

Expenses that will need to be reclassified are \$851,434.21 in costs for personnel for work from January 7 to January 20. Other expenses are still accruing including approximately \$500,000 for equipment and \$2,000,000 for personnel. Expenses incurred while the new RFP is posted will also be paid from the allocated funds.

2. As it relates to the 63 personnel needed for security:
 - a. Explain the role of each personnel.
 - *There are two people per checkpoint for thirteen checkpoints.*
 - *54 people – Nine of the checkpoints are 8-hour shifts managed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.*
 - *4 people – One checkpoint is managed by 12-hour shifts 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.*
 - *6 people – Three checkpoints are managed by 12-hour shifts from 6:00am to 6:00pm.*
 - *2 people – One roving supervisor per 12-hour shift 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.*
 - *2 people – One dispatcher per 12-hour shift 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.*
 - *Total of 68 people.*
 - b. What is the hourly rate the County pays the contractor, per person, and provide a justification for the rate. Please include how much each person gets paid by the contractor and any additional costs.

The County is paying the contractor an hourly rate of \$110 per hour per person. To my knowledge, Gold Shield has established their own pay range for employees from \$45-\$65 an hour. Additional costs include the following:

 1. *Administrative cost for payroll and scheduling*
 2. *Management, supervision, and training*
 3. *Company insurance*
 4. *Security vehicles*
 5. *28 live cameras*
 6. *Uniforms*
 7. *Operational supplies (First Aid kits, flashlights, PPE)*
 8. *Office rental space*
 9. *Radios*
 - c. As more neighborhoods reopen in West Maui, at what point will the County request less than the 63 personnel being requested now?

The scope of work for security as it relates to Lahaina wildfires including debris removal is uncertain. The original security plan with MPD, MEMA, and National Guard started with

approximately 25 original checkpoints that were in constant fluctuation. Gold Shield took over the checkpoint responsibilities with 9 checkpoints on December 28, 2023. The work has expanded to include an additional 4 checkpoints for a total of 13. The decision to adjust the plan, increase or decrease a checkpoint comes after coordination meetings with the debris task force. Ultimately, MEMA will make the final decision. However, I want to reiterate that the information and recommendations to make an adjustment to the plan do come from the debris task force. MEMA participates in the debris task force meetings and is always looking for ways to improve the plan and its execution. We know that the security checkpoint plan will inevitably come to an end and as neighborhoods are completely cleared, checkpoints can be removed. MEMA will be looking to maximize effectiveness while being cost effective.

3. Provide the draft Request for Proposals for the new security contract. How long with the Request for Proposals be posted?

The Request for Proposals will be posted for 30 days. Per instructions from Corporation Counsel I am not forwarding the RFP, however we are willing to provide copies and discuss in Executive Session during the February 28, 2024 Council meeting. Please contact Caleb Rowe at ext. 7576 if you would like additional information.

4. Where is Goldshield Security based? How many clients have they served in the County of Maui?

Gold Shield Security is based in Makawao, Maui, Hawai'i. Please see attached documents for additional information.

Should you have any questions, please contact me at ext. 7281.

Sincerely,

Amos Lonokailua-
Hewett - EM
Administrator

Digitally signed by Amos
Lonokailua-Hewett - EM
Administrator
Date: 2024.02.27 15:55:29 -10'00'

AMOS LONOKAILUA-HEWETT
Administrator, Maui County Emergency
Management Agency

Attachments

cc: Interim Budget Director



Focusing on the Future

GOLD-SHIELD SECURITY SERVICES LLC

Gold-Shield Security Services LLC was established in April of 2005 as a licensed and bonded security company in the State of Hawaii. CEO and President John Palazzotto continues to lead the company and son Michael Palazzotto serves as Senior Vice President. Gold-Shield hires professionals with backgrounds in law enforcement, military and the security industry Gold-Shield provides an array of security services that include, but not limited to Hotel Group Event Security, Residential Home Security, Community Fairs Security, Government Services Security, Executive Protection Security, Professional Sports and Asset Protection, Lodging Security, Hostile Termination Security, Estate Security as well as providing Security Consulting Services.

