



# PUBLIC FACILITIES

## 10.1 OVERVIEW

### 10.1.1 Introduction And Analysis

Public facilities are those service systems that are provided, staffed, and maintained by government to directly serve the residents of the County. Public facilities include the systems of schools, libraries, fire stations, police stations, detention and correctional facilities, refuse disposal areas, harbors, and airfields. (Harbors and airfields are further described under the Transportation Element)

These facilities are often located in larger towns or centrally situated areas that are in close proximity to the commercial, industrial and cultural activities of established communities.

The majority of public facilities that service the residents of this County are managed by the State and County. For example, the State operates the public school system, libraries, and the public hospitals. The County provides police and fire protection and solid waste disposal. Additionally, both the State and County maintain administrative offices on the island to serve the residents' needs.

It is necessary to carefully coordinate the provision of public facilities in order to use them most effectively and to maximize the effect of the public dollar. It is equally necessary to realize that the type, quality, capacity and location of facilities and services have a significant impact on the community, the people and the total environment.

### 10.1.2 Goal

- (a) Encourage the provision of public facilities that effectively service community and visitor needs and seek ways of improving public service through better and more functional facilities in keeping with the environmental and aesthetic concerns of the community.

### 10.1.3 Policies

- (a) Continue to seek ways of improving public service through the coordination of service and maximizing the use of personnel and facilities.

#### §10.1.4: Standards

- (b) Coordinate with appropriate State agencies for the provision of public facilities to serve the needs of the community.
- (c) Develop short and long-range capital improvement programs and operating budgets for public facilities and services.
- (d) Develop and adopt an Impact Fees Ordinance.
- (e) Capital Improvement and Operating budgets shall reflect the goals and policies of the County General Plan.
- (f) Require a six-year, long-term, capital improvements budget by County Departments and agencies that shall be reviewed for consistency with the General Plan.

### 10.1.4 Standards

- (a) Standards have been established in each of the four major groupings of public facilities.
- (b) The various public facilities have been categorized into education, protective services, health and sanitation, and government operations.
- (c) The following are set forth for the overall provision and maintenance of public facilities in the County.

## 10.2 EDUCATION

### 10.2.1 Introduction and Analysis

There are 39 public schools in the County with a total enrollment of 27,557 students from kindergarten through the 12th grade. The schools range in size from 169 students at Haaheo to 2,180 students at Waiakea High School. There are 17 licensed private regular education schools serving a total of 2,216 students from kindergarten through the 12th grade. The number of students from kindergarten through the 12th grade on the island, public and private school complexes combined, total 30,209 or approximately 20 per cent of the total island population.

In 1999, the Legislature of the State of Hawaii created a new educational initiative with the passage of Act 62, SLH 1999 or “The New Century Charter Schools” law. Charter schools are more autonomous with greater flexibility in decision-making. Charter schools are excluded from many State laws and department rules and regulations. However, charter schools are public schools in that they receive public funds. These schools must still meet all applicable federal, State and County requirements and are not exempt from collective bargaining, discriminatory practice laws, health and safety laws and standards, and the implementation of the Hawaii content and performance standards.

## §10.2.1: Introduction and Analysis

Each charter school is responsible for selecting their own sites. If a public school has space available, a charter school may seek to enter into an arrangement with the Department of Education for the use of a portion of the school's facilities. This law allows up to 25 charter schools to be established statewide. Thus far, charter certificates have been issued for five schools.

School complexes with limited enrollment have not always been able to maximize educational opportunities in comparison with the ability of larger facilities to provide a wider scope of educational opportunities. Some older schools lack adequate parking facilities and sufficient area for expansion and some have infrastructure and traffic problems.

The Hawaii Library District is comprised of a regional library in Hilo; six community libraries in Honokaa, Kapaau, Holualoa, Kailua-Kona, Kealahou, and Naalehu (part-time); and six joint community-school libraries in Keaau, Mountain View, Pahoa, Pahala, Laupahoehoe and Waimea. Size is described by the number of volumes (books, periodicals, etc.) and range from 6,445 volumes at Holualoa to 208,065 volumes in Hilo.

Some library facilities will require improvements as the demand for learning and information increases. More up-to-date facilities are also required in some areas.

The University of Hawaii at Hilo (UHH), located in Hilo provides alternative higher educational opportunities within the University of Hawaii system through its variety of high quality certificate, baccalaureate, and masters degree programs.

The 1973 "University of Hawaii at Hilo Long Range Development Plan" was updated and revised in 1981 and again in 1996. The University of Hawaii at Hilo Long Range Development plan serves as a physical planning guide for the UHH campus. The Plan emphasizes the "spine" concept that organizes all campus structures along a main pedestrian accessway and assures that future development would continue in relation to the various existing structures. As such, new facilities would be developed towards Komohana Street. The University continues to lack adequate student and faculty housing.

Hawaii Community College provides access to higher education, and workforce training for the entire County. The College offers an extensive program of certificate and associate degree programs in technical fields as well as the first two years of a baccalaureate degree. The College also offers an extensive program of short-term training programs throughout the County. The community college serves the entire County with programs on site in the communities and utilizes distance education technologies.

The Long Range Development Plan for Hawaii Community College was approved by the Board of Regents in 1996 and calls for the construction of a new campus in Hilo

## §10.2.2: Policies

mauka of Komohana Street. In West Hawaii, in addition to Hawaii Community College programs, the college is responsible for the University of Hawaii Center, through which it delivers baccalaureate and masters degree programs from other institutions in the University Center.

The Long Range Development Plan for the West Hawaii campus of the University of Hawaii was completed in 1998. The State is currently in the process of preparing an environmental impact statement for the initial phase of development of the new campus (University of Hawaii Center at West Hawaii) to be located on a 33-acre portion of a 500-acre State-owned parcel in Kalaoa, North Kona. The proposed campus, which will accommodate approximately 1,500 students upon completion, will be located mauka of the Queen Kaahumanu Highway and the Kona International Airport at Keahole.

### 10.2.2 Policies

Educational policies relate to the provision of facilities rather than programs, which are the province of the State. It is nevertheless recognized that the facilities and programs are the tools necessary to improve total educational service.

- (a) Encourage continuous joint pre-planning of schools with the Department of Education and the University of Hawaii to ensure coordination with roads, water, and other support facilities and considerations such as traffic and safety, and access for vehicle, bicycle, and pedestrian. Encourage master planning of present and proposed public and private institutions.
- (b) Encourage combining schoolyards with county parks and allow school facilities for afterschool use by the community for recreational, cultural, and other compatible uses.
- (c) Encourage joint community-school library facilities, where a separate community library may not be feasible, in proximity to other community facilities, affording both pedestrian and vehicular access.
- (d) Encourage implementation of the Department of Education's 'Educational Specifications and Standards for Facilities.'
- (e) Encourage the Hawaii State Library System to seek alternate sites for public libraries located on the campuses of public schools.

