 during recent field surveys.
- No adjoining land uses were identified that would be expected to pose a potential environmental risk to the continued use and development of the MCCC property.
- No evidence of leaking aboveground or underground storage tanks was observed within the MCCC property.

- Materials considered hazardous in use at MCCC include janitorial supplies, laundry detergents and sanitizers, maintenance materials, and paint. All these items are properly managed and stored in labeled and locked cabinets or in locked cages.

With many years of state government controls over use of the property, contamination from hazardous materials is not expected at MCCC. No indications of contamination or obvious indication of the use or disposal of hazardous substances at this site was noted during field investigations conducted in April and June 2018 as part of this study.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would not be developed at MCCC. The MCCC property would remain in its current condition, there would be no impacts associated with hazardous materials contamination, and mitigation measures are not necessary.

Construction Phase

Activities associated with the construction of the proposed housing unit would involve the use and storage of potentially hazardous materials (e.g., solvents, fuel oil, lubricants). To avoid potential releases of such materials into the environment during construction, a temporary staging area would be established for the storage and handling of such materials. Stored materials would be removed from the construction site by authorized personnel only, and removals would be recorded by onsite personnel overseeing the construction of the housing unit. 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 (e.g., waste fuel oils, spent lubricants, and solvents) would be handled, stored, and disposed of in accordance with applicable federal and state regulations. The amount of waste generated during 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, are warranted during the construction phase.

Operating Phase

Materials currently in use at the existing MCCC include janitorial supplies, laundry detergents and sanitizers, maintenance materials, paints, and similar materials. Operation of the housing unit would result in the continued routine use of small quantities of chemical cleaners, paints, and petroleum products, thereby resulting in the generation of small amounts of regulated wastes.

All hazardous materials and biohazardous and medical waste (from operation of the medical units) 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 housing unit 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, are warranted during operation.

3.2.9 Visual and Aesthetic Resources

Existing Conditions

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

The resorts and exclusive residential properties on the island are located along the volcanic coastal regions, while the central area that forms the coastal section of the isthmus between Haleakala and the West Maui volcano contains the primary population centers for the resident population, the center of government, and the primary industrial and commercial developments. The central valley has long been characterized largely by lands dedicated to agricultural production, which traditionally played an important role in the island's economy, culture, and the maintenance of its ecosystem. Agricultural production has helped to stabilize the island's topsoil layer, keeping the island lush and green while areas where the sugar cane fields have been allowed to go fallow have experienced erosion.

Large expanses of vacant lands and former sugar cane fields also provide broad desirable view planes across the central valley, particularly to the east toward Haleakala. As a result of the unique topographic and geophysical conditions, any significant structure located in the central valley can be seen for many miles.

The visual features comprising the MCCC property are typical of developed areas of Wailuku. The central portion of the property has been developed, with the landscape dominated by an enclave of buildings representing the correctional center compound. Aesthetic conditions of the remainder of the property are dominated by parking areas, paved walkways, small grassed plots, and areas devoted to outdoor recreation. Waiale Road, which forms the property's western border, is slightly elevated above MCCC, thereby providing travelers with views of the correctional center from this direction.

The landscape within central Maui provides numerous vantage points and scenic views from which to enjoy the area's picturesque scenery and ocean vistas. While the views and vistas available to and from the MCCC property are attractive, they are not unique to the area. Exhibit 3-4 illustrates visual features within and around the MCCC property.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would not be developed at MCCC. The MCCC property would remain in its current condition, there would be no impacts associated with visual and aesthetic resources, and mitigation measures would be unnecessary.

Under the preferred alternative, immediately following the start of construction and throughout the construction phase, the aesthetic features and characteristics of only the building site would be altered. The use of construction equipment to relocate existing equipment and the temporary storage units followed by development of the proposed inmate housing unit would alter the aesthetic quality of the present environment. During this time, a small staging area would be established to temporarily store equipment and materials needed for construction along with a construction office trailer and a container for the storage of waste materials. Short-term impacts would occur from construction activities with the aesthetic quality of the area



View of MCCC from Waiale Road



Proposed Housing Unit Location



View of MCCC from Waiale Road

Exhibit 3-4: Visual and Aesthetic Conditions—MCCC

restored soon after the completion of construction. Any aesthetic impacts during this phase would be short-term, lasting only for the time devoted to construction.

Following completion of construction, the principal visual impacts would be associated with the housing unit which would be an additional feature on the MCCC landscape. However, potential aesthetic impacts would be minimized by placement of the structure within an isolated portion of the property, away from Waiale Road, and in a location not easily visible to surrounding land uses (see Appendix F). The building exterior and grounds would also be maintained to a high standard. Impacts to visual and aesthetic resources would be long-term (lasting for the duration the inmate housing unit is in use) and minor, the result of building development. Operation of the housing unit would not result in any additional visual impacts.

Potential visual and aesthetic impacts would be mitigated by careful placement of the structure and the commitment to maintaining the structure and its surroundings to a high standard. No other mitigating measures are warranted.

3.2.10 Fiscal Considerations

Existing Conditions

Fiscal considerations are those having to do with the public treasury or revenue. Potential fiscal impacts could, but do not always, include removal of property (i.e., site) from the public tax rolls; acquisition of property through use of public funds; and other public expenditures related to a proposed action (e.g., utility connections). Fiscal considerations of State-sponsored projects or actions, such as development of a housing unit at MCCC, are important to local governments due to the possible loss of local tax revenues since State agencies typically do not pay property taxes or make similar payments to local governments for State institutions or facilities. In this case, the 7.23-acre MCCC property is under public ownership and control. These lands were removed from the tax rolls at the time they were acquired and have not contributed tax revenues or similar payments since their acquisition.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would not be developed at MCCC. The MCCC property would remain in its current condition, there would be no fiscal impacts, and mitigation measures are not warranted.

Under the preferred alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would be developed at MCCC. Lands comprising MCCC are under public ownership and control and consequently have not contributed tax revenues or similar payments throughout the period of public ownership. Development of the inmate housing unit at MCCC would not affect the current ownership arrangement and, therefore, poses no adverse impacts to fiscal conditions for the State of Hawaii or Maui County. In the absence of impacts, no mitigation measures are warranted.

3.2.11 Natural Hazards

Existing Conditions

Earthquakes

Earthquakes in the Hawaiian Islands are closely linked to volcanism. Volcanic activity in the Hawaiian Islands is concentrated beneath the Island of Hawaii, the island to the south of Maui, where numerous earthquakes occur every year. The Hawaiian Islands are affected by earthquakes from two conditions. One condition is the movement of magma (molten rock) as it

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

The USGS National Seismic Hazard Mapping Project has prepared maps showing the magnitude of ground shaking events for specific probabilities of exceedance in a given time period throughout the Hawaiian Islands (Klein et al., 2001). The maps indicate that the likely intensity of ground shaking decreases with distance from the south coast of the Island of Maui. There is a 10 percent chance that ground accelerations of 18 to 20 percent of the acceleration of gravity will occur in the next 50 years in the Wailuku, Maui vicinity. Earth materials vary in their response to seismic waves; firm rock tends to move the least, while loose unconsolidated materials shake more in a given earthquake. The ground acceleration probability estimates provided by the USGS apply to firm rock conditions. Exhibit 3-5 illustrates the seismic conditions on Maui Island.

Hurricanes

Hurricanes are relatively infrequent and mild in Hawaii, with no authenticated reports of hurricanes in the Hawaiian region prior to 1950. The Hawaiian Islands are seasonally susceptible to Pacific hurricanes from the late summer to early winter months. Although hurricanes are relatively rare in Hawaii, the state has experienced three major hurricanes since 1982: 'Iwa in 1982, 'Iniki in 1992, and most recently Lane, in August 2018. It is difficult to predict these natural occurrences, but it is reasonable to assume that future events will occur. The MCCC property, however, is no more or less vulnerable than the rest of Maui County to the destructive winds and torrential rains associated with hurricanes.

Several tornado funnel clouds occur over or near the islands during an average year, but most fail to reach the ground or remain at sea as waterspouts. Hail events occur several times a year throughout Hawaii, but the hail is only 0.25 inch or less in diameter and does little damage (NRCS, 1972).

Flood Hazards

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

FEMA National Flood Insurance Program data for map panel 1500030190D shows MCCC within Zone C (also known as Zone X), an area of minimal flooding (Exhibit 3-6). Zone X is one of the flood insurance rate zones that correspond to areas outside the one percent annual chance floodplain (also known as the 100-year floodplain), areas of one percent annual chance sheet flow flooding where average depths are less than one foot, areas of one percent annual chance stream flooding where the contributing drainage area is less than one square mile, or areas protected from the one percent annual chance flood by levees. No Base Flood Elevations

or depths are shown within this zone and insurance purchase is not required in this zone (Hawaii NFIP, 2008).

Tsunamis

A tsunami involves the generation of a series of destructive ocean waves that can affect all shorelines. The generation of these waves can occur at any time with limited or no warning and persons in shoreline or beach areas are advised to move to higher ground immediately following notification of an impending tsunami.

Since the early 1880s, approximately 85 tsunamis have been reported in Hawaii (Hawaii Civil Beat, 2011). Seven caused major damage and two were generated locally. By virtue of its distance from coastal waters, MCCC is reportedly beyond the limits of tsunami inundation and is located outside of the tsunami evacuation zone (Hawaii Statewide GIS Program, 2008) (Exhibit 3-7).

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would not be developed at MCCC. The MCCC property would remain in its current condition, there would be no impacts associated with natural hazards, and mitigation measures would not be necessary.

The Island of Maui experiences earthquakes each year although only a small number are strong enough to be felt or cause damage, usually as a result of earthquakes under neighboring Hawaii Island. Strong earthquakes may endanger life and property by shaking structures, causing ground cracks, ground settling, and landslides. On the Island of Maui there is relatively low potential for impacts associated with volcanic activity and subsequent earthquakes. Nonetheless, because the project site is located in an area of some seismic hazard potential, recommended mitigation would involve ensuring that all construction activities comply with the most recent Maui County building codes that are relevant to housing unit.

The only water features in proximity to the proposed housing unit site are Spreckels Ditch and the Waiale Reservoir, which are located to the east of MCCC. Due to the distance of these water features from the building site and the small scale of the project, implementation of the project would pose no direct impacts to ground or surface water resources. The project would involve installation of a small area of impervious surface. As a result, a slight increase in the volume of stormwater runoff is anticipated. With the project site located outside the 500-year floodplain, no direct or indirect impacts to flood prone areas are expected. In addition, the threat of tsunami inundation is low because the project site is located outside of the mapped Tsunami Evacuation Zone. Furthermore, operation of the inmate housing unit would not result in any direct discharge into surface or subsurface waters or result in any alteration of surface or subsurface water quality.

No significant adverse impacts to surface water resources, including areas prone to flooding and tsunami inundation, are expected as a result of the proposed project. To mitigate any potential water quality impacts from the development of the site, the project must be consistent with Chapter 20.08 of the Maui County Code entitled "Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control." According to the Maui County Code, specific mitigation measures might include sediment basins, sediment traps, silt fences, straw bale barriers, inlet protection, stabilized construction entrances, and vegetated filter strips. No other mitigation measures are warranted.

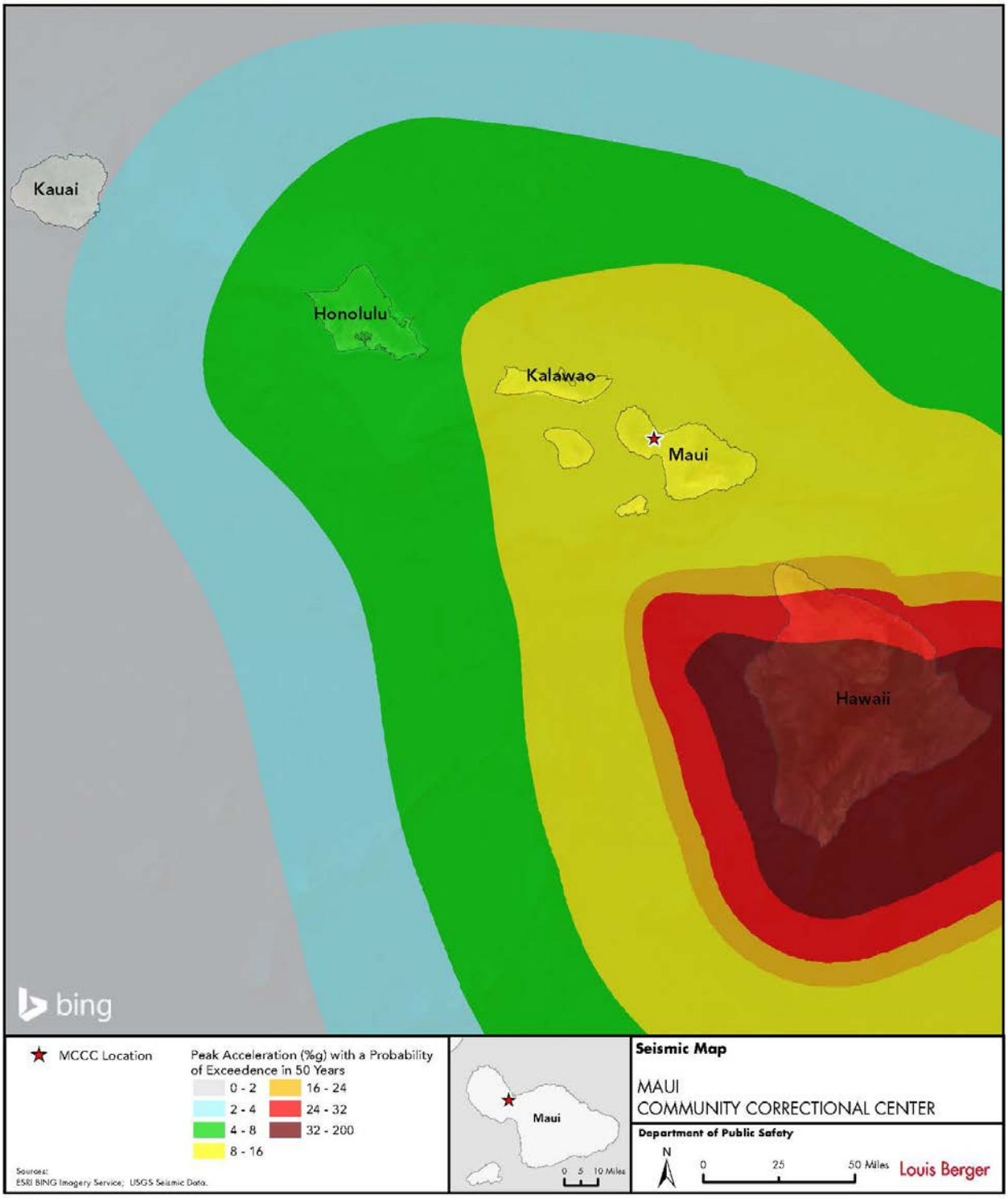


Exhibit 3-5: Seismic Map



Exhibit 3-6: FEMA Floodplain Location

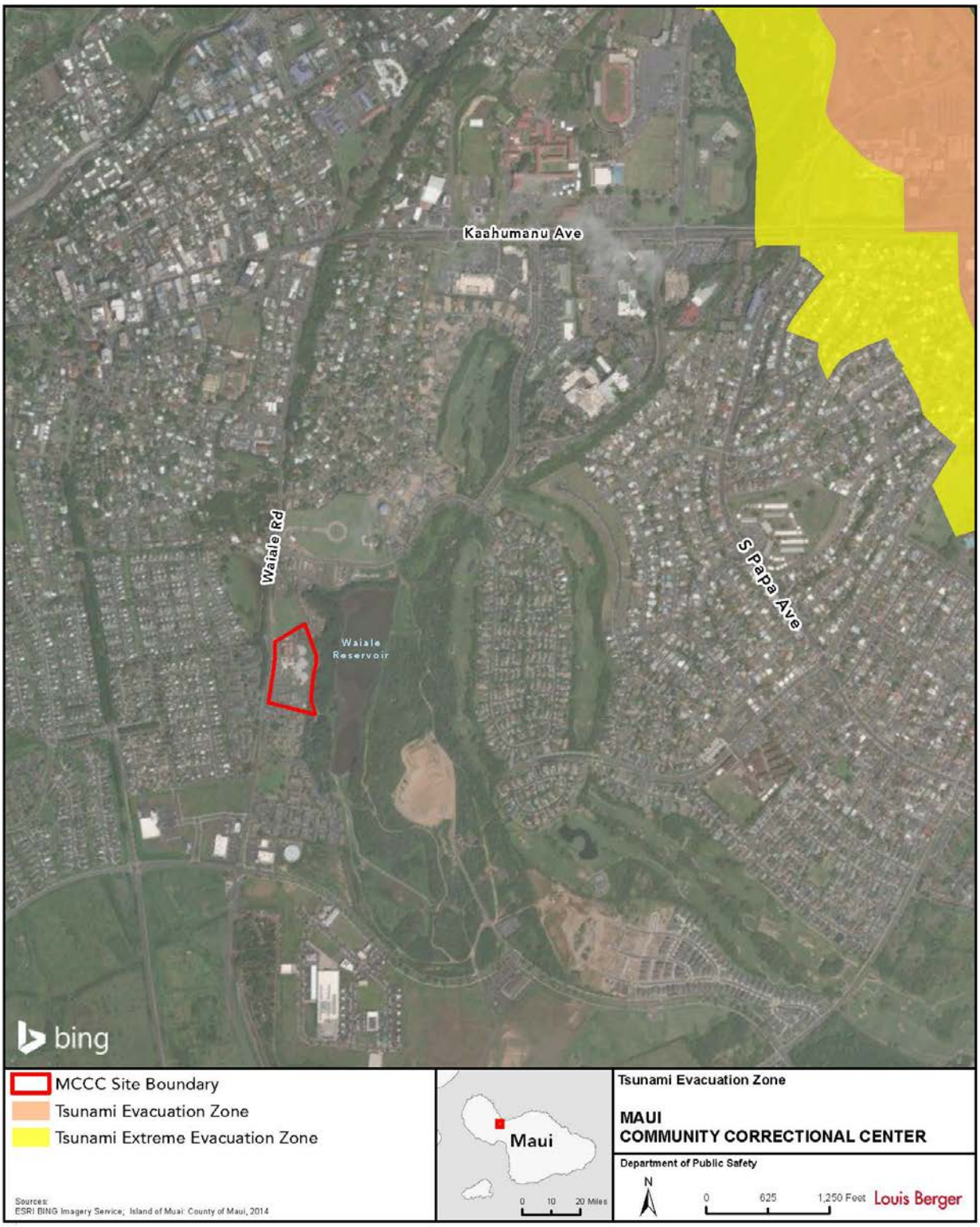


Exhibit 3-7: Tsunami Evacuation Zone

3.3 Community and Regional Characteristics

3.3.1 Demographic Characteristics

Existing Conditions

The population of the State of Hawaii, including the County of Maui, has been steadily increasing over the past 25 years. Between 1990 and 2000, the population of Hawaii increased by 9.3 percent while Maui County experienced a population increase of nearly 28 percent (Table 3-1). According to the Hawaii Data Book (2016), the population of Hawaii increased by 17.7 percent between 2000 and 2015 while the population of Maui County increase by over 28 percent.

In 2000, approximately 608,671 (50.2 percent) of the state's 1,211,537 residents were male and 602,866 (49.8 percent) were female. By 2010, approximately 681,243 (approximately 50.0 percent) of the Hawaii's 1,360,301 residents were male and 679,058 (approximately 50.0 percent) were female. In 2000, approximately 64,329 (50.2 percent) of Maui's 128,094 residents were male and 63,765 (49.8 percent) were female. By 2010, approximately 77,804 (approximately 50.0 percent) of the Maui's residents were male and 77,120 (approximately 50.0 percent) were female (Table 3-2).

According to the 2000 Census, the majority of residents of the State of Hawaii were classified as Asian, comprising 503,868 residents or 41.6 percent of the population. The remainder of the state's population is classified as White (294,102 residents or 24.3 percent), Two or More Races (259,343 residents or 21.4 percent), Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (113,539 residents or 9.4 percent), African American (22,003 residents or 1.8 percent), Some Other Race (15,147 residents or 1.2 percent), and American Indian and Alaska Native (3,535 residents or less than one percent). Of the total population of Hawaii, 87,699 residents, or 7.2 percent, identified as Hispanic (Table 3-3).

By 2010, the racial composition of Hawaii remained largely unchanged. Approximately 36.1 percent of the population were classified as Asian (525,078 residents). The remainder of the state's population was classified as White (309,343 residents or 21.2 percent), Two or More Races (320,629 residents or 22 percent), Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (135,422 residents or 9.3 percent), African American (21,424 residents or 1.5 percent), Some Other Race (16,985 residents or one percent), and American Indian and Alaska Native (4,164 residents or less than one percent). Of the total population of Hawaii, 120,842 residents, or 8.3 percent, identified as Hispanic in 2010 (Table 3-3).

According to the 2000 Census, the majority of residents of Maui County were classified as White comprising 33.8 percent of the population, or 43,421 residents. The remainder of the population is classified as Asian (30.9 percent or 39,728 residents), 22.2 percent were Two or More Races (28,484 residents), 10.7 percent were Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (13,730 residents), 1.3 percent were Some Other Race (1,742 residents), less than one percent were African American (509 residents), and less than one percent were American Indian and Alaska Native (479 residents). Of the total population of Maui, approximately 10,050 residents, or 7.8 percent, identified as Hispanic (U.S. Census, 2000).

By 2010, the racial composition of Maui County remained largely unchanged. According to the 2010 Census, the majority of the residents of Maui County were classified as White with 34.4 percent of the population (53,360 residents), followed by Asians (28.8 percent or 44,602 residents), Two or More Races (23.5 percent or 36,342 residents), Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (10.4 percent or 16,095 residents), Some Other Race (1.9 percent or 3,052

residents), African American (less than one percent or 870 residents), and American Indian and Alaska Native (less than one percent or 603 residents). Of the total population of Maui County in 2010, approximately 15,711 residents or 10.1 percent identified as Hispanic (Table 3--3).

Table 3-1: Population Trends and Characteristics

Characteristics	State of Hawaii	Maui County	Maui County % of State Total
1990 Population	1,108,229	100,504	9.0%
2000 Population	1,211,537	128,241	10.6%
2010 Population	1,360,301	154,924	11.4%
2015 Population	1,425,557	164,357	11.5%
Population % Change 1990–2000	9.3%	27.6%	N/A
Population % Change 2000–2010	12.37%	20.8%	N/A
Population % Change 2000–2015	17.7%	28.2%	N/A

Sources: U.S. Census, 1990, 2000, 2010 and Hawaii Data Book, 2016.

Table 3-2: Age and Gender Characteristics

Characteristics	State of Hawaii (2000)	State of Hawaii (2010)	Maui County (2000)	Maui County (2010)
Male	608,671	681,243	64,329	77,804
Female	602,866	679,058	63,765	77,120
Under 18 years of age (all)	295,767	303,818	32,711	39,137
18 to 59 years of age (all)	708,769	711,196	75,902	86,107
60+ years of age (all)	207,001	243,893	19,436	29,680

Sources: U.S. Census, 2000, 2010.

Table 3-3: Race

Characteristics		State of Hawaii (2000)	State of Hawaii (2010)	Maui County (2000)	Maui County (2010)
Race	White	294,102 (24.3%)	309,343 (21.2%)	43,421 (33.8%)	53,360 (34.4%)
	African American	22,003 (1.8%)	21,424 (1.5%)	509 (<1%)	870 (<1%)
	American Indian and Alaska Native	3,535 (>1%)	4,164 (>1%)	479 (<1%)	603 (<1%)
	Asian	503,868 (41.6%)	525,078 (36.1%)	39,728 (30.9%)	44,602 (28.8%)

Characteristics		State of Hawaii (2000)	State of Hawaii (2010)	Maui County (2000)	Maui County (2010)
	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	113,539 (9.4%)	135,422 (9.3%)	13,730 (10.7%)	16,095 (10.4%)
	Some Other Race	15,147 (1.2%)	16,985 (1%)	1,742 (1.3%)	3,052 (1.9%)
	Two or More Races	259,343 (21.4%)	320,629 (22%)	28,484 (22.2%)	36,342 (23.5%)
	Hispanic	87,699 (7.2%)	120,842 (8.3%)	10,050 (7.8%)	15,711 (10.1%)

Sources: U.S. Census, 2000, 2010.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would not be developed at MCCC. MCCC would remain in its current condition, and there would be no impacts to population groups residing on the Island of Maui. In the absence of impacts, mitigation measures would not be necessary.

Under the proposed action, the inmate housing unit would be constructed within the MCCC property and in doing so an increased demand for construction workers involved in masonry, electrical, plumbing and similar trades along with supervisory personnel is expected to occur. Potential impacts to Maui County's population during the construction phase are dependent on the duration of construction, the number of construction jobs required, and the ability of the local labor market to fill those positions. It is anticipated that any increased demand among the island's construction workforce is expected to be slight and temporary, lasting only for the duration of construction and easily accommodated by the current island workforce. As a result, permanent population impacts directly attributable to construction are not expected.

Following construction, up to 80 inmates originating from Maui County and already housed at MCCC would occupy the housing unit, thereby posing no change (increase or decrease) to the population of the county. Operation of the proposed housing unit would also avoid permanent impacts to population groups or employment. No population groups or businesses are to be relocated or removed as a result of the proposed project and no sensitive population groups, (e.g., children, minorities, seniors, handicapped) are expected to be adversely affected. As a result, no significant adverse demographic impacts are anticipated.

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

3.3.2 Economic Characteristics

Existing Conditions

Of Hawaii's 612,831-person labor force, approximately 5.8 percent (35,886 persons) were unemployed in 2000 (U.S. Census, 2000). Of the state's 714,067-person labor force, approximately 3.6 percent (38,015 persons) were unemployed in 2010 (Table 3-4). The largest employment industry in Hawaii in 2000 was the Educational, health, and services sector, with 102,254 jobs. This

sector was followed by the Arts and entertainment industry with 86,189 jobs and Retail trade with 65,693 jobs. By 2015, the unemployment rate in the state had risen to 3.7 percent or 42,288 persons (Hawaii Data Book, 2016). The largest industry in Hawaii in 2015 was Educational services, and health care and social assistance, with 133,756 jobs followed by Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and Accommodation and food services, with 106,307 jobs. Retail trade reported 65,693 jobs in Hawaii in 2015.

The tourism industry represented the largest employment sector on Maui in 2000 with approximately 11,400 jobs, followed by Retail Trade (8,900 jobs), Other Services (8,600 jobs), Food Services (7,750), and Federal Government (5,700). In 2016, the tourism industry continued to represent the largest employment sector in Maui County with approximately 21,600 jobs in Accommodations and Food Services, followed by Retail Trade (9,800 jobs) and Government (9,800 jobs), Professional and Business Services (7,100 jobs), and Health Care and Social Assistance (5,600 jobs).

Table 3-4: Labor Force and Unemployment

Characteristics	State of Hawaii (2000)	State of Hawaii (2010)	Maui County (2000)	Maui County (2015)
Labor Force	612,831	714,067	70,950	78,950
Unemployed	35,886	38,015	2,800	6,750
Unemployment Rate	5.8%	3.6%	3.9%	8.5%

Sources: U.S. Census, 2000, 2010, Hawaii Data Book, 2016.

Hawaii's major industries include tourism, scientific technology, papayas, macadamia nuts, cattle, orchids, aquaculture, and Kona coffee, which is the only gourmet coffee grown in the United States. Tourism activities include deep sea fishing, golfing, sailing, horseback riding, hiking, tennis and scuba diving. As with all of the Hawaiian Islands, tourism is a major component of the Maui County economy, evidenced by the number of jobs in the lodging and food industries. The Island of Maui is also among Hawaii's most frequently visited tourist destinations, with over 2.7 million visitor arrivals in 2016. Popular visitor attractions on the Island of Maui include the historic whaling town of Lahaina, the Maui Ocean Center, the slopes and vistas of Haleakala Crater, the winding road to Hana, and the beaches of the Ka'anapali coast.

According to the U.S. Census in 2000, the median household income in Maui County in 1999 was $49,489, an amount almost equal to the median household income of the state as a whole ($49,820). Regarding per capita income, the state ($27,799) and county ($25,690) reported similar levels in 2000 (U.S. Census, 2000). According to the Hawaii Data Book (2016), the median household income in Maui County in 2015 was $66,476; an amount below the median household income of the state ($69,515). Regarding per capita income, Maui County ($42,430) outpaced the state as a whole ($37,337) in 2015.

Approximately 126,154 (10.7 percent) of Hawaii's 1,211,537 residents reported incomes below the poverty level in 1999 (Table 3-5). This percentage was similar for Maui County with 10.5 percent (13,252 residents) of the population with incomes below the poverty level. According to the American Community Survey, approximately 149,091 (10.7 percent) of the state's residents reported incomes below the poverty level in 2015 (Table 3-5). This number was similar to Maui County with 10.7 percent of the respondents indicating incomes below the poverty level.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would not be developed at MCCC. MCCC would remain in its current condition, and there would be no impacts to the economy or economic conditions involving residents and businesses on the Island of Maui. In the absence of impacts, mitigation measures would not be necessary.

Table 3-5: Income and Poverty Status

Characteristics	State of Hawaii (1999)	State of Hawaii (2015)	Maui County (1999)	Maui County (2015)
Median Household Income	$49,820	$69,515	$49,489	$66,476
Per Capita Income	$27,799	$37,337	$25,690	$42,430
Population Below Poverty Level	126,154	149,091	13,252	17,333
Percent Below Poverty Level	10.7%	10.7%	10.5%	10.7%

Sources: U.S. Census, 2000, 2010, Hawaii Data Book, 2016.

Under the preferred alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would be developed at MCCC. Construction and operation of the housing unit would generate impacts to the island's economy. The project's construction budget, estimated at approximately $7.5 million (2018 dollars), would generate construction employment and materials purchases which, although temporary in nature, would involve both manpower and material resources from the island. Use of these resources would generate further spending while supporting indirect employment. The increased economic activity resulting from construction spending is considered beneficial to the island's economy and a positive impact.

The proposed project is not anticipated to induce growth in the Wailuku area and no businesses or other economic activities would be displaced or eliminated as a result of the project. Development and operation of the proposed inmate housing unit would not change the number of inmates held at MCCC because the unit would be occupied by inmates already housed at MCCC.

The potential economic impacts resulting from construction and operation are considered to be beneficial by providing employment and economic opportunities to Maui County residents and business owners. Because economic impacts resulting from project construction and operation would be beneficial, no mitigation measures are required.

3.3.3 Housing Characteristics

Existing Conditions

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

By 2010, a total of 519,508 housing units was available in Hawaii, of which approximately 87.6 percent (455,089 units) were occupied and 12.4 percent (64,419 units) were vacant (Table 3-6). Of the occupied units, 262,131 (57.6 percent) were owner-occupied and 192,957 (42.4 percent) were renter-occupied. In 2010, the Hawaii Data Book reported the median value of an owner-occupied unit to be $529,700 and the median monthly contract rent to be $1,116. Average household size in the state was 2.89 and the median number of rooms in a home was 4.6.

Table 3-6: Housing Characteristics

Characteristics	State of Hawaii (2000)	State of Hawaii (2010)	Maui County (2000)	Maui County (2010)
Average Household Size	2.92	2.89	2.91	2.82
Number of Housing Units	460,524	519,508	56,377	70,492
% Occupied Units	87.6%	87.6%	77.2%	76.5 %
% Owner-Occupied	56.5%	57.6%	57.5%	55.7%
% Renter-Occupied	44.5%	42.4%	42.5%	44.3%
% Vacant Units	12.4%	12.4%	22.8%	23.4%
Median Number of Rooms	4.3	4.6	4.0	4.1
Median Home Value	$272,700	$529,700	$249,900	$509,700
Median Year Housing Built	1974	1974	1980	1980
Median Monthly Contract Rent	$721	$1,116	$716	$1,287

Sources: U.S. Census, 2000, 2010, Hawaii Data Book, 2016.

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

By 2010, there were a total of 70,492 housing units in Maui County, of which approximately 76.5 percent (53,926 units) were occupied and 23.4 percent (16,495 units) were vacant (Table 3-6). Of the occupied units, 30,036 (55.7 percent) were owner-occupied and 23,889 (44.3 percent) were renter-occupied. Regarding the cost of housing in Maui County, the 2016 Hawaii Data Book reported the median value of an owner-occupied unit to be $509,700 and the median monthly contract rent to be $1,287. Average household size in the county was 2.82 and the median number of rooms in a home was 4.1.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would not be developed at MCCC. MCCC would remain in its current condition and there would be no impacts to the availability, supply or cost of housing on the Island of Maui. In the absence of impacts, mitigation measures are not warranted.

Under the preferred alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would be developed at MCCC. Development and operation of the proposed inmate housing unit would not change the number of inmates held at MCCC because the unit would be occupied by inmates already housed at MCCC. In the absence of additional inmates at MCCC, adverse impacts on the island's housing market (i.e., housing availability, supply, and cost) are not anticipated. Because the proposed project would have no significant adverse impact on the island's housing market, no mitigation measures are required.

3.3.4 Community Services

Existing Conditions

Police Protection

Law enforcement services in Maui County are provided by the Maui Police Department. As of 2015, the Maui Police Department employed 477 officers and staff. The Department is comprised of three Bureaus: Uniform Services, Support Services and Investigative Services. The Uniformed Services Bureau consists of all uniformed patrol services covering six districts, the Traffic section and the Crime Reduction Unit. The six patrol districts provide services for public safety and security, crime prevention and the protection of life and property. The annual operating budget for the Maui Police Department in 2015 totaled approximately $50,591,514 (Maui Police Department, 2015 Annual Report).

Police services for Maui County are headquartered at 55 Mahalani Street in Wailuku, in the vicinity of MCCC, which houses patrol units and investigative and administrative divisions. District I (Wailuku) services the area within which MCCC is located with approximately 80 officers assigned to the Wailuku District.

Fire Protection

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, with 10 of these stations of the Island of Maui. Currently, the Department operates with 304 uniform fire fighters and 17 support personnel with its headquarters located at 200 Dairy Road in Kahului, Hawaii.

The Department's Fire and Rescue Operations section, with 279 trained personnel, has primary responsibility for emergency response which accounts for the majority of activity within the Department. The Wailuku Fire Station, located at 21 Kinipopo Street in Wailuku, was the first station to be established on the Island of Maui in 1924 and is located a short distance from MCCC. Average response time by the Maui Fire Department is approximately eight minutes (Maui County Department of Fire and Public Safety, 2014-2015 Annual Report).

Medical Care

Maui Memorial Medical Center (MMMC), 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. This facility is the oldest and largest acute care facility on Maui and on July 1, 2017, became part of Maui Health System, which is affiliated with Kaiser Permanente. Since its creation in 1884, the hospital has undergone many changes including development of a new wing in 2007 that added over 75,000 square feet to the facility. Today, the total bed count for the hospital is 231.

MMMC employs more than 1,400 doctors, providers, and staff. Services provided at this facility include: radiology, CT scan, MRI, ultrasound, nuclear medicine, thallium stress treadmills, general

angiography and interventional procedures, cardioversion, ablations, EP studies, cardiac catheterization, pacemakers, endoscopic retrograde cholangio-pancreatography, and mammography; cardiac and intensive care unit, and progressive care unit; psychiatric care – adolescent/adult; physical, occupational, and recreational therapy; outpatient surgery; acute inpatient dialysis; surgery and post-anesthesia care unit; obstetrics/gynecology with childbirth education classes; cancer center (medical oncology, radiation oncology); 24-hour emergency care, urgent care; pharmacy; respiration therapy; pediatrics; telemetry; EEG; laboratory with 24-hour services; echocardiography, transesophageal echocardiograms, treadmill stress tests; neurosurgery; endoscopy; nutrition services; general med/surgery; outpatient observation, wound/ostomy, and a skilled nursing unit (Maui Memorial Medical Center, 2018).

Public Education

Thirty-four elementary and intermediate schools operating in Maui County are organized into "complexes" consisting of a high school and the intermediate/middle and elementary schools that support it. These are organized into a "complex area" that is under the supervision of a complex area superintendent. The area of MCCC is located in the Baldwin-Kekaulike-Maui Complex area. Within this complex area, schools in the vicinity of MCCC are located in the Maui Complex. These schools include Kahului Elementary, Kamalii Elementary, Kihei Elementary, Lihikai Elementary, Lokelani Intermediate, Maui High School, Maui Waena Intermediate, Pomaikai Elementary, and Kihei Public Charter High School (Hawaii Department of Education, 2018).

Kahului Elementary, located at 410 South Hina Avenue in Kahului, provides public education to students in grades K to 5; current enrollment is approximately 949. Kamalii Elementary, located at 180 Kealii Alanui in Kihei, provides public education to students in grades K to 5; current enrollment is approximately 452. Kihei Elementary, located at 250 Lipoa Street in Kihei, provides public education to students in grades K to 5; current enrollment is approximately 786. Lihikai Elementary, located at 335 South Papa Avenue in Kahului, provides public education to students in grades K to 5; current enrollment is approximately 872. Pomaikai Elementary, located at 4650 South Kamehameha Avenue in Kahului, also provides public education to students in grades K to 5; current enrollment is approximately 580. Lokelani Intermediate, located at 1401 Liloa Drive in Kihei, provides public education to students in grades 6 to 8; current enrollment is approximately 584. Maui Waena Intermediate, located at 795 Onehee Street in Kahului, also provides public education to students in grades 6 to 8; current enrollment is approximately 1,183. Maui High School, located at 660 South Lono Avenue in Kahului, provides public education to students in grades 9 to 12; current enrollment is approximately 1,941.

The University of Hawaii—Maui College is the primary higher education institution serving the county with its main campus in Kahului.

Recreational Facilities

Within the Wailuku-Kahului Community Plan District, numerous recreational activities are available including shoreline and boating activities at the Kahului Harbor and adjoining beaches and parks. Within the vicinity of MCCC is Waiale Park, Wailuku Elementary School Park and Kehalani Mauka Park, and the Waikapu Community Center. Other Maui County-owned recreational facilities within the Wailuku-Kahului area are the Papohaku Park and Wailuku Community Center, War Memorial Athletic complex, Wailuku Little League baseball fields, Maui Regional Park, Maui Lani Parkway Park, Sakamoto Swimming Pool, and Keopuolani Regional Park. All these County-owned recreational facilities are located within two to four miles of MCCC. In addition, several public and privately owned and operate golf courses are located within several miles of MCCC.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would not be developed at MCCC. MCCC would remain in its current condition, and there would be no impacts to community facilities and services involving law enforcement, fire protection, medical care, and public education on the Island of Maui. In the absence of impacts, mitigation measures would not be necessary.

Under the preferred alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would be developed at MCCC. PSD staff are equipped to handle virtually all emergency situations which may arise during operation of MCCC. Nonetheless, the Maui Police Department would be relied upon to assist PSD staff, if necessary, in the event of an emergency or other incident at the facility (an unusual occurrence based on PSD experience operating MCCC and similar facilities). MCCC staff would contact Maui County law enforcement personnel in the event of an incident and would seek assistance as appropriate. Based on many years of experience operating MCCC, significant adverse impacts to law enforcement services are not anticipated as a result of the proposed project. Consequently, no mitigation measures, outside of the need to coordinate and communicate facility operating activities with local law enforcement officials, are warranted.

Fire stations are located throughout the county with the Wailuku Fire Station located in proximity to MCCC. To guard against fire emergencies, PSD and its MCCC staff undertake stringent precautions. The proposed housing unit would be designed, constructed, and operated in compliance with applicable fire and life safety codes. Furthermore, PSD would guard against fire emergencies via facility operating policies and procedures; periodic inspections; fire prevention and evacuation planning; among other activities. PSD would also provide the appropriate fire suppression equipment on-site while relying upon the local fire company, as necessary, for assistance. There is no reason to expect that situations would arise that would place an undue burden upon Maui County Department of Fire and Public Safety personnel or equipment resources. Significant adverse impacts to fire protection services are not anticipated as a result of the proposed project. Therefore, no mitigating measures, outside of the need to coordinate and communicate with appropriate county fire protection personnel, are warranted.

Development and operation of the proposed inmate housing unit would not change the number of inmates held at MCCC because the unit would be occupied by inmates already housed at MCCC. In the absence of additional inmates at MCCC, significant adverse impacts to medical services and facilities in Maui County are not anticipated. PSD would maintain current arrangements with area hospitals for providing emergency medical services to MCCC. In addition, with PSD providing for many routine medical treatments and emergencies on-site, significant adverse impacts to emergency medical services are not anticipated as a result of the proposed project.

Local hospitals and emergency medical service providers are expected to accommodate any demand for service resulting during construction and operation of the inmate housing unit without adverse impact. Because operation of the proposed housing unit is not expected to pose significant adverse impacts to medical services and facilities, no mitigation measures are required.

Development and operation of the proposed housing unit would not change the number of inmates held at MCCC because the unit would be occupied by inmates already housed at MCCC. In the absence of additional inmates at MCCC, significant adverse impacts to public schools and services in Maui County are not anticipated. Because changes (increases or

decreases) in the school age population or enrollments are not expected, no mitigation measures are warranted.

3.3.5 Land Use and Zoning

Existing Conditions

Land Use

From a regional perspective, MCCC, located on the east side of Waiale Road, is within the urbanized area of Wailuku. Surrounding land uses include institutional/religious (the Gardens of Meditation/Maui Memorial Park Cemetery) to the north and institutional/low-income community (the Wenberg Resource Center) to the south. To the east is Waiale Reservoir, separated from the correctional center by a heavily wooded buffer area, while residential development predominates to the west, across Waiale Road.

The 7.23-acre MCCC property is located within the Wailuku-Kahului Community Planning District which is one of nine community planning areas for Maui County. The Wailuku-Kahului Community Plan "*reflects current and anticipated conditions in the Wailuku-Kahului region and advances planning goals, objectives, policies and implementation considerations to guide decision-making in the region through the year 2010*" (Maui County Council, 2002). Wailuku is described as a civic-financial-cultural center and is also composed of older residential areas mixed with business uses (Maui County Council, 2002). Historical land use at and around MCCC site is shown in Exhibit 3-8.

Zoning

Zoning in Maui County is regulated by Title 19 of the Maui County Code which establishes procedures for the division of the County into land use districts and creates regulations for the types, size, placement, and control of structures within various zoning district classifications. The Ordinance also delineates the respective types of permitted uses and the development that can take place within those zoning districts. The purpose and intent of the ordinance is:

- To regulate the use of land in a manner encouraging orderly development in accordance with the land use directives of the Hawaii Revised Statutes, the revised charter of the county, and the general plan and the community plans of the county.
- To promote and protect the health, safety and welfare of the people of the county by:
  - Guiding, controlling, and regulating future growth and development in accordance with the general plan and community plans of the county;
  - Regulating the location and use of buildings and land adjacent to streets and thoroughfares to lessen the danger and inconvenience to the public caused by undue interference with existing or prospective traffic movements on streets and thoroughfares;
  - Regulating the location, use or design of sites and structures in order to minimize adverse effects on surrounding uses, prevent undue concentrations of people, provide for adequate air, light, privacy, and the convenience of access to property, and secure the safety of the public from fire and other dangers;
  - Encouraging designs which enhance the physical form of the various communities of the county;
  - Stabilizing the value of property;

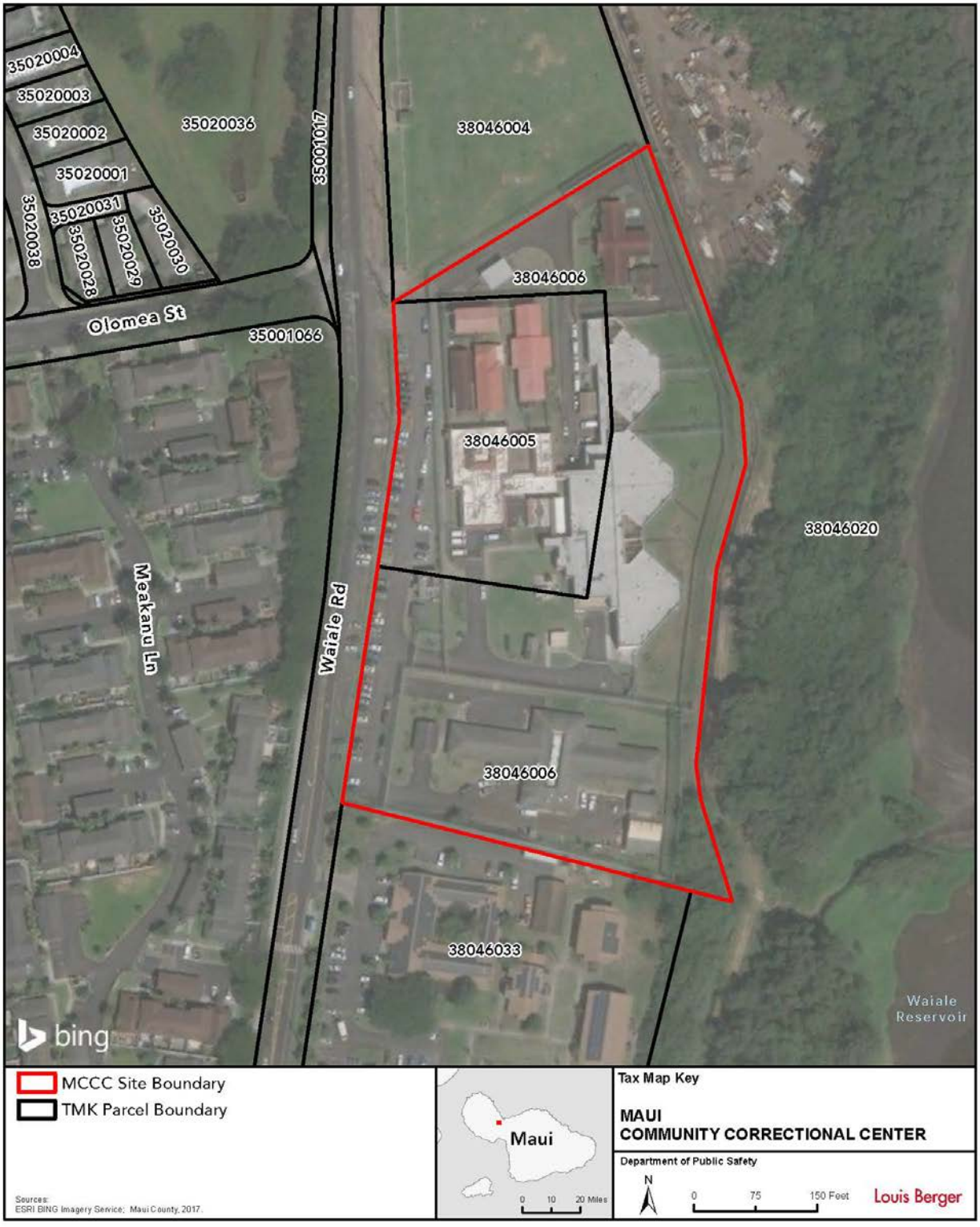


Exhibit 3-8: Tax Map Key–MCCC

- Encouraging economic development which provides desirable employment and enlarges the tax base;
- Promoting the protection of historic areas, cultural resources and the natural environment;
- Encouraging the timeliness of development in conjunction with the provision of public services which include, but are not limited to, police, fire, flood protection, transportation, water, sewerage, drainage, schools, recreational facilities, health facilities, and airports;
- To provide reasonable development standards which implement the community plans of the county. These standards include, but are not limited to, the location, height, density, massing, size, off-street parking, yard area, open space, density of population, and use of buildings, structures, and lands to be utilized for agricultural, industrial, commercial, residential, or any other purpose. (Ord. 2031 § 2 (part), 1991).

According to the Maui Island Digital Zoning Map 1 (page B2), the MCCC property is zoned P-1, Public/Quasi-Public (effective October 10, 2018).

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would not be developed at MCCC. MCCC would remain in its current condition and there would be no impacts to land use or zoning. In the absence of impacts, mitigation measures would not be necessary.

The proposed housing unit would be located within the south-central portion of the MCCC property. Potential land use impacts would be minimized by selection of a location within a relatively isolated area of the MCCC property and well away from private residences and commercial developments.

The proposed project would have a direct impact on land use by transforming a vacant portion of the MCCC property to inmate housing. However, the self-contained nature of MCCC would limit any potential direct impacts to the property with no adverse impacts to adjoining private properties or the values of such properties. If any positive or negative effects were experienced to nearby property values, they would likely occur as a result of factors unrelated to the proposed project.

According to the Maui County Planning Department, the MCCC property is zoned for Public/Quasi-Public (P-1) use. Development of the proposed housing unit will require compliance with various construction codes prior to initiating construction.

Because no significant adverse impacts to area land uses or property values are anticipated, no mitigation measures are required. In order to ensure that the project is consistent with applicable local regulations and ordinances, continued coordination with the Maui County Planning Department would be necessary.

3.3.6 Agricultural Productivity Considerations

On Maui, over 235,000 acres of land have been designated as "Agricultural" by the State Land Use Commission (SLUC) representing just over 50 percent of the island's land area. In 1977, the Hawaii Department of Agriculture developed a classification system to identify Agricultural Lands of Importance to the State of Hawaii (ALISH). The classification system is based primarily upon the soil classification of the land and involving three categories: *Prime*, *Unique*, and *Other Important* agricultural lands with all remaining lands identified as "Unclassified."

Agricultural lands designed as *Prime* have soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yield crops economically. *Unique* agricultural lands possess a combination of soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply to produce sustained high yield of specific crops. *Other Important* agricultural lands are those that have not been rated *Prime* or *Unique* that are also of statewide or local importance for agricultural use. According to ALISH, the property comprising MCCC is categorized as *Unclassified*.

3.3.7 Utility Services

Existing Conditions

Water Supply

The County of Maui, Department of Water Supply (DWS) serves five main regions within the County: Central Maui, Upcountry Maui, West Maui, East Maui and Molokai. A majority of the water supply to the county and the City of Wailuku, originates from the Iao aquifer. The Iao aquifer system, located on the east side of West Maui Mountain, is the major source of domestic water supply for the Island of Maui (USGS, 2001). In 1990, the Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR) Commission on Water Resource Management (Commission) established a limit of 20 million gallons per day (mgd) for the sustainable yield of the Iao aquifer (USGS, 2001). A USGS study (2001) indicated that pumping at 20 mgd could result in saline intrusion in the aquifer.

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

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 and an 8-inch detector check meter for the fire loop. In additions, a third water meter connected to the 12-inch main on Waiale Road serves Dormitories 6 and 7. The potable supply is fitted with a 4-inch backflow preventer and a pressure reducing valve. MCCC personnel report water pressure fluctuations within the on-site water distribution system. With approximately 415 inmates housed at MCCC (PSD, November 30, 2018), utilizing approximately 100 gallons per inmate per day, the estimated average water demand is approximately 41,500 gallons per day.

Wastewater

Wastewater collection and treatment service is provided by the Maui Wastewater Reclamation Division (WRD). Wastewaters generated in the area of MCCC are conveyed to the Wailuku-Kahului Wastewater Reclamation Facility (WKWRF); the primary county wastewater treatment facility. WKWRD, constructed in 1973, is located west of and adjacent to Kanaha Beach Park and has a capacity of approximately 7.9 mgd. In 1980, the Governor of Hawaii, through Executive Order 3006, set aside the 18.76-acre property for sewage treatment purposes and vested control and management of the property with Maui County. According to the WRD, the plant uses an activated sludge system to treat approximately 5.0 mgd and is rated as R-2 (secondary treatment with chlorine disinfection).

The wastewater collection system serving Maui extends primarily along coastal areas and consists of gravity sewers, pump stations, and force mains. An 8-inch gravity sanitary sewer line on Waiale Road is adjacent to MCCC. This line discharges into a 12-inch gravity sewer, also

located on Waiale Road that flows north. Wastewater is pumped from the MCCC main campus by an onsite pumping station to the 8-inch sewer on Waiale Road via a 4-inch sewer force main. Based on the original design documents, this lift station has a rated capacity of 190 gallons per minute (gpm) at 40 feet of total dynamic head. With approximately 415 inmates housed at MCCC (PSD, November 30, 2018), the estimated average daily wastewater flow is approximately 90 percent of total water demand or 37,350 gallons per day.

Electric Power

Maui Electric Company (MECO), part of Hawaiian Electric company, provides electric power to over 71,000 customers comprising residences, businesses, and industries throughout Maui County. MECO generates 274.1 megawatts (MW) of electrical power primarily from the Ma'alaea Power Station (212.1 MW) and the Kahului Power Station (37.6 MW). Electric power is distributed throughout Maui 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. These lines are ultimately fed by the Waiinu 12.47-kilovolt substation and a 10-megavolt ampere transformer that was installed in 2007. There are no known limitations to the provision of electric power in the area of MCCC.

Natural Gas/Propane

No gas distribution system is available in the Wailuku area. The Gas Company is the purveyor of bottled propane gas in the area of MCCC which utilizes two aboveground propane tanks: a 500-gallon tank for Dorms 6 and 7; and a 1,100-gallon tank for the main campus. The provision of propane service to Wailuku and MCCC has no known limitations.

Telecommunications

Hawaiian Telcom and Spectrum (formerly Oceanic Time Warner Cable) are the primary telecommunications providers on Maui and the current providers to MCCC with overhead telecommunications lines located along Waiale Road adjacent to MCCC. There are no known limitations to the provision of telecommunication service in the area.

Solid Waste

The Maui Solid Waste Division is responsible for refuse collections and land operations on Maui. The Division operates four county-owned landfills and provides residential collection to over 26,700 accounts covering 2,600 routes resulting in an annual waste disposal volume of approximately 200,000 tons as well as approximately 20,000 tons per year of construction and demolition debris.

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

The Department of Environmental Management (DEM) has estimated that the remaining capacity of the Central Maui Landfill is approximately 928,000 cubic yards. The current landfill is anticipated to adequately serve the waste disposal needs of Maui County through the year 2020. The DEM is planning for the future expansion of the Central Maui Landfill with the Phase V-B Extension cell adding approximately 485,000 cubic yards of additional capacity, Phase VI

adding over 2.9 million cubic yards of capacity, and Phase III adding over 3.4 million cubic yards of capacity. At the current rate of disposal, and assuming all phases are implemented, the Central Maui Landfill will be capable of providing for the county's solid waste disposal needs through 2044 (Maui County DEM, 2018). The two major commercial/industrial haulers serving customers in the county are Maui Disposal and Aloha Waste.

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

Solid wastes generated at MCCC by the current population of approximately 415 inmates total approximately 12.8 tons per month or two pounds per inmate per day. Solid wastes are stored in enclosed containers which are collected by a private carter as necessary for disposal. Currently, no formal recycling program is in operation at MCCC that diverts paper, cardboard, metals, glass or other recyclable material from the solid waste stream.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would not be developed at MCCC. MCCC would remain in its current condition, and there would be no impacts to the availability or provision of water supply, wastewater treatment, power, natural gas, telecommunications, or solid waste disposal services on the Island of Maui. In the absence of impacts, mitigation measures would not be necessary.

Water Supply

Under the preferred alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would be developed at MCCC in order to provide a sufficient number of beds in an appropriate setting to address the current severely crowded conditions. Provision of such housing will not increase the inmate population of MCCC beyond its current number. Instead, inmates housed in spaces not well suited for inmates would be accommodated in a modern housing unit designed and constructed to State of Hawaii and national standards. As a result, there would be no increase in water demand at MCCC beyond the current volume.

DWS reports that there are no issues with water pressure and line capacity in the area of MCCC that would otherwise limit water supply service to the proposed housing unit. Extension of the onsite water supply system to the housing structure would be carried out in accordance with applicable building and plumbing codes of Maui County.

As the proposed project would not increase the inmate population at MCCC or increase water demand or consumption, no significant adverse impacts to provision of water supply are anticipated, and no mitigation measures beyond communication and coordination with DWS and appropriate local building code authorities are warranted.

Wastewater

Under the preferred alternative, the proposed housing unit would be developed at MCCC. Wastewater collection service is provided by the Maui WRD. Wastewaters generated in the area of MCCC is conveyed to the WKWRF, which has a capacity of approximately 7.9 mgd. The primary source of wastewater from MCCC is domestic flows generated by the inmate population with flows typically occurring from 6:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. during periods of high water demand (i.e., meal preparation and personal hygiene).

Because the proposed project will not increase the inmate population of MCCC beyond its current number, an increase in daily wastewater flow is not anticipated. Therefore, no significant adverse impacts on wastewater collection and treatment are anticipated, and no mitigation measures beyond communication and coordination with Maui WRD and appropriate local building code authorities are warranted.

Electric Power

Under the preferred alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would be developed at MCCC. Electric power demands associated with interior illumination and other requirements of the proposed housing unit are expected to be equivalent to a large residential structure. The relatively low service demands anticipated can be easily accommodated by current power generating and distribution systems operated by MECO. No changes to the electric service and distribution systems are required to accommodate the proposed housing unit. Construction of the proposed housing structure would be carried out in accordance with applicable building and electrical codes of Maui County. It should be noted that PSD has an electrical/mechanical repair and improvement Capital Improvement Program underway that is expected to better manage power demands through installation of energy efficient equipment and various upgrades at MCCC and other PSD facilities.

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

Natural Gas

Under the preferred alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would be developed at MCCC. There is no natural gas distribution system in the Wailuku region, and, as reported earlier, the proposed housing unit will not result in an increase to the population of MCCC beyond its current number. As a result, there would be no increase in natural gas demands at MCCC beyond the current volume. If additional gas is required for cooking and hot water purposes, an increase in delivery of liquefied propane by the Gas Company or an additional storage tank may be necessary.

There are no known limitations to the provision of liquefied propane in the Wailuku area, and any small additional volume of gas which may be necessary to accommodate the proposed housing unit is not expected to adversely impact current or future gas customers on the island.

Telecommunications

Under the preferred alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would be developed at MCCC. There are no known limitations to the provision of telecommunications service by Hawaiian Telcom and Spectrum in the area of MCCC. Occupancy and use of the proposed housing unit would not increase the inmate population and would not result in an increase in telecommunications activity by inmates.

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

Solid Waste

Under the preferred alternative, the proposed housing unit would be developed at MCCC. Construction of the proposed housing structure would generate solid wastes requiring collection and disposal by a commercial waste disposal contractor. However, given the relatively modest scale of the proposed project, only small quantities of solid wastes are expected during the construction phase. The disposal of all construction wastes would be the responsibility of the construction contractors involved, although efforts will be made to sort, segregate, and recycle a portion of the wastes. Although the precise volume of construction-related solid wastes is unknown at this time, it is not expected to adversely impact solid waste collection and disposal services currently provided on the island. Solid wastes generated during construction would be managed and disposed of in accordance with applicable state and county guidelines and regulations and would be stored on-site in a container that would be removed for disposal as necessary.

Routine occupancy of the proposed housing structure would result in the generation of solid waste of a nature and quantity similar to that being generated currently as a result of normal MCCC operations. Development and operation of the proposed housing unit would not change the number of inmates held at MCCC because the unit would be occupied by inmates already held at MCCC, therefore an increase in daily solid waste generation is not anticipated. The proposed project would also not generate significant quantities of toxic, medical, or hazardous wastes during occupation of the housing structure.

Since the project would not increase the inmate population at MCCC, there would be no increase in the volume of solid waste, and no adverse impacts to waste collection and disposal operations on the island are anticipated. The storage, collection, and disposal of solid wastes, in addition to efforts to sort, segregate, and recycle a portion of the waste stream, would be conducted in accordance with current operating policies and procedures as well as applicable regulations. Solid wastes generated during use of the housing unit would be stored, handled, and either recycled or disposed of at appropriate facilities. No other mitigation measures are warranted.

3.3.8 Transportation Systems

Existing Conditions

Highway Access

MCCC is located at 600 Waiale Road, between Olomea Street and Waimaluhia Lane. Waiale Road is a north-south, two-lane undivided roadway that connects the business center of Wailuku to the Ma'alaea area. Posted speed limit is 25 mph. The Waiale Road/Kuikahi Drive intersection located south of MCCC is signalized with dedicated left-turn lanes at the four-way intersection and a dedicated right-turn lane from Kuikahi Drive on Waiale Road. Major roadways such as Route 30 and Route 32 are easily accessible from Waiale Road. Traffic volumes along Waiale Road in the vicinity of MCCC during off-peak hours were observed during a recent site visit to be relatively light with vehicles traveling through the area experiencing little or no congestion or delays.

Access to MCCC is via a driveway connecting the north end of the property to Waiale Road. Part of the driveway to the site and the on-grade parking lot extend along an earthen embankment that is between one and four feet high along Waiale Road. Parking for employee and visitor automobiles is constrained by the relatively small area available on-site.

Public Transit Service

The Maui Bus public transit service consists of 13 bus routes operated by Roberts Hawaii. The routes are funded by Maui County and provide bus service between and within the various Central, South, West, Haiku, Kula, and Upcountry Maui communities. All routes operate seven days a week. The Wailuku Loop Routes 1 and 2 travel along a portion of Waiale Road providing service to the area including MCCC.

Maui Economic Opportunity, Inc. (MEO) also provides transportation services to Maui County. MEO operates routes in central Maui that serve the Wailuku and Kahului town areas. These routes originate and terminate in Wailuku, in proximity to MCCC, but do not service MCCC itself.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would not be developed at MCCC. MCCC would remain in its current condition and there would be no impacts to the Maui County transportation network. In the absence of impacts, mitigation measures would not be necessary.

Under the preferred alternative, the proposed housing unit would be developed at MCCC. The construction phase would be expected to minimally increase traffic volumes as a result of worker trips to and from the building site at MCCC as well as the movement of materials, supplies, and equipment along Waiale Road. The number of construction workers on-site at any one time is not expected to exceed 25 individuals and therefore would represent only a slight increase in traffic volumes along area roadways. Truck deliveries would be distributed throughout the work day and would generally occur between the hours of 7:00 AM and 5:00 PM, depending on the stage of construction. All such traffic would end following completion of the construction phase.

Development and operation of the proposed housing unit would not change the number of inmates held at MCCC because the unit would be occupied by inmates already housed at MCCC. With no change to the number of inmates housed at MCCC, the number of visits by inmate family members, friends, attorneys, and others is also not expected to change. (The number, frequency, and duration of visits to MCCC are strictly controlled by PSD and are expected to remain low.) In the absence of additional inmates or visitors to MCCC, significant adverse impacts resulting from traffic volumes, movements, and patterns affecting Waiale Road and the local transportation network in Maui County are not anticipated.

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

3.3.9 Climate

Existing Conditions

The climate of the Island of Maui can be characterized as semi-tropical and is unique in the differences in rainfall over short distances, mild temperatures, and the persistence of the northeasterly trade winds. The latitude of the Hawaiian Islands is the major influence on the climate, as the state lies well within the geographic tropics. The climate is also influenced by the surrounding ocean, which has a moderating influence on temperature, and the Pacific anticyclone, from which the trade winds flow. On Maui, the climate is further influenced by the

topography; every valley bottom, slope, and steep-sided ridge has its own localized climate (NRCS, 1972).

According to recent findings by researchers at the University of Hawaii (IPRC, 2013, var.), the effects of climate change are increasingly evident in Hawaii as well. This includes increases in air temperature, increases in rainfall intensity while total rainfall has decreased, decreases in stream flows, increases in sea surface temperatures and sea levels, and increased ocean acidity.

Precipitation

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

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

Temperature

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

The average difference between daily high and low temperatures on the Hawaiian Islands is between 10 and 20°F. Higher readings occur in areas that are lower, drier, and less open to the wind. Maui has little seasonal temperature variation, only 6 to 8°F, and August and September are the warmest months of the year and January and February are the coolest. The seasonal variation is far below the daily variation, which results in more temperature change in the course of an average day than from season to season. Almost everywhere at low elevations, the highest temperatures of the year are in the low 90°F and the lowest temperatures near 50°F

(NRCS, 1972). The average month minimum and maximum temperatures for monitoring stations on Maui are shown in Table 3-7.

Table 3-7: Minimum and Maximum Monthly Average Temperatures

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

Source: The Weather Channel.

Wind Speed and Direction

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

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed housing unit would not be developed at MCCC. MCCC would remain in its current condition and there would be no impacts to climatic conditions and patterns (i.e., precipitation, temperatures, wind speed and direction) on the Island of Maui. In the absence of impacts, mitigation measures would not be necessary.

Under the preferred alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would be developed at MCCC. However, construction is not expected to alter the microclimatology of wind and temperature at the site. Due to its small scale relative to its surroundings, the proposed housing unit would not alter or affect the larger-scale climatology of the area or have a significant impact on neighboring properties. The proposed project is expected to result in no significant emission of chlorofluorocarbons, halons or greenhouse gases and is located sufficiently inland from the Pacific Ocean to not be affected by changes in sea levels. Adverse meteorological impacts are not expected to result from the proposed project and measures to mitigate local weather conditions are not warranted.

3.3.10 Air Quality

Air quality is defined by ambient air concentrations of specific pollutants of concern with respect to the health and welfare of the general public. Air pollution is the presence in the outdoor atmosphere of one or more contaminants that are injurious to humans, plants, or animals, or that interfere with the enjoyment of life and property. Air quality can be affected by air pollutants produced by mobile sources, such as vehicular traffic, aircraft, or non-road equipment used for

construction activities; and by fixed or immobile facilities, referred to as "stationary sources." Stationary sources can include combustion and industrial stacks and exhaust vents.

Air quality as a resource incorporates several components describing the levels of overall air pollution in a region, and sources of and regulations governing air emissions. A discussion of the affected environment as it relates to air quality, including State of Hawaii and National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and local ambient air quality, follows.

Air Quality Standards

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) defines ambient air in 40 CFR § 50.1(e) as: "that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access." The Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401-7671q), as amended, gives USEPA the responsibility to establish the primary and secondary NAAQS (40 CFR 50) that set acceptable concentration levels for seven criteria pollutants: particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter (PM_{10}); particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter ($PM_{2.5}$); sulfur dioxide (SO_2); carbon monoxide (CO); nitrogen dioxide (NO_2); ozone (O_3); and lead (Pb). The State of Hawaii has established ambient air quality standards in Chapter ii-59 of the Hawaii Administrative Rules. Together, USEPA and the Hawaii Department of Health (DOH) regulate air quality in Hawaii.

Short-term standards for 1-, 8-, and 24-hour periods have been established for pollutants contributing to acute health effects, while long-term standards (based on annual averages) have been established for pollutants contributing to chronic health effects. The State of Hawaii has adopted State Ambient Air Quality Standards (SAAQS) in addition to those established under federal regulations.

Federal regulations designate Air Quality Control Regions (AQCRs) that have concentrations of one or more of the criteria pollutants that exceed the NAAQS as nonattainment areas. Federal regulations designate AQCRs with levels below the NAAQS as attainment areas. For example, Honolulu County is located in the State of Hawaii AQCR (AQCR 246) (40 CFR 81.76). USEPA designated Honolulu County as in attainment or unclassifiable/ attainment for all criteria pollutants for which designations have been issued (USEPA 2017).[1] USEPA monitors levels of criteria pollutants at representative sites in each region throughout Hawaii. Table 3-8 describes NAAQS criteria pollutants, while Table 3-9 lists both federal and state air quality standards.

In addition to ambient air quality standards for particulate matter in general, fugitive dust is regulated by the Hawaii DOH, Clean Air Branch (Hawaii DOH, 2014). HAR §11-60.1-33, Fugitive Dust states, in part:

- §11-60.1-33(a): No person shall cause or permit visible fugitive dust to become airborne without taking reasonable precautions.
- §11-60.1-33(b): ...no person shall cause or permit the discharge of visible fugitive dust beyond the property lot line on which the fugitive dust originates.

[1] https://www.epa.gov/green-book/green-book-national-area-and-county-level-multi-pollutant-information

Table 3-8: Description of NAAQS Criteria Pollutants

NAAQS Criteria Pollutant	Description
Sulfur dioxide (SO_2)	A toxic, colorless gas with a distinctly detectable odor and taste. Oxides of sulfur in the presence of water vapor, such as fog, may result in the formation of sulfuric acid mist. Human exposure to SO_2 can result in irritation to the respiratory system, which can cause both temporary and permanent damage. SO_2 exposure can cause leaf injury to plants and suppress plant growth and yield. SO_2 can also cause corrosive damage to many types of manmade materials.
Particulates ($PM_{2.5}$) (PM_{10})	Particulates originate from a variety of natural and anthropogenic sources. Some predominant anthropogenic sources of particulates include combustion products (wood, coal and fossil fuels), automotive exhaust (particularly diesels), and windborne dust (fugitive dust) from construction activities, roadways and soil erosion. Smaller particulates that are smaller than or equal to 10 and 2.5 microns in size (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$) are of particular health concern because they can get deep into the lungs and affect respiratory and heart function. Small particulates affect visibility by scattering visible light and when combined with water vapor can create haze and smog. Micron and submicron particles are those that assume characteristics of a gas and remain suspended in the atmosphere for long periods of time.
Carbon monoxide (CO)	A colorless, odorless, tasteless and toxic gas formed through incomplete combustion of crude oil, fuel oil, natural gas, wood waste, gasoline, and diesel fuel. Most combustion processes produce at least a small quantity of this gas, while motor vehicles constitute the largest single source. Human exposure to CO can cause serious health effects before exposure is ever detected by the human senses. The most serious health effect of CO results when inhaled CO enters the bloodstream and prevents oxygen from combining with hemoglobin, impeding the distribution of oxygen throughout the bloodstream.
Nitrogen dioxide (NO_2)	A reddish-brown gas with a highly detectable odor, which is highly corrosive and a strong oxidizing agent. NO_2 is one of a group of reactive gases called nitrogen oxides or NOx. NO_2 forms small particles that penetrate deep in the lungs and can cause or worsen existing respiratory system problems such as asthma, emphysema, or bronchitis. NOx are a precursor to the formation of ozone and $PM_{2.5}$.
Ozone (O_3)	An oxidant that is a major component of urban smog. O_3 is a gas that is formed naturally at higher altitudes and protects the earth from harmful ultraviolet rays. At ground level, O_3 is a pollutant created by a combination of VOC, NO_x and sunlight, through photochemistry. Ground-level O_3 is odorless and colorless and is the predominant constituent of photochemical smog. Human exposure to O_3 can cause eye irritation at low concentration and respiratory irritation and inflammation at higher concentrations. Respiratory effects are most pronounced during strenuous activities. O_3 exposure will deteriorate manmade materials and reduce plant growth and yield.

NAAQS Criteria Pollutant	Description
Lead (Pb)	Lead is a toxic heavy metal that can have numerous adverse health impacts, including neurological damage to children and cardiovascular effects in adults. Lead emissions can contribute to exposure through the air directly or indirectly by causing soil/water contamination. Prior to the phase out of leaded gasoline, automobiles were a source of lead emissions. According to USEPA, the major sources of lead emissions to the air today are ore and metals processing and piston-engine aircraft operating on leaded aviation gasoline.[a]

Source: Louis Berger U.S., 2018.

[a] https://www.epa.gov/lead-air-pollution.

Table 3-9: State and Federal Air Quality Standards

Pollutant	Hawaii Air Quality Standards	Federal Primary Air Quality Standards
Carbon Monoxide (CO)		
1-hour maximum	9 ppm	35 ppm
8-hour maximum	4.4 ppm	9 ppm
Lead (Pb)		
3-month average	1.5 µg/m3	0.15 µg/m3
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)		
1-hour	Not Established	100 ppb
Annual average	0.04 ppb	53 ppb
Particulate Matter ($PM_{2.5}$)		
24-hour average	None	35 µg/m3
Annual average	None	12 µg/m3
Particulate Matter (PM_{10})		
24-hour average	150 µg/m3	150 µg/m3
Annual average	50 µg/m3	None
Ozone (O_3)		
8-hour maximum	0.08 ppm	0.070 ppm
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)		
1-hour average	None	75 ppb
3-hour block average	0.5 ppm	-
24-hour block average	0.14 ppm	None
Annual average	0.03 ppm	None

Pollutant	Hawaii Air Quality Standards	Federal Primary Air Quality Standards
Hydrogen Sulfide (HS)		
1-hour average	25 ppb	None

Sources: Hawaii DOH 2015.

Notes: NE = not established; ppm = parts per million; ppb = parts per billion; µg/m3 = micrograms per cubic meter; $PM_{2.5}$ = particulate matter less than 2.5 microns in diameter; PM_{10} = particulate matter less than 10 microns in diameter.

Existing Conditions

In general, 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. Fourteen air quality monitoring stations are located in the State: one on Kauai, three on Maui, four on Oahu, and six on Hawaii Island (Hawaii DOH, 2016). The Kihei, Paia, and Kahului stations on Maui, both of which are located in the west central portion of the island, monitor for $PM_{2.5}$. The ambient levels of pollutants measured in 2015 at these air monitoring sites are provided in Table 3-10, along with state and federal air quality standards. The data show existing concentrations of criteria air pollutants on Maui are below the applicable state and federal standards. As of April 2018, Maui County is in attainment for all criteria pollutants (USEPA, 2018a).

Point source emissions (e.g., power generating stations and large industrial operations) and non-point emission sources (e.g., motor vehicles) on Maui, in general, do not generate a high concentration of pollutants. The excellent air quality can also be attributed to the Island's near constant exposure to wind, which quickly disperses emissions. Although air quality on Maui complies with the NAAQS, temporary air quality issues arise during agricultural activities that can affect pollutant levels. Such operations produce air quality conditions that are highly localized, intermittent, and temporary in nature.

Table 3-10: Hawaii DOH Air Quality Data

Pollutant	Period	Maui Monitoring Stations	State Air Quality Standard	Federal Primary Air Quality Standard	Federal Secondary Air Quality Standard
CO	1-hour average (maximum)	**---a**	9 ppm	35 ppm	No standard
	8-hour average (maximum)	**---a**	4.4 ppm	9 ppm	No standard
PM_{10}	24-hour average (maximum)	**---a**	150 µg/m³	150 µg/m³	150 µg/m³

Pollutant	Period	Maui Monitoring Stations	State Air Quality Standard	Federal Primary Air Quality Standard	Federal Secondary Air Quality Standard
	Annual average	---a	50 µg/m³	No standard	No standard
$PM_{2.5}$	24-hour average (based on 98th percentile)	Kihei Station: 12.9 µg/m3 Kahului Station: 11.5 µg/m3 Paia Station: 14.5µg/m3	No standard	35 µg/m³	35 µg/m³
	Annual average	Kihei Station: 4.7 µg/m3	No standard	12 µg/m³	15.0 µg/m³
O_3	8-hour average (based on 4th highest daily maximum)	---a	0.08 ppm	0.070 ppm	0.070 ppm
NO_2	1-hour average (based on 98th percentile)	---a	No standard	100 ppb	No standard
	Annual average	---a	0.04 ppm	53 ppb	53 ppb
SO_2	1-hour average (based on 99th percentile)	---a	No standard	75 ppb	No standard
	3-hour average (maximum)	---a	0.5 ppm	No standard	0.5 ppm

Pollutant	Period	Maui Monitoring Stations	State Air Quality Standard	Federal Primary Air Quality Standard	Federal Secondary Air Quality Standard
	24-hour average (max)	---[a]	0.14 ppm	No standard	No standard
	Annual average	---[a]	0.03 ppm	No standard	No standard

Sources: Hawaii DOH, 2015; USEPA, 2018b.