We have assisted the United States State Department and United States Secret Services agencies with protecting high profile government officials such as Presidents, and various world leaders visiting Hawaii.

COUNTY OF MAUI SECURITY SERVICES PROVIDED:

We have provided our Security Consultant Services to the Environmental Protection and Sustainability Division, County of Maui, DEM to assist with improving security at the County Recycling Plants. Following the Security Report submitted, Gold-Shield was awarded the security contract to maintain security operations at those facilities.

Gold-Shield was also awarded to provide security services to the County of Maui's Abandon Vehicle Base Yard due to thefts of vehicle parts.

Gold-Shield also provided security services at the Kahului Airport during the Covid 19 outbreak. The Security Services included Covid 19 Crowd Control, directing arriving passengers to covid screening areas to testing/clearance.

Lastly Gold-Shield has a proven record of excellence with all our clients and have built a reputable client base for returning clients from all over the world.

Our Motto "Focusing On The Future" lets our clients know of our commitment to a partnership and opportunity of success into the future.

GOLD-SHIELD SECURITY SERVICES LLC
145 MOKUAHI STREET • MAKAWAO, HAWAII 96768
808-757-1098 • LICENSE: GDA 858/GD 859 • GOLD-SHIELD@HAWAII.RR.COM

BIO: JOHN M PALAZZOTTO

John Palazzotto, CEO and Owner of Gold-Shield Security Services LLC. Gold-Shield began in April 2005. John was certified as a BOARD CERTIFIED PROTECTION PROFESSIONAL (CPP) by the American Society of Industrial Security and also by the American Hotel/Motel Association as a CLSD, Certified Lodging Security Director.

John retired as a lieutenant after a combined total of 25 years of service with the Honolulu and Maui Police Departments. His last five years of service with the Maui Police Department, he was the Commander of the 911 dispatch center. John was responsible for training dispatchers, introducing the newly created CAD (computer aided dispatch) System. This system assisted Police, Fire, and Medics to respond for effectively and efficiently to all types of emergencies. The public also benefited with a caller ID system enabling dispatchers to correctly identify callers on the 911 system. As commander, he also worked with police, fire and medics to plan for disaster response, including airport emergencies. He served as acting captain on the Island of Molokai and in the District of Lahaina. He retired in 1994.

John was an instructor at Maui Community College, following his retirement, where he taught Criminal Justice Management classes.

In 1995, John began working in the lodging industry, first as an assistant director of security, then as director of security. He worked for the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in Kapalua, Maui as Director of Security. He trained employees in safety and security. He was responsible for developing and maintaining Disaster Preparedness Plans for the Resort and was liaison with police, fire, medics and government agencies. He worked for Ritz-Carlton Corporate Offices traveling all over the world (California, Colorado, New York, St. Thomas, Istanbul Turkey and Qatar.) training employees regarding safety and security procedures and emergency response procedures.

John attended the University of Hawaii, Honolulu Community College, where he received his Associate of Science degree in 1975. He also attended Charminade University of Honolulu where he received his Bachelor's degree in Criminal Justice management in 1978.

John is a veteran of the United States Navy and served three tours in Vietnam. (1/1966 to 10/1969)

BIO: MICHAEL JOHN PALAZZOTTO

DIRECTOR OF SECURITY

Grand Wailea Resort - Wailea, Hawaii

AUGUST 2005 – October 2019

Oversee day-to-day operations of the Security Department, Safety Committee, Safety Programs, and Risk Management

Responsible for reporting all Risk Management general liability claims to the insurance company

Oversee Workers' Compensation Claims

Review and revise all safety and security training programs

Plan and implement Fire Prevention Programs, quarterly fire drill, and training for the Emergency Response Team

Implement Awareness Programs for Active Shooter, See Something Say Something, Eye on Awareness, Interview and Interrogation, and Business Continuity Emergency Plan

Create and submit monthly Incident Analysis Report for all security incidents

Conduct a variety of investigations relating to safety and security matters represent the Resort in court when sworn testimony is needed for security incidents

Prepare budgets for Security Department labor and expense costs

Provide Executive Protection for high profile dignitaries and celebrities maintain a strong working relationship with various federal and local agencies, including the FBI, Secret Service, DEA, and local police