### 10.2.3 Standards

- (a) In proposed communities, sufficient acreage shall be reserved for school facilities. Sites shall be free from flooding and drainage problems, excessive slope and shall incorporate appropriate street and driveway design and location to minimize traffic interference, pedestrian hazard, and enable safe and easy access for vehicles, bicycles and pedestrians.

- (b) State Department of Education’s education specifications and standards for facilities.

## 10.2.4 Districts

The following is an examination and analysis of educational facilities by districts. For the purposes of this section, a complex refers to a high school and its associated feeder schools. Feeder schools are the elementary and intermediate (middle) schools that send students to an associated high school. For instance, the Waiakea High School complex has Waiakea High School as its designated high school and Waiakea Intermediate, Waiakeawaena Elementary, and Waiakea Elementary as its feeder schools.

### 10.2.4.1 PUNA

#### 10.2.4.1.1 Profile

Public school complexes in the Puna District are located in the communities of Keaau, Mt. View and Pahoa.

The Keaau High School complex is comprised of Keaau High School, Keaau Middle School, Keaau Elementary School, and Mt. View Elementary School, and serves a total enrollment of 2,441 students. Existing complex facilities are adequate to serve the current enrollment. The new Keaau High School is being built in phases. As each phase is completed, the incoming class (i.e. freshman, sophomores, etc.) can be accommodated. The Keaau Elementary School is being built in a similar fashion. Thus, in a few years, the need to transport students from the Keaau and Mt. View area will not be necessary. Currently, 11th and 12th graders from Keaau commute to Waiakea High School in South Hilo. At this time, the first phase of Keaau High School has been completed and is in operation.

The Pahoa High School complex is comprised of Pahoa High and Intermediate School, Pahoa Elementary School, Keonepoko Elementary School and serves 2,323 students from kindergarten through the 12th grade level. The natural population growth and in-migration into the subdivisions in the area are contributing to the increased pressure on education facilities at the Pahoa complex. In response to these growth pressures, facilities have been expanded to accommodate the increased enrollment. However, there is still overcrowding at the elementary school.

The Keaau, Mt. View and Pahoa branch libraries are joint community-school facilities. The Keaau facility has 21,332 volumes. The Pahoa and Mt. View facilities house 34,365 volumes and 18,345 volumes, respectively. Both library facilities are inadequate in size to meet the needs of the students and community. Furthermore, the lack of adequate pedestrian access and parking at these facilities is an ongoing problem.

## §10.2.4.2: SOUTH HILO

### 10.2.4.1.2 Courses of Action

- (a) Improve existing school complexes to meet the standards established by the State Department of Education.
- (b) School facilities should be made available to the community for recreation and other compatible uses during after school hours.
- (c) Encourage the Department of Education to plan and develop school facilities as the need arises.
- (d) Encourage improvements to pedestrian access between the village of Pahoa and the school and library facilities.

## 10.2.4.2 SOUTH HILO

### 10.2.4.2.1 Profile

The public school complexes in the South Hilo district includes two high schools, three intermediate and eight elementary schools. One of the intermediate schools is a combined elementary-intermediate facility serving the kindergarten through the eighth grade level. The school enrollment of South Hilo is about 10,339 students.

The Hilo High School complex is comprised of Hilo High School, Kalaniana'ole Elementary and Intermediate School, Hilo Intermediate School, DeSilva Elementary School, Haaheo Elementary School, Hilo Union Elementary School, Queen Kapiolani Elementary School, Kaumana Elementary School, and Keaukaha Elementary School and serves about 5,576 students.

The Waiakea High School complex is comprised of Waiakea High School, Waiakea Intermediate School, Waiakeawaena Elementary School, and Waiakea Elementary School and has an enrollment of 4,763 students. The facility serves students from the Waiakea, Keaau and Mt. View intermediate schools. A new high school in Keaau opened in 1999. Upon completion of all phases, the new high school will serve the students from the Keaau complex.

The Waiakea Intermediate School presently accommodates 6th grade students from the Waiakea Elementary and Waiakeawaena Elementary facilities to relieve the overcrowded student population. All three schools have an enrollment of 2,583 students.

Traffic congestion occur in the area of the Waiakea High-Intermediate-Elementary School and the Hilo High-Intermediate-Union School-Haili Christian (private) complexes where students commute to and from school twice daily at nearly the same time. The areas surrounding some school complexes have practically no sidewalks or curb separations for the students' ease of access and safety.

The regional library, with a collection of 208,065 volumes, is located in Hilo and is the administrative center for all the branch libraries in Hawaii County. Although conve-

## §10.2.4.2: SOUTH HILO

niently located, it lacks a meeting room or auditorium to conduct cultural or similar programs.

The University of Hawaii at Hilo complex has an enrollment count of 2,800 students. The main or mauka campus encompasses an area of approximately 115 acres. Hawaii Community College has an enrollment of 2,100 degree students and shares the campus, as well as the 21-acre makai campus, located approximately 1/4 mile away. The mauka campus has undergone expansion over the past ten years. The makai campus is being renovated to accommodate some Hawaii Community College programs until a new campus can be constructed.

A recent addition to the mauka campus is the 163-acre University Park, located between Komohana Street and the northern portion of the mauka campus. In addition to University Park, an additional 323 acres directly mauka of the Park on the mauka side of Komohana Street is expected to be transferred to the University and will be developed to include a new campus for Hawaii Community College. The University also owns an additional 33 acres across Kawili Street adjacent and above Waiakea High School. These three properties are designated for University expansion. In addition, the University also uses 110 acres in Panaewa for its agriculture program.

The Edwin H. Mookini Library, located on the main university campus, has a collection of 180,000 bound volumes and other library materials, including periodicals, newspapers, audio/video cassettes and microfilms. It has a capacity of 450,000 volumes and study space for 800 students and faculty members. The library also houses a media production center, providing graphics and duplicating facilities as well as audio and television studios.

#### 10.2.4.2.2 Courses of Action

- (a) Encourage the establishment of additional schools as the need arises.
- (b) Participate in the development of student and faculty housing for the university and other joint-use facilities.
- (c) Provide pedestrian walkways to and around all school complexes.
- (d) Support the continued expansion of the University system and the University of Hawaii at Hilo and Hawaii Community College campus and encourage the continuing education programs throughout the community. The transfer of State lands to the University should be actively pursued.
- (e) Encourage continual improvements to existing educational facilities.
- (f) Support and encourage the strengthening of the University of Hawaii at Hilo through the transfer of appropriate colleges and departments from the University of Hawaii at Manoa to the University of Hawaii at Hilo.