Notes: ---[a] = Pollutant not monitored
µg/m3 = micrograms per cubic meter

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would not be developed at MCCC. MCCC would remain in its current condition and there would be no impacts to air quality on the Island of Maui. In the absence of impacts, mitigation measures would not be necessary.

Under the preferred alternative, the proposed housing unit would be developed at MCCC. Short-term impacts to air quality would result either directly or indirectly as a consequence of construction. For a project of this nature and scale, much of the potential air emissions that result during construction involve fugitive dust from site clearing, grading, and excavation and exhaust emissions from operation of onsite construction equipment. Indirect, short-term impacts could also result from transportation of construction equipment and materials to and from MCCC, and from a temporary increase in local traffic caused by construction workers commuting to and from MCCC.

To understand potential air quality impacts associated with construction activities, the construction process itself must be understood. The following provides an overview of the construction process as it may affect air quality.

- Initial site clearing and preparation would involve the use of heavy equipment to carry out preliminary site grading so as to establish a level building location and proper elevation. Other site preparation activities during this stage include initial installation of underground utilities, soil erosion and sediment control measures, stormwater control measures, and similar preliminary site work.

- Following initial site clearing and preparation, construction of the foundations and any below-grade components would commence. Excavation typically includes the use of heavy equipment to excavate and remove material in preparation for foundation construction. Foundation work would include preparation of forms and the pouring of concrete footings and foundation slabs. Heavy trucks would deliver concrete and other supplies to the building site.

- Next, the structure (exterior walls and cladding) and roof are constructed. At this stage, concrete floors are poured. Installation of the structure's core, which consists of vertical riser systems for mechanical, electrical, and plumbing, as well as the satellite electrical

and mechanical equipment rooms, and plumbing facilities, begins and continues through the interior construction and finishing stage.

- Installation of interior mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems would continue during this stage and include installation of ventilation and air conditioning equipment and ducting, interior installation of electric lines, water supply and wastewater piping. Installation and testing of telecommunications, security, and life safety systems would also occur as would construction of interior walls systems and interior finishes (e.g., flooring, painting).

To mitigate potential air quality impacts during construction, BMPs would be specified for site construction activities. Such practices include using properly maintained equipment, limiting unnecessary idling of diesel-powered engines, using tarp covers on trucks transporting materials, periodically wetting unpaved surfaces to suppress dust, and prohibiting open burning of construction wastes on-site. Restoration of the ground surface by the introduction of grass or native ground-cover following completion of construction would further minimize fugitive dust emissions.

Systems for hot water and HVAC would be the primary source of potential air quality impact during housing unit operation. The final choice of fuel would be determined by fuel availability, costs, and other considerations, however, the volume of combustion emission by-products from housing unit operation would not pose a significant adverse air quality impact.

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

3.3.11 Noise

Noise Definitions

According to Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR), Title 11 Chapter 46, Community Noise Control, "noise" is any sound that may produce adverse physiological effects or interfere with individual or group activities, including, but not limited to, communication, work, rest, recreation, or sleep. "Noise pollution" means noise emitted from any excessive noise source in excess of the maximum permissible sound levels. The accepted unit of measure for noise levels is the decibel (dB) because it reflects the way humans perceive changes in sound amplitude. Sound levels are easily measured, but human response and perception of the wide variability in sound amplitude is subjective.

Sound may be described in terms of intensity or amplitude (measured in dB), frequency or pitch (measured in Hertz or cycles per second), and duration (measured in seconds or minutes). The standard unit of measurement of the intensity of sound is the dB. Since the human ear is not equally sensitive to sound at all frequencies, a special frequency-dependent rating scale is used to relate noise to human sensitivity. The A-weighted decibel scale (dBA) is most commonly used for community noise measurements, as it most closely resembles human perception of noise by weighting the most audible frequencies more heavily. The dBA scale is logarithmic; in other words, a noise difference of 3 dBA is barely perceptible to the human ear, while a difference of 10 dBA is perceived as twice as loud. Time duration also affects the perception of noise; that is, whether the noise is sudden, intermittent, occasional, or continuous.

Noise is emitted from many sources including aircraft, industrial facilities, railroads, power generating stations, and motor vehicles. Among the most common, motor vehicle noise is usually a composite of noises from engine, exhaust and tire-roadway interaction. Noise is known to have adverse health effects on people, including hearing loss, speech interference, sleep interference, physiological responses, and annoyance. Most individuals in urbanized areas are exposed to fairly high noise levels from many sources as they go about their daily activities.

The degree of disturbance or annoyance of unwanted sound depends upon several key factors: the amount and nature of the intruding noise; the relationship between background noise and the intruding noise; and the type of activity occurring where the noise is heard. In considering the first of these factors (the amount and nature of the intruding noise), it is important to note that individuals have different sensitivities to noise. Loud noises bother some individuals more than others and some patterns of noise also enter into an individual's judgment of whether or not a noise is offensive. For example, noises occurring during sleeping hours are usually considered to be more of a nuisance than the same noises during daytime hours.

With regard to the second factor (the relationship between background noise and the intruding noise), individuals tend to judge the annoyance of an unwanted noise in terms of its relationship to noise from other sources (background noise). For instance, the use of a car horn at night when background noise levels are typically about 45 dBA, would generally be more objectionable than the use of a car horn in the afternoon when background noises are likely to be 60 dBA or higher.

The third factor (the type of activity occurring where the noise is heard) is related to the interference of noises with the activities of individuals. In a 60 dBA environment, normal work activities requiring high levels of concentration may be interrupted by loud noises, while activities requiring manual effort may not be interrupted to the same degree.

Several descriptors exist to help predict average community perceptions of noise. A noise descriptor, which provides a common basis to characterize the variability of noise, is the equivalent noise level (Leq). The Leq is a sound energy level averaged over a specified time period (usually 1 hour). Leq is a single numerical value that represents the amount of variable sound energy received by a receptor during the time interval. The Day-Night Equivalent Sound Level (Ldn) is the Leq measured over a 24-hour period. However, a 10-dB penalty is added to the noise levels recorded between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. to account for people's higher sensitivity to noise at night when the background noise level is typically lower. The Ldn is a commonly used noise descriptor in assessing land use compatibility and is widely used by federal, state, and local agencies and standards organizations.

Noise Standards

Various federal, state and local agencies have established guidelines and standards for assessing environmental noise impacts and set noise limits as a function of land use. In this case, the most important and applicable guidelines are the State of Hawaii Community Noise Control Rule (HAR Chapter11-46). The Community Noise Control Rule defines three classes of zoning districts and specifies corresponding maximum permissible sound levels due to stationary noise sources such as air-conditioning units, exhaust systems, generators, compressors, pumps, among others. The Community Noise Control Rule does not address most moving sources, such as vehicular traffic noise, aircraft noise, or rail transit noise which are regulated by the Hawaii Department of Transportation (HDOT). However, the Community Noise Control Rule does regulate noise related to agricultural, construction, and industrial activities, which may not be stationary.

The maximum permissible noise levels for stationary mechanical equipment are enforced by the Hawaii Department of Health (DOH) for any location at or beyond the property line and shall not be exceeded for more than 10 percent of the time during any 20-minute period. The specified noise limits that apply are a function of the zoning and time of day as shown in Table 3-11. With respect to mixed zoning districts, the rule specifies that the primary land use designation shall be used to determine the applicable zoning district class and the maximum permissible sound level. In determining the maximum permissible sound level, the background noise level is taken into account by Hawaii DOH.

According to the Hawaii DOH Noise Reference Manual, an approved Community Noise Permit is required for construction projects exceeding 78 dBA or that have a total cost of more than $250,000. Construction is allowed from 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday and 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Saturdays. The use of certain demolition and construction equipment (such as pile drivers, hydraulic hammers, and jackhammers) shall be limited to 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. Construction activities exceeding the maximum permissible sound levels before 7:00 a.m. and after 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, or before 9:00 a.m. and after 6:00 p.m. on Saturdays, or at any time on Sundays and holidays are only allowed with an approve Community Noise Variance.

Table 3-11: Maximum Permissible Sound Levels

Zoning District	Daytime (7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.)	Nighttime (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.)
Class A	55 dBA	45 dBA
Class B	60 dBA	50 dBA
Class C	70 dBA	70 dBA

Source: HAR, Department of Health, Chapter 46, Community Noise Control.

Note: Class A zoning districts include all areas equivalent to lands zoned residential, conservation, preservation, public space, Open space, or similar type. Class B zoning districts include all areas equivalent to lands zoned for multi-family dwellings, apartment, business, commercial, hotel, resort, or similar type. Class C zoning districts include all areas equivalent to lands zoned agriculture, country, industrial, or similar type.

Community Response to Changes in Noise Levels

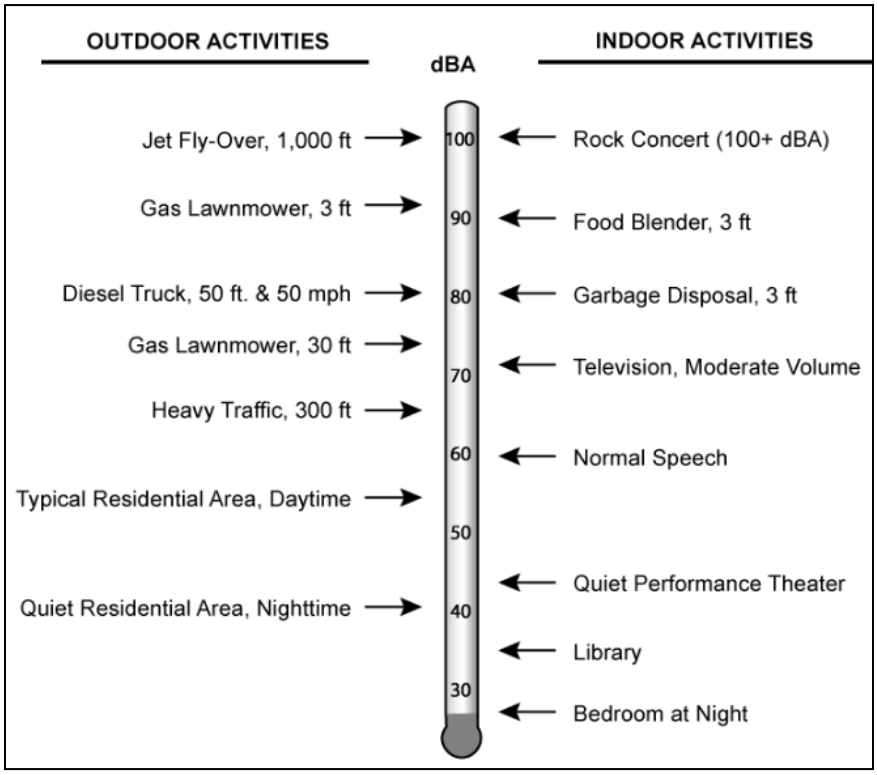
Human sensitivity to changes in sound pressure level is highly individualized. Sensitivity to sound depends on frequency content, time of occurrence, duration, and psychological factors such as emotions and expectations. However, the average ability of individuals to perceive changes in noise levels is well documented and has been summarized in Table 3-12. These guidelines permit direct estimation of an individual's probable perception of changes in noise levels.

Noise in a community can come from man-made sources, such as automobiles, trucks, buses, aircraft, and construction equipment, and from industrial, commercial, transportation, and manufacturing facilities. Exhibit 3-9 presents typical activities, noise levels, and effects that they have on humans. Noise levels, which are measured in units called decibels (dB), relate the magnitude of the sound pressure to a standard reference value. Although the noise values of certain activities can approach 135 dB, sounds typically encountered in the environment range from 50 to 100 dB.

Table 3-12: Average Ability to Perceive Changes in Noise Level

Sound Level Change (dB)	Human Perception of Sound
0	Imperceptible
3	Barely Perceptible
6	Clearly Noticeable
10	Two Times (or one-half) as Loud
20	Four Times (or one-quarter) as Loud

Source: D.L. Adams Associates, Ltd., 2015.



Sources: FTA, 1995, ATS Consulting, 2005.

Exhibit 3-9: Common Indoor and Outdoor Noise Levels

Existing Conditions

A survey of the existing noise environment and noise-sensitive receptors was conducted via field visits to MCCC together with a review of adjacent and nearby land uses. Noise sources and levels in the vicinity of MCCC are attributed primarily to background noise from motor vehicle traffic along the adjoining Waiale Road. Intermittent and temporary noise is also experienced from occasional wildlife calls and overhead aircraft activity, as airplanes arrive and depart Kahului Airport. Noise-sensitive receptors in the vicinity of MCCC include the Gardens of Meditation/Maui Memorial Park Cemetery located to the north and the concentration of residences located across Waiale Road to the west.

Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Under the No Action Alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would not be developed at MCCC. MCCC would remain in its current condition and there would be no impacts to noise levels. In the absence of impacts, mitigation measures would not be necessary.

Under the preferred alternative, the proposed inmate housing unit would be developed at MCCC. Potential noise impacts can be divided into two categories: construction impacts and operational impacts, each of which is discussed below.

Construction Impacts

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

Increased noise levels may result from the use of construction equipment. Construction activities would include site preparation, construction of the housing unit, installation of walkways, utility connections, and similar activities. These activities are expected to largely involve use of handheld power tools typical of residential construction projects with heavy construction equipment, which can produce high levels of noise, limited to foundation and concrete pad installation, building construction, and underground utility pipe trenching.

Construction noise would last only for the duration of the construction period and is usually limited to daylight hours. It is generally intermittent and depends on the type of operation, location and function of the equipment being employed and the equipment usage cycle. Such noise also attenuates quickly with the distance from the source. Potential construction-related noise levels of 85 to 90 dBA at 50 feet from the noise source would be reduced to less than 62 dBA at 2,000 feet from the source. Because of the relatively small scale of the project and its location within the interior portion of the MCCC compound, noise resulting from construction is not anticipated to have a significant adverse effect on the adjoining land uses. Following completion of construction, noise levels would return to current levels.

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

Operational Impacts

Noise occurring during occupancy and use of the proposed housing unit is not expected to result in significant adverse impacts. The absence of noise-producing equipment and activities should result in post-construction noise conditions to be similar to pre-construction conditions. Any increase in noise during occupancy and use would be slight and virtually imperceptible over the background noise associated with motor vehicle traffic using Waiale Road, aircraft flyovers, and similar activities.

Given the lack of significant potential noise impacts during operations, and the background noise levels currently resulting from motor vehicle traffic, occasional aircraft flyovers, and similar urban activities, no mitigation measures to control noise resulting from operation of the proposed project are warranted.

3.4 Summary of any Significant Impacts and Required Mitigation

Construction and operation of an inmate housing unit at MCCC would result in less than significant impacts to topography, geology, soils, water resources, biological resources, hazardous materials, fiscal considerations, demographic, economic and housing characteristics, traffic, meteorological conditions, air quality and noise levels. Development of the proposed housing unit would result in beneficial impacts by helping to alleviate the persistent and severe crowding that has existed at MCCC for many years.

Development and operation of the inmate housing unit would have negligible adverse impacts to physical, biological, and socioeconomic resources. Impacts to topography, geology, soils, water resources, biological resources, hazardous materials, fiscal considerations, demographic, economic and housing considerations, land use, utility services, archaeological and historic resources, traffic and transportation movements, cultural resources, air quality and noise levels are not anticipated and if occurred, would be negligible. Even minimal impacts would be mitigated as appropriate.

Beneficial impacts would be derived from the proposed action including contributions toward fulfilling the PSD mission to provide public protection by operating humane and secure facilities in a safe working environment, where the health and well-being of the inmates are sustained and opportunities are available to address issues related to their reintegration back into the community. Beneficial impacts would also occur by provision of more beds at MCCC to alleviate the crowded conditions. Implementation of the proposed action would result in no significant adverse impacts as defined by Hawaii Revised Statutes. Any potential adverse cumulative, secondary and construction-related impacts would be controlled, mitigated, or avoided to the maximum extent possible.

3.5 Relationship between Short-Term Use of the Environment and the Maintenance and Enhancement of Long-Term Productivity

Regulations for the preparation of environmental impact studies require such documents to address the relationship between short-term use of the environment and the maintenance of long-term productivity. In this instance, following ground-breaking, the project site would be used as a construction site. Construction would involve ground clearing and excavating, erecting the housing unit structure, trenching for utility installations, among other similar activities. A temporary increase in noise levels, increased dust, and similar construction impacts can be anticipated; however, these impacts would be brief, minor, and easily controlled to minimize their effects and to avoid significant adverse impacts.

Potential short-term impacts and inconveniences must be contrasted with the benefits realized by implementing the proposed project. Beneficial, long-term impacts that would be derived from the proposed action include contributions toward fulfilling the PSD mission to provide public protection by operating humane and secure facilities. Beneficial impacts would also occur by providing medium security beds at MCCC; beneficial impacts would be long term.

3.6 Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitments of Resources

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

In this instance, land comprising the housing unit structure would be considered irretrievably committed. The proposed action would also require the commitment of various construction materials including cement, aggregate, and other building materials. Much of the material dedicated to construction may be recycled at some future date. The proposed project would require the use of an amount of fossil fuel, electrical power, and other energy resources during construction and occupancy/use. These should also be considered irretrievably committed to the project.

3.7 Consideration of Secondary and Cumulative Impacts

HRS, Chapter 343 require an assessment of cumulative impacts in the decision-making process. Other actions that when added to the impact of the proposed action could include continuing residential and commercial development of Maui, the growing demand for utility services on the island, and the development and use of the proposed housing unit at MCCC. As described in the preceding sections, development and occupancy of the inmate housing unit (the preferred alternative) would not have a significant adverse impact to the resource areas discussed. Any potential impacts from implementing the proposed action would be able to be mitigated as appropriate. Because the proposed action would not have a significant impact to environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic resources and because any potential impacts would be mitigated, when this action is combined with other actions in the area, no significant cumulative impacts would occur.

3.8 Summary of Impacts

Based on the analysis presented in this Draft EA, the proposed action (preferred alternative) is not expected to result in significant impacts on environmental, cultural, or socioeconomic resources. Table 3-13 presents a summary of impacts under each alternative.

Table 3-13: Summary of Impacts

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Topography	The proposed housing unit would not be developed; therefore, impacts to topographic conditions would not occur.	Development and operation of the housing unit would not require significant regrading or alteration of the existing topography. Impacts to topographic conditions would be negligible.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Geology	The proposed housing unit would not be developed; therefore, impacts to geologic resources would not occur.	Installation of the proposed housing unit would not result in disturbance or alteration of natural geologic features and conditions. Significant adverse impacts to geologic conditions are not anticipated.
Soils	The proposed housing unit would not be developed; therefore, impacts to soils would not occur.	Given that the area of MCCC has been altered by previous development, construction of the proposed housing unit would not be expected to result in significant adverse impacts to soils.
Water Resources	The proposed housing unit would not be developed; therefore, impacts to water resources would not occur.	As a result of the proposed project, a slight increase in impervious surface would result and therefore a slight increase in stormwater runoff is anticipated. Development of the inmate housing unit would not be expected to result in potentially significant adverse impacts to water resources.
Biological Resources	The proposed housing unit would not be developed; therefore, impacts on biological resources would not occur.	Onsite land cover consists of primarily of grass with surrounding areas devoted primarily to institutional (i.e., correctional), commercial, and residential uses. Development of the inmate housing unit would avoid disturbance to native vegetation and significant adverse impacts to wildlife would be avoided. A few common (non-special status) wildlife species would displaced due to the increase in human activity during the construction period and later occupancy and use of the housing unit.
Archaeological and Architectural Resources	The proposed housing unit would not be developed; therefore, impacts to archaeological and architectural resources would not occur.	No known archaeological resources or historic structures exist on the proposed site of the housing unit at MCCC. However, due to archaeological resources found in the area, a survey of the site would be conducted prior to construction.
Cultural Resources	The proposed housing unit would not be developed; therefore, impacts on cultural resources would not occur.	No significant cultural resource impacts are anticipated as a result of the proposed project.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Visual and Aesthetic Resources	The proposed housing unit would not be developed; therefore, impacts on visual and aesthetic resources would not occur.	Impacts to visual and aesthetic resources would be short-term during construction as the introduction of construction equipment would alter the aesthetic features and characteristics of the building site. During operation, long-term impacts would occur from introduction of the housing unit at MCCC. The structure would be generally compatible with its surroundings resulting in only minor impacts during operation.
Hazardous Materials	The proposed housing unit would not be developed; therefore, impacts associated with hazardous materials would not occur.	No known issues involving hazardous materials at the proposed development site; therefore, no adverse impacts involving hazardous materials are anticipated as a result of the proposed project.
Fiscal Considerations	The proposed housing unit would not be developed; therefore, impacts associated with fiscal considerations would not occur.	Lands comprising MCCC are under state ownership and control and consequently have not contributed tax revenues or similar payments throughout the period of state ownership. Development of the proposed housing unit would not affect the current ownership arrangement and, therefore, poses no adverse impacts to fiscal conditions for the State of Hawaii or Maui County.
Natural Hazards	The proposed housing unit would not be developed; therefore, impacts associated with natural hazards would not occur.	The entire MCCC property is located outside the FEMA designated 100-year floodplain. No other natural hazards pose a risk to development and occupancy of proposed housing unit.
Demographic Characteristics	The proposed housing unit would not be developed; therefore, impacts to demographic characteristics would not occur.	The proposed housing unit would house up to 80 inmates currently housed at MCCC, thereby posing no change (increase or decrease) to the MCCC inmate population or the county's total population. No population groups or businesses would be relocated or removed and no sensitive population groups (i.e., other children, minorities, seniors, and handicapped) will be adversely affected. No significant adverse demographic impacts are anticipated.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Economic Characteristics	The proposed housing unit would not be developed; therefore, impacts to local and regional economic conditions would not occur.	Development of the proposed housing unit would require construction employment and materials purchases which would generate further spending while supporting indirect employment. The increased economic activity resulting from construction spending is considered beneficial to the island's economy and a positive impact. No businesses or other economic activities would be displaced or eliminated by the proposed project.
Housing Characteristics	The proposed housing unit would not be developed; therefore, impacts to housing markets would not occur.	Following development of the proposed housing unit, no change to the MCCC inmate population or the county's total population would occur. As a result, adverse impacts to the island's housing market (i.e., housing availability, supply and costs) are not anticipated.
Community Services and Facilities	The proposed housing unit would not be developed; therefore, impacts to community services and facilities would not occur.	Construction-related activities are not expected to adversely affect law enforcement, fire protection, or emergency medical services and capabilities in the area. Public roadways leading to and from MCCC would remain open, accessible, and available for normal traffic movements at all times. Development of the proposed housing unit is not anticipated to place an undue burden upon law enforcement, emergency medical or fire protection agencies and personnel currently serving residents, businesses and public institutions in the Wailuku area.
Land Use and Zoning	The proposed housing unit would not be developed; therefore, impacts to land use and zoning would not occur.	The proposed action would have a direct impact on land use by transforming a small vacant portion of the MCCC property to inmate housing. The self-contained nature of MCCC would limit any potential direct impacts to the property itself with no adverse impacts to adjoining private and public properties or the values of such properties. Coordination would occur with the county planning office to address the use of lands designated "Public/Quasi-Public."

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Water Supply Service	The proposed housing unit would not be developed; therefore, impacts to water supply services would not occur.	Under the proposed action, the inmate population at MCCC would not increase because the proposed inmate housing unit would accommodate inmates already housed at the facility. As a result, water supply services would not be affected.
Wastewater Service	The proposed housing unit would not be developed; therefore, impacts to wastewater collection and treatment services would not occur.	Under the proposed action, the inmate population at MCCC would not increase because the proposed inmate housing unit would accommodate inmates already housed at the facility. As a result, wastewater collection and treatment services would not be affected.
Electrical Service	The proposed housing unit would not be developed; therefore, impacts to electrical services would not occur.	Under the proposed action, the inmate population at MCCC would not increase because the proposed inmate housing unit would accommodate inmates already housed at the facility. As a result, electrical services would not be affected. PSD also has an electrical/mechanical repair and improvement Capital Improvement Program underway that is expected to better manage power demands through installation of energy efficient equipment and various upgrades at MCCC.
Natural Gas / Propane Service	The proposed housing unit would not be developed; therefore, impacts to natural gas service would not occur.	No natural gas distribution system is available in the area of MCCC. If additional gas service is needed, the provision of increase bottled gas service to MCCC does not have any known limitations. Therefore, no adverse impacts on gas service are anticipated.
Telecommunication Services	The proposed housing unit would not be developed; therefore, impacts to tele-communication services would not occur.	The provision of telecommunications service to MCCC has no known limitations. Therefore, no adverse impacts to telecommunication services are anticipated.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Solid Waste Services	The proposed housing unit would not be developed; therefore, impacts to solid waste management services would not occur.	Construction and operation of the proposed housing unit would generate solid waste requiring collection and disposal. Solid waste in varying quantities would be generated during construction of the housing unit. The disposal of construction-derived waste would be the responsibility of the construction contractors involved, although efforts will be made to sort, segregate, and recycle construction debris when possible. Solid waste generated during operation of the proposed housing unit would be accommodated by existing waste disposal services.
Transportation Systems	The proposed housing unit would not be developed; therefore, impacts to transportation systems would not occur.	A minimal (temporary) increase in traffic is anticipated as a result of construction worker trips to and from MCCC as well as the movement of materials, supplies, and equipment along Waiale Road. All such traffic would end following completion of construction. Following development of the proposed housing unit, no change (increase or decrease) to the MCCC inmate population or the county's total population would occur, and no significant adverse traffic impacts are expected.
Climate	The proposed housing unit would not be developed; therefore, impacts to meteorological conditions would not occur.	Construction and operation of the proposed inmate housing unit is not expected to alter the microclimatology of wind and temperature at MCCC. Due to its small scale relative to its environs, the proposed housing unit would not alter or affect the larger-scale climatology of the area or have a significant adverse impact on neighboring properties.
Air Quality	The proposed housing unit would not be developed; therefore, impacts to air quality would not occur.	Air quality would potentially be temporarily affected as a result of construction activities; however, any such impacts would be considered negligible. No adverse impacts are anticipated during occupancy and operation.

Resource	No Action Alternative	Preferred Alternative
Noise	The proposed housing unit would not be developed; therefore, impacts to noise conditions would not occur.	Construction activities would result in temporary noise impacts in the immediate vicinity of the proposed housing unit. The magnitude of the potential impact would depend upon the specific types of equipment to be used, the construction methods employed and the scheduling and duration of the work. However, any such impact would be considered slight and would end following completion of construction. Occupancy and operation of the proposed inmate housing unit is not expected to increase noise levels above current conditions.

4.0 RELATIONSHIP TO LAND USE PLANS, POLICIES, AND CONTROLS

4.1 Hawaii State Plan

The Hawaii State Plan, embodied in HRS, Chapter 226, serves as a guide for goals, objectives, policies and priorities for the State. The State Plan provides a basis for determining priorities, allocating limited resources, and improving coordination of State and County plans, policies, programs, projects and regulatory activities. The proposed project is consistent with the following State Plan objective and policies.

Sec. 226-11 Objectives and policies for the physical environment – land-based, shoreline, and marine resources.

(a) Planning for the State's physical environment with regard to land-based, shoreline, and marine resources shall be directed towards achievement of the following objectives:

(1) Prudent use of Hawaii's land-based, shoreline, and marine resources.

(2) Effective protection of Hawaii's unique and fragile environmental resources.

(b) To achieve the land-based, shoreline, and marine resources objectives, it shall be the policy of this State to:

(1) Exercise an overall conservation ethic in the use of Hawaii's natural resources.

(2) Ensure compatibility between land-based and water-based activities and natural resources and ecological systems.

(3) Take into account the physical attributes of areas when planning and designing activities and facilities.

(4) Manage natural resources and environs to encourage their beneficial and multiple use without generating costly or irreparable environmental damage.

(5) Consider multiple uses in watershed areas, provided such uses do not detrimentally affect water quality and recharge functions.

(6) Encourage the protection of rare or endangered plant and animal species and habitats native to Hawaii.

(7) Provide public incentives that encourage private actions to protect significant natural resources from degradation or unnecessary depletion.

(8) Pursue compatible relationships among activities, facilities, and natural resources.

(9) Promote increased accessibility and prudent use of inland and shoreline areas for public recreational, educational, and scientific purposes.

Construction activities will involve land disturbing activities such as grubbing, clearing, grading, and excavation. However, various mitigation measures will be incorporated into the project's construction plans to minimize soil disturbance and potential short-term erosion and siltation impacts during construction. Excavation and grading activities associated with construction of the proposed inmate housing unit will be regulated by the County's grading ordinances.

A Department of the Army (DOA) Nationwide Permit, pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and a Water Quality Certification, issued by the State Department of Health (DOH) pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act may be required for construction work in waters of the U.S. For such work involving the adjoining ditch drainage system and freshwater emergent wetland, waters of the U.S. is defined as portions of the stream bed and banks below the ordinary high water mark (OHWM). In conjunction with the Section 404 permit and Water Quality Certification, a BMP plan will be prepared for construction activities within the project site. Erosion and sediment control measures will be instituted in accordance with a site-specific assessment and incorporate appropriate structural and/or non-structural BMPs such as appropriately stockpiling materials onsite to prevent runoff, covering or stabilizing topsoil stockpiles, using sediment basins and traps, and re-establishing vegetation or landscaping as early as possible on completed areas.

Sec. 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.

(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.

(3) Support community and neighborhood program initiatives that enable residents to assist law enforcement agencies in preventing criminal activities.

(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.

(5) Provide a range of appropriate sanctions for juvenile offenders, including community-based programs and other alternative sanctions.

(6) Increase public and private efforts to assist witnesses and victims of crimes and to minimize the costs of victimization. [L 1978, c 100, pt of §2; am L 1984, c 236, §17; am L 1986, c 276, §32]

PSD is committed to providing safe, secure, healthy, and humane social and physical environments for the care and custody of adult male and female offenders originating from the State of Hawaii. However, the severe and persistent crowding at all Hawaii jails has exacerbated physical plant operations, contributed to tension among inmates, and diminished treatment and program opportunities. Overall, jail facilities are operating well above their operational capacities and given long-standing conditions, alleviating crowding is an important priority for Hawaii's community correctional system. PSD plans to alleviate crowded conditions by adding a Medium Security Housing Unit at MCCC to accommodate inmates currently housed at the facility responds to these priority guidelines.

Sec. 226-108 Sustainability.

Priority guidelines and principles to promote sustainability shall include:

(1) Encouraging balanced economic, social, community, and environmental priorities;

(2) Encourage planning that respects and promotes living within the natural resources and limits of the State;

(3) Promote a diversified and dynamic economy;

(4) Encouraging respect for the host culture;

(5) Promoting decisions based on meeting the needs of the present without compromising the needs of future generations;

(6) Considering the principles of the ahupuaa system; and

(7) Emphasizing that everyone, including individuals, families, communities, businesses, and government, has the responsibility for achieving a sustainable Hawaii.

By developing the proposed housing unit at the existing MCCC, significant adverse environmental, social, and economic impacts would be avoided. Beneficial impacts would be derived from the proposed action including contributions toward fulfilling the PSD mission to provide public protection by operating humane and secure facilities in a safe working environment, where the health and well-being of the inmates are sustained, and opportunities are available to address issues related to their reintegration back into the community. Beneficial impacts would also occur by promoting sound long-term planning at the facility and within Hawaii's jail system.

4.2 State Land Use Districts

Chapter 205, Hawaii Revised Statutes, relating to the State Land Use Commission (SLUC), establishes four major land use districts in which all lands in the state are placed. These districts are designated Urban, Rural, Agricultural, and Conservation. MCCC is located within the State Urban Land Use District (Exhibit 4-1). The proposed action involves the use of this property that is considered a permitted use within the State Urban District, and no change in land use designation would be required.

4.3 Countywide Policy Plan

The Countywide Policy Plan was adopted in March 2010 and is a comprehensive policy document for Maui County to the year 2030. The plan replaces the General Plan of the County of Maui 1990 Update and provides the policy framework for the development of the Maui Island Plan as well as for updating the nine Community Plans.

The Countywide Policy Plan provides broad goals, objectives, policies, and implementing actions that portray the desired direction of the County's future. Goals are intended to describe a desirable condition for the County by 2030 and are intentionally general. Objectives are more specific and may be seen as milestones to achieve the larger goals. Policies are not intended as regulations but instead provide a general guideline for County decision-makers, departments and collaborating organizations towards the attainment of goals and objectives. Implementing actions are specific tasks, procedures, programs, or techniques that carry out policy.

The proposal to develop an inmate housing unit at the existing MCCC in Wailuku, Maui, has been evaluated in light of the goals of the Countywide Policy Plan as described below.

- Protect the Natural Environment

  Goal: Maui County's natural environment and distinctive open spaces will be preserved, managed and cared for in perpetuity.

- Preserve Local Cultures and Traditions

  Goal: Maui County will foster a spirit of pono and protect, perpetuate, and reinvigorate its residents' multi-cultural values and traditions to ensure that current and future generations will enjoy the benefits of their rich island heritage.



Exhibit 4-1: State Land Use Districts—MCCC

- Improve Education

  Goal: Residents will have access to lifelong formal and informal educational options enabling them to realize their ambitions.

- Strengthen Social and Health Care Services

  Goal: Health and social services in Maui County will fully and comprehensively serve all segments of the population.

- Expand Housing Opportunities for Residents

  Goal: Quality, island-appropriate housing will be available to all residents.

- Strengthen the Local Economy

  Goal: Maui County's economy will be diverse, sustainable, and supportive of community values.

- Improve Parks and Public Facilities

  Goal: A full range of island-appropriate public facilities and recreational opportunities will be provided to improve the quality of life for residents and visitors.

- Diversify Transportation Options

  Goal: Maui County will have an efficient, economical, and environmentally sensitive means of moving people and goods.

- Promote Sustainable Land Use and Growth Management

  Goal: Community character, lifestyles, economies, and natural assets will be preserved by managing growth and using land in a sustainable manner.

- Strive For Good Governance

  Goal: Strengthen governmental planning, coordination, consensus building, and decision-making.

Development and operation of an inmate housing unit at MCCC meets these objectives and policies and is consistent with Maui's Countywide Policy Plan.

4.4 Wailuku-Kahului Community Plan

MCCC is located within the boundaries of the Wailuku-Kahului Community Plan, one of nine community plan regions established by Maui County. Growth and development within each of the nine regions is guided by a Community Plan. The Community Plan reflects current and anticipated conditions in the Wailuku-Kahului area and advances planning, goals, objectives, policies, and implementation considerations to guide decision-making in the region. The primary purpose of the Community Plan is to outline a detailed agenda for carrying out these policies and objectives. The Wailuku-Kahului Community Plan was adopted by Maui County and became effective on June 5, 2002.

The Wailuku-Kahului Community Plan map designates the MCCC property as "Public/Quasi-Public (P)". This designation is intended to include public facilities and institutions including schools, libraries, police and fire stations, government buildings, public utilities, hospitals, churches, cemeteries, and community centers. Development and operation of an inmate housing unit on the grounds of MCCC is compatible with this designation and consistent with the goals and objectives of the Wailuku-Kahului Community Plan.

4.5 Maui County Zoning

Title 19 of the Maui County Code regulates zoning, and the purpose and intent of this ordinance is:

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

MCCC is located in an area zoned P-1, Public/Quasi-Public. Development and occupancy of an inmate housing unit within the boundary of the existing MCCC property would be consistent with this zoning designation.

4.6 Hawaii Coastal Zone Management Program

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

1. Recreational Resources: Provide coastal recreational opportunities accessible to the public.

   (A) Improve coordination and funding of coastal recreational planning and management; and

   (B) Provide adequate, accessible, and diverse recreational opportunities in the coastal zone management area by:

      (i) Protecting coastal resources uniquely suited for recreational activities that cannot be provided in other areas;

      (ii) Requiring replacement of coastal resources having significant recreational value including, but not limited to, surfing sites, fishponds, and sand beaches, when such resources will be unavoidably damaged by development; or requiring reasonable monetary compensation to the state for recreation when replacement is not feasible or desirable;

      (iii) Providing and managing adequate public access, consistent with conservation of natural resources, to and along shorelines with recreational value;

      (iv) Providing an adequate supply of shoreline parks and other recreational facilities suitable for public recreation;

      (v) Ensuring public recreational uses of county, state, and federally owned or controlled shoreline lands and waters having recreational value consistent with public safety standards and conservation of natural resources;

      (vi) Adopting water quality standards and regulating point and nonpoint sources of pollution to protect, and where feasible, restore the recreational value of coastal waters;

      (vii) Developing new shoreline recreational opportunities, where appropriate, such as artificial lagoons, artificial beaches, and artificial reefs for surfing and fishing; and

      (viii) Encouraging reasonable dedication of shoreline areas with recreational value for public use as part of discretionary approvals or permits by the land use commission, board of land and natural resources, and county authorities; and crediting such dedication against the requirements of section 46-6.

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

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

   (A) Identify and analyze significant archaeological resources;

   (B) Maximize information retention through preservation of remains and artifacts or salvage operations; and

   (C) Support state goals for protection, restoration, interpretation, and display of historic resources.

Response: The proposed inmate housing unit involves the construction on a previously disturbed portion of the overall MCCC property that is currently mowed grassed, with no known

archaeological resources or historic structures. Based on past disturbance at MCCC, the lack of known resources, and the minimal amount of ground disturbance that would occur, no impacts to historic resources are expected.

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

   (A) Identify valued scenic resources in the coastal zone management area;

   (B) Ensure that new developments are compatible with their visual environment by designing and locating such developments to minimize the alteration of natural landforms and existing public views to and along the shoreline;

   (C) Preserve, maintain, and, where desirable, improve and restore shoreline open space and scenic resources; and

   (D) Encourage those developments that are not coastal dependent to locate in inland areas.

Response: The proposed inmate housing unit at MCCC would be developed in a manner to ensure visual compatibility with the surrounding environs. The proposed inmate housing unit is not expected to impact coastal and scenic open space resources as construction of the housing unit would be limited in height, located within the existing property boundary of MCCC and away from surrounding developments, and within a highly developed urban area.

4. Coastal Ecosystems: Protect valuable coastal ecosystems, including reefs, from disruption and minimize adverse impacts on all coastal ecosystems.

   (A) Exercise an overall conservation ethic, and practice stewardship in the protection, use, and development of marine and coastal resources;

   (B) Improve the technical basis for natural resource management;

   (C) Preserve valuable coastal ecosystems, including reefs, of significant biological or economic importance;

   (D) Minimize disruption or degradation of coastal water ecosystems by effective regulation of stream diversions, channelization, and similar land and water uses, recognizing competing water needs; and

   (E) Promote water quantity and quality planning and management practices that reflect the tolerance of fresh water and marine ecosystems and maintain and enhance water quality through the development and implementation of point and non-point source water pollution control measures.

Response: Development of the proposed inmate housing unit at MCCC is not expected to adversely impact coastal ecosystems. The amount of ground disturbance would be minimal, resulting only from use of the site as a construction staging area and for construction of the proposed inmate housing unit within an open, level, vacant grassed area. For this minimal disturbance, appropriate design measures and BMPs for controlling surface runoff and the disposal of waste construction materials would be utilized to ensure that coastal water impacts are mitigated. Mitigation measures for soil erosion would be implemented during and following construction activities, where required and impacts to coastal ecosystems would not occur.

5. Economic Uses: Provide public or private facilities and improvements important to the State's economy in suitable locations.

   (A) Concentrate coastal dependent development in appropriate areas;

(B) Ensure that coastal dependent development such as harbors and ports, and coastal related development such as visitor industry facilities and energy generating facilities, are located, designed, and constructed to minimize adverse social, visual, and environmental impacts in the coastal zone management area; and

(C) Direct the location and expansion of coastal dependent developments to areas presently designated and used for such developments and permit reasonable long-term growth at such areas, and permit coastal dependent development outside of presently designated areas when:
(i) Use of presently designated locations is not feasible;

(ii) Adverse environmental effects are minimized; and

(iii) The development is important to the State's economy.

Response: The proposed inmate housing project would support a limited number of short-term direct construction and construction-related jobs during the construction period. The proposed project would not substantially impact the local economy as these jobs are expected to be filled by existing Maui County construction workers/ residents. The proposed development site does not border the shoreline and would not affect coastal development necessary to the state's economy. The proposed project is in keeping with the land use patterns established at MCCC which has already been developed with correctional uses. The project is also in keeping with the land use patterns established in the area, as MCCC is located in a highly urbanized area and surrounded by commercial and residential development.

6. Coastal Hazards: Reduce hazard to life and property from tsunami, storm waves, stream flooding, erosion, subsidence, and pollution.

(A) Develop and communicate adequate information about storm wave, tsunami, flood, erosion, subsidence, and point and non-point source pollution hazards;

(B) Control development in areas subject to storm wave, tsunami, flood, erosion, hurricane, wind, subsidence, and point and non-point source pollution hazards;

(C) Ensure that developments comply with requirements of the Federal Flood Insurance Program; and

(D) Prevent coastal flooding from inland projects.

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

7. Managing Development: Improve the development review process, communication, and public participation in the management of coastal resources and hazards.

(A) Use, implement, and enforce existing law effectively to the maximum extent possible in managing present and future coastal zone development;

(B) Facilitate timely processing of applications for development permits and resolve overlapping or conflicting permit requirements; and

(C) Communicate the potential short and long-term impacts of proposed significant coastal developments early in their life cycle and in terms understandable to the public to facilitate public participation in the planning and review process.

Response: This Draft EA has been prepared for public review in compliance with HRS, Chapter 343, Title 11 Administrative Rule. In addition, applicable state and county requirements would be adhered to in the design and construction of the proposed inmate housing unit at MCCC.

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

   (A) Promote public involvement in coastal zone management processes;

   (B) Disseminate information on coastal management issues by means of educational materials, published reports, staff contact, and public workshops for persons and organizations concerned with coastal issues, developments, and government activities; and

   (C) Organize workshops, policy dialogues, and site-specific mediations to respond to coastal issues and conflicts.

Response: As described earlier, public information and outreach activities were carried out during Draft EA preparation. Opportunities to comment will also occur in the Draft EA process.

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

   (A) Locate new structures inland from the shoreline setback to conserve open space, minimize interference with natural shoreline processes, and minimize loss of improvements due to erosion;

   (B) Prohibit construction of private erosion-protection structures seaward of the shoreline, except when they result in improved aesthetic and engineering solutions to erosion at the sites and do not interfere with existing recreational and waterline activities; and

   (C) Minimize the construction of public erosion-protection structures seaward of the shoreline.

Response: Development of the proposed inmate housing unit would have no impact to shoreline activities. MCCC is not located adjacent to the coast; no adverse impacts to beaches are expected.

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

   (A) Ensure that the use and development of marine and coastal resources are ecologically and environmentally sound and economically beneficial;

   (B) Coordinate the management of marine and coastal resources and activities to improve effectiveness and efficiency;

   (C) Assert and articulate the interests of the State as a partner with federal agencies in the sound management of ocean resources within the United States exclusive economic zone;

   (D) Promote research, study, and understanding of ocean processes, marine life, and other ocean resources in order to acquire and inventory information necessary to understand how ocean development activities relate to and impact upon ocean and coastal resources; and

   (E) Encourage research and development of new, innovative technologies for exploring, using, or protecting marine and coastal resources. [L 1977, c 188, pt of §3; am L 1993, c 258, §1; am L 1994, c 3, §1; am L 1995, c 104, §5; am L 2001, c 169, §3]

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

4.7 Maui County Special Management Area

The Hawaii Coastal Zone Management Act (Chapter 205, HRS) is the basis for the Hawaii Coastal Zone Management Program discussed earlier. In addition to providing Federal Consistency Review, the Act establishes objectives, policies, and guidelines upon which all counties within the State have structured specific legislation which designated Special Management Areas (SMA). Any development within the SMA requires a County-issued SMA permit, which on Maui is administered by the Maui Planning Department. The site of the proposed MCCC inmate housing unit is located outside the County's SMA (Exhibit 4-2).

4.8 Anticipated Permits and Approvals

The following is a list of permits and approvals which may be required prior to construction of the proposed project.

FEDERAL

None

STATE OF HAWAII

Hawaii Department of Health

- Approval to Construct
- Approval to Use
- Community Noise Permit
- National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Construction Stormwater Permit

Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources

- Chapter 6E, HRS Historic Preservation

Office of Planning

- Coastal Zone Management Consistency

COUNTY OF MAUI

- Grading Permit
- Building Permit
- Electrical Permit
- Plumbing Permit

Additional information is included in Appendix F, MCCC Secure Housing Project—Schematic Design Report.

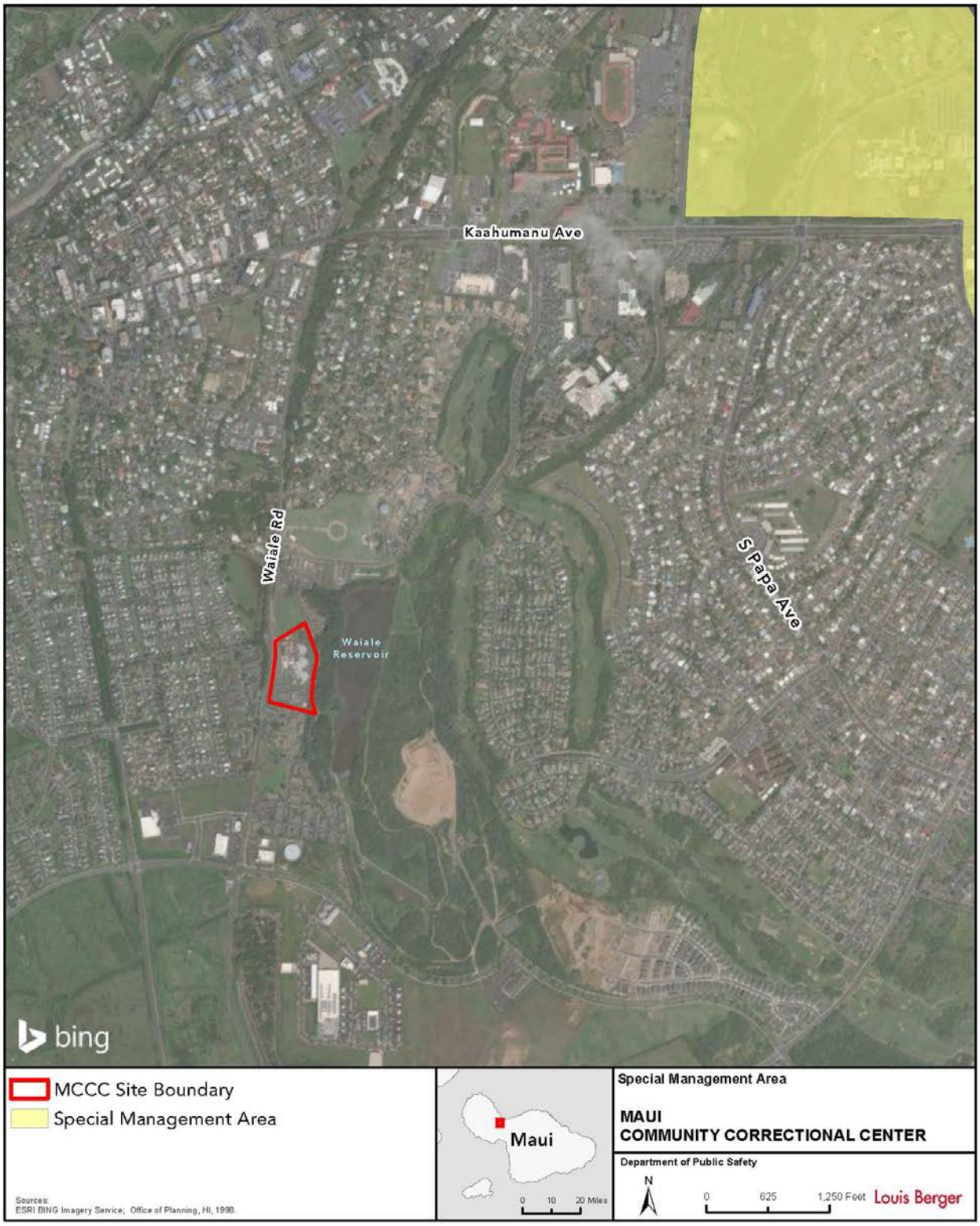


Exhibit 4-2: Special Management Area—MCCC

5.0 ANTICIPATED DETERMINATION

Significance Criteria, Section 12 of the Hawaii Department of Health Administrative Rules, Title 11, Chapter 200, was reviewed and analyzed to determine whether the proposed project would have significant impacts to the environment. Based on the significance criteria, it is anticipated that the proposed project will not have a significant effect on the environment, and that a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) will be filed with the State Office of Environmental Quality Control following the public consultation period. The reasons supporting this anticipated determination are described below according to these significance criteria.

1. Involves an irrevocable commitment to loss or destruction of any natural or cultural resource.

   Development of the proposed project will require an irrevocable commitment of energy, labor, capital, and materials for construction. Land has been utilized for roadway and drainage purposes for decades and will continue to be used for those purposes for an indefinite period of time.

   As detailed in the Draft EA, the proposed project would not result in any significant adverse environmental impacts. None of the plant species recorded in the biological survey are endemic and none are listed as endangered or threatened or proposed for inclusion as a listed species by federal or state agencies. No aquatic species protected by State of Hawai'i Administrative Rules, nor federally endangered or threatened species were observed in or around the proposed project site. Furthermore, the site evaluated for the proposed housing unit is located adjacent to the main correctional center compound and does not provide significant wildlife habitat. Under the proposed action there would be minimal impacts to wildlife in the area.

   As a result of past development of the MCCC campus, it is unlikely that the site has any archaeological sites, features, human burials, or subsurface deposits. However, other nearby developments have revealed burials in the area and because of this, it is recommended that PSD take a proactive approach to the potential discovery of human burials by developing an unanticipated discovery plan that includes procedures if human remains are encountered. If any previously unidentified burial, archaeological, or historic sites are found during the course of construction, the contractor will stop work in the immediate vicinity and the SHPD will be notified immediately to determine appropriate mitigation measures.

   No ongoing traditional gathering or hunting practices has been reported within the project area itself.

   MCCC is located on the grounds of the old Maui Jail, which was transferred to the State of Hawaii in 1973. Access to traditional resources will not be affected by development of the proposed housing unit. It is anticipated that the proposed project will have no adverse impact on traditional cultural properties or practices, gathering rights, or access.

2. Curtails the range of beneficial uses of the environment.

   The intention of the proposed project is to commit the project site to the proposed inmate housing unit use over the long-term. The proposed project and the commitment of land resources would not curtail the range of beneficial uses of the environment. Under the preferred alternative, the action would have beneficial impacts by converting vacant publicly owned property to a productive use.

3. Conflicts with the State's long-term environmental policies or goals and guidelines as expressed in Chapter 344, HRS, and any revisions thereof and amendments thereto, court decisions, or executive orders.

   The proposed project would not have a significant impact to the environment and does not conflict with the State of Hawaii's long-term environmental policies, goals, and guidelines. As presented in this Draft EA, the project's potential adverse impacts are associated only with short-term construction-related activities and can be mitigated through adherence to standard construction mitigation practices.

4. Substantially affects the economic, social welfare, or cultural practices of the community or State.

   In the short-term, the proposed project will confer positive benefits in the local area. Direct economic benefits will result from construction expenditures both through the purchase of material from local suppliers and through the employment of local labor, thereby stimulating that sector of the economy. Indirect economic benefits may include benefits to local retailing businesses resulting from construction activities.

   Over the long-term, the proposed project would support the local economy through the continued purchases of goods and services from local merchants and service providers. Furthermore, beneficial impacts would be derived by fulfilling PSD's mission to provide public protection by operating humane and secure facilities in a safe working environment, where the health and well-being of the inmates are sustained and opportunities are available to address issues related to their reintegration back into the community.

   Beneficial impacts would also occur by providing a sufficient number of beds in an appropriate setting to address the current severely crowded conditions; *provision of such housing will not increase the population of MCCC beyond its current number.* Instead, medium-security inmates housed in spaces not well suited for inmates would be accommodated in a modern housing unit designed and constructed to State of Hawaii and national standards. The proposed project is not expected to increase traffic or induce growth in the Wailuku area.

   No ongoing traditional gathering or hunting practices have been reported within the MCCC project area, and the proposed project is not anticipated to have an adverse impact on traditional cultural properties or practices, gathering rights, or access.

5. Substantially affects public health.

   During both construction and operation of the proposed inmate housing unit, no adverse impacts to the public's health and welfare are anticipated. Public health, welfare, and safety are enhanced by operating a humane and secure jail facility in an overall safe working environment, where the health and well-being of the inmates and staff are properly considered.

6. Involves substantial secondary impacts, such as population changes or effects on public facilities.

   No substantial secondary effects are anticipated with the construction and operation of the proposed project. The proposed project is not anticipated to induce growth beyond that which is already anticipated for the region and should not influence future populations and land use patterns in the area of Wailuku. Rather, the housing unit is proposed to fulfill an essential community need to provide a humane and secure jail facility where the health and well-being of inmates and staff are considered.

Provision of such housing is not intended to increase the inmate population at MCCC beyond its current number. Instead, inmates housed in cramped conditions and in spaces not well suited for inmates would be accommodated in the housing unit. As a result, no additional PSD employees are anticipated to manage the inmate population. Therefore, no significant changes to Maui County's population are expected to result. From a land use perspective, the proposed project would maximize use of a publicly-owned property.

Solid waste generated during construction of the proposed housing unit would be managed and disposed of in accordance with *A Contractor's Waste Management Guide* developed by the Hawaii DBEDT. Wastes generated during construction would be stored on-site in an enclosed container until collected and transported by licensed haulers to the appropriate disposal and recycling facilities.

The future population of inmates at MCCC following development is not expected to be greater than the current population, hence, the demand for utility services (i.e., water supply, wastewater treatment, power, telecommunications, and solid waste) required during operation would be no greater than currently experienced at MCCC. Any proposed service improvements or extensions would be coordinated with the appropriate governmental agencies and would be designed in accordance with applicable regulatory standards. Surface runoff from the proposed project would not be expected to increase substantially over current conditions. Adverse impacts to public services such as police and fire protection, education, and medical care are not anticipated.

7. Involves a substantial degradation of environmental quality.

The proposed project is not anticipated to involve a substantial degradation of environmental quality. During construction, there would be short-term air quality and noise impacts. In the long-term, impacts on these resources would not be significantly higher than current ambient levels. With the incorporation of mitigation measures during construction, the project will not result in long-term degradation to environmental quality.

The project, during operation, is not anticipated to significantly affect the open space and scenic character of the area which is already developed with a correctional institution. It is not expected that the proposed action would result in significant impacts. Therefore, no substantial degradation of environmental quality resulting from the project is anticipated.

8. Is individually limited but cumulatively has a considerable effect upon the environment or involves a commitment for larger actions.

Implementation of the proposed project would have no significant impact to the resource areas discussed. Potential impacts from implementing the proposed project would be mitigated as appropriate. Because the proposed project would not have a significant impact to environmental, cultural, and socioeconomic resources and because potential impacts would be mitigated, when this action is combined with other actions in the area, no significant cumulative impacts would occur.

9. Substantially affects a rare, threatened or endangered species, or its habitat.

No rare, threatened, or endangered species or their habitats were located on the MCCC property and due to past disturbance, no natural habitat exists. None of the plants recorded in the biological survey are endemic and none are listed as endangered or threatened or proposed for inclusion as a listed species by federal or state agencies. No aquatic species protected by State of Hawaii Administrative Rules, nor federally endangered or threatened species were observed within the project area. BMPs implemented during construction will help to mitigate possible adverse air, noise, soil or

water quality impacts. The project will not adversely affect any rare, threatened or endangered species, or its habitat.

10. Detrimentally affects air and water quality or ambient noise levels.

During construction, equipment operation would temporarily elevate ambient noise and concentrations of exhaust emissions in the immediate vicinity of the project site. To minimize air quality impacts during construction, dust control measures would be implemented to minimize wind-blown emissions. Noise impacts from construction would be minimized by limiting construction activities to daylight weekday hours and by following all applicable regulations. In the long-term, operation of the proposed project will have no significant long-term impact on air quality or ambient noise levels in the vicinity of MCCC.

Potential water quality impacts during construction will be mitigated by adherence to Federal, State and County water quality regulations governing grading, excavation and stockpiling. Appropriate BMPs will be implemented to prevent significant degradation of water quality. Mitigation measures will be instituted incorporating appropriate structural and/or non-structural BMPs such as silt fences, diversion berm/ditches and minimizing time of exposure between construction and re-vegetation. Following construction, the project will produce no adverse effects from stormwater runoff to adjacent and downstream areas.

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

The proposed housing unit site at MCCC is not located within and/or would not affect environmentally sensitive areas. Soils are not erosion-prone and there are no geologically hazardous lands, estuaries, or coastal waters within or adjacent to the site. This site is not located within a floodplain.

Applicable BMPs will mitigate against potential temporary effects to air, noise and soil erosion during construction. Compliance with Maui County Code provisions related to grading, Section 404 Corps Permit, Section 401 Water Quality Certification, and Stream Channel Alteration Permit may be required. The project should not adversely impact beaches, erosion-prone areas, geologically hazardous land, or fresh water.

12. Substantially affects scenic vistas and viewplanes identified in county or state plans or studies.

The project site is not identified as a scenic vista or viewplane and the proposed housing unit would not affect scenic corridors and coastal scenic and open space resources. Any potential impacts would be mitigated by implementing design features that are sensitive to the unique visual resources of Hawaii and would include the selection of the color, texture, and materials for the structure.

13. Requires substantial energy consumption.

The proposed action would involve the short-term commitment of fuel for equipment, vehicles, and machinery during construction activities. However, this use is not anticipated to result in a substantial consumption of energy resources. In the long-term, the proposed action may create a slight additional demand for electricity. This demand is not deemed significant or excessive within the context of the region's overall energy consumption. Nonetheless, PSD has an electrical/mechanical repair and improvement Capital Improvement Program underway that is expected to better manage power demands

through installation of energy efficient equipment and various upgrades at MCCC and other PSD facilities.

Based on analysis of the proposed action against the 13 significance criteria, it is concluded that construction and operation of an inmate housing unit at MCCC would not result in any significant adverse impacts.

6.0 CONSULTATIONS

6.1 Pre-Assessment Consultations

In addition to notifying elected and appointed officials, the following agencies and organizations are among those contacted during the preparation of the Draft EA. Communications involving preparation of the Draft EA are provided in Appendices A and B.

Federal

- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration
- U.S. Geological Survey
- U.S. Department of Agriculture
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- Federal Aviation Administration

State of Hawaii

- Department of Accounting and General Services
- Department of Agriculture
- Department of the Attorney General
- Department of Education
- Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism (DBEDT)
  - DBEDT, Land Use Commission
  - DBEDT, Office of Planning
- Department of Hawaiian Home Lands
- Department of Health (DOH)
  - DOH, HEER
  - DOH, Environmental Health Services Division
  - DOH, Office of Environmental Quality and Control
- Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR)
  - DLNR, Historic Preservation Division
  - DLNR, Land Division
- Department of Transportation
- Office of Hawaiian Affairs

County of Maui

- Planning Department
- Department of Public Works

- Office of Economic Development
- Department of Water Supply
- Department of Parks and Recreation
- Department of Environmental Management
- Fire Department
- Police Department
- County Clerk
- Department of the Corporation Counsel
- Department of Prosecuting Attorney

Others

- Hale O Nā Limahana
- Papa Ola Lokahi
- Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement
- Ke One O Kakuhihewa (O'ahu Council of the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs)
- Native Hawaiian Chamber of Commerce
- Papakōlea Community Development Corporation
- Partners in Development Foundation

  Ho'omana Pono LLC

6.2 Public Engagement

Since April 2018, PSD and DAGS have undertaken a public outreach and engagement effort to provide information about the proposed MCCC inmate housing project. This effort has helped to frame the planning and decision-making process, offered citizens the 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 MCCC plays in the criminal justice system in Hawaii;
- Describe the current MCCC and the need to alleviate the severe and persistent crowding experienced at the facility that will improve the health and safety for inmates, staff and the public;
- Demonstrate how the Project Team is exercising careful, objective, and systematic evaluation of proposed plans for the inmate housing unit at MCCC;
- Provide MCCC project information that is accurate, readily available, and understandable to the public;
- Continuously inform the public regarding all aspects of the MCCC 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 MCCC 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.

6.2.1 Notification Letters

PSD is committed to providing a safe, secure, healthy, and humane social, and physical environment for inmates and staff but the severe and persistent crowding at MCCC 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 crowding at MCCC. Two such letters, sent by PSD Director Nolan P. Espinda, introduced the team responsible for managing the effort to conduct the necessary planning and environmental impact studies (2018) and provide an update on progress and status (2019). See Appendix A.

6.2.2 Neighbor Island Jail Projects Website

Information prepared in support of inmate housing project proposed for MCCC has also been made available through the Neighbor Island Jail Projects website: ***https://dps.hawaii.gov/neighbor-island-jails-project/.*** The website hosts a calendar of events, presentation materials, the history of public outreach activities during 2018 and 2019, project newsletters, various technical reports, and other informative materials. Interested persons and organizations were also continuously added to the Neighbor Island Jail Projects emailing/distribution list to receive periodic information about the project and to learn about progress in the planning process.

6.2.3 Project Newsletters and Other Documents

PSD and DAGS produced and widely distributed periodic newsletters concerning various aspects of the MCCC housing unit planning and environmental impact study process. Newsletters were prepared in response to the need for accurate information about jail function, operation, inmate populations, and related characteristics. These publications were used as meeting handouts, made available via the Neighbor Island Jail Projects website, and distributed via an email system to over 500 interested individuals, organizations, agencies, stakeholders, elected and appointed officials, and others. In addition, PSD and DAGS prepared a ***Pre-Assessment Consultations*** document to explain the need for the housing unit and to seek advice and input on issues that should be addressed in the forthcoming Draft EA. Newsletters and handouts prepared and distributed during 2018 and 2019 are shown in Table 6-1.

6.3 Next Steps

Throughout the planning and Draft EA effort, PSD and DAGS have demonstrated its commitment to ensuring that the process of planning, programming, assessing potential environmental impacts, and eventually permitting, designing, and constructing the MCCC inmate housing unit has been open and transparent and benefitted from the input and involvement of all interested and concerned parties. This outreach and engagement will continue through the end of the planning phase.

Table 6-1: Neighbor Island Jail Project Materials

Date Issued	Type	Title
April 2018	Newsletter Volume 1	PSD to Address Overcrowding at Kauai, Maui and Hawaii Jails
May 2018	Newsletter Volume 2	Frequently Asked Questions about KCCC, MCCC and HCCC
July 2018	Booklet	Pre-Assessment Consultations Document
August 2018	Newsletter Volume 3	Who is Housed at Kauai, Maui and Hawaii CCCs?
December 2018	OCCC Newsletter 22	Planned Neighbor Island Jail Expansions Moving Forward
February 2019	Newsletter Volume 4	Planning for KCCC, MCCC, and HCCC Housing Advancing

6.4 Agencies and Organizations Consulted on the Draft EA

Availability of the Draft EA for review and comment will be published in the OEQC *Environmental Notice* dated May 8, 2019. PSD will directly notify agencies, organizations, and the public regarding the availability of the Draft EA for review and comment. PSD will also continue to consult with the Hawaii SHPD in accordance with the state's historic preservation regulations, with the USFWS in accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and the Corps in accordance with the Clean Water Act.

7.0 PREPARERS

The Draft EA has been prepared by Louis Berger U.S., Inc., headquartered at 412 Mt. Kemble Avenue, Morristown, New Jersey 07962. Several key members of the consultant team were employed to provide specific assessments of environmental and other key factors for this project. The consultants who contributed to Draft EA preparation and their specialties are listed in Table 7-1.

Table 7-1: List of Preparers

Name	Area(s) of Responsibility
DLR Group, Inc.	Project Management, Architecture, Justice Planning and Programming
Louis Berger U.S., Inc.	Environmental Planning, Air Quality, Archaeological/Architectural Resources, Biological Resources, Water Resources, Noise, Socio-economics, Fiscal Impacts, Utility Services, Climate, Community Services, Hazardous Waste Contamination, Cultural Resources, Natural Hazards, Fiscal Considerations, Alternatives Analysis, Public Outreach and Engagement
ASM Affiliates	Cultural Impact Assessment
Austin, Tsutsumi & Associates, Inc.	Civil Engineering and Permitting
Chris Hart & Partners	Permitting

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APPENDIX A:
Notification Letters

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

NOLAN P. ESPINDA
DIRECTOR

Cathy Ross
Deputy Director
Administration

Jodie F. Maesaka-Hirata
Deputy Director
Corrections

Renee R. Sonobe Hong
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

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

No. _____

March 28, 2018

The Honorable Alan M. Arakawa
Mayor, County of Maui
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing

Aloha Mayor Arakawa:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) has an immediate need to address overcrowding at the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC). As Director of PSD, I am writing today to seek your cooperation and assistance in our project to construct an addition at this facility.

PSD is responsible for approximately 1,090 offenders currently housed within Community Correctional Centers (CCCs) located on the islands of Kauai, Maui, and Hawai'i. They provide the customary jail function of managing pre-trial detainees and locally-sentenced misdemeanant offenders and others with a sentence of one year or less. CCCs also provide an important pre-release preparation/transition function for prison system inmates who are transferred back to their county or origin when they reach less than a year until their release.

We are committed to providing a safe, secure, healthy, humane, social, and physical environment for inmates and staff. However, the severe and persistent overcrowding at MCCC has limited PSD's ability to provide such environments, has exacerbated basic physical plant operations, contributed to tension among inmates, and diminished program opportunities. Assisting us is a team consisting of representatives of PSD, Hawai'i Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS), and consultants led by DLR Group.

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We appreciate your support for the Department of Public Safety. Mahalo.

Sincerely,

Nolan P. Espinda
Director

c: C. Shimazu
R. Rios
D. Jandoc

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

NOLAN P. ESPINDA
DIRECTOR

Cathy Ross
Deputy Director
Administration

Jodie F. Maesaka-Hirata
Deputy Director
Corrections

Renee R. Sonobe Hong
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

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

No. _____

March 28, 2018

The Honorable Mike White, Chair
Maui County Council
Kalana O Maui Building, 8th Flr.
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing

Aloha Chair White:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) has an immediate need to address overcrowding at the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC). As Director of PSD, I am writing today to seek your cooperation and assistance in our project to construct an addition at this facility.

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STATE OF HAWAII
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919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
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Law Enforcement

No. _____

March 28, 2018

The Honorable Robert Carroll, Vice-Chair
Maui County Council
Kalana O Maui Building, 8th Flr.
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing

Aloha Vice-Chair Carroll:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) has an immediate need to address overcrowding at the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC). As Director of PSD, I am writing today to seek your cooperation and assistance in our project to construct an addition at this facility.

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

No. _____

March 28, 2018

The Honorable Alika Atay, Member
Maui County Council
Kalana O Maui Building, 8th Flr.
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing

Aloha Council Member Atay:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) has an immediate need to address overcrowding at the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC). As Director of PSD, I am writing today to seek your cooperation and assistance in our project to construct an addition at this facility.

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
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No. _____

March 28, 2018

The Honorable Elle Cochran, Member
Maui County Council
Kalana O Maui Building, 8th Flr.
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing

Aloha Council Member Cochran:

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No. _____

March 28, 2018

The Honorable Stacy Crivello, Member
Maui County Council
Kalana O Maui Building, 8th Flr.
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing

Aloha Council Member Crivello:

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No. _____

March 28, 2018

The Honorable Don S Guzman, Member
Maui County Council
Kalana O Maui Building, 8th Flr.
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing

Aloha Council Member Guzman:

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Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

No. _____

March 28, 2018

The Honorable Kelly T. King, Member
Maui County Council
Kalana O Maui Building, 8th Flr.
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing

Aloha Council Member King:

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No. _____

March 28, 2018

The Honorable G. Riki Hokama, Member
Maui County Council
Kalana O Maui Building, 8th Flr.
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing

Aloha Council Member Hokama:

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No. _____

March 28, 2018

The Honorable Yuki Lei Sugimura, Member
Maui County Council
Kalana O Maui Building, 8th Flr.
200 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing

Aloha Council Member Sugimura:

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

No. _____

March 28, 2018

The Honorable Ronald D. Kouchi
President, Hawai'i State Senate
415 S. Beretania Street, Rm. 409
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing

Aloha Senate President Kouchi:

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

No. _____

March 28, 2018

The Honorable Clarence K. Nishihara, Senator
Chair – Senate Committee on Public Safety, Intergovernmental,
and Military Affairs
415 S. Beretania Street, Rm. 214
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing

Aloha Chair Nishihara:

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No. _____

March 28, 2018

The Honorable Donovan M. Dela Cruz, Senator
Chair – Senate Committee on Ways and Means
415 S. Beretania Street, Rm. 208
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing

Aloha Chair Dela Cruz:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) has an immediate need to address overcrowding at the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC). As Director of PSD, I am writing today to seek your cooperation and assistance in our project to construct an addition at this facility.

PSD is responsible for approximately 1,090 offenders currently housed within Community Correctional Centers (CCCs) located on the islands of Kauai, Maui, and Hawai'i. They provide the customary jail function of managing pre-trial detainees and locally-sentenced misdemeanant offenders and others with a sentence of one year or less. CCCs also provide an important pre-release preparation/transition function for prison system inmates who are transferred back to their county or origin when they reach less than a year until their release.

We are committed to providing a safe, secure, healthy, humane, social, and physical environment for inmates and staff. However, the severe and persistent overcrowding at MCCC has limited PSD's ability to provide such environments, has exacerbated basic physical plant operations, contributed to tension among inmates, and diminished program opportunities. Assisting us is a team consisting of representatives of PSD, Hawai'i Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS), and consultants led by DLR Group.

As we undertake this effort, I wish to inform key state and local officials such as yourself and seek your cooperation. While we have many steps ahead involving environmental assessment/studies, public outreach, project approvals/permits, design and eventual construction, it will be through your cooperation that we will be successful. In the coming weeks, members of our team will be reaching out to you to introduce themselves and further explain our plan, the process, and timeframe for completion of the necessary

planning and environmental impact studies. In charge of these efforts is Mr. Clayton Shimazu, Chief Planner (Email: clayton.h.shimazu@hawaii.gov; Tel: 808-587-1237); please contact him with questions.

We appreciate your support for the Department of Public Safety. Mahalo.

Sincerely,

Nolan P. Espinda
Director

c: C. Shimazu
R. Rios
D. Jandoc

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

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

NOLAN P. ESPINDA
DIRECTOR

Cathy Ross
Deputy Director
Administration

Jodie F. Maesaka-Hirata
Deputy Director
Corrections

Renee R. Sonobe Hong
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

March 28, 2018

The Honorable Scott K. Saiki, Speaker
Hawai'i House of Representatives
415 S. Beretania Street, Rm. 431
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing

Aloha Speaker Saiki:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) has an immediate need to address overcrowding at the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC). As Director of PSD, I am writing today to seek your cooperation and assistance in our project to construct an addition at this facility.

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

No. _____

March 28, 2018

The Honorable Sylvia Luke, Representative
Chair - House Committee on Finance
415 S. Beretania Street, Rm. 306
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing

Aloha Chair Luke:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) has an immediate need to address overcrowding at the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC). As Director of PSD, I am writing today to seek your cooperation and assistance in our project to construct an addition at this facility.

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We appreciate your support for the Department of Public Safety. Mahalo.

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Nolan P. Espinda
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c: C. Shimazu
R. Rios
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STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

No. _____

March 28, 2018

The Honorable Gregg Takayama, Representative
Chair - House Committee on Public Safety
415 S. Beretania Street, Rm. 323
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing

Aloha Chair Takayama:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) has an immediate need to address overcrowding at the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC). As Director of PSD, I am writing today to seek your cooperation and assistance in our project to construct an addition at this facility.

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We appreciate your support for the Department of Public Safety. Mahalo.

Sincerely,

Nolan P. Espinda
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R. Rios
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STATE OF HAWAII
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919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
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Law Enforcement

No. _____

February 25, 2019

The Honorable Alan M. Arakawa, Mayor
County of Maui
200 High Street, Kalana O Maui Bldg, 9th Floor
Wailuku, HI 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing Unit Update

Aloha, Mayor Arakawa:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) is working to provide safe, secure, healthy, and humane social and physical environments for inmates and staff at the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC). As Director of PSD, I am writing to provide you with a status report on PSD's efforts to improve MCCC.

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Sincerely,

Nolan P. Espinda
Director

c: W. Takara, R. Rios, D. Jandoc

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GOVERNOR

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No. _____

February 25, 2019

The Honorable Keani Rawlins-Fernandez, Vice Chair
Maui County Council
200 High Street, Kalana O Maui Bldg, 9th Floor
Wailuku, HI 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing Unit Update

Aloha, Vice Chairwoman Rawlins-Fernandez:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) is working to provide safe, secure, healthy, and humane social and physical environments for inmates and staff at the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC). As Director of PSD, I am writing to provide you with a status report on PSD's efforts to improve MCCC.

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Nolan P. Espinda
Director

c: W. Takara, R. Rios, D. Jandoc

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No. _____

February 25, 2019

The Honorable Tamara Paltin, Member
Maui County Council
200 High Street, Kalana O Maui Bldg, 9th Floor
Wailuku, HI 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing Unit Update

Aloha, Councilwoman Paltin:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) is working to provide safe, secure, healthy, and humane social and physical environments for inmates and staff at the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC). As Director of PSD, I am writing to provide you with a status report on PSD's efforts to improve MCCC.

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Sincerely,

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Director

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DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

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Law Enforcement

No. _____

February 25, 2019

The Honorable Shane Sinenci, Member
Maui County Council
200 High Street, Kalana O Maui Bldg, 9th Floor
Wailuku, HI 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing Unit Update

Aloha, Councilman Sinenci:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) is working to provide safe, secure, healthy, and humane social and physical environments for inmates and staff at the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC). As Director of PSD, I am writing to provide you with a status report on PSD's efforts to improve MCCC.