MANAGER OF SAFETY AND SECURITY

Fairmont Kea Lani Resort - Wailea, Hawaii

NOVEMBER 2001 - AUGUST 2005

Responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Security Department

Responsible for Risk Management operations and reporting liability claims to the insurance company

Planned and organized a Safety Incentive Program for over 600 colleagues

Created a Safety Awareness Program which tied into Homeland Security Threat Level Advisory

Created a Disaster Recovery Plan and Business Continuity Plan (Crisis Manual) for the resort

Coordinated department training for Hazard Communication (MSDS), Blood borne Pathogens, First Aid, CPR, and AED

Planned and implemented quarterly fire drills and training for the Emergency Response Team

Created and submitted monthly Incident Analysis Reports for all security incidents

Conducted a variety of investigations relating to safety and security matters

Represented the resort in court when sworn testimony was needed for security incidents
Prepared budgets for Security Department labor and expense costs
Provided Executive Protection for high profile dignitaries and celebrities
Phone: 808.359.8866 Email: Mj.palazzotto@me.com

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF SAFETY AND SECURITY

Fairmont Kea Lani Resort - Wailea, Hawaii

MAY 1997 - NOVEMBER 2001

Assisted in directing day-to-day operations of Security Department
Created and submitted monthly, quarterly, and annual reports to the Director of Security
Conducted training for security personnel and other major departments regarding safety and security issues
Acted as Assistant Safety Coordinator for the resort
Reported liability claims to insurance companies
Conducted various risk analysis surveys to ensure that corporate assets were protected effectively, efficiently, and professionally
Conducted investigations related to security issues
organized department schedules and annual reviews

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPERIENCE

HHVISA – Hawaii Hotels Visitors Industry Security Association

Board Member: OCTOBER 2019 – PRESENT

MAUI COUNTY HOTEL & RESORT SECURITY ASSOCIATION

Maui, Hawaii

Board of Directors Member: JANUARY 2006 – OCTOBER 2019

Review and make decisions on suggestions that the committee presents actively engaged in the local community and network while building relationships with the Mayor, City, County, and State Councils, as well as all government and state law enforcement agencies

President: JANUARY 2005 - DECEMBER 2005

Vice President: JANUARY 2004 - DECEMBER 2004

As both Vice President and President of the Association, I conducted, directed, scheduled, and organized all meetings for over 60 members, associated members, guest speakers, and law enforcement agencies throughout the island of Maui

Wailea Community Association

Maui, Hawaii

Board of Directors Member: JANUARY 2006 - 2019

Review and make decisions on suggestions that the committee presents actively engaged in the local community and network while building relationships with the Mayor, City, County, and State Councils, as well as all government and state law enforcement agencies

Phone: 808.359.8866 Email mj.palazzotto@goldshieldsecurity.org

EDUCATION

UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII AT HILO

Associate of Science: Administration of Justice - Hilo, Hawaii

MAY 1994

CERTIFICATIONS

Active Shooter

Emergency Management Institute,

Advanced Interviewing & Interrogation

John E. Reid and Associates,

Background & Mitigation Methodology

Ternion Risk Mitigation Group,

Certified Lodging Security Director (CLSD)

OSHA - 501 & 511 Courses

Eye on Awareness

American Hotel & Lodging Educational Institute,

FEMA

Emergency Management Institute

First Aid/CPR/AED Certification

Current

Hawaii State Security Guard Training

University of Hawaii,

Hotel Security & Anti-Terrorism Training

American Hotel & Lodging Educational Institute

Insight into an Active Shooter

Ternion Risk Mitigation Group,

International Conference on Asian Organized Crime and

Terrorism

Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department

International Conference on Transnational Organized Crime

Crime and Terrorism, Federal Bureau of Investigation & Las Vegas Metropolitan Police

Department,

Introduction to Theme Based Behavioral Analysis Interviews

Ternion Risk Mitigation Group

Terrorism - Counter Terrorism

Workplace & Societal Violence

Ternion Risk Mitigation Group,

Taekwondo - Black Belt

Advanced Security Techniques

Kahului, Kihei, Haiku, Makawao Recycling Center



SECURITY ASSESSMENT REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS FEBRUARY 2020