### §10.2.4.3: NORTH HILO/HAMAKUA

- (g) Encourage the implementation of existing State and University of Hawaii plans for the continued development of the "Research and Technology Park" on the campus of the University of Hawaii at Hilo.

#### **10.2.4.3 NORTH HILO/HAMAKUA**

##### **10.2.4.3.1 Profile**

The Laupahoehoe High and Elementary School complex serves 250 students from kindergarten through the 12th grade level. The existing facility is adequate, as enrollment has been relatively stable due to the aging of the district's population.

The physical disadvantages of the Laupahoehoe School facility include the steep grade and narrow access from the highway, the lack of adequate pedestrian walkways leading to the school, and the abruptness of the road junctions.

The Honokaa High School Complex is comprised of Honokaa High School, Waimea Elementary and Intermediate School, Paauilo Elementary and Intermediate School, Honokaa Elementary School, and Waikoloa Elementary School and serves 3,258 students from kindergarten through the 12th grade level. Honokaa High School accommodates students from South Kohala as well as from the Hamakua district.

A traffic problem exists within the Honokaa School complex due to a through-street bisecting the campus. Vehicular and pedestrian problems also exist in Paauilo.

The Laupahoehoe library is a joint community-school facility housing 20,277 volumes. The community facility in Honokaa has 16,705 volumes.

##### **10.2.4.3.2 Courses of Action (North Hilo)**

- (a) Improve pedestrian and vehicular access to the Laupahoehoe and Hamaku School complexes.
- (b) Encourage continual improvements to existing educational facilities.

##### **10.2.4.3.3 Courses of Action (Hamakua)**

- (a) Encourage continual improvements to existing educational facilities.
- (b) Encourage traffic re-routing to resolve school traffic problems.
- (c) Implement the Honokaa school campus master plan.
- (d) Encourage expansion of the present library facility and services.

## 10.2.4.4 NORTH AND SOUTH KOHALA

### 10.2.4.4.1 Profile

The Kohala High and Elementary School complex is comprised of Kohala High and Intermediate School and Kohala Elementary School. The complex services all of North Kohala's 994 student enrollment. The existing facilities are sufficient for the district's needs.

The South Kohala district public school is located in Waimea and accommodates an enrollment of 1,195 students from kindergarten through the 8th grade level. High school students commute a distance of 16 miles to Honokaa. An additional elementary school has been constructed and is in operation at Waikoloa.

Department of Education is developing a master plan for Waimea School that provides for a new elementary school, an expanded intermediate school, improved access and parking areas.

The Bond Memorial Library has a collection of 16,435 volumes. The Parker Memorial community-school library, located adjacent to Waimea school is the second largest public library on the island. The facility has a collection of 43,309 volumes.

### 10.2.4.4.2 Courses of Action (North Kohala)

- (a) Encourage the expansion of the public school and library facilities as needs arise.
- (b) Encourage the Hawaii State Library System to establish a public library separate from the school facility.
- (c) Encourage continual improvements to existing educational facilities.

### 10.2.4.4.3 Courses of Action (South Kohala)

- (a) Encourage the expansion of the public school and library facilities as needs arise.
- (b) Encourage continual improvements to existing educational facilities.
- (c) Encourage the installation of walkways to and around schools and street crossing facilities for pedestrian safety.
- (d) Encourage the development of State and private higher educational facilities in West Hawaii.
- (e) Support the development of an intermediate or middle school in Waikoloa.
- (f) Encourage the Hawaii State Library System to establish a public library in Waikoloa.
- (g) Encourage the State Department of Education to explore the feasibility of establishing a high school in the South Kohala district.

## §10.2.4.5: NORTH AND SOUTH KONA

### 10.2.4.5 NORTH AND SOUTH KONA

#### 10.2.4.5.1 Profile

The Kona public school system is comprised of the Konawaena and Kealakehe High School complexes.

The Konawaena High School complex includes Konawaena High School, Konawaena Middle School, Konawaena Elementary School, Hookena Elementary School, and Honaunau Elementary School and serves 2,882 students.

Ho'okena Elementary/Intermediate and Honaunau Elementary/Intermediate kindergarten to 8th grade may be transferred to the Konawaena complex due to extremely limited program offerings as only about 364 students are presently enrolled. The construction of a new Konawaena Elementary School was recently completed.

The Kealakehe High School complex is comprised of Kealakehe High School, Kealakehe Intermediate School, Holualoa Elementary School, Kealakehe Elementary School, and Kahakai Elementary School. The Kealakehe High School complex serves 4,063 students.

Kahakai Elementary School opened in 1982 to relieve the overcrowded enrollment at Kealakehe Elementary School. However, the Kealakehe High School complex continues to experience student population growth problems. It has developed separate facilities for the kindergarten through 6th grade level and 7th through 8th grades. The new Kealakehe High School will serve grades nine through twelve.

The Holualoa Library, located near the school, has a collection of 6,445 volumes; Kealakekua library has 28,467 volumes and the Kailua-Kona branch library has 47,955 volumes. The Kailua-Kona library is inadequate in size to serve the needs of the area.

The State is currently in the planning stages for the University of Hawaii Center at West Hawaii (UHCWH). The new University campus will initially be located on a 33-acre portion of a larger 500-acre site on the mauka side of the Queen Kaahumanu Highway, directly mauka of the Kona International Airport at Keahole. Upon completion, the new campus is anticipated to accommodate 1,500 students. For administrative purposes, the UHCWH will be assigned to the Hawaii Community College at Hilo.

#### 10.2.4.5.2 Courses of Action (North Kona)

- (a) Encourage expansion of the Holualoa school complex to meet school district needs.
- (b) Encourage the State Department of Education to add facilities as the need arises.

- (c) Improve basic school facilities to meet current standards.
- (d) Encourage construction of a new library facility to serve the Kailua-Keauhou area.

#### **10.2.4.5.3 Course of Action (South Kona)**

- (a) Improve basic school facilities to meet current standards.

#### **10.2.4.6 KA'U**

##### **10.2.4.6.1 Profile**

The Ka'u High School complex is comprised of Ka'u High School, Pahala Elementary School, and Naalehu Elementary and Intermediate School, and serves a total enrollment of 810 students from kindergarten through the 12th grade level. The overall physical facilities at Naalehu and Pahala are adequate to serve the district needs.

Pahala and Naalehu both have adequate library facilities. Pahala is a joint community-school library facility located within the school complex and houses a collection of 19,564 volumes. Naalehu's facility is located behind the local post office and houses a collection of 7,631 volumes.