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Director

c: W. Takara, R. Rios, D. Jandoc

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
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No. _____

February 25, 2019

The Honorable Tasha Kama, Presiding Officer Pro Tempore
Maui County Council
200 High Street, Kalana O Maui Bldg, 9th Floor
Wailuku, HI 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing Unit Update

Aloha, Councilwoman Kama:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) is working to provide safe, secure, healthy, and humane social and physical environments for inmates and staff at the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC). As Director of PSD, I am writing to provide you with a status report on PSD's efforts to improve MCCC.

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c: W. Takara, R. Rios, D. Jandoc

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919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
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No. _____

February 25, 2019

The Honorable G. Riki Hokama, Member
Maui County Council
200 High Street, Kalana O Maui Bldg, 9th Floor
Wailuku, HI 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing Unit Update

Aloha, Councilman Hokama:

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Law Enforcement

No. _____

February 25, 2019

The Honorable Kelly T. King, Chair
Maui County Council
200 High Street, Kalana O Maui Bldg, 9th Floor
Wailuku, HI 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing Unit Update

Aloha, Chairwoman King:

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No. _____

February 25, 2019

The Honorable Yuki Lei Sugimura, Member
Maui County Council
200 High Street, Kalana O Maui Bldg, 9th Floor
Wailuku, HI 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing Unit Update

Aloha, Councilwoman Sugimura:

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No. _____

February 25, 2019

The Honorable Mike Molina, Member
Maui County Council
200 High Street, Kalana O Maui Bldg, 9th Floor
Wailuku, HI 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing Unit Update

Aloha, Councilman Molina:

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Sincerely,

Nolan P. Espinda
Director

c: W. Takara, R. Rios, D. Jandoc

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

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DIRECTOR

Maria C. Cook
Deputy Director
Administration

Jodie F. Maesaka-Hirata
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STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

No. _____

February 25, 2019

The Honorable Alice L. Lee, Member
Maui County Council
200 High Street, Kalana O Maui Bldg, 9th Floor
Wailuku, HI 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing Unit Update

Aloha, Councilwoman Lee:

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February 25, 2019

The Honorable Alan M. Arakawa, Mayor
County of Maui
200 High Street, Kalana O Maui Bldg, 9th Floor
Wailuku, HI 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing Unit Update

Aloha, Mayor Arakawa:

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February 25, 2019

The Honorable Keani Rawlins-Fernandez, Vice Chair
Maui County Council
200 High Street, Kalana O Maui Bldg, 9th Floor
Wailuku, HI 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing Unit Update

Aloha, Vice Chairwoman Rawlins-Fernandez:

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February 25, 2019

The Honorable Tamara Paltin, Member
Maui County Council
200 High Street, Kalana O Maui Bldg, 9th Floor
Wailuku, HI 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing Unit Update

Aloha, Councilwoman Paltin:

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February 25, 2019

The Honorable Shane Sinenci, Member
Maui County Council
200 High Street, Kalana O Maui Bldg, 9th Floor
Wailuku, HI 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing Unit Update

Aloha, Councilman Sinenci:

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No. _____

February 25, 2019

The Honorable Tasha Kama, Presiding Officer Pro Tempore
Maui County Council
200 High Street, Kalana O Maui Bldg, 9th Floor
Wailuku, HI 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing Unit Update

Aloha, Councilwoman Kama:

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February 25, 2019

The Honorable G. Riki Hokama, Member
Maui County Council
200 High Street, Kalana O Maui Bldg, 9th Floor
Wailuku, HI 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing Unit Update

Aloha, Councilman Hokama:

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February 25, 2019

The Honorable Kelly T. King, Chair
Maui County Council
200 High Street, Kalana O Maui Bldg, 9th Floor
Wailuku, HI 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing Unit Update

Aloha, Chairwoman King:

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February 25, 2019

The Honorable Yuki Lei Sugimura, Member
Maui County Council
200 High Street, Kalana O Maui Bldg, 9th Floor
Wailuku, HI 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing Unit Update

Aloha, Councilwoman Sugimura:

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February 25, 2019

The Honorable Mike Molina, Member
Maui County Council
200 High Street, Kalana O Maui Bldg, 9th Floor
Wailuku, HI 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing Unit Update

Aloha, Councilman Molina:

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February 25, 2019

The Honorable Alice L. Lee, Member
Maui County Council
200 High Street, Kalana O Maui Bldg, 9th Floor
Wailuku, HI 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing Unit Update

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February 25, 2019

The Honorable Alan M. Arakawa, Mayor
County of Maui
200 High Street, Kalana O Maui Bldg, 9th Floor
Wailuku, HI 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing Unit Update

Aloha, Mayor Arakawa:

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February 25, 2019

The Honorable Keani Rawlins-Fernandez, Vice Chair
Maui County Council
200 High Street, Kalana O Maui Bldg, 9th Floor
Wailuku, HI 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing Unit Update

Aloha, Vice Chairwoman Rawlins-Fernandez:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) is working to provide safe, secure, healthy, and humane social and physical environments for inmates and staff at the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC). As Director of PSD, I am writing to provide you with a status report on PSD's efforts to improve MCCC.

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Sincerely,

Nolan P. Espinda
Director

c: W. Takara, R. Rios, D. Jandoc

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

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

NOLAN P. ESPINDA
DIRECTOR

Maria C. Cook
Deputy Director
Administration

Jodie F. Maesaka-Hirata
Deputy Director
Corrections

Renee R. Sonobe Hong
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

February 25, 2019

The Honorable Tamara Paltin, Member
Maui County Council
200 High Street, Kalana O Maui Bldg, 9th Floor
Wailuku, HI 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing Unit Update

Aloha, Councilwoman Paltin:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) is working to provide safe, secure, healthy, and humane social and physical environments for inmates and staff at the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC). As Director of PSD, I am writing to provide you with a status report on PSD's efforts to improve MCCC.

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Sincerely,

Nolan P. Espinda
Director

c: W. Takara, R. Rios, D. Jandoc

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

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

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Maria C. Cook
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Corrections

Renee R. Sonobe Hong
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Law Enforcement

No. _____

February 25, 2019

The Honorable Shane Sinenci, Member
Maui County Council
200 High Street, Kalana O Maui Bldg, 9th Floor
Wailuku, HI 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing Unit Update

Aloha, Councilman Sinenci:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) is working to provide safe, secure, healthy, and humane social and physical environments for inmates and staff at the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC). As Director of PSD, I am writing to provide you with a status report on PSD's efforts to improve MCCC.

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Sincerely,

Nolan P. Espinda
Director

c: W. Takara, R. Rios, D. Jandoc

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

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

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Maria C. Cook
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Corrections

Renee R. Sonobe Hong
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

February 25, 2019

The Honorable Tasha Kama, Presiding Officer Pro Tempore
Maui County Council
200 High Street, Kalana O Maui Bldg, 9th Floor
Wailuku, HI 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing Unit Update

Aloha, Councilwoman Kama:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) is working to provide safe, secure, healthy, and humane social and physical environments for inmates and staff at the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC). As Director of PSD, I am writing to provide you with a status report on PSD's efforts to improve MCCC.

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Sincerely,

Nolan P. Espinda
Director

c: W. Takara, R. Rios, D. Jandoc

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
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Renee R. Sonobe Hong
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

No. _____

February 25, 2019

The Honorable G. Riki Hokama, Member
Maui County Council
200 High Street, Kalana O Maui Bldg, 9th Floor
Wailuku, HI 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing Unit Update

Aloha, Councilman Hokama:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) is working to provide safe, secure, healthy, and humane social and physical environments for inmates and staff at the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC). As Director of PSD, I am writing to provide you with a status report on PSD's efforts to improve MCCC.

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Sincerely,

Nolan P. Espinda
Director

c: W. Takara, R. Rios, D. Jandoc

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
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Renee R. Sonobe Hong
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Law Enforcement

No. _____

February 25, 2019

The Honorable Kelly T. King, Chair
Maui County Council
200 High Street, Kalana O Maui Bldg, 9th Floor
Wailuku, HI 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing Unit Update

Aloha, Chairwoman King:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) is working to provide safe, secure, healthy, and humane social and physical environments for inmates and staff at the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC). As Director of PSD, I am writing to provide you with a status report on PSD's efforts to improve MCCC.

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Sincerely,

Nolan P. Espinda
Director

c: W. Takara, R. Rios, D. Jandoc

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

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

NOLAN P. ESPINDA
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Law Enforcement

No. _____

February 25, 2019

The Honorable Yuki Lei Sugimura, Member
Maui County Council
200 High Street, Kalana O Maui Bldg, 9th Floor
Wailuku, HI 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing Unit Update

Aloha, Councilwoman Sugimura:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) is working to provide safe, secure, healthy, and humane social and physical environments for inmates and staff at the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC). As Director of PSD, I am writing to provide you with a status report on PSD's efforts to improve MCCC.

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Sincerely,

Nolan P. Espinda
Director

c: W. Takara, R. Rios, D. Jandoc

DAVID Y. IGE
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STATE OF HAWAII
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919 Ala Moana Boulevard, 4th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

No. _____

February 25, 2019

The Honorable Mike Molina, Member
Maui County Council
200 High Street, Kalana O Maui Bldg, 9th Floor
Wailuku, HI 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing Unit Update

Aloha, Councilman Molina:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) is working to provide safe, secure, healthy, and humane social and physical environments for inmates and staff at the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC). As Director of PSD, I am writing to provide you with a status report on PSD's efforts to improve MCCC.

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Sincerely,

Nolan P. Espinda
Director

c: W. Takara, R. Rios, D. Jandoc

DAVID Y. IGE
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Law Enforcement

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

No. _____

February 25, 2019

The Honorable Alice L. Lee, Member
Maui County Council
200 High Street, Kalana O Maui Bldg, 9th Floor
Wailuku, HI 96793

RE: Maui Community Correctional Center; New Medium Security Housing Unit Update

Aloha, Councilwoman Lee:

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) is working to provide safe, secure, healthy, and humane social and physical environments for inmates and staff at the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC). As Director of PSD, I am writing to provide you with a status report on PSD's efforts to improve MCCC.

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Sincerely,

Nolan P. Espinda
Director

c: W. Takara, R. Rios, D. Jandoc

APPENDIX B:
Correspondence

May 24, 2018

Russell Tsuji, Administrator
State of Hawaii Department of Land and Natural Resources
Land Division
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 220
Honolulu, HI 96813

RE: **Information Request for Proposed Medium Security Housing Unit Development at Maui Community Correctional Center, Wailuku, Hawaii**

Dear Mr. Tsuji:

Louis Berger is supporting the Hawaii Department of Public Safety (PSD) in planning for development of a New Medium Security Housing Unit for inmates housed at the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC) located at 600 Waiale Road in Wailuku, Hawaii. The addition of the New Medium Security Housing Unit is intended to provide a sufficient number of beds under appropriate conditions to address the history of overcrowding at MCCC and would be designed and constructed to State of Hawaii and national standards.

In support of this undertaking, Louis Berger is contacting your office for assistance in identifying the potential presence of any rare or federal and/or state threatened, endangered, proposed, or candidate species in the vicinity of the subject MCCC property. In addition, information regarding the presence of any other species or habitats of special concern, including wetlands or significant natural communities, in the vicinity of the MCCC is hereby requested. Site location maps of the MCCC property are attached to this letter. MCCC, comprising approximately 7.23 acres of land, is located within a highly urbanized environment, surrounded by lands devoted to residential and commercial uses. The information requested would assist us in preparing an Environmental Assessment in accordance with HRS 343, Hawaii's Environmental Policy Act.

We appreciate your assistance and input regarding wetlands, significant natural communities, special status species present and/or potential special status species habitat present in and around the MCCC property. Thank you for your cooperation and support. Please contact me at tstewart@louisberger.com or 973-407-1473 if you require additional information.

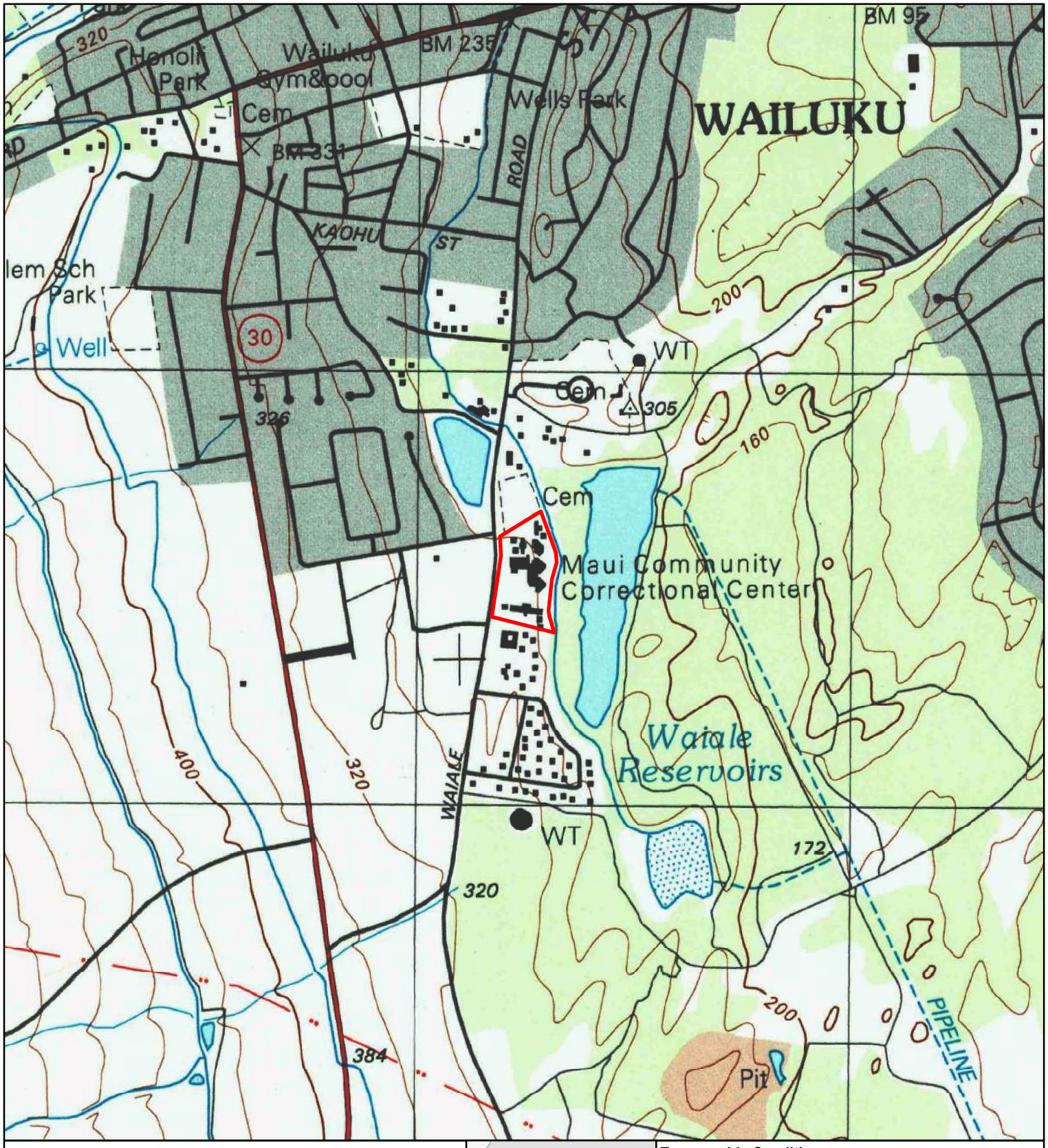
Sincerely,

Tara Stewart

Tara Stewart
Senior Environmental Scientist

Attachments

Cc: R. Nardi (Louis Berger)



MCCC Site Boundary

Source:
USGS, Wailuku, HI Quadrangle Topo Map, 1997.

Maui

0 10 20 Miles

Topographic Conditions

MAUI
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Department of Public Safety

N

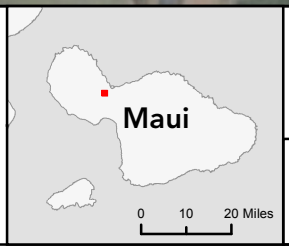
0 500 1,000 Feet

Louis Berger



MCCC Site Boundary

Source:
ESRI BING Imagery Service, obtained 2018.



Aerial Photo

MAUI
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Department of Public Safety

N

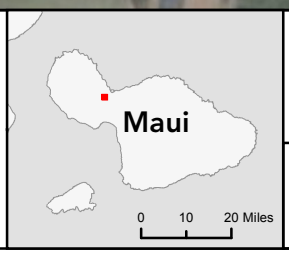
0 75 150 Feet

Louis Berger



MCCC Site Boundary
Building Footprint

Source:
ESRI BING Imagery Service, obtained 2018.



Aerial Photo with Building Footprint

MAUI
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Department of Public Safety

N

0 75 150 Feet

Louis Berger

May 24, 2018

Nanea Valeros
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office
300 Ala Moana Boulevard, Room 3-122
Honolulu, Hawaii 96850

RE: **Species List Request for Proposed Medium Security Housing Unit Development at Maui Community Correctional Center, Wailuku, Hawaii**

Dear Ms. Valeros:

Louis Berger is supporting the Hawaii Department of Public Safety (PSD) in planning for development of a New Medium Security Housing Unit for inmates housed at the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC) located at 600 Waiale Road in Wailuku, Hawaii. The addition of the New Medium Security Housing Unit is intended to provide a sufficient number of beds under appropriate conditions to address the history of overcrowding at MCCC and would be designed and constructed to State of Hawaii and national standards.

In support of this undertaking, Louis Berger is requesting information from your office regarding listed species and designated critical habitat within the vicinity of MCCC as well as any recommendations pursuant to the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 U.S.C. 103 et seq.), as amended (MBTA). Site location maps of the subject MCCC property are attached to this letter. MCCC, comprising approximately 7.23 acres of land, is located within a highly urbanized environment, surrounded by lands devoted to residential and commercial uses. The information requested would assist us in preparing an Environmental Assessment in accordance with HRS 343, Hawaii's Environmental Policy Act.

We appreciate your assistance and input regarding special status species present and/or potential special status species habitat present in and around the MCCC property. Thank you for your cooperation and support. Please contact me at tstewart@louisberger.com or 973-407-1473 if you require additional information.

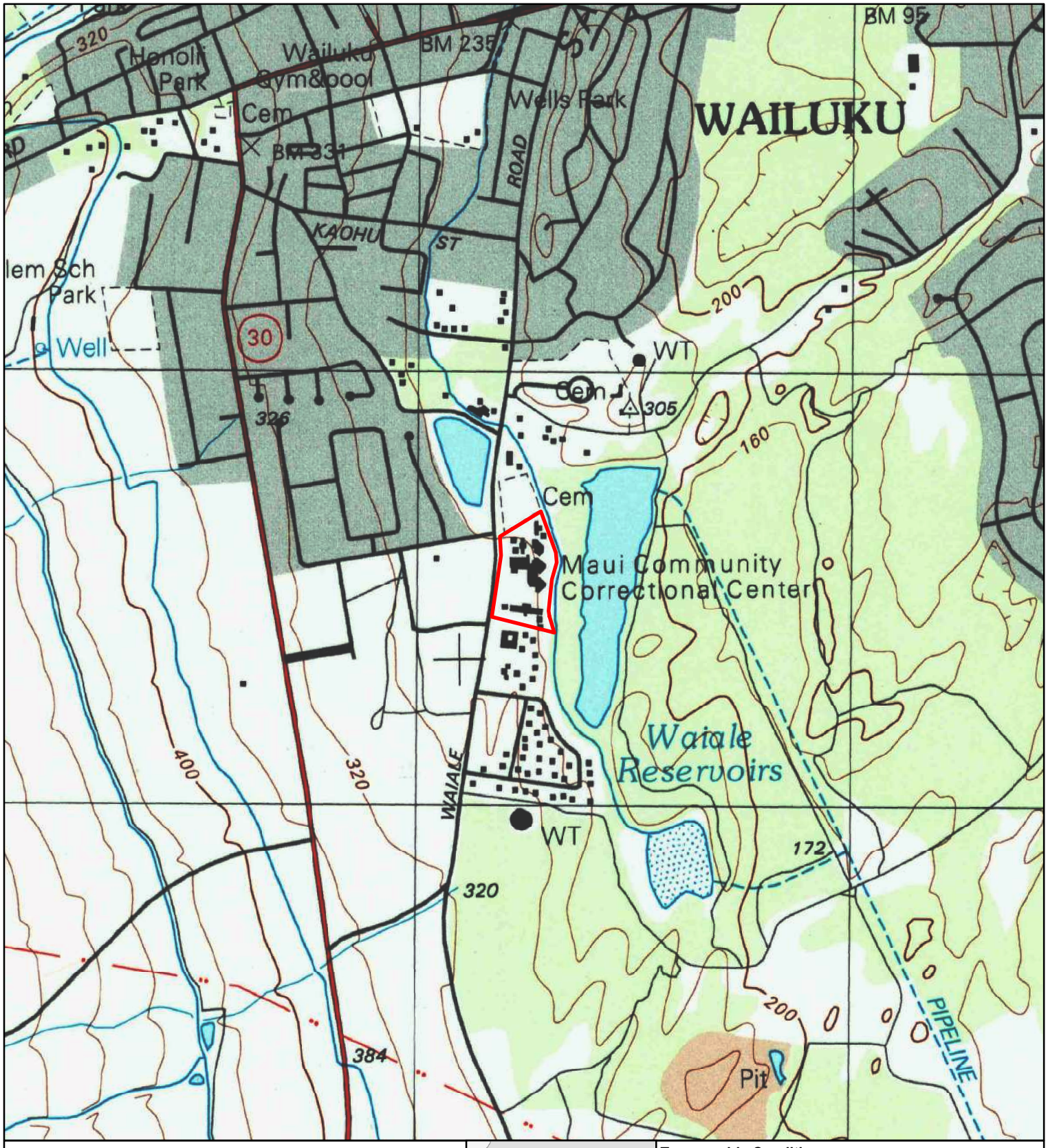
Sincerely,

Tara Stewart

Tara Stewart
Senior Environmental Scientist

Attachments

Cc: R. Nardi (Louis Berger)



MCCC Site Boundary

Source:
USGS, Wailuku, HI Quadrangle Topo Map, 1997.

Maui

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Topographic Conditions

MAUI
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Department of Public Safety

N

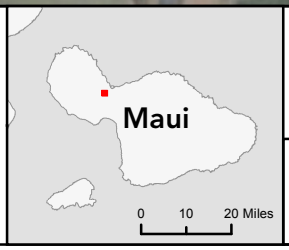
0 500 1,000 Feet

Louis Berger



MCCC Site Boundary

Source:
ESRI BING Imagery Service, obtained 2018.



Aerial Photo

MAUI
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Department of Public Safety

N

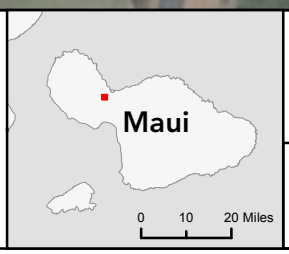
0 75 150 Feet

Louis Berger



MCCC Site Boundary
Building Footprint

Source:
ESRI BING Imagery Service, obtained 2018.



Aerial Photo with Building Footprint

MAUI
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

Department of Public Safety

N

0 75 150 Feet

Louis Berger

Charrier, Jodi <jodi_charrier@fws.gov>

Species List Request for Wailuku and Hilo Correctional Facilities

Charrier, Jodi <jodi_charrier@fws.gov> Wed, Jun 27, 2018 at 4:44 AM
To: tstuart@louisberger.com

Dear Ms. Stuart,

Thank you for your incoming species list requests (attached), received May 24, 2018, regarding the proposed construction of correctional facilities in Wailuku, Maui and Hilo, Hawaii. We have reviewed your request and determined that due to the urban locations and already disturbed action area, it is unlikely that there are any federally threatened or endangered species in the vicinity of your project.

Please feel free to contact me if you need further assistance.

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
Jodi Charrier
Endangered Species Biologist
Maui Nui and Hawaii Island Team
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Pacific Islands Fish and Wildlife Office
300 Ala Moana Blvd
Honolulu HI 96850
(808) 792-9423
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

2 attachments

2018-TA-0379 incoming Hawaii correction center, Hilo,Hawaii.PDF
588K

2018-TA-0378 incoming Maui correction center, Wailuku.PDF
443K

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

June 22, 2018

Louis Berger
Attn: Ms. Tara Stewart
Senior Environmental Scientist
412 Mount Kemble Avenue
P.O. Box 1946
Morristown, NJ 07962-1946

via email: tstewart@louisberger.com

Dear Ms. Stewart:

SUBJECT: Information Request for Proposed Medium Security Housing Unit Development at Maui Community Correctional Center located at 600 Waiale Road, Wailuku, Island of Maui, Hawaii; TMK: (2) 3-8-046:005

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the subject matter. In addition to the comments previously sent you on June 22, 2018, enclosed are comments from the (a) Engineering Division, and (b) Division of Forestry & Wildlife on the subject matter. Should you have any questions, please feel free to call Darlene Nakamura at (808) 587-0417. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Russell Y. Tsuji
Land Administrator

Enclosures
cc: Central Files

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

JUN 01 PM01:42 ENGINEERING

SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

May 31, 2018

MEMORANDUM

TO: **DLNR Agencies:**
___Div. of Aquatic Resources
___Div. of Boating & Ocean Recreation
X Engineering Division
X Div. of Forestry & Wildlife
___Div. of State Parks
X Commission on Water Resource Management
___Office of Conservation & Coastal Lands
X Land Division – Maui District
X Historic Preservation

RECEIVED
LAND DIVISION
2018 JUN 28 AM 10:40
DEPT. OF LAND & NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE OF HAWAII

FROM: Russell Y. Tsuji, Land Administrator
SUBJECT: Information Request for Proposed Medium Security Housing Unit Development at Maui Community Correctional Center
LOCATION: 600 Waiale Road, Wailuku, Island of Maui; TMK: (2) 3-8-046:005
APPLICANT: Louis Berger on behalf of Hawaii **Department of Public Safety**

Transmitted for your review and comment is information on the above-referenced subject matter. We would appreciate your comments by **June 21, 2018.**

If no response is received by this date, we will assume your agency has no comments. If you have any questions about this request, please contact Darlene Nakamura at 587-0417. Thank you.

Attachments

( ) We have no objections.
( ) We have no comments.
(✓) Comments are attached.

Signed: _____

Print Name: ~~Carty S. Chang, Chief Engineer~~

Date: 6/21/18

cc: Central Files

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
ENGINEERING DIVISION

LD/Russell Y. Tsuji
Ref: Information Request for Proposed Medium Security Housing Unit Development at Maui Community Correctional Center, 600 Waiale Road, Wailuku, Island of Maui; TMK: (2) 3-8-046:005

COMMENTS

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 Special Flood Hazard Area (high risk areas). State projects are required to comply with 44CFR regulations as stipulated in Section 60.12. Be advised that 44CFR reflects the minimum standards as set forth by the NFIP. Local community flood ordinances may stipulate higher standards that can be more restrictive and would take precedence over the minimum NFIP standards.

The owner of the project property and/or their representative is responsible to research the Flood Hazard Zone designation for the project. Flood Hazard Zones are designated on FEMA's Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM), which can be viewed on our Flood Hazard Assessment Tool (FHAT) (http://gis.hawaiinfip.org/FHAT).

If there are questions regarding the local flood ordinances, please contact the applicable County NFIP coordinating agency below:

- Oahu: City and County of Honolulu, Department of Planning and Permitting (808) 768-8098.
- Hawaii Island: County of Hawaii, Department of Public Works (808) 961-8327.
- Maui/Molokai/Lanai County of Maui, Department of Planning (808) 270-7253.
- Kauai: County of Kauai, Department of Public Works (808) 241-4846.

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.

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.

Signed: _____
CARTY S. CHANG, CHIEF ENGINEER

Date: 6/21/10

18357

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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MEMORANDUM

TO: FR:

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___Div. of Boating & Ocean Recreation
_X_Engineering Division
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_X_Commission on Water Resource Management
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_X_Land Division – Maui District
_X_Historic Preservation

FROM: TO:
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Signed: _____

Print Name: **DAVID G. SMITH, Administrator**

Date: 6/27/18

cc: Central Files

1. contain any trash receptacles so that they are not accessed by predators & vermin
2. use fully shielded lighting to avoid attraction of seabirds & blacksburni sphinx moth.
3. conduct a biological assessment of potential impacts to protected species

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE
MANAGEMENT

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

June 22, 2018

Louis Berger
Attn: Ms. Tara Stewart
Senior Environmental Scientist
412 Mount Kemble Avenue
P.O. Box 1946
Morristown, NJ 07962-1946

via email: tstewart@louisberger.com

Dear Ms. Stewart:

SUBJECT: Information Request for Proposed Medium Security Housing Unit Development at Maui Community Correctional Center located at 600 Waiale Road, Wailuku, Island of Maui, Hawaii; TMK: (2) 3-8-046:005

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Date: 6/21/18

cc: Central Files

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
ENGINEERING DIVISION

LD/Russell Y. Tsuji
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Signed: _____
CARTY S. CHANG, CHIEF ENGINEER

Date: 6/21/10

18357

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON
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Print Name: **DAVID G. SMITH, Administrator**

Date: 6/27/18

cc: Central Files

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3. conduct a biological assessment of potential impacts to protected species

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

BRUCE S. ANDERSON, Ph.D.
DIRECTOR OF HEALTH

LORRIN W. PANG, M.D., M.P.H.
DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
MAUI DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICE
54 HIGH STREET
WAILUKU, HAWAII 96793-3378

August 13, 2018

Mr. Reynald D. Rios
DAGS Project Management Branch
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 430
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Via Email: Reynaldo.d.rios@hawaii.gov

Dear Mr. Rios:

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

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this project. We have the following comments.

If noise created during the construction phase of the project may exceed the maximum allowable levels (Hawaii Administrative Rules, Chapter 11-46, "Community Noise Control") then a noise permit may be required and needs to be obtained before the commencement of work. Relevant information is online at: http://health.hawaii.gov/irhb/noise. We recommend you contact the Indoor and Radiological Health Branch (IRHB) at (808) 586-4700 with any specific questions.

If you have any questions, please contact me at 808 984-8230 or email me at patricia.kitkowski@doh.hawaii.gov.

Sincerely,

Patti Kitkowski

Patti Kitkowski
District Environmental Health Program Chief

APPENDIX C:
Pre-Assessment Consultations Document

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR

NOLAN P. ESPINDA
DIRECTOR

Cathy Ross
Deputy Director
Administration

Jodie F. Maesaka-Hirata
Deputy Director
Corrections

Renee R. Sonobe Hong
Deputy Director
Law Enforcement

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

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:

- Mr. Clayton H. Shimazu, PSD Chief Planner
  Tel: 808-587-1237
  Email: clayton.h.shimazu@hawaii.gov

- KCCC - Daniel Jandoc
  DAGS Project Management Branch
  Tel: 808-586-0469
  Email: daniel.jandoc@hawaii.gov

- MCCC - Reynald D. Rios
  DAGS Project Management Branch
  Tel: 808-586-0468
  Email: reynaldo.d.rios@hawaii.gov

- HCCC - Richard J.Y. Louis
  DAGS Project Management Branch
  Tel: 808-586-0474
  Email: richard.j.louis@hawaii.gov

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,

Nolan P. Espinda
Director

Attachment

c: C. Shimazu, PSD
D. Jandoc, DAGS
R. Louis, DAGS
R. Rios, DAGS

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).

Contact: Clayton H. Shimazu, Chief Planner
State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety
919 Ala Moana Boulevard, Suite 400
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814
Tel: 808-587-1237
Email: clayton.h.shimazu@hawaii.gov

Contacts: State of Hawaii
Department of Accounting and General Services
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 430
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Daniel Jandoc (Kauai Community Correctional Center)
Tel: 808-586-0469
Email: daniel.jandoc@hawaii.gov

Reynaldo D. Rios (Maui Community Correctional Center)
Tel: 808-586-0468
Email: Reynaldo.d.rios@hawaii.gov

Richard J.Y. Louis (Hawaii Community Correctional Center)
Tel: 808-586-0474
Email: richard.j.louis@hawaii.gov

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

Contact: Robert J. Nardi, Vice President
Louis Berger U.S., Inc.
412 Mt. Kemble Avenue
Morristown, New Jersey 07962
Tel: 973-407-1681
Email: rnardi@louisberger.com

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 misdemeanant 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

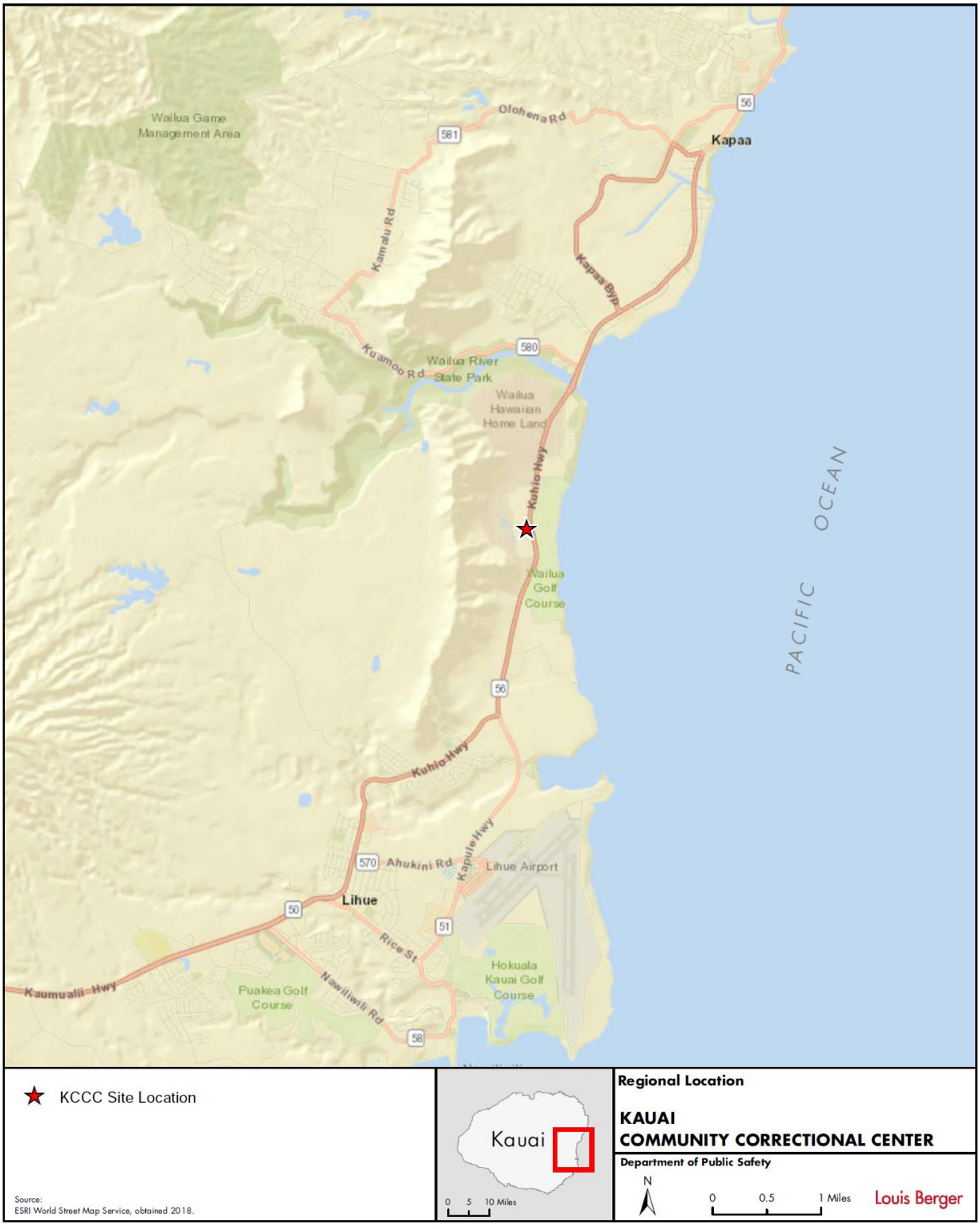

Exhibit 2: KCCC Proposed Site Plan

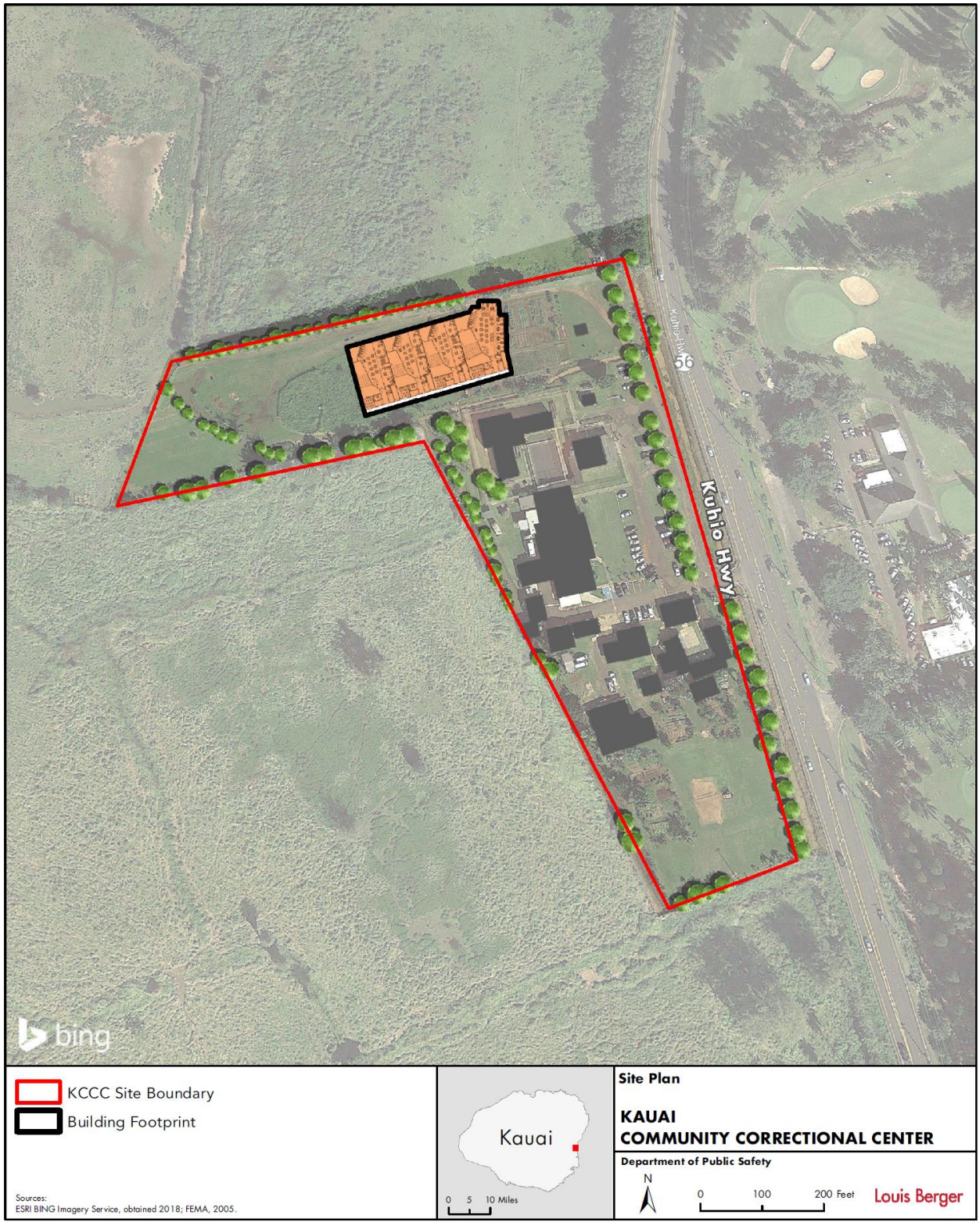

Exhibit 3: MCCC Regional Location



Exhibit 4: MCCC Proposed Site Plan

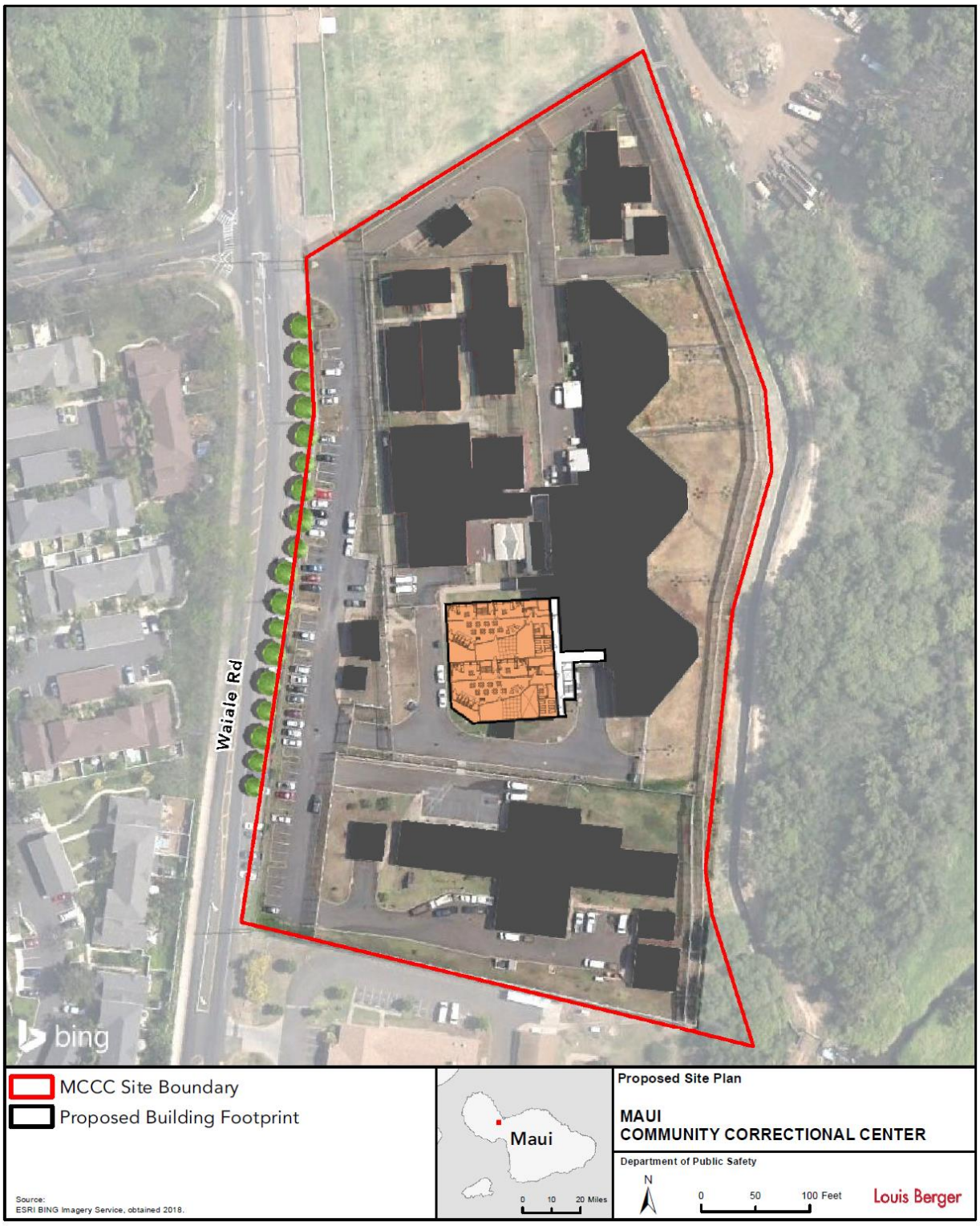

Exhibit 5: HCCC Regional Location



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 Punahele 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 Waianauenue 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 Punahele 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

APPENDIX D:
Archaeological and Architectural Surveys for Medium Security Housing Project

Archaeological and Architectural Surveys for Medium-Security Housing Project

Wailuku, Hawaii

Maui
Community Correctional Center

March 2019

State of Hawaii
Hawaii Department of Public Safety

Archaeological and Architectural Surveys for Medium-Security Housing Project

Wailuku, Hawaii

Maui
Community Correctional Center

March 2019

Prepared For:

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

Prepared By:

Louis Berger U.S., Inc.

ABSTRACT

The Hawaii Department of Public Safety (PSD) operates the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC) in Wailuku. Originally located within an approximately 0.8-hectare (2-acre) property at 600 Waiale Road, Wailuku, MCCC has been expanded over time to its current 2.93-hectare (7.23-acre) site. The original 24-bed design from 1978 was expanded in 1986, 1992, and 1996 and currently has a design capacity of 209 beds. MCCC is the only correctional facility serving Maui County, which includes the islands of Molokai and Lanai. The facility provides the customary county jail function of managing both pre-trial detainees and locally sentenced misdemeanant offenders and others with a sentence of one year or less as well as providing a pre-release preparation/transition function for prison system inmates when they reach less than a year until their scheduled release. Although MCCC has an operational capacity of 301 beds, it is currently housing a population of 415 inmates or 38 percent more than the total operational capacity.

On behalf of PSD, Louis Berger U.S., Inc. (Louis Berger) completed archaeological and architectural survey for the proposed MCCC medium-security housing unit project. A proposed building footprint has been defined and serves as the area of potential effects (APE), located in the area immediately west of the Phase I Addition Building 04. This assessment also considers indirect effects that could potentially occur within and surrounding the entire MCCC facility (project area). As part of the preparation of a Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for the proposed MCCC project, conducted in accordance with HRS, Chapter 343, cultural resources must be taken into account as required by and in conformance with Procedures for Determining Site Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60 and 63); and Hawaii Law HRS Division 1, Title 1, Chapter 6E, Section 6E-8 and Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR) Chapters 13-276 and 13-275. As part of the Historic Preservation Review as outlined in HAR 13-275, this survey is intended to identify any significant historic (archaeological or architectural) properties in the project area, both previously recorded and unrecorded. As agreed to in consultation with the Hawaii State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD), the survey supports the project's historic preservation compliance and consultation effort, as outlined in HAR Chapter 13-275, and contributes to the consideration of the potential impacts in a Draft EA. Louis Berger will work with PSD to obtain a determination from the Hawaii SHPD as to whether further archaeological and architectural studies will be required as described in HAR Chapter 13-276. The survey included background research and fieldwork.

Louis Berger's background research identified numerous previous studies conducted within and around MCCC, and several previously documented cultural resources on the property, including human burials. Portions of MCCC have been impacted by twentieth-century disturbances, including the construction of various PSD facilities. The general area of the MCCC and Wailuku sand hills are known to contain substantial archaeological remains, but the specific historic land use and construction at the MCCC and of the proposed location of the medium-security housing unit suggests that the probability for the project to encounter intact archaeological remains is low. Inspections of the ground surface in the open areas of the MCCC did not reveal any surface features or artifacts. No extant structures within or surrounding MCCC are more than 50 years old and therefore they do not constitute historic architectural resources. The proposed medium-security housing unit as envisioned will not impact any known historic properties. Additional work is not recommended; however, Louis Berger recommends preparation of an unanticipated discovery plan that includes procedures should human remains be encountered.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Hawaii Department of Public Safety (PSD) operates the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC) in Wailuku. Originally located within an approximately 2-acre property at 600 Waiale Road in Wailuku, MCCC has been expanded over time to its current 2.93-hectare (7.23-acre) site. At the same time the original 24-bed design from 1978 was expanded in 1986, 1992, and 1996 and currently has a design capacity of 209 beds. MCCC is the only correctional facility serving Maui County, which includes the islands of Molokai and Lanai. The facility provides the customary county jail function of managing both pre-trial detainees and locally sentenced misdemeanant offenders and others with a sentence of one year or less as well as providing a pre-release preparation/transition function for prison system inmates when they reach less than a year until their scheduled release.

Although MCCC has an operational capacity of 301 beds, it is currently housing a population of 415 inmates or 38 percent more than the total operational capacity (per PSD, November 30, 2018). Alleviating the state's severe overcrowding problem within its jails is among PSD's highest priorities, and consideration is being given to developing medium-security housing for inmates who are currently housed at MCCC. The Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) is assisting PSD with administrative and other support.

On behalf of PSD, Louis Berger U.S., Inc. (Louis Berger) completed archaeological and architectural survey for the proposed MCCC medium-security housing unit project. A proposed building footprint has been defined and serves as the area of potential effects (APE), located in the area immediately west of the Phase I Addition Building 04. This assessment also considers indirect effects that could potentially occur within and surrounding the entire MCCC facility, or project area (Figure 1). The proposed immediate secure housing project and long-term Master Plan improvements will occur at the existing MCCC location (TMK [2] 3-8-46:05, 06). There are no plans to relocate MCCC from Wailuku in central Maui and no plans to expand MCCC beyond its current property boundaries.

As part of the preparation of an Environmental Assessment (EA) for the proposed MCCC project, conducted in accordance with HRS, Chapter 343, cultural resources must be taken into account as required by and in conformance with Procedures for Determining Site Eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60 and 63), and Hawaii Law HRS Division 1, Title 1, Chapter 6E, Section 6E-8 and Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR) Chapters 13-276 and 13-275. As part of the Historic Preservation Review as outlined in HAR 13-275, this survey is intended to identify any significant historic (archaeological or architectural) properties in the project area, both previously recorded and unrecorded. As agreed to in consultation with the Hawaii State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD), the survey supports the project's historic preservation compliance and consultation effort, as outlined in HAR Chapter 13-275, and contributes to the consideration of the potential impacts in a Draft EA. Louis Berger will work with PSD to obtain a determination from the SHPD as to whether further archaeological and architectural studies will be required as described in HAR Chapter 13-276.

The information collected in this study will be used to determine the significance and impacts of the proposed project on cultural resources in the proposed project area. The study included a literature review of background environmental and archaeological documentary information, a review of previous archaeological surveys and sites, an archaeology pedestrian reconnaissance survey, an architectural inventory survey, and management recommendations for the proposed development of a medium-security housing unit at MCCC. Louis Berger

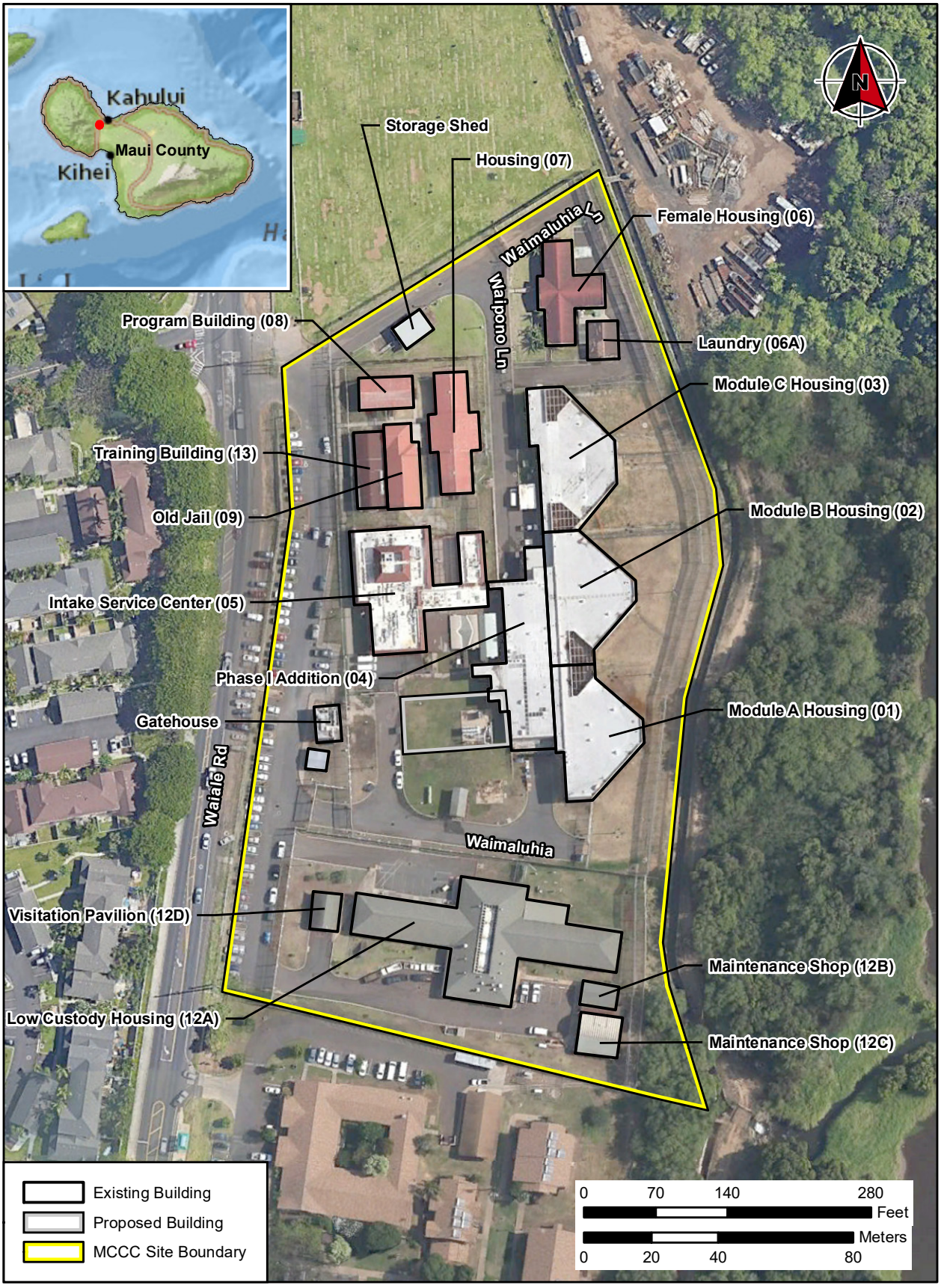

Figure 1: Location of Project Area (Google Earth 2016)

conducted the research using available resources at the SHPD, the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, the Hawaii State Archive, and the University of Hawaii, Manoa.

The report is organized into five chapters. After this introduction, Chapter 2.0 presents the results of the background research, including relevant environmental setting and traditional and historic contexts. Chapter 3.0 reviews the previous archaeological research and recorded sites in and around the project area. Chapter 4.0 describes the results of the archaeological and architectural pedestrian surveys. Chapter 5.0 provides a summary of findings and management recommendations. The report concludes with a list of the references cited.

Louis Berger Senior Vice President Hope Luhman, Ph.D. (Registered Professional Archaeologist [RPA]10505) served as Principal Investigator supervising the archaeological investigations under Permit Number 17-37, issued by the Hawaii State Historic Preservation Division/Department of Land and Natural Resources (SHPD/DLNR), per Hawai'i Administrative Rules (HAR) Chapter 13-282. Louis Berger Archaeologist Andrew Wilkins, Ph.D. (RPA 29929559) completed the background research and literature review. Dr. Wilkins conducted the archaeological pedestrian reconnaissance under the direction of Dr. Luhman, and also performed the architectural survey under the direction of Historic Preservation Director Steven Bedford, Ph.D. The archaeological and architectural fieldwork was conducted on June 15, 2018. Dr. Wilkins wrote the report with contributions from Dr. Bedford. Principal Editor Anne Moiseev edited the report, and Principal Draftsperson/GIS Analyst Jacqueline L. Horsford prepared the graphics.

2.0 BACKGROUND

2.1 Environmental Setting

MCCC (TMK [2] 3-8-046:005, 006) is located on approximately 3 hectares (7.4 acres) in the Wailuku ahupua'a of the Wailuku district on the Island of Maui. Topography on Maui ranges from sea level to approximately 3,056 meters (10,025 feet) above mean sea level (amsl) (United States Department of Agriculture-Natural Resources Conservation Service [USDA-NRCS] 2018), with portions of the island exhibiting steeply sloping terrain while other portions are level. The property comprising MCCC is located at an elevation of approximately 70 meters (230 feet) amsl, and the topography is nearly level. MCCC is located between commercial zones to the north and south—the Garden of Meditation Maui Memorial Park to the north and Ka Hale A Ke Ola Homeless Resource to the south—and a residential zone immediately to the west, across Waiale Road. Waiale Reservoir is located just east of MCCC.

The USDA-NRCS (2018) data indicate that the soils present in the project area include Iao silty clay, 0 to 3 percent slopes (IaA), and Puuone sand, 7 to 30 percent slopes (PZUE). Iao series soils cover approximately 75 percent of the MCCC facility (Figure 2; Table 1), including the location of the proposed medium-security housing unit. Iao series are deep, well-drained soils formed in alluvium. The remaining 25 percent, including the eastern border and southeastern corner of the facility, are classified as Puuone sand. Puuone series soils are formed on sand hills from materials derived from coral shell. Waiale Road, which borders MCCC to the west, is generally the western boundary of the Pu'uone Sand Dunes formation, also known as the Wailuku Sand Hills.

MCCC is currently used for correctional purposes. Much of the property has already been developed with inmate housing, administrative and program structures, maintenance buildings and storage areas, vehicle access



Figure 2: Aerial Map Showing Soils in the Project Area (Google Earth 2016; USDA-NRCS 2017)

and parking areas, and recreational facilities, among 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 adjoining the main housing units, and the employee and visitor parking area fronting on Waiale Road. The MCCC property has been heavily modified from its original, natural condition. MCCC is largely surrounded by an urban mixture of residential and commercial lands. Historic land use includes as a sugar plantation from the late nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. The MCCC was constructed in 1978 on the site of the former Maui County Jail.

Table 1: Soils in MCCC Facility Project Area

Name	Horizon	Soil Horizon Depth	Texture	Slope %	Drainage	Landform
Iao silty clay (IaA)	Ap	0-38 cm (0-15 in)	Cl	0-3	Well drained	Alluvial fans
	B2	38-122 cm (15-48 in)	Cl			
	B3	122-152 cm (48-60 in)	Si Lo			
Puuone sand (PZUE)	C	0-20 in	Sa	7-30	Excessively drained	Sand hills

KEY: *Soils:* Cl – Clay, Lo – Loam, Si – Silt, Sa – Sand, Org - Organics
Other: / - Mottled, Grl – Gravel, Cbs – Cobbles, Pbs – Pebbles, Rts – Roots, C – Coarse, Ch - Channery, F – Fine, BdR - Bedrock

2.2 Traditional and Historic Context

The 12 moka (or districts) of Maui are subdivided into smaller ahupua'a, areas of land organized as wedges running from the mountains (mauka) to the sea (makai). Modern maps generally follow these ancient land divisions, and the history of these places is closely tied to these boundaries. The MCCC project site is located within the moku of Pu'ali Komohana and the ahupua'a of Wailuku, which has been extensively documented by previous archaeologists and historians (Dahger 2018; Hammett and Chiogioji 1998; Santos et al. 2018).The following cultural context summarizes these reports.

2.2.1 Traditional

The precise timing and nature of the settlement of Hawai'i is unknown. The most convincingly supported theory suggests that Polynesians first arrived in the islands around AD 1000 to 1200. Initial settlements focused on sheltered bays and coastal resources of the windward sides of the islands, but by AD 1400 inland settlements and increasing dependence on agricultural products began to link the inland areas more closely to coastal-based local ahupua'a systems. Until the late sixteenth century AD, Maui was divided into two chiefdoms, West Maui and the Hana region. Maui was unified under the chief, or ali, Pi'ilani in the late sixteenth century. Maui was then an independent kingdom until the unification of the Hawai'ian islands under Kamehameha in the late eighteenth century (Santos et al. 2018). Wailuku was an extremely fertile area agriculturally, as several inland streams feed the area from the west. Precontact taro and sweet potato cultivation flourished in terraces at the foot of the western mountains while the coastal regions harvested a bounty of marine resources (Dega 2003a; O'Claray-Nu et al. 2018).

Wailuku ahupua'a, together with Waikapu, Waihe'e, and Waiehu, make up "the four waters," or Na Wai Eha, an area known for the abundance of freshwater streams that irrigated taro patches that supported one of perhaps two or three primary population centers on precontact Maui (Hammett and Chiogioji 1998). The four waters area, and Wailuku in particular, are also traditionally connected to chiefly individuals such as Wakalana, Kaulahea, Kamehamehanui, Kahekili, and Kamehameha (Dagher 2018; Hammett and Chiogioji 1998).

Prior to the unification of Maui, rulers of the larger part of the island also exerted control over the islands of Lana'i and Moloka'i. By the mid-eighteenth century perhaps as many as 200,000 to 250,000 people inhabited Maui, and they extended their influence over the rest of the islands through marriage and alliance; they eventually gained control over the entire archipelago except Hawai'I and Kaua'i. Maui frequently warred with Hawai'i Island toward the end of the eighteenth century.

Maui was ruled by Kahekili, whose royal complex was located in Wailuku. By that time Hana had been lost to the Hawai'ian island chief of Kalani'opu'u, and almost continual war between the two rulers raged in the 1770s, including a great victory by the Maui forces on the sand hills near the present project area. Kahekili's son, Kalnikupule, continued the wars against the chiefs of the Big Island, although by 1790 Kamehameha had defeated Maui's forces in the Iao Valley, northwest of the project area, and in the ensuing years he chased the last of the Maui chief's forces through Oahu and slaughtered them at the battle called Ka Lele A Ka 'Anae in 1795. By 1810 Kamehameha had conquered the entire Hawai'ian archipelago except Kaua'i, which submitted to his authority through peaceful negotiations (Santos et al. 2018).

2.2.2 Historical Post-Contact

During the early post-contact period of the late eighteenth century, when the earliest Western visitors were first beginning to explore the islands, Kamehameha's son and successor Liholiho presided over the collapse of traditional and ancient religious system, the 'aikapu, and Christian missionaries from New England were among the first permanent Western residents of many of the islands. In Maui a Protestant missionary station was established in Wailuku in 1832 by a Reverend Green. In 1837 the Wailuku Female Seminary was established as a boarding school in the area and operated until 1849. It was directed by a Rev. Edward Bailey, who came to be a large landholder active in the sugar trade after the Mahele, described below (Santos et al. 2018).

Early census records by missionaries show a sharply decreasing native population in Wailuku: from 2,256 in 1832 to 1,364 in 1840. Later government census show a fluctuating population in Wailuku during the mid-nineteenth century but a dramatic increase to 4,186 in 1878 and 7,953 by 1900 because of the influx of sugar plantation laborers, most of whom were immigrant Japanese (Hammett and Chiogioji 1998).

The concept of private property was introduced to Hawaiian society with the Organic Acts of 1845 and 1846 (O'Claray-Nu et al. 2018). The Board of Commissioners to Quiet Land Titles (the Land Commission) was established in 1845 to introduce the Mahele, or the division of lands among the king of Hawaii and the royal house, the ruling government, the ali'i (rulers or chiefs) and their land managers, and the common people (Santos et al. 2018). Land titles received by the ali'i were called Land Commission Awards (LCAs), and it is through these records that specific and detailed information about land use and life in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries can be examined. The whole of Wailuku was designated Government or Crown lands, and several grants and awards made after 1850. A review of the LCAs and Kuleana Awards by Santos et al. (2018) for the present project area shows that native taro cultivation was well established in the area northwest of MCCC.

By the mid-1800s the sugar industry was growing and the demand for sugar cultivation was increasing as a result of the Reciprocal Trade Treaty signed with the United States in 1876. The present project area prior to the establishment of the Maui County jail facilities lay within the sand hills that separated two huge sugar cane plantations that once dominated the isthmus valley between Kahului Bay in the north and Maalaea Bay in the south. To the west of the project area sprawled the Wailuku Sugar Company cane fields, which occupied the foot of the hills between Waihee and Wailuku (Figure 3). The Wailuku Sugar Company was formed in 1862 and by 1870 had grown to over 500 acres. To the east stretched the Spreckles Plantation of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company between Kahului and Spreckelsville in the north and Kaelia in the south. Clause Spreckles established the company in 1872, and in 1882 he was granted tens of thousands of acres of crown land in Wailuku and purchased even more, controlling almost 40,000 acres by the end of the nineteenth century (Dagher 2018; Santos et al. 2018). The two companies established numerous labor camps up and down the valley filled with cane fields, mills, and irrigation ditches, and railroads. The ditches became a point of contention because they diverted water from Waihee stream to the valley floor.

The present MCCC facility occupies what was once Spreckles grant land; however, most of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company's cane fields and works were farther east because the sand hills made poor agricultural land. Both companies operated well into the twentieth century. Labor on the plantations was largely supplied by Japanese immigrants, who in 1907 numbered over 30,000 across the Hawaiian Islands (Thrum 1906). A geological map made in the mid-twentieth century clearly shows the project area lying on the western margin of the broad sand dune formations, the still remaining rail lines and camps of the Wailuku Sugar Company to the west, and the more expansive Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar company rail networks and camps to the east (Figure 4). The Wailuku Sugar Company railroad ran just west of the project area, and today is roughly marked by the route of Waiale Road.

Small jail facilities were present on most of the Hawaiian Islands by the beginning of the twentieth century, commonly attached to courthouses. Seven such jails were present on the island of Maui by 1898. A jail was present in Wailuku beginning in the late nineteenth century and functioned largely to incarcerate unruly sugar plantation workers (Santos et al. 2018). The jail was located in downtown Wailuku on what is now High Street (Figure 5). Following the U.S. annexation of Hawai'i and the creation of the County of Maui in 1904, several state and county municipal buildings were constructed on High Street, forming the Wailuku Civic Center, which is now a National Register of Historic Places-listed district. The new Wailuku Civic Center also included the county courthouse built in 1907, police station constructed in 1925, public library built in 1928, and territorial office building in 1930 (Hibbard 1985). One of the earliest improvements to the complex was the replacement of the aging and overcrowded jail structure with a new jail building, funds and planning commenced in 1904 and the new jail was completed in 1907 (*Maui News* 1904, 1907). The Wailuku jail was expanded and improved in 1925, and subsequently used to detain Japanese and Japanese-American prisoners following the outbreak of World War II (Nakamura 2017). The Maui county jail was moved to the present project location in between the end of World War II and 1955 (Figure 6), the county office building was constructed in 1972 on the site of the old Wailuku jail (Nakamura 2017).

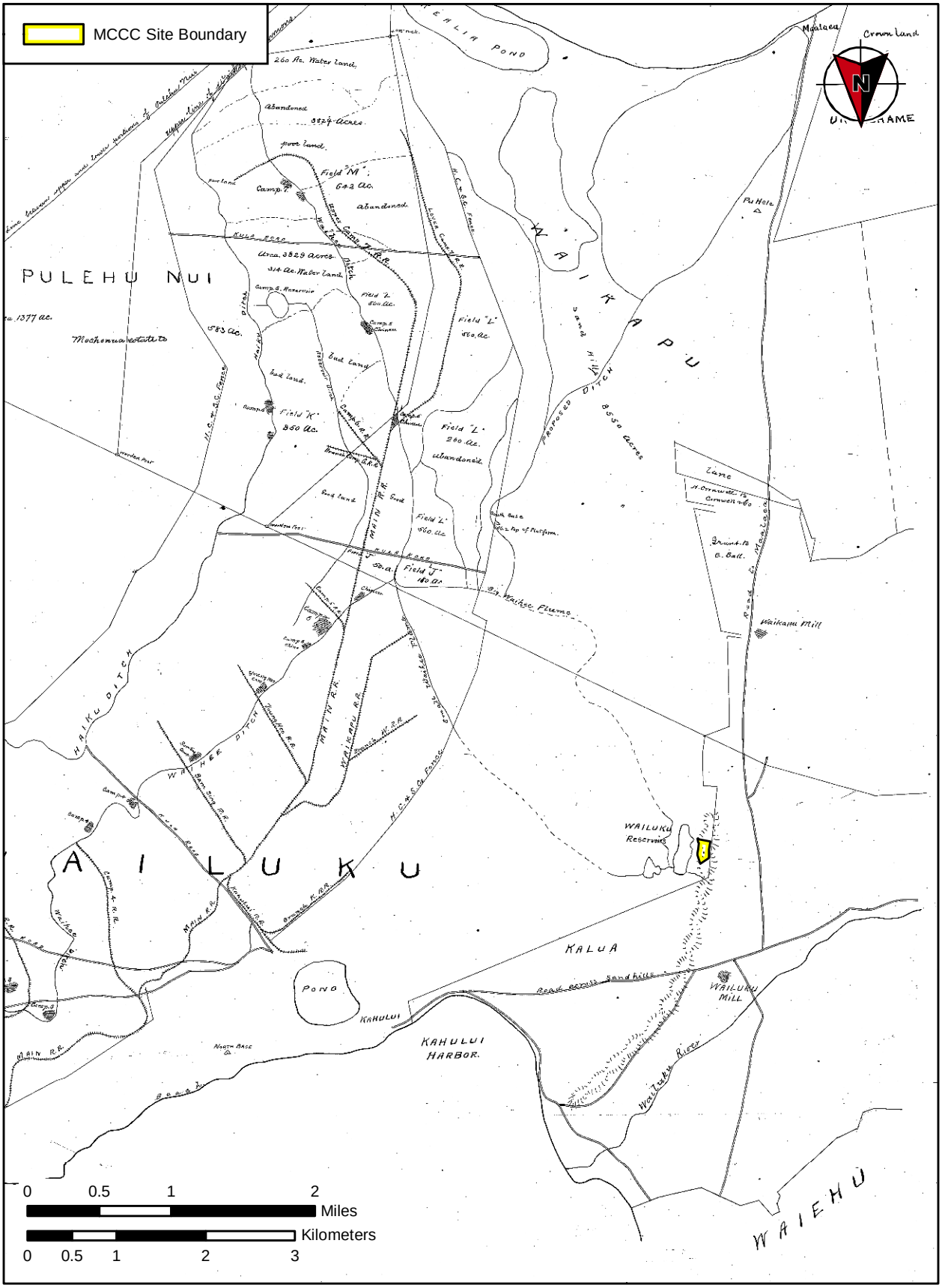

Figure 3: Detail of Registered Map No. 1786, Specklesville Plantation in 1893 (DAGS 1893)

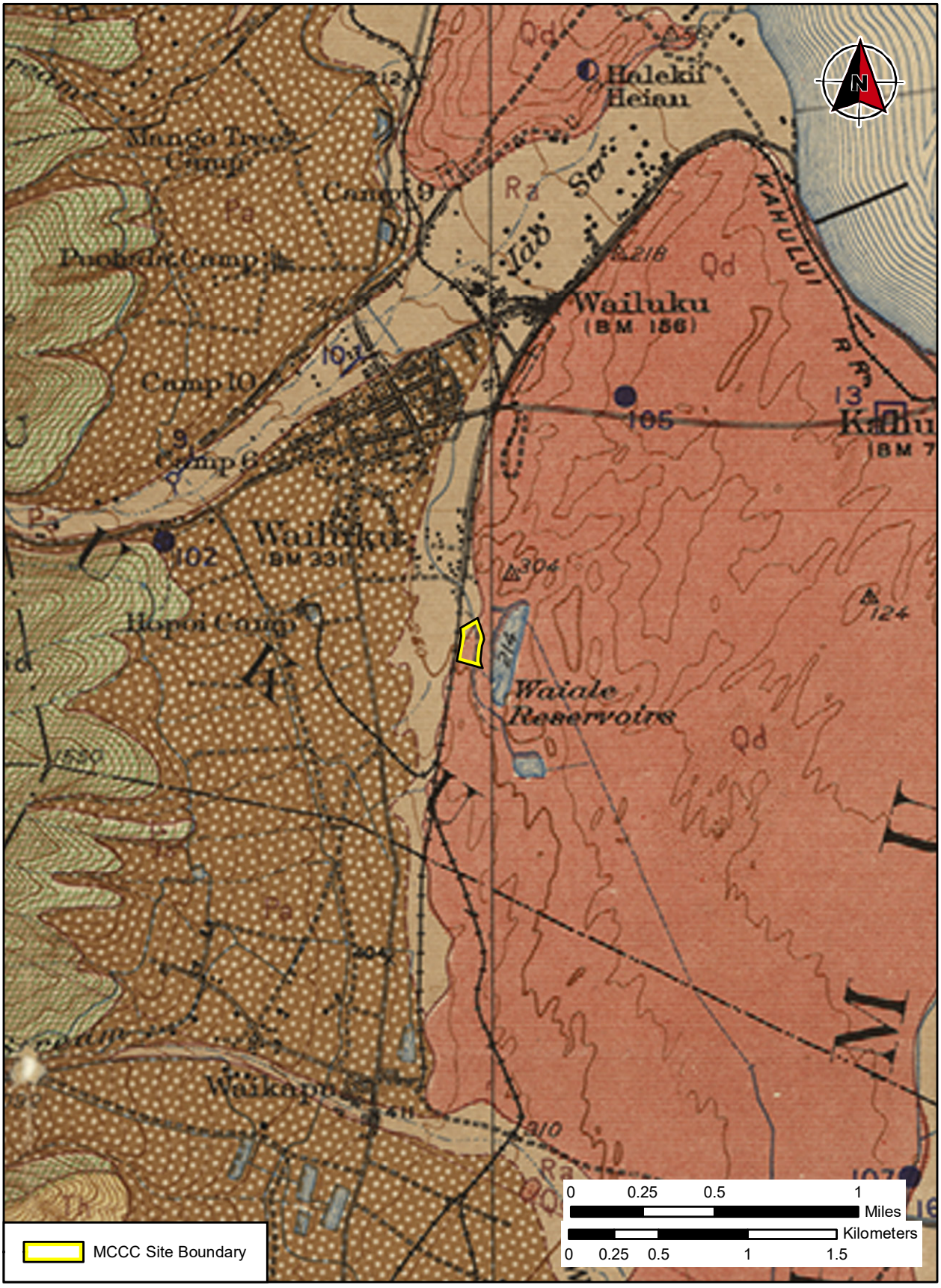

Figure 4: Detail of 1942 Geological Map of Maui (Stearns 1942)

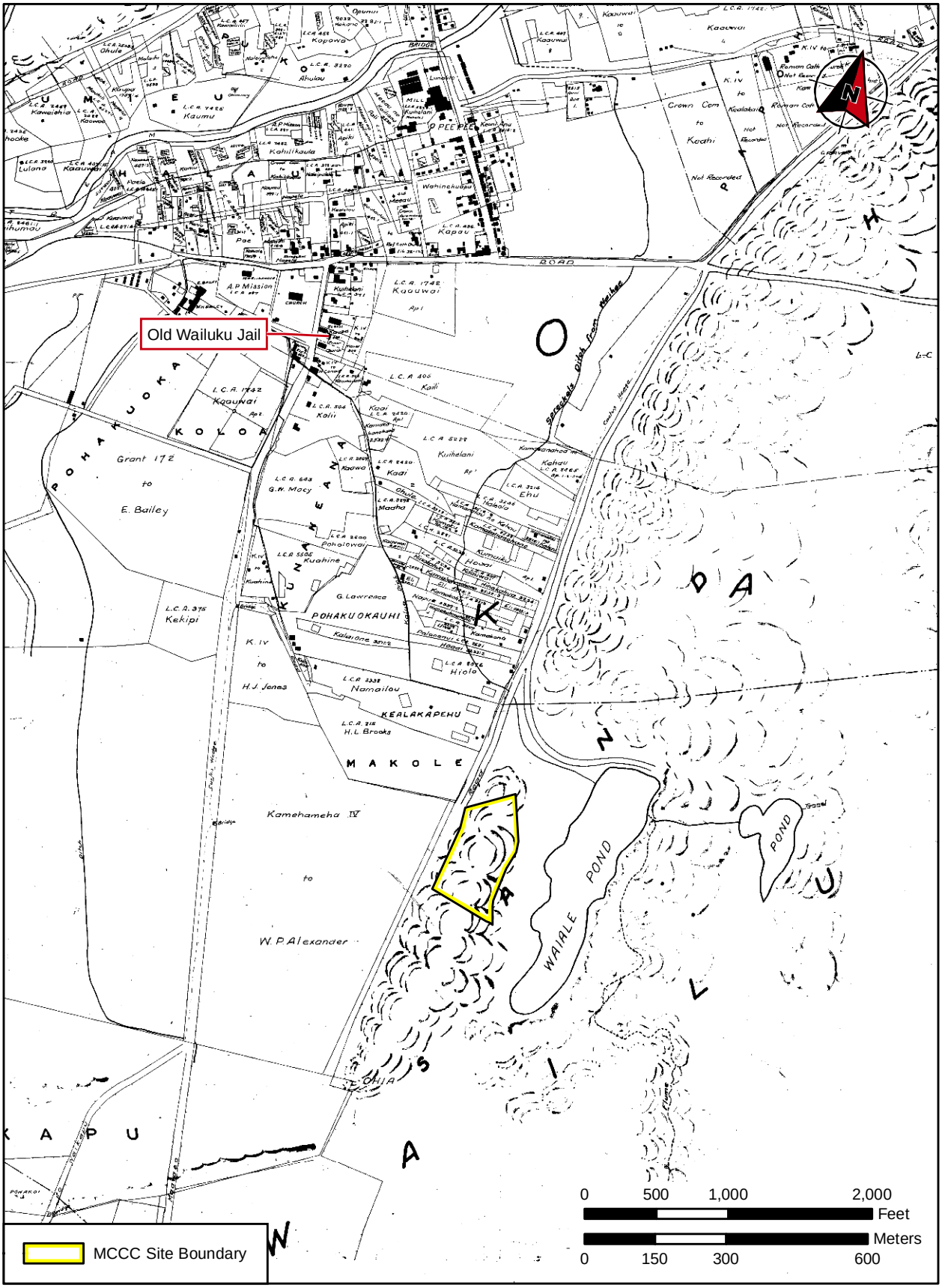

Figure 5: Detail of Registered Map No. 1261, Wailuku in 1882, Showing Location of Old Wailuku Jail (Monsarrat 1882)

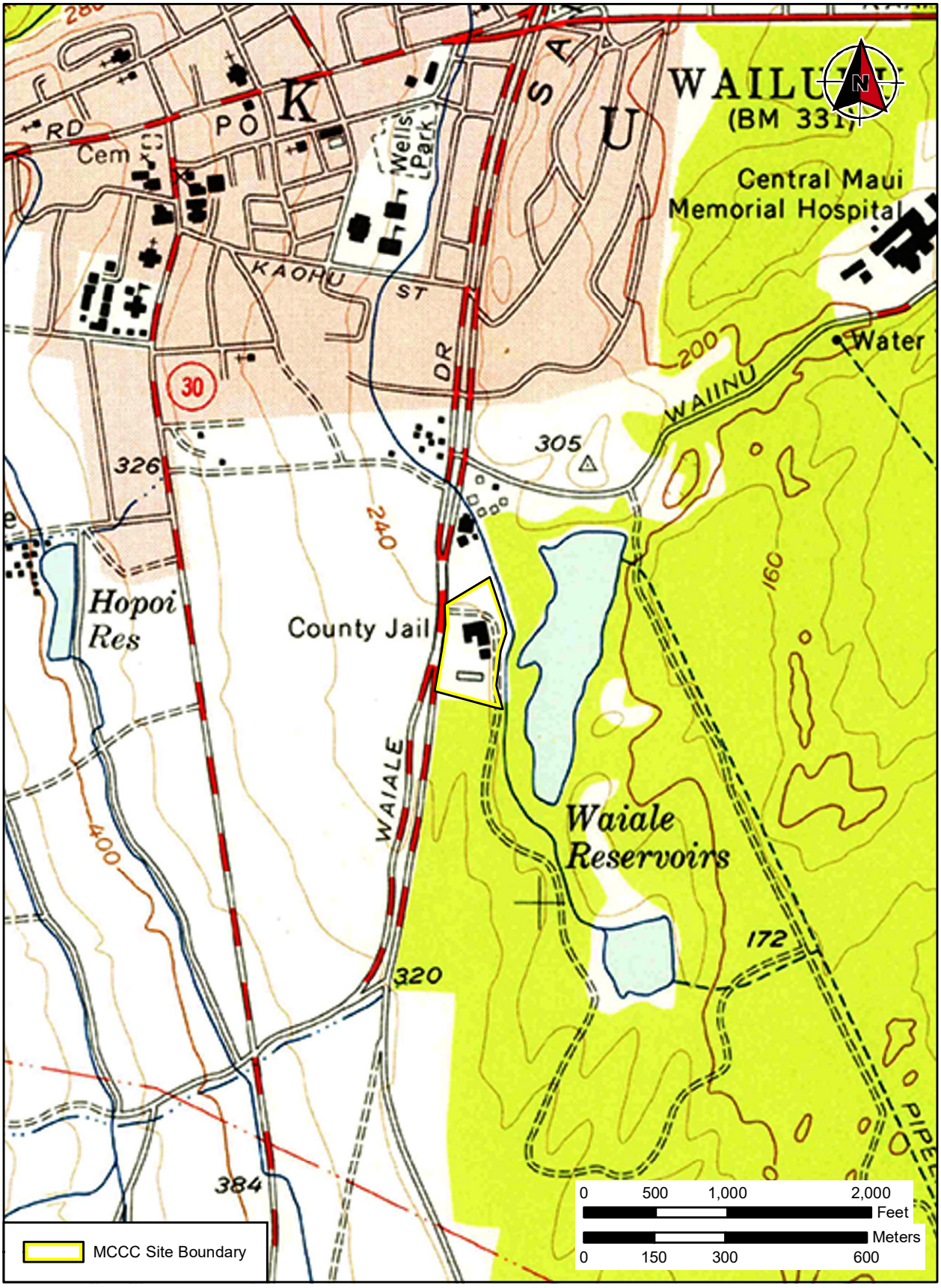

Figure 6: Detail of 1955 Topographic Map of Wailuku Showing Maui County Jail (USGS Wailuku 1955)

3.0 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

The literature review included published archaeological and historical studies; unpublished cultural resource management reports; and a review of the eighteenth-, nineteenth-, and twentieth-century maps featured in earlier archaeological inventory surveys and archaeological management plans for previous studies in the proposed project areas. ArcGIS was used to perform an archaeological desktop reconnaissance, which helped to assess the archaeological sensitivity of the five proposed project areas. Previously recorded archaeological sites and surveys within a 1.6-kilometer (1-mile) radius of the project area were identified and are reviewed below (Figures 7a-h; Tables 2 and 3).