Prepared for Environmental Protection & Sustainability Division
County of Maui, DEM

Gold Shield Security Services LLC
145 Mokuahi Street
Makawao, Hawaii 96768
808-757-1098 License: GDA 858 & GD 859

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INTRODUCTION

On February 20, 2020, Gold Shield Security Services LLC (GSSS) was commissioned to assess the property of Environmental Protection & Sustainability Division County of Maui, DEM (EPSD) Recycling Centers located in Kahului, Kihei, Makawao & Haiku Maui. The four recycling centers are operated and managed by Aloha Recycling, 75 Amala Place, Kahului, Hawaii 96732. The objective of the assessment was mitigating unwelcome individuals loitering and vandalizing property, vehicles and other assets. Additionally, to identify other security deficiencies that could impact the overall security and safety of all employees, customers, and vendors. GSSS to develop recommendations for improvements on decisions and resource allocation to reduce those risks and enhance resilience through countermeasures and mitigation strategies. This report details the observations, findings, and recommendations of GSSS in support of this effort.

We believe that details contained in our report could place the property owners at some risk due to various security vulnerabilities being identified and reported. Therefore, we recommend that this document be considered confidential as an element in the protection of persons and facilities.

METHODOLOGY

This assessment process included a physical survey of EPSD's perimeter property and adjacent properties including the interior dwelling units. John Palazzotto conducted the assessment.

We believe that safety and security programming with a private contractor and public use setting is a delicate balance of responses to and preparation for potential risks. Criminal or other aberrant activities, emergencies are all elements of importance. A "systems" approach that includes the application of security and safety technologies and appropriate policies and procedures, as well as the assignment of individual and organizational responsibilities to various personnel and entities, is required if this effort is to be successful.

PROJECT SCOPE

On February 20, 2020, GSSS, conducted a Security Assessment at Kahului, Kihei, Makawao & Haiku Recycling Centers. The assessment is based on the visual inspection conducted of the property, surrounding properties, general utilities, infrastructure and interviews conducted with management and staff. This security assessment serves to identify critical physical and procedural vulnerabilities to provide stakeholders with standard mitigation solutions for consideration. The primary focus of this report is loitering, trespass, physical security, and crime prevention. The observations made by the assessor and presented in this report are based on industry-standard references, best practices, acquired knowledge, and the assessor's professional experience in efforts to tailor the suggested mitigation options to the physical and operational needs of the facility. Solutions for consideration listed within the report do not necessarily include every option available, but rather present some of the most common options employed within the security industry. Unless stated otherwise, this security assessment does not include any aspect of IT/ Cyber vulnerabilities, which should be assessed independently.

DISCLAIMER

Any action taken by a recipient of this report or by his/her representatives based upon this security assessment does not guarantee nor warrant in any way whatsoever that the assessed location/s, facility, its users or visitors may or may not be rendered safer, invulnerable or in any fashion impervious to successful penetration, attack or other act which could cause property damage and/or personal injury to the facility or its patrons. By accepting this security assessment report, and or by taking or avoiding to take any action based on its written or verbal content, EPSD hereby agrees to RELEASE, WAIVE, DISCHARGE, HOLD HARMLESS and NOT SUE GSSS, any of its officers and or employees, for any and all loss, harm, liability or damage caused as a consequence of the security assessment, release of the written report, pictures and assessors' opinion including any loss arising from a claim of negligence. Further, by accepting this report, EPSD agrees to INDEMNIFY GSSS, its agents, officers and employees from any loss, harm, liability, lawsuits, damages or costs, including court costs and attorney fees.

CAVEAT

Full implementation of the recommendations included in our report cannot guarantee that the EPSD's property or the surrounding areas will be crime-free or totally safe without risks. Instead, this document is to assist in reducing the potential for incidents by providing a "roadmap" for enhancing the effectiveness of security resources by improving staff awareness of potential problems and further implementing security technologies. However, we believe that security equipment is only one part of EPSD's total security "system." Additional components of the overall security strategy must include the application of existing policies, procedures, and processes.