##### **10.2.4.6.2 Courses of Action**

- (a) Encourage continual improvements to existing educational facilities.
- (b) Encourage the State Department of Education to plan a K-8 School at Ocean View.

### **10.3 PROTECTIVE SERVICES**

#### **10.3.1 Introduction and Analysis**

Protective services consist of fire, police, detention and correctional facilities, civil defense, the Coast Guard, and National Guard armories.

##### **Fire and Emergency Medical Services**

There are presently 14 regular fire stations, 18 volunteer fire stations and 2 federal fire stations located throughout the island. The Kilauea Military Camp (KMC) and Pohakuloa fire stations are federally operated facilities. KMC provides emergency medical services under an agreement with the County. The regular fire stations and three of the volunteer stations (Laupahoehoe, Pahala, Naalehu) provide 24-hour fire fighting and emergency medical services. The Waiakea and Kailua-Kona stations provide rescue services, the Kaumana and South Kohala stations provide hazardous waste response and the South Kohala station provides air medical services.

### §10.3.1: Introduction and Analysis

The County has contracted with the State Department of Health for emergency medical ambulance services. All fire department personnel who provide basic and advanced life support are licensed or certified as required by State law. In general, emergency medical services account for 75 per cent of all incidences. Fire fighting comprises another 5 per cent, and the balance is divided between rescue, hazardous substances, special services, and natural disasters.

#### **Police**

Each of the eight districts is served by a main police station. There are four substations (Pahoa, Mauna Lani Fire Station, Captain Cook and Pahala).

Based on population, the islandwide average is about 2.5 officers per 1,000 residents. By district, Puna is significantly below this average (1.56 per 1,000), while North Hilo has a significantly higher ratio of 7.05 per 1,000. The other seven districts are close to the island average.

#### **Detention and Corrections**

The State Department of Public Safety operates correctional facilities for the confinement of pretrial inmates and convicted offenders, and intake service centers for the supervision of offenders. An array of rehabilitative programs is available through the correctional facilities and intake service centers. The Hawaii Intake Service Center and the Hawaii Community Correctional Center) and its annex are located in Hilo. A minimum-security facility (Kulani Correctional Facility) is located at the end of Kulani Stainback Highway on the lower slopes of Mauna Loa. Police facilities in Hilo and Kealahou also have holding cells for overnight detention. The construction of a new 18-cell detention center at the Hilo Police Station is expected to be completed in 2002.

#### **Civil Defense**

The Hawaii County Civil Defense Agency directs and coordinates the development and administration of the County's total disaster preparedness and response program to ensure prompt and effective action when natural or man-caused disaster threatens or occurs anywhere in the County. Currently, the County does not have a database of natural disasters or events and cannot determine the time and date of an event, the extent of the damage, or recommend mitigation measures. A database could assist the State and County in identifying where funding for improvements should be directed.

#### **Coast Guard**

The United States Coast Guard provides ocean rescue and navigation services. The Coast Guard Patrol cutter Kiska is stationed at Hilo Harbor, and a Loran navigational transmitting station is located at Upolu Point.

### National Guard Armories

National Guard armories are State and Federally funded facilities housing the State militia. There are four armories in Hilo (Headquarters), Honokaa, Kealahou, and Keaau. The Pahala armory is under the jurisdiction of the State. In addition to housing the militia, the facilities are also used by the community for public service functions. In time of emergency, the National Guard, at the call of the Governor, can assist with transportation, evacuation, communication, crowd control, security, and emergency electrical power.

The scattered and small population centers on the island generally make protective services difficult in terms of effectively providing fire and police coverage. Some of the small centers are growing in population and some are already stabilized or decreasing, but both categories need strengthening to better serve the public. Rural areas are handicapped by the lack of an adequate hydrant system that lessens the effectiveness of fire protection service. Furthermore, some facilities are in sub-standard physical condition. Expenditures for these services will increase as the population grows and the population becomes increasingly dispersed.

Enhanced 911 is a three-digit telephone number that provides residents with direct access to an emergency answering center located at the Hawaii County Police Department Dispatch Center. Every resident or visitor to the island with access to a telephone could request assistance by dialing 911, regardless of location, time of day, or emergency type.

Computer-aided Dispatch (CAD) is the system being utilized by both the fire and police departments in its quest to better serve the Big Island. This CAD technology will greatly enhance the abilities of both departments in obtaining the goal of fully automating the process of call taking, dispatching, and records management in providing a highly efficient system for response to emergency incidents.

### 10.3.2 Policies

- (a) Development of police and fire facilities should entail joint use structures whenever feasible.
- (b) The establishment of a fire/police facility shall consider site size and locations that permit quick and efficient vehicular access.
- (c) Development of volunteer fire facilities with proper planning to be replaced or to co-exist with full time Fire/EMS personnel.
- (d) Police headquarters shall be near the geographic center of the service area and near concentrations of commercial and industrial use.
- (e) Stations in outlying districts shall be based on the population to be served and response time rather than on geographic district.

### §10.3.3: Standards

- (f) Correctional facilities should emphasize rehabilitation. Establish additional rehabilitation and counseling centers, including drug and behavioral treatment facilities in secure settings, when necessary.
- (g) Encourage the further development and expansion of community policing programs and neighborhood and farm watch programs in urban, rural and agricultural communities.
- (h) The County of Hawaii Emergency Operations Center shall be improved to meet the requirements set forth by federal and State regulations.
- (i) Maintain funding of two emergency medical helicopters.
- (j) Mitigate hazards through the preparation of disaster assessment reports and appropriate follow-up on the assessment recommendations.
- (k) Educate the public regarding disaster preparedness and response, especially proper responses for sudden impact hazards.
- (l) Encourage the State to evaluate the disaster shelters' ability to withstand various natural disasters.
- (m) Consider the proximity to fire stations in approving any rezoning to permit urban development.
- (n) The Fire Department, in cooperation with other related governmental agencies and the involved land owners, shall prepare a fire protection and prevention plan for forest reserves and other natural areas.

### 10.3.3 Standards

- (a) 2.5 police officers per 1,000 resident population.
- (b) Fire stations within five miles of concentrated settlement areas.
- (c) First response emergency medical service within eight minutes of concentrated settlement areas (alternative means, such as training police officers or volunteer fire personnel, could be available to provide first response).

### 10.3.4 Districts

#### 10.3.4.1 PUNA

##### 10.3.4.1.1 Profile

Pahoa has a fire/EMS operation that serves the Pahoa-Paradise Park and Kalapana-Kapoho areas. Thirteen miles away in Keaau is a 24-hour fire/EMS facility. Hawaiian Beaches, Hawaiian Paradise Parks, Hawaiian Acres, Fern Acres, Fern Forest and Waa Waa subdivisions and Volcano Village have 24-hour volunteer facilities.