Table 2: Previous Archaeological Surveys Within Approximately 1.6 Kilometers (1 Mile) of MCCC Project Area

Source	Distance from Project Area	Type of Survey	Findings
Thrum 1906, 1908	Island-wide	Survey	8 heiau in Wailuku
Walker 1931	Island-wide	Survey	6 additional heiau
Barrera 1976	0.25 mi east	Archaeological Inventory Survey	No sites
Nellar 1984	0.80 mi southeast	Inadvertent Discovery	Several human burials
Kennedy 1989	0.80 mi south	Subsurface Testing	No sites
Rotunno and Cleghorn 1990	0.25 mi east	Archaeological Inventory Survey	50-50-04-2797
Donham 1992	0.05 mi south	Inadvertent Discovery	50-50-04-2916
Fredericksen et al. 1994	0.30 mi northeast	Archaeological Inventory Survey	No sites
Rotunno-Hazuka et al. 1994	0.25 mi east	Historic Research and Test Excavations	50-50-04-2797
Dunn and Spear 1995	0.23 mi north	Archaeological Monitoring	50-50-04-4005, -4067, -4068
Fredericksen and Fredericksen 1995	0.15 mi south	Archaeological Inventory Survey	No sites
Colin and Hammatt 1996	In project area	Archaeological Monitoring	No sites
Pantaleo and Sinoto 1996	0.25 mi east	Subsurface Testing	50-50-04-2797, -4146
Titchenal 1996	0.60 mi south	Archaeological Inventory Survey	No sites
Fredericksen and Fredericksen 1997a	0.22 mi north	Archaeological Inventory Survey	No sites
Fredericksen and Fredericksen 1997b	0.62 mi northeast	Archaeological Inventory Survey	No sites
Hammatt and Chiogioji 1998	0.87 mi northeast	Archaeological Inventory Survey	No sites
Fredericksen and Fredericksen 1999	0.57 mi northeast	Archaeological Inventory Survey	No sites

Table 2 (continued)

Source	Distance from Project Area	Type of Survey	Findings
Dega 2003a	0.35 mi west	Archaeological Inventory Survey	50-50-04-5197, -5489, -5490, -5491, 5492, -5493
Dega 2003b	0.35 mi west	Archaeological Inventory Survey	50-50-04-5473, -5474, -5478
Monahan 2003	0.03 mi west	Archaeological Assessment	No sites
Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2004	0.95 mi south	Archaeological Inventory Survey	50-50-04-5474
Tome and Dega 2004	0.25 mi north	Archaeological Inventory Survey	50-50-04-5569
Wilson and Dega 2005	0.50 mi southwest	Archaeological Inventory Survey	50-50-04-5728, -5729, -5730
Fredericksen 2005	0.10 mi northeast	Archaeological Assessment	Spreckles Ditch (50-50-04-1508)
Morawski et al. 2006	0.02 mi west	Archaeological Monitoring	50-50-04-5680, -5963, -5964, -5965
Rotunno-Hazuka and Pantaleo 2007	0.50 mi south	Archaeological Monitoring	50-50-04-6261, -6573
Cleghorn and Kahahane 2008	In project area	Archaeological Assessment	No sites
Louis Berger 2008	0.73 mi north	Environmental Assessment	No sites
Dircks and Rechtman 2009a	In project area	Archaeological Monitoring	No sites
Dircks and Rechtman 2009b	In project area	Archaeological Monitoring	No sites
Hauani'o and Rechtman 2010	In project area	Archaeological Monitoring	No sites
Tome and Dega 2010	0.75 mi south	Archaeological Inventory Survey	Large survey identified sites more than 1 mile from MCCC
Haun et al. 2010	0.16 mi north	Archaeological Assessment	No sites
Rechtman 2011b	In project area	Archaeological Monitoring	Burial, Site 50-50-04-7166
Hodara and Dega 2014	In project area	Archaeological Monitoring	Historic trash pit, Site 50-50-04-8017
O'Claray-Nu et al. 2018	0.38 mi south	Archaeological Assessment	No sites

Early archaeological studies on Maui include Thrum's (1906, 1908) listing and description of heiau and other prehistoric sites throughout the Hawaiian islands. The heiau listed on Maui include eight in the Wailuku area: Pihana, Halekii, Kaluili, Malumaluakua, Keahuku, Olokua, Olopio, and Malena. Halekii heiau is depicted and labeled on the 1942 geological map, and given Thrum's (1908) description of Halekii's location 300 feet

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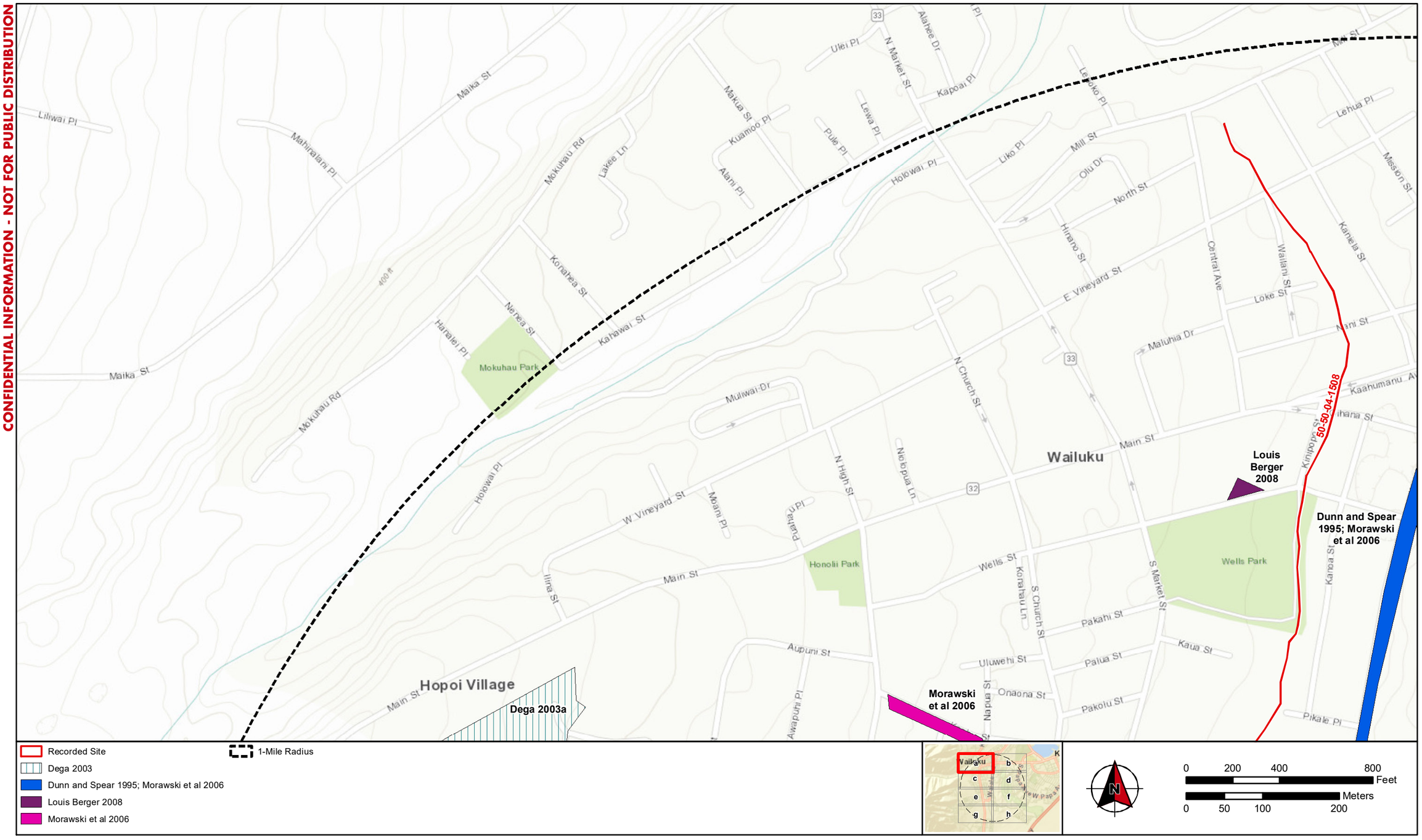

Figure 7a: Previous Investigations and Recorded Sites Within 1.6 Kilometers (1 Mile) of MCCC Project Area (ESRI World Topo Map 2019)

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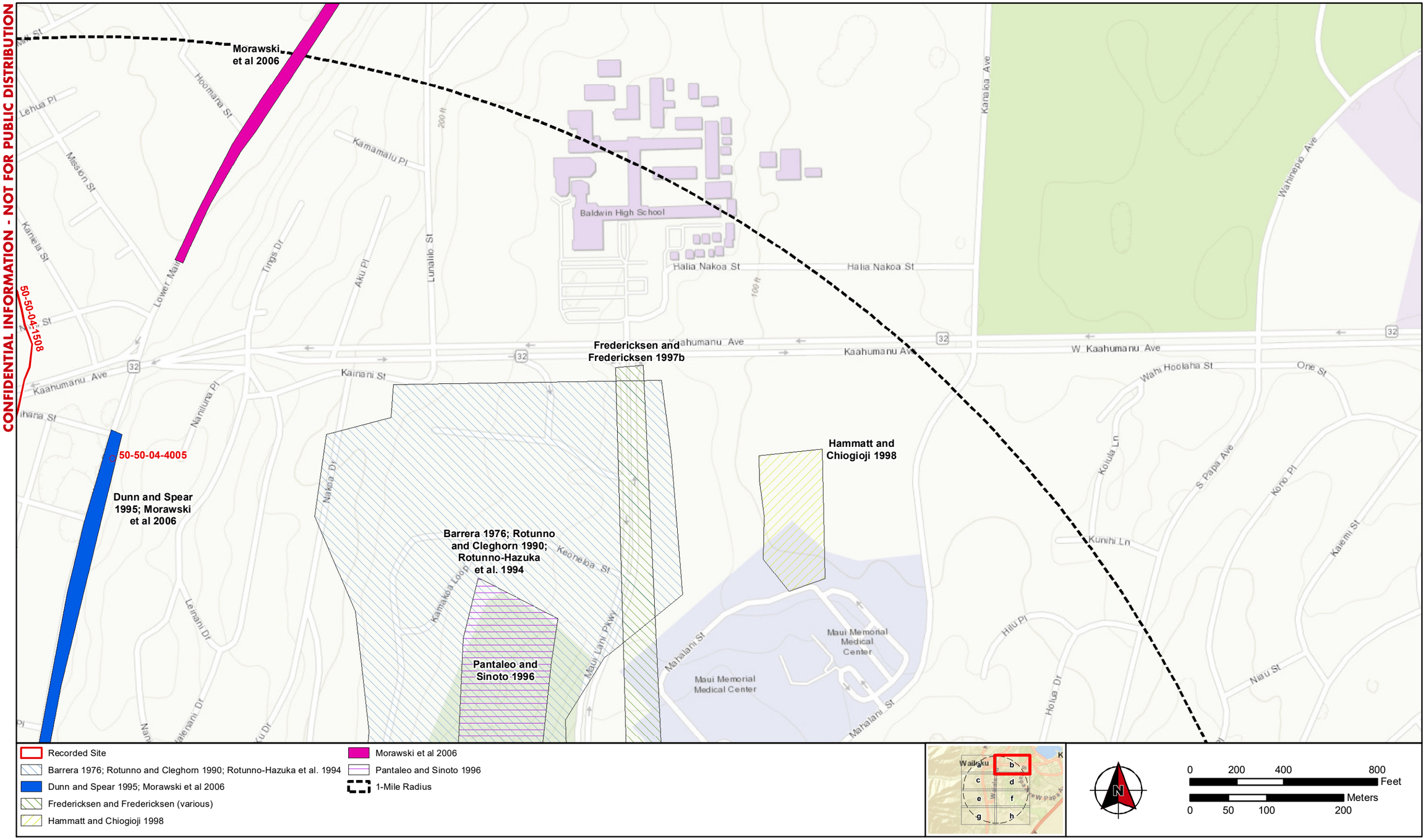

Figure 7b: Previous Investigations and Recorded Sites Within 1.6 Kilometers (1 Mile) of MCCC Project Area (ESRI World Topo Map 2019)

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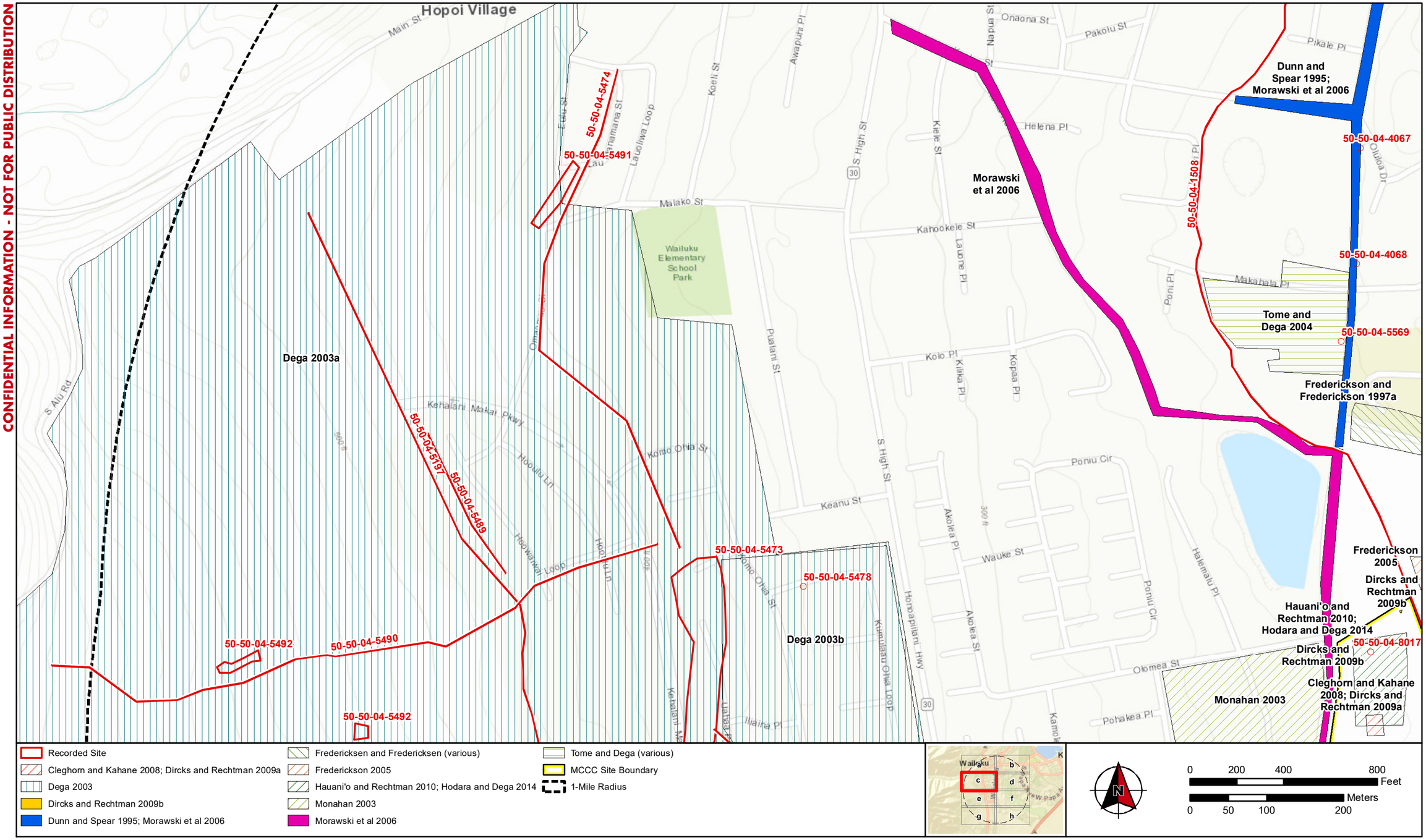

Figure 7c: Previous Investigations and Recorded Sites Within 1.6 Kilometers (1 Mile) of MCCC Project Area (ESRI World Topo Map 2019)

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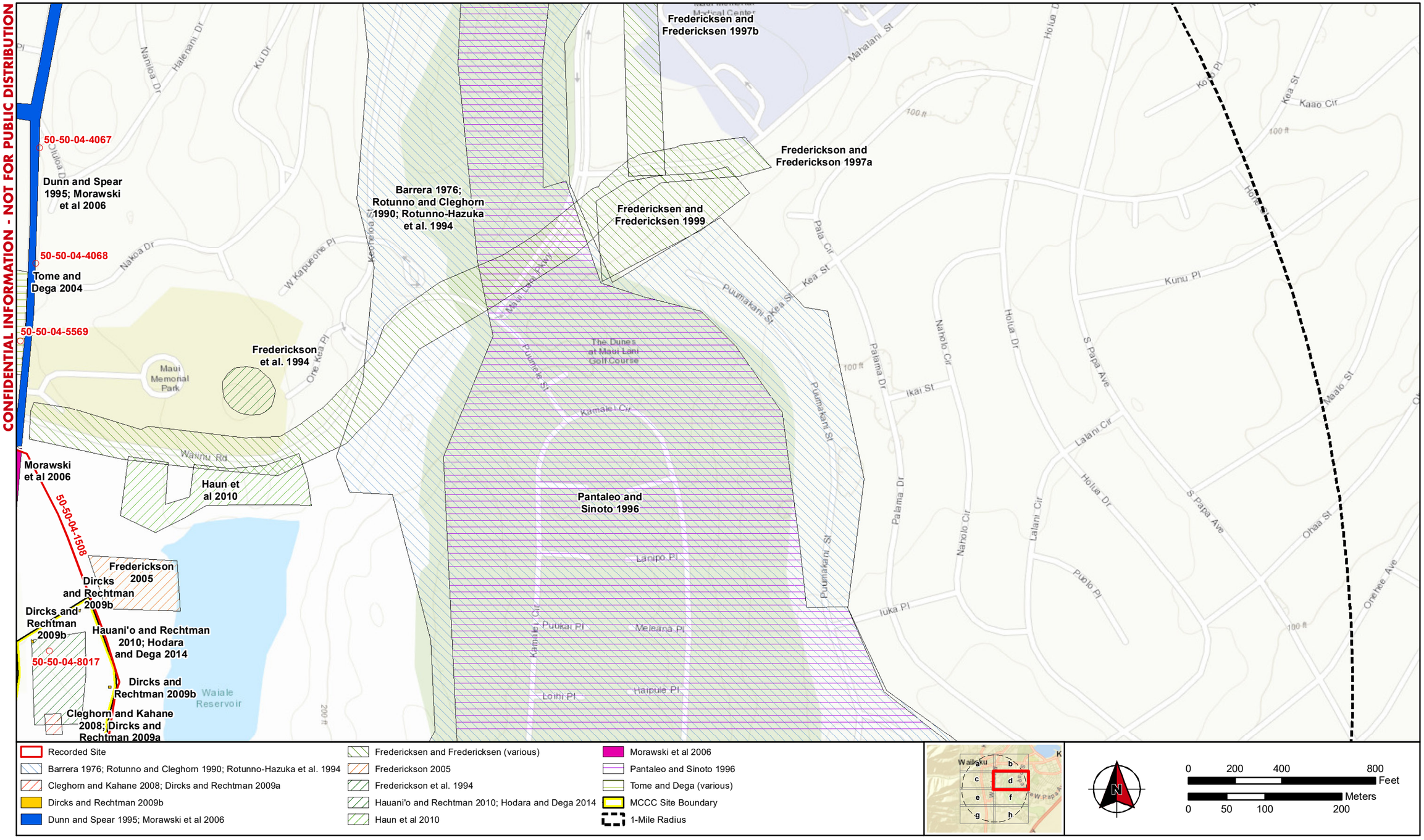

Figure 7d: Previous Investigations and Recorded Sites Within 1.6 Kilometers (1 Mile) of MCCC Project Area (ESRI World Topo Map 2019)

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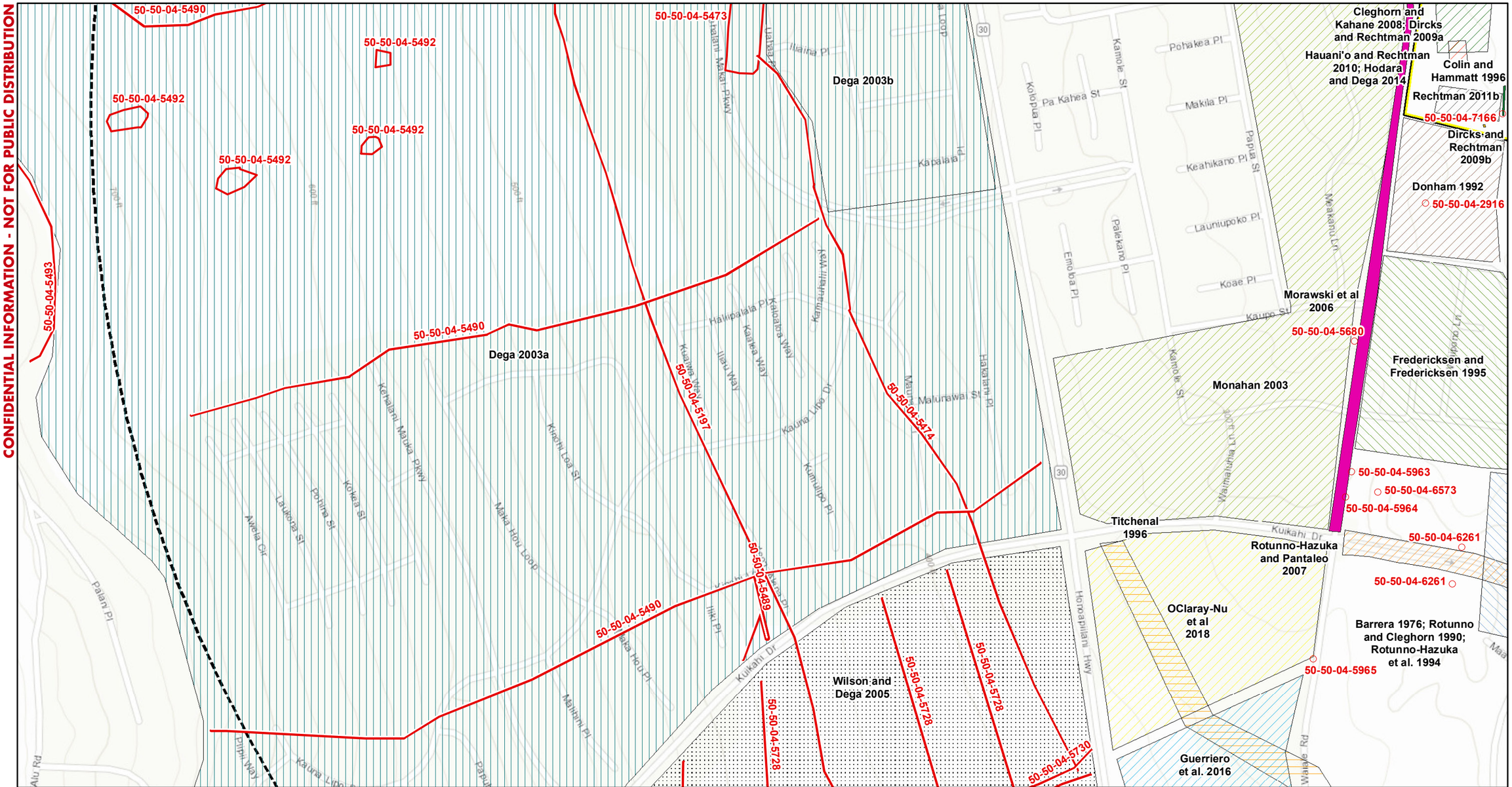

Figure 7e: Previous Investigations and Recorded Sites Within 1.6 Kilometers (1 Mile) of MCCC Project Area (ESRI World Topo Map 2019)

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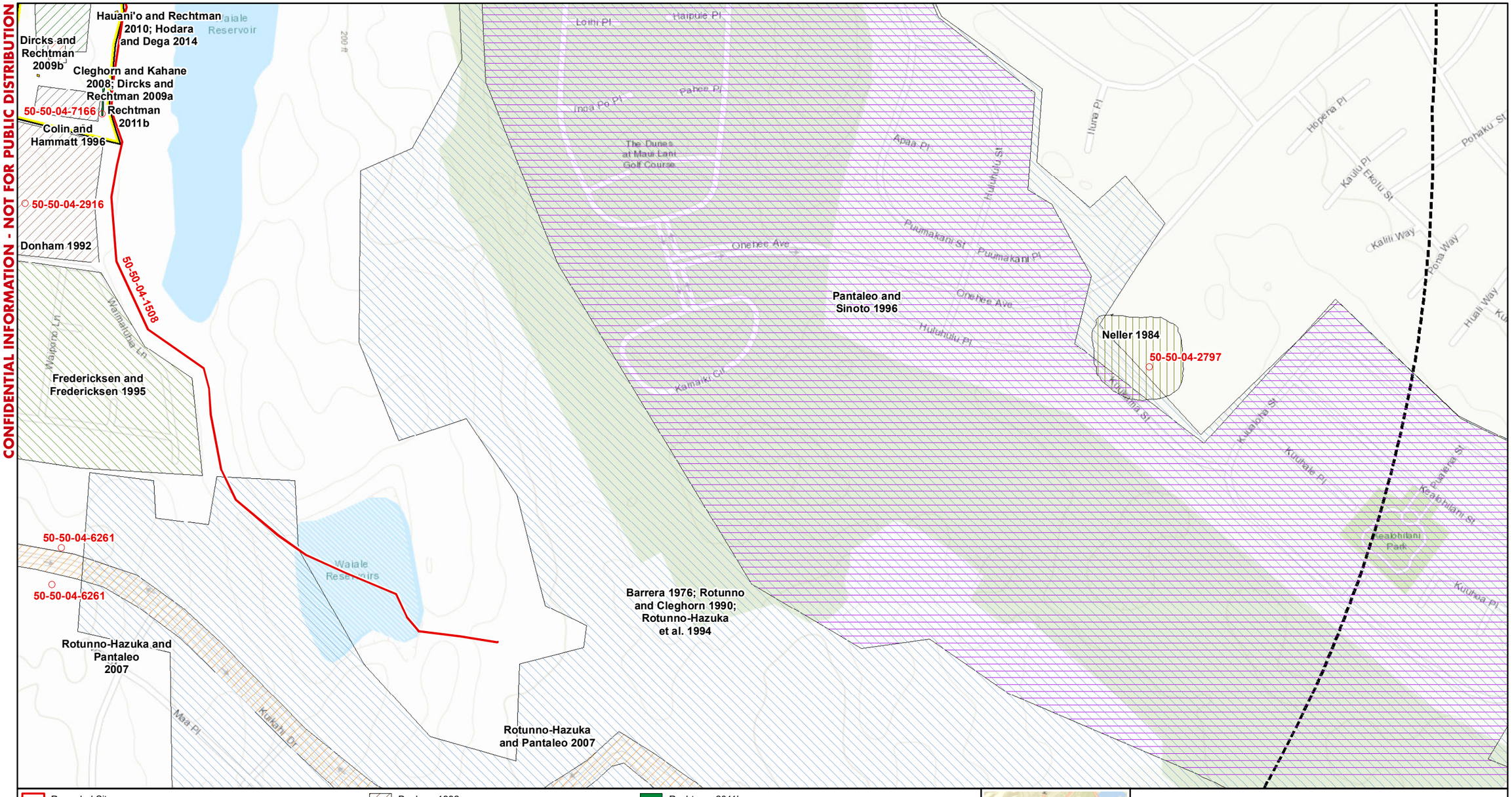

Figure 7f: Previous Investigations and Recorded Sites Within 1.6 Kilometers (1 Mile) of MCCC Project Area (ESRI World Topo Map 2019)

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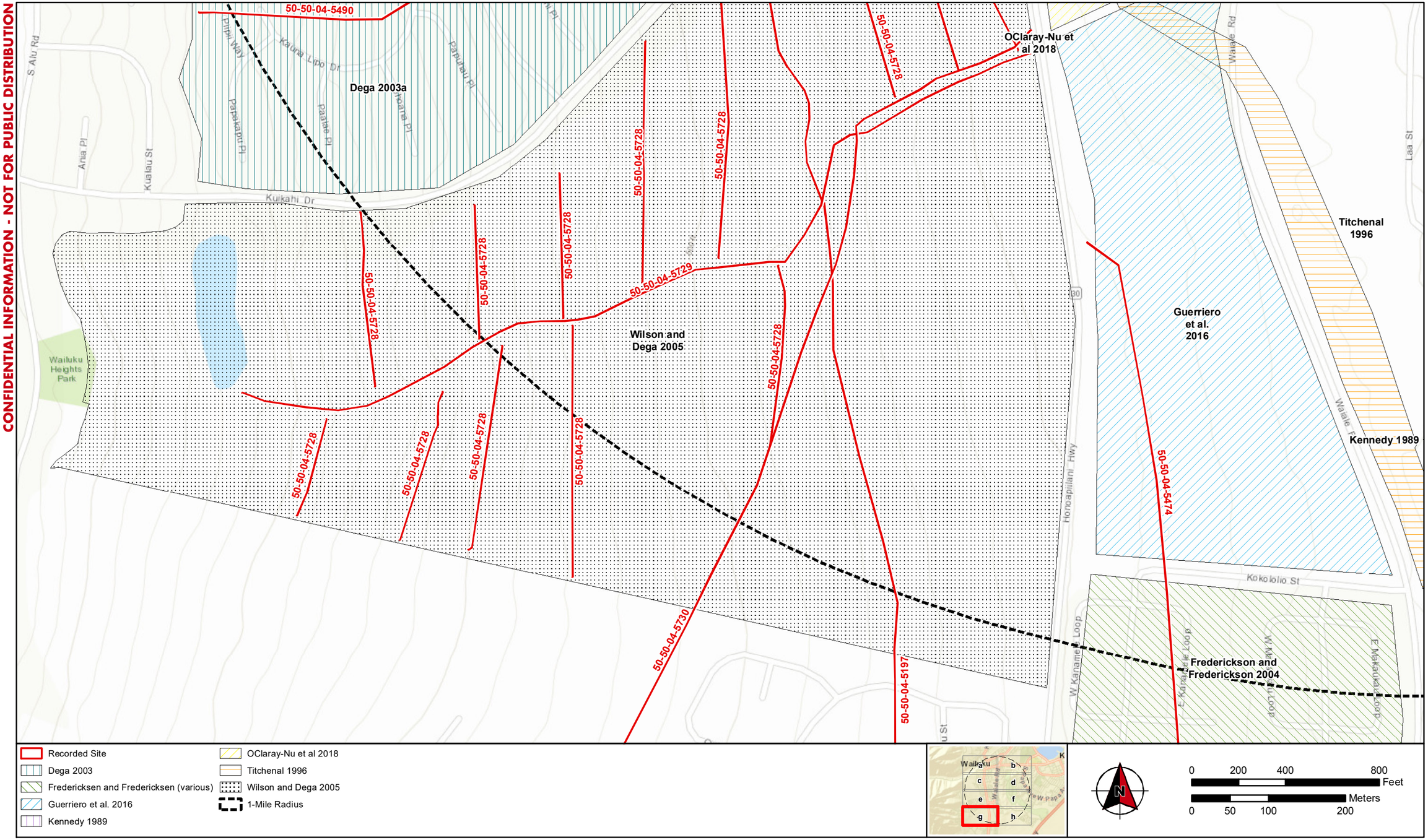

Figure 7g: Previous Investigations and Recorded Sites Within 1.6 Kilometers (1 Mile) of MCCC Project Area (ESRI World Topo Map 2019)

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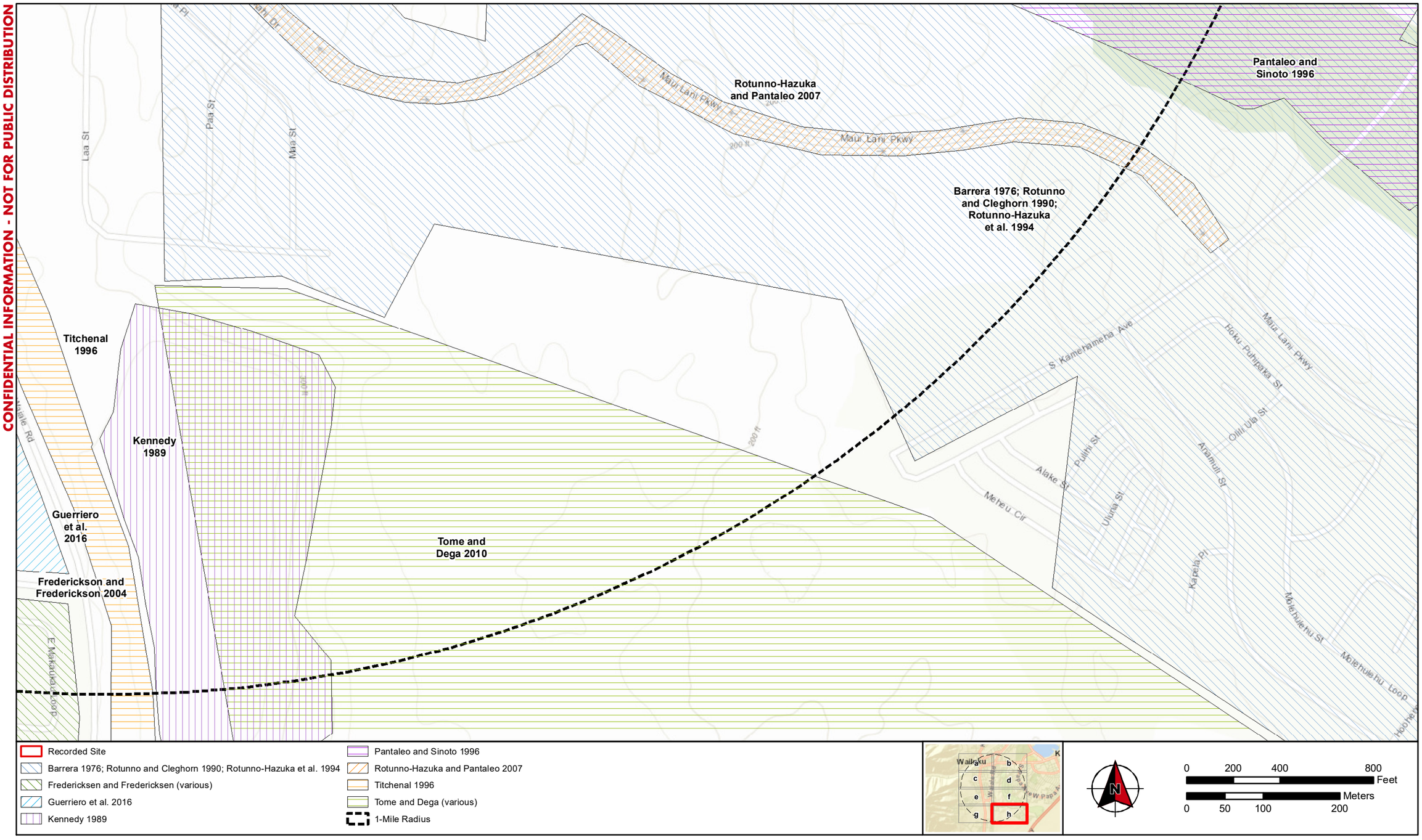

Figure 7h: Previous Investigations and Recorded Sites Within 1.6 Kilometers (1 Mile) of MCCC Project Area (ESRI World Topo Map 2019)

Table 3: Recorded Archaeological Sites Within Approximately 1.6 Kilometers (1 Mile) of MCCC Project Area

Site Number/Name	Site Type	Reported by
50-50-04-1508	Spreckles Ditch	Fredericksen 2005
50-50-04-2797	Burials (sane burrow site)	Nellar 1984; Rotunno-Hazuka et al. 1994; Pantaleo and Sinoto 1996
50-50-04-2916	Burials	Donham 1992
50-50-04-4005	Burial	Dunn and Spear 1995
50-50-04-4067	Isolated hearth	Dunn and Spear 1995
50-50-04-4068	Burials and habitation features	Dunn and Spear 1995
50-50-04-5197	Waihee Ditch	Dega 2003a
50-50-04-5473	Hopoi Reservoir	Dega 2003b
50-50-04-5474	Kama Ditch and Reservoir No. 6	Dega 2003b; Fredericksen and Fredericksen 2004
50-50-04-5478	Isolated find	Dega 2003b
50-50-04-5489	Roadways	Dega 2003a
50-50-04-5490	Drainage ditches	Dega 2003a
50-50-04-5491	Artifact scatter	Dega 2003a
50-50-04-5492	Clearing mounds	Dega 2003a
50-50-04-5493	Waikapu Ditch	Dega 2003a
50-50-04-5680	Burial	Morawski et al. 2006
50-50-04-5728	Plantation berms	Wilson and Dega 2005
50-50-04-5729	Ditch	Wilson and Dega 2005
50-50-04-5730	Old Waikapu Road	Wilson and Dega 2005
50-50-04-5963	Historic roadbed	Morawski et al. 2006
50-50-04-5964	Historic sugarcane flume	Morawski et al. 2006
50-50-04-5965	Disturbed human remains	Morawski et al. 2006
50-50-04-5966	Disturbed human remains	Morawski et al. 2006
50-50-04-5569	Historic bottle deposit	Tome and Dega 2004
50-50-04-6261	Burials	Rotunno-Hazuka and Pantaleo 2007
50-50-04-6573	Burial	Rotunno-Hazuka and Pantaleo 2007
50-50-04-7166	Burial	Rechtman 2011b
50-50-04-8017	Historic trash pit	Hodara and Dega 2014

northeast of Pihana, there is also an outline on the geological map that appears to represent the Pihana heiau (see Figure 4). Thrum (1908) notes that five of the Wailuku heiaus (Pihana, Kaluli, Malumaluakua, Keakuku, and Kalui) were likely reconstructed by Kahekili in preparation for war with the Hawai'ian island chief of Kalani'opu'u, and was to be used as the place to offer as a sacrifice the only surviving prisoner of the battle in which Kahekili defeated the invading army, although the prisoner, a chief of Hilo, died before he could be sacrificed. Pihana is also known as a sacrificial heiau, or laukini, and Kamehameha made sacrifices there during his 1790 invasion of Maui (Thrum 1908). Early archaeological investigations by the Bishop Museum in 1916 noted abundances of animal and human bone (Santos et al. 2018).

Subsequent recording by Walker's (1931) inventory of sites on Maui, also for the Bishop Museum, recorded the heiau originally reported by Thrum. The Kalui heiau, Walker's site 42, had been completely destroyed by 1930, and the Pihana heiau, Walker site 43, had been partly eroded away by the Iao Stream. Halekii heiau,

recorded as Walker site 44, was noted as surviving well at the time. Walker (1931) also recorded six additional heiau in the general area of Wailuku, identified as sites 49 through 54: Pohakuokahi, Lelemako, Kawellowelo, Kaulupala, Plalmaihiki, and Oloolokalani. Walker also discussed other culturally significant objects and sites including ki'i, traditional carved wooden images, royal burials, and battlegrounds. Relevant to the present study is his description of the site of the Battle of the Sand Hills near Wailuku and the Iao Valley in the late eighteenth century.

The next recorded archaeological studies in the vicinity of the current project area took place some 40 years after Walker's studies, as a result of the historic preservation and environmental protection regulations passed in the late 1960s and 1970s. The extensive residential and commercial development of the former plantation fields and sand hills surrounding MCCC in the subsequent decades has resulted in numerous archaeological surveys, site testing, monitoring, and investigations of inadvertent discoveries. The first and perhaps most extensive of these developments was the Maui Lani project, an upscale gated community located east of the MCCC in the heart of the sand hills formation. Barrera (1976) completed the first of many studies in the area and later in the Hale Laulea subdivisions nearby but reported no sites present. However, subsequent inadvertent discoveries and investigations have resulted in the discovery of numerous burials and sites. Those inadvertent discoveries include human bones found in sand quarried from the hills east of the MCCC and then transported to a Lahaina construction site, resulting in Nellar's (1984) excavations of Site 50-50-04-2797 where in situ burials and remains of other individuals were recorded.

Given the inadvertent discoveries made at the Maui Lani development, additional reconnaissance survey and testing were carried out by the Bishop Museum (Rotunno and Cleghorn 1990; Rotunno-Hazuka et al. 1994) that included more human burials at Site 50-50-04-2797. Because of the continuing discoveries in the Maui Lani development despite the negative findings of previous surveys, Pantaleo and Sinoto (1996) conducted extensive subsurface trenching and identified six new burials, five of which were near Site 50-50-04-2797. To address the inability of previous surveys to adequately identify burial sites for the project, Pantaleo and Sinoto (1996) also attempted to assess the predictability of burial locations in the dunes; however, they found no preference of particular topographic features for burials in the area. Subsequent construction at the Maui Lani development has been monitored and hundreds of burial features have been found and mitigated in consultation with the Maui/Lana'i Island Burial Council and SHPD (Fredericksen and Fredericksen 1999; Santos et al. 2018).

Additional burials have been inadvertently encountered on other parcels under development within the sand hills near the Maui Lani development. These include Site 50-50-04-2916, three adult burials, discovered during construction of the Ka Hale A Ke Ola Homeless Resource Center, immediately south of MCCC (Donham 1992). Just south of the Homeless Resource Center, Fredericksen and Fredericksen (1995) conducted a survey for a proposed rental housing project that included 43 trenches, 21 auger tests, and two test units. No sites were identified, but the authors still recommended archaeological monitoring given the proximity of the parcel to the sand hills and Site 50-50-04-2916.

Other housing developments west of MCCC have been surveyed, including 30 acres directly west of MCCC for the Kehalani Mauka subdivision directly across Waiale Road. The survey by Monahan (2003), which included pedestrian reconnaissance and subsurface testing, did not identify any archaeological or historical resources and showed fairly extensive modification from grading and past agriculture. Farther west, Dega (2003a, 2003b) surveyed approximately 450 acres for the Kehalani Mauka residential development west of Honoapiilani

Highway. Occupying former Wailuku Sugar Company agricultural fields, the survey identified eight historic sites, consisting of irrigation ditches (Sites 50-50-04-5197, -5474, -5490, -5493), reservoirs (Sites 50-50-04-5473, 5474), road networks (Site 50-50-04-5489), field-clearing mounds (Site 50-50-04-5492), and a historic artifact scatter (Site 50-50-04-5491). Each of these appeared to date to the early twentieth-century plantation era and was recommended as significant. A single prehistoric basalt adze (Site 50-50-04-5478) was also identified (Dega 2003b).

Farther south, between Waiale Road and Honoapiilani Highway, Fredericksen and Fredericksen (2004) surveyed an approximately 100-acre parcel for the Waikapu Affordable Housing project. A significant portion of the area had been impacted by sand mining and recent agriculture, although remnants of Kama Ditch (Site 50-50-04-5474) were identified, recorded, and subsequently demolished. Approximately 0.25 mile north of MCCC, Tome and Dega (2004) completed a survey of a small parcel on the west side of Waiale Road slated for residential development. Spreckles Ditch (Site 50-50-04-1508) ran through the survey area, and remnants of several late nineteenth- to early twentieth-century bottles were also found (Site 50-50-04-5569). Although subsurface testing revealed past agricultural soils overlain by imported fills, deposits nearest Waiale Road were identified as intact portions of the Pu'uone sand dunes, and archaeological monitoring was therefore recommended (Tome and Dega 2004).

South of the Kehalani Mauka subdivision, Wilson and Dega (2005) surveyed over 215 acres for a proposed residential development south of Kuikahi Drive in Waikapu, and identified seven historic-period sites all associated with nineteenth- and twentieth-century sugar cane agriculture, including ditches (Sites 50-50-04-5197, -5493, -5729), roads (Site 50-50-04-5730), and a system of berms (Site 50-50-04-5028). Tome and Dega (2010) surveyed over 600 acres south of the Maui Lani development and identified multiple previously recorded burial, terrace, and plantation-era sites, as well as a previously unrecorded precontract firepit, all of which are well over a mile distant from the current project area.

Most recently, O'Claray-Nu et al. (2018) performed an archaeological inventory survey of a 15-acre parcel proposed for residential development immediately south of the Kehalani Mauka subdivision on the western side of Waiale Road. No archaeological or historical resources were identified during the pedestrian survey and mechanical trench excavations, although the authors still recommended monitoring during construction because unmarked traditional burials are known to exist just east of the project area (O'Claray-Nu et al. 2010:48).

Road and infrastructure improvements associated with the rapid and dense development the area surrounding MCCC have also encountered several sites. Dunn and Spear (1995) conducted monitoring of the sewer project along Waiale Road north of MCCC that identified a single disturbed burial (Site 50-50-04-4005), an isolated prehistoric hearth feature (Site 50-50-04-4067), and a complex of 34 features (Site 50-50-04-4068) that contained middens, 13 burials, and 21 habitation-related features such as hearths, pits, and postholes. Radiocarbon dating from Sites 50-50-04–4067 and 50-50-04–4068 confirmed that most of the features were prehistoric, dating from the 1400s through 1700s (Dunn and Spear 1995). Fredericksen and Fredericksen (1997a, 1997b) surveyed two road projects at the northern end of the Maui Lani development, the extension of Mahalani Street west toward Waiale Road and the Maui Lani Parkway south from Kaahumanu Ave (see Figure 7). Neither project identified any archaeological remains, although it was noted that the Maui Lani Parkway would cross the dune formations and archaeological monitoring was recommended. To the north of MCCC in Wailuku town, Morawski et al. (2006) reported on the monitoring of several sewer, drainage, and other

roadside improvements along Lower Main Street, Waiale Road, and Wikapo Road. The monitoring revealed one complete in situ burial (Site 50-50-04-5680), two areas of partial human remains (Sites 50-50-04-5965 and -5966), and two historic plantation-era features, a roadbed (Site 50-50-040-5963) and cane flume remnants (Site 50-50-04-5964). Approximately 0.5 mile south of MCCC, Rotunno-Hazuka and Pantaleo (2007) completed monitoring for road improvements associated with the Maui Lani development, including an extension of Kuikahi Drive and a segment of Maui Lani Parkway. The project resulted in the identification of two burial sites containing in situ primary interments as well as disturbed redeposited sets of human remains (Sites 50-50-04-6261 and 50-50-04-6573).

Non-residential developments in the vicinity have also been surveyed, including subsurface testing of sand mining project in Waikapu (Kennedy 1989), which did not find any archaeological remains. Fredericksen et al. (1994) surveyed a portion of the Maui Memorial Park prior to the construction of an underground burial vault. No historic or archaeological materials were revealed during investigations, and much of the area had been disturbed by clearing and earth-moving; however, they again recommended monitoring for future construction based on the presence of a relatively intact sand dune remnant. Titchenal (1996) conducted a survey and several backhoe trenches for a drainage and retention basin project and similarly found no archaeological remains. Hammett and Chiogioji (1998) completed a survey for an expansion of the J. Walter Cameron Center north of Maui Memorial Hospital and identified no sites but still recommended monitoring during construction because of "…the potential for encountering archaeological materials, especially human burials, in any areas of the Wailuku Sand Hills." Fredericksen and Fredericksen (1999) surveyed a small parcel in the sand hills for Hospice Maui north of the Maui Lani development. The investigations did not identify any historic properties, but subsurface testing did show portions of large dune formations to be intact, and archaeological monitoring was recommended. Fredericksen (2005) conducted survey and subsurface testing immediately northeast of MCCC on a 2.3-acre parcel for a proposed surface water treatment plant. Although the Spreckles Ditch (Site 50-50-04-1508) was just outside the survey area, no other archaeological or historic sites were present, and once again the authors recommended monitoring during construction because the subsurface tests identified truncated sand dune deposits. Haun et al. (2010) conducted a survey and subsurface testing of a small (2.8-acre) parcel immediately south of the Memorial Park project area and found similarly disturbed soils and remnant layers of sand dune that had likewise been heavily altered by modern earth-moving. Farther north on Wells Street in Wailuku town, Louis Berger (2008) completed an environmental assessment for the proposed location of the community-based youth service Ke Kama Pono program facility. Louis Berger recommended no further work as the parcel had been previously developed and the underlying clays at the site were not part of the nearby burial-rich sand hills formation.

Within the MCCC property itself, several studies have taken place, including a 1991 field inspection by Donham that found the area to be: "…extensively modified by prior construction and agricultural activities; no further archaeological work was recommended" (Donham 1992:2). Colin and Hammatt (1996) next conducted archaeological monitoring for the construction of the Low Custody Furlough Housing, Building 12A. They did not identify any archaeological remains and noted that the area was heavily disturbed owing to its prior use as a shooting range, when the area was excavated deeply below grade.

After a hiatus of over a decade, several improvement projects within MCCC led to several survey and monitoring programs, beginning with an archaeological assessment by Cleghorn and Kahahane (2008) for proposed temporary storage units, which determined that the proposed ground-disturbing activities had no potential to

disturb archaeological remains. Shortly thereafter, two monitoring projects were conducted for the installation of an air conditioning system chiller (Dircks and Rechtman 2009a) and a soil testing project (Dircks and Rechtman 2009b). The following year Hauani'o and Rechtman (2010) again conducted monitoring at MCCC for the installation of sewer, storm drains, and fencing. All three projects identified no archaeological materials, and it was noted that MCCC was constructed on several meters of fill sediments. Notably, the air conditioning chiller monitoring was located within the current project footprint and excavations ranged from 1 to 4 meters below ground surface, with modern refuse mixed in the fill deposits between 1 and 3 meters below current grade (Dircks and Rechtman 2009a:1). Two years later, during monitoring of a new drain along the eastern boundary of the MCCC behind the low custody furlough program housing, Rechtman (2011a, 2011b) identified a single in situ burial (Site 50-50-04-7166) at approximately 2.8 meters below ground surface, along the eastern portion of the parcel, which is substantially lower than the ground surface west of the main housing modules. The remains were preserved in place and capped with concrete. Most recently, Hodara and Dega (2014) identified a historic-era trash pit (Site 50-50-04-8017) while monitoring cable line installation toward the northern end of MCCC between the Housing Building 07 and Program Building 08.

4.0 SURVEY RESULTS

Louis Berger conducted fieldwork for both the archaeological and architectural surveys simultaneously on June 15, 2018.

4.1 Archaeological Pedestrian Reconnaissance

The pedestrian reconnaissance covered the entire MCCC property to investigate and record field conditions, assess the degree of previous ground disturbance, and record the locations of any identified archaeological sites or other cultural features. To complete these tasks, all outdoor spaces were visually inspected and recorded with digital photography and hand-written field notes. The reconnaissance focused on all exposed ground surfaces in the APE (see Figure 1; Plate 1). Given the limited extent of outdoor spaces at MCCC, systematic survey transects were not employed at this stage of the investigation and no subsurface testing was conducted, as agreed with SHPD.

MCCC occupies approximately 2.93 hectares (7.23 acres) of land in Wailuku between Waiale Road and Waiale Reservoir on the western margin of the Pu'uone Sand Dunes formation, also known as the Wailuku Sand Hills. To the north the property is bounded by Maui Memorial Park cemetery and to the south by the Ka Hale A Ke Ola Homeless Resource Center. As concluded in previous assessments and monitoring projects (see Chapter 3.0), many of the present MCCC buildings were constructed on several meters of imported fill sediments. The property slopes down to the east around the three masonry housing modules toward the Spreckles Ditch (Site 50-50-04-1508), now channelized in concrete, which lies just outside the MCCC perimeter (see Figure 7). Even the burial (Site 50-50-04-7166) discovered at the extreme eastern boundary of MCCC was interred in a former ground surface overlain by nearly 2.4 meters of fill sediments, suggesting that little or none of the present ground surface pre-dates the modern jail construction in the mid-twentieth century. The third and final previously recorded site within the MCCC, Site 50-50-04-8017, is indicative of the fill deposits and historic-era agriculture activities in the vicinity.

Pedestrian reconnaissance revealed that most of the MCCC is covered by parking along Waiale Road, densely packed jail buildings, and narrow paved walkways. The little remaining open space at MCCC is landscaped



Plate 1: Lawn West of Phase I Addition, Proposed Project Site, View to East

grass. One of the two larger grassy open areas is the proposed location of the medium-security housing unit of the present project (the APE), directly west of the Phase I Addition, Building 04 (see Figure 1 and Plate 1). As noted in Chapter 3.0, the archaeological monitoring during the installation of an air conditioning chiller unit (Dircks and Rechtman 2009a) found that the area sits on several meters of imported fill sediments. The other large open area within the perimeter of MCCC is east of the main Housing Modules A, B, and C (Plate 2). Smaller areas of open ground also exist in lawns surrounding the Low Custody Housing, Building 12, and east of the storage shed at the northern end of the property (Plate 3). All of these areas were visually inspected, and ground surface visibility ranged from moderate (around 25 percent) in the yard east of the housing modules where the grass was less green and thick, to poor (around 5 percent), in most of the remaining lawns where grass was thicker and better watered. No new archaeological resources were identified during the reconnaissance.

4.2 Architectural Inventory

The APE for the architectural survey is the viewshed from site of the proposed structure and immediately adjacent parcels: the surrounding cemetery, housing subdivisions, and homeless resource center. Structures within the project area were documented with digital photographs and field notes. The MCCC is in a developed residential area of Wailuku. To the east of the facility is Waiale Reservoir, which is visible on historical mapping and dates to the late nineteenth-century plantation era. To the north lies Maui Memorial Garden cemetery. Across Waiale Road to the west is a series of housing subdivisions, including Kehalani Mauka constructed in the early 2000s, and immediately south of MCCC lies the Ka Hale A Ke Ola Homeless Resource Center and rental housing, both constructed in the 1990s. Architectural resources surrounding MCCC are more recent than the facility itself, and none appear to constitute historic properties.

MCCC is located on the grounds of an older Maui County jail, which was transferred to the State of Hawaii in 1973. The current facility was constructed in 1978. It was expanded in 1986; a new main jail facility was constructed in 1994, a 32-bed dormitory in 1995, and a 110-bed community release facility in 1997. MCCC is the only correctional facility serving Maui County, which includes the islands of Molokai and Lanai, and acts as the local detention center for the Second Circuit Court. All of the structures at MCCC are of modern construction and are less than 50 years old (Table 4).

Taking the buildings in chronological order, the old jail, Building 09, appears to be part of the first incarnation of MCCC dating from 1978, which replaced the older Maui County jail facilities. The program building, number 08, and housing dormitory, number 07, share architectural characteristics and may also be structures remaining from the original MCCC of the late 1970s (Plates 4 and 5). Each building is a one-story, wood-frame structure with a low gable roof of corrugated metal. The buildings are raised off the ground on wood piers set on small, round concrete footers. The walls feature horizontal wood clapboards, and fenestration includes groups of double- and triple-light, louvered-glass windows (Plate 6).

One other structure occupies the secure enclosure with the older buildings. The training building, number 13, is similar in construction, a long, one-story, wood-frame structure set on wood piers on concrete footings. The pitch of the roof is lower, however, and the exterior walls feature vertical clapboards (Plate 7). This building was almost certainly added later, perhaps during the first expansion of MCCC facility in 1986. In the northeastern corner of the MCCC, and also likely dating to the 1986 expansion, is the female housing cottage and laundry, Buildings 06 and 06A. These also feature one-story, wood-frame construction on wood piers and concrete



Plate 2: Open Yards East of Modules A, B, and C, View to South



Plate 3: Open Yard East of Storage Shed at North End of MCCC, View to South



Plate 4: Program Building (No. 08), View to South



Plate 5: Housing Building (No. 07), View to North



Plate 6: South End of Training Building (No. 13) and Old Jail Building (No. 09), View to Northeast



Plate 7: Training Building (No. 13), View to Southeast

Table 4: Structures at MCCC

Building Name	Building No.	Year Built	Description
Module A Housing	01	1994	2-story cement block masonry with flat roof, vertical slit windows, steel exterior security doors
Module B Housing	02	1994	2-story cement block masonry with flat roof, vertical slit windows, steel exterior security doors
Module C Housing	03	1994	1-story cement block masonry with flat roof, vertical slit windows, steel exterior security doors
Phase I Addition	04	Post-1994	2-story cement block masonry flat roof, barred glass and horizontal slit windows, lower story loading bays on northern and southern façades
Intake Service Center	05	Post-1994	1-story cement block masonry, flat roof with hipped edges covered in red tile, alternating horizontal and vertical large single-pane windows
Female Housing Building	06	ca. 1986	1-story wood frame, corrugated metal roof, louvered glass windows, vertical clapboard siding
Laundry (Multi-Purpose)	06A	ca. 1986	1-story wood frame, corrugated metal roof, louvered glass windows, vertical clapboard siding
Housing Building	07	ca. 1978	1-story wood frame with horizontal clapboards, corrugated metal roof, louvered glass windows.
Program Building	08	ca. 1978	1-story wood frame with horizontal clapboards, corrugated metal roof, louvered glass windows.
Old Jail Building	09	ca. 1978	1-story wood frame with horizontal clapboards, corrugated metal roof, louvered glass windows.
Gatehouse	11	ca. 1994	1-story cement block masonry with flat roof, bays of single-pane windows in multiple groupings
Low Custody Housing	12A	1997	1-story wood frame with low-pitched gambrel roof, deep projecting eaves, and asphalt shingles; vertical clapboard siding and single-pane windows grouped in 4s and covered with horizontal metal slats
Maintenance Shop (north)	12B	ca. 1997	1-story wood frame with low-pitch gable-front roof, overhanging eaves with asphalt shingles. Vertical clapboard siding and wooden double doors
Maintenance Shop (south)	12C	ca. 1997	Corrugated metal Quonset hut with large bay door and porch roof
Visiting Pavilion	12D	ca. 1997	Open-air structure with low-pitched roof, partial walls of vertical wood clapboards and wood lattice
Training Building	13	ca. 1986	1-story wood frame with vertical clapboards, low-pitch roof, and 2-light louvered glass windows.
Storage Shed (Chaplain's Office)		ca. 1990s	1-story wood frame with vertical clapboards, low-pitch roof, and 2-light louvered glass windows.

footers with low-pitched corrugated metal roofs, louvered glass windows, and vertical clapboard siding (Plates 8 and 9). Immediately north and outside the fenced area of the older group of structures is a storage building, currently in use as the Chaplain's Office, which is similar in construction to the more recent training building with vertical clapboarding, a low-pitched roof, and two-light louvered windows (Plate 10). Given its condition and location outside the fencing, the shed may be a somewhat later addition to the MCCC, perhaps built in the 1990s.



Plate 8: Female Housing Building (No. 06), View to South



Plate 9: Laundry Building (No. 6A), View to Northwest



Plate 10: Storage Building (Chaplain's Office) at North End of MCCC, View to East

A major expansion of jail facilities took place in the mid-1990s, including the more substantially built housing modules A, B, and C (Buildings 01, 02, and 03, respectively). Modules A and B are two-story, cement-block masonry structures with flat roofs, vertical slit windows, and steel exterior security doors (Plate 11). Module C is of similar construction but has only one story (Plate 12). The Phase I Addition (Building 04) was built sometime after 1994 on the western side of Modules A and B, into the slope of the landform (Plate 13), which archaeological monitoring revealed is a man-made deposition of fill soils. The Phase I Addition is similar in construction to the attached housing modules, featuring concrete-block masonry walls and a flat roof. The main entrance is located on the western façade and features a steel security door, a simple flat porch roof, and a bay of barred windows (see Plate 1). Small, horizontal, steel-slat windows are present on the northern and southern sides, which also feature loading dock bays (see Plate 13). Placed between the Intake Service Center (Building 05) and the Phase I addition building, just outside and north of its main entrance, is a series of three temporary, prefabricated trailers housing various office functions. The trailers are clad in corrugated metal and set on wood posts and concrete footings. Access is provided by wood ramps and stairs, and the spaces between the trailers are covered with wood shed roofs (Plate 14).

Immediately northwest of the Phase I Addition lies the Intake Service Center, which was also likely constructed in the mid-1990s. The single-story Intake Service Center also features cement-block masonry construction with a flat, red-tile roof with hipped edges. Fenestration includes alternating horizontal and vertical large single-pane windows (Plate 15). At the southern end of the MCCC, a complex of structures housing the inmates in a work furlough program are the most recently constructed buildings on the property. These include the Low Custody Housing Building (no. 12A), built in 1997, a one-story wood-frame building with a low-pitched gambrel roof featuring deep projecting eaves and asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are covered with vertical clapboards and dark brown trim boards, and fenestration is in groups of four single-pane windows covered with horizontal metal slats (Plate 16). Immediately west of Building 12A is the Visitation Pavilion (Building 12D), which is an open-air structure similar in architectural style to the associated housing building, with a low-pitched roof, partial walls of vertical wood clapboards, and wood lattice (Plate 17). At the southeastern corner of the MCCC are two maintenance buildings (12B and 12C) (see Figure 1). The northern Maintenance Shop (12B) is a small, one-story, wood-frame structure, similar to the others at MCCC with a low-pitch, gable-front roof with overhanging eaves and asphalt shingles. The walls are covered with vertical clapboard siding, and a wood double door entrance is protected by a small porch roof (Plate 18). To the south the other Maintenance Shop (12C) is a slightly larger Quonset hut-style building of corrugated metal, with a larger bay-style door covered with a small porch roof (see Plate 18). Maintenance Shop 12 C also has a standard-size exterior steel door. The area between the two shops is a gated equipment storage area.

Other structures outside the secure perimeter at MCCC are limited to the gatehouse, Building 11, and a nearby picnic area under a galvanized, steel-pole shade tent. The Gatehouse is similar in construction to the Phase I Addition building and was likely constructed at the same time, in the mid-1990s. The gatehouse is constructed of cement-block masonry with a flat roof, bays of single-pane windows in multiple groupings, and two steel security doors (Plate 19).

All the structures at MCCC are less than 50 years old. None of the buildings constitutes a historical resource, and no additional work is recommended.



Plate 11: Modules A and B Housing Buildings (No. 01, right, and No. 02, left), View to Southwest



Plate 12: Module C Housing Building (No. 03), View to Northwest



Plate 13: Phase I Addition Building (No. 04), View to North



Plate 14: Easternmost of Three Trailers West of Phase I Addition, View to Northeast



Plate 15: Intake Service Center Building (No. 05), View to North



Plate 16: Low Custody Housing Building (No. 12A), View to Northeast



Plate 17: Visitation Pavilion Building (No. 12D), View to Southwest



Plate 18: Maintenance Shop Buildings (No. 12B, left, and 12C, right), View to Northeast



Plate 19: Gatehouse Building (No. 11), View to Northwest

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

On behalf of PSD, Louis Berger completed archaeological and architectural survey of the proposed medium-security housing unit project at MCCC in Wailuku on the island of Maui. The proposed building footprint (the APE) is planned for the area immediately west of the Phase I Addition Building 04 (see Figure 1), which currently is an open space of landscaped grass and an air conditioner chilling unit. The survey is intended to support the project's historic preservation compliance and consultation efforts, as outlined in HAR 13-275 and other regulations. This survey therefore serves to identify any significant recorded historic (archaeological or architectural) properties in the project area, both previously recorded and unrecorded. In addition to the APE, the survey considered indirect effects that could potentially occur within and surrounding the entire MCCC facility (the project area). The survey included a literature review of environmental and historical research and an outline of previous archaeological surveys and sites, an archaeological pedestrian reconnaissance, and an architectural inventory survey.

Numerous archaeological sites and burials have been identified near the MCCC, which lies on the western margins of the Pu'uone sand dune formation. The sand hills south of Wailuku do not contain numerous surface features, but hundreds of subsurface archaeological sites have been encountered, mainly precontact burials, within intact dune sediments during recent construction of several housing developments and related infrastructure projects. At the MCCC a precontact burial (Site 50-50-04-7166) was encountered during archaeological monitoring of a storm drain project in the southeastern portion of the property. Largely to the west of MCCC, over a century of large-scale sugar cane plantation development has led to the identification of numerous historic-period roads, flumes, berms, and ditches. Immediately east of the MCCC runs the channelized remnant of Spreckles Ditch (Site 50-50-04-1508), built in 1882 to provide water for the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company's Waiale Reservoir. Within the MCCC property, historic-era remains have also been encountered; Site 50-50-04-8017, a historic trash deposit, was found at the northern end of the property during installation of cable lines.

Previous archaeological survey and monitoring projects at MCCC have noted that the facility was constructed on varying depths of imported fill deposits. At the location of the proposed MCCC medium-security housing unit (see Figure 1), archaeological monitoring identified historic fill deposits at depths ranging from 1 to 4 meters, and it was recommended that "[g]iven the negative findings of the current study, an approach to archaeological monitoring which prescribes on-call monitoring as opposed to on-site monitoring is recommended for any future subsurface work within MCCC in the vicinity of the current project area" (Dircks and Rechtman 2009a:1).

Although the general area of the MCCC and Wailuku sand hills are known to contain substantial archaeological remains, the historic land use and construction at the MCCC and of the proposed location of the medium-security housing unit suggests that the probability for the project to encounter intact archaeological remains is low. Inspections of the ground surface in the open areas of the MCCC did not reveal any surface features or artifacts. Although additional archaeological research is not recommended, Louis Berger recommends formulation of an unanticipated discovery plan that includes procedures should human remains be encountered.

No extant structures within or surrounding MCCC are greater than 50 years of age and therefore they do not constitute historic architectural resources.

The proposed medium-security housing project as currently designed will not impact any known historic properties.

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APPENDIX E:
Cultural Impact Assessment for the Maui Community Correctional Center Proposed Housing Project

A Cultural Impact Assessment for the Maui Community Correctional Center Proposed Housing Expansion Project

(3) 2-3-023:005, 006

Wailuku Ahupua'a
Wailuku District
Island of Maui



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November 2018

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A Cultural Impact Assessment for the Maui Community Correctional Center Proposed Housing Expansion Project

(3) 2-3-023:005, 006

Wailuku Ahupuaʻa
Wailuku District
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INTRODUCTION

At the request of Louis Berger, on behalf of the State of Hawai‘i Department of Public Safety (PSD), ASM Affiliates (ASM) has prepared this Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) to accompany a Hawai‘i Revised Statues (HRS) Chapter 343 Environmental Assessment (EA) in support of the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC) Housing Expansion Project. MCCC is currently located on TMK: (2) 3-8-046:005 and 006 in Wailuku Ahupua‘a, Wailuku District, Island of Maui (Figures 1 and 2). PSD operates the MCCC, which serves as the customary jail for short-term sentenced inmates, pretrial detainees, and probation/parole violators. Additionally, this facility provides important pre-release preparation/transition for prison system inmates who are transferred back to their county of origin when they reach less than one year until their scheduled release.