Our recommendations reflect our understanding of security issues at the time of our survey. We recognize that security, safety, emergency management, and crime prevention/reduction strategies are dynamic processes. The security process management, technology, policies, and procedures should be routinely reviewed and updated to reflect changes in the environment and the expectations.

Although we believe the recommendations contained in this report are reasonable and appropriate, GSSS cannot provide legal guidance or advice. Therefore, we recommend that legal counsel be sought, if indicated, before policies or programs are changed or implemented where appropriate.

OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

OVERVIEW

HAWAII PENAL CODE 708. Offenses Against Property Rights

§708-815 Simple trespass. (1) A person commits the offense of simple trespass if the person knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in or upon premises.

(2) Simple trespass is a violation. [L 1972, c 9, pt of §1; gen ch 1993]

COMMENTARY ON §§708-813 TO 815

The essence of the offense of criminal trespass is "entering and remaining unlawfully," as defined by §708-800. It is basic to the offense that the actor has some knowledge that the actor's presence on the premises is not licensed, invited, or privileged.

Under that definition, a person does not transgress when he enters or stays in a place open at the time to the public, unless he is specifically warned not to enter or remain. The fact that some portions of the premises were open to the public, including the defendant, does not mean that he has a privilege with reference to closed-off portions.[1]

The simple offense (i.e., §708-815) is defined in terms of entering or remaining on premises with knowledge of this fact ("...the person knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in or upon premises"). Simple trespass is a violation.

Two degrees of aggravated trespass are provided by the Code. The most serious aggravation occurs when the trespass is to a dwelling as defined by §708-800. Section 708-813 (criminal trespass in the first degree), makes this offense a misdemeanor. "The alarm caused to inhabitants by the entry, and the likelihood of violence which may injure someone, including the intruder, are sufficient to warrant increased penalties." [2] A second, less serious aggravation, occurs when the premises are enclosed or fenced. Under §708-814 (criminal trespass in the second degree), this kind of trespass is made a petty misdemeanor.

No Trespassing Signs Laws

Criminal trespassing is defined as "entering or remaining on another's property without the owner's consent".

Why Post a "No Trespassing" Sign? Property owners have greater legal recourse if they have properly written notices posted.

Under Haw. Rev. Stat. § 708-814, it is considered trespassing when a "person knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in or upon premises."

Property owners should post sign(s) that say, "Private Property — No Trespassing", with lettering no less than two inches in height, placed at reasonable intervals along the boundary of the land as well as all entrances to the property.

290-11 Vehicles left unattended on private and public property

§290-11 Vehicles left unattended on private and public property; sale or disposition of abandoned vehicles. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, any vehicle left unattended on private or public property without authorization of the owner or occupant of the property, may be towed away at the expense of the owner of the vehicle, by order of the owner, occupant, or person in charge of the property; provided that there is posted a notice prohibiting vehicles to park on the property without authorization. The notice shall state that the vehicle will be towed and held at the expense of the vehicle owner, as well as the name, address, and a telephone number of the facility where the vehicle will be towed and held. The notice shall be of such size and be placed in a location that is clearly visible to the driver of a vehicle approaching any individual marked or unmarked parking space; provided that where an entire parking lot consists of restricted parking spaces, placement of the notice at each entrance of the parking lot shall suffice.

(b) Towing companies engaged by the owner, occupant, or person in charge of the property shall:

(1) Charge not more than \$65 for a tow, or \$75 for a tow using a dolly, plus a mileage charge of \$7.50 per mile towed and \$25 per day or fraction thereof for storage for the first seven days and \$20 per day thereafter. When the tow occurs between the hours of six o'clock p.m. and six o'clock a.m., from Monday through Thursday and from six o'clock p.m. Friday to six o'clock a.m. Monday, the towing company shall be entitled to an overtime charge of \$15. If the vehicle is in the process of being hooked up or is hooked up to the tow truck and the owner appears on the scene, the towing company shall unhook the vehicle and shall not charge any fee to the owner of the vehicle. In the case of a difficult hookup, meaning an above or below ground hookup in a multilevel facility, a towing surcharge of \$30 shall be applicable;