The police station headquarters for Puna is housed in the Keaau public office complex covering the entire district. A district substation is located in Pahoa.

**10.3.4.1.2 Courses of Action**

- (a) A review of the possibility of 24-hour fire and emergency medical service for the entire district should be conducted and expansion of the public office facilities should be considered in accord with district needs.
- (b) Police services and facilities should be expanded to adequately meet the needs of the district.

**10.3.4.2 SOUTH HILO****10.3.4.2.1 Profile**

The County's Fire Administration is located in the County Building. There are four 24-hour full time substations within the city at Central, Waiakea, Kaumana, and Kawaihani. Central Fire Station is a full-time fire/EMS operation; Waiakea Fire Station is a fire/EMS/Rescue operation; Kawaihani Fire Station is a fire/EMS operation; and Kaumana Fire Station is a fire/EMS/Hazardous Materials operation. A 24-hour, on-call volunteer facility is located in Pepekeo. Communities outside Hilo are about two minutes per mile away from service. Parking is inadequate at the Waiakea and Kawaihani fire stations and access problems exist at the Central, Kaumana and Kawaihani stations. Plans are being formulated for a centralized fire/rescue/hazardous materials training facility.

The combined police headquarters for Hilo and the County is located in the Hilo Public Safety Building on Kapiolani Street. The Hawaii Community Correctional Center is operated by the State Department of Social Services and Housing, has a capacity of 24. The State's Kulani Correctional Facility has a capacity of 90. As a minimum-security facility, it has no perimeter walls or fences and is primarily a rehabilitation center.

The County of Hawaii Emergency Operations Center, the Civil Defense office, is located in the Hawaii Public Safety Complex on Kapiolani Street in Hilo.

**10.3.4.2.2 Course of Action**

- (a) Expansion of Police, Fire, and emergency medical facilities should be considered in accordance with district needs.

**10.3.4.3 NORTH HILO****10.3.4.3.1 Profile**

Protective service facilities are located at Laupahoehoe. Fire protection consists of a 24-hour fire/EMS service supplemented by on-call volunteers. Police services are also available.

§10.3.4.4: HAMAKUA

**10.3.4.3.2 Course of Action**

- (a) Service facilities shall be improved to meet needs.

**10.3.4.4 HAMAKUA**

**10.3.4.4.1 Profile**

The district's fire facility is located in Honokaa and provides 24-hour fire/EMS service. A volunteer station is located in Paauilo.

The district police headquarters is also located in Honokaa within the government office center.

**10.3.4.4.2 Course of Action**

- (a) Service facilities shall be improved to meet needs.

**10.3.4.5 NORTH KOHALA**

**10.3.4.5.1 Profile**

Kapaau is the site of a full-time fire/EMS operation supplemented by 15 volunteers.

The police station adjoins the court building at Kapaau.

**10.3.4.5.2 Course of Action**

- (a) Service facilities shall be improved to meet needs.

**10.3.4.6 SOUTH KOHALA**

**10.3.4.6.1 Profile**

A 24-hour fire/EMS facility is located in Waimea, with an eight hour one-man facility located at Kawaihae. South Kohala is a full-time fire/EMS/Hazardous Materials and Aero Medical operation. Waikoloa is a full-time fire/EMS operation. 24-hour, on-call volunteer facilities are located in Waikoloa Village, Kona Village Resort and Kohala Ranch Subdivision.

The South Kohala District Substation is located in Kalahuipuaa off the Queen Kaahumanu Highway. Police service is available from a public office complex shared with the Court and State government agencies located in Waimea.

**10.3.4.6.2 Course of Action**

- (a) Service facilities shall be improved to meet needs.

**10.3.4.7 NORTH AND SOUTH KONA**

**10.3.4.7.1 Profile**

A 24-hour fire facility is located in Kailua-Kona with fire/EMS/Rescue capabilities. A full-time fire/EMS operation is located at Keauhou and a full-time fire/EMS operation is located in the Captain Cook public office center. Twenty four-hour, on-call volunteer services are located in Kalaoa Mauka, Milolii Village and Kona Paradise Subdivision. There is also a proposed fire station in a subdivision at Kaupulehu. The main police facility is located in Kealakehe, and substations are located in Captain Cook, Kailua-Kona and Keauhou.

**10.3.4.7.2 Course of Action**

(a) Service facilities shall be improved to meet needs.

**10.3.4.8 KA'U**

**10.3.4.8.1 Profile**

There is a 24-hour fire/EMS operation in Naalehu and a 24-hour facility located in Pahala. Twenty-four hour, on-call volunteer services are provided within Ocean View, Discovery Harbour, Naalehu and Pahala.

A newly built police station in Naalehu serves the entire Ka'u district. The Ka'u District substation is located in Ocean View.

**10.3.4.8.2 Courses of Action**

(a) Fire protection and emergency medical services for Ocean View, Naalehu and Pahala shall be encouraged.

(b) Consideration shall be given to a joint police-fire facility.

**10.4 GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS**

**10.4.1 Introduction and Analysis**

This section discusses facilities housing various governmental agencies and baseyard operations. However, many public facilities are either covered or referred to in other elements of the General Plan.

Public office centers consist of a building or complex of buildings that house governmental agencies. Such centers exist in Hilo, Honokaa, Captain Cook, Kailua, Naalehu, Keaau, Waimea and Kapaau.

## §10.4.2: Standards

Baseyards are the operational, storage and maintenance centers for public works services such as those provided by the road and water departments. These baseyards also serve as agency field offices.

The "one roof" or "one stop" concept of housing governmental agencies centralizes services and maximizes the utilization of land and capital expenditures.

### **10.4.2 Standards**

- (a) Public office center sites shall satisfy modern and reasonable requirements of accessibility and compatibility with the surrounding neighborhood.
- (b) The multipurpose concept of flexibility to satisfy changing requirements should be part of the design for public buildings.
- (c) Architectural and landscaping shall reflect as much as possible the community's attributes.

### **10.4.3 Districts**

#### **10.4.3.1 PUNA**

##### **10.4.3.1.1 Profile**

The Keaau public office complex serves the entire district and houses police, fire and courtroom services. No other State agencies are located here due to the district's relatively close proximity to the Hilo complex. Post office facilities are located at Keaau, Kurtistown, Mt. View, Pahoa and the Volcano area.

The County maintains a public works baseyard in Kurtistown and a State Highways baseyard is located in Mt. View. The State facilities appear adequate. The County baseyard may be relocated if land becomes available.

##### **10.4.3.1.2 Course of Action**

- (a) Expand/improve facilities as necessary.