The current CIA report was prepared in accordance with the Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC) *Guidelines for Assessing Cultural Impact*, adopted by the Environmental Council, State of Hawai‘i, on November 19, 1997. As stated in Act 50, which was proposed and passed as Hawai‘i State House of Representatives Bill No. 2895 and signed into law by the Governor on April 26, 2000, “environmental assessments . . . should identify and address effects on Hawaii’s culture, and traditional and customary rights . . . native Hawaiian culture plays a vital role in preserving and advancing the unique quality of life and the ‘aloha spirit’ in Hawai‘i. Articles IX and XII of the state constitution, other state laws, and the courts of the State impose on governmental agencies a duty to promote and protect cultural beliefs, practices, and resources of native Hawaiians as well as other ethnic groups.”

This report is divided into four main sections, beginning with an introduction and a general description of the study area that also includes a presentation of the proposed housing expansion project. Also, within this first section is a brief historical context for Hawai‘i’s carceral system, which provides a basis for understanding the system’s current disproportionate effect on Native Hawaiian populations, and by extension on Native Hawaiian culture. This section is followed by a detailed culture-historical background and a presentation of prior studies; all of which combine to provide a physical and cultural context for the current project area. The results of the consultation process are then presented, along with a discussion of potential cultural impacts as well as appropriate actions and strategies to mitigate any such impacts.



Figure 1. Study area location (portion of USGS 7.5-minute series, Wailuku, HI quadrangle, 1997).

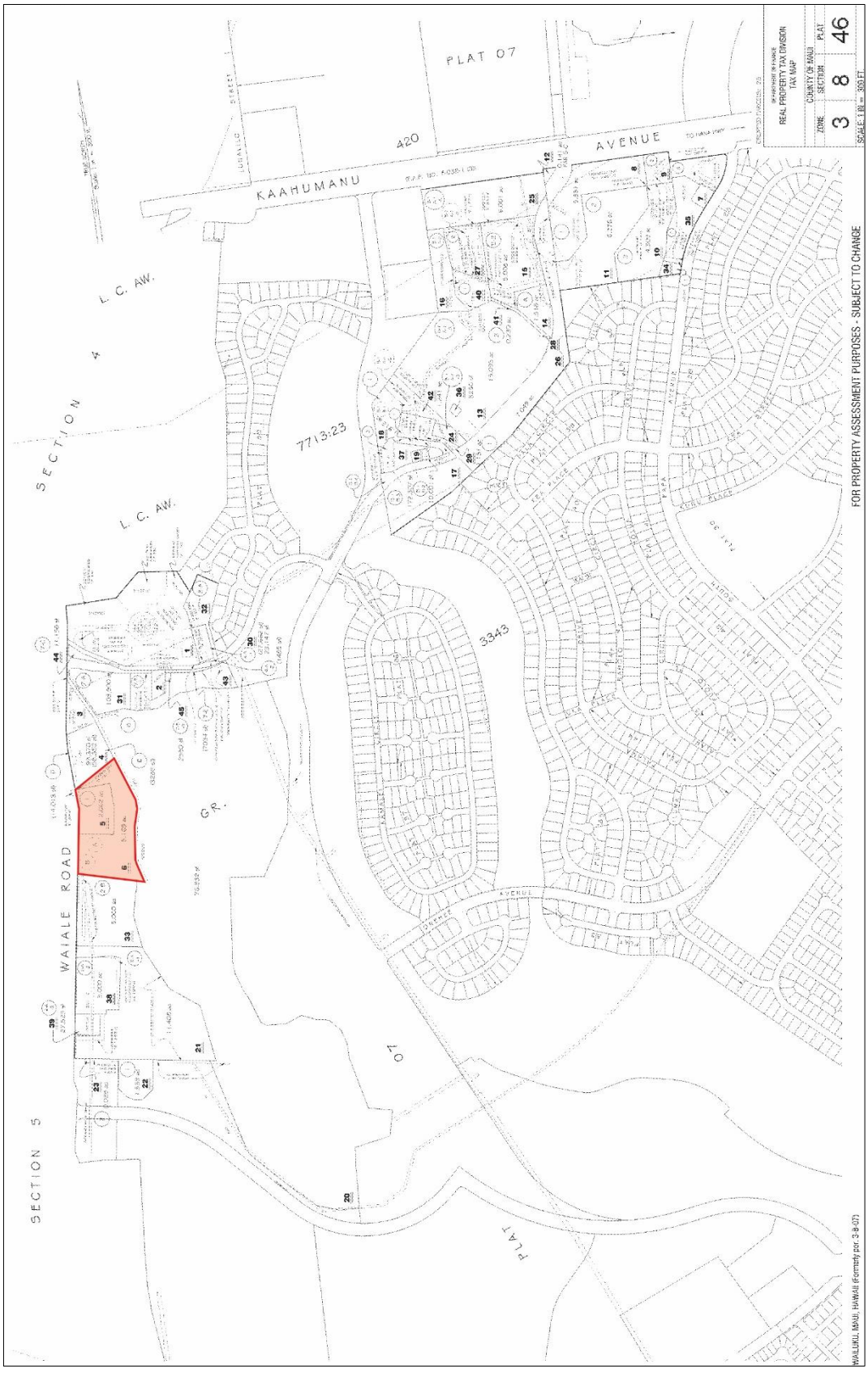

Figure 2. Tax Map Key (2) 3-8-046:005, 006 showing the current study area parcels (shaded red)



Figure 3. Google Earth™ satellite image showing study area location (outlined red).

STUDY AREA DESCRIPTION

The current study area is a 7.23-acre parcel (TMK: (2) 3-8-046:005, 006) (Figure 3) situated on the east side of Waiale Road and is adjacent to the Waiale Reservoir. The current MCCC facility was constructed in 1978 on the site of the former Maui Jail, and since the 1991 Master Plan, MCCC has expanded twice, from its original two acres to five acres and is now 7.23 acres (Carter and Goble 2003). Since the construction of MCCC, urbanization around the area has increased significantly. Today, MCCC contains inmate housing buildings, administrative and program buildings, maintenance buildings, storage areas, and vehicle access and parking areas (see Figure 3). The few undeveloped portions of the property are limited to small grassed and paved area located between buildings, and grassed areas for outdoor recreation, and employee and visitor parking. Currently, there are no plans to relocate or expand the facility beyond its current property boundaries.

The MCCC parcel is located at elevations ranging from 71 meters (232.94 feet) above sea level at the north end of the property and increases slightly to a maximum elevation of 75 meters (246.063 feet) at the south end. The geology mapped by Sherrod et al. (2007) underlying the study area is comprised predominately of an older dune deposit (labeled as "Qdo" in Figure 4). This dune deposit is part of the west central portion of the Puʻuone sand dune formation that extends from Waikapu to Kahului Harbor. The west and north end of the parcel is situated on the margins of an alluvial deposit originating from Waikapu Stream (labeled as "Qa" in Figure 4). Soil Survey Staff (2017) has mapped two soil types in the current study area (Figure 5). Apart from the southeast corner, the remainder of the property consists of Iao silty clay with a zero to three percent slope (labeled as "IaA" in Figure 5). The southeast corner of the property contains Puʻuone Sand with a seven to thirty percent slope (labeled as "PZUE" in Figure 5). These sand dunes have been described in several historical accounts relating to Maui's prehistory.

Wailuku has a warm semitropical climate and experiences relatively low precipitation. The mean annual rainfall within the project area is approximately 598.5 millimeters (23.56 inches), with most rainfall occurring between the months of December and January (Giambelluca et al. 2013). The climate is relatively warm with a mean annual temperature of 75 degrees Fahrenheit (F) with its lowest at 70.82 degrees F during the months of November through February, and at its highest with 78.11 degrees F between March and October (Giambelluca et al. 2014).

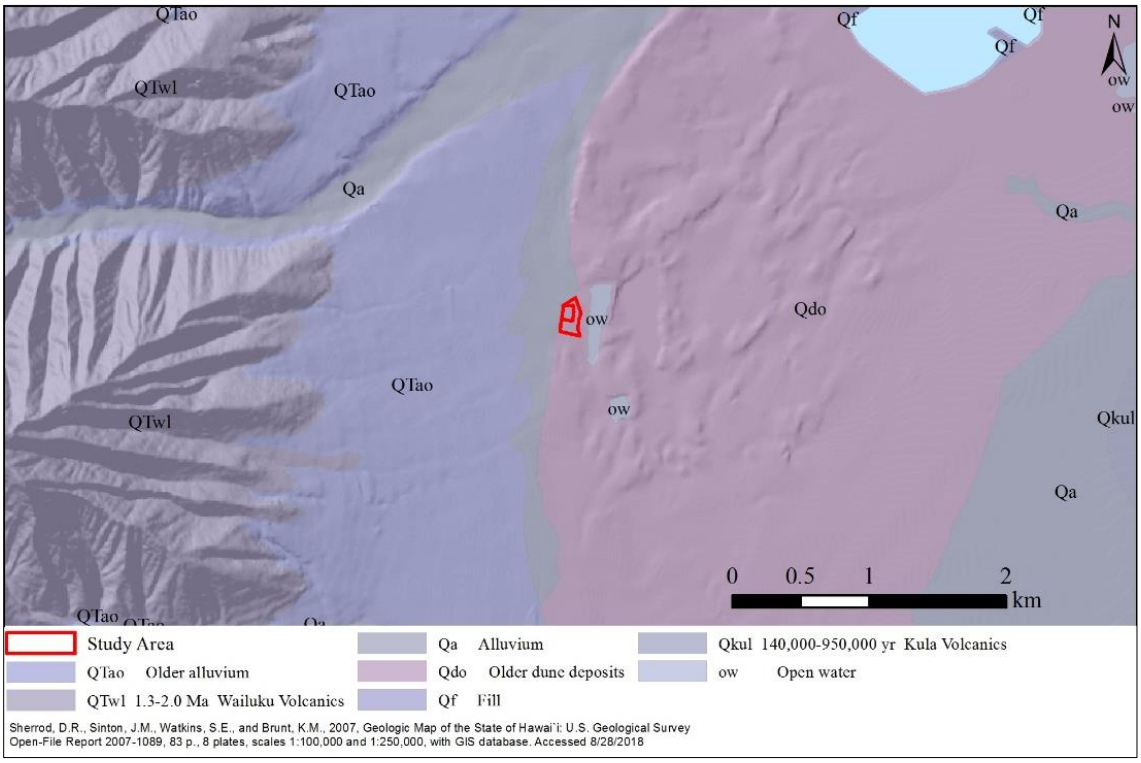

Figure 4. Geology in the current study area.

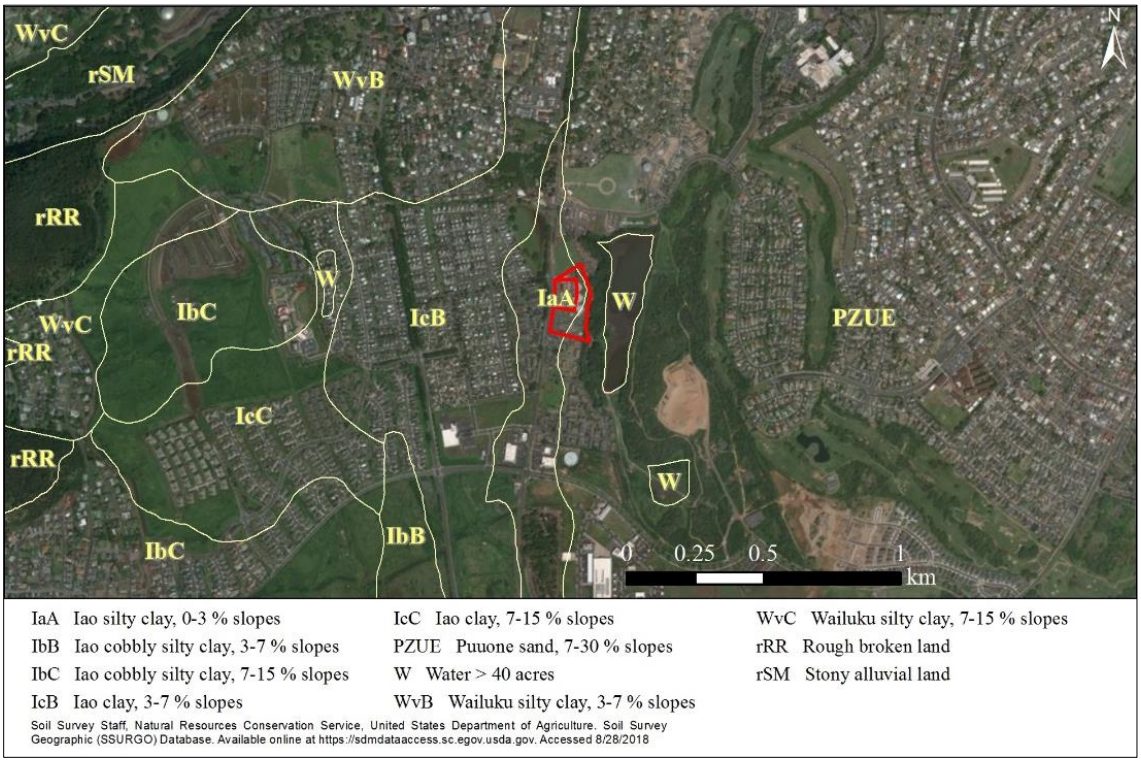

Figure 5. Soils in the current study area.

PROPOSED HOUSING EXPANSION PROJECT

The Hawai‘i Department of Public Safety (PSD) currently operates four Community Correctional Centers (CCCs), commonly referred to as jails, with one each on the islands of Kaua‘i, Maui, and Hawai‘i, and O‘ahu. As of January 31, 2018, the four facilities were housing a combined 2,269 inmates, which is forty-one percent more than their total operational capacity (Schwartz 2018). To remain committed to providing a safe, secure, healthy, humane, social, and physical environment for inmates and staff, PSD is seeking to alleviate the severe overcrowding problems within the CCCs by developing new medium security housing for medium security inmates who are currently housed at KCCC, MCCC, and HCCC. The focus of this study is the MCCC facility, located in Wailuku Ahupua‘a, Wailuku District, Island of Maui (Figure 6). The proposed housing expansion project is intended to provide a sufficient number of beds under appropriate conditions to address facility overcrowding. The housing expansion project is not intended to increase the inmate population beyond their current numbers. Rather inmates currently housed in cramped conditions and in spaces not originally intended for inmates would be accommodated as part of the proposed housing expansion project. Additionally, the proposed housing facility would be designed and constructed to meet State of Hawai‘i and national standards. MCCC is currently a 209-bed facility for male and female sentenced and pretrial inmates. As of May 2018, there were a reported 399 male inmates and 70 female inmates for a combined total of 469 inmates, which is 56% above its operational capacity of 301 beds. PSD is currently proposing to upgrade the medium security housing by adding up to 80-beds to an area in the central portion of the property (see Figure 6).



Figure 6. Conceptual plan of MCCC proposed housing expansion project (highlighted orange).

Hawai‘i’s Criminal Justice System

The history of Hawai‘i’s Euro-American criminal justice system can be traced back to the first constitution of the Kingdom of Hawai‘i promulgated on October 8, 1840, by Kauikeaouli (Kamehameha III) upon the advice of foreign political advisors. This constitution was the first of its kind and marked an important shift in Hawai‘i’s longstanding sociopolitical system by establishing a legal framework that governed the monarchy (Keahiolalo-Karasuda 2010). The influence of Christian missionaries is apparent in these early laws as it provided them with a legal basis to enforce Christian beliefs and values onto all sectors of the population. Although the 1840 Constitution did not specify forms of punishments, sections seven through thirteen of the Constitution recognized certain acts as being punishable by law, such as causing injury or committing a crime against another citizen or the Kingdom. Additionally, the Constitution declared that a person accused of a crime had the right to a trial conducted according to the law (Achiu 2002). The 1840 Constitution became the instrument that allowed an individual with the legal knowhow to bring about charges against any citizen of the Kingdom regardless of their social status. Section four of the 1840 Constitution reads:

> The above sentiments are hereby published for the purpose of protecting alike, both the people and the chiefs of all these islands, while they maintain a correct deportment; that no chief may be able to oppress any subject, but that chiefs and people may enjoy the same protection, under one and the same law (Achiu 2002:33).

This legal framework for dealing with lawbreakers was a new concept that was fundamentally different from the traditional Hawaiian system. This new framework emphasized Christian beliefs and values all while punishing individuals who held to certain traditional practices and beliefs (OHA et al. 2010). Nonetheless, crimes committed under the traditional laws of the islands did not go unpunished. The *kapu* system implemented during the reign of the chief Wākea established a set of religious laws that governed nearly all aspects of traditional life (Malo 1951). Crimes committed under the *kapu* system were also punishable as these crimes were viewed as an offense to the gods and the chiefs alike, and therefore, threatened the very foundation upon which Hawaiian society was organized (King 1993). Lawbreakers that were found guilty often faced severe corporal punishment, seizure of property, and even banishment (King 1993, Ellis 1917). While traditional forms of punishment were severe, a lawbreaker also had the opportunity to be absolved of his or her crime by entering a designated *pu‘uhonua* (place of peace and safety) or by seeking the mercy of a chief or chiefess, as they were also known as *pu‘uhonua*. Such chiefs and chiefesses had the authority to exonerate a person from their crime, thus allowing for their reintegration into society (Kamakau 1964). The 1840 Constitution not only undermined the foundation of the *pu‘uhonua*, but it effectively disempowered the chiefs from exercising their power to free an individual from the death penalty. While the legal groundwork for the criminal justice system was laid starting in 1840, the emergence of Hawai‘i’s jail facilities occurred much earlier.

Hawai‘i’s first western-style jail facility formerly located in Honolulu has its origins with Russian colonists who sought to establish Hawai‘i as the main provisioning port for Russian ships engaged in the Pacific fur trade. The Russian-American Company set out from Sitka, Alaska to expand their resource depleted territory and seek new kinds of investments (Mills 2002). Although their initial attempts to colonize the islands were thwarted when one of their ships wrecked off of Kaua‘i, the Russians eventually found refuge on that very island under the ruling chief Kaumuali‘i. While the Russians were engaged in establishing a fort on Kaua‘i, the rest of the archipelago was recovering from the aftermath of Kamehameha’s conquest. In 1810, Kamehameha had unified the islands with the exception of Kaua‘i under his rule. Although Kamehameha did not seize Kaua‘i by force, Kaumuali‘i recognized Kamehameha as an independent sovereign. Through peaceful negotiations, Kamehameha offered military protection over Kaumuali‘i’s island kingdom. In 1816, Kamehameha left O‘ahu for Hawai‘i Island to settle his affairs. In his absence, the Russian brig *Ilmen* captained by Doctor George Anton Schäffer arrived in Honolulu for repairs and was soon joined by the *Kodiak*, another Russian ship under the command of Captain Young. Although they had permission from Kamehameha to build a block house in Honolulu, the crew of about eighty Russians proceeded to build a fort made from mined coral blocks, mounted their guns, and raised the Russian flag. Their actions caused great alarm for both native and foreign residents of Honolulu as this was viewed as an attempt to seize the islands. A messenger was sent to inform Kamehameha of the situation, where he then dispatched his generals and warriors to investigate and settle the matter. The arrival of Kamehameha’s militia in Honolulu made a profound impression, causing the Russians to wisely pack up and sail back to Kaua‘i (Emerson 1900). Left with a half-completed building, John Young and Kalanimoku (William Pitt) advised Kamehameha to construct a fort that would protect the port and the nearby royal compound from future invaders. Kamehameha proclaimed a draft and ordered all men and women to help with erecting the fort known as Kekuanohu and later renamed as Honolulu Fort (Figure 7). By 1817, the fort was completed

and from that time until its demolition in 1857, it housed several administrative functions such as police headquarters, courthouse, and served as the first jail for unruly foreign sailors (ibid.).

Shortly after the 1840 Constitution became law, the foreigners realized that it could be used to control anyone, including the most powerful Hawaiian chiefs (King 1993). On October 20, 1840, just twelve days after the Constitution was enacted, the Honolulu Fort was the site of Hawai‘i’s first public execution (Clark 1847, Emerson 1900). The chiefs Kamanawa (grandfather of King Kalākaua and Queen Lili‘uokalani) and Lonopuakau were both sentenced to death after being accused of murder; both received the notice of the execution, which was sent by King Kamehameha III and Prime Minister Kekāuluohi. An American sailor named Joseph Clark provides insight into that tragic day:

> The sentence of death was published on the 5th, for the murder of a female on the 28th of Sept. The following is the sentence… (Clark 1847:179)
>
> On the 20th, the day previously appointed for the execution, at 11 o’clock the chief Kamanawa and the native Lonopuakau, were both hanged by the neck upon the ramparts of the fort, before an immense crowd of spectators. The Rev. Messrs. Armstrong and Smith addressed the throne of grace on their behalf. About eight hundred natives, under arms, were assembled, and passed behind them, two and two, with arms reversed, until the whole was concluded. As they dropped, the colors were half-masted, the bell tolled, and there was a general yell and weeping throughout the village. The chief died a very hard death. (ibid.:180)

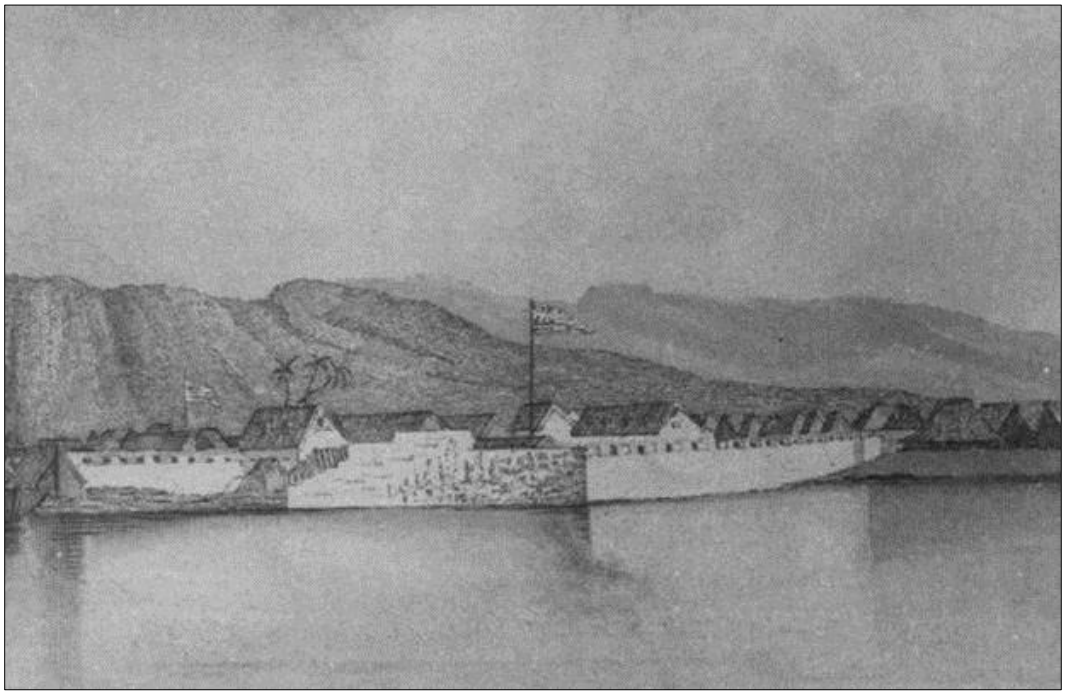

Figure 7. Honolulu Fort 1837, Hawai‘i State Archives, Henry Colburn Collection, PP-36-5-001.

The Honolulu Fort continued serving as a jail and by 1822, Queen Ka‘ahumanu, a staunch Christian convert proclaimed more criminal laws that were to be observed and supported by the chiefs (King 1993; Kamakau 1992). According to Kamakau (1992), Ka‘ahumanu verbally enforced various forms of capital punishment and established the island of Kaho‘olawe as a place of exile for convicts. As early as 1826, the first male exiles were sent to the island of Kaho‘olawe, while females were sent to Lāna‘i Island. The area of Kaulana Bay located on the northwest end of Kaho‘olawe served as the penal colony headquarters until 1847 when the last convict, George Morgan, a Caucasian man served out his sentence on the island (MacDonald 1972).

In 1855, under the administration of Alexander Liholiho (Kamehameha IV), the legislature appropriated $10,000 for the construction of a new prison. The area of Iwilei was chosen as the site for the new prison, which was completed in 1857 (Figures 8 and 9), at which time the old Honolulu Fort was demolished (Kuykendall 1953). The prison was constructed from coral and was built on a pile of coral rubble between the fishponds of Kawa and Kūwili (Figure 10). Although this prison was formally known as Oahu Prison, it was sometimes referred to as Kawa Prison or simply “The Reef” (Ruby and Stephenson 2012).



Figure 8. Former Oahu Jail in Iwilei with fishponds in foreground, Hawai‘i State Archives, Oahu Prison Collection, PP-61-5-020-00001.



Figure 9. Exterior of former Oahu Prison, Hawai‘i State Archives, Oahu Prison Collection, PP-61-5-005-00001.



Figure 10. Portion of Hawai‘i Registered map 1609 by W.A. Wall from 1893 showing the site of old Oahu Prison.

In 1886, while visiting Honolulu, Mark Twain stumbled upon the prison and described it as such:

> … we presently arrived at a massive coral edifice which I took for a fortress at first, but found out directly that it was the Government prison. A soldier at the great gate admitted us without further authority than my countenance, and I suppose he thought he was paying me a handsome compliment when he did so; and so did I until I reflected that the place was a penitentiary. However, as far as appearances went, it might have been the King's palace, so neat, and clean, and white, and so full of the fragrance of flowers was the establishment, and I was satisfied.
>
> We passed through a commodious office whose walls were ornamented with linked strands of polished handcuffs and fetters, through a hall, and among the cells above and below. The cells for the men were eight or ten feet high, and roomy enough to accommodate the two prisoners and their hammocks, usually put in each, and have space left for several more. The floors were scrubbed clean, and were guiltless of spot or stain of any kind… (Twain 1972:57)

At the time of his visit, Twain noted that the prison contained four wards, housed both male and female inmates, and could accommodate one hundred thirty-two prisoners (1972:57). Twain also visited the prison yard (Figure 11) and noted the differences in this facility compared to those he observed back on the continent:

> The prison-yard—that sad inclosure [*sic*] which, in the prisons of my native America, is a cheerless barren and yieldeth no vegetation save the gallows-tree, with its sorrowful human fruit—is a very garden! The beds, bordered by rows of inverted bottles (the usual style here), were filled with all manner of dainty flowers and shrubs…(ibid.:58)



Figure 11. Former Oahu Prison yard, Hawai‘i State Archives, Oahu Prison Collection, PP-61-5-011-00001.

History of Wailuku Jail

At the turn of the 20th century, small jail facilities most of which were attached to either a jail keeper's house or court houses had been constructed on each island, with seven being on Maui Island (Hawaiian Commission 1898). The first jails on Maui were built in the early 19th century in the booming town of Lahaina, which were used mainly to detain unruly sailors (Lahaina Restoration 2018). Accounts of Wailuku jail began to surface around the mid-19th century during the rise of the plantation era. An account published in 1891, illustrated some of the issues surrounding the plantation that lead to a large number of arrests. Doctor F.B. Sutcliffe reported, in the *Occidental Medical Times*, a group of Japanese patients who were under arrest for refusing to work. They claimed to be ill but were deemed otherwise by the plantation doctor and manager, which lead to their arrest. The group was found guilty and sent to the Wailuku jail. However, their stay there would not be long for the Wailuku Sheriff observed they were unwell and had sent for Dr. Sutcliffe to examine them further to which he admitted them to the hospital (Kynett et.al. 1891).

Another account given by a former soldier turned police officer, George W. Hale of Lawrence Massachusetts, who took on the laborious task of compiling nationwide statistics and secular knowledge of police and prisons and published his findings in his 1893 book titled *Police and Prison Encyclopedia*. Contained within Hale's book are some description and statistics of the Wailuku jail as reported in April of 1892 by Maui Island Sheriff, Thomas W. Everett:

> The great reduction in the number of laborers employed on the plantations has thrown on the community a large number of unemployed Chinese and Japanese, the bad element of which has a tendency to concentrate at centres [*sic*] of population, such as Wailuku, Lahaina, etc., and I fear will require the close and active attention of the police force in the near future to prevent the increase in crime (Hale 1905:570).

The attorney general, that same year, reported that over a third of police work focused mainly on the arrest of plantation workers. He also stated that the increase of unemployed workers correlated to an increase of arrests. These arrests often resulted a flood of district court cases and inmates at the Wailuku jail. In one particular report, he wrote, "[o]n Maui, the unemployed [Chinese] flock to places such as Wailuku, Kahului, and Paia and from their numbers furnish the burglars" (Beechert 1985:112). A few years later, in 1896, a request for a new jail in Wailuku was put forth by Minister Smith (The Hawaiian Gazette 1896) with the influence of the attorney general who stated, "when strikes

occur on plantations, large number of men are sometimes sent at one time" (Beechert 1985:112). However, his request was denied when his peers advocated for a new jail in Hilo (The Hawaiian Gazette 1896).

Within the same year, the great strike of Japanese plantation laborers at Lahaina, triggered a series of protests against plantation managers and owners, which resulted in a high volume of arrests and a flood of inmates to the jails on Maui. In sequence of those mass protests that happened throughout the island, a group of Japanese plantation workers from Pu'unene, Maui were arrested. As a result, an assembly of over a thousand Japanese marched "as far as the sand-hills" near the Wailuku jail to demand the release of their comrades (Annual Report 1920:73). The Sheriff had heard of the raid and requested help from the citizens of Wailuku to aid him and his men and armed them with "a rifle or revolver" (ibid.). However, when the Japanese reached the sandhills near the jail they learned of the Sheriff's plan and aborted their invasion (ibid.).

Although county jails had been well established, by early 20th century, a 1902 report from the Governor of the Territory of Hawai'i specified that by this time the Oahu Prison "was the general place of confinement of all persons convicted of criminal offenses within the Territory" (Governor of the Territory 1902:114). During this same year, the legislature sought to formally segregate convicted felons from the misdemeanor population by establishing the Honolulu Jail, which was located adjacent to the Oahu Prison (ibid.). The creation of the Honolulu Jail established the foundation upon which the current Community Correctional Facilities operate.

The old Wailuku jail site which was in downtown Wailuku on High Street (Figure 12), did not experience any significant changes until the early 20th century. In 1904, following Hawai'i's inclusion as a Territory of the United States, the newly established Maui County, submitted a request for a new facility to address inmate overcrowding, which was a direct result of the large number of arrests of plantation laborers. A year later, in 1905, the Report of the Superintendent of Public Works, C.S. Holloway informed the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, Geo R. Carter of the award.

> Contract for the Jail and Fire Station, Wailuku, was awarded early in the year and the building has been accepted by the Government. As mentioned in my last report, the appropriation was not sufficient to complete the interior of this building, and the Legislature appropriated additional money at the last session, which is now available. (Hawaii Dept. of Public Works 1905:8)

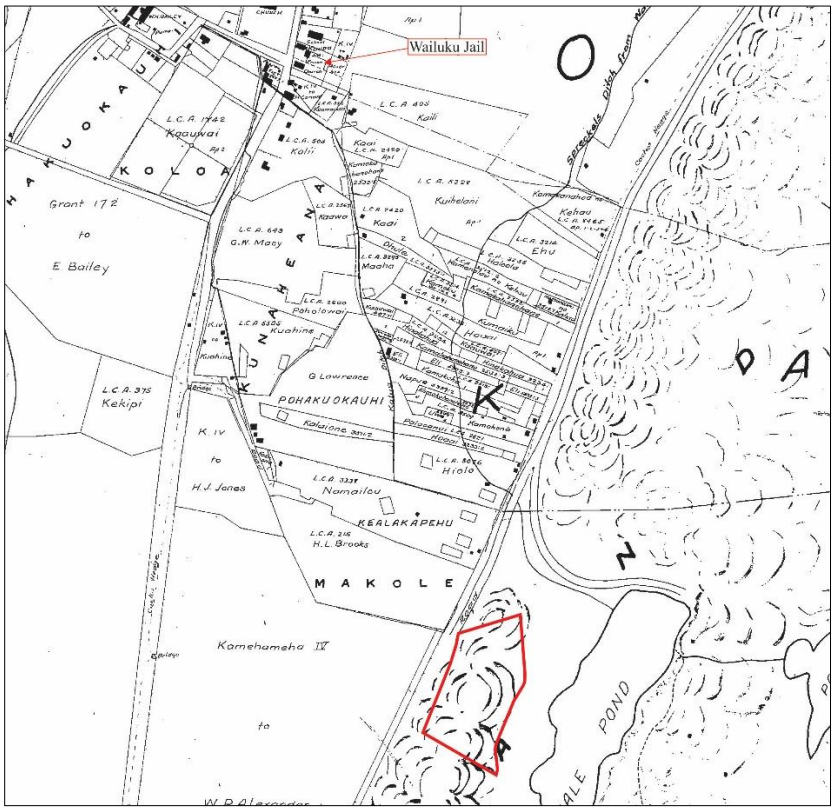

Figure 12. Portion of Hawai'i Registered Map 1261 from 1882 showing the locations of the former Wailuku Jail and the current MCCC facility.

With a budget of $8,000, plans for a two-story structure were developed and by 1907, construction of the new Wailuku Jail was completed and in full operation. The basement was used to house the inmates and the top floor was for government offices. Two decades later the building and property was improved with a new dormitory which measured nine-feet wide by thirty-six feet in length. Described as "bright and airy," this dormitory was constructed to house the "more trustworthy prisoners." Later two "strong rooms," designed specifically for mentally ill and unruly inmates was added. One room was built primarily for female prisoners and the other was used as a fumigating room for clothing and bedding, and storage room for the inmates' personal belongings. The expansion also included an additional bathroom with four showers, large basins for prisoners to wash their clothes and an open-styled pavilion to serve as a dining hall. The facility also expanded the jail yard twenty-feet wide by sixty-feet long, which included a large grass court in the center where prisoners could exercise. The area was surrounded by a four-foot high woven wire fence set along a concrete covered area (Nakamura 2018). Additionally, by the mid-1940s, following World War II, the jail served as an internment site for Japanese detainees (ibid.).

By the 1960s the Hawaii jail system underwent significant changes by adopting a new philosophical approach that incorporated rehabilitation and reintegration of incarcerated inmates. "The new philosophy focused on the humane treatment and rehabilitation of inmates, since it was evident that custodial treatment of inmates in the traditional institutional setting was not working" (Claveria 1982:5). However, success in this contemporary approach necessitated the replacement of the traditional cellblock structure with a modern facility to accommodate the new correctional philosophy and its programs (ibid.).

In 1970, following years of planning, study and controversy, federal funds were secured and an agreement was reached, which included that all county jails become part of the State Corrections System. As a result, in 1977, construction for new Community Correctional facilities for all islands, including MCCC began. The 10-year Master Plan Report produced by Carter Goble Associates (2003) summarized the history of the current MCCC facility stating:

> The original 18-bed design from 1978 increased to 90 operational beds by 1991 and is rated at 301 beds as of 2003. A substantial amount of construction has been completed to expand the facility from its original 2-acre site to 5 acres and in 1996/97 another 2.5 acres at the same time that both substantial medium and minium security housing units were added. Like the Hawaii CCC the Maui CCC was sited in a location on the edge of town but over the years the town of Wailuku has grown around and beyond the CCC. Land values in the immediate area are now undoubtedly much higher than they were 25 years ago. (Carter Goble Associates 2003: Section 3:5)

As the second largest Community Correctional facility in the state (OCCC being the largest) the Maui site has experienced continued growth within the last two decades, thereby facilitating the need to address housing for the growing inmate population. Carter Goble Associates (2003: Section 3:37) summarized some of the existing needs of the MCCC facility:

> Since the 1991 master plan the Maui site expanded twice from its orginal two acres to 5 acres and finally to 7.5 acres with the addition of a 2.5 acre tract on its south boundary where the work furlough center was constructed. As noted above given the adjacent land development trends to higher value residential uses in conjuction with the deficiencies of this complex it is recommended that the facility be replaced at another location and that any further expasion a this should be avoided. The facility is already operating well beyond its rated capacity, which shows in the state of recurring repair and maintenance problems. Like other counties Maui's growth projection for the next 10 years would require more than doubling its current capacity, which is not feasible at its current site.

While the overall number of inmates at all of the CCC continues to rise, concerns over the alarming number of inmates of Hawaiian ancestry in these facilities is another major issue that various State agencies (including the Office of Hawaiian Affairs), various organization, and scholars are attempting to address. The subsequent section of this report will discuss the impacts of Hawai'i's carceral system on Native Hawaiians populations.

Impact of the Criminal Justice System on the Native Hawaiian Population

Although the bulk of this study has focused on identifying site-specific cultural impacts, the authors of this report also seek to identify any potential impacts that may adversely affect the Native Hawaiian population at large. The following section explores the most recent data regarding Native H awaiian representation in Hawai'i's criminal justice system and explores the impacts this project may have on the said population.

In 2010, the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA et al. 2010) in a collaborative research effort published the most comprehensive study that focused on the disparate treatment of Native Hawaiians in the criminal justice system. Since

the adoption of a Western system of governance and laws with the 1840 Constitution, Native Hawaiians have and continue to be adversely affected at every stage of the criminal justice system, starting with arrest and continuing through parole (OHA et al. 2010). The reasons Native Hawaiians are adversely affected by the criminal justice system is varied, however, the OHA et al. (2010) study identified a variety of social factors that are unique to indigenous people. In the context of Hawai‘i, having an understanding of the historical trauma associated with the loss of land, language, and spirituality that occurred as a result of Western contact is fundamental when analyzing the effects of the criminal justice system on the Native population.

One of the key findings from the OHA et al. (2010) study revealed that Native Hawaiians are not only disproportionately represented at every stage of Hawai‘i’s criminal justice system but this disproportion increases exponentially as individuals move through the system. Figure 13 shows the rate at which Native Hawaiian representation increases at every stage of the criminal justice system (OHA et al. 2010). As the United States’ overall rate of incarceration has increased by some 450 percent, Hawai‘i’s incarceration rate has been even more rapid with a growth of 709 percent between 1980 and 2008, from 41 individuals incarcerated per 100,000 in 1980 to 332 individuals per 100,000 in 2008 (Figure 14).

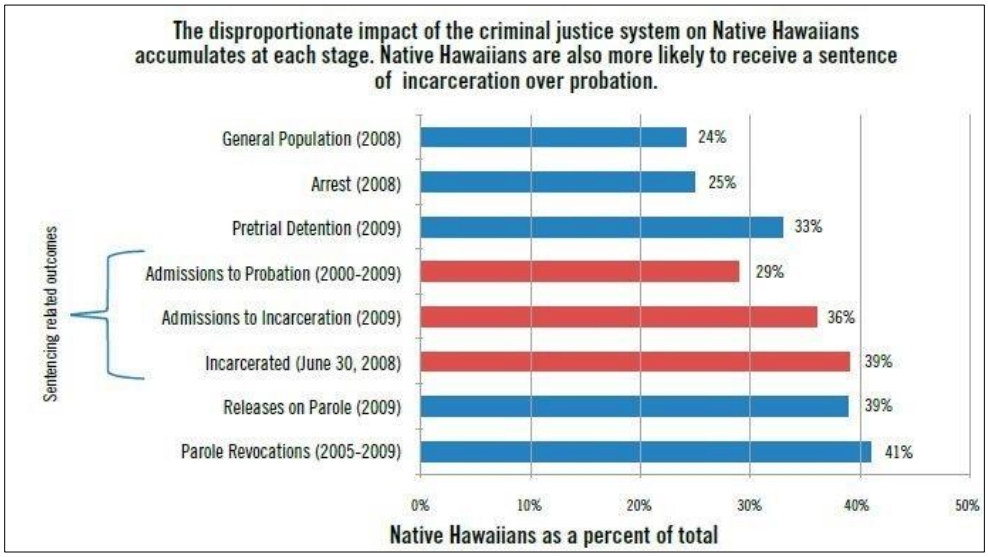

Figure 13. Native Hawaiian representation at each stage of the criminal justice system. (OHA et al. 2010:27)

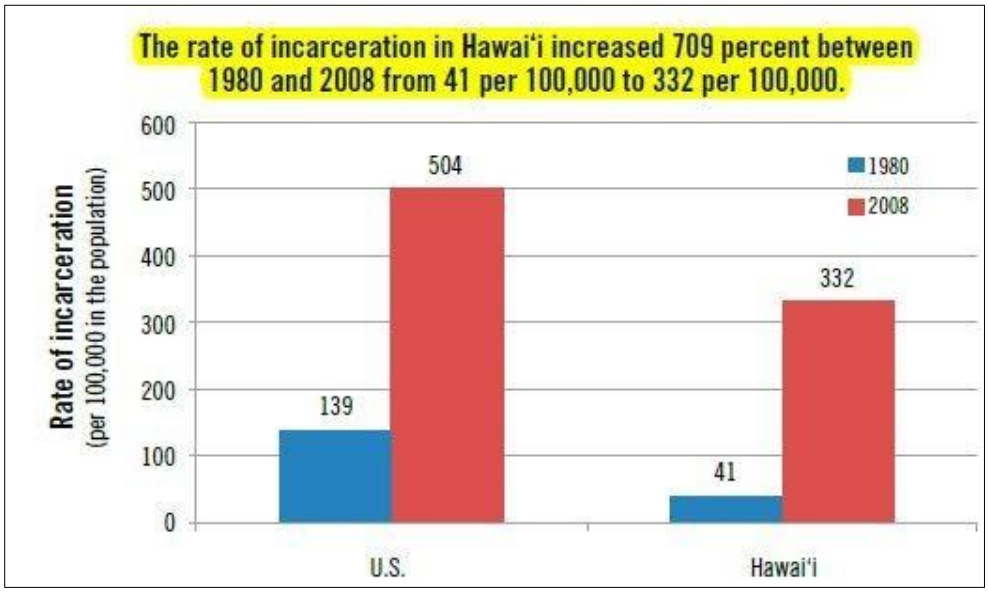

Figure 14. Rate of incarceration for the U.S. and Hawai‘i. (OHA et al. 2010:17)

Population estimates collected in 2008 by the Hawai‘i Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism reported that 1,257,607 people lived in Hawai‘i with Native Hawaiians making up 24 percent of the total population (OHA et al. 2010:21). Arrest rates mirror the population percentage figures with Native Hawaiians accounting for 25 percent of the total number of arrests made annually. However, as arrested populations move through the system, these figures increase disproportionately for Native Hawaiians within the incarcerated population (ibid.:27). And, when the data is separated by gender the results are even more alarming; as Native Hawaiian women make up approximately 44 percent of the incarcerated women's population and Native Hawaiian men comprise 37 percent of the incarcerated men's population (ibid.:39). Keahiolalo-Karasuda (2010) has suggested that these figures may be an underestimation of the actual percentages. Data collected in 2009 by the Hawai‘i Criminal Justice Data Center revealed that even though Native Hawaiians do not use drugs at dissimilar rates to other ethnicities, they make up the largest portion (32 percent) of the people admitted to prison for a drug offenses (OHA et al. 2010:45). Methamphetamine accounts for the greatest number (54 percent) of drug charges in Hawai‘i, with Native Hawaiians receiving the largest percentage of those charges at 38 percent. Additionally, Hawai‘i has a mandatory minimum sentence of ten years for methamphetamine-related charges, which results in more Native Hawaiians being incarcerated for longer periods of time (ibid.:47).

The rates at which Native Hawaiians are impacted by the criminal justice system is known to have devastating effects on the individual and collateral consequences that extend into their families and communities. OHA's 2010 study found that individuals coming out of incarceration are faced with many challenges that hinder them from successfully reintegrating and contributing to society such as: 1) diminished educational opportunities; 2) difficulty in obtaining a driver's license; 3) exclusion from civic and political participation; and 4) difficulty finding employment and vocational opportunities. Cumulatively, these factors often result in the breaking up of the family unit as incarcerated parents who lose custody of their children may never get them back (ibid.). Also "if a person convicted of a crime is able to reunite with his or her family after incarceration, the family may find itself homeless" (ibid.:61).because their absence contributes to economic disparity within the household As formerly incarcerated individuals struggle to regain their economic independence and social footing, their families and communities are also adversely affected by their experience. The impacts that result from the imprisonment of a parent can have long-lasting negative consequences that contribute to a cycle of continued contact with the criminal justice system.

Children are most vulnerable to the emotional, physical, and psychological impacts that result from having a parent incarcerated. These children are more likely to develop anti-social behaviors, join gangs, display delinquent behavior, develop mental health problems, and use drugs than children whose parents are not incarcerated. These impacts on children are even greater when a mother is incarcerated because she is often the primary caregiver. For Native Hawaiian families, the impacts of incarceration are often experienced across multiple generations. OHA et al. (2010:67) reported that a study conducted in 2000 found that in 33.9 percent of Native Hawaiian households grandparents played a part in the care of their grandchildren. The data collected from this study did not include statistics on the extent to which extended family members contribute to caring for the children of incarcerated parents. Since Native Hawaiians make up the largest percent of Hawai‘i's imprisoned population, this has resulted in inter-generational impacts that have long-lasting consequences.

Just as families are impacted by the imprisonment of a family member, so too are the communities and cultures in which they are associated. This is especially true for Native Hawaiian communities where strength and resiliency are drawn from individuals and families that are able to make contributions that promote healthy communities and a flourishing culture (OHA et al. 2010). When an individual is removed from their community, their ability to contribute to their communities and cultures is curtailed. As a culture that has endured the tangible impacts of colonization fueled by Euro-American interests, Native Hawaiian communities are more vulnerable than ever to the loss of land, culture, and community. A consideration of the historical and on-going disproportionate effects of Hawai‘i's criminal justice system on Native Hawaiian populations is vital in the assessment of potential cultural impacts.

2. BACKGROUND

The chronological summary presented below begins with the peopling of the Hawaiian Islands and a generalized model of Hawaiian Prehistory followed by a summary of Historic events in the Hawaiian Islands after the arrival of foreigners. The discussion continues with a presentation of legendary and historical references to Wailuku Ahupua'a and the nearby sand dunes. This summary includes oral traditions and first-hand Historic accounts recorded by visitors and missionaries related to Wailuku and beyond. Land use practices in the study area vicinity are also presented, including commercial sugar cultivation. The discussion concludes with a review of the findings from prior investigations conducted in the subject area vicinity.

CULTURE-HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Early Hawaiian Settlement

While the question of the timing of the first settlement of Hawai'i by Polynesians remains unanswered, several theories have been offered that derive from various sources of information (i.e., archaeological, genealogical, mythological, oral-historical, radiometric). However, none of these theories is today universally accepted because there is no archaeological evidence to support the proposed timing for the initial settlement, or colonization stage, of island occupation. More recently, with advances in palynology and radiocarbon dating techniques, Kirch (2011) and others (Athens et al. 2014; Wilmshurst et al. 2011) have convincingly argued that Polynesians arrived in the Hawaiian Islands, sometime between A.D. 1000 and A.D. 1200 and expanded rapidly thereafter (c.f., Kirch 2011).

The initial settlement in Hawai'i is believed to have occurred from the southern Marquesas Islands. In these early times, Hawai'i's inhabitants were primarily engaged in subsistence-level agriculture and fishing (Handy et al. 1991). This was a period of great exploitation and environmental modification when early Hawaiian farmers developed new subsistence strategies by adapting their familiar patterns and traditional tools to their new environment (Kirch 1985; Pogue 1978). Their ancient and ingrained philosophy of life tied them to their environment and kept order; which was further assured by the conical clan principle of genealogical seniority (Kirch 1984). According to Fornander (1969), the Hawaiians brought from their homeland certain Polynesian customs and belief: the major gods Kāne, Kū, and Lono; the *kapu* system of law and order; the *pu'uhonua* (cities of refuge) and the *'aumakua* concept; and the concept of *mana*.

Initial permanent settlements in the islands were established at sheltered bays with access to freshwater and marine resources. Communities shared extended familial relations and there was an occupational focus on the collection of marine resources. Over a period of several centuries, the areas with the richest natural resources became populated and perhaps even crowded, and there was an increasing separation of the chiefly class from the common people. As the environment reached its maximum carrying capacity, the result was social stress, hostility, and war between neighboring groups (Kirch 1985). Soon, large areas of Hawai'i were controlled by a few powerful chiefs.

As time passed, a uniquely Hawaiian culture developed. The portable artifacts found in archaeological sites of this period reflect not only an evolution of the traditional tools, but some distinctly Hawaiian inventions. The adze (*ko'i*) evolved from the typical Polynesian variations of plano-convex, trapezoidal, and reverse-triangular cross-section to a very standard Hawaiian rectangular quadrangular tanged adze. A few areas in Hawai'i produced quality basalt for adze production. Mauna Kea, on the island of Hawai'i, possessed a well-known adze quarry. The two-piece fishhook and the octopus-lure breadloaf sinker are Hawaiian inventions of this period, as are '*ulu maika* stones and *lei niho palaoa*. The latter was a status item worn by those of high rank, indicating a trend toward greater status differentiation (Kirch 1985). As the population continued to expand so did social stratification, which was accompanied by major socioeconomic changes and intensive land modification. Most of the ecologically favorable zones of the windward and coastal regions of all major islands were settled and the more marginal leeward areas were being developed. Additional migrations to Hawai'i occurred from Tahiti in the Society Islands. Rosendahl (1972) has proposed that settlement at this time was related to seasonal, recurrent occupation in which coastal sites were occupied in the summer to exploit marine resources, and upland sites were occupied during the winter months, with a focus on agriculture. An increasing reliance on agricultural products may have caused a shift in social networks as well; as Hommon (1976) argues, kinship links between coastal settlements disintegrated as those links within the *mauka-makai* settlements expanded to accommodate the exchange of agricultural products for marine resources. This shift is believed to have resulted in the establishment of the *ahupua'a* system sometime during the A.D. 1400s (Kirch 1985), adding another component to an already well-stratified society. The implications of this model include a shift in residential patterns from seasonal, temporary occupation, to a permanent dispersed occupation of both coastal and upland areas.

By this time, the island of Maui appears to have been divided into eleven or twelve major *moku-o-loko* or interior districts (Fornander 1880; Maly and Maly 2007; Handy et al. 1991). Each *moku* was further divided into distinct land units known as *ahupua'a*, which became the equivalent of a local community, with its own social, economic, and political significance. *Ahupua'a* were ruled by *ali'i 'ai ahupua'a*; who, for the most part, had complete autonomy over this generally economically self-supporting piece of land, which was managed by a *konohiki*. The *ali'i 'ai ahupua'a* in turn answered to an *ali'i 'ai moku,* a higher chief who ruled over the *moku* and claimed the abundance of the entire district. Thus, *ahupua'a* resources supported not only the *maka'āinana* (commoners) and *'ohana* (extended families) who lived on the land, but also provided support to the ruling class of higher chiefs and ultimately the crown. *Ahupua'a* are land divisions that typically incorporated all of the eco-zones from the mountains to the sea and for several hundred yards beyond the shore, assuring a diverse subsistence resource base (Hommon 1986). Although the *ahupua'a* land division typically incorporated all of the eco-zones, their size and shape varied greatly. This form of district subdividing was integral to Hawaiian life and was the product of resource management planning that was strictly adhered to. The *ahupua'a* were further divided into smaller sections such as *'ili, mo'o'aina, paukū'aina, kīhāpai, kō'ele, hakuone*, and *kuakua* (Hommon 1986, Pogue 1978). The chiefs of these land units gave their allegiance to a territorial chief or *mō'ī* (king). *Heiau* building flourished as religion became more complex and embedded in a sociopolitical climate of territorial competition. Monumental architecture, such as *heiau*, "played a key role as visual markers of chiefly dominance" (Kirch 1990:206).

Following the formalization of the land tenure system and continued social stratification, the quest to consolidate chiefdoms launched many independent political campaigns. Up until the rule of the *ali'i* Pi'ilani, a mid to late 16th century chief, the island of Maui was divided into two domains, West Maui and the Hāna region, both which were ruled by independent chiefs (Handy et al. 1991; Kirch 2010). Prior to Pi'ilani's consolidation of Maui under his rule, oral history accounts indicate that Hawai'i and O'ahu Island chiefs provided political backing to certain Maui chiefs (ibid.).

By the late eighteenth century, the Hawaiian archipelago was divided into four independent kingdoms that were frequently at war with each other. Maui Island was second to Hawai'i Island as the largest polity and included the neighboring islands of Kaho'olawe and Lāna'i (Kirch 2011) and at times Moloka'i. By this time, a young and rising Hawai'i Island chief named Kamehameha would draw upon the newly introduced foreign technologies to advance his political campaign to unify the entire archipelago under his rule.

Hānau Mauiloa he Moku, then Mauiloa an Island was Born

The current study area is set along the sand dunes in Wailuku Ahupua'a, situated within the *moku* (district) of Wailuku, which comprises four *ahupua'a,* Waiehu, Waihe'e, Waikapū, and Wailuku that together make up the west (*komohana*) isthmus (*pū'ali*) for Maui Island. Collectively, these lands are sometimes dubbed Pū'ali Komohana. Although there are varying accounts describing the origins of the Hawaiian Islands and its native inhabitants, one such account titled *Ka Mele A Pakui* described the Hawaiian Islands being physically born from the union of Wākea and his wife Papa. According to Fornander (1916-1917), this *mele* was composed by a priest and historian name Pakui who lived during the time of Kamehameha. This *mele* notes the island of Maui as the second child born to Papa and Wākea and that the island's birth name is Mauiloa. The section of the *mele* describing the birth of Maui is as follows:

O Wakea laua o Kane,	Of Wakea together with Kane,
O Papa o Walinuu ka wahine.	And Papa of Walinuu the wife.
Hookauhua Papa i ka moku,	Papa conceived an island,
Hoiloli ia Maui,	Was sick of child-sickness with Maui,
Hanau Mauiloa he moku;	Then was born Mauiloa, an island;
I hanauia he alo lani,	Was born with a heavenly front,
He Uilani-uilani,	A heavenly beauty, a heavenly beauty,
Hei kapa lau maewa	Was caught in the kapa of waiving leaves. (Fornander 1916-1917:12-13)

While the chant above suggest that naming of Maui Island originated during the era of Papa and Wākea, Fornander (1880) adds that Mauiloa was also the name of a ruling chief who descended from the chief Paumakua-a-Huanuikalalailai. In examining the island name, Sterling (1998) contends that one of the ancient names of this island was Ihikapalaumaewa, a portion of which is found in the *Mele A Pakui*. Sterling (ibid.:2) further qualifies the name stating, "[i]t was called by the new name of Maui after a famous child of Wakea and Papa who became ancestor of the people of Maui."

Nā Aliʻi O Maui, Maui's Ruling Chiefs

History concerning the early chiefly rule on Maui describes a period where the entire island was ruled by an independent chief and times where the island was separated and ruled by two independent chiefdoms— East Maui comprising the districts of Koʻolau, Hāna, Kīpahulu, and Kaupō, and the remaining districts, including Wailuku belonging to West Maui (Cachola-Abad 2000; Fornander 1880; Kamakau 1992). Fornander traces the Maui chiefly lineage to Paumakua, who was a descendant of the Hema branch of the Ulu line, and whose genealogy spread over Maui and Hawaiʻi Island. He writes:

> …there is little to tell of the Maui *Paumakua* of the *Hema* line, the son of *Huanuikalalailai*... Through his son *Haho* and grandson *Palena* he became the great-grandfather and progenitor of the noted *Hanalaa*, whom both the Maui and Hawaii chiefs contended for as their ancestor under the varying names of *Hanalaa-nui* and *Hanalaa-iki*, asserting that *Palena* was the father of twins who bore those names. (Fornander 1880:26-27)

Cachola-Abad (2000:175) writes that "each of these aliʻi nui seemed to have served as the nominal sovereign over the entire of Maui." However, the political distinction between the East and West Maui chiefs appears to have occurred during the time of Palena's or Hanalaʻa's (ibid.). This political division lasted until the time of the 16th century high chief Kiha-a-Piʻilani, who managed to consolidate the island under his rule (Kirch 2010). Prior to Kiha-a-Piʻilani's consolidation, the chiefs ruling the great part of Maui, also ruled over the island of Lānaʻi, and at times Molokaʻi (Fornander 1880; Kirch 2010).

Paumakua's son, Haho is remembered in Hawaiian history as the founder of the *ʻaha aliʻi*, a council of chiefs and priest that conferred the rank of a chief by tracing their descent and ensuring their genealogy remained undisputed. Degrees of rank and *kapu* were recognized by the *ʻaha aliʻi*, and it was established that although a chief's rank could degrade, it could not rise higher than the source from which it originated on either the mother or father's side. Although the rank of a single chief could not be raised during his or her lifetime, the *ʻaha aliʻi* established that their descendants could increase their rank in several ways, such as "marriage with a chiefess of higher rank than his own, marrying with a sister, or by their adoption into a family of higher rank than that of the father" (Fornander 1880:28-29). To protect the purity of these royal lineages, *aliʻi* families were also afforded extra protection during times of warfare as they were sometimes ceremonially sacrificed by their adversaries. Chiefs of the *ʻaha aliʻi* were also entitled to wear the insignia associated with his or her rank, such as the *lei hulu* (feathered *lei*), *ʻahu ʻula* (feathered cloak or cape), *lei niho palaoa* (ivory pendant), and traveled with painted red sails on their canoes (ibid.). It has been speculated that the creation of the *ʻaha aliʻi* arose during what is often referred to as the "migratory period," an era marked by the intensification of social institutions and political and religious organization (Fornander 1880; Cordy 2000). Fornander (ibid.:30) further clarifies that the *ʻaha aliʻi* "arose, probably, as a necessity of the existing conditions of things during this migratory period, as a protection of the native aristocracy against foreign pretenders, and as a broader line of demarcation between the nobility and the commonality."

During these politically formative years, the names of several other West Maui chiefs were also recorded including Mauiloa, whose name appears in the Mele A Pakui, as well as Kuhimana, Kamaluohua, Loʻe, and Kahakuohua, but little is known of their life or legacy (Fornander 1880; Kirch 2010). Kuhimana's son, Kamaluohua, whose reign was marked by warfare, is said to have ruled over the greater part of Maui (Cachola-Abad 2000; Fornander 1880.). Credit is also given to two chiefly brothers who co-ruled over West Maui and Lānaʻi, Kakae and Kakaalaneo, who reigned sometime during the 14th century (Maly and Maly 2007).

The Reign of Piʻilani and his sons Lonoapiʻilani and Kihaapiʻilani

The consolidation of Maui under a single rule lasted well through the time of Kahekilinui (son of Kakae), who managed to increase his kingdom to include the islands of Molokaʻi and Oʻahu (Cachola-Abad 2000). Throughout the mid-18th century intra-island and inter-island warfare appears to have intensified as the Maui chiefs sought to increase their kingdom and power. The chiefly succession of West Maui also includes Kakaalaneo's brother Kakae, who begat a son, Kahekili I with the chiefess Kapohauola. Kahekili I's son, Kawaokaohele married the chiefess, Kepalaoa who bore the distinguished Piʻilani, a 16th-century high chief whose rule was marked by peace and industry among the people (Fornander 1880). Piʻilani was a contemporary of Līloa, a powerful Hawaiʻi Island chief (Cordy 2000). Piʻilani married his first cousin, Lāʻielohelohe, who was born at Helumoa and raised at Kaluaokau in Waikīkī, Oʻahu. According to Kamakau (1991), his union with Lāʻielohelohe resulted in the birth of four children, all of whom are well celebrated in Maui's chiefly lineage, Lonoapiʻilani, their eldest son, their two daughters Piʻikeaapiʻilani and Kalāʻaiheana, and finally, the youngest son Kihaapiʻilani—who would become his brother's greatest rival.

Kihaapiʻilani, unlike his siblings, was born and raised on Oʻahu and later returned to Maui at the time of his father's death. Each of the four children also left their own legacies, captured in many oral traditions and written accounts. The eldest daughter Piʻikea, married the Hawaiʻi Island chief, ʻUmi, son of Līloa. According to Hawaiian historian and cultural expert, Mary Kawena Pukui, the youngest daughter Kalāʻaiheana (also known as Kihawahine) was said to have been born as an "'eʻepa—a human born with some sort of supernatural difference" (Klieger 1998:9). Pukui (ibid.) also maintains that upon her death, Kalāʻaiheana was deified and made a *moʻo* goddess and was the only *moʻo* with the ability to move from "pond to pond, island to island" (ibid.). She accordingly took up residence at Mokuhinia, the pond that surrounded the sacred island of Mokuʻula in Lahaina.

Kamakau (1991) provides a description of Piʻilani's death and the transfer of rule within his kingdom. In describing Kihaapiʻilani's return to Maui, Kamakau (ibid.:50) writes, "when he was twenty years of age, Kiha was ordered to go to Maui to become the heir apparent, the hoʻoilina mōʻī; but when he reached Ka-lae-o-ka-lāʻau on Molokaʻi, his father Piʻilani died at Lahaina, and the first-born, Lono-a-Piʻilani became the mōʻī of Maui." In his book *Ruling Chiefs of Hawai'i*, Kamakau (1992) described the succession of Piʻilani's kingdom to his eldest son, he writes:

> Piʻi-lani died at Lahaina, Maui, and the kingdom of Maui became Lono-a-Piʻilani's. He was Piʻilani's oldest son by Laʻie-lohelohe-i-ka-wai. Next to him came Piʻikea, then Ka-la-ʻai-heana and Kiha-a-Piʻilani. It was said that there were two heirs to the kingdom, Lono-a-Piʻilani and Kiha-a-Piʻilani, but the latter was not present at their father's death because Oahu was his birthplace, and there he was reared. Therefore the government went to Lono-a-Piʻilani, Piʻilani had commanded that the kingdom be his, and that Kiha-a-Piʻilani dwell under him in peace. In the first years of Lono-a-Piʻilani's reign all was well, and the people were content. (Kamakau 1992:22)

Kamakau (1992) and Fornander (1916-1917) both provide detailed accounts of the brothers' subsequent feud as they vied for power following their father's death. Although the brothers lived together in the royal court which was set at Kaʻuiki, Hāna, Maui, Lonoapiʻilani displayed great hatred and displeasure for his younger brother. Fornander detailed the incident that resulted in Kiha leaving the royal court:

> One day while Piilani [Lonoapiʻilani] was eating with his companions, all strangers, enjoying the good things placed before them, Kihaapiilani, although present at the table, was not served with any of the good things; but, in front of him was placed a small calabash containing some small fish. This dish belong to Piilani. Seeing that this was all there was to be had within reach, he reached into the dish and took out two small fish and ate them. While doing this he was seen by Piilani. Piilani then reached for the dish and held it up in his hand, then asked of Kihaapiilani: "Who ate the fish in this dish?" Kihaapiilani replied: "I did, because there was nothing else for me to eat." Piilani then threw the dish with the fish in it, brine and all, at the forehead of his brother, breaking the dish into pieces and spattering the fish and brine into the eyes of Kihaapiilani which blinded him for a while. (Fornander 1916-1917:236)

No longer willing to endure his brother's ill treatment, Kihaapiʻilani secretly ran away to a place in Makawao, where he met Koleamoku, a chiefess who descended from the ruling chiefs of East Maui. While living there he became a farmer and was able to temporarily conceal his identity as a chief. Kihaapiʻilani stayed in the country for some time, until he was able to garner the support needed to dethrone his elder brother, Lonoapiʻilani and his father-in-law and ruling chief of East Maui, Hoʻolaemakua (Fornander 1916-1917). As Kihaaapiʻilani plotted to overthrow his brother, he developed political alliances with ʻUmi, a powerful Hawaiʻi Island chief who was the husband of his sister, Piʻikeaapiʻilani (Cordy 2000; Fornander 1916-1917; Kirch 2010). ʻUmi summoned his war counselors to prepare for an invasion on Maui. ʻUmi then ordered his district chiefs to make ready the war canoes and gather the warriors. Kiha's forces first attacked Hoʻolaemakua and gained control over East Maui. After Hoʻolaemākua's death, Kiha turned his attention to slaying his brother. Differences arise regarding who was ruling West Maui at the time of this invasion. Fornander (1916-1917) writes that Lonoapiʻilani had already died and that his son Kalaninuikupuapāikalaninui was ruling West Maui. Kamakau (1992) contends that Lonoapiʻilani was still ruling at the time of the invasion and that upon hearing about the death of Hoʻolaemākua he "trembled with fear of death, and died." It was through this powerful invasion that Kihaapiʻilani was able to gain full control over the entire island of Maui, just as his father had. Fornander (1880) described the succession of Lonoapiʻilani and the reign of Kihaapiʻilani, he writes

> *Kiha[a]piilani*, who thus forcibly succeeded his brother as Moi of Maui, had been brought up by his mother's relatives at the court of *Kukaniloko* of Oahu, and only when arrived at man's estate returned to his father on Maui. Having as before related, through the assistance of his brother-in-law *Umi* obtained the sovereignty, he devoted himself the improvement of his island. He kept peace

> and order in the country, encouraged agriculture, and improved and caused to be paved the difficult and often dangerous roads over the Palis of Kaupo, Hana, and Koolau —a stupendous work for those times, the remains of which may still be seen in many places, and are pointed out as the "Kipapa" of *Kihapiilani.* His reign was eminently peaceful and prosperous, and his name has been reverently and affectionately handed down to posterity. (ibid.:206)

Aliʻi Rule Following the Consolidation of East and West Maui by Kihaapiʻilani

A few generations following the reign of Kihaapiʻilani, a descendant of his, Kaulahea established his residence in Wailuku (Fornander 1880). As described by Fornander, Kaulahea was a peaceful ruler like many of his predecessors and received much recognition for his accomplishments, one being that "Maui deservedly rose to be considered as a model state among its sister kingdoms of the group" (ibid.:206). However, during this period a discourse between other island chiefdoms began which effected the next two reigns after Kaulahea, and as a result destroyed the independence and autonomy of Molokai, whose chiefs began to seek outside support, from Maui and Oʻahu (ibid.). Nonetheless, as domestic troubles were prevalent amongst his feudal chiefs, Kaulahea was not influenced by the mounting conflicts and continued to reign peacefully from Wailuku. In an account given by Fornander (1880), Kaulahea summoned for a child to be raised by him in Wailuku—a child who would one day marry his son and become the next ruling chiefs of Maui.

> …*Kekuiapoiwanui* was the daughter of *Keawe* and *Kalanikauleleaiwi*; that she was born at Olowalu or Ukumehame while her said parents were on a visit to Maui; that *Kaulahea*, the Moi of Maui, and then living at Wailuku, hearing of the event, sent to *Keawe* and asked that the now-born child be given to him to be brought up as a wife for his son *Kekaulike*, and that *Keawe* and his wife complied with the request. (Fornander 1880:210)

Following the death of Kaulahea, Kekaulike reigned for many years with peace and prosperity. However, during this period (early-18th century), intra-island and inter-island warfare intensified as the Maui chiefs sought to increase their kingdom and power. Kekaulike fell prey to the intrigues of war and sought to invade Hawaiʻi Island following the death of its chief, Keawe:

> While these intestine commotions were occurring on Hawaii, harassing the country people and weakening the power of the chiefs, Kekaulike, the Moi of Maui, judging the time opportune for a possible conquest of Hawaii, assembled his forces at Mokulau, Kaupo district, Maui, where he had been residing for some time, building the Heiaus Loaloa and Puumakaa at Kumunui, and Kanemalohemo at Popoiwi. When his forces and fleet were ready, Kekaulike sailed for the Kona coast of Hawaii, where he harried and burned the coast villages. Alapainui was then in Kona, and, assembling a fleet of war canoes, he overtook Kekaulike at sea, fought a naval engagement, beat him, and drove him off. Retreating northwards, Kekaulike landed in several places, destroying villages in Kekaha, cutting down the cocoa-nut trees at Kawaihae, and plundering and killing along the Kohala coast, and finally returned to Mokulau, Maui, intending to invade Hawaii with larger force next time. (Fornander 1880:133)

News of Kekaulikeʻs plunders of the Kohala coast became widespread and lead to Alapaʻinuiʻs, ruling chief of Hawaiʻi Island, desire to exact his revenge on him by invading Maui. Alapaʻinui prepared his warriors and set sail to wage war on Kekaulike. Unbeknownst to Alapaʻinui, Kekaulike was in his final days of life. While being transported from Mokulau in Kaupō, where he landed on his return from the raid on Hawaiʻi, to Wailuku Fornander reported that Kekaulike:

> Appointed his son Kamehamehanui as his successor, thus breaking the rule of primogeniture which generally was observed on such occasions. But his deviation from a common rule was probably based upon the consideration that not only was Kamehamehanui an Alii Niaupio, being the son of Kekuiapoiwanui, but also that the said mother was of higher rank than Kahawalu, the mother of Kekaulikeʻs first born son, Kauhiaimokuakama. (Fornander 1880:211)

Upon arriving to Mokulau in Kaupō, Alapaʻinui was met with no resistance and soon discovered that Kekaulike had died prior to his arrival. Kamehamehanui, the son of Kekaulike and Kekuʻiapoiwa, had by orders of the late king, succeeded him as the ruling chief of Maui. Upon hearing of this news, Alapaʻinui yielded and being "moved by feelings of affection for his sister Kekuiapoiwa and his nephew Kamehamehanui, he refrained from acts of hostility, and met the young *moi* [king] and his mother with the rest of the royal family at Kiheipukoa, where peace was concluded and festive reunions took the place of warlike encounters" (Fornander 1880:136). Kamehamehanui later allied with the Hawaiʻi Island chief, Alapaʻinui and prepared to wage war against his brother, Kaʻuhiʻaimokuakama

(Kleiger 1998), who was supported by the Oʻahu chief Peleioholani. Kamakau described Alapaʻi's strategy of damming the waters throughout West Maui to cut off the food supply for the chiefs and the common people:

> A whole year Alapaʻi spent in preparation for the war with Maui. It was in 1738 that he set out for the war in which he swept the country. What was this war like? It employed the unusual method in warfare of drying up the streams of Kauaʻula, Kanaha, and Mahoma [Kahoma] (which is the stream near Lahainaluna). The wet taro patches and the brooks were dried up so that there was no food for the forces of Ka-uhi or for the country people. Alapaʻi's men kept close watch over the brooks of Olowalu, Ukumehame, Wailuku, and Honokawai. When Pele-io-holani heard that Alapaʻi was at Lahaina he gathered all his forces at Honokahua and at Honolua. At Honokawai an engagement took place between the two armies, and the forces of Alapaʻi were slaughtered and fled to Keawawa. (Kamakau 1992:74)

Kamakau (ibid.) goes on to describe the power of Alapaʻi's forces, which numbered in the thousands and included other powerful Hawaiʻi Island chiefs like Kalaniʻōpuʻu and Keōua of Kaʻū. Kamakau contrasts this against Peleioholani's army of a mere 640 men. Kamakau added that "Peleioholani intended to unite his forces with those of Kaʻuhi, but Alapaʻi's men held Lahaina from Ukumehame to Mala on the north, and in attempting to aid Ka-uhi, Pele-io-holani became involved in difficulty" (ibid.). The Oʻahu-Maui and Hawaiʻi Island forces eventually met at Puʻunene, where Peleioholani's forces were surrounded by Alapaʻi's soldiers. Here the ruling chiefs met again and where this brutal war was ended.

Kalaniʻōpuʻu's Conquest of Maui and the Battle of the Piʻipiʻi and the ʻĀlapa Heaped Up at Kakanilua

The years following the war against his brother, Kamehamehanui reigned in "peace and tranquility," until the abrupt invasion by Kalaniʻōpuʻu, the newly instated Hawaiʻi Island chief and former warrior in Alapaʻi's army. Kalaniʻōpuʻu, led a major assault against Kamehamehanui's forces. This conflict resulted with the districts of Hāna and Kīpahulu being removed from the crown of Maui and became subject to the chiefs of Hawaiʻi Island. Varying accounts of this event exist, but one such account by Fornander (1880) noted that though Kamehamehanui failed in retaking the fort at Kaʻuiki, Hāna, he was able to restrict the Hawaiʻi Island chiefs to within the Kaʻuiki area. Kamakau detailed Kamehamehanui's genealogy and Kalaniʻōpuʻu's love for war, which he wrote thusly:

> A clever chief was Kalaniʻōpuʻu and an able one, famous as an athlete in all games of strength… But he had one great fault; he loved war and display and had no regard for another's right over land, as we shall see in his wars on Maui. Kamehameha-nui was the ruling chief of Maui, the first-born child of Ke-kuʻi-apo-iwa-nui by Ka-lani-kuʻi-hono-i-ka-moku (Kekaulike), and brother of Ka-lola, wife of Ka-lani-ʻopuʻu, ruling chief of Hawaii. But little did Ka-lani-ʻopuʻu care for this relationship. When he had completed the regulation of his lands on Hawaii and had lived at peace for a number of years, he went to war in 1759 with East Maui and made Hana and Kipahulu a part of Hawaii without regard for his wife, Ka-lola, and the chiefs of Maui. (Kamakau 1992:79)

Kamehamehanui ruled Maui for nearly thirty years, and lived the remainder of his life in Wailuku, before he fell ill and ceded his kingdom to Kahekilinuiʻahumanu (Kahekili) in 1766 (ibid.:82). Kamehamehanui is described by Kamakau (ibid.) as a "benevolent ruler and his government was peaceful; he did not war upon chiefs of other lands or make raids upon Hawaii, Molokai, and Oahu." For several years Kahekili ruled peacefully, with his residence in Pihana and his forces in Wailuku. However, between 1775 and 1779 wars between Kahekili and Kalaniʻōpuʻu's forces were continual. Word concerning Kalaniʻōpuʻu's war preparations was received by Kahekili who then sent for Kaleopuʻupuʻu, the high priest of the order of Kakaʻe, Maliu, and Malela, and who was also the *kahuna* for Peleioholani before his death. He was then directed by Kaleopuʻupuʻu to build Kaluli Heiau at Puʻuohala on the north side of Wailuku. Following its dedication, Kaleopuʻupuʻu advised Kahekili that he was now ready for war. Pukui (1983:320) documents an *ʻōlelo noʻeau* describing this event, "[w]ehe i ka mākahā i komo ka iʻa," which parallels Kamakau's (1992:85) description of Kaleopuʻupuʻu having said to Kahekili, "[t]his is the house of your god; open the sluice gate that the fish may enter"— a declaration that they were now ready to trap the invaders, like fish inside the pond (Pukui 1983:320).