(2) Determine the name of the legal owner and the registered owner of the vehicle from the department of transportation or the county department of finance. The legal owner and the registered owner shall be notified in writing at the address on record with the department of transportation or with the county department of finance by registered or certified mail of the location of the vehicle, together with a description of the vehicle, within a reasonable period not to exceed fifteen days following the tow. The notice shall state:

(A) The maximum towing charges and fees allowed by law;

(B) The telephone number of the consumer information service of the department of commerce and consumer affairs; and

(C) That if the vehicle is not recovered within thirty days after the mailing of the notice, the vehicle shall be deemed abandoned and will be sold or disposed of as junk.

Where the owners have not been so notified, then the owner may recover the owner's car from the towing company without paying tow or storage fees; provided that the notice need not be sent to a legal or registered owner or any person with an unrecorded interest in the vehicle whose name or

address cannot be determined. Absent evidence to the contrary, a notice shall be deemed received by the legal or registered owner five days after the mailing. A person, including but not limited to the owner's or driver's insurer, who has been charged in excess of the charges permitted under this section may sue for damages sustained and, if the judgment is for the plaintiff, the court shall award the plaintiff a sum not to exceed the amount of the damages and reasonable attorney's fees together with the cost of suit;

(3) Provide, when a vehicle is recovered by the owner before written notice is sent by registered or certified mail, the owner with a receipt stating:

(A) The maximum towing charges and fees allowed by law; and

(B) The telephone number of the consumer information service of the department of commerce and consumer affairs; and

(4) Accommodate payment by the owner for charges under paragraph (1) by cash and by either credit card or automated teller machine located on the premises.

(c) When a vehicle is not recovered within thirty days after the mailing of the notice, it shall be deemed abandoned and the owner of the towing company, or the owner of the towing company's authorized representative, after one public advertisement in a newspaper of general circulation in the State, may negotiate a sale of the vehicle or dispose of it as junk.

(d) The authorized seller of the vehicle shall be entitled to the proceeds of the sale to the extent that compensation is due the authorized seller for services rendered in respect to the vehicle, including reasonable and customary charges for towing, handling, storage, and the cost of the notices and advertising required by this part. Any remaining balance shall be forwarded to the legal or registered owner of the vehicle if the legal or registered owner can be found. If the legal or registered owner cannot be found, the balance shall be deposited with the director of finance of the State and shall be paid out to the legal or registered owner of the vehicle if a proper claim is filed therefor within one year from the execution of the sales agreement. If no claim is made within the year allowed, the money shall become a state realization.

(e) The transfer of title and interest by sale under this part is a transfer by operation of law; provided that if the certificate of ownership or registration is unavailable, a bill of sale executed by an authorized seller is satisfactory evidence authorizing the transfer of the title or interest.

(f) Notwithstanding any law or ordinance to the contrary, including subsection (g), and section 46-20.5, any towing company engaged in towing in a county with a population greater than five hundred thousand shall offer towing services to consumers twenty-four hours per day every day of the week, which services shall include the release of vehicles kept in storage to a registered owner, legal owner, insurer, or a designated representative.

Hostile Architecture

Hostile architecture is an intentional design strategy that uses elements of the built environment to guide or restrict behavior in space as a form of crime prevention or order maintenance.



Haiku Recycling Center



Makawao Recycling Center

Security is the first reason to install fencing around the property, it shows that you are serious about security, which can cause thieves to wonder about any other potential security-related steps that you might have taken.

Potential thieves worry about the ease of getting in and out quickly when there is a fence, which can make it easier for them to get caught by local law enforcement. The deterrence factor alone is a great reason to consider installing fencing for both properties.

Risk factors include valuable equipment in the office, safe, HI-5 products, etc.

A fence will do more than simply keeping out burglars, homeless, and dangerous criminals, it will also deter or keep out trespassers, loiterers, unwanted animals, and petty criminals.

Empty parking lots are places where drinking, drugs, illegal dumping occurs.