#### **10.4.3.2 SOUTH HILO**

##### **10.4.3.2.1 Profile**

The center of Federal, State and County government operations is located in Hilo. State and County buildings are situated on part of a 40-acre commercial area called Project Kaiko'o.

The Hawaii County building in Hilo houses many Counties agencies including the Department of Public Works, Finance Department, Planning Department, Fire Administration, Elections, Parks and Recreation, Research and Development, County Clerks,

## §10.4.3.3: NORTH HILO

Legislative Auditor, Data Systems, and other departments and divisions. However, the County is currently in the process of developing plans to move several departments currently located in the Hawaii County building to a large commercial area in the old Kaiko'o Shopping Center. The State building headquarters State agencies with the exception of the Department of Transportation, although some of the State agencies, such as the Health Department, Department of Social Services and Housing, and the Department of Education, have other bases of operation.

The State Highways Division office and baseyard are located in the Kanoelehua industrial area and the Airports and Harbors Divisions are located at their respective terminals. The County Department of Public Works baseyard is located in the Schultz Siding area and requires area improvements.

Postal facilities are located in Hilo, both downtown and at the airport, Honomu, Pepeekeo, Papaikou, and Hakalau.

#### **10.4.3.2.2 Courses of Action**

- (a) Consolidate government offices in a public office center.
- (b) Improvements to County baseyard facilities shall be undertaken.

#### **10.4.3.3 NORTH HILO**

##### **10.4.3.3.1 Profile**

Police and fire facilities are located in Laupahoehoe.

Postal facilities are located in Laupahoehoe, Ninole, Ookala, and Papaaloa.

##### **10.4.3.3.2 Course of Action**

- (a) Expand/improve facilities as necessary.

#### **10.4.3.4 HAMAKUA**

##### **10.4.3.4.1 Profile**

The State Highways Division and County Department of Public Works both have baseyards in Honokaa. The County facility is of sufficient size to accommodate present and future needs while the State baseyard is inadequate.

The public office complex houses the fire station, police station, court building, library, and State agencies. The various agencies within the complex are each housed in separate buildings that result in an uneconomical use of the site.

Postal facilities are located in Honokaa, Kukuihaele, Paauhau, Pohakuloa, and Paauilo.

#### §10.4.3.5: NORTH KOHALA

##### **10.4.3.4.2 Course of Action**

- (a) Multi-use buildings housing public office center facilities shall be encouraged in overall improvements and expansion plans.

#### **10.4.3.5 NORTH KOHALA**

##### **10.4.3.5.1 Profile**

The courthouse, police, and fire stations, library and hospital are located in Kapaau. A State Highway baseyard site is located in the Puuepa-Kokoiki Homestead area and the County Public Works baseyard is located in Kapaau. Postal facilities are located in Hawi and Kapaau.

##### **10.4.3.5.2 Course of Action**

- (a) Expand/improve facilities as necessary.

#### **10.4.3.6 SOUTH KOHALA**

##### **10.4.3.6.1 Profile**

Governmental operations, including the district court, are conducted in the public office center in Waimea Village. Postal facilities are located in Kamuela, Waikoloa, and Kawaihae.

Storage and maintenance functions are situated at the 2.4-acre State Highway baseyard in Waimea Homesteads. A three-acre County baseyard is also located in Lalamilo.

##### **10.4.3.6.2 Courses of Action**

- (a) Expand/improve facilities as necessary.
- (b) A civic center site shall be reserved at Waikoloa.

#### **10.4.3.7 NORTH AND SOUTH KONA**

##### **10.4.3.7.1 Profile**

Kona's public office centers are located in the Captain Cook village area, and Kailua. Fire and State agencies are individually housed on the four-acre Captain Cook site. The Court is housed in the old Kona Hospital. The nearest police station is situated in Kealakehe.

One State baseyard is located in Kaloko, with another at Honaunau. The County baseyard in Captain Cook adequately serves the needs of the district.

Post offices are at Captain Cook, Holualoa, Honaunau, Kailua, Keauhou, and Kealakekua.

**10.4.3.7.2 Courses of Action (North Kona)**

- (a) Expansion plans for the Kona public office center shall be undertaken.
- (b) Consolidate County offices in one public office center.
- (c) Designate a second urban center in West Hawaii to facilitate government services and centralize facilities.
- (d) Provide services in West Hawaii as is feasible.

**10.4.3.7.3 Courses of Action (South Kona)**

- (a) Expansion plans for the Kona public office center shall be undertaken.
- (b) Consolidate county offices in one public office center.
- (c) Provide services in West Hawaii as is feasible.

**10.4.3.8 KA'U****10.4.3.8.1 Profile**

The courthouse and State agencies are located in Naalehu and adequately serve the needs of the district. The new police station in Kaunamano Homesteads adequately serves the needs of the district.

The State baseyards in the Kaunamano Homesteads area and Manuka adequately serve the needs of the district. The County Public Works baseyard in Waiohinu is adequate.

Postal facilities are located in Naalehu, Pahala, Ocean View, and the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park area.

**10.4.3.8.2 Course of Action**

- (a) Expand/improve facilities as necessary.

**10.5 HEALTH AND SANITATION****10.5.1 Introduction and Analysis**

The County is responsible for the general welfare of its residents and must continue to make every effort to ensure that adequate health services are provided. Actual planning of health programs and facilities is the direct administrative responsibility of the State. Under this section, hospitals and related facilities, solid waste disposal facilities, and cemeteries will be discussed. The latter two are County administered.

## Hospitals and Related Facilities

Currently there are six licensed hospitals operating on the Big Island: Hilo, Kona, Honokaa, North and South Kohala, and Ka'u. Together these six hospitals make up the Hawaii County Network. The island's geography and population distribution determine the roles played by each community hospital. The current roles are:

Hilo	Major referral center and key support for shared services, emergency services, specialty care, and long-term care
Kona	Medical and surgical care, some specialty care, emergency care, out patient, and long-term care
Honokaa	Long-term care
North and South Kohala and Ka'u	Emergency services, uncomplicated deliveries, short medical stays, and primarily long-term care

State Department of Health  
North Hawaii Community Hospital

Primary healthcare is defined as "non-bed related diagnosis, treatment and prevention services; includes general medical care in a doctor's office or outpatient clinic, emergency medical care, diagnostic radiology and clinical laboratory services, and continuing care of the chronically ill and those requiring rehabilitation." Secondary healthcare is defined as "inpatient diagnostic and therapeutic services provided in an acute care hospital to patients who stay overnight and at least 50 per cent of whom leave less than 30 days following admission."

In addition, two private intermediate care facilities, Life Care Center and Hale Anuenue Restorative Care Center, are located in Hilo. Private practitioners are located throughout the island. As the number of elderly increases, there will be a greater need for assisted living, skilled nursing, and intermediate care facilities in the various districts.