In 1776, Kalaniʻōpuʻu's battalion of warriors, the *Piʻipiʻi* and *ʻĀlapa*, stormed the shores of Keoneʻoʻio and marched to the sand hills to where Kahekili and his forces awaited. Confident that his warriors would prevail, Kalaniʻōpuʻu separated from his men in search of his wife, Kalola. Upon finding her, he boasted prematurely of his men's victory by saying, *"[k]e inu aku la paha aʻu ʻĀlapa i ka wai o Wailuku"* (Pukui 1983:184), which translates to "[m]y ʻĀlapa warriors must now be drinking the water of Wailuku" (ibid.). Yet upon the sand-hilled plains of Wailuku, near the current study area, Kalaniʻōpuʻu's warriors were greatly slaughtered by Kahekili and his men, leaving only

two survivors to tell of their defeat. This battle has been commemorated in the *ʻōlelo noʻeau*, "[a]hulau ka Piʻipiʻi i Kakanilua" (Pukui 1983:5), "[T]he Piʻipiʻi and ʻĀlapa Heaped Up at Kakanilua" (Kamakau 1992:86), and retold by Kamakau, who poetically described this famous battle as the final resting place for Kalaniʻōpuʻu's men:

> The army landed at Keoneʻoʻio, their double canoes extending to Makena at Honuaʻula. There they ravaged the countryside, and many of the people of Honuaʻula fled to the bush. When Ka-hekili heard of the fighting at Honuaʻula he got his forces together–chiefs, fighting men, and left-handed warriors whose slingshots missed not a hair of the head or a blade of grass. Ka-lani-ʻopuʻu landed his forces before noon, a great multitude filling the land from Kiheipukoʻa at Kealia to Kapaʻahu, all eager with the thought that the Alapa were to drink of the waters of Wailuku. The Alapa were led by Inaina, Kuaʻana, Kane-haʻi-lua, and Keawe-hano. There were 800 of them, all expert spear-point breakers, every one of whose spears went straight to the mark, like arrows shot from a bow, to drink the blood of a victim. Across the plains of Puʻuʻainako (Cane-trash-hill) and Kamaʻomaʻo shone the feather cloak of the soldiers, woven in the ancient pattern and colored like the hues of the rainbow in red, yellow, and green, with helmets on their heads whose arcs shone like a night in summer when the crescent lies within the moon. Ka-hekili was at Kalanihale just below Kihahale and above the plateau of Kaʻilipoe at Pohakuokahi. Said Ka-leo-puʻupuʻu to Kahekili, "The fish have entered the sluice: draw in the net." Like a dark cloud hovering over the Alapa, rose the destroying host of Ka-hekili seaward of the sandhills of Kahuluʻu, the "smoke head" (poʻouahi) and the "red coconut" (niuʻula) divisions. They slew the Alapa on the sandhills at the southeast of Kalua. There the deal lay in heaps strewn like kukui branches; the corpses lay heaped in death; they were slain like fish enclosed in a net. (Kamakau 1992: 85-86).
>
> The plains of Kamaʻomaʻo became like a fishpond through whose sluice gate the sea flooded, Ka-lani-ʻopuʻu's men [became] like the mullet driven by the sound of beating into the sluice gate of ʻUkoʻa; and the sea rose up to the walls. Like the fiery petals of the lehua blossoms of Piʻiholo were the soldiers of Ka-hekili, red among the leaves of the koa trees of Lilikoʻi or as one glimpses them through the kukui trees of Haʻiku. Like the creeping branches of the ʻulei, so moved the cloaked warriors, young and middle-aged, over the ʻilima-covered plain of Paholei. A chill seized Ka-lani-ʻopuʻu as he crouched in the canoe, mourning the dead who lay like fish stupefied by the poison spread by the great fisherman, Ka-hekili. Like grasshoppers on the plain, easily to be caught by women, so they lay in the heat of the sun snuggled close to the blossoms of the grasses. (ibid.:86-89)

As described by Kamakau, the plains of Kamaʻomaʻo is one of only two places, in Hawaiʻi, from which souls who have died and had no claim to an *ʻaumakua* (ancestral deities) would wander. (Kamakau 1964:29). *ʻAumakua*, were the ancient source ancestral gods "from time immemorial" (ibid.:28). In his book *Ka Poʻe Kahiko: The People of Old*, Kamakau described *ʻaumaku*a as an ancestral god, considered to be the guardian angels of men. "When a man died, his ʻ*aumakua* or *kumupaʻa* took charge of him after death" (ibid.:29). If a man was a descendant of one of the *ʻaumakua* or was related to the *ʻaumakua* spirits who were also related to the guardians of the heavens and firmament, they would make him as one of them and in accordance to the relationship of his ancestors to those of the heavens (ibid.). Kamakau (ibid.) further explained that men who transcended with his *ʻaumakua* could return again and speak to and counsel those of the living world. There are also those who have died and returned to say they had no claim to an *ʻaumakua* and it is those individuals whose souls are said to wander on the plains of Puʻukapolei on Oʻahu or Kamaʻomaʻo on Maui. A Hawaiian proverb confirms this ancient Hawaiian concept of *ʻaumakua* and the place of where they roam, "*Kamaʻomaʻo, ka ʻāina huli hana*," which translates as "[a]t Kamaʻomaʻo, land of activities" (Pukui 1983:160). Pukui details this *ʻōlelo noʻeau*, that spirits that do not go to the *pō*, or realm, of their ancestors will often wander in Kamaʻomaʻo, Maui. (ibid.)

Famous Warriors, Kekūhaupiʻo of Hawaiʻi and Oulu of Maui

Kekūhaupiʻo was a very famous warrior, and a high chief of Hawaiʻi Island. (Desha 2000; Fornander 1918). He was renowned for being skillful in the arts of war and for defeating a countless number of men. Fornander detailed the kind of warrior Kekūhaupiʻo was and the reputation that preceded him throughout the islands:

> He excelled in courage and in skill. He could contend against the government and a countless number of men. Here is Kekuhaupio, for he could dodge the spears, whether four hundred, or four thousand. Furthermore, he could escape being hit by the javelins, spear points, long spears, or stones within the same interval, or which fact, Kekuhaupio was much feared by every one of the chiefs and

> celebrated warrior of that period. His prowess even continued unto the days of Kalaiopuu [Kalani‘ōpu‘u] and his reign. Likewise, during Kamehameha’s rule. (Fornander 1918-1919:452)

Kekūhaupi‘o was amongst Kalani‘ōpu‘u’s warriors who traveled with him to Maui on his quest to conquer the island. However, in the battle that took place in Waikapū, Kekūhaupi‘o was in Kalepolepo, and Kalani‘ōpu‘u and his warriors were defeated. Upon being overcome by Kahekili and his men, Kalani‘ōpu‘u and all his men retreated to the plains of Kama‘oma‘o. Kekūhaupi‘o met with them in Kama‘oma‘o and upon hearing of their defeat from Kalani‘ōpu‘u had replied “*Ku iho peia hoomaha, o wau ke hoouka aku*,” which translates to “Stand there to rest while I combat.” (Fornander 1918:455) Kekūhaupi‘o is furthermore described for his bravery and his ability to stay alive amongst a multitude of men and has been said to have single handedly defeated the Maui warriors.

> Because they were then without war implements, they hastened to the presence of Kahekili and said: “How strange is this man of Hawaii! The javelin and all weapons are as mere bathing water to him. He is not a man, but a god.” Kalaiopuu and all Hawaii were defeated by us, and we gave chase until reaching the plain of Kamaomao. When we looked, behold! This brave warrior was standing. That man was the one that contended against us; he wavered not, nor did he dodge. He stood there perfectly clam and confronted us with coolness; still he could not be struck by us.”

Upon hearing of Kekūhaupi‘o’s victory, Kahekili summoned for his most elite warrior Oulu. He was also a famed warrior who had a reputation just as distinguished as Kekūhaupi‘o’s. He was skilled in the art of *ma‘a*, or sling-stone, and was said to have never missed a single shot. According to Fornander (1918:454), Oulu was also feared by many because of his skillful precision and fearlessness:

> Oulu was a famous warrior of Maui at the time of the reign of Kahekili, a great king of Maui. Oulu is very widely known even to this day on all the islands of this Hawaii, because of his great skill in throwing the sling-stone. The stone of Oulu never missed man, pig, dog, chicken, or any bird. If Oulu should cast his sling-stone, the fire would ignite, and the soil would be furrowed when the ala fell. Oulu could contend with a collective body (that is, a very great number of men, and corresponds to six *lau* [2,000] men and more). He could fight against a whole army. Since Oulu was very skillful in casting the sling-stone, therefore, he was much dreaded by the whole of Maui and all the district chiefs. For that reason, Oulu was highly esteemed by Kahekili up to the time of his death. (Fornander 1918:452)

Fornander’s (1918) also described Oulu to have gathered his weapons, and without any fear, went to meet with Kekūhaupi‘o. A battle between the two renowned warriors ensued, which resulted in the defeat of Oulu.

The Battle of Kepaniwai at ‘Iao Valley

Toward the latter half of the 18th century, Maui chiefs like Kalanikūpule, son of Kahekili managed to gain control over all of the islands with the exception of Hawai‘i and Kaua‘i. Determined to gain control of Hawai‘i Island, Kalanikūpule seized two foreign ships, the *Prince Lee Boo* and the *Jackal* from Captain Brown, while at Ke‘ehi, O‘ahu. Kamehameha received word from his two foreign advisors, John Young and Isaac Davis that Kalanikūpule was preparing to make war on him. This set in motion a series of battles that would take place between Kalanikūpule and his main rival Kamehameha.

In 1790, Kamehameha in a single trip landed his *peleleu* fleet of war canoes on Maui, covering the coast from Keone‘oio to Olowalu (Fornander 1918-1919). When Kalanikūpule heard Kamehameha had landed he sent his strongest warrior, Kapakahili along with his fleet of Maui warriors to halt their advances. But to no avail, Kamehameha killed Kapakahili and his troop, thereby clearing the way to Wailuku. Kamehameha then moved his fleet to Kahului to prepare for battle against Kalanikūpule. After two days, Kamehameha and his warriors marched to Wailuku, where a battle ensued. Kamehameha and his men pushed the Maui army deeper and farther up into ‘Iao Valley, where Kamehameha uttered his famous words, “*[i]mua e na pōki‘i a inu i ka wai ‘awa‘awa*,” “[f]orward my brothers, until you drink the bitter water [of battle]” (Pukui 1983:134).” The Maui battalion was completely annihilated and the streams of ‘Iao were laden with such a great number of slained warriors that it dammed the waters, producing a horrific sight for many who witnessed the battle from the valley ridges above. This famed battled was duly named “Ke pani wai o ‘Īao,” or the The Dam of ‘Īao (ibid.:191). Fornander (1918-1919) adds that this battle was also called Kawa‘upali, a reference to the warriors who tried to escape by climbing the precipice. Utterly defeated, Kalanikūpule fled over the mountains and barely escaped with his life to O‘ahu where he fought to recapture his kingdom (Fornander 1880). Kamehameha, once again, brought his forces against the Maui chiefs, this time Kahekili and Ka‘eo, a Kaua‘i chief and ally of Kahekili in the Battle of Kepūwaha‘ula that took place just off of Waipi‘o Valley, Hawai‘i Island. Although neither side was victorious, a great number of warriors from Kaua‘i, O‘ahu, and Maui were slaughtered by

Kamehameha's forces. Kamehameha and Kalanikūpule's forces met one last time in 1795 at the battle called Ka Lele A Ka ʻAnae (the battle of the leaping mullet), where Kalanikūpule's forces were pushed off of the *pali* (cliff) located at the back of Nuʻuanu Valley on the island of Oʻahu. Although Kalanikūpule escaped into the Koʻolau Mountains, he was eventually caught and offered as a sacrifice to Kamehameha's war god Kūkāʻilimoku (Kamakau 1992; Kirch 2010). By 1810, Kamehameha had through a series of wars conquered all of the islands, with the exception of Kauaʻi, which he acquired through a peaceable negotiation with the sovereign Kaumualiʻi and established the Kingdom of Hawaiʻi, which was governed by Kamehameha's descendants well into the 19th century.

A Brief History of Hawai'i After Western Contact

The arrival of Western explorers in Hawaiʻi in 1778 signified the end of the Precontact Period, and the beginning of the Historic Period. With the arrival of foreigners, Hawaiʻi's culture and economy underwent drastic changes. Demographic trends during the late Proto-Historic Period/early Historic Period indicate population reduction in some areas, due to war and disease, yet increase in others, with relatively little change in material culture. At first there was a continued trend toward craft and status specialization, intensification of agriculture, *aliʻi* controlled aquaculture, the establishment of upland residential sites, and the enhancement of traditional oral history. The Kū cult, *luakini heiau*, and the *kapu* system were at their peaks, although western influence was already altering the cultural fabric of the Islands (Kirch 1985; Kent 1983). Foreigners very quickly introduced the concept of trade for profit, and by the time Kamehameha I had conquered Oʻahu, Maui and Molokaʻi, in 1795, Hawaiʻi saw the beginnings of a market system economy (Kent 1983). Some of the work of the commoners shifted from subsistence agriculture to the production of foods and goods that they could trade with early visitors. Introduced foods often grown for trade with Westerners included yams, coffee, melons, Irish potatoes, Indian corn, beans, figs, oranges, guavas, and grapes (Wilkes 1845). By 1810, Kamehameha conquered the Hawaiian Islands through military force, with the exception of Kauaʻi, which was brought under his control through peaceful negotiations. Shortly after the death of Kamehameha I in 1819, the *kapu* system was abolished, Christianity established a firm foothold in the islands, and introduced diseases and global economic forces began to have a devastating impact on traditional life-ways in the Hawaiian Islands. This marked the end of the Proto-Historic Period and the end of an era of uniquely Hawaiian culture.

Wailuku Ahupua'a and the Greater Wailuku District

The traditional system of land and resource management in the Hawaiian Islands developed at different times under different chieftainships. For Maui, it is said that by the 13th century, under the rule of the two chiefly brothers Kakae and Kakaalaneo, and their priest, Kalaikaohia, the island of Maui was divided into some eleven or twelve major districts or *moku-o-loko* (Figure 15), sub-districts, and smaller divisions (Fornander 1880; Maly and Maly 2007; Handy et al. 1991). The land divisions on the island of Maui, including Wailuku Ahupuaʻa displayed unique complexities in comparison to land divisions of other islands. According to Principal Cadastral Engineer, Robert D. King, Wailuku and the adjacent Waikapū Ahupuaʻa, which appropriated most of the west isthmus, were independent of any district (King in Coulter 1935). King clarified that during the 1848 *Māhele ʻĀina* (the land division process that conveyed fee simple ownership of all lands in Hawaiʻi), the lands of Wailuku and Waikapū, were listed as being within the *moku* of Nā Poko, which translates as "small division of a district, sometimes the personal lands of a chief" (Pukui and Elbert 1986:338). Additionally, King noted that the *ahupuaʻa* of Waiheʻe and Waiʻehu, both of which are situated to the northwest of Wailuku were also independent of any *moku*, but during the 1848 *Māhele* were listed as being within the *moku* of Pūʻali Komohana, which translates to the West Isthmus. These four formerly independent *ahupuaʻa* were colloquially referred to as Nā Wai ʻEhā or The Four Waters (Figure 16) as each of these lands were celebrated for its abundance of freshwater that irrigated an extensive network of *loʻi kalo* (wetland taro patches), which in turn supported a robust population of *Kanaka Maoli* (native inhabitants of Hawaiʻi). The lands of Nā Wai ʻEhā were one of five main population centers on Maui (Handy et al. 1991). Descriptions of this cultural landscape as it appeared during the 1930s were presented by E.S. Craighill Handy and Elizabeth Green Handy.

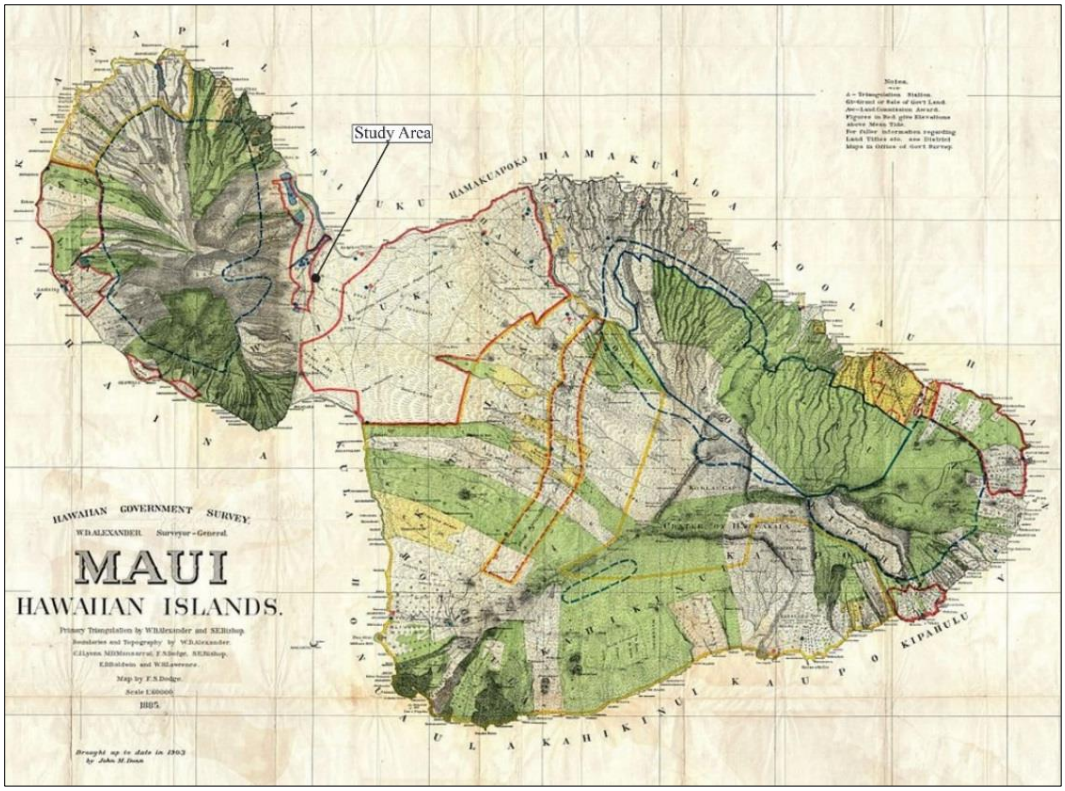

Figure 15. 1885 Hawai‘i Government Survey map of Maui showing the various *moku-o-loko*, by F.S. Dodge.

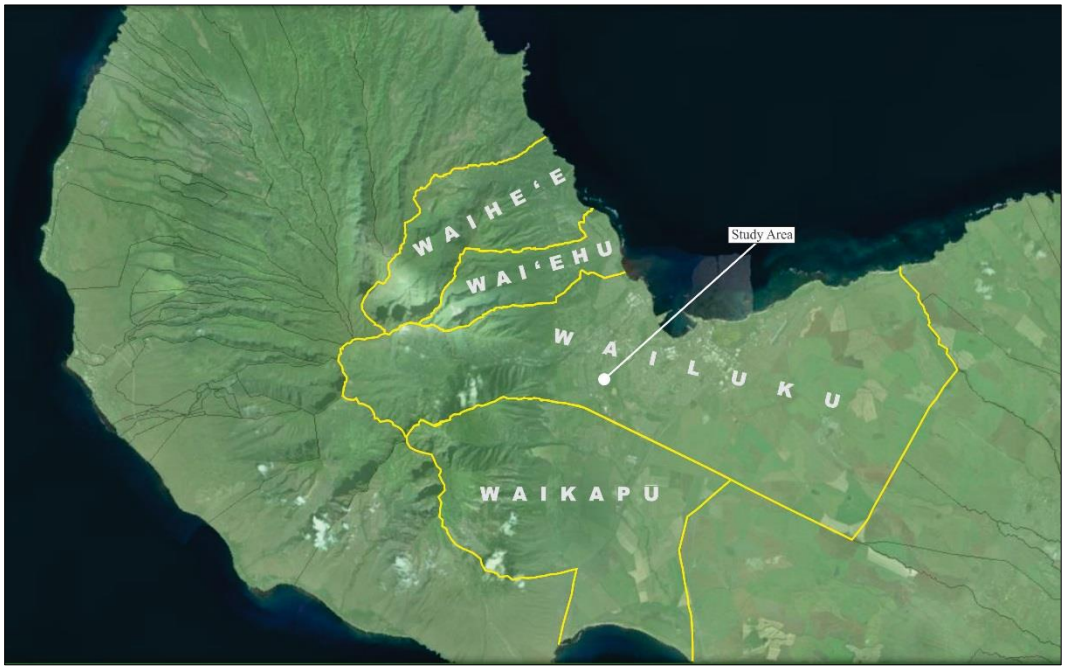

Figure 16. The four *ahupua‘a* constituting the area known as Nā Wai ‘Ehā.

In the 1930s E.S. Craighill Handy and Elizabeth Green Handy with the collaboration of Mary Kawena Pukui attempted to appraise and record the native horticultural practices of the Hawaiian Islands. Their writings provide some of the most detailed descriptions of the cultural landscape of the Hawaiian Islands during that time. Their work was compiled in the roughly 700-page book *Native Planters in Old Hawaii* (1991). In 1935 Handy et al. (1991) studied this *ahupua'a* in detail and described the extensive cultural landscape that developed around these four well-watered valleys and provided a description of the study area *ahupua'a*:

> The old *'okana* (land division) named Na Wai Eha (*Na Wai Eha* means "The Four Streams") comprised the four great valleys which cut far back into the slopes of West Maui and drain the eastward watershed of Pu'u Kukui and ridges radiating northeastward, eastward, and southeastward from it. Two of the great valleys, Waihe'e and Waiehu, open toward the ocean and their streams empty into it. Wailuku is partly landbound, but its stream flows into Kahului Bay, which has been eroded by the ocean out of what was formerly the stream mouth. Waikapu is landbound. The waters of its great stream, now utilized for irrigating a great acreage of sugar cane, formerly was diverted into *lo'i* and its overflow was dissipated on the dry plains of the broad isthmus between West and East Maui. (Handy et al. 1991:496)

The love for the lands of *Nā Wai 'Ehā* is poetically described in the composition titled *No Nā Wai 'Ehā*, written sometime in 1938-1939 by Scott Hai, who relocated from Ke'anae to Waihe'e. In his six stanza song, Hai described all of the lands of *Nā Wai 'Ehā* in addition to Lahaina. That section of the song concerning Wailuku reads thusly:

I Wailuku iho 'oe	You went down to Wailuku
I ka piko a o 'Iao	To the summit of 'Iao
Lihilihi o ka pua rose	Petals of the roses
He 'īnikiniki mālie	Gently pinching
	(Hai 2018)

Today, the lands of *Nā Wai 'Ehā* are within a modern judicial district of Wailuku (King in Coulter 1935). These lands and all of their resources remains an important source of cultural identity, and at times, a major point of socioeconomical contention.

Wailuku Ahupua'a is a large region that stretches around Kahului Bay from Paukūkalo to Kapukaulua, and includes the celebrated 'Iao Valley. This land is prominently defined by the sand dunes that stretches along the north and south sides of the river. The Hawaiian proverb, "Wailuku i ka malu he kuawa" (Pukui 1983:319) describes Wailuku as an area tucked in the shelter of the clouds and valley. Handy et al. provides a general description of the *ahupua'a*, noting:

> Wailuku is the third of the "The Four Streams," the great torrent that drains the highest cloud-capped uplands of western Maui through deep 'Iao Valley. Much of the upper section of what is now the city of Wailuku is built on old terrace sites. Along the broad stream bed of 'Iao Valley, extending several miles up and inland, the carefully leveled and stone encased terraces may be seen. In the lower section of the valley the broad stream bed of 'Iao Valley, extending several miles up and inland, the carefully leveled and stone encased terraces may be seen. In the lower section of the valley these broad terraces served, in 1934, as sites for Camp 6 and 10 of Wailuku Sugar Plantation, being utilized for houses, gardens, playgrounds, and roads. A little farther up, neat private homes and vegetable and flower gardens covered these old taro terraces; while at their upper limit the terraces were submerged in guava thickets. Here a few wild taros were found, but we saw no terraces in 'Iao or Wailuku being used as flooded taro patches. It is significant that here, as at Waihe'e, the old terraces were adapted to market gardening (Chinese bananas, vegetables, and flowers) by Japanese and Portuguese gardeners. (Handy et al. 1991:497)

The famous valley of 'Iao, which is the main source of Wailuku Stream, is surrounded by mountains and a narrow valley. The stream flows down a gulch in a north easterly direction to the sea and a within a short distance, below the pass of the stream on the north bank, there is a traditional irrigation ditch called Kalani 'Auwai, that is fed by the waters of Wailuku. Further down, is a similar ditch called Kama 'Auwai. In the book, *Sites of Maui*, authored by Elspeth P. Sterling (1998), she extracted sections from a water controversy hearing in 1894 regarding these two *'auwai* and the management and uses for these ditches during the early 19th century:

> These two auwai have existed immemorially and were evidently constructed for the purpose of irrigating kalo on the plains which stretch away to the northward and southward of the river. Several

> minor auwais have, since ancient times, tapped the river at different points lower down and spread the water through the lands in the gulch on either side of the river bed.
>
> The district of Wailuku was once thickly settled, kuleanas to the number of over 400 were granted to natives and others. A large portion of these cultivated kalo with the aid of water from the river as described by the commissioner in his decision above set forth. The cultivation of sugar cane on a small scale was begun by Kamehameha III in the early fifties. The followed a few years later the plantation of Peck and others….The testimony shows that before cane culture was begun, the natives had frequent quarrels in regard to the distribution of water during times of drought. There was no definite and regular method of distribution of water. The konohiki or head man of the land divided the water, in times of scarcity, taking care that the kalo patches of the chief who held possession of the ahupua'a, were filled first, and he endeavored to provide that all should have sufficient to keep his crop in condition. We understand that agreements were made as to the care of the ditch called Kamaauwai and the distribution of water there from. (Sterling 1998:86)

A brief reference to the sand dunes in this area were also noted by Handy et al. (1991) in an interview with Mr. William Kahalekai, an elderly *kama'āina* who stated that "in the ancient times the terraces were more or less continuous in a belt between the sand dunes and the present irrigation ditch" (ibid.:496). Mr. Kahalekai goes on, noting that this "section is now mostly under sugar cane, which has obliterated the terrace lines, although the cane fields were in many places broken by kuleana still held by Hawaiians who had preserved the old terraces" (ibid.).

It is within this well-watered and fertile landscape, that the people of old built their lives; and where the ancient chiefs fought during conquest conflicts to protect their island chiefdom. While the above descriptions depict the physical landscape and its resources, a review of the legendary accounts for Wailuku provide a more in-depth understanding of this cultural landscape.

Legendary Accounts of the Study Area Vicinity

Traditional *mo'olelo* (history, stories, tales, and myths) and *'ōlelo no'eau* (proverbs and sayings) associated with the *wahi pana* (legendary places) of Wailuku *ahupua'a* provide a deeper understanding of place and landscape. With respect to place names, the following *mo'olelo* provide details of when and how those names were derived. Wailuku, for instance, translates to the "water of destruction" (Pukui et al. 1974:225). One account published in an 1871 edition of the Hawaiian language newspaper, *Ke Au 'Oko'a* titled *Ka mo'olelo ka'ao o ka ho'ouka kaua o nā Pueo, a luku'ia nā kānaka a me nā 'alii o Maui* (The Legend Concerning the Battle of the Owls and the massacre of the people and chiefs of Maui) described the origin of the name Wailuku. This legend, which associates the naming of this place to *pueo* or owls is said to originate during an early period of Hawaiian settlement, specifically in the time of the 13th century ruling chiefs Kapawa and Lanakawai (Cordy 2000; Ke Au Okoa 1871).

The Naming of Wailuku Recounted in the Legend of Aapueo and Pueokaia

This tale concerns two *pueo* (owls), Aapueo and her mate Pueokaia, who planned a raid on men and chiefs of Wailuku to exact their revenge on the cruel acts against their children. The story begins with the wife of a man named Kapo'i. The woman, who is unnamed in this story traveled to the plains of Papalekailiu and upon reaching Pohaku O Makaku discovered a large rock called Alaha, which was situated near the boundary of Hamakuapoko. There at Alaha, the woman discovered an owl nest with seven eggs nestled within. She removed all the eggs and returned home to her husband in Kaimuhe'e above the famous waters of Kanuha and Mauai in Wailuku and told her husband of her findings. Meanwhile, back at Alaha, Aapueo, the mother owl who hailed from Kula, discovered that her eggs were missing and frantically searched for them. Aapueo eventually found her eggs in the hands of Kapo'i and begged him to return them.

"Kapoi, those eggs are mine, return them," to which he replied, "How many eggs did you have?" Aapueo, responded "seven" and with heartless intent, Kapo'i smashed her eggs on a rock wall, leaving nothing but shattered shells and yolks for Aapueo. Aapueo flew to the wall where her eggs had been destroyed and wept. She picked up the broken shells and yolks and hurried back to her husband, Pueokaia, who lived on a hill in the uplands of Awau near the Wailuku River. Upon arriving home, she told her husband of the callous deeds of Kapo'i and revealed to him the remnants of what was left of her eggs.

Furious, Pueokaia traveled to each island from Hawai'i to Kaua'i to enlist the help of his fellow owls to exact their revenge on Kapo'i. The owls from Hawai'i heeded Pueokaia's cry for help and those owls from Hilo, Puna and Ka'ū gathered in Hana at a place called Kapueokahi and the owls from Kona, Kohala, and Hāmākua gathered at Pu'upueo in Kīpahulu. Meanwhile, Aapueo gathered the owls of O'ahu where they met at Kaulanaakapueo in

Makapuʻu and showed them the broken shells. Agreeing to help, the owls waited there at Makapuʻu as she traveled to Kauaʻi to summon all the owls of that island, upon which the news of this gathering reached the island of Niʻihau and swiftly those owls flew to Kauaʻi. Once the owls of Kauaʻi and Niʻihau heard the pleas of Aapueo they quickly traveled to Oʻahu to meet with the others that waited at Kaulanaakapueo in Makapuʻu and together the flock traveled to Molokaʻi, Lānaʻi and Kahoʻolawe. With every owl from Molokaʻi to Kauaʻi, Aapueo lead them to Manawaipueo to meet with the owls of East and West Maui. It was said that their numbers filled the sky and shut out the sun's light. The owls led their attack and slaughtered many men, including chiefs, from *Nā Wai ʻEhā*. Amongst those that were killed were the perpetrators responsible for the attack, Kapoʻi and his wife. This great battle between men and owls was commemorated in naming this area, Wailuku (Ke Au ʻOkoʻa 1871).

Hiʻiaka and her Voyage to Maui

A tale of perseverance, bravery, and spite is recounted in *Ka Moʻolelo O Hiʻiakaikapoliopele*, initially published in the Hawaiian language newspaper *Ka Naʻi Aupuni* between the years 1905-1906 by Hoʻoulumāhiehie. Although several versions of this story exist, including one by Nathaniel B. Emerson (1915) and Puakea Nogelmeir (Hoʻoulumāhiehie 2006). Nogelmeier (ibid.) noted that Hoʻoulumāhiehie's version is one of twelve known published accounts. This report utilizes the version published by Emerson (1915), of which select portions associated with Wailuku are summarized in the ensuing paragraphs.

This saga begins at Hāʻena in the Puna District on Hawaiʻi Island—the district where Pele, the deity of lava and the elder sister of Hiʻiakaikapoliopele, resided. After enjoying a great display of *hula*, Pele fell into a deep sleep and heard the rhythmic beats of *hula pahu* (*hula* drums). Drawn to the sound, Pele in her spirit form followed the echoes of the drums and arrived at the small village of Hāʻena on the north shore of Kauaʻi. Here Pele found herself amongst a crowd of spectators, all of whom looked at her in wonder and admiration at her beauty, a beauty not seen before on their island. Standing in the midst of this crowd was the striking Lohiʻau, who was seemingly unconscious of Pele's presence. The two lovers spent three nights and days together, however, Pele would only grant him kisses. On the morning of Pele's departure, she promised to fetch him and bring him to Puna, where they would once again be united, at which time Pele's spirit leaped into the ocean and was united with her body that lay in Puna, Hawaiʻi.

When Pele's spirit was finally reunited with her body, she called upon each of her sisters where she made a proposition, asking which one of them would fetch her dream lover Lohiʻau from Kauaʻi. Knowing Pele's tempestuous temper, each feared possible repercussions and refused to go. After being denied by all but one sister, her youngest sister, Hiʻiakaikapoliopele appeared to her. The irascible Pele demanded that Hiʻiaka travel to Kauaʻi to fetch Lohiʻau and sent her on her way with strict instructions. Hiʻiaka was not to take him as her husband, she was not to touch him, and she was to take no longer than forty days on her journey. While Hiʻiaka agreed to her sister's demands, she realized that in her absence, Pele would become incensed with a burning and vehement fury and destroy whatever she desired. So Hiʻiaka set forth two stipulations; her beloved *ʻōhiʻa lehua* grove was to be spared from destruction, and Pele was to protect her dear friend Hōpoe in her absence.

Hiʻiaka immediately set out on her journey to fetch Lohiʻau, traveling to various parts of the islands where she encountered a variety of challenging situations that tested her skills and abilities as a rising goddess and found traveling companions that accompanied her on this journey. That portion of that story which is set in Wailuku begins with Hiʻiaka's sea adventure to travel from Hawaiʻi Island to Maui by way of the ʻAlenuihāhā channel— an event set the premise for the accounts to follow. Having been removed from the canoe that would allow her and her companions a safe passage to Maui, Hiʻiaka watched as the canoe sailed away but then shortly after its departure is was struck by a wave causing the men and their canoe to return back to shore. Feeling that it was an omen for not taking the women, the men then escorted, Hiʻiaka and her companion Wahineʻomaʻo on to the canoe where they resumed their journey to Maui. Upon reaching the shores of Maui, the women anxiously fled to be free from the men who made bold advances during the expedition. Hiʻiaka planned to visit with her sister Kapoulakīnaʻu in Wailuku but upon arriving to her home, Kapo and her husband Puanui were headed to visit with ʻOlepau, a famous chief of the district (Emerson 1915: 67).

Hiʻiaka continued on her way and as she passed along a cliffs that overlooks Honolua, she saw a crippled woman by the name of Manamanaiakaluea, playing along the seashore. Fascinated by this woman, Hiʻiaka and Wahineʻomaʻo watched her intently, only to find that she was a spirit (Emerson 1915). Wahineʻomaʻo having been intrigued by this spirit woman, desired to be her companion and with Hiʻiaka's magical powers caught Manamanaiakaluea with Wahineomaʻo's loin cloth and traveled back towards Wailuku to restore Manamanaiakaluea back to life. The women journey to the burial mound laden sand dunes in Wailuku in search of Manamanaiakaluea's burial site:

> As they drew near Wailuku, they crossed a sandy plain dotted with tumuli. At once the captive spirit of Mana-mana-ia-kalu-ea became restless, as if eager to be free. "We are nearing the place where rests its body," explained Hiiaka. Wahine-omaʻo by soft words and gentle touch did her best to soothe the perturbed thing.
>
> It might also be said that the captive spirit of Mana-mana-ia-kalu-ea was the guide (acting like the magnetic needle to point the way) to the home where the as-yet uncorrupted body of the girl still lay, mourned over by her parents.
>
> It was with much prayer and the use of persuasive force that Hiiaka compelled the seemingly reluctant spirit to reenter its bodily tenement and to take up its abode there. As it passed from its point of entrance at the toe up into the chest its progress was marked by a kindling warmth that gave the assurance that the spirit was resuming its empery over the whole body. (ibid.:73)

Upon gaining full consciousness, Manamanaiakaluea requested for her parents to prepare Hiʻiaka a feast for bringing her back to life and so they ate and partook of the food that was prepared in her honor. Hiʻiaka and Wahineʻomaʻo continued on their travels and came upon a *kaha*, or barren lands that are desolate of food, in Wailuku. It was on these plains that Wahineʻomaʻo complained of hunger and exhaustion and begged Hiʻiaka to seek food from a neighboring fishing village.

> "How is this, that you are a-hungered so soon after the feast of which you have partaken? This is a kaha," said Hiiaka, "and you must know that food does not grow in this place. They have only fish from the sea. Nevertheless, I will venture the request." This she did in the language of song:

Ke kahulihuli a ka papa o Wailuku;	As trembles the plank at Wailuku
He ole ke kaha kuai ai e:	(So trembles the fate of the king);
Ho-mai he ai;	There's no market where to buy meat
Ho-mai ana ua ai, e!	Give the stranger, then, something to eat:
	Give us, I pray, of your meat. (ibid.:74)

Some people were sympathetic but unable to lend them any food because of their limited supply. Other residents, however, were cruel, either turning them away or taunting them, "you won't get any food in this place. Go up there;" and pointed in the direction of ʻIao valley, near the residence of King ʻOlepau (ibid.:74).

> During the whole day, while tramping through this region, Hiʻiaka observed from time to time a ghostly object flitting across the plain within hearing distance and in a direction parallel to their course. Though this spirit was not visible to ordinary mortal eye, Hiiaka recognized it as the second soul of Ole-pau, the very chief to whom the people of the fishing village had bid her make her appeal for food. Hiiaka, putting two and two together, very naturally came to the conclusion that his vagrant *kino wailua* [spirit form] was, in the last resort, responsible for his denial of hospitality to herself and her companion. Acting on this conclusion, Hiiaka made a captive of the vagrant soul and determined to hold it as a hostage for the satisfaction of her reasonable demands. (ibid.:75)

As Hiʻiaka approached the house of Waihīnano, a woman who ostentatiously served as a *kahu* to ʻOlepau. Hiʻiaka made known her wish to Waihīnano, concluding her appeal with ominous threats against the life of the king, in case her demands were not met. Hiʻiaka offered the following chant, which mentions the plains of Kamaʻomaʻo:

E Wai hinano, wahine a ka poʻipoʻi, e,	O Waihinano, thou soul-grabber
Ua make kea lii, ka mea nona nei moku	Dead is the king of this island;
He puaʻa kau ka uku no Molokaʻi;	Molokaʻi shall offer a boar;
He ilio lohelohe Lanaʻi;	Lanaʻi's a half-baked dog;
A pale ka A-a ka Kanaloa;	Kanaloa fends off the A-a;
He puoʻa kai Molokini	Molokini buffets the waves.
Huli ka ele o na Hono;	The ship of state turns turtle:
Haki kepakepa na moku;	What wailing and beating of breast!
Paʻiauma ka aina;	Wild anguish of child and of ghost
Uwē kamaliʻi, uwē ka hanehane —	O'er the sandy plain of Kamaʻo
Ka uwē la i ka pili,	The districts are frenzied with grief —
I ke kula o Kamaʻomaʻo;	Tearing of hair and breaking of teeth —
Kaʻa kumakena o Maui, e!	One wail that lifts to heaven.
Ia wai Maui?	Who shall be heir to this Maui land?
	(ibid.:75)

Waihinano retorted that Maui belonged to ʻOlepau and that Hiʻiaka could not defeat him. Through their exchange, Hiʻiaka determined that when ʻOlepau (sometimes referred to as Kaulahea) was asleep, his *kino Wailua* (spirit), would desert his body in pursuit of its own pleasures. In discovering that his *kino wailua* was the perpetrator flanking her route she was able to capture his spirit and gain complete control over the king. However, with the gods on ʻOlepau's side, Hiʻiaka was met with much resistance and a struggle ensued as the gods did all they could to save the king from Hiʻiaka's intent to destroy him. Hiʻiaka, in the end, was victorious, by smiting ʻOlepau against a great stone, called Pahalele, after uttering the following chant:

E Kaua-kahi-ma-hiku-lani ma, e,	O Kau-akahi-ma-hiku-lani,
A pala ka hala haalei ma ke kaha o Maka-o-kū;	You cast away the wilted fruit,
Haawi pauku okoʻa me ko haʻi kini.	And with it the fortunes of many:
He aloha ole no o Kaua-kahi-ma-hiku-lani ma	Twas an act of unlove, that of yours —
I ka anaanā ia Ole-pau, e.	To hurl this prayer-shaft at Ole-pau:
Lapu Ole-pau, e:	He'll become but a houseless ghost;
Ua akua ka ai a ka ilo!	The maggots shall batten like gods.
Anu Wai-heʻe i ka makani Kili-oʻopu;	Waiheʻe courches in the cold blast of the raging Kili-oʻopu.
He iʻa iki mai ke kele honua o Wailuku,	This atom soul I plucked from the grave [of Wailuku]
Mai ke kila o Pa-haʻa-lele la, e.	From a fastness desolate now:
Haʻalele ke ea o Ole-pau;	The spirit flits from Ole-pau,
Ua pokakaʻa ka uhane,	Goes down the steep to destruction,
Ua kaalo ia Milu.	To the somber caverns of Milu. (ibid.:81)

After Hiʻiaka ended ʻOlepau's life, it was said that it was in the manner of which she called out the name of the *kahuna* Kau-akahi that chilled the courage of the group of sorcery gods. They saw that they could no longer save the king and went into hiding (ibid.).

Wailuku Winds Described in He Kaʻao no Pakaʻa

Natural features such as winds and rains are well documented in historical literature and compositions one of which includes the story title *He Kaʻao no Pakaʻa* penned by Fornander (1918-1919). This legendary account concerns a man named Pakaʻa, who was a respected servant of Keawenuiaʻumi, a chief of Hawaiʻi Island. As a valued advisor to the king, he had the duty of caring for the king's personal possessions and his double hauled canoe, and whatever Pakaʻa advised, the king obeyed. Pakaʻa's brother, Lapakahoe also served as an advisor in the chief's royal court. Pakaʻa kept a special gourd calabash called Laʻamaomao, which he named after his mother, who during her lifetime had developed a special relationship with the winds. Within this special container were her bones and Pakaʻa would call upon her to summon the power of the winds. While Pakaʻa was serving under Keawenuiaʻumi, two men Hoʻokeleihilo and Hoʻokeleipuna joined the court and Pakaʻa soon found himself being mistreated by the king. His responsibilities with the exception of caring for the king's personal items were stripped from him and given to the two men. After some time, Pakaʻa left Keawenuiaʻumi's court and took some of the king's personal possessions including his *kapa* (bark cloth), *malo* (loin cloth) and placed them in his sacred calabash.

Pakaʻa settled on the leeward side of Molokaʻi and took up a wife, who was a chiefess. She later gave birth to their son, who they named Kuaapakaʻa. Pakaʻa taught his son all the chants and everything he knew about Keawenuiaʻumi for he wanted to be prepared should the king desire to have him back in his court. His son had mastered all that he had taught him. Pakaʻa's prediction had come true and one day a canoe arrived from Hilo carrying the message that Keawenuiaʻumi was looking for his long lost servant. Pakaʻa, however, did not tell the messengers that he was indeed Pakaʻa. In a dream, Pakaʻa and Keawenuiaʻumi came to each other and Pakaʻa told the chief of his whereabouts. Without hesitation, Keawenuiaʻumi summoned his six district chiefs to seek out Pakaʻa.

Pakaʻa and his son set out in their canoe pretending to be fishing for *ʻuhu* (parrot fish), a fishing style that required one to continuously gaze down at the ocean so to avoid being seen by Keawenuiaʻumi's chiefs. The canoes of the district chiefs led the way with Keawenuiaʻumi's canoe following behind. As each of the canoe's belonging to the district chiefs passed, Kuaapakaʻa at the advice of his father chanted insultingly out to each of the district chiefs, pointing out discrepancies in their lineage and the shortcomings of the lands they ruled. This greatly angered the district chiefs causing them to sail past the father and son duo.

The king's double hauled canoe finally made its way toward the small fishing canoe and on board was Lapakahoe, brother of Pakaʻa. Lapakahoe inquired with the young boy about his knowledge of these chiefs, pointing out that such knowledge was only held by a few people, one of which was Pakaʻa and asked if he knew where the chief's former servant was. The boy however, continued with his taunts, this time calling forth all the winds of the various lands,

including those of Wailuku, Maui—an incantation that brought about a violent storm. The line describing the winds of Wailuku reads, "He iaiki ko Wailuku," (Fornander 1918:101) "The iaiki is of Wailuku (ibid.:100)

After calling forth all the winds of the islands, Kuaapakaʻa proceeded to call forth all the men aboard the king's canoe by name. Angered by the boy's remarks, the chief's canoe drew away until nothing, but a mere speck of the canoe was in sight. At which time, at the orders of his father, Kuaapakaʻa uncovered the sacred wind gourd Laʻamaomao, sending a fury of wind over the ocean that caused the ocean to churn and overwhelmed the chief's canoe. After watching the chief's canoe nearly swamped with water, the boy placed the cover back on the sacred gourd, causing the ocean to become calm once again. Although loss of all their possessions, the chief and his men landed on Molokaʻi.

Although Pakaʻa remained out of sight of the chief, gave specific orders to his son on how to best care for the chief for he knew of all the chiefs favorite things. He gave his son the chief's *malo* and told the son to offer it to Keawenuiaʻumi. Pakaʻa then gave his son the chief's *kapa* which was scented with fragrant plants of Laʻa (ʻŌlaʻa), Puna. As Kuaapakaʻa handed the *kapa* to the chief, he recognized the scent. Pakaʻa's intent was to grow the chief's desires by giving him all of his favorite things that reminded him of how he once cared for the chief. This went on for some time as Kuaapakaʻa again uncovered Laʻamaomao causing a storm that kept the chief on the island which lasted for four months. After closing the gourd, the weather had calmed and Keawenuiaʻumi strongly desired to have the young Kuaapakaʻa join his court. After negotiating with the king, the boy consented. The chief's canoe was made prepared and they set sail for Kauaʻi, where they encountered a storm incited by the wind gourd Laʻamaomao. Nonetheless, Kuaapakaʻa had come prepared with food and other necessities. The young boy offered protection and food to everyone on the canoe except for the sailing masters, Hoʻokeleihilo and Hoʻokeleipuna, the very men that had replaced his father. Weak and battered from the storm, the two men eventually fell over board at which time Kuaapakaʻa recovered the gourd sending calmness over the waters. Kuaapakaʻa ordered the canoe back to Hawaiʻi Island and after a several more cutting acts, Kuaapakaʻa reveals his true identity to Keawenuiaʻumi and orders the boy to bring his father Pakaʻa to him. Pakaʻa refused the king's orders until full restoration is made to which the king agreed and upon Pakaʻa's return to Hawaiʻi, the whole of Hawaiʻi was given to him.

Rains of Wailuku

In their most recent book *Hānau Ka Ua*, Akana and Gonzalez (2015) collected rain names from a variety of primary and secondary sources for Wailuku. In these well-cultivated lands, rain and continuous flow of freshwater were vital to the ancient lifeways, therefore, close attention was paid to observing the characteristics of each type of rain. In describing this relationship, Akana and Gonzalez (ibid.:xv) explain:

> Our kupuna [ancestors] had an intimate relationship with the elements. They were keen observers of their environment, with all of its life-giving and life-taking forces. They had a nuanced understanding of the rains of their home. They knew that one place could have several different rains, and that each rain was distinguishable from another. They knew when a particular rain would fall, its color, duration, intensity, the path it would take, the sound it made on the trees, the scent it carried, and the effect it had on people.

Several rain names have been compiled for Wailuku, including the Kiliʻoʻopu, also noted as a wind name for Wailuku. Other rain names include Hōʻehaʻili, literally translated as "skin-hurting"; Kili, a fine rain; Līlīlehua whose literal meaning is "lehua chill"; and the Nāulu rain celebrated for its abruptness. A *mele* composed as a travel chant for Queen Emma, the wife of Alexander Liholiho (Kamehameha IV), by Kaleipaʻihala, expresses the composer's fondness and admiration of famous lands of Wailuku including the plains of Kamaʻomaʻo and Keālia as well as the ʻUlalena rain—a rain that is most often associated with Piʻiholo, a place in Haʻikū, Maui:

Pau ʻole koʻu mahalo i ka laulā o Kamaʻomaʻo	My admiration is endless for the expanse of Kamaʻomaʻo
Ka hālana maikaʻi a Kealia	The fine rising of the water of Keālia
Ka hemolele o ka ua ʻUlalena	The perfection of the ʻUlalena rain
Lena ka pua o ka māmane pala luhiehu i ka lā	Yellow are the blossoms of the *māmane*, soft and lovely in the sun.
	(Akana and Gonzalez 2015:267)

The Plains of Kamaʻomaʻo Described in He Moʻolelo no Pumaia

The plains of Kamaʻomaʻo near Puʻunēnē in Wailuku is also noted in several legendary accounts. Kamaʻomaʻo which literally translates to "the greenness" is said to be a place where spirits wandered about (Pukui et al. 1974:81). One

such account titled, *He Moʻolelo no Pumaia (A Story of Pumaia)*, written by Kiliona on August 8, 1872 and published by Fornander (1918-1919) described the life of a fighter named Pumaia, who was born in Kōloa, Kauaʻi. To test his skill and strength, Pumai left his parents' home in Kōloa and stopped at his grandmother, Kiha's home to obtain a special war club. Pumaia continued with his journey and met another young fighter named Wakaina. Together, the two young men encountered a shapeshifting warrior named Puukolea. The pair took turns fighting the fierce warrior, but their skill and strength were no match. They were overpowered and eventually killed by Puukolea, which caused their spirits to wander about seeking help from anyone who could restore their life. In their spirit form, Pumaia and Wakaina met a prophet named Pupuilima. After an exchange, the duo angered Pupuilima who gave chase to the two men forcing them into the plains of Kamaʻomaʻo. While escaping from the angered Pupuilima, the two met up with Pueonuiokona, an owl prophet who was an old resident of Kamaʻomaʻo. According to this legend, Pueonuiokona was the only prophet of these plains and it was his mission to save the wandering souls by restoring their life. In giving chase to the two men, Pupuilima came upon Pueonuiokona who revealed to the owl his mission to kill Pumaia and Wakaina. Unwilling to let another prophet come into Kamaʻomaʻo to kill the poor wandering souls, Pueonuiokona turned his attention to Pupuilima. A scuffle broke out near Kalepolepo between the two prophets and Pupuilima was killed, "his entrails were disemboweled by Pueonuiokona and placed on the *akolea,"* a species of fern that according to Kiliona, "used to be plentiful at that place" but was destroyed by the introduced animals (ibid.:554).

Western Influence and Accounts of Wailuku in the Early 19th Century

The arrival of Captain James Cook to the Hawaiian Islands in 1778 (Beaglehole 1967) led to a steady increase in foreign visitors and explorers which began to influence Hawaiʻi's economy, social, and religious structure. A significant event to alter Hawaiian religion and beliefs, occurred in 1819 after Kamehameha I died and named his son Liholiho as the successor to his kingdom. Within months of shouldering his new title, Liholiho witnessed and participated in the collapse of the *ʻaikapu*, the ancient religious system that governed all aspects of traditional Hawaiian society. The socio-religious void left by the breakdown of the *ʻaikapu* was soon filled by eager missionaries who arrived just months following its collapse. In 1820, the first American ships carrying the initial group of Protestant missionaries landed off of the Kona coast on Hawaiʻi Island and within a few years, they had established a presence in Wailuku. The establishment of the mission station in Wailuku attracted several foreigners, many of whom wrote about their time in the area. While most of these accounts focus on the efforts of those early missionaries, some of these early descriptions describe the landscape and life near the study area vicinity. Those descriptions have been summarized and are presented below.

Less than a decade following the introduction of western religion, a missionary by the name of Reverend Jonathan S. Green of Brandon, Vermont, arrived at Honolulu in 1828 with his wife, as part of the Third Company of missionaries sponsored by American Board of Commission for Foreign Missions (ABCFM). Following a tour in the islands with Reverend William Richards, Wailuku was noted to be an ideal district to establish a new station. A letter published in the *Missionary Herald*, from both Richards and Green described their visit to Wailuku:

> In a journal of our tour around Maui, performed in August 1828, we mentioned Wailuku, [vol. xxv, p. 247] a populous and fertile district on the windward side of the island, twenty five miles from Lahaina, as a very desirable place for a new station. Early in the spring of this year, we resolved to afford the people of that district a regular supply of preaching one Sabbath in two or three. (American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions 1831:182)

Before returning in 1832, Reverend Green served in Lahaina and Hilo before transferring to the new station in Wailuku. In a memoir, written by Hiram Bingham, he recounted his experiences as well as those reported to him by his colleagues. Bingham (1855:444) documented the establishment of a new mission station in "Wailuku, East Maui, of which Mr. J.S. Green, removing from Hilo, where he had labored about a year, took charge, with the fairest prospects of success among a large population." Having achieved much success with his assignments, Reverend Green mirrored his accomplishments and established the Wailuku Female Seminary. With his focus on the seminary school, Reverend Green eventually handed over the church to Reverend Richard Armstrong in 1836. However, in 1840, he assigned the seminary school to Edward Bailey and two years later resigned from the mission in protest against ABCFM for accepting money from slave owners. (Putney and Burlin 2012)

Richard Armstrong, a missionary from Turbotville, Pennsylvania, arrived with the fifth company of missionaries on May 27, 1832 (Judd 1822). He was assigned to the mission at Haʻikū and Lahaina, but after falling ill and losing his child, he was transferred to Wailuku in July of 1835 (Gulick and Gulick 1918). Having experienced hardships and disappointment with not accomplishing all that they wanted at the Haʻikū and Lahaina stations, Wailuku gave him

hope and motivation to continue his work. Armstrong assisted Reverend Green until 1836, at which time he was given full charge of the station. On August 4, 1838, Reverend Richard Armstrong wrote a letter detailing his work with the Wailuku mission:

> My public labors during the past year have been more abundant than they have any previous year of my missionary life. From last January till May first I attended more than twelve meetings a week, besides almost constant conversation with individuals in private. Indeed, many days, I have been so pressed from daylight in the morning till late at night as scarcely to allow me time to eat, or spend half an hour with my family. At length my lungs began to give way and I was obliged to slack a little, though it must be at the expense of my work. But while it has been a year of toil, it has also been one of enjoyment such as the world cannot give. There are a few individuals in the church whose attainments in holiness seem to be of no ordinary stamp. Among these are our excellent Bartimeus and the wife of Mr. McLane, a Bostonian, a member of our church and a good man. This woman is marked for her good sense, humble walk, and untiring zeal, and unwavering constancy. Mrs. Armstrong has often told me that she exceeds any one in prayer she has ever heard. She is a great comfort, as well as a great help to us. I am always sure of one attentive hearer and one ready for every good work. Among those recently received to our church are an Englishman and two sons of Americans. Prayers now began to be offered with much fervency and often with strong crying and tears, and the work from this time assumed a decided character. Until now we were hoping for a revival, but now we felt that we were in the midst of one. We had, heretofore, held our morning meetings in a large school house, which will hold about four hundred persons, but we were now obliged to go to the meeting house in order to get room. The meetings were opened as soon as I could see to read a hymn and many of them were the most solemn and interesting that I ever witnessed. (ibid.:163)

Another missionary by the name of Ephraim W. Clark of Peacham, Vermont, arrived at Honolulu with the third company of missionaries in 1828. He was later assigned to the Lahainaluna Mission Station in 1835 and remained there for nine years until being transferred to the Wailuku Mission. Clark served for five years until he was reassigned as the pastor for Kawaiahaʻo Church in Honolulu (Judd 1922). Reverend Clark was eventually replaced by Reverend Daniel T. Conde, a missionary stationed in Hāna, Maui. By 1837, mission stations had been established in Wailuku, Hāna, and two in Lahaina, which included the Lahainaluna Seminary School (Dibble 1843).

On November 7, 1837, Hiram Bingham, detailed a tidal wave that devastated Wailuku. In his book, *A Residence of Twenty-One Years in the Sandwich Islands*, Bingham (1849) documented the catastrophe and terrifying scenes left in the wake of a tidal wave:

> The waters suddenly receded from the shore, then returned with great strength, rising ten or fifteen feet above high water mark, and stretching upon the land far beyond its ordinary bounds, overwhelming and demolishing more than 100 habitations of the of the natives, destroying some and endangering many lives. It occurred at seven P.M. at the time of low tide, and when there was little wind. On the south side of Maui the waters rose about eight feet; and further west still less.
>
> At Wailuku, the waters, after the recession of fifteen or twenty rods from their ordinary limit, "stood up as an heap" or a precipice, and rushed back upon the beach, overflowed the banks, and carried away an entire hamlet of twenty-six native grass houses, with their effects and occupants, some forty or fifty rods inland, throwing most of the wrecks of houses, broken canoes, fowls, beasts, men, women, and children, into a pond, two miles in circumference, in the rear of the village. (Bingham 1849:518)

Bingham continued with an in-depth account of the Hawaiian people's vigilance and noted their aptitude to survive the power of this unexpected phenomenon. In admiration of the people's strength and heroic acts, Bingham wrote, "[s]ome of the people who saw the unlooked for recession of the waters, though they were Hawaiians, had the quickness of wit and the self-possession to conclude there would quickly be a corresponding precession, or overwhelming influx, and, making seasonable speed, fled to a place of safety" (ibid.). In the midst of calamity, the people of Wailuku were also described to have "applied their almost universal power of swimming, to relieve themselves, while the stronger were assiduous and successful in aiding the children and the infirmed" (ibid.:518).

In the spring of 1841, Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, commander of the United States Exploring Expedition, traveled to Maui, following his expedition of Hawaiʻi Island. On his tour of Maui, he journeyed through the lands of Wailuku passing near the study. His observations of the study area read thusly:

> The greatest discomfort we experienced in this excursion arose from the violence of the gusts that passed by us: the power of the wind was almost violent enough to unhorse us, as it burst in intermitting gusts through the ravines every few minutes. After passig this rough road, we reached the sandy alluvial neck or isthmus, the lowest part of which is only seven feet above the sea. Here the sand is constantly shifting, being thrown up into "dunes," and again dissipated by the wind. On reaching the neck, we turned to the west, and rode seven miles before we reached Wailuku, over a plain nearly uninhabited, and hardly susceptible of cultivation, until within a mile of Wailuku. (Wilkes 1845:239)
>
> We now rode down the valley among the taro-patches, and over to the Sand-hills. In passing over them we saw some remarkable concretions, resembling large tunnels or broken pipes, which were quite hard, and resembled solid rock interspersed with amorphous sandstone. Mr. Green, who was with us, could give me no information respecting their formation. Dr. Pickering met with these also, and considers them as mineral concretions, although they appeared to him to resemble those formed by annelidae, or like beds of sabellae. (ibid.:243)
>
> On the isthus, the sand was drifting like snow, and afforded a good illustration of the rapidity with which it changes its place by the effect so the winds. (ibid.)
>
> In the centre of the Sand-hills, we stopped on a mound of human bones,—a perfect Golgotha. There appears to be no tradition respecting this accumulation of mortal relics. By some it is supposed to have been a burying-place after a battle, for the place where they were found was known to be a battle-ground. Bloody contests, indeed, must have taken place here, if we are to judge from the number of skeletons which are exposed. Some of these are in a state of perfect preservation, and I regretted not being able to transport one to the ship. (ibid.)

Wilkes also observed several young boys employed in bird catching. In describing the method used by the boys, Wilkes (1845:243) commented, "[t]his was done by baiting small sticks, to which a string was tied, and the other end of the string fastened to a small stone: the bird swallows the stick along with the bait, and in attempting to fly off, it pierces his throat, and he is thus secured."

In 1842, Henry Theodore Cheever, an explorer from the United States, accompanied a scientific expedition with the intent to seek a career in the whaling industry. However, upon arriving in Honolulu in May 1843, Cheever altered his voyage to explore and document the Protestant mission in the Hawaiian Islands. In his book, *Life in the Sandwich Islands*, he provided a narrative of the people and missionaries in Wailuku, Maui.

> Six hours' sail by canoe along the coast of Maui, and a walk of eight miles, have brought us to Wailuku, the windward station of this island, where constitutions debilitated by the long-continued heat and confinement of a leeward residence, find repair and health from the bracing trades and exercise on horseback, for which latter there are more facilities in roads and horses than at any station yet visited (Cheever 1851:56-57).
>
> We find the church in Wailuku to include eleven hundred and thirty-four members, under the pastoral care of the Rev. E.W. Clark. The riding abroad necessary in performing the duties of a pastor, and change of climate, have proved partially restorative to his health which had been much impaired by his severe sedentary labours in the Mission Seminary at Lahainaluna. Although far from being robust and strong, he is able now to execute the round of a missionary's work, in which, like all other business, it is happily true in practice, and render it comparatively easily. (ibid.:66).
>
> The mission-houses are situated on a gently sloping plain, about half a mile from the base of an abrupt mountainous ridge, that rises in some of its peaks to the height of six or seven thousand feet. The tract is watered by a side canal from a stream that is abundantly supplied by mountains.
>
> The Wailuku mission was recognized at one time to have been the most organized and prosperous in its endeavors until 1850.
>
> Three special reasons may be assigned for it: First, the region is a fruitful one, supplying kalo and potatoes in abundance, and furnishing pasturage for herds, in which natives begin to hold property. Second, A good market is opened for their products in Lahaina, within thirty miles, at which they can obtain cloth. Third, something has been done in the way of agriculture and internal improvements by the missionaries. (Cheever 1851:75-76).

In addition to describing the work of the Wailuku missionaries, Cheever (1851) also penned his observations of the Wailuku area noting the beauty of the district and the many agricultural splendors for which the area was famously known:

> As you get into the valley and vega of Wailuku, you see numerous remains of old kihapais, or cultivated lots, and divisions of land now waste, showing how much more extensive formerly was the cultivation, and proportionally numerous the people, than now.
>
> The whole valley of Wailuku, cultivated terrace after terrace, gleaming with running waters and standing pools, is a spectacle of uncommon beauty to one that has a position a little above it. Mr. Bailey's garden, also, at the mission station, irrigated by a brook led out of this valley at a point some way up towards the mountain, is a place by no means devoid of taste and beauty. It is altogether the prettiest missionary's garden in the islands, and has a considerable variety of plants, fruits, and flowers. (ibid.:92-94)

Wailuku Female Seminary

Sheldon Dibble (1843:91), the missionary historian related that "as time passed the missionaries became convinced that an educated class of natives was necessary to the maintenance of a progressive Christian civilization on the islands, and that the best method of obtaining this result was to establish boarding schools for boys and girls." The first mission school on Maui was the Lahainaluna Seminary, which was built on the slopes above Lahaina Town in 1831. In 1835, a resolution was passed to promote boarding schools for Hawaiians and in 1836, after several years of negotiation, funding was received from the ABCFM to remodel the Lahainaluna Seminary—an all-boys school into a boarding establishment and to create an all-female boarding school which they dubbed the Central Female Seminary (ibid.). In describing the guiding philosophy of the female seminary, Dibble (ibid.:312) commented:

> The plan and design of the Female seminary is, to take a class of young females into a borading school—away in a measure from the contaminating influence of heathen society, to train them to habits of industry, neatness, and order, to instruct them in employment suited to their sex, to cultivate their minds, to improve their manners and to instill the principles of our holy religion—to fit them to be suitable companions for the scholars of the Mission Seminary and examples of propriety among the females of the Sandwich Islands.

In 1836, Reverend Jonathan S. Green was assigned to the seminary and with the aid of native Hawaiian men from the district (ibid.), erected a two-story stone building designed to accommodate 150 to 200 pupils (Dibble 1843; Forbes 2000). On July 6, 1837, the seminary opened with six girls and one school teacher to pilot a curriculum that had a blend of academic and domestic courses (Dibble 1843). Within a year, Reverend Green reported that "more than 80 children had been educated at the school since its opening" (Forbes 2000:272). Although, the school operated relatively well with the funds they received, it was not enough to increase enrollment to mirror the building's capacity. The Central Female Seminary was eventually renamed, Wailuku Female Seminary. In 1838, Hiram Bingham (1849:522) visited the Wailuku Female Seminary where he recorded his inspection of the school and noted:

> In the female boarding-school at Wailuku, there were thrity three girls under the care and instruction of Mr. And Mrs. Green and Miss Ogden. They applied themselves with becoming diligence to their studies and appropriate labors. They made their own clothes, braided bonnets for themselves, and assisted in making clothes for the indigent students in the Mission Seminary. They were respectful, obedient, and attached to their teachers, easily managed and being under strictly Christian influence, gave promise of aid in the work of elevating the nation.

In 1840, Reverend Edward Bailey of Holden, Massachusettes, along with his wife Caroline, transferred from Kohala on Hawai'i Island to Lahainaluna, Maui to assist at the Lahainaluna Mission Seminary. The following year, in 1841, the couple moved to Wailuku, and was assigned to the Wailuku Female Seminary where they remained until its closure in 1849 (The Hawaiian Board 1895). In 1841, the seminary was visited by Charles Wilkes (1845:239). Wilkes described the building and the surrounding settlement:

> The seminary of Wailuku consists of an extensive range of coral and adobe buildings, beautifully situated on an inclined plane, with high and massive precipices behind, in a flourishing village, which shows more of systematic improvement and organized exertion than any place I have met with in the Hawaiian Islands. The fields, also, are better fenced, and the crops more diligently attended to. We were kindly received by the Rev. Mr. Greene, his lady, and Miss Ogden, who have the charge of the establishment, which consists of eighty scholars, between the ages of twelve and eighteen years.

Bingham provided his account of the female seminary while under the Bailey's care, which was fair in comparison to when the school operated under Reverend Green:

> The boarding-school for girls, or the Female Seminary at Wailuku, under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Baily[*sic*] and Miss Ogden, having buildings completed suited to accommodate a family and seventy pupils, affords to some sixty promising girls and young women, instruction not only in Christianity, but in geography, mental and written arithmetic, moral philosophy, natural theology, reading, writing, drawing, composition, and various arts adapted to the station of Hawaiian females. (Bingham 1849:582)

The all-female seminary school was later converted into a day-school for boys and girls, in which Bailey remained Headmaster until the school's closure. Following the transformation of the traditional Hawaiian land tenure system, known as the *Māhele ʻĀina* in 1848, Bailey purchased the property and a large track of land adjacent to the property, where he thereby converted the school into his private residence, and is known today as "The Bailey House" (Maui Historical Society 2018). Though he remained with the institution, in 1850, Bailey left the Wailuku mission to focus his efforts in education and Maui's expanding sugar industry (Dorrance and Morgan 2000). The original Wailuku Female Seminary is now home to the Maui Historical Society's Hale Hōʻikeʻike, where it remains in its original location in historic Wailuku Town. A historical photo taken ca. 1885 from the sand dunes shows Wailuku Town and the sugar fields (Figure 17).

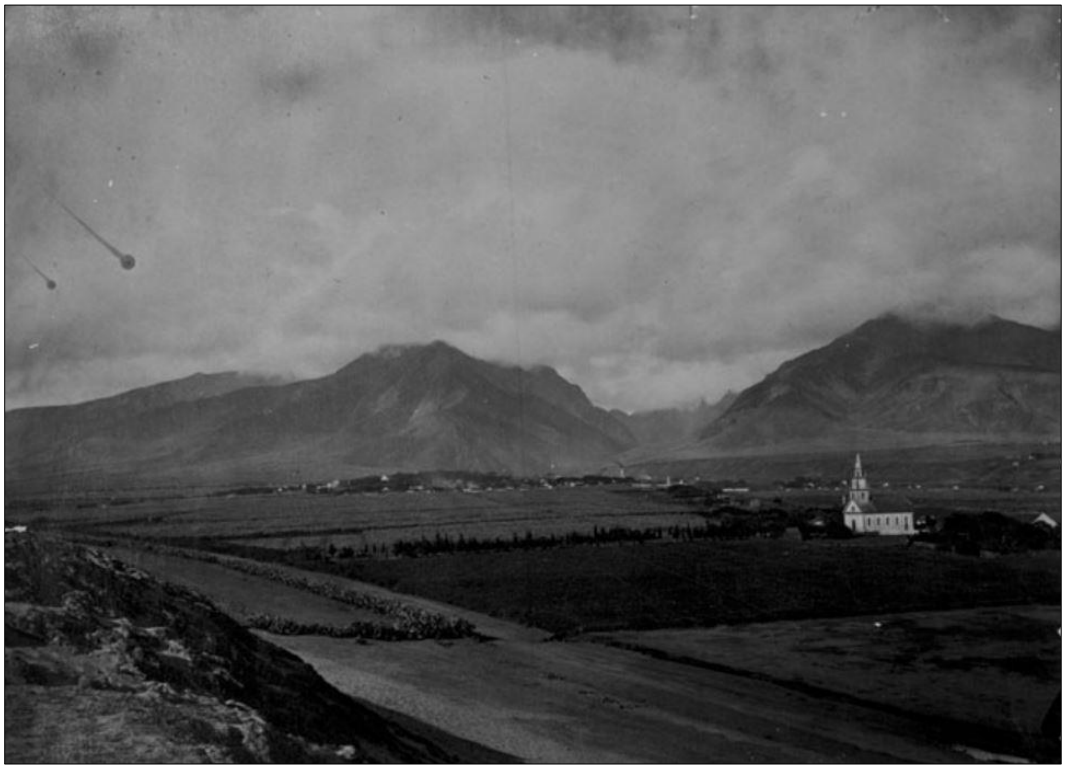

Figure 17. View of Wailuku from the sand dunes showing sugar field, St. Anthony's Church and Waiale Road in foreground, photo N-1611 (Hawaiian Mission Houses Digital Archives 2018).

The *Māhele ʻĀina* of 1848

By the mid-nineteenth century, the ever-growing population of Westerners in the Hawaiian Islands forced socioeconomic and demographic changes that promoted the establishment of a Euro-American style of land ownership. By 1840 the first Hawaiian constitution had been drafted and the Hawaiian Kingdom shifted from an absolute monarchy into a constitutional government. Convinced that the feudal system of land tenure previously practiced was not compatible with a constitutional government, the *Mōʻī* Kauikeaouli and his high-ranking chiefs decided to separate and define the ownership of all lands in the Kingdom (King n.d.). The change in land tenure was further endorsed by missionaries and Western businessmen in the islands who were generally hesitant to enter business deals on leasehold lands that could be revoked from them at any time. After much consideration, it was decided that

three classes of people each had one-third vested rights to the lands of Hawai‘i: the *Mō‘ī* (monarch), the *ali‘i* (chiefs) and *konohiki* (land agents), and the *maka‘āinana* (common people or native tenants).

In 1845 the legislature created the Board of Commissioners to Quiet Land Titles (more commonly known as the Land Commission), first to adopt guiding principles and procedures for dividing the lands and granting land titles, and then to act as a court of record to investigate and ultimately award or reject all claims brought before them. All land claims, whether by chiefs for entire *ahupua‘a* or by tenants for their house lots and gardens, had to be filed with the Land Commission within two years of the effective date of the Act (February 14, 1848) to be considered. This deadline was extended several times for the *ali‘i* and *konohiki*, but not for commoners (Alexander 1920; Soehren 2005)

The *Mō‘ī* and some 245 *ali‘i* (Kuykendall 1938) spent nearly two years trying unsuccessfully to divide all the lands of Hawai‘i amongst themselves before the whole matter was referred to the Privy Council on December 18, 1847 (King n.d.). Once the *Mō‘ī* and his *ali‘i* accepted the principles of the Privy Council, the *Māhele ‘Āina* (Land Division) was completed in just forty days (on March 7, 1848), and the names of all of the *ahupua‘a* and *‘ili kūpono* (nearly independent *‘ili* land division within an *ahupua‘a*) of the Hawaiian Islands and the chiefs who claimed them, were recorded in the *Buke Māhele* (also known as the *Māhele* Book) (Soehren 2005). As this process unfolded the *Mō‘ī*, who received roughly one-third of the lands of Hawai‘i, realized the importance of setting aside public lands that could be sold to raise money for the government and also purchased by his subjects to live on. Accordingly, the day after the division when the last chief was recorded in the *Buke Māhele* (*Māhele* Book), the *Mō‘ī* commuted about two-thirds of the lands awarded to him to the government (King n.d.). Unlike the *Mō‘ī*, the *ali‘i* and *konohiki* were required to present their claims to the Land Commission to receive their Land Commission Award (LCAw.). The chiefs who participated in the *Māhele* were also required to provide commutations of a portion of their lands to the government to receive a Royal Patent that gave them title to their remaining lands. The lands surrendered to the government by the *Mō‘ī* and *ali‘i* became known as "Government Land," while the lands that were personally retained by the *Mō‘ī* became known as "Crown Land," and the lands received by the *ali‘i* became known as "*Konohiki* Land" (Chinen 1958:vii, 1961:13). Most importantly, all lands (Crown, Government, and Konohiki lands) identified and claimed during the *Māhele* were "subject to the rights of the native tenants" therein (Garavoy 2005:524). Finally, all lands awarded during the *Māhele* were identified by name only, with the understanding that the ancient boundaries would prevail until the land could be formally surveyed. This process expedited the work of the Land Commission.

Prior to the 1848 *Māhele*, Queen Hazaleleponi Kalama, the wife of Kauikeaouli (Kamehameha III), the reigning monarch of this time held a total of forty-five lands, thirty-four of which were *‘ili kūpono*, known simply as *‘ili kū* in Wailuku. However, as with all lands across the archipelago, the retaining chiefs were required to relinquish their interest in their lands until it was redistributed in the 1848 Māhele, which would be the final land division between Hawai‘i's ruling chiefs. Following the *Māhele*, Wailuku Ahupua‘a was claimed by the sovereign Kauikeaouli and declared Crown Lands (Van Dyke 2008).

To help clarify the exclusive nature of Crown Lands, in 1864 the Supreme Court established that all lands with such designation were inalienable and shall pass to the successor of the Hawaiian Kingdom for his or her lifetime and subject only to the rights of the tenants (Office of the Commissioner of Public Lands 1929; Van Dyke 2008). Lands selected by the Crown held special cultural and spiritual significance (ibid.)—characteristics that are exemplified in the vast cultural landscape and the many legendary accounts associated with Wailua Ahupua‘a. Van Dyke (ibid.:111) further explains that "[t]he Commissioner of the Crown Lands managed the land, leased the most productive lands (usually to sugar plantations), and conveyed the revenues to the *Mō‘ī*." A closer look at the land records for Wailuku reveals that a large majority of the *‘ili kū* therein was relinquished by Queen Kalama to Kauikeaouli.

The names of thirty-six *‘ili kū* within Wailuku have been recorded in the *Buke Māhele* (1848), of which twenty-nine were returned to the Crown. Of the twenty-nine *‘ili kū* returned to the Crown, one was relinquished by Iosua Ka‘eo and the remaining twenty-eight were relinquished by Queen Kalama. By the end of the 1848 *Māhele ‘Āina*, only seven *‘ili kū* in Wailuku were independently retained and not incorporated with the Crown Lands, which included Kalua, awarded to Victoria Kamāmalu as parcel 23 of LCAw. 7713; Pe‘epe‘e, awarded to William C. Lunalilo as parcel 22 of LCAw. 8559B; and the *‘ili kū* of Kaohe, Puhiawawa, Lemukee, Puuohala and Manienie, all of which were granted to Queen Kalama as part of LCAw. 4452. Table 1 below shows a listing of all *‘ili kū* lands awarded in 1848. Most relevant to the current study area is the *‘ili kū* of Kalua, depicted on Hawai‘i Registered Map 1261 by Monsarrat from 1882 (Figure 18).

Table 1. *'Ili kūpono* lands awarded within Wailuku

'Ili Name	*Awardee*	*Relinquished by*	*LCAw. No.*	*Royal Patent No.*
Kalua	V. Kamāmalu	Kamehameha III	7713	4475
Peepee (Pepee)	W. Lunalilo	Kamehameha III	8559B	7664
Paukukalo	Kamehameha III	Iosua Kaeo	n/a	n/a
Kahua, Halekou, Kumuwiliwili, Oukea, Kalihi, Kaupali, Waiau, Lelemako, Puki, Kapalaʻalaea, Pohauli, Paʻakukui, Makalaukalo, Kawakio, Auhaka, Waiaka, Lamalii 1 & 2, Kemuke, Naloiehiku, Kaulupala, Kahiki, Kukuialaimaka, Kaluaoiki, Makaoku, Pohakupukupu, Kahewa, Holu, Pohoiki	Kamehameha III	H. Kalama	n/a	n/a
Kaohe, Puhiawawa, Lemukee, Puuohala, Manienie	H. Kalama	Kamehameha III	4452	7229, 7300, 7301, 7302, 7303

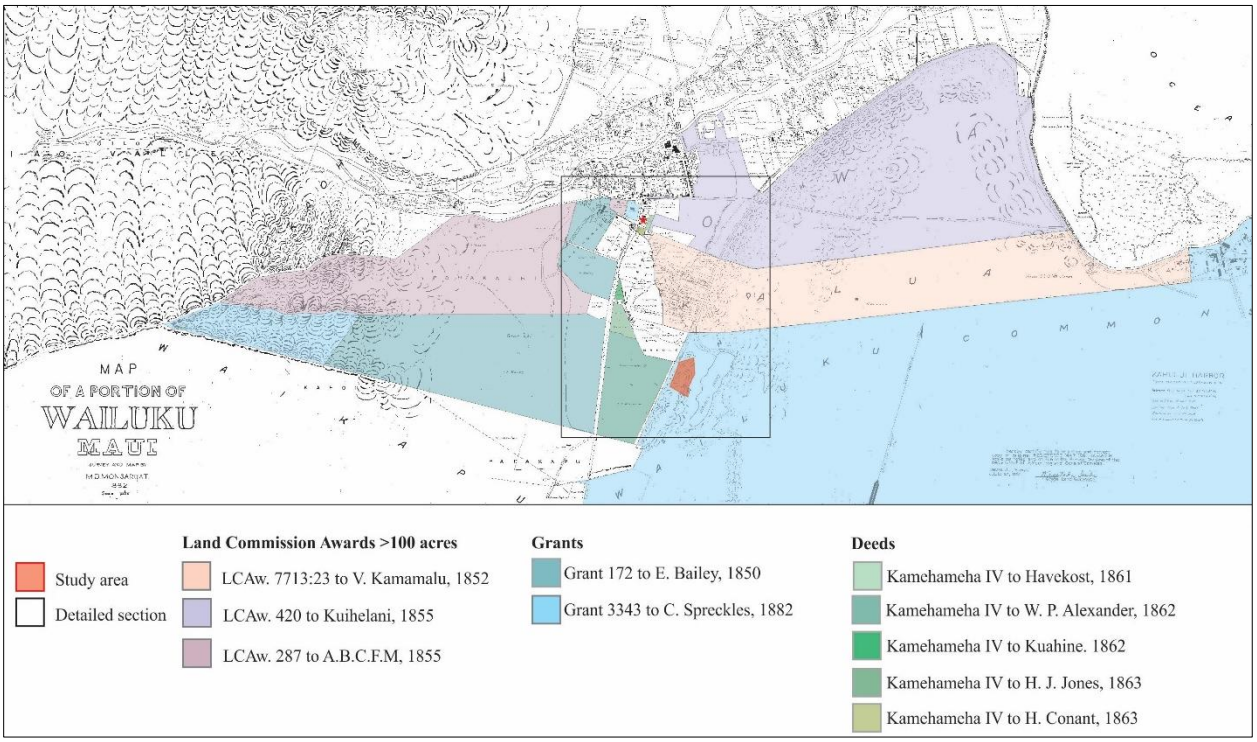

Figure 18. Hawaiʻi Registered Map 1261 by M.D. Monsarrat from 1882 showing lands awarded post-1848 Māhele.

Early Government Deeds and Grants

To generate income for lands held by the Crown, several parcels within the immediate study area vicinity were awarded or sold respectively as Deeds and Grants. Table 2 below is a listing of all grants and deeds awarded within the study area vicinity, and the location of each are depicted in Figure 18 and 19. Two grants were awarded, one to the resident missionary, Edward Bailey as Grant 483 issued in 1850 for approximately 286 acres. The second land grant went to sugar mogul, Claus Spreckles as Grant 3343 issued in 1882 for 24,000 acres, within which the current study area is located. Spreckles, a businessman from San Francisco, began leasing land in Wailuku from the Hawaiian government as early as 1878, and by 1882, Spreckles had reorganized his California-based Hawaiian Commercial

Company into the new Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company (HC&S) (Ruzicka and Cosson 2006, Wilcox 1996). In 1882, Spreckles ordered the construction of the Waiheʻe Ditch also referred to as "Spreckles Ditch" which "started at the 435 foot elevation of the Waihee stream…and went to Kalua, Wailuku, where it emptied into HC&S's Waiale Reservoir" (Wilcox 1996:63). That portion of Spreckles Ditch which passed through the *ʻili kū* of Kalua is depicted in Figure 19. This massive undertaking led Spreckles to be the first to irrigate the sugar fields with water from both the East and West Maui mountains (ibid.). By 1898, following the 1893 overthrow of the Hawaiian Kingdom, Spreckels sold the 24,000 acres, included as part of Grant 3343 and other lands to the Maui sugar planters—lands that were later purchased by Alexander & Baldwin (A&B), one of Spreckles main competitors (ibid.). Although the more fertile lands around the study area were cleared and planted in cane, the current study area was never cultivated in that manner. A second ditch labeled "Kalua Ditch," whose headwaters were in nearby Wailuku Stream is also depicted in Figure 19. This ditch, which is likely a traditional *ʻauwai* appears to have passed through Grant 172 awarded to Bailey and the adjacent mission station, then exited the Bailey property at the northeast corner where it branched with one course continuing in a southeast direction irrigating multiple *kuleana* parcels set along its path. The second branch continued south passing on the west side the *ʻili* of Kunaheana and at the south west corner of Pohakuokauhi, the ditch turned east where it eventually joined Kalua Ditch. Kalua Ditch then tracked along the south boundary of Kalua until intersecting with the Spreckles Ditch. Kalua ditch formed the westernmost boundary of the *ʻili kū* of Kalua.

Between 1861 and 1863, five land deeds were issued by the reigning monarch, Alexander Liholiho (Kamehameha IV). The largest acreage awarded was for a deed dated October 16, 1862 to William P. Alexander, an American Missionary who served in the Wailuku parish from 1856-1883 (Alexander 1888). Alexander's deed occupies the land to the west of the current study area (see Figure 19). Two more deeds were granted in the area to the northwest of Alexander's deed; one to Kuahine for 1.4 acres and the other was 6.5 acres to H. J. Jones. (see Figure 19) The two remaining deeds were for two parcels in Wailuku town, one of which was deeded to J.D. Havekost in 1861 for 0.75 acres and the other to Henry Conant in 1863 for 0.7 acres. Figure 19 also shows Havekost and Conant's parcels to be located near the old Wailuku Jail.

Table 2. Grants and deeds awarded in the study area vicinity

Year	*Awardee*	*Type*	*Acres*
1850	E. Bailey	Grant 172	286
1861	J. D. Havekost	Deed	0.75 acres
1862	W. P. Alexander	Deed	65 acres
1862	Kuahine	Deed	1.4 acres
1863	H.J. Jones	Deed	6.5 acres
1863	H. Conant	Deed	0.7 acres
1882	C. Spreckles	Grant 3343	24,000

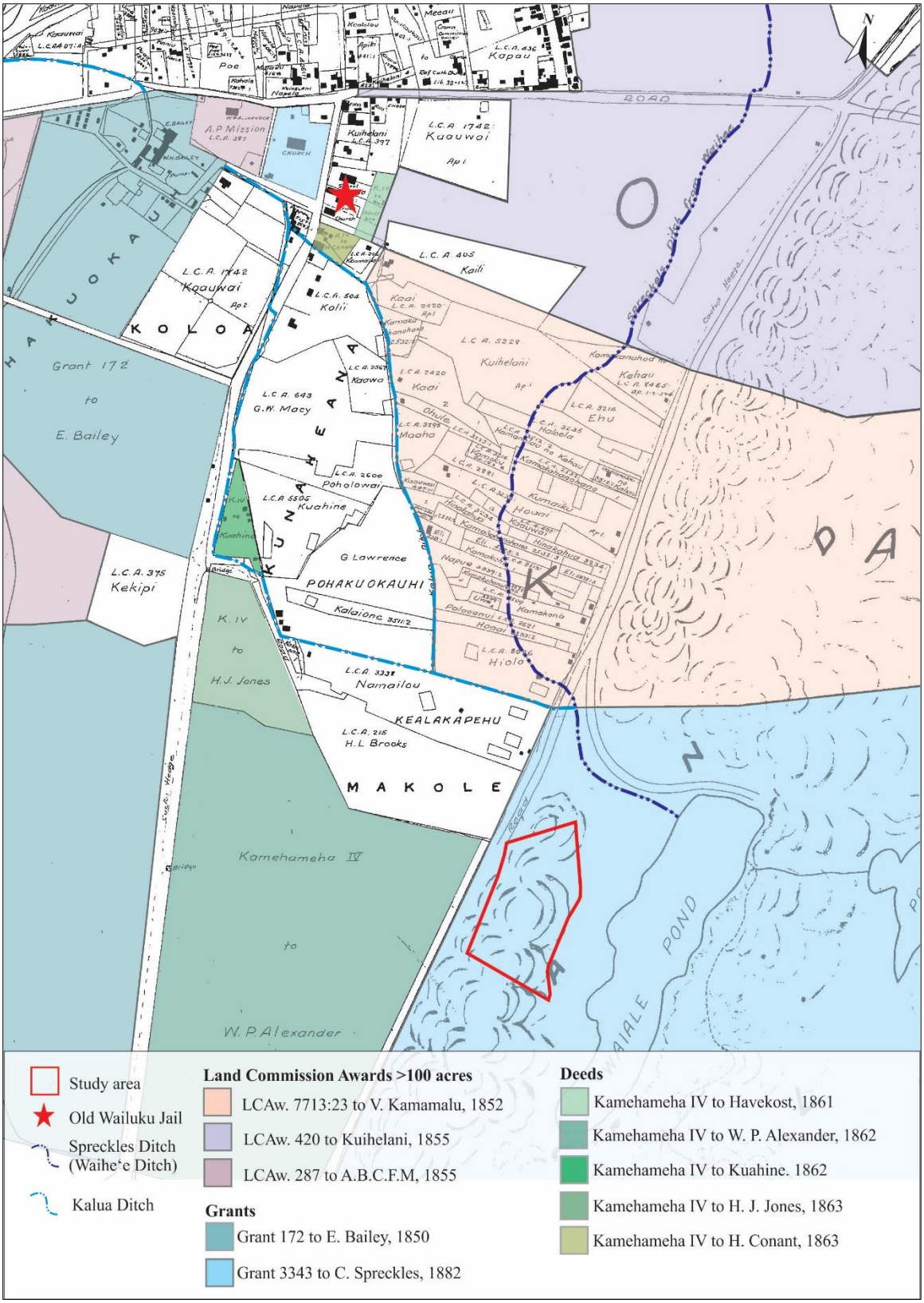

Figure 19. Detailed section of Hawai'i Registered Map 1261 showing lands awarded post-1848 Māhele and other historic features.

Kuleana Awards

As the *Mōʻī* and *aliʻi* made claims to large tracts of land during the *Māhele*, questions arose regarding the protection of rights for the native tenants. To address this matter, on August 6, 1850, the *Kuleana* Act or Enabling Act was passed, allowing native tenants to claim a fee simple title to any portion of lands which they physically occupied, actively cultivated, or had improved (Garavoy 2005). Additionally, the *Kuleana* Act clarified rights to gather natural resources, as well as access rights to *kuleana* parcels, which were typically land locked. Lands awarded through the *Kuleana* Act were, and still are, referred to as *kuleana* awards or *kuleana* lands. The Land Commission oversaw the program and administered the *kuleana* as Land Commission Awards (Chinen 1958). Native tenants wishing to make a claim to their lands were required to submit a Native Register to the Land Commission, followed by Native Testimony given by at least two individuals (typically neighbors) to confirm their claim to the land. Upon successful submittal of the required documents, the Land Commission rendered their decision, and if successful, the tenant was issued the Land Comission Award (LCAw.). Unlike the *Māhele* between the chiefs, native tenants claiming land through the *Kuleana* Act were required to pay for a Government surveyor to survey and map the boundaries of the awarded parcels. Although no *kuleana* awards were recorded within the current project area, such awards were issued on lands to the north and northwest of the study area. The information recorded in the Native Testimonies provides insight into land use and settlement patterns prior to the *Māhele*, while the Land Commission Awards reflect the results of this newly established land tenure system. Table 3 lists those *kuleana* awards granted near the study area, which were compiled from the *Indices of Awards* (Office of the Commissioner of Public Lands 1929) and the Office of Hawaiian Affaris Kīpuka Online Database and are shown in Figure 20. While these *kuleana* awards do not represent all the awards within Wailuku, they provide a cultural-historical overview of land use within the study area during this time.

Table 3. *Kuleana* Awards within the study area vicinity

LCAw. No.	*Claimant*	*ʻIli Name*	*Royal Patent No.*	*Parcels Awarded*	*Area*
215	Henry L. Brooks	Makole	7712	1	10.7
3338	Namailou	Kealakapehu	3523	1	6.58
3511	Kalaione	Kealakapehu & Pohakuokauhi	5426	2	0.30, 1.1
504	Kolii	Kunaheana	2346, 5261	1	5.44
643	G. Macy	Kunaheana	8280	1	17.5
2600	Poholowai	Kunaheana	5423	1	2.43
2567	Kaawa	Kunaheana	4946	1	1.14
5505	Kuahine	Kunaheana	5427	1	4.43
375	Kekipi	Wailuku	8504	1	4.75
1742:2	Z. Kaauwai	Koloa	5531	1	15
407	Z. Kaauwai	Kalua	5530	3	1.25
2420	Kaai	Kalua	2162	2	3.81
2532	Kamakahanohano	Kalua	5515	5	3.26
2621	Palaoanui	Kalua	3214	1	1.14
2881	Kumaiku	Kalua	5979	1	1.58
3209:4	Uwe	Kalua	7893	4	0.23
3214	Ehu	Kalua	6349	1	2.27
3223	Ohule	Kalua	6446	1	0.66
3233	Hoaai	Kalua	7559	2	4.03
3234	Hinakahua	Kalua	n/a	2	1.43
3235	Haleola	Kalua	5424	1	2.27
3295	Maaha	Kalua	6345	1	1.37
3339	Napue	Kalua	6251	2	1.53
3509	Kamakona	Kalua	4106	1	1.49
3512	Haumanalau/Kehau	Kalua	5015	2	1.69
3513	Kamakaha	Kalua	n/a	2	1.21
3514	Kamoku	Kalua	4093	1	0.55
5228	Kuihelani	Kalua	633	2	7.13
5373	Eli	Kalua	2161	3	0.95
8076	Hiolo	Kalua	4124	1	~4.0
8465	Kamakakauahoa	Kalua	3525	2	2.83

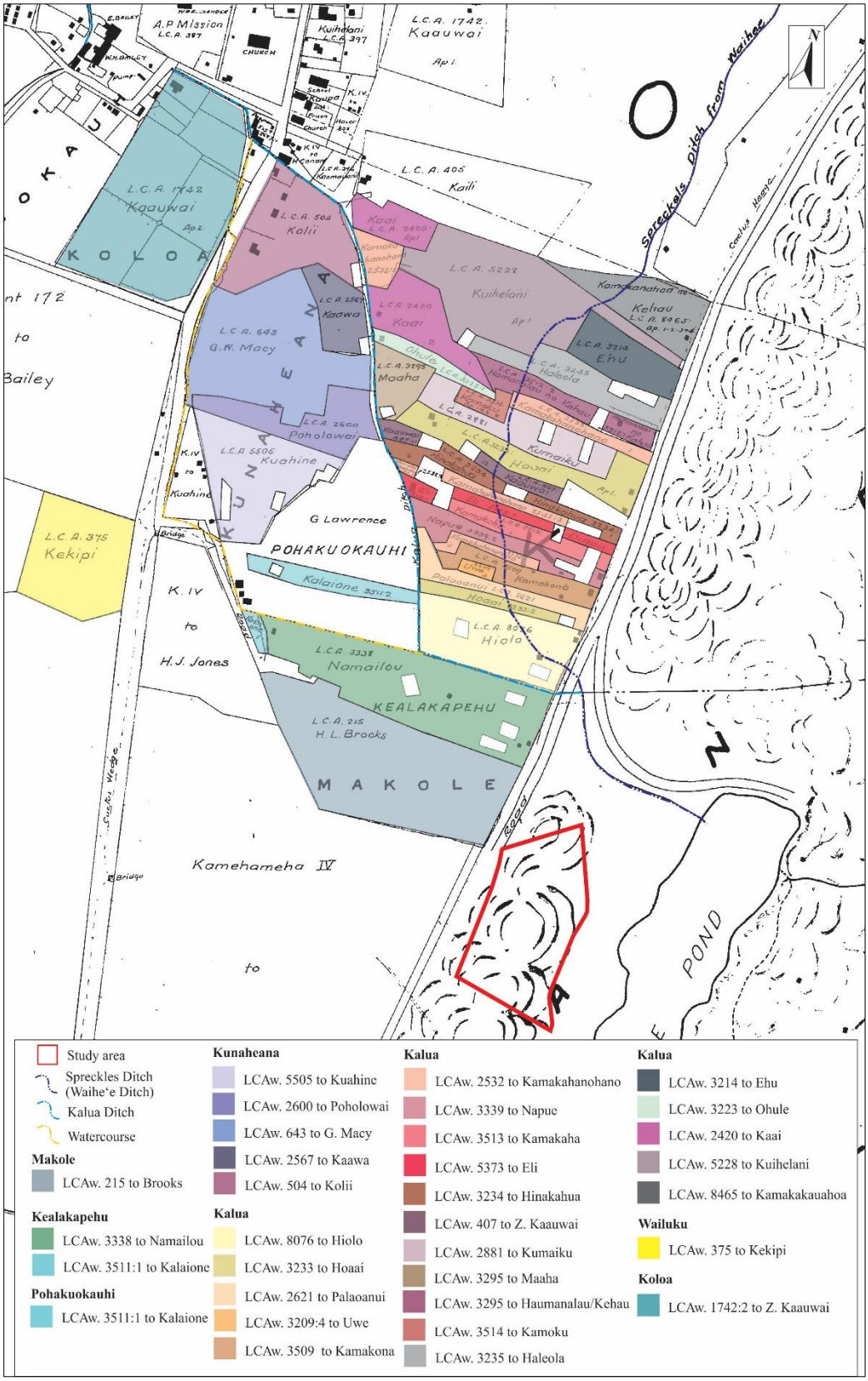

Figure 20. Portion of Hawai'i Registered Map 1261 from 1882 showing distribution of *kuleana* awards near the immediate study area.

A review of the documents associated with the *kuleana* claims process reveals the area to have been extensive cultivated during the mid-19th century with *loʻi kalo* (irrigated taro parches) and *moʻo kalo* (narrow strips of cultivated land). Areas planted in *kalo* appears to have been concentrated on those parcels located in the *ʻili* of Kalua between Kalua Ditch and the old Government Road (present-day Waiale Road). Other crops described as growing in the *ʻili* of Kalua included *ʻuala* (*Ipomoea batatas*), *hala* (*Pandanus sp.*), *kō* (*Saccharum sp.*). While house lots are also noted as well as a few *hale puaʻa* (pig pens), this *ʻili* was clearly maximized for its agricultural potential. Of interest is a note written in the Native Register for LCAw. 2621 awarded to Palaoanui, which reads "he puuone kupapau" or "a sand dune burial." Given that *kuleana* claimants made claims for places and things which they had a *kuleana* (concern or responsibility) for, this note may suggest that at least one claimant may have used the sand dunes as a burial site, or that he/she held the responsibility of caring for the burials contained therein.

Although the presernce of *loʻi kalo* are noted for *ʻili* of Mākole, Kealakapehu, Pohakuokauhi, and Kunaheana (all located to the west of Kalua Ditch), this area also appears to have contained *kula* lands, which is described as open, dry land or pasture lands (Lucas 1995), and several houselots. Other crops noted in this area included *hala*, and prickley pear trees which were noted on the LCAw. 643 awarded to G. Macy. Further west are two LCAw. parcels granted to Kekipi (LCAw. 375) and Z. Kaauwai (1742:2), which appears to have been used as *kula* lands with some *moʻo*. Z. Kaauwai (LCAw. 1742:2) noted the presence of a *kula wauke* or a field of *wauke* (*Broussonetia papyrifera*).

Prevalent on many of these parcels are areas delineated by a white space and although unlabeled on this map, these areas were traditionally known as "poalima," which Paul Nahoa Lucas (1995:93-94) defined as:

> Term used for land farmed by tenants for aliʻi one day in five. Later term used for koʻele or hakuone because tenant was obliged to labor for a chief on Fridays. Payment of a portion of the products of the land held by them to the king as a form of taxation.

Maly and Maly (2007) also provided another, more concise, definition of a *pōʻalima* stating that it is:

> A parcel of land (either a dryland area or wet field), worked on Fridays, in payment of taxes or tribute to chiefly owners of the *ahupuaʻa* within which the *pōʻalima* is found. *Pōʻalima* lots are often considered to be a part of the Government Land Inventory. (Maly and Maly 2007:104)

While the taxable *pōʻalima* parcels are not exclusive to any one island, they are prevalent on Maui Island, especially in densely populated centers like Wailuku and Lahaina. Participating in the *pōʻalima* workdays was not only an expectation for living in this area, but it ensured that each person who wished to utilize the area's resources contributed their share to maintaining these resources (Handy et al. 1991; Maly and Maly 2007). Although *kuleana* awardees describe these cultivated plots in relation to their parcels, they were not allowed to claim, nor were they awarded *pōʻalima* lands, as these parcels and their contents were considered the property of the chief. As a consequence of the *Māhele*, the *pōʻalima* within Kalua were returned to the *aliʻi* Kekuanāoʻa on behalf of Victoria Kamāmalu, and the remaining *pōʻalima* were retained by the Crown. As the native tenants transitioned from paying their share of taxes from the traditional form of labor and goods to a monetary form, the practice of participating in the *pōʻalima* workdays eventually ceased.

Commission of Boundaries (1862-1876)

The Commission of Boundaries (Boundary Commission) was established in the Kingdom of Hawaiʻi in 1862 to legally set the boundaries of all the *ahupuaʻa* that had been awarded as a part of the *Māhele*. Subsequently, in 1874, the Boundary Commission were authorized to certify the boundaries for lands brought before them. The primary informants for the boundary descriptions were old native residents who learned of the boundaries from their parents, neighbors, or other relatives. The boundary information was collected primarily between 1873 and 1885 and was usually given in Hawaiian and simultaneously translated into English. In spite of this, the testimony collected for Wailuku Ahupuaʻa was not translated at the time of the hearing. Although hearings for most *ahupuaʻa* boundaries were brought before the Boundary Commission and later surveyed by Government employed surveyors, in some instances, the boundaries were established through a combination of other methods. In some cases, *ahupuaʻa* boundaries were established by conducting surveys on adjacent *ahupuaʻa*. Or in cases where the entire *ahupuaʻa* was divided and awarded as LCAw. and or Government issued Land Grants (both which required formal surveys), the Boundary Commission relied on those surveys to establish the boundaries for that *ahupuaʻa*. Although these small-scale surveys aided in establishing the boundaries, they lack the detailed knowledge of the land that is found in the Boundary Commission hearings.

In December of 1870, the Boundary Commission convened to settle the boundaries for Wailuku. The proceedings from the Boundary Commission indicates that a dispute over the boundaries resulted in a lawsuit between the Crown Lands (ʻĀina Lei Aliʻi) and business partners James Campbell and Henry Turton both of whom had a vested interest

in expanding their sugar empire. The dispute was over settling the boundaries between the lands of Kalialinui, (located to the southeast) and Wailuku Ahupua‘a. The Crown Lands, represented by laywer, R. H. Stanley brought forth witnesses to clarify the boundaries between Wailuku and Kalialinui. Kiha, a native of Kula who lived during the time of Kamehameha I was one of six witnesses to give testimony before the Boundary Commission. Those portions most relevant to the study area have been transcribed and translated below as well as those portions that described traditional practices and beliefs associated with these lands. In describing how the traditional boundaries were maintained, Kiha, the primary witness explained:

> *Ua lilo keia wahi ia Kamehameha i ka wa e kaua ana o Kepaniwai oia ka manawa mua a‘u i ike ai i ua aina la a hiki wale i keia la. O ko‘u poe kupuna makuakane ka Luna Hooponopono o Wailuku Maui nei—Ina e komo mai kekahi Konohiki iloko o ke ahupuaa o Wailuku alaila na ku‘u poe kupuna e kuhikuhi i na palena o ua aina la. O ka wa a‘u i ike mua ai i keia aina oia no ka manawa e ola ana o Kamehameha, aole nae wau i lilo i Luna na ke Alii, aka ku‘u poe kupuna wale no. Ua hele au e nana ina palena o Wailuku me ku‘u mau kupuna, a ua ike hoi au ina palena o Kalialinui e kaawale aku ai o Wailuku. Ua hele au maluna o na palena o na aina o Kalialinui & Wailuku. Ua pinepine ku‘u hele ana maluna o na palena o ua mau aina i hana la… Eia na kanaka i hele pu ai me au, o Makalena kekahi, Kuihelani a me Malaihi…* (Boundary Commission Testimony 1871:5-6)
>
> This place became Kamehameha’s during the battle of Kepaniwai, and it was during this time that I first saw these lands up until today. My paternal grandfather was the Administrator of Wailuku here in Maui—If another *Konohiki* entered into the *ahupuaa* of Wailuku, then my *kupuna* pointed out the boundaries of the said lands. The first time I saw these lands was when Kamehameha was alive, I however, was not appointed as a land agent for the king, only my *kupuna*. I went and saw the boundaries of Wailuku with my *kupuna*, and I have seen the boundaries separating Kalialinui and Wailuku. I have walked the boundary between Kalialinui and Wailuku. I frequently walked these boundaries of the lands that I worked…Here are the names of the men that came with me, Makalena, Kuihelani and Malaihi…

Although a number of place names are noted in his testimony, most relevant is the plains of Kama‘oma‘o, in which Kiha stated, “*he aina o Omaomao, no Wailuku o Kamaomao*,” which translates to, “Omaomao is a land belonging to Wailuku” (ibid.:6). Kiha also named two fishponds within Wailuku, Mauoni and Kanaha and attributed their construction to the high chief Kihaapi‘ilani (ibid.:6, 7).

The testimony given by Malaihi, who was born in Kula during the reign of Kamehameha I also noted multiple place names located along the boundary of Wailuku. His testimony, however, provides insight into the practice of *kāpi‘o manu*, a method of bird catching that utilized a baited noose. Malaihi noted:

> *Ko Wailuku poe… he walahee ka maunu e loaa ka manu. I Puukoae nae kahi e hele ai i ke kapio manu. Ina e hele mai ko Kula poe iluna o Puukoae e kapio manu ai, alaila alualu akula ko Wailuku e kipaku*. (ibid.:9)
>
> Those people of Wailuku… the *walahe‘e* (var. of *alahe‘e, Canthium adoratum*) is the bait used to catch birds. Puukoae is the place where birth catching was done. If those from Kula went to Puukoae to *kāpi‘o manu*, then they were pursued and chased out by those from Wailuku.

The third witness, Napue, who was born during the time of Kamehameha I and was from Wailuku also named various places along the boundary of Wailuku. His testimony, however, expounds on the various *konohiki* who had charge of Wailuku. Napue stated:

> *He mau loko ia ma Wailuku nei o Maui. Ua hele au i laila. I kuu wa i hele ai i laila o Auwae ke konohiki ia manawa no Wailuku. Apau hoi ka noho konohiki ana o Auwae noho iho la o Kawailepolepo. Apau no hoi o Kawailepolepo, noho iho la o Kailihiwa i konohiki. Apau no hoi o Kailihiwa noho iho o Naea, a o P. Nahaolelua mai ka mea imua o ka Aha (he Lunakanawai).* (ibid.:10)
>
> There are some fishponds here in Wailuku, Maui. I have been there. During my time there, Auwae was the *konohiki* of Wailuku. When Auwae was done serving as the *konohiki*, Kawailepolepo became the *konohiki*. When Kawailepolepo was done serving as the *konohiki*, Kailihiwa became the *konohiki*. When Kailihiwa was done serving as the *konohiki*, Naea became the *konohiki* and P. Nahaolelua is the one before the court (a judge).

Similar to previous witnesses, H. Kuihelani, the fourth witness also detailed various place names but further described the lands of Kamaomao being a place where spirits congregated. His testimony reads:

> *Ua ike au ia Kamaomao, ua koke no ia Pohaku…Ua ike au i ka Pohaku o Makaku. O kuʻu lohe he pohaku kela no na uhane e hui ai.—Pela mai ka olelo a kekahi poe.—a me Kamaomao kekahi. Ua hele makou e ohi i mao no na Alii i mea e ala ai na kapa aahu o lakou…*
>
> I have seen Kamaomao, it is near Pohaku… I have seen Pohaku o Makaku (stone of Makaku). From what I have heard, it is a stone where spirits congregate. —That is what some people have said,— as well as Kamaomao. We used to gather *maʻo* (a general name for several species of a native shrub) for the chiefs in order to perfume their *kapa*.

The fifth person to provide testimony for the boundaries of Wailuku was Napela, who lived in Wailuku during the reign of Kamehameha I. Napela was appointed by Dr. Judd and Keoni Ana as *Luna Holoholona* (Wildlife Agent) for the government. In addition to listing the place names located along the Wailuku boundaries, Napela also described the area of Kamaomao noting (ibid.:12), "*He aina o Kamaomao no Wailuku nei kokoke loa i Makaku, mauka iho oia mau loko ia o Wailuku, Maui*," Kamaomao are lands within Wailuku that is near Makaku, just inland of the fishponds of Wailuku, Maui."

Hikiau, who was 94 years old was the last witness to provide testimony to the Boundary Commission. As with the former witnesses, Hikiau also detailed specific place names but also noted that the former *konohiki* named Auwae died in the lands of Owa, an *ʻili kū* located to the north of the current study area.

The information provided by these witnesses described some of the traditional practices and beliefs associated with the area of Kamaʻomaʻo and the greater Wailuku, which included fishpond management, and *kāpoʻi manu* (bird catching) in the uplands. In passing through Kamaʻomaʻo, Wilkes (1845) also observed several young boys engaged in bird catching. The method of bird catching described by Wilkes (ibid.) matches that method associated with the style described in the boundary commission testimony as *kāpoʻi manu*. These descriptions suggest that *kāpoʻi manu* was a traditional practice associated with the plains of Kamaʻomaʻo. These plains are also described by several witnesses and reference to a specific stone named Pohaku o Makaku as the place where *ʻuhane* (spirits, souls, ghosts) congregated. These descriptions support earlier accounts describing these plains as a place where spirits wandered.

Early Sugar Plantation Ventures in Wailuku

By the early 19th century and well into the 20th century, commercial agriculture, particularly sugarcane cultivation became the most dominant economic industry in the Hawaiian Islands. As early as 1839, the sugar industry gained a presence in Wailuku, when the reigning monach, Kauikeaouli created the "King's Mill" in Wailuku with the intent to introduce the native population to commercial sugar cultivation by integrating Hawaiian and foreign agricultural practices (Maclennan 1995:36). Small parcels of land ranging in size from one to two acres were distributed to individual growers who were then required to process their crops at the King's Mill. Additionally, one-fifth of the the grower's profits were taxed by the Government (ibid.). Accounts given by missionary, William Armstrong suggest that Atai partnered with Kauikeaouli and assisted in this mill's operations (ibid.). Atai first arrived in Honolulu and with his business partner Ahung and established Hungtai Company. Atai, realizing the prospects of the budding sugar induatry, left Honolulu for Wailuku (Dorrance and Morgan 2000; Thrum 1875). Though the mill was heavily utilized by the farmers, it experienced a series of hardships due to poor management and business practices (Maclennan 1995). During his tour through Wailuku in 1841, Wilkes accompanied by Reverend Green visited and described the mill:

> After breakfast, Mr. Greene was obliging enough to accompany us to see the sugar-mills and taro-plantations, in the valley of the Wailuku. The sugar-manufactory is an experiment of the king and is now under the superintendence of a Chinese. By some awkward mistake in making the agreement, his majesty's interests were entirely lost sight of, and it is said that he will lose money, although his agents have a prospect of considerable gain. The iron-work of the mill was imported from the United States and is turned by water-power. The water wheel is badly constructed: it is a breast-wheel, with great loss of power. (Wilkes 1845:242-243)
>
> There appears but little economy about the establishment: as an instance of this, instead of drying and preparing the cane for fuel, they use wood altogether, which is very scarce, and costs much to transport it. The sugar appears to be of good quality, and with proper attention, the manufacture could no doubt be made profitable. I understood from the Chinese who had charge, that the sugar could be sold at four cents per pound, and that with a proper economy as to fuel, might be reduced to half that sum. (ibid:243)
>
> Both the king and chiefs have a desire to encourage the arts and agriculture. Unfortunately, however, after they have incurred expenses, they are obliged to give the sole direction into the hands of those who have nothing but their own interests in view. The consequence is, that in all these undertakings

> the king and chiefs have found themselves deceived, by listening to foreigners by who they have been defrauded. (ibid.)

A few years after it's opening the mill was unable to recover its losses and the king's representative, Boaz Mahune, discovered a range of issues between the Chinese and men working under the *ali'i*. The mill ceased its operation a year later in 1844 (Maclennan 1995). Many of these early small-scale sugar operations faced much difficulties, some of which included organizing a sizable labor force to cultivate, harvest, and process the cane in a profitable manner. These early sugar ventures were at their best, experimental and creative, and although sugarcane could be easily propogated in Hawaiian soils, the scale of operation was limited. However, following the 1848 *Māhele*, large tracts of land were purchased and leased, and by 1862, Wailuku's large-scale sugar industry founded by C. Brewer & Company, Ltd. saw the beginnings of Wailuku's burgeoning sugar industry.

Wailuku Sugar Company & Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar

Organized by James Robinson & Company, Thomas Cummins, J. Fuller, and agent C. Brewer and Company in 1862, the Wailuku Sugar Company opened as the first large-scale commercial sugar plantation in Wailuku (Wilcox 1997). The former Reverend Edward W. Bailey left the Wailuku mission station in 1850 to join the burgeoning sugar industry and served as the first manager of the Wailuku Sugar Company (Dorrance and Morgan 2000). Prior to Bailey joining the Wailuku Sugar Company, he had already began to grow sugar. An undated map produced by Bailey shows cane fields, *kalo* lands, irrigation systems, and other enterprises including mills situated within Wailuku (Figure 21). Within five years of its opening, the Wailuku Sugar Company was producing upwards of 800 tons of sugar grown on some 500 acres (ibid.). By 1877, William H. Bailey, the son of former Reverend Edward Bailey sold a 420-acre parcel to the plantation. C. Brewer & Company continued to acquire other plantations including the Waikapū and Waihe'e sugar companies, thereby expanding their operations, annual yields, and profits.

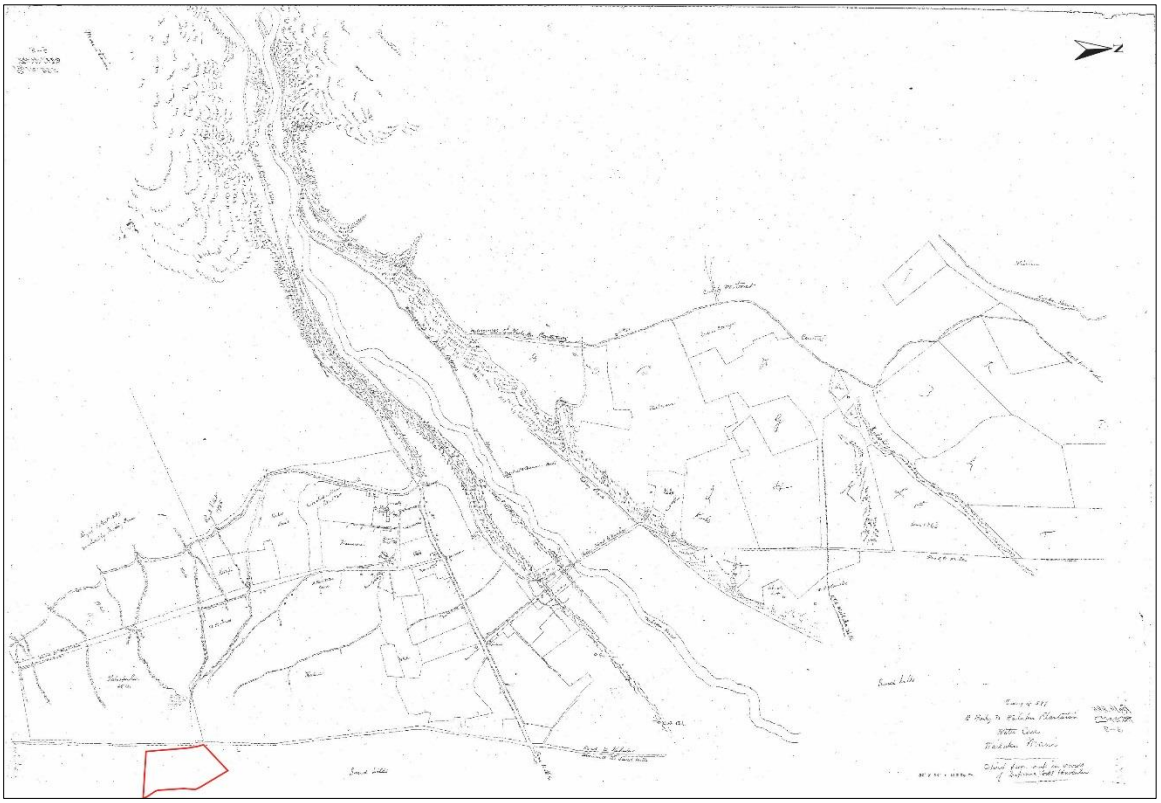

Figure 21. Undated Hawai'i Registered Map 885 of Wailuku produced by E. Bailey showing grants, LCAws, agricultural lands and other enterprises and current MCCC location.

By the late-19th century, Wailuku was home to two of the largest and most highly successful sugar companies on Maui; the Wailuku Sugar Company (Wailuku Sugar) and Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company (HC&S), established in 1878 by San Francisco based sugar mogule, Claus Spreckles (ibid.). Prior to 1882, HC&S operated under its founding name, Hawaiian Commercial Company. Preceding the passing of the 1875 Reciprocity Treaty—a free trade agreement that lifted imported taxes for the United States, Spreckles held a thirteen-year monopoly on sugar refining in California, processing raw imported sugar from China, Philippines, and Hawai'i. In 1876, Sprekcles came to Hawai'i to investigate the possibility of creating his very own sugar plantation and within a two-year span, Spreckles was granted a fee simple title to 24,000 acres of Crown lands in Wailuku and co-owned some 16,000 acres of adjacent, privately owned lands known as the Waikapū Commons from Henry Cornwell (Kuykendall 1967). Kuykendall (ibid.) detailed Spreckels' enterprises and affiliations that made him one of the most powerful figures in Hawai'i's economic history:

> Since the royal favor could be of great value, Spreckels cultivated a friendship with King Kalakaua. He had studied the potentialities of central Maui for sugar production, and that district became his main field of operation. By purchase and lease he acquired possession of some thirty or forty thousand acres of land. To make it productive an enormous supply of water was necessary. Spreckels applied for and received from the Hawaiian government a grant of the right to take water from the northern slope of Mount Haleakala and conduct it by means of a ditch to his lands on the isthmus of Maui. With this auspicious beginning, Spreckels developed on Maui a great plantation, that of the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Company, the biggest and best equipped in the kingdom (ibid.:60).

Between 1878 and 1880, Spreckles had commissioned the construction of an irrigation ditch, known as the Waihe'e Ditch or Spreckles Ditch, a portion of which is depicted in Figure 19 and 20 above. This ditch, the second of its kind on the island, diverted water from Waihe'e Stream thereby transforming the dry plains of central Maui into productive sugar acerage (Dorrance and Morgan 2000). With a carrying capacity of roughly sixty million gallons, Waihe'e Ditch augmented the supply received from the eastern mountain range (Sturgeon 1908). The ditch stretched from the 435-foot elevation of the Waihe'e stream and extended 15 miles to the *'ili* of Kalua in Wailuku, where it emptied into HC&S's Waiale Reservoir, located to the northeast of the current study area.

Although the competition between the two mills continued to mount, Wailuku Sugar successfully maintained their operations for many years, largely in part by the massive quantities of water supplied to the plantation by Waihe'e Stream. This stream was, however, the source of many legal issues that affected the company in the latter part of the 19th century. Throughout the late 19th and early 20th century, disputes over water rights were prevalent on the island of Maui and Wailuku Sugar was at the center of one of the most notorious legal cases against its leading competitor, Claus Spreckles. Wailuku Sugar protested that Spreckles did not have a proper right of way across their lands and did not have the right to divert the Waihe'e Stream water. Consequently, the lawsuit continued to hinder the operations of the sugar mills forcing the new proprietors of HC&S to request for a second ditch to divert the Waihe'e stream from a higher elevation. In the book, *Sugar Water: Hawaii's Plantation Ditches*, Wilcox (1997) summarized the importance of the Waihe'e ditch to the plantations:

> The new owners of Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar shared a common interest with Wailuku Sugar Company in a proposal for a second ditch to divert the Waihee stream at a higher elevation. Since the parties (Wailuku Sugar & HC&S) were still in court over issues involving the Waihee Ditch, they negotiated an interim exchange lease agreement in 1904. The terms of the agreement–made permanent with exchanges of fee title almost twenty-five years later–were that HC&S got five-twelfths of the new Waihee Canal water and one-half of the older Waihee (Spreckles) Ditch water; maintenance cost for these ditches was shared in the same proportion. Further, HC&S got all surplus water from all ditches and 100 percent of the water from the South Waiehu Ditch. The Happy Valley development tunnel was shared by both plantations, but HC&S got first draw. Waihee water went to HC&S by way of the Spreckles Ditch from 7pm to 5am each night. Also, HC&S relinquished 9693 acres of land in Waikapu, Maalaea, and Wailuku to Wailuku Sugar Company. With these issues resolved, Wailuku Sugar undertook the Waihee Canal. (ibid.:122)

Seven years after the reorganization of HC&S, Spreckels underwent disputes over ownership of the company which by 1898, he had eventually lost. (Wilcox 1997). Alexander and Baldwin (A&B) eventually acquired Spreckels' interests and HC&S became a subsidiary of A&B. With an initial annual output of less than five thousand tons of sugar, the HC&S expanded to an annual production capacity of fifty-six thousand tons making it one of the largest sugar mills in the world (Sturgeon 1908).

Throughout the early 20th century, much of the former grant lands located to the west of the study area had been planted in cane and Wailuku town continued to expand to accomodate the growing population of migrant laborers. A title map from 1937 produced by E.D. Baldwin and A.C. Alexander (Figure 22) for the Wailuku Sugar Company shows those lands adjacent to Wailuku Stream as well as those near the *ʻili* of Kalua to still contain a high concentration of *kuleana* awards amidst a growing Wailuku town. Although the *kuleana* awards are depicted on this map, the description given by Handy et al. (1991:497) of Wailuku in 1934 tells of the changing economy and culture and its impact on the traditional settlement patterns which had been by this time "…adapted to market gardening (Chinese bananas, vegetables, and flowers) by Japanese and Portuguese gardeners." HC&S continued its operations well into the 21st century. An aerial photograph taken in 1950 (Figure 23), shows the expanse of sugar fields around the study area. As plantations in Hawaiʻi struggled to compete in the global sugar market, sugar companies like HC&S and their owner A&B began to cease their sugar production all while setting a new trajectory for their enterprises. During the latter half of the 19th century, sugar production decreased, and these former sugar lands were sold and leased for other agricultural endeavors, in addition to urban and commercial development. During its construction in 1907, the former Wailuku Jail was on the periphery of the densely population portion of Wailuku. Today, MCCC is surrounded by massive commercial and urban development projects. These development projects fostered the completion of numerous archaeological studies that have shed light on the study area's Precontact and Hisotic Periods. The details of relevant archaeological studies are presented in the subsequent section of this report.

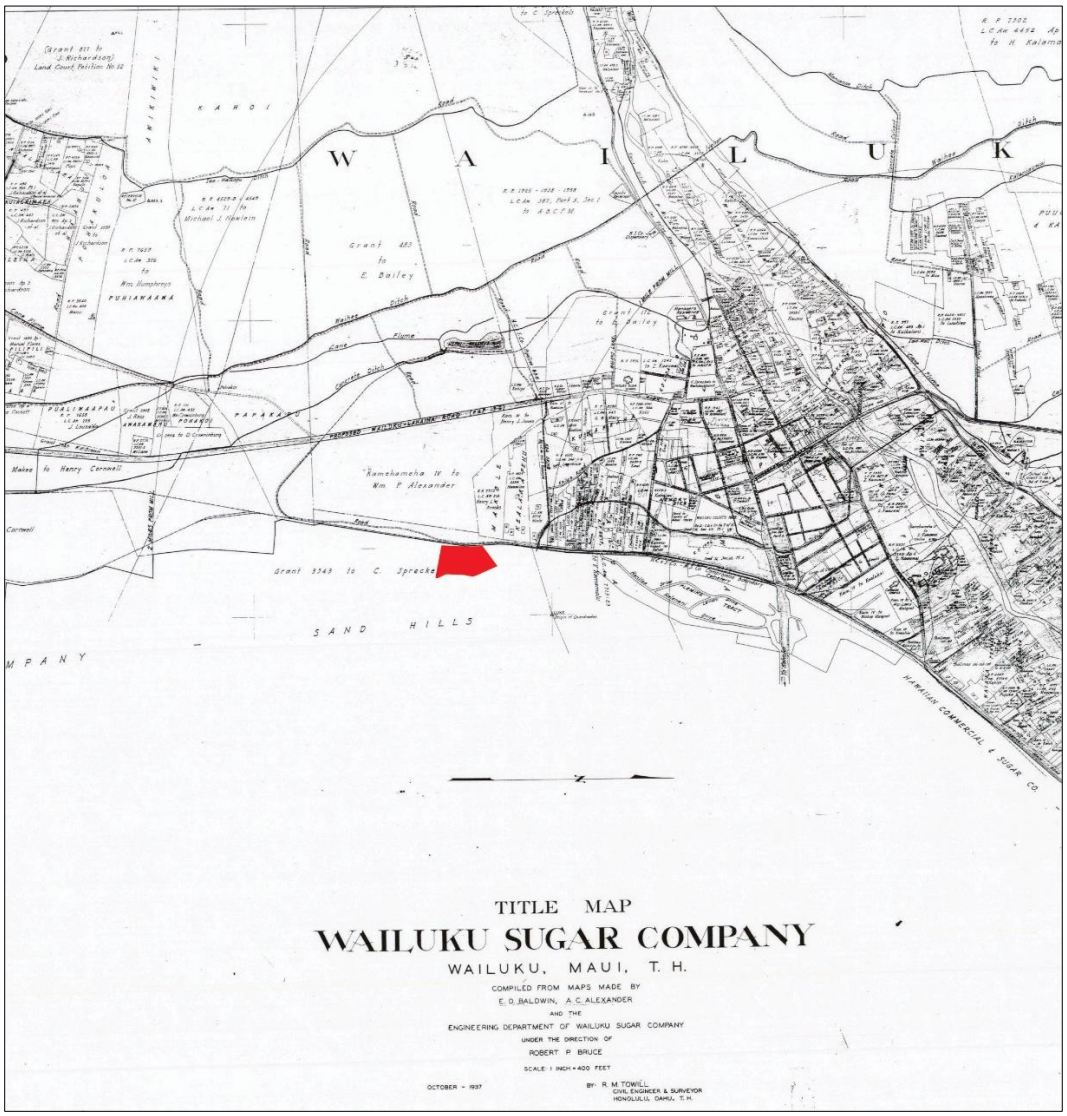

Figure 22. A portion of the 1937 Wailuku Sugar Company map showing study area (shaded red) and the densely populated Wailuku Town.



Figure 23. 1950 aerial photograph of the study area vicinity showing the old Wailuku County Jail surrounded by the sugar fields and the sandy plains.

PREVIOUS STUDIES

Archaeological investigations on Maui began in the early 20th century. These early studies focused on a systemic island wide survey to record the location and to gather additional information about known *heiau* and other culturally significant sites. The earliest archeological study conducted in the Wailuku area is that of Thomas G. Thrum. One must also take into consideration that Thrum included data on *heiau* that had already been destroyed prior to his data collection efforts. Thrum also omitted *ku'ula,* which are shrines used as a place for offerings to the deities associated with fishing. Thrum published his list of *heiau* in a series of entries that appeared in the *Hawaiian Almanac and Annual*, beginning in 1907. In reflecting on the challenges of this undertaking, Thrum noted:

> This much is being realized, and expressions of regret have been freely made, that we are at least fifty years too late in entering upon these investigations for a complete knowledge of the matter, for there are no natives now living that have more than hear-say information on the subject, not a little of which proves conflicting if not contradictory . . .(Thrum 1907:49)
>
> While these difficulties may delay the result of our study of the subject, there is nevertheless much material of deep interest attending the search and listing of the temples of these islands that warrants a record thereof for reference and preservation. (ibid:49-50)

Regarding the *heiau* of Wailuku Ahupua'a, Thrum (1909:44) stated: "[a]mong the more prominent of the doubtless many heiaus once existing on the island of Maui little information is now obtainable beyond that handed down by tradition, nor is there much in evidence to mark their sites, so complete has been their demolition". Within Wailuku, Thrum reported the names of eight *heiau*, four of which he described, namely Pihana, Halekii, Kaluli, Malumaluakua, while only the names of the other four *heiau* are listed, Keahuku, Olokua, Olopio, and Malena. Thrum's description of the four *heiau* reads:

Pihana……	Wailuku, near end of coral and sand ridge, one half mile from the sea; about 300x120 ft. in size; walls in complete ruins showing foundations massive.
Halekii……	Wailuku, some 300 ft. to N. E. of Pihana, and about 100 ft. square in size.
Kaluli……..	Wailuku, at Puuohala. Repaired in time of Kahekili; Kaleopuupuu its priest.
Malumaluakua……	Wailuku. No particulars gathered of these *heiaus* further than that nearly all of the Wailuku temples, with the Kapokea one of the Waihee, are named among those consecrated by Liholiho during a year's stay en route to Oahu, preceding the peleleu fleet. (Thrum 1908:38)

In describing some of the history of these *heiau*, Thrum (ibid.45-46) commented:

> Of the Wailuku heiaus it is somewhat remarkable that of the seven we have been able to learn of in that section, five are named as consecrated by Liholiho during his tour for this service during the year's stay of the "peleleu" fleet at Maui, viz: Pihana, Kaluli, Malumaluakua, Keakuku and Olopio, as also Kealakaihonua at Waihee. This was plainly in the line of a religious duty in connection with the proposed invasion of Kauai by Kamehameha, that the gods would favor his ambitions, for in the expedition was the high priest Puou, and Hewahewa his father, of the Paao order of priesthood; Kuaiwa, and Holoilena of the Nahulu order, and Kapoukahi, diviner and heiau architect, as forming his Board of Priests. (ibid:45-46)

Regarding the *heiau* known as Kaluli, Thrum further detailed its use in conjunction with the Battle of Kamaʻomaʻo, also known as the Battle of Kakanilua:

> It may be inferred that most of the heiaus in this section were war temples. The massiveness of Pihana, as shown in its ruins, as also the prominence of Kaluli in turbulous times confirm this. The time of their construction doubtless dates far back, and of their repair or reconstruction, Kahekili is credited with placing Kaluli in order on the instructions of the high priest Kaleopuupuu, in anticipation of war with Kalaniopuu of Hawaii. And in the battle of Waikapu common when the Maui forces annihilated the invading army so that but two our of the 800 escaped alive, the only prisoner, a chief of Hilo, brought alive to Kahekili to be sacrificed at the heiau of Kaluli in honor of the victory, died of his wounds before he could be offered up to the gods. This was in 1776. (ibid.:46)

Also, of interest to the current study area, is Thrum's account of the Pihana Heiau, reported to be a *luakini* (sacrificial *heiau*), located on a sand dune ridge on the west side of ʻIao Stream, and set back roughly 1/4 of a mile from the coast. According to Thrum:

> Pihana heiau was built on the top of a sand hill of that name, running east and west, forming the northern boundary of Wailuku proper. It was an enclosed structure with walls said to have been fifteen feet high. Prevailing trade winds have in the century since its disuse succeeded in filling up the interior with sand from Paukukalo beach until it is now on a level with the top of the walls, save here and there outcropping sections may be seen. A large portion of the south end wall has been eaten away by the elements and its stones now lie in artistic disorder in the bed of the Wailuku stream whose flow of waters have been diverted for modern cane culture. It is said of Pihana that on Kamehameha's invasion of Maui, in 1790, with an army of warriors which resulted in the defeat of Kalanikupule's forces in the celebrated battle of Pani-wai-o-Iao, the conqueror invoked the blessing of his war god Kukailimoku thereat, and sacrificed upon its altars.
>
> Its [Pihana's] construction is credited to the traditional Menehunes who are said to have brought all the stones therefor from Paukukalo beach and erected it in one night.
>
> Several hundred yards from the base of Pihana is Wailuku spring and taro patch, reserved in ancient times for choice plantings for royal tables only, and from this spring the town and district is said to derive its name. (Thrum ibid.:45-47)

Additionally, J.F.G. Stokes detailed his investigation of the Pihana *heiau* in his fieldnotes for the Bishop Museum, which was published in Elspeth Sterling's 1998 publication *Sites of Maui*:

> Travelling backwards and forwards along the east slope of the dune towards the N. end of the heiau, where the heiau stones were most abundant, human, pig and fish bones were found, and the trail led

> right up to the N. portion of the heiau, where iliili were abundant. At the N. were mostly human bones, but some pig. A little to the S. of this spot were two places where were quantities of burned bone. Mostly if not all of pigs. The 3 places were in line and near together. Rat bones were present….To the S.W. several graves marked by stones from Pihana. (in Sterling 1998:77)

Both Haleki‘i and Pihana Heiau have been subject to subsequent archaeological investigation including one conducted by Winslow Walker (1931). Later Kenneth P. Emory (1972) of the Bishop Museum, was charged with reconstructing portions of Haleki‘i Heiau in 1959. Yent (1983) of the Department of Land and Natural Resources Division of State Parks also conducted archaeological testing and interpretive themes for the *heiau*. Both *heiau* were later designated as the Wailuku Heiau Complex and recorded in the State Inventory of Historic Places as Site 50-50-04-00592.

Between 1929 and 1930, Winslow M. Walker conducted archaeological fieldwork as part of an attempt to inventory the sites on the island of Maui for the Bishop Museum. In his unpublished manuscript titled *Archaeology of Maui*, Walker (1931) reported on a wide range of sites with notes on cultural practices and traditions. Within Wailuku Ahupua‘a Walker recorded and assigned temporary site numbers for all the *heiau* reported by Thrum and included the names of six more *heiau*. Though Walker’s work remains unpublished, excerpts from his manuscript has been published in Sterling’s (1998) book *Sites of Maui* and reads thusly:

> **Kaluli Heiau, Walker Site 42**
>
> Location: Above Puohala Camp in the cane fields.
>
> Remarks: Thrum says it was repaired in the time of Kahekili under the priest Kaleopuupuu. Now totally destroyed. (Walker in Sterling 1998:75)
>
> **Pihana Heiau, Walker Site 43** (Figure 24)
> Location: West side of Iao Stream on the sand ridge about half a mile from the sea, about opposite the Wailuku Sugar Co.’s mill.
>
> Description: A large heiau partly eroded away by the action of Iao Stream. Stokes in 1916 described it as follows: “This heiau occupied the top and upper slopes of a high lime-sand-dune, its floor being about 70 feet above the stream bed on the Southeast. The dune is one of a series of paralleling the coast line of Wailuku bight. The dunes on the west, on one of which Pihana stands, are hardened on the surface for a depth of 2 to 6 feet, the underlying sand being loose. Probably since the heiau was built, floods in the Iao stream (the bed of which was formerly more to the southeast) have cut through the hardened portion of the base of the Pihana dune, and are now gradually removing it together with the heiau….the southwestern end of the dune is very precipitous, the floor of the heiau being about 60 feet above the ground at the foot of the terraces. The only local information obtainable was that the heiau had been built by Kahekili.”
>
> There is some doubt as to whether the part of the heiau shown as B is really a part of the ancient structure. Mr. Stokes in 1916 made no mention of it, yet as shown in the plan it is centrally located with reference to the high platforms at the south so that it seems reasonable to assume that it was an open court connected with the heiau. It is bounded by low walls and has suggestions of a number of small enclosures at one side. The court measures 90 by 166 feet, whereas the undisturbed side of the heiau proper (A) is about 300 feet in length. This portion consists of high terraced facings built of large beach stones. (ibid.:76)

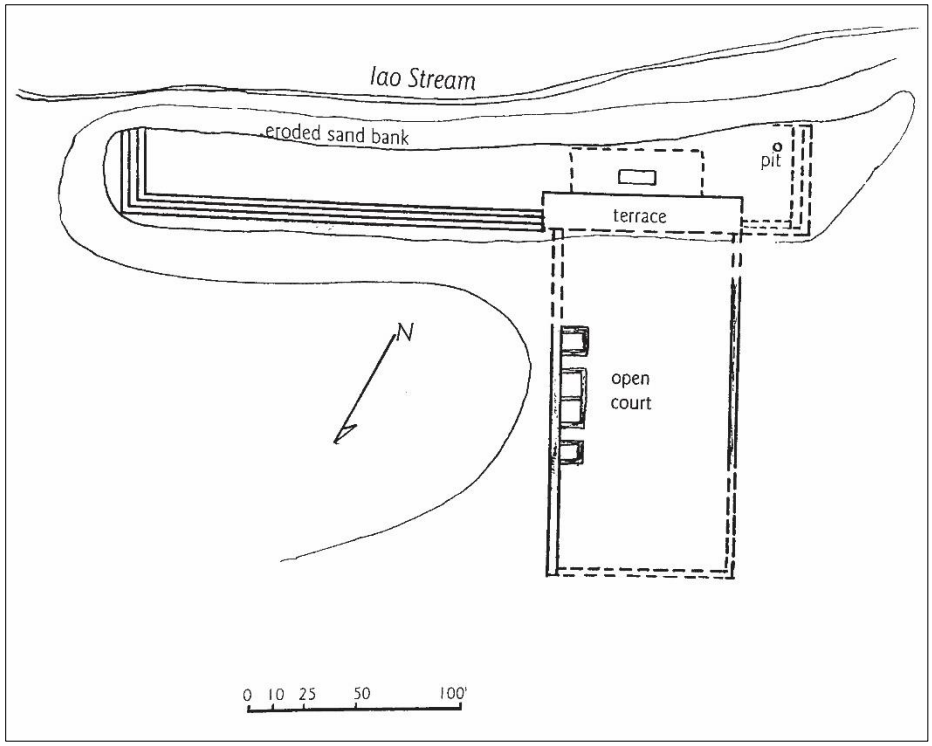

Figure 24. Map of Pihana Heiau prepared by Walker 1929-1930 (in Sterling 1998:77).

Halekii Heiau, Walker Site 44 (Figure 25)

Location: N.N.W. of Pihana 350 feet on another sand dune.

Description: A large heiau of the same type as Pihana but it has resisted erosion more successfully. It shows massive wall facings in ruins of four terraces on the south side. Water-worn boulders are used in its construction. It measures 300 x 150 feet. (ibid.:78)

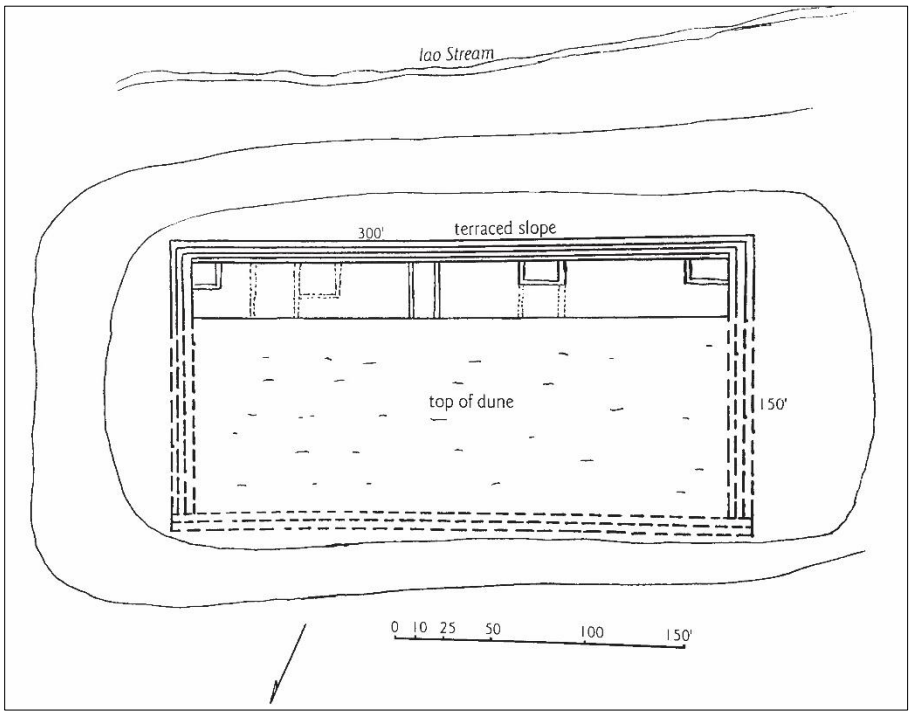

Figure 25. Map of Haleki‘i Heiau prepared by Walker 1929-1930 (in Sterling 1998:78).

Walker also associated two *ki'i* or traditional carved wooden images that were found near Paukūkalo Beach in Wailuku as belonging to either Haleki'i or Pihana Heiau. In describing the nature of the two images, Walker noted:

> The shorter one (B.1805) measures 8 feet tall and the longer (B.1804) is nearly 10 feet in height. Neither has any close resemblance to the known idols of the Hawaiian Islands, but the same characteristics of large heads surmounted with tall crests, and features in which the wide open mouth and deep slanting eyes are prominent prevail. The carving on the shorter post is that of a full human figure 2-1/2 feet high. The head occupies over half the length of the image is noteworthy for its triple crest and suggestion of horns surmounting the head. Indications of sex are lacking or may have been lost as a result of the charred state of the whole post. The arms hang straight down at the sides as far as the knees.
>
> The other post has a closer resemblance to a totem pole, a succession of heads carved one above the other without bodies. It is also charred and some of the special characteristics may have thus been lost. The fact that both posts are charred lends support to the theory that they were temple images which suffered during the overthrow of the tabu system and the associated idol worship in 1819. (Walker in Sterling 1998:78)

Walker also provided the names of six additional *heiau* that were not noted by Thrum, specifically Pohakuokahi (Site 49), Lelemako (Site 50), Kawelowelo (Site 51), Kaulupala (Site 52), Palamaihiki (Site 53), Oloolokalani (Site 54), all of which were reported to be in the "vicinity of Wailuku" and "said to have among those consecrated by Liholiho in his tour of Maui for that purpose about 1801 (ibid.). Unlike Thrum's work, which focused exclusively on monumental *heiau*, Walker was also concerned with recording information on other culturally significant places in Wailuku, including royal burials that were well concealed in 'Iao Valley as well traditional battle grounds. In describing former battle grounds in Wailuku, Walker (ibid.:81) noted:

> Maui was the scene of many bloody battles fought principally with the warriors from Hawaii, as has been recounted. The site of the "Battle of the Sand Hills" is still pointed out near Wailuku, and in Iao Valley is a tablet placed to commemorate the Battle of Kepaniwai in which Maui was finally conquered by Kamehameha. Occasionally even now the wind lays bare fragments of broken bones belonging to some warrior who fell in that great two days' fight.

During the four decades between Walker's site inventory survey and the implementation of historic preservation review as an integral part of construction and development on Maui Island in the 1970s, no relevant cultural resource reports were produced within the study area vicinity. The passing of both the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) in 1966 and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in 1970 led to the implementation of stricter environmental regulations thereby resulting in an increase in the number of archaeological and cultural studies undertaken throughout Maui and elsewhere in the islands. Since then, many archaeological studies have been conducted on or near the current study area. Table 4 below is a listing of all relevant studies organized chronologically and Figure 26 shows the location of these studies, relative to the study area and.

Table 4. Previous archaeological studies.

Year	*Author(s)*	*Type of Study*
1906	Thrum	Island-wide Survey
1931	Walker	Island-wide Survey
1976	Barrera	Inventory Survey
1983	Barrera	Excavations
1984	Neller	Burial Treatment Plan
1990	Rotunno and Cleghorn	Inventory Survey
1992a	Donham	Burial Treatment Plan
1994a	Rotunno-Hazuka et al.	Test Excavations
1994b	Rotunno-Hazuka et al.	Test Excavations and historical background
1994	Fredericksen et al.	Inventory Survey
1995	Fredericksen and Fredericksen	Inventory Survey
1995	Dunn and Spear	Monitoring Report
1996	Pantaleo and Sinoto	Subsurface Testing
1996	Colin and Hammatt	Monitoring Report
1997a	Fredericksen and Fredericksen	Inventory Survey
1997b	Fredericksen and Fredericksen	Inventory Survey
1997	Hammatt and Chiogicji	Inventory Survey
1999	Fredericksen and Fredericksen	Inventory Survey
2001	Fredericksen	Monitoring Report
2009a	Dircks and Rechtman	Monitoring Report
2009b	Dircks and Rechtman	Monitoring Report
2010	Haun et al.	Archaeological Assessment
2010	Hauani‘o and Rechtman	Monitoring Report
2011	Rechtman	Preservation Plan
2014	Hodara and Dega	Monitoring Report

Archaeological work for the areas adjacent to the current study area began in mid-1970s when William Barrera (1976) conducted the first surveys for the proposed Maui Lani project in which he reported no sites. In the early 1980s, Barrera (1983) again completed an archaeological survey, this time for the proposed Hale Laulea Subdivision and again reported no historic properties. However, many human burial features have been inadvertently discovered throughout the parcel.

A year later Neller (1984) investigated an area he dubbed “sand burrow site” (see Figure 26) after sand that was mined from the dune was transported to a construction site in Lahaina and was discovered to contain human remains. Neller (ibid.) reported one in situ burial and skeletal fragments of at least three other individuals. The area located to the east of the “sand burrow site” was once again investigated in 1987 in response to a report from the Maui Police Department regarding exposed skeletal remains. The staff of Xamanek Researches investigated the area and discovered a flexed burial containing a single set of human remains as well as those of a child. At the request of the Maui Police Department, the burials were removed and later turned over to the State Historic Preservation Division on Maui (in Fredericksend and Fredericksen 1995).

Work continued at the Maui Lani project when in 1990 Bishop Museum staff (Rotunno and Cleghorn 1990) completed an inventory survey (see Figure 26). Rotunno-Hazuka et al. (1994a) later returned to the property and conducted test excavations on four sites described as two parallel alignments, two adjacent rock mounds, a single rock mound and a burial, all of which were previously identified in Rotunno and Cleghorn’s (1990) reconnaissance survey. Bishop Museum staff concluded that the rock features were of recent origin and not archaeologically significant. Although the burial was not intact, Bishop Museum staff identified the scattered remains of at least three individuals and recorded it as Site 50-50-04-2797. Rotunno-Hazuka et al. (1994b) returned to Site -2797 to conduct test excavations with the addition of historical research for the subject parcel. Pantaleo and Sinoto (1996) of Aki Sinoto Consulting conducted subsurface sampling Phases 1 and 1A of the Maui Lani Development project to address deficiencies in the reconnaissance and inventory survey (see Figure 26). Ninety backhoe trenches were dug, in addition to two shovel scrapes, and manual trenches were excavated in fifty-eight areas. Six newly identified burials were recorded, five of which were associated with the “sand burrow site” (Site-2797); and one burial (Site -4146) was recorded on top of a high sand dune. Archaeological monitoring of the residential and commercial development of Maui Lani has since resulted in the discovery of hundreds more burial features throughout the sand dunes.

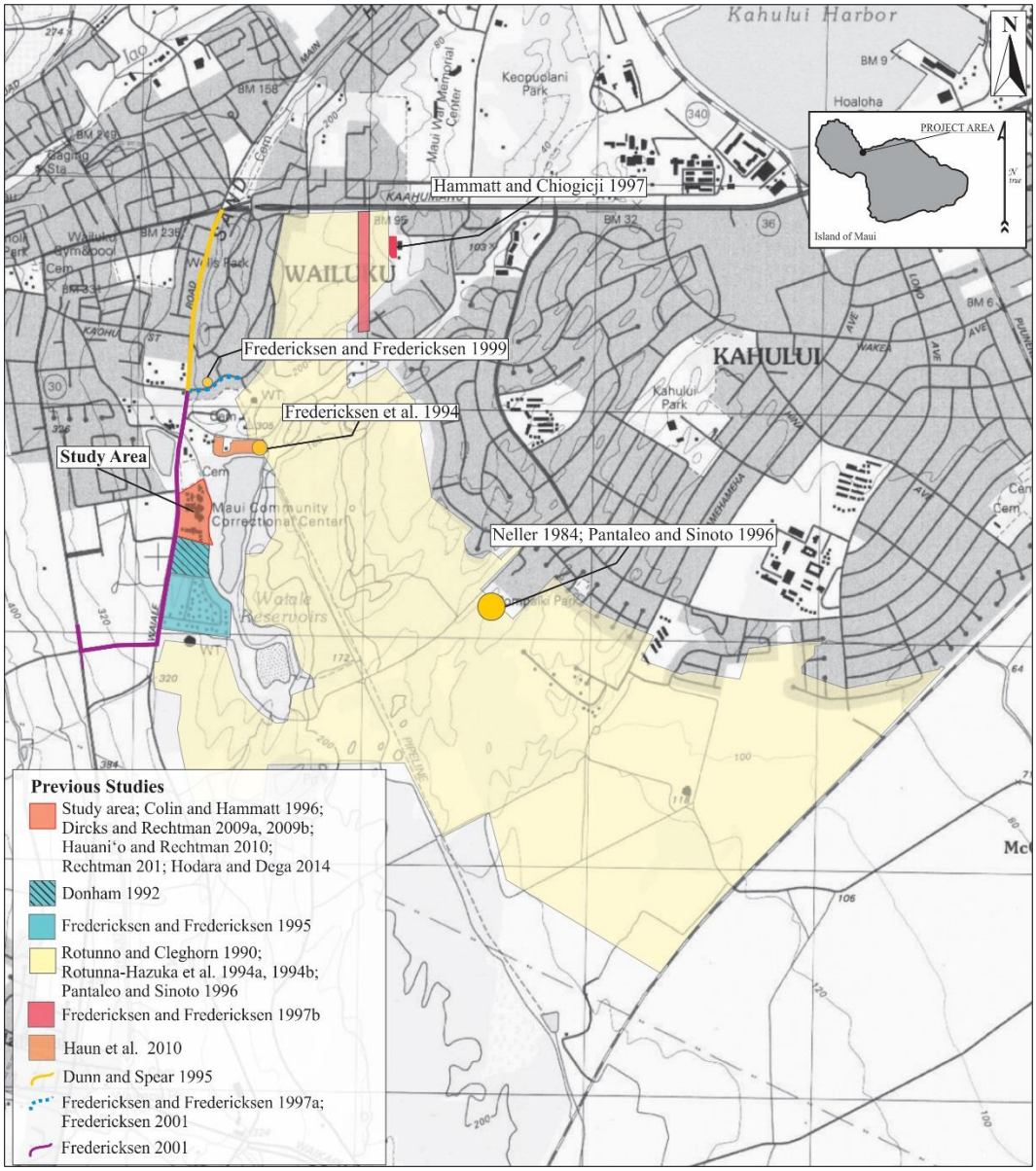

Figure 26. Previous archaeological studies in the vicinity of the current study area.

In 1992, the Maui office of the State Historic Preservation Division was notified of an inadvertent discovery of human skeletal remains exposed during construction of the Catholic Charities Homeless Shelter (TMK: (2) 3-8-046:021) (see Figure 26). Following her investigation, Donham (1992) prepared a burial treatment plan and reported the following and recommended that any additional ground disturbance would require archaeological monitoring:

> On May 6, 1992, the Maui office of the State Historic Preservation Division received notification of an inadvertent discovery of human skeletal remains, exposed during the construction at the site of the Catholic Charities Homeless Shelter, Wailuku... This discovery was found to be a primary burial, considerably damaged by machinery. After consultation with various parties, it was decided to disinter the remains and rebury them on the site, after construction is completed. On May 20, a second call was received regarding additional remains located at the construction site. A human cranium had been exposed in a desilting basin excavation at the southeast corner of the site. Between May 20 and June 6, excavations were conducted in the area of the second discovery in order to recover scattered remains of two individuals. (Donham 1992:1)

Three years later in 1995, Fredericksen and Fredericksen (1995) of Xamanek Researches conducted an archaeological inventory survey on the same parcel previously investigated by Donham (1992) with the addition of the area to the south for the proposed affordable rental housing project (TMK: (2) 3-8-046:021) (see Figure 26). Their investigation which included a pedestrian survey of the entire parcel, backhoe trenching, auger tests, and manual test units resulted in the identification of no historical properties or cultural material. However, their recommendations mirrored those of Donham, that monitoring be required during any earth-moving activities on this property given the area's sand dunes, in which human skeletal remains had previously been recorded.