The County's Fire Department provides emergency medical services. Five of the six hospitals provide emergency room services.

The County's Fire Department also provides ambulance service from the Captain Cook, Central, Honokaa, Kailua-Kona, Keaau, and Waimea Fire Stations. The County's ambulances are first response units for these service areas while the ambulances at the Kohala and Ka'u hospitals are the first response units for their respective area.

The majority of non-institutional health services are located in Hilo. However, adult boarding homes are also located in Hilo, Hamakua, Waimea, and Puna. Honolulu's St. Francis Hospital operates a renal dialysis facility at Hilo Hospital and plans another for Kona.

## Solid Waste Management Facilities

Solid waste management has significant effects on the health, aesthetic, and land use characteristics of a community. The County maintains two landfill sites, one active landfill in east Hawaii in Hilo, and another active landfill in West Hawaii at Puuanahulu. In addition, there are twenty-one solid waste transfer sites throughout the island.

The management of solid waste on the island has undergone significant changes in the past few decades. Prior to the early 1970's, solid waste disposal was handled through an informal network of open dumpsites near major residential towns around the island. From the mid-1970's, a system of residential transfer stations was developed and updated landfill operations were implemented at the Hilo and Kailua landfill. In 1994, a new landfill was constructed at Puuanahulu in compliance with Federal environmental and health standards. That same year, the landfill in Kailua was closed and continues to be monitored.

Currently, residents take their solid waste to any one of 21 transfer stations around the island. The solid waste is then hauled to either the Hilo or Puuanahulu landfills. In some areas, residents pay private haulers to pick-up their refuse from their residences for disposal at a landfill.

The County's solid waste system continues to evolve to meet the requirements of State and Federal regulations and the public. For example, the State of Hawaii's Integrated Solid Waste Management Act includes waste reduction goals of 25 per cent by 1995 and 50 per cent by 2000. Both the County and the State as a whole has failed to meet the desired goal of 50 per cent by 2000. To reach this goal of 50 per cent, the County needs to implement an integrated solid waste management system. However, there are barriers to implementing this solid waste management system.

- A recycling ethic is not yet firmly rooted among Hawaii's people and businesses.
- Waste disposal appears to be cheap and easy. The actual cost of dumping is not readily evident to people.
- The high cost of operating a recycling business in Hawaii.
- Local recycled materials markets are underdeveloped, and access to out of state markets are expensive due to Hawaii's isolated geography.

Overcoming these barriers is possible but it will require a commitment of energy and resources from the public and private sectors. In August of 1993, the Department of Public Works published an Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan for the County of Hawaii. The major objective of the plan was to "...provide a foundation for decision making that would guide solid waste management on the island." It was not intended to provide specific details on the day to day operation of solid waste management programs, but rather to provide assistance to the County administration and Council as to the type of programs to fund, implement, and administer.

## §10.5.1: Introduction and Analysis

Each County must update its Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan in the near future. Hawaii County's update is still under review. This update will address several major issues facing the County at this time.

Some issues examined by this plan are the closure of the South Hilo Landfill, user fee approach, and siting of rural transfer stations. The Hilo landfill is an unlined landfill that was permitted to continue operations until October, 1998. The State Department of Health is reviewing the application for a five-year extension of the Hilo landfill for additional time to develop an alternative means of handling the solid waste from East Hawaii. Options such as a material recovery facility/long haul transfer station that would minimize solid waste to be hauled and disposed of at the Puuanahulu landfill; or the development of new technologies to manage east Hawaii refuse would be considered.

Tipping fees account for 35 per cent of revenue to operate the Solid Waste Division. The remainder of the funds needed to operate the division comes from the general fund. Various options have been studied. The most recent is a Pay-As-You-Throw concept where each resident and business is assessed a fee based on the amount of solid waste disposed. This program would help to promote greater recycling and diversion to minimize the amount of refuse being disposed of at landfills. However, the most effective means of making a Pay-As-You-Throw program work is to implement curb-side pickup. The question becomes how best to transition from a public accustomed to self-hauling to a transfer station, to paying a private hauler or increase taxes for the County to commence this service.

Solid waste transfer stations normally were sited at a pre-existing old community open dump. These sites were located based on population centers 30-40 years ago. However, with the development of new subdivisions and the expansion of existing communities, some of the existing transfer stations may no longer be located at the most convenient site to serve the majority of residents.

The illegal disposal of solid waste continues to be a problem throughout the County. Illegal dumping is a visual nuisance to residents adjacent to these dumps as well as a health hazard to the rest of the community. Illegal dumping lacks the necessary safety precautions that prevent hazardous materials and pollutants from contaminating soil and ground water sources.

### **Cemeteries**

As of July 1, 2000, management of County cemeteries was transferred from the County's Department of Public Works to the Department of Parks and Recreation. The County has 21 public cemeteries. The size of cemeteries ranges from one-half acre to

14 acres with the average size in rural areas being two acres. There are several private cemeteries, notably the Homelani and the Chinese cemetery in Hilo, and the Mauna Kea Memorial Park in Kaieie, Papaikou.

### 10.5.2 Policies

- (a) Encourage the development of new health care facilities or the improvement of existing health care facilities to serve the needs of Hamakua, North and South Kohala, and North and South Kona.
- (b) Develop and implement a cemeteries master plan for the siting of future cemeteries.
- (c) Appropriately designed and cost-effective solid waste transfer station sites shall be located in areas of convenience and easy access to the public.
- (d) Encourage the State to continue operation of the rural hospitals.
- (e) Encourage the establishment or expansion of community health centers and rural health clinics.
- (f) Continue to encourage programs such as recycling to reduce the flow of refuse deposited in landfills.
- (g) Investigate the possibility of developing new landfill sites on the island.
- (h) Encourage the full development and implementation of a green waste recycling program.

### 10.5.3 Standards

- (a) Sanitary landfill sites for refuse disposal shall be established in accordance with the needs of communities and the State Department of Health and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's rules and regulations.
- (b) Hospitals should be on sites capable of handling moderate expansion of facilities. Quiet surroundings, convenient and adequate access, and compatibility with adjoining uses shall be required.
- (c) Hospitals shall be served by a public sewerage system or have self-contained sewerage systems.
- (d) Hospital solid waste shall be disposed of in accordance with all Federal, State, and County laws and regulations.
- (e) Private and public cemeteries shall be compatible with surrounding land uses and provided with adequate access and drainage systems.

## **10.5.4 Districts**

### **10.5.4.1 PUNA**

#### **10.5.4.1.1 Profile**

##### Health

Health services in the district of Puna are provided by privately operated clinics in Pahoehoa and Keaau.