In June of 1994, an archaeological inventory survey was completed by Fredericksen et al. (1994) of Xamanek Researches for a roughly 0.68-acre parcel for a proposed subterranean burial vault. This parcel, although not used for internment purposes was part of the existing Maui Memorial Park Cemetery, which is situated to the northeast of the current study (TMK: (2) 3-8-046:030) (see Figure 26). Fredericksen et.al. (1994:6) reported that "the pedestrian survey yielded no surface evidence of archeological features" and no cultural material was discovered during the subsurface excavations. Fredericksen et.al. (ibid.) concluded that although much of the parcel has been recently disturbed they noted the presence of an undisturbed sand dune located in the northeastern portion of the property, which they did not test. Fredericksen et.al. (ibid.:11) recommended "that the sand dune area be carefully monitored prior to any other subsurface work on the parcel" and if the sand dune is to be removed that any subsurface excavation be monitored by an archaeologist. That portion of the Fredericksen et.al. study area was included in an archaeological assessment prepared by Haun et al. (2010) for a roughly 2.84-acre parcel (TMK: (2) 3-8-046:043) located along the north edge of Waiʻale Reservoir (see Figure 26). A pedestrian survey along with subsurface excavations were conducted throughout the parcel which resulted in no archaeological sites or features. Haun et al. concurred with Fredericksen et al.'s findings that the properties of Maui Memorial Park had previously undergone substantial alteration in the past including, but not limited to, mechanized clearing and earth moving.

In 1995, following the archaeological monitoring of a sewer pipeline project along the east side of Waiʻale Road (see Figure 26), Spear and Dunn (1995) of Scientific Consultant Services reported on the identification of three sites, two burials (SIHP Site 50-50-04-4005 and 50-50-04-4068) as well as an isolated hearth (SIHP Site 50-50-04-4067).

In 1997, Hammatt and Chiogioji (1997) of Cultural Surveys Hawaii completed an archaeological inventory survey for an expansion project for the J. Walter Cameron Center (TMK: (2) 3-8-046:027) (see Figure 26). The roughly 3.6-acre parcel was visually inspected and subject to subsurface testing. Hammatt and Chiogioji (ibid.) reported no surface archaeological features or subsurface cultural material and therefore no further archaeological investigations or testing was deemed necessary. Although no historic properties were identified within the parcel, Hammatt and Chiogioji noted:

> However, because of the potential for encountering archaeological materials, especially human burials, in any areas of the Wailuku Sand Hills, on-site archaeological monitoring should be carried out according to the procedures of the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) which calls for preparation of a monitoring plan to be reviewed and approved by the SHPD before commencement of ground disturbing activities. (ibid.:i)

In 1997, an inventory survey was conducted for the Mahalani Street extension project (see Figure 26) by Fredricksen and Fredericksen (1997a) of Xamanek Researches. After the survey and subsurface testing of the 990-meter-long corridor, Fredricksen and Fredericksen (ibid.) reported no historic properties or features. Again in 1997, an inventory survey was completed by Fredericksen and Fredericksen (1997b) of Xamanek Researches for a portion of the Maui Lani Parkway road corridor (TMK: (2) 3-8-046:121 por.) (see Figure 26). No historic properties or significant cultural material were recorded. Nonetheless, the recommendations given by Fredericksen and Fredericksen (ibid.) reads:

> While no evidence of significant cultural resources was located during the testing on the study area, the possibility exists that isolated human burials could be located in unsampled portions of the project. The proposed Maui Lani Parkway road will cross 2 sizable sand dunes of the Puʻuone Sand Dune formation. Several burials have been identified in the proposed Maui Lani development around the present project, including previously unrecorded human remains located by Xamanek Researches during the present inventory survey (Site 50-50-04-4368). Consequently, archaeological monitoring is recommended during grubbing and earthmoving activities on the Maui Lani Parkway project. (Fredericksen and Fredericksen 1997b:i)

In 2001, Fredericksen (2001) returned to the Mahalani Extension project and completed additional monitoring this time to connect Mahalani Street to Waiale Road (see Figure 26). Monitoring occurred along the roughly 1 mile long corridor, which resulted in no significant finidings.

An inventory survey was completed by Fredericksen and Fredericksen (1999) for the Hospice of Maui, a roughly 3.95-acre parcel (TMK: 3-8-048-017) (see Figure 26), which lies within the sand dunes. Fredericksen and Fredericksen (ibid.) reported that no significant material culture was evident and, furthermore, no evidence of cultural deposit or human remains were encountered during the pedestrian survey and much of the dune was still intact. Nevertheless, Fredericksen and Fredericksen (ibid.) advised that monitoring should be done for any earth-moving activities on that property.

Archaeological Studies within the MCCC Parcel

Several archaeological monitoring projects have been completed for the MCCC parcel (see Figure 26), with the first taking place in 1996, when Colin and Hammatt (1996) of Cultural Surveys Hawaii conducted archaeological monitoring for the MCCC's Furlough Center. Collin and Hammatt did not encounter any cultural material or human remains, as they noted:

> The project area was formally utilized as a shooting range. During the construction of the shooting range the project area had "been cut considerably below grade in order to provide safety for surrounding areas" (Hibbard 1994). This prior grading therefore greatly reduced the possibility of encountering undisturbed human burials to "highly unlikely." (ibid:1).

Thirteen years later, Rechtman Consulting. LLC conducted archaeological monitoring for several projects on the MCCC property. In 2009, Dircks and Rechtman conducted two archaeological monitoring projects for the MCCC, one for the air conditioner chiller replacement project located within the footprint of the current proposed new housing location (Dircks and Rechtman 2009a) and another for a soil testing project (Dircks and Rechtman 2009b), in which no intact cultural deposits, archeological features, or human skeletal remains were identified. Dircks and Rechtman (2009b:1) consulted with a corrections officer, Walter Kanamu, who reported that the landscape of the current MCCC facility was "created by the placement of several meters of fill material." The following year, Hauani'o and Rechtman (2010) monitored a sewer, storm drain, and fencing project on the study area parcel and again no cultural deposits, archaeological features, or human skeletal remains were discovered.

On October 28, 2011, while conducting archaeological monitoring for a drainline trench near the eastern boundary of the MCCC parcel (Figure 27), Rechtman Consulting, LLC identified a single set of in situ human skeletal remains (SIHP Site 50-50-04-7166) at a depth of 2.8 meters within the excavated trench. Work at the site was immediately halted and Morgan Davis of the Department of Land and Natural Resources State Historic Preservation Division (DLNR-SHPD) was contact and inspected the site. In describing the burial, Rechtman stated:

> The burial itself is likely that of an elderly (based on the degree of alveolar resorption) female (based on gracility of skeletal elements) that was buried within an oval shaped pit in a seated position at a former depth of about 40 centimeters below the then exisiting ground surface. The drain line trenching activity impacted the skeleton from the shoulder up, but all of the dislodged material was recovered from either within the trench or by sifting the spoil pile with 1/8 inch mesh screening. The collected skeletal material was put in a *lauhala* satchel and placed on top of the in situ remains…No other cultural material or deposits were observed. (Rechtman 2011:8)

After consulting with DLNR-SHPD staff, Morgan Davis and Hinano Rodrigues, it was agreed that preservation in place was the preferred option and on November 2, 2011, a concrete cap and fill material was placed on top of the burial location.

Lastly in 2013, Hodara and Dega (2014) of Scientific Consultant Services, Inc. monitored a groundwork project for the installation of a new cable lines to the MCCC facility that resulted in the identification of a trash pit (SIHP Site 50-50-04-8017) that contained non-human faunal bone and Historic Period debris. The age of the site was determined by the cultural and environmental material recovered during the excavation as well as an oral account from Wes Maeda, a MCCC employee and *kama'aina* of the area. Mr. Maeda stated, "…that he had lived in the area as a child, and had sold *kiawe* beans to ranchers at the project area, which had previously functioned as a cattle ranch" (ibid:9).

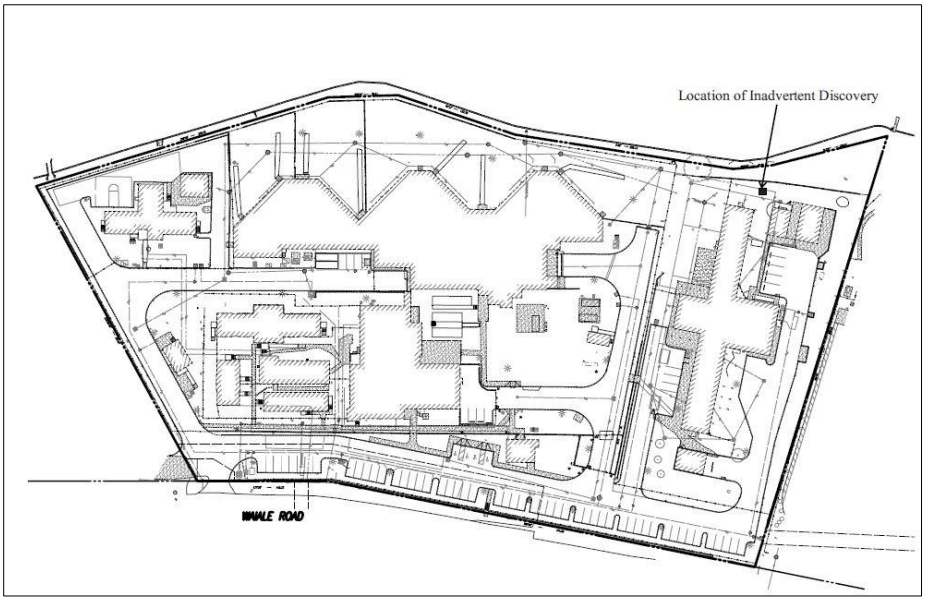

Figure 27. Location of inadvertent discovery within MCCC (from Rechtman 2011:9)

In summary, the early archaeological studies conducted within Wailuku Ahupuaʻa have identified the locations of several *heiau*, royal complexes, and burial grounds many of which are associated with Maui Island ruling chiefs. Subsequent archaeological investigations particularly those located within or adjacent to the Puʻuone (sand dunes) have revealed very little surface features. In spite of this, a substantial number of Precontact subsurface sites primarily burials have been encountered and recorded in a number of localities. These localities include urban and commercial developments, which since the 1970s has expanded throughout Wailuku and adjacent to MCCC. The frequency in which burials are encountered in this area has necessitated on-site or on-call archaeological monitoring for projects requiring subsurface excavations. With respect to the MCCC property, of the six studies conducted therein, two have resulted in the identification of subsurface sites (Figure 28), a Precontact in situ burial (SIHP Site 50-50-04-7166) and a historic era trash pit (SIHP Site 50-50-04-8017). Although the landscape at MCCC has been significantly modified and contains several meters of fill, the possibility of encountering subsurface sites including burials is possible.



Figure 28. SIHP Sites identified on the MCCC parcel.

3. CONSULTATION

Gathering input from community members with genealogical ties and long-standing residency or relationships to the study area is vital to the process of assessing potential cultural impacts to resources, practices, and beliefs. It is precisely these individuals that ascribe meaning and value to traditional resources and practices. Community members often possess traditional knowledge and in-depth understanding that are unavailable elsewhere in the historical or cultural record of a place. As stated in the OEQC Guidelines for Assessing Cultural Impacts, the goal of the oral interview process is to identify potential cultural resources, practices, and beliefs associated with the affected project area. It is the present authors' further contention that the oral interviews should also be used to augment the process of assessing the significance of any identified traditional cultural properties. Thus, it is the researcher's responsibility to use the gathered information to identify and describe potential cultural impacts and propose appropriate mitigation as necessary.

On June 15, 2018, Robert B. Rechtman (Principal Investigator) completed a site visit to the MCCC facility to inspect the area of the proposed project and to identify any persons who may be aware of any past or ongoing cultural practices that may be taking place within the boundary of the facility. The area for the proposed housing expansion is currently an open grassed area with a large air conditioning chiller unit (Figure 29). The prison guard who conducted the site visit was unaware of any ongoing cultural practices being conducted within MCCC by either inmates or members of the general public. The guard was aware that in the past burials had been discovered within the MCCC boundaries.



Figure 29. Location of proposed new housing project.

In an effort to identify individuals knowledgeable about traditional cultural practices and/or uses associated with the current subject property, a public notice was submitted to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) for publication in their newspaper, *Ka Wai Ola*. Although the notice was submitted via email on June 11th with the intent that it would appear in the July issue, the notice was not published until the August 2018 issue (Appendix A). As of the date of the current report, no responses have been received from the public notice

Although no responses were received as a result of the *Ka Wai Ola* publication, nine individuals were contacted via email and/or phone. On September 4, 2018, an email was sent to the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), State Historic Preservation Division, History and Cultural Branch Chief, Vincent Hinano Rodrigues for consultation. Hinano referred ASM staff to members of the *Aha Moku O Maui* at which time, ASM staff followed up on Hinano's referral and contacted Keʻeaumoku Kapu and Johanna Kamaunu. Initial contact emails were sent to Keʻeaumoku on September 4, 2018 and to Johanna on August 21, 2018, in which both responded with interest to participate, however, ASM staff was only able to secure a meeting with Mrs. Kamaunu and the summary of this interview is detailed below. Mrs. Kamaunu also recommended that we speak to members of the group, *Mālama*

Kakanilua, and upon her referral, ASM completed an interview with Kaniloa Kamaunu, which has been summarized below. An email was also sent to DLNR Maui Island Burial Sites Specialist, Andrew Kealana Philips, requesting to be added to the Maui Lānaʻi Island Burial Council (MLIBC) July meeting agenda, which was fulfilled, however, that meeting was cancelled due to the lack of quorum. Kealana then forwarded our request for consultation to all of the members of the MLIBC, at which time Scott Fisher responded to our request and an interview was conducted and is summarized below. Scott Fisher also provided us with the names of five other individuals (Keʻeaumoku Kapu, Johanna Kamaunu, Hōkūao Pellegrino, Foster Ampong, and Robert Hobdy), two of which were previously contacted. Although no response was received from Mr. Ampong and Mr. Hobdy, ASM staff did interview Hōkūao Pelegrino whose summary in included below.

Throughout the course of this study, effort was made to contact and consult with Hawaiian cultural organizations, government agencies, and individuals who might have knowledge of/and or concerns about traditional cultural practices associated with the project area. This effort was made via primarily through email and phone. In all the initial email correspondences, ASM Staff described the nature of the proposed project, its location, and provided the potential consultant with the *Pre-Assessment Consultations Proposed Medium Security Housing Unit* report prepared by the Department of Public Safety. Upon completion of the interview, Aoloa Santos prepared an interview summary, which was emailed to the interviewees for review. With the approval of the interviewees, the finalized version of the summaries are presented below.

SCOTT FISHER

A phone interview was conducted by Lokelani Brandt on September 5, 2018 with Scott Fisher, who currently serves on the Maui/Lānaʻi Island Burial Council and is the Associate Executive Director of Conservation for the Hawaiian Islands Land Trust. Mr. Fisher is from upcountry Maui and his family is originally from Kauaʻi but he has worked in Wailuku for the past fifteen years. When asked about his knowledge of the study area vicinity, Mr. Fisher recounted the war between the Maui (Kahekili) and Hawaiʻi Island (Kalaniʻōpuʻu) chiefs, noting that this knowledge was shared with him by a knowledgeable cultural historian. He described the area located near MCCC along the Mauna Kahalawai mountain range (West Maui mountains) as the site where the Piʻipiʻi and ʻAlapa (warriors of Kalaniʻōpuʻu) ambushed Kahekili's battalion. He noted that this is a significant cultural event for this area and related that the sand dunes near MCCC is a known burial ground, which for him is cause for concern with regard to the proposed project. He reasoned that some of the burials in this area may be from that war. He shared the Hawaiian proverb associated with this battle that likens the warriors to fish being closed off in the fish trap. He added that even if this battle did not take place in the immediate study are vicinity, he emphasized that this area is nonetheless saturated with *iwi kupuna* (ancestral remains). He also noted that Wailuku Ahupuaʻa had the largest concentration of *heiau* in all of Maui but noted that he did not recall any being within the immediate study area. In light of this, Mr. Fisher's sole recommendation is that on-site monitoring occurs for all earth-moving activities.

JOHANNA KAMAUNU

On October 11, 2018, a phone interview was conducted by Aoloa Santos with Mrs. Johanna Kamaunu who is currently the Wailuku representative for the Maui/Lānaʻi Island Burial Council (MLIBC). Her concern for the protection of *iwi kupuna* (ancestral remains) led to an invitation for her to join the MLIBC, which she ardently accepted and has served in this capacity for two terms. When asked about her knowledge of the study area, she recounted the Battle of Kakanilua and referenced the sand dunes, which are known to contain human remains. She associated the sand dune burials to the Battle of Kakanilua, which began at Kīhei at a place called Keoneʻoʻio and continued through Puʻuone (sand dunes), and down to Kahului. She stated that because of the large area covered during this battle, locating the areas specific to these events is arbitrary and difficult to determine. She contends that the general area near the MCCC facility contains a high concentration of *iwi*. She named three *ʻili* with known *iwi*, namely Owa, Kalua and Pulehunui. Of the three named ʻ*ili*, Kalua is most relevant as it is located north of the current study area.

She also spoke of contemporary issues surrounding the illegal sand-mining activity currently taking place near the MCCC facility. From the onset of the sand-mining operation, she was contacted by various community members which triggered concerns over *iwi kupuna* within the sand dunes. She added that these disturbances prompted community involvement and a desire to halt the sand mining. She noted that with the resurgence of the area's history within the last decade, it has prompted the community to take a more proactive role in bringing awareness to the issues surrounding the sand dunes.

When asked about her thoughts on the proposed project, Mrs. Kamaunu shared that every development or construction project within a half mile of the facility, whether it was an expansion to a current building or a new

construction, has exposed or disturbed *iwi*. She provided examples of these discoveries, all of which have been brought forth to the MLIBC.

In light of the concerns shared by Mrs. Kamaunu, she recommended that a cultural monitor and/or archaeological monitor be present during all ground-disturbing activities as she believes *iwi* will be disinterred. Mrs. Kamaunu also suggested that more collaborative efforts be made between State and contract archaeological firms to determine the most appropriate location to conduct test trenches if required or deemed necessary.

HŌKŪAO PELLEGRINO

Aoloa Santos completed a phone interview with Hōkūao Pellegrino, the Owner and Manager of Nohoʻana Farm on October 25, 2018. Hōkūao currently lives in Waikapū and is a lineal descendant of both Waikapū and Wailuku Ahupuaʻa. When asked about his knowledge of the study area, he spoke of "Ahulau ka Piʻipiʻi O Kakanilua," also known as the Battle of Kakanilua and referenced the sand dunes, commonly known as Puʻuone. He stated that research and discussions have frequently referenced the sand dunes in Kalua, an *ʻili* north and adjacent to the current study area, which extends into the *ʻili* of Owa. He also mentioned that the study area sits on the sand dunes, which is widely known to have *iwi kupuna.*

Hōkūao spoke of a large development occurring near MCCC, in Waikapū Ahupuaʻa, which involved the removal of a large intact portion of the sand dunes. He mentioned that the project utilized cultural and archaeological monitors during the excavation of the sand dunes. With regard to the current study area, Hōkūao mentioned that if any ground disturbance or earth-moving activity is necessary, he recommends that monitoring be administered in a respectful manner due to known presence of *iwi kupuna*. He also noted that he is unaware of any cultural practices associated with the area but noted that the sand dunes, along with *Nā Wai ʻEhā*, are prominent cultural features of this landscape.

KANILOA KAMAUNU

On October 30, 2018, a phone interview was conducted by Aoloa Santos with Kaniloa Kamaunu, a former corrections officer at MCCC and a member of *Malama Kakanilua*, a group formed thirteen years ago in response to a surge of desecration of *iwi kupuna* and burial sites in the Wailuku Ahupuaʻa. Mr. Kamaunau shared that the group continues to bring awareness to the area by serving as protectors to the Puʻuone. According to Mr. Kamaunu, the sand dunes are approximately twelve miles in length and width and extend into several *ahupuaʻa*, namely Maʻalaea, Kapuna, Pāʻia (Spreckelsville), Mokulele and Kīhei. He noted that the current project area is directly connected to the Battle of Kakanilua and stated that the property lies on a portion of the sand dunes, known as Kamaʻomaʻo. When asked about his thoughts on the history of the area, he openly expressed that the *moʻolelo* of the area should not be dismissed and should guide the final decision on whether to move forward, or not, with the project.

Mr. Kamaunu has worked at MCCC for twenty-eight years and openly shared his knowledge and experience of working at the facility. He believes a new building is not the best solution and should be of least priority until the prison's systemic issues are addressed. Mr. Kamaunu stated that overcrowding is caused by the State and County's current legal processes and perpetuates a cycle of increased and unnecessary incarcerations. As a concerned community member, Mr. Kamaunu has presented solutions based on his experience at various community meetings. One of those concerns is regarding the overabundance of misdemeanor offenders in the jail system. He explained that majority of the individuals serving time for misdemeanor charges should not have been incarcerated and that a ruthless legal process results in individuals losing their jobs which causes long-term effects on their family's financial and emotional well-being.

When asked how these issues could be remedied, he spoke passionately about developing and promoting the current "Workline" program, which was designed for inmates to "give back" and "a way to right their wrongs" by providing meaningful service to the communities, schools, churches, roadways, parks and non-profit organizations. Mr. Kamaunu has seen the positive impacts this program has had on individuals and communities, expressing that it is the best use of funding for the CCC facilities and a "win-win" for all involved parties (i.e. state agencies, non-profits, prisoners, and communities). With respect to inmate overcrowding, Mr. Kamaunu would like to see the "Workline" program utilized as an instrument for restitution aimed towards misdemeanor offenders who are unable to pay their fines. He firmly believes the program will aid the correctional centers by keeping offenders working and supporting their families, and out of jail. In addition, Mr. Kamaunu addressed other programs that should be revamped to better care for the "incarcerates" a term preferred by Mr. Kamaunu, including continued education and an improved mental health care assessment program. He believes the assessment program should require professional and non-biased clinical experts to conduct the evaluations and also serve as a vital component to address the overcrowding issue.

Mr. Kamaunu also believes that by sending "hardcore prisoners" and "repeat offenders" to CCC facilities in the continental United States immediately following their incarceration may be an option to consider for MCCC. Although believed to be an unpopular idea, Mr. Kamaunu has seen the benefits and witnessed many inmates that he has personally worked with, who have returned to Hawai‘i with a deeper appreciation for where they come from and thereby becoming successful contributors to society and their communities. He added that only a small number remained in the prison system and returned to the mainland. Mr. Kamaunu concluded that although funding is always a topic of concern with this method, the current prison system is designed to ultimately send prisoners to the mainland and argued that by sending them from the onset would use tax payer's dollars appropriately.

4. IDENTIFICATION AND MITIGATION OF POTENTIAL CULTURAL IMPACTS

The OEQC guidelines identify several possible types of cultural practices and beliefs that are subject to assessment. These include subsistence, commercial, residential, agricultural, access-related, recreational, and religious and spiritual customs. The guidelines also identify the types of potential cultural resources, associated with cultural practices and beliefs that are subject to assessment. Essentially these are natural features of the landscape and historic sites, including traditional cultural properties. In the Hawai‘i Revised Statutes–Chapter 6E a definition of traditional cultural property is provided.

> "Traditional cultural property" means any historic property associated with the traditional practices and beliefs of an ethnic community or members of that community for more than fifty years. These traditions shall be founded in an ethnic community's history and contribute to maintaining the ethnic community's cultural identity. Traditional associations are those demonstrating a continuity of practice or belief until present or those documented in historical source materials, or both.

The origin of the concept of traditional cultural property is found in National Register Bulletin 38 published by the U.S. Department of Interior-National Park Service. "Traditional" as it is used, implies a time depth of at least 50 years, and a generalized mode of transmission of information from one generation to the next, either orally or by act. "Cultural" refers to the beliefs, practices, lifeways, and social institutions of a given community. The use of the term "Property" defines this category of resource as an identifiable place. Traditional cultural properties are not intangible, they must have some kind of boundary; and are subject to the same kind of evaluation as any other historic resource, with one very important exception. By definition, the significance of traditional cultural properties should be determined by the community that values them.

It is however with the definition of "Property" wherein there lies an inherent contradiction, and corresponding difficulty in the process of identification and evaluation of potential Hawaiian traditional cultural properties, because it is precisely the concept of boundaries that runs counter to the traditional Hawaiian belief system. The sacredness of a particular landscape feature is often cosmologically tied to the rest of the landscape as well as to other features on it. To limit a property to a specifically defined area may actually partition it from what makes it significant in the first place. However offensive the concept of boundaries may be, it is nonetheless the regulatory benchmark for defining and assessing traditional cultural properties. As the OEQC guidelines do not contain criteria for assessing the significance for traditional cultural properties, this study will adopt the state criteria for evaluating the significance of historic properties, of which traditional cultural properties are a subset. To be significant the potential historic property or traditional cultural property must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and meet one or more of the following criteria:

a Be associated with events that have made an important contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

b Be associated with the lives of persons important in our past;

c Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; or possess high artistic value;

d Have yielded, or is likely to yield, information important for research on prehistory or history;

e Have an important value to the native Hawaiian people or to another ethnic group of the state due to associations with cultural practices once carried out, or still carried out, at the property or due to associations with traditional beliefs, events or oral accounts—these associations being important to the group's history and cultural identity.

While it is the practice of the DLNR-SHPD to consider most historic properties significant under Criterion d at a minimum, it is clear that traditional cultural properties by definition would also be significant under Criterion e. A further analytical framework for addressing the preservation and protection of customary and traditional native practices specific to Hawaiian communities resulted from the *Ka Pa'akai O Ka 'Āina* v Land Use Commission court case. The court decision established a three-part process relative to evaluating such potential impacts: first, to identify whether any valued cultural, historical, or natural resources are present; and identify the extent to which any traditional and customary native Hawaiian rights are exercised; second, to identify the extent to which those resources and rights will be affected or impaired; and third, specify any mitigative actions to be taken to reasonably protect native Hawaiian rights if they are found to exist.

SUMMARY OF CULTURE-HISTORICAL BACKGROUND FOR WAILUKU

A review of the culture-historical background material reveals, at a minimum, the cultural significance of Wailuku Ahupuaʻa and its association with the greater *Nā Wai ʻEhā* region. Wailuku Ahupuaʻa is commemorated in several traditional legendary *moʻolelo* but specific reference to the study area is well-recorded in multiple historical accounts. The illustrious landscapes of this *ahupuaʻa*, which includes Puʻuone, or sand dunes, have certainly influenced the Precontact history of Wailuku and greater Maui. Through these accounts, we learn of the Puʻuone's association with many *aliʻi* (chiefs), including Kaulahea, Kekaulike, Kamehamehanui, Kahekili, Kalaniʻōpuʻu, and Kamehameha I as well as distinguished warriors like Oulu and Kekūhaupiʻo. The Puʻuone and nearby ʻIao Valley was the meeting grounds for some of Maui's most impressive and brutal wars where the Maui Island chiefdoms fought to maintain their independence. These early historical accounts point to Wailuku as the epicenter for Maui's government in the mid-18th century, during the reign of Kahekili, as well as in contemporary times.

As described in the Battle of Kakanilua, which occurred on the sand-covered plains of Kamaʻomaʻo, warriors of Hawaiʻi Island were massacred by the powerful forces of Kahekili, an 18th century Maui Island chief. The historical accounts indicate the Puʻuone to be the resting place for those who were brutally slain in this battle. Additionally, the traditional significance of Kamaʻomaʻo is described as only one of two places in the Hawaiian archipelago where those spirits unable to join their ancestors in the realm of *pō* wandered. The intricate descriptions of the area's history and its spiritual significance coupled with archaeological evidence provide a strong basis for understanding contemporary Hawaiian issues associated with these known burial grounds. The rise of urban and commercial development in and around the study area has resulted in a number of inadvertent discoveries, primarily human skeletal remains. The 2011 archaeological monitoring conducted by Rechtman (2011) on the MCCC property resulted in the identification of one in situ human skeletal remains recorded as SIHP Site 50-50-04-7166 located 2.8 meters below the surface near the eastern boundary. In light of this, all of the consulted parties have expressed their deepest concerns for the protection of these burials. The traditional use of this area as a burial site remains an integral part in contemporary Hawaiian beliefs surrounding the treatment of these burials and therefore must be treated with the utmost sensitivity.

The arrival of missionaries during the early 19th century marks a major shift in the traditional lifeways of Wailuku's native inhabitants. The establishment of Christian congregations and seminary schools altered traditional concepts of spirituality and introduced western concepts of education. However, with the introduction of sugar, many of these western religious leaders abandoned a life of proselytizing for opportunities in this lucrative industry. Consequently, by the mid-19th century, the shift in land tenure from the traditional feudal system to an allodial system facilitated the expansion of large-scale sugar plantation operations. Through this complex process, a majority of the *ʻili kū* in Wailuku were relinquished by Queen Kalama to the Crown (Kauikeaouli) thereby establishing Wailuku as Crown Lands. To generate income for the Crown, Kauikeaouli leased and sold portions of his lands as Deeds and Grants, which led to the establishment of Wailuku Sugar Company and Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar, both of which operated well into the 21st century. Dominating the island's economy, sugar plantations on Maui single-handedly transformed the cultural fabric and physical landscape of this area. Although sugar fields were extensive throughout Wailuku, the background research revealed that sugar was not grown on the subject parcel, which was used for ranching during the early 20th century. The diversion of water from Waiheʻe Stream to irrigate the sugar fields affected Maui's complex traditional *ʻauwai* systems, including those within Wailuku. By the early 20th century, *ʻauwai* near the current study area including the Kalua Ditch was filled in thereby cutting off water to former *kalo* lands. It was also during the plantation era that Wailuku County Jail was established and became one of the main jail sites for the island and served as an internment camp for Japanese residents following World War II. The expansion and relocation of the Wailuku County Jail from Wailuku town to the current study area location is directly associated with the increase in the arrest of plantation laborers.

Since the establishment of county jails in the islands during the early nineteenth century, Native Hawaiians have and continue to be adversely impacted by Hawaiʻi's criminal justice system. The 2010 study completed by OHA substantiated years of anecdotal claims regarding the disparate treatment of Native Hawaiians in the criminal justice system. The most significant findings reveal that Native Hawaiians are overrepresented in every stage of Hawaiʻi's criminal justice system, and the disproportionality increases as Native Hawaiians go further into the system (OHA 2010). Additionally, Native Hawaiian males and females make up the largest proportion of Hawaiʻi's inmate population (ibid.). It is without a doubt that the construction of a new jail facility will have an impact Native Hawaiians. However, the ways in which this proposed project is implemented will ultimately determine whether that impact will be positive or adverse.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The archival research has revealed that the Puʻuone is a place that was traditionally used for the interment of human remains. A recent archaeological study (Rechtman 2011) that was conduted within the MCCC property, and a series of other studies conducted within the surrounding area have collectively corroborated these historical accounts. Additionally, the history and the presence of human remains on the subject property and within the general vicinity was noted by all the consulted parties. In light of this knowledge all of the consulted parties stressed the importance of protecting any potential burials, which are considered a type of traditional cultural property that has been subject to repeated mistreatment on Maui over the past three decades. The traditional practice of caring for human burials was also identified in this study. Mr. and Mrs. Kamaunu as well as Mr. Pellegrino have all been active in protecting the Puʻuone burial ground as well as similar sites in other parts of Maui. In the case with Mrs. Kamaunu, this has prompted her to accept a formal position on the Maui and Lānaʻi Island Burial Council where she can continue to advocate for the protection of *iwi kupuna*. Given the possibility for additional burial findings within MCCC, we strongly recommend that the PSD take a proactive approach to the potential discovery of human burials by establishing protocols, which first include having on-site archaeological monitoring present during all subsurface excavations and identifying and consulting with stakeholders prior to any subsurface activity. Consultation should at a minimum include the Maui and Lānaʻi Island Burial Council, the State Historic Preservation Division Burial Sites Specialist for Maui, the community group *Malama Kakanilua*, and other knowledgeable community members who have a vested interest in caring for this traditional burial ground. Additionally, a review of the burial treatment plan (Rechtman 2011) prepared for SIHP Site 50-50-04-7166 specified long-term treatments, one of which was the placement of an informational sign on the chain link fence in the vicinity of the identified burial. The site visit conducted in June 2018 revealed that this treatment has not yet been fulfilled and we therefore, further recommend that PSD fulfill their obligation to provide signage indicating the presence of culturally sensitive subsurface resources on the property.

While typical Cultural Impact Assessments often focus on site-specific impacts, in reviewing Hawaiʻi's current carceral system it is evident that distinguishing between social and cultural impacts is a difficult proposition at best, as many of the identified social impacts apply to a specific ethnic group (Native Hawaiians); thus transforming them into sociocultural impacts. The findings from the OHA (2010) study is cause for concern especially for Native Hawaiians and should prompt actions and solutions that could be addressed or mitigated through the proposed MCCC Housing Expansion Project. Based on information gathered through the background research and as identified by Kaniloa Kamaunu, the authors recommend PSD expand their inmate support services at MCCC and considers revising the pre-trial bail process that will help reduce the overall pretrial inmate population. As explained by Kaniloa, improving the "Workline" program at MCCC may alleviate inmate overcrowding and will likely reduce the number of Native Hawaiians in the criminal justice system, possibly curtailing further contact with the system. Additionally, intervention and support services for current inmates should be expanded. As discussed by Kaniloa, maintaining and improving the assessment program is a vital component of the inmates' rehabilitation process. Studies have shown that regular family support for inmates in the form of visitations results in lower recidivism rates. For many Native Hawaiians, the *ʻohana* (family unit) provides the motivation and the support needed to stay out of contact with the system. We, therefore, recommend PSD ensure adequate staffing and if applicable, technology, so that the inmates can maintain healthy contact with their families and receive the support needed to facilitate their reintegration into society.

In summary, the consulted parties explicitly shared their concerns and recommendations for this project, and these recommendations are intended to guide PSD to be mindful of the cultural, social, and environmental uniqueness of the area where the MCCC is situated. Our recommendations provided above are intended to ensure that the proposed medium security housing project considers the concerns and thoughts shared by the consulted parties. Attention to, and implementation of the above-described issues and measures relative to study area will help to ensure that no traditional cultural resources, practices, or beliefs will be adversely affected by the proposed medium security housing expansion project.

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APPENDIX A.
KA WAI OLA PUBLIC NOTICE

CULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT - WAILUKU AHUPUA'A, ISLAND OF MAUI

ASM Affiliates is preparing a Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA) in advance of the proposed Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC) Housing Expansion, State of Hawai'i Department of Public Safety (PSD), Island of Maui. The current HCCC facility is located on TMK: [2] 3-8-046:005 in Wailuku Ahupua'a, Island of Maui.

We are seeking consultation with any community members that might have knowledge of traditional cultural uses of the proposed project area; or who are involved in any ongoing cultural practices that may be occurring on or in the general vicinity of the subject properties, which may be impacted by the proposed project. If you have and can share any such information please contact Bob Rechtman brechtman@asmaffiliates.com, or Lokelani Brandt lbrandt@asmaffiliates.com, phone (808) 969-6066, mailing address ASM Affiliates 507A E. Lanikāula Street, Hilo, HI 96720.

APPENDIX F:
MCCC Secure Housing Project
Schematic Design Report

Maui Community Correctional Center



PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARTMENT HAWAII CORRECTIONS

DLR Group

Current Existing Conditions











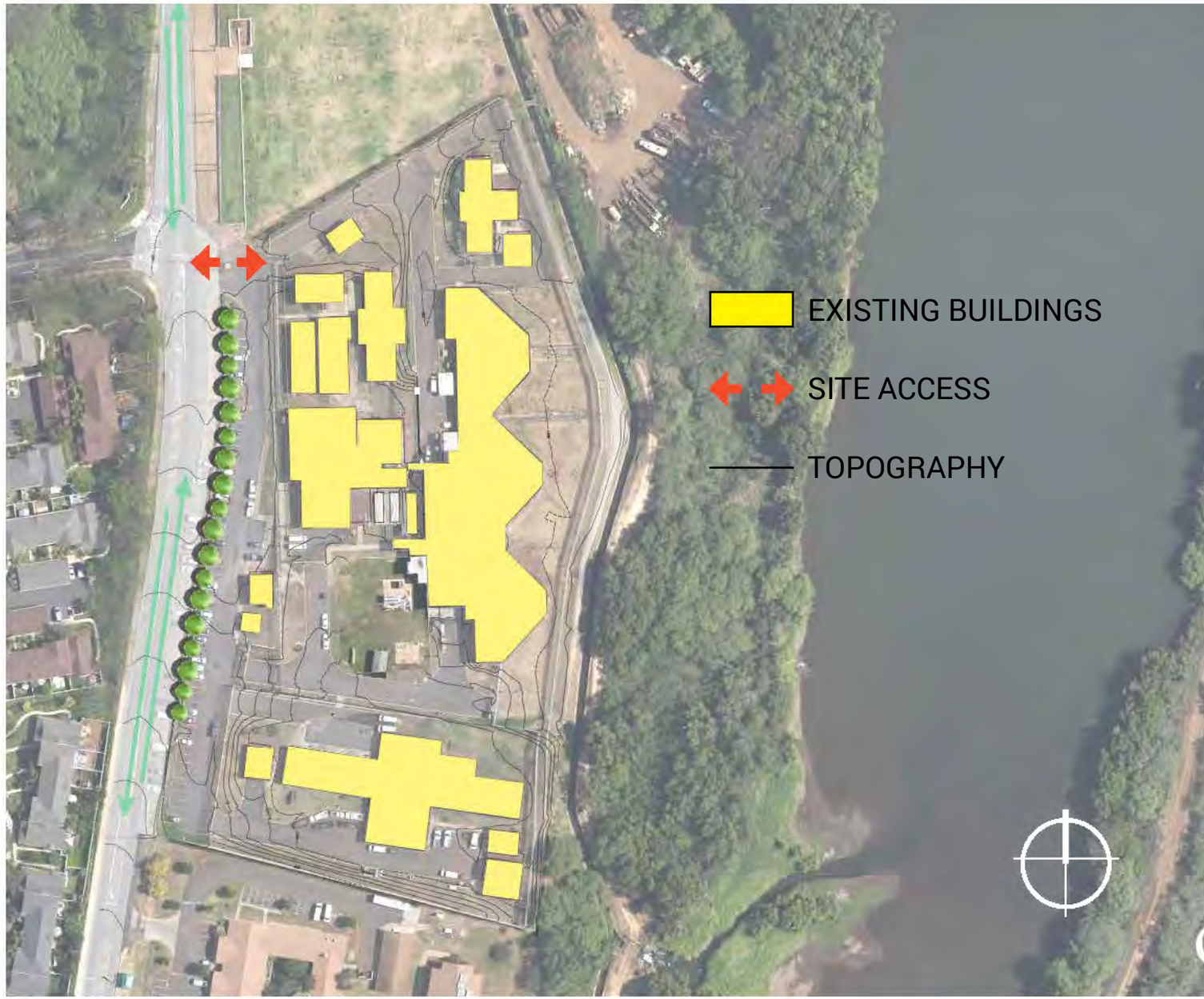



Site Internal Influences

The initial construction project will include the secure housing of three 32 bed units and one 48 bed unit along with their support spaces. These are shown in phase 1. The master plan looks to add three more 32 bed units and two more 48 bed units to be able to provide over 300 beds to alleviate the overcrowding that currently exists. The designs included in this report are schematic floor plans to confirm that adjacencies are adequate between departments and that the circulation of inmates and staff are controlled as required. Rooms are shown to match the areas of the programs and provide overall building areas and quantities to provide estimated costs.

Ongoing design will progress with the selected schematic design to determine systems for mechanical, plumbing, and electrical components are integrated into design. The interior building design will progress to determine appropriate functionality and security throughout the secure housing. Exterior enclosures will develop to ensure the materials and systems are fully designed to protect the building from the climate and ensures a secure perimeter is constructed.

For the Maui site, the annual average air temperature is 73.89 degrees with an annual average wind speed of 7.84 mph coming from a mean direction of E of N 55-degrees. The annual total rainfall is 20.93-inches. The warmest month is August with the driest month happing just before with 0.272-inches of rain in June. The coldest month is February with the wettest month occurring just before in January with 4.14-inches of rain. These climatic cues allow the design to respond by placing the highest internal gains in the North facing positions while avoiding placing occupants high in spaces avoiding stratification that occurs. To deal with the stratification utilizing tall spaces in the dayrooms and adding ceiling fans will provide comfort. The design will allow for open plan giving more space to occupants and provide semi-outdoor spaces for day time occupation. The viewing garden gives an opportunity to provide ground level vegetation to reduce ground reflectance providing cooler ground temperatures. The climate of Hawaii dictates using low mass construction with high levels of insulation due to the amount of air conditioning required to provide comfort to occupants during the hottest times in the year. Ventilation is utilized through the design with East and West facing windows that are wider than tall with shading being provided with roof overhang.



Codes & Standards

The following codes are applicable to this project:

2012 International Building Code (IBC) with Hawaii Amendments
2012 International Mechanical Code (IMC)
2006 Uniform Plumbing Code (UPC)
2012 National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Fire Code
2012 International Fuel Gas Code (IFGC)
2008 National Electrical Code (NEC)
2015 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) with Hawaii Amendments
2012 National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Fire Code

Publications from the following standards organizations will be used as design guidelines for the project:

ASHRAE 62-1999 Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality
ANSI/ASHRAE 55-1992 Thermal Environmental Conditions for Human Occupancy
Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IES)
Building Industry Consulting Service International (BICSI)
National Electrical Manufacturer's Association (NEMA)
Electrical Industries Alliance (EIA)
Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA)
Americans with Disabilities Act and Architectural Guidelines (ADAAG).

The construction of the jail building is driven by the security and operations within the building. The square footage of the 32 bed unit is approximately 5,200 sf and the 48 bed unit is approximately 7,600 sf. The prototype includes inmate housing, medical facilities, and building services.

Through the Goal and Visioning meeting the Goals of Staff, Community, and Longevity emerged as principles that drive the decision making process for the project. To achieve these goals providing safety and security, efficiency, and sustainability.

Safety in a jail facility comes in many levels. Staff occupy the building daily and need to feel safe always. Dealing with volatile and complicated situation puts employees in substantial risky situations. The safety of the staff will come through measures such as increasing security in operations, clear lines of sight, providing state of the art security systems and procedures, clearly identify staff areas, creating personal space, increasing natural daylight, and creating a secure perimeter.



The community working and living around the facilities will feel safe and see it as a community resource. By creating a secure environment in and around the jail, it would be an unlikely place for unwanted people to loiter. Additionally, by creating a secure environment inside the jail, inmates will have the ability to feel controlled and secure without the threat from unwanted interactions with other inmates. Modern security measures and operations allow more control and direct supervision by the officers. Normative and calming physical environments assist in the rehabilitation of inmates. In improving and providing adequate space for housing ensures people will have their own personal space and alleviate issues of overcrowding and unsanitary conditions.

In providing a prototype will lead to efficiency in the buildings in terms of materials, systems, organization, and construction. The prototype design provides operational efficiency in corrections staffing and operational procedures for the security of inmates. Systems and material selected are chosen to positively affect the long-term durability of the building. Efficiencies in staffing are not typically associated with the cost of the project, they directly



affect the building cost and impact to the islands of Hawaii. Through organization and space adjacencies, the operations will more efficiently utilize staff on each shift. Response time to events throughout the facilities is minimized by bringing inmate areas close together with clear lines of sight for the direct supervisor. The design will also allow for future growth and changes that will occur. The prototype provides the ability to expand on the same site should size projections develop as anticipated. As inmate groups change in character, the inmate areas shall accommodate new population combinations with the use of the mini dorm and cell housing layouts. The materials being proposed will provide long-term durability in an abusive and heavy use environment from the activities it houses. Flexibility in technologies that are ever advancing or being innovated must be accommodated into the buildings through simple pathways.

The construction of the secure housing is driven by the security and operations within the building and program. The square footage of the secure housing is approximately 23,200 SF containing 144 beds at HCCC and 128 at KCCC. The secure housing encompasses inmate housing, inmate programs, health and interview services and building services. The secure perimeter construction is reinforced CMU with outboard exterior continuous extruded polystyrene insulation in conjunction with a fiber cement board panel rainscreen to protect the exterior wall. The exterior continuous extruded polystyrene insulation will meet the current energy codes. Rainscreen systems can use many combinations of exterior materials including but not limited to wood, metal panels, fiber cement boards and masonry. Selection of materials will complement the residential/commercial neighborhood around the facility while emphasizing the civic presence of the institution.

Roof planes in the facility vary over distinct functions with the main shed roof extending over the secure housing portion and giving the buildings it's character. The program areas that support the secure housing will have a flat membrane roof which will provide opportunities for HVAC equipment and roof penetrations required for these departments.

Windows throughout the jail are limited to prevent vision of inmate activities and inmates communicating to the outside. Natural daylighting throughout the

housing dayrooms are provided in clear triple pane skylights, secure glazing between the viewing garden and housing, and laminated glass between outdoor recreation and the housing. Unobstructed vision of the sky is provided without diffusion of light to allow the visual benefits of the movement of the sun throughout the day. The connection to the viewing garden will allow inmates to see a natural landscape and daylighting without being able to communicate to the outside community around the buildings. Interior construction is predominately a wall construction of concrete masonry units (CMU) and steel stud framed construction with security mesh behind dry wall above. Fully grouted CMU is provided up to 10'-0" from finished floor to provide durability and security in inmate accessible areas. Six-inch wide steel stud framing is provided on top of the CMU and up to the exposed roof deck with sprayed on acoustical treatment. A layer of woven wire security mesh on the side of the wall accessible to inmates is covered with one layer of gypsum wall board (GWB) on both sides of the wall. The mesh provides a security deterrent in the event an inmate gains access to the wall. Stud walls will be insulated where required for sound privacy or noise control. This construction is provided as a cost-effective solution limiting the structural weight of a full height CMU wall and the complicated detailing around structure and mechanical systems required to pass through the walls. By using a GWB system, holes and gaps may be securely patched and filled around complex shapes.



The main housing units with 32 beds will consist of 4 mini dorms or 16 cell units that can be mixed or matched depending on the need of the sites and for the 48 bed housing unit will consist of 6 mini dorms or 24 cell units. The cells are stacked in two tiers with a mezzanine accessed by a single or in the case of cells a double run metal stair with a minimum of 60-inch width clearance. Railings are provided at a minimum of 60-inch high along all open sides of the mezzanine to protect people from being thrown over the railing. The cells are metal wall construction which provides the most efficient building footprint by limiting the wall thickness to 2-inches thick. Metal wall panels are fully grouted with concrete to provide a quality sound barrier between cells. Area of each cell is based on American Correctional Association standards. Each cell will be provided with bunks, a small desk and two stools welded to the metal wall panels, and a combination toilet/sin unit. Swing doors to most cells will be provided with vision glazing and leading-edge food pass cuffport. Some single cells can be provided with slider doors for added control of inmates by officers. Security grade door silencers are provided along the door frames to mitigate the loud door closing. Each cell is negatively pressured to meet codes for occupancy with a toilet unit within the room. Security grade light fixtures are provided as noted in the electrical narrative to provide cell lighting and night lighting. Natural daylighting is borrowed light from the dayroom skylights and glazing. The mini dorms are stacked in two tiers with a short mezzanine that extends from the single metal stair that connects the two dorm housing units. Along with the cells the walls will also be a metal wall construction that are fully grouted with concrete. Each dorm unit will consist of 4 double bunk beds. The area of each mini dorm is based on American Correctional Association standards. Each dorm will be provided with bunks, a welded round table with chairs, two sinks, and two toilets. The swing doors to the dorms will be provided with vision glazing and leading-edge pass cuffport. Silencers will be added to door frames along with negative pressured to the dorm. Light fixtures will be similar to cell security lighting and will borrow natural daylight from the dayroom through security glazing along the dorm wall.





Open dayrooms provide tables and areas for inmate activities such as dining, passive recreation, video visiting, viewing garden observation, and showers. The clear height 26-feet at the highest point and 16-feet at the lowest point in the dayroom allow the area to have exposed ceiling structure, skylights, and commercial grade light fixtures in lieu of security grade as they are out of reach of inmates. Light fixtures are on daylight sensors to dim or turn off as possible during high daylit hours.

One exterior recreation yard will be provided and enclosed on all sides with solid security wall construction. The yards are open are open to the sky with security mesh covering for natural daylighting and fresh air for required

exercise periods.

Interior materials throughout the secure housing program spaces and housing areas are durable and anti-microbial wherever possible. Anti-microbial products prevent the ongoing spread of infections and illness through facilities such as secure housing by deterring growth of the bacteria where people will touch and spread them. Flooring materials are durable. Dayrooms and cells shall be exposed concrete floors with either a polished or honed finished or a durable security grade floor paint. Shower areas will have a continuous or seamless flooring system that prevents mildew from forming within cracks and joints with a textured, slip resistant surface. CMU, metal wall panels, and GWB walls shall be painted. Ceilings in cells will be security ceiling systems manufactured as part of the metal cell construction and painted to match. Ceiling panels may be perforated with insulation backing to provide additional acoustic control within cells. The multi-purpose, office and interview/medical offices will have linoleum flooring and dropped ceilings such as moisture resistant acoustic ceiling tiles (ACT) may be provided in medical areas and offices to provide cleanable surface. Corridors and mechanical rooms will typically be exposed to structure.

All areas within the secure perimeter shall be classified as 1-3 occupancy. The jail support and housing areas of the facility will be Type II-B construction which is non-combustible. The entire building will be provided with automatic sprinkler system to meet code requirements. Fire separation of programmatic areas to create smoke compartments and allowable building areas may require fire construction or expansion joints.



Permanent millwork will use durable materials such as solid surface counters and plastic laminate. Rooms with casework will use standard unit sizes with minimal customization.

MCCC Programming

32 Beds - MCCC

Housing Pod	Spaces	SF/ Space	Total NSF	Notes
Beds	64.0	59	3,776	Includes space for 8 person mini dorms or 4 double cells
Mini Dorm	-	-	-	with 2 toilets, 2 sinks, 8 bunks, tables for 4-8.
Double Cell	-	-	-	with 1 toilet, 1 sink, 2 bunks, desk
Shower	8.0	50	400	Shower, drying area, privacy screen, 1 ADA
Dayroom	2.0	1,459	2,918	*will probably be larger due to geometry*
Recreation Yard	2.0	792	1,584	*Space TBD based on geometry (minimum 750)*
Staff Station	2.0	80	160	open in dayroom
Janitor Closet	2.0	35	70	Floor sink, janitorial supplies
Viewing Garden	2.0	439	878	Open air natural viewing garden
Stairs	4.0	139	556	
Storage	2.0	27	54	
Vestibule	2.0	62	124	connects housing units
		Subtotal	10,520	
		Grossing	1.45	
		Total DGSF	**15,254**	

Housing Support	Spaces/ Pod	SF/ Space	Total NSF	Notes
Medical Assessment/ Interview	3.0	127	381	Medical and mental health assessment/ Camera'd small private meeting room
Multi-Purpose Room	2.0	600	1,200	25 inmates and 2 staff
Office	3.0	120	360	
Storage	1.0	120	120	
Circulation	3.0	159	477	
staff toilet	3.0	63	188	
		Subtotal	2,726	
		Grossing	1.25	
		Sub Total DGSF	**3,407**	
		Total DGSF	**18,661**	

For efficiency the secure housing is derived from a prototype that will be applied on each site. In order to get a maximum amount of beds without increasing the capacity of the secure housing, 80 beds are proposed with two 32 bed modules with 16 additional beds in a lower level . The modules incorporate a viewing garden, which creates a therapeutic visual connection to nature for the inmates, while simultaneously limiting visual access to the public. The secure housing areas incorporate support spaces like the assessment/ medication room, interview room, two offices for mental health counseling, and two program rooms. The allocation of space for the dayroom and outdoor recreational areas are based on the American Correctional Association (ACA) standards.

DLR Group

Housing Unit Prototypes

FINAL HOUSING FLOOR PLANS



32 BED

Housing pod: 7,598 SF

Housing support: 1,164 SF

Housing total: 8,762 SF

32-BED FLOOR PLAN



48 BED

Housing pod: 8,947 SF

Housing support: 1,250 SF

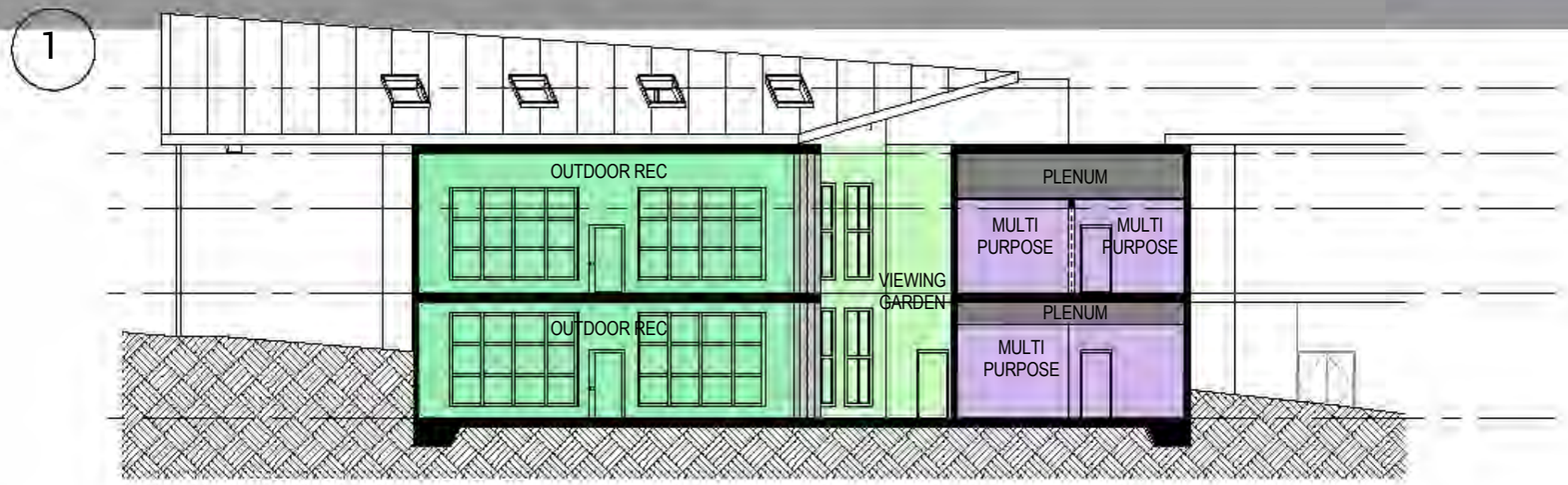
Housing total: 10,197 SF

48-BED FLOOR PLAN

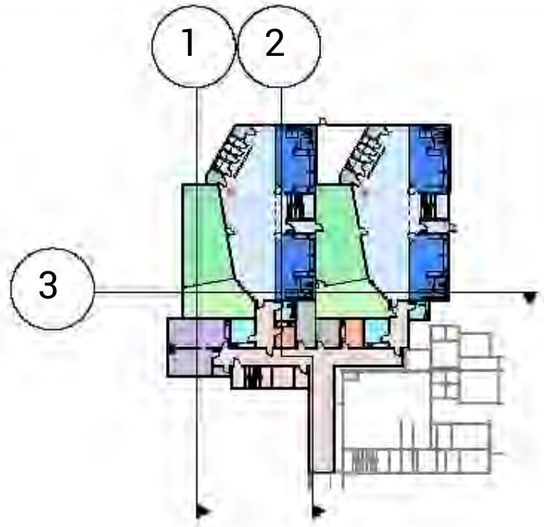
- CONTROL
- DAYROOM
- SLEEPING
- OUTDOOR REC
- VIEWING GARDEN
- LARGE MULTI PURPOSE
- SMALL MULTI PURPOSE
- STAFF
- SUPPORT
- CONTROLLED CIRCULATION

PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARTMENT HAWAII CORRECTIONS

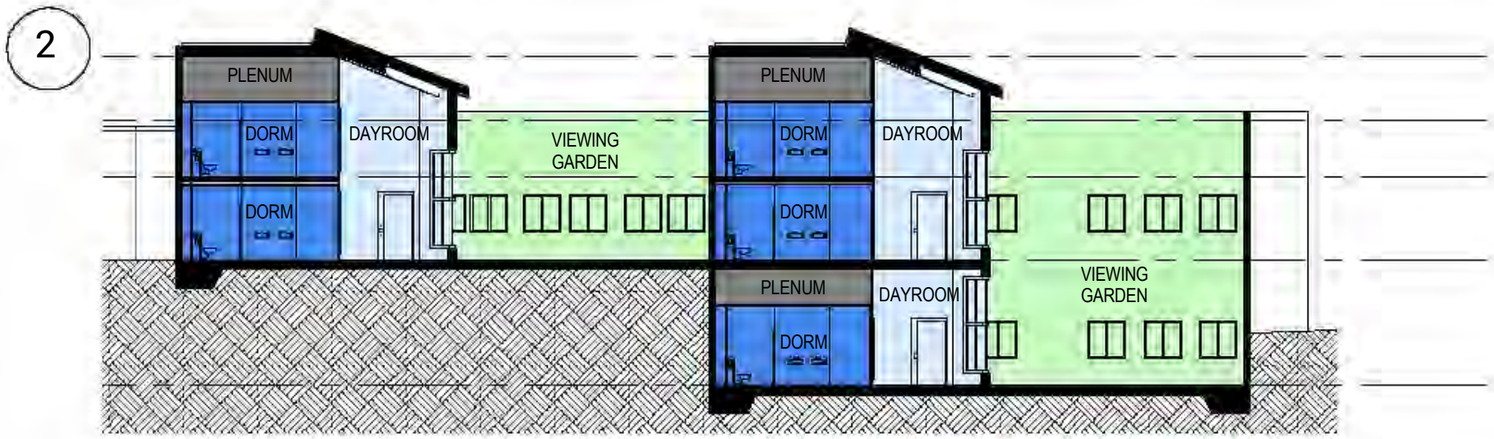
DLR Group



MCCC SECTION 1

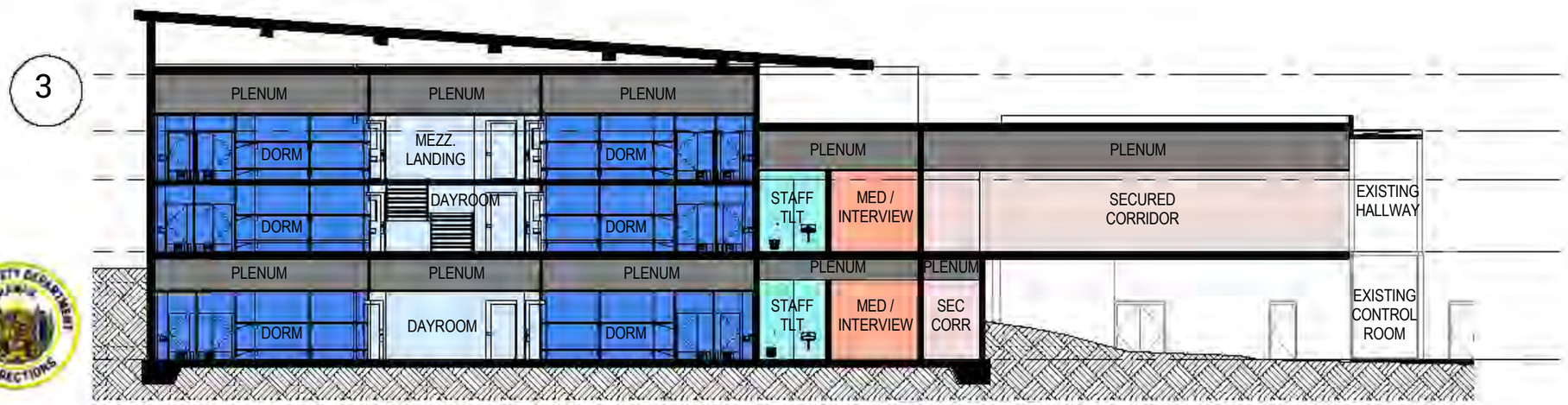


KEY PLAN - MCCC



MCCC SECTION 2

- CONTROL
- DAYROOM
- SLEEPING
- OUTDOOR REC
- VIEWING GARDEN
- LARGE MULTI PURPOSE
- SMALL MULTI PURPOSE
- STAFF
- SUPPORT
- CONTROLLED CIRCULATION



DLR Group

Street View:
Public Perception





PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARTMENT HAWAII CORRECTIONS

DLR Group

Interior Views

INTERIOR PERSPECTIVE: VIEW FROM DAYROOM



INTERIOR PERSPECTIVE: VIEW FROM OFFICER'S STATION



INTERIOR PERSPECTIVE: VIEW FROM MEZZANINE



INTERIOR PERSPECTIVE: VIEW FROM OUTDOOR REC



External Walkway





SCHEMATIC DESIGN REPORT
FOR
MAUI COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER
SECURE HOUSING PROJECT
Wailuku, Maui, Hawaii

Prepared for

DLR Group
215 Po'opo'o Place
Kailua, HI 96734

Prepared by

Austin, Tsutsumi & Associates, Inc.
Civil Engineers • Surveyors
Honolulu • Wailuku • Hilo, Hawaii

November 10, 2017

Rev. May 8, 2019

AUSTIN, TSUTSUMI & ASSOCIATES, INC. CIVIL ENGINEERS • SURVEYORS
CONTINUING THE ENGINEERING PRACTICE FOUNDED BY H. A. R. AUSTIN IN 1934

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SCHEMATIC DESIGN REPORT
FOR
MAUI COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER
SECURE HOUSING PROJECT

Wailuku, Hawaii

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of the preliminary engineering design of the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC) Secure Housing Project in Wailuku, Hawaii. This report evaluates the existing site conditions and defines requirements for grading, drainage, sewer, water, and fire sprinkler utilities, along with other miscellaneous site improvements.

II. BACKGROUND

A. Location

The proposed project is located on two parcels TMKs: (2) 3-8-046:005 & 3-8-046:006 and has a total area of approximately 7.2 acres. The project site is bounded by Waiale Road to the west, a graveyard to the north, Waiale Reservoir to the west, and Ka Hale A Ke Ola Homeless Resources to the south. Refer to Exhibit 1 for Location and Vicinity Map. The landowner and developer of the site is The State of Hawaii Department of Public Safety (DPS).

The site has one entrance off of Waiale Road. The majority of the site slopes in a west to east direction. The slopes on the site range from 2 to 10 percent and elevations range from 227 to 245 feet Mean Sea Level (msl).

B. Project Description

The proposed project will develop a secure housing complex of approximately 64 beds (approximately 12,500 sf) just south of the middle of the existing site. The site improvements related to the proposed secure housing complex include grading, on-site infrastructure including domestic water, wastewater collection, and stormwater management. Existing mechanical utility pad, liquid propane gas (LPG), and other electrical/telcom utilities will be relocated outside of the proposed building footprint.

III. EXISTING AND PROPOSED INFRASTRUCTURE

A. Drainage

On-site stormwater runoff generally flows toward the east of the site into an existing ditch running along the eastern perimeter of the site. The drainage system includes drain inlets, swales, and manholes.

Existing on-site runoff is estimated to be approximately 17.26 cubic feet per second (cfs). Hydrology calculations are based on a 50 year – 1 hour storm recurrence interval.

The existing drainage patterns will remain under the proposed design. The existing elevation at the proposed building location is approximately 244 msl. The proposed building will have a basement at a finished floor elevation of 232.0 and a first floor finished floor elevation of 242.0. Downspouts will drain at grade and flow through into the existing drainage facilities such as grated trench drains and drain inlets. Refer to Exhibit 2 for Preliminary Site Plan.

The project site sits in a designated flood zone “X”, which are areas determined to be outside the 0.2 percent annual chance floodplain. Flood zone information is obtained from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), Panel No. 1500030391E, dated September 25, 2009.

B. Water

The County of Maui, Department of Water Supply (DWS), provides water service for the site. There are multiple existing water meter boxes (water meter sizes unknown) for domestic and fire service at the north-west corner of the lot. These meters are serviced through the existing 12-inch waterline in Waiale Road. The existing 12-inch waterline in Waiale Road is connected to another 18-inch waterline running roughly parallel within Waiale Road. The existing domestic and fire waterlines on site are 12-inch, 4-inch and 1-inch. There are eight existing fire hydrants on site along the internal roadways.

A new 2-inch domestic waterline will connect the proposed building to the existing 4-inch waterline within the service road near Housing Building 12A with a tee and valve. A new 6-inch fire waterline will connect to an existing parallel 12-inch waterline within the same service road.

Based on the information provided via email on October 31, 2017, the preliminary domestic water demand for the new building is estimated to be 70 gallons per minute (gpm) based on a fixture count of 113.4 Fixture Units. Pressure requirements for domestic water are to be determined.

Requirements for fire sprinkler demand are to be determined. Refer to Exhibit 3 for Preliminary Utility Plan.

C. Wastewater

Wastewater service for the site is currently provided from the northwestern side of the lot by an 8-inch sewer line connecting to an onsite wastewater pump station. The existing wastewater pump station is located behind the Inmate Housing Building 07 and appears to convey the sewage flows via an existing force main to an existing sewerline located within Waiale Road.

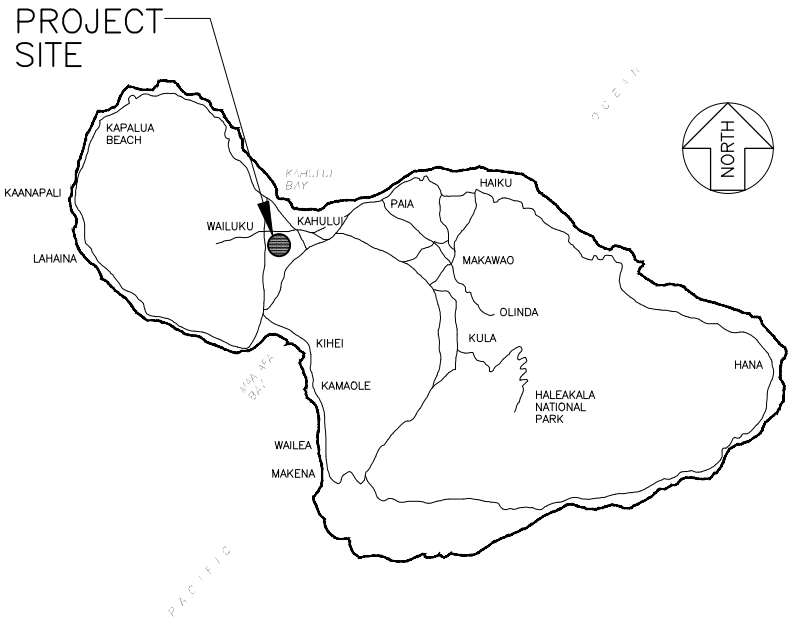
A new 6” sewerline will connect the new building to an existing onsite sewer manhole that runs toward the existing onsite wastewater pump station. The wastewater will be processed by the Department of Public Works Wastewater Management Division.

A preliminary wastewater contribution for the new building is calculated to be approximately 12,800 gallons per day (gpd) (average daily demand) based on the total bed count. The existing onsite wastewater pump station, force main, and sewerlines to the wasterwater pump stations are assumed to have the capacity to accommodate the proposed building. Further research is required to confirm the capacity of the wastewater pump station. Refer to Exhibit 3 for Preliminary Utility Plan.

D. Gas

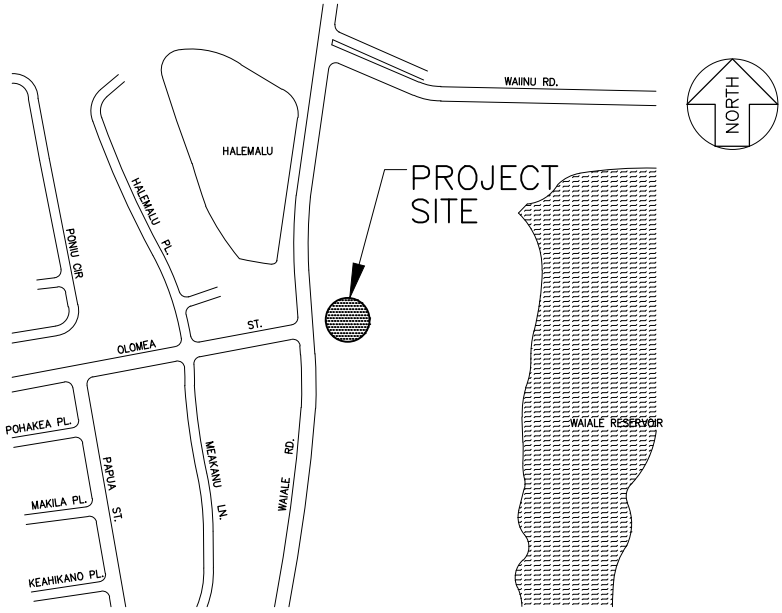
There is one LPG tank on-site within the proposed footprint of the new building. It is currently not known which buildings are served by this existing LPG tank.

The LPG tank will be relocated next to Housing Building 01 near a service entrance driveway. New gas line connections will need to be established to serve the existing and new buildings. Service tank storage may have to be expanded pending gas demand requirements. Refer to Exhibit 3 for Preliminary Utility Plan.



ISLAND OF MAUI

NOT TO SCALE



LOCATION MAP

NOT TO SCALE

SCHEMATIC DESIGN REPORT

MAUI COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER
SECURE HOUSING PROJECT
TMK: (2) 3-8-046: 005

WAILLUKU, MAUI, HAWAII

AUSTIN, TSUTSUMI & ASSOCIATES, INC.
ENGINEERS,SURVEYORS ● HONOLULU, WAILUKU, HILO, HAWAII

PROJECT LOCATION
AND VICINITY MAP

EXHIBIT

1

JOB NO. 17-120
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NOV. 2017

TRUE NORTH
SCALE: 1"=60'

PROPERTY LINE

LOT 8
TMK: (2) 3-8-046: 020

EXIST. CHAIN LINK FENCE

HOUSING BUILDING 01

HOUSING BUILDING 02

HOUSING BUILDING 03

STATE OF HAWAI'I
TMK (2): 3-8-046: 006
5.169 ACRES

HOUSING BUILDING 06

HOUSING BUILDING 12A

PHASE 1 ADDITION
MCCC-04
9,427 SQ. FT.

PROPOSED SECURE HOUSING COMPLEX
ASSUMED FFE=242.0
(FLOOR 1) AND 232.0
(BASEMENT)

INTAKE SERVICE CENTER BUILDING 05

COUNTY OF MAUI
LOT 1
TMK: (2) 3-8-046: 005
2.062 ACRES

INMATE HOUSING BUILDING 07

OLD JAIL BUILDING 13

TRAINING BUILDING 13

PROGRAM BUILDING 08

STORAGE SHED

GATEHOUSE BUILDING 11

VISITATION PAVILION 12D

LOT E
TMK: (2) 3-8-046: 004

CEMETERY

PROPERTY LINE

EXIST. CHAIN LINK FENCE

TO KIHEI

TO KAHULUI

WAIALE ROAD (COUNTY)

1011.96 S
951.65 W
"LUKE"

340°40'	330.75	
355°49'	75.51	
16°13'	133.78	
6°32'	239.15	
352°08'	42.62	
343°21'	128.61	
238°58'01"	364.01	
267°35'	257.36	
177°35'	142.33	
357°35'	168.05	
9°00'	206.68	
189°00'	471.05	
99°00'	290.09	
104°41'	488.66	

SCHEMATIC DESIGN REPORT

MAUI COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER
SECURE HOUSING PROJECT
TMK: (2) 3-8-046: 005

WAILUKU, MAUI, HAWAII

AUSTIN, TSUTSUMI & ASSOCIATES, INC.
ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS • HONOLULU, WAILUKU, HILO, HAWAII

PRELIMINARY SITE PLAN

EXHIBIT 2

JOB NO. 17-120
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NOV. 2017

TRUE NORTH
SCALE: 1"=60'

PROPERTY LINE

LOT 8
TMK: (2) 3-8-046: 020

EXIST. SMH (SEALED)

CONNECT TO EXIST. SMH

PROPOSED 6" CO

PROPOSED 6" SEWERLINE

PROPOSED GAS CONNECTION

PROPOSED SEWERLINE CONNECTION

EXIST. FH

STATE OF HAWAII
TMK (2): 3-8-046: 006
5.169 ACRES

EXIST. CHILLER FACILITY TO BE RELOCATED (BY OTHERS)

RELOCATE LPG TANK AND PROVIDE REVISED PIPING REQUIRED

REPLACE EXIST. SMH W/ PROPOSED WASTEWATER "MUFFIN MONSTER"

EXIST. WASTEWATER PUMP STATION

EXIST. LPG TANK TO BE RELOCATED

PROPOSED SECURE HOUSING COMPLEX

COUNTY OF MAUI
LOT 1
TMK: (2) 3-8-046: 005
2.062 ACRES

PROPOSED FIRELINE CONNECTION

PROPOSED DOMESTIC WATERLINE CONNECTION

PROPOSED 6" FIRELINE

PROPOSED 2.5" WATERLINE

CONNECT TO EXIST. W12
2-12" GATE VALVES
1-6" GATE VALVES
1-12"X6" TEE
1-CONC. BLOCK

CONNECT TO EXIST. W4
1-4"X2" TEE
1-2" ISOLATION VALVE

PROPERTY LINE

LOT E
TMK: (2) 3-8-046: 004

CEMETERY

PROPERTY LINE

1011.96 S
951.65 W
"LUKE"

EXIST. WM & BFP (3 EA.)

EXIST. S18 (ACTIVE)

EXIST. S8 (OUT OF SERVICE)

WAIALE ROAD (COUNTY)

TO KAHULUI

TO KIHEI

SCHEMATIC DESIGN REPORT MAUI COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER SECURE HOUSING PROJECT TMK: (2) 3-8-046: 005 WAILUKU, MAUI, HAWAII	AUSTIN, TSUTSUMI & ASSOCIATES, INC. ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS • HONOLULU, WAILUKU, HILO, HAWAII PRELIMINARY UTILITY PLAN

EXHIBIT 3

JOB NO. 17-120
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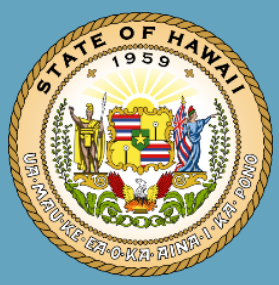
NOV. 2017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PUBLIC SAFETY DEPARTMENT
HAWAII
CORRECTIONS