##### Solid Waste

Solid waste transfer stations are located in Pahoehoa, Kalapana, Volcano, Glenwood and Keaau.

##### Cemeteries

There are three public cemeteries serving the district at Kaimu, Malama-Ki and Keheena. The latter has been covered by a lava flow. Use and maintenance of these sites is on a limited basis.

#### **10.5.4.1.2 Courses of Action**

- (a) Maintenance of cemetery sites shall be improved.
- (b) Provide additional solid waste transfer stations as the need arises.

### **10.5.4.2 SOUTH HILO**

#### **10.5.4.2.1 Profile**

##### Health

Hilo Medical Center (HMC) is a secondary healthcare facility that was completed in 1985. HMC is intended to provide major secondary care for the Puna, South Hilo, and North Hilo Districts. Also located within the Hilo District is the Department of Health's and Department of Social Services and Housing district offices that provide public health and health care services. A variety of voluntary agencies and organizations providing health education, healthcare support, nutrition, and other specialized services are located in Hilo.

#### **10.5.4.2.2 Solid Waste**

The County has its East Hawaii landfill waste disposal system in operation at the former dump site in Hilo. Unfortunately, the impending closure of the Hilo landfill

## §10.5.4.3: NORTH HILO

site will cause substantial problems unless an alternative East Hawaii site is found. The impending closure of the landfill site is due to the high costs necessary to retrofit the existing landfill to conform to current EPA and State pollution regulations. If an East Hawaii alternative cannot be found, the island's only landfill will be at Puuanahulu. Transfer station sites supplementing the landfill system have been built in Hilo, Papaikou and Honomu.

#### Cemeteries

There are three public cemeteries in South Hilo: a Veteran's Cemetery (two sites consolidated into a single location at Ponahawai), a cemetery in Waiakea-Uka and Alae Cemetery, located between Wainaku and Paukaa.

#### **10.5.4.2.3 Courses of Action**

- (a) Improvement and expansion of hospital facilities shall be undertaken as the need arises.
- (b) Expansion of existing cemeteries or creation of new sites shall be undertaken.

#### **10.5.4.3 NORTH HILO**

##### **10.5.4.3.1 Profile**

#### Health

Healthcare services in the North Hilo district are extended through services located in South Hilo and South Kohala.

##### **10.5.4.3.2 Solid Waste**

The solid waste disposal in Laupahoehoe is handled by a solid waste transfer station.

#### Cemeteries

There are two public cemeteries at Piha and Kihalani, both of which are not adequately maintained.

##### **10.5.4.3.3 Course of Action**

- (a) Maintenance of cemeteries shall be improved.

§10.5.4.4: HAMAKUA

**10.5.4.4 HAMAKUA**

**10.5.4.4.1 Profile**

Health

The old Honokaa Hospital built in 1951 was replaced in 1995 with a long term care facility, renamed Hale Ho`ola Hamakua and administered by the Hawaii Health Systems Corporation. Hamakua Health Center, a non profit community health center, provides outpatient medical care services and North Hawaii Community Hospital located in Waimea provides acute and emergency care services. A State public health center also serves the area.

Solid Waste

Solid waste transfer stations are located at Honokaa and Paauilo.

Cemeteries

There are four cemeteries at Kaapahu, Kainehe, Kukuihaele and Paalaea. Limited use and maintenance of the cemeteries are evident.

**10.5.4.4.2 Course of Action**

(a) Maintenance of the cemeteries shall be improved.

**10.5.4.5 NORTH KOHALA**

**10.5.4.5.1 Profile**

Health

Kohala Hospital in Kapaau was completed in 1963. This facility provides acute, skilled nursing and intermediate care, as well as emergency room, laboratory, and x-ray services.

Solid Waste

A solid waste transfer station has replaced the refuse disposal site at the old quarry in Kaauhuhu.

Cemeteries

There are two public cemeteries, at Kahei and Aamakao.

**10.5.4.5.2 Course of Action**

- (a) Maintenance of the cemeteries shall be improved.

**10.5.4.6 SOUTH KOHALA**

**10.5.4.6.1 Profile**

Health

The North Hawaii Community Hospital, which includes the Lucy Henriques Medical Center, provides health services for the districts of South Kohala and Hamakua. This hospital is a private, full service, acute care facility.

Solid Waste

The open dump sites in Waimea and in Puako have been replaced by solid waste transfer stations. Furthermore, the West Hawaii landfill is located in and operating in Puuanahulu.

Cemeteries

Public cemeteries are located in Paulama and Waimea.

**10.5.4.6.2 Course of Action**

- (a) A solid waste transfer site or alternative means of refuse collection should be established for Waikoloa.

**10.5.4.7 NORTH AND SOUTH KONA**

**10.5.4.7.1 Profile**

Health

Kona Community Hospital is a full service hospital located in Kealahou. Hospital services include acute inpatient medical/surgical, obstetrics, skilled nursing, intensive care, and outpatient surgery. Outpatient and ancillary services include a 24-hour emergency room, laboratory, radiology, pharmacy, occupational, physical, respiratory and speech therapy, and dietary services.

The hospital was constructed in 1975, and has undergone numerous renovations. A new ICU and expanded operating room area was added in 1990. In 1998-99, the obstetric unit was remodeled, emergency department renovated, and supply and admissions areas expanded. A special service building with conferencing and administrative

#### §10.5.4.8: KA'U

departments was also constructed. The hospital has completed a building with a 12-bed mental health unit and expanded outpatient services.

##### Solid Waste

Solid waste disposal sites, all of which utilized open pit dumping, were located in Keauhou, Kailua, Waiea and Keei. Transfer stations have replaced the dumps at Kailua, Keauhou, Napoopoo, Waiea and Milolii. The landfill at Kealakehe has been closed. A new landfill is now in operation at Puuanahulu. In accordance with State Department of Health and Environmental Protection Agency Regulations, the Kailua Landfill continues to be monitored.

##### Cemeteries

Two public cemeteries are located in Kona, the West Hawaii Veterans Cemetery and the Cemetery at Hienaloli.

#### **10.5.4.7.2 Course of Action**

(a) New privately owned cemetery sites to serve future needs shall be sought.

#### **10.5.4.8 KA'U**

##### **10.5.4.8.1 Profile**

##### Health

Ka'u Hospital, located in Pahala, was completed in 1979. Ka'u Hospital provides long-term care and minor acute care, obstetrics, emergency room, ambulance, and outpatient services. A public health center is also located in Naalehu.

##### Solid Waste

Solid waste transfer sites are located at Waiohinu and Pahala.

##### Cemeteries

Public cemeteries are located in Naalehu and Waiohinu.

#### **10.5.4.8.2 Course of Action**

(a) A solid waste transfer station should be established for Ocean View.