A fence surrounding your property with proper signage, increased lighting, camera system will ward off criminals, of every kind and assist authorized personnel with law enforcement response.

Recommendations:

The recommendation for the Haiku and Makawao locations is to install permanent or temporary locking chain link fencing to secure the property after hours.



Temporary Fencing

In Line Fencing



An alternative to temporary fence panels is "in line" fencing. Posts are driven into the ground with the fence hung on the posts.

Portable Chain Link Fencing



Our standard fencing product is the chain link fence panel. This is traditionally the "contractor's choice" for a temporary fence.

<https://www.gproadwaysolutions.com/category/rentals/temporary-fencing>



Welcome to Maui Fence Rentals



In April 2015, a Construction Veteran of 25 years- Shawn Dinson founded Maui Fence Rentals, LLC. Shawn noticed how scarce temporary chain link fencing were on the island of Maui and decided to begin his business venture. Being a family orientated man, Shawn choose his two daughters Trisha and Britney to operate the family owned

business. We hope to service your projects fencing needs in the near future.

<http://www.mauifencerentals.com/>

GSSS Liaise with Maui Police Department

GSSS will be conducting liaison services on behalf of EPSD with Maui Police Community Policing Team (CPT) Officers, Crime Reduction Unit (CRU), and area beat officers regarding EPSD issues. The goal is to have them participate in GSSS intent and action plan to strengthen the relationship between EPSD, GSSS, Aloha Recycling and the Police Department. They support the community policing philosophy of problem-solving through partnerships, crime reduction through prevention, reporting, and enforcement as well as traffic safety awareness and enforcement.

Security response (as needed)

GSSS developed and will coordinate security response teams based on as needed. Should the need arise for escalated security presence, GSSS will coordinate and act upon the owner's behalf, to secure additional security presence at designated facility. Continued Consulting Support Services by GSSS will ensure quality performance is maintained.

RISKS

Generally, exploring, identifying and determining approaches to risk and risk mitigation may be divided into a few broad areas:

1. Determine what is at risk. Property and persons affiliated with the business and organization. The EPSD's reputation in the worldwide community is of concern, as would be the practical political considerations.
2. Articulate what influences risk. A review of the location, adjacencies, built space, occupancy and use of facilities, enrollment is essential in creating a matrix for analysis of the various influences.
3. Consider the impact of risk in determining strategies. Does the result of exposure have a personal impact, will it diminish the use of space, will it impact business continuity or its future?
4. Ascertain what mitigations of risk exist as to technology, safety, and security.
5. Clarify what may be measured. – How do we establish priorities and determine where best to devote our resources?

IDENTIFICATION OF RISKS

Risks to persons, facilities, and property might generally be divided into three broad categories:

1. Natural risks over which we have no control, but for which we must plan an adequate response, such as weather. A hurricane is a good example.
2. Non-contributory risks are the product not of who we are or what we do but of the physical environment in which we are located, such as a particular area of the county. In this category, our deterrent planning is likely to have marginal benefit, but our response is critical.
3. Functional risks that relate to who we are and what we do, including crimes like theft, assault or personal property accidents.

These are the risks to which most effort might expertly be directed.

Key to recognizing organizational risk is developing an understanding of the various corporate assets requiring protection and the threats, risks, and vulnerabilities that may place them in jeopardy. Their essential importance dictates that the assessment be robust, as well as a continuing process.

RISKS OBSERVED

Insufficient Recording Warning Signage at all Locations



Insufficient Recording Warning Signage

There is insufficient recording warning signage for camera recording above the scale at each location. The absence of proper audio recording warning signage may increase potential criminal and civil liabilities.

Various kinds of audio surveillance equipment, including surveillance microphones, can make a CCTV camera system even more useful. A microphone enables CCTV users to not only watch what is happening, but they can also hear what words are being said.

Audio Surveillance Equipment Issues and Legalities

In order for audio recording to be legal, whether it is in an office, a store, a building, a car, or in a room, all parties must be literally told that recording is occurring, and there must also be a sign posted that clearly reveals that audio recording is taking place. Since audio recording is generally not legal, most people stick to video and picture evidence.

The federal laws dealing with audio recording apply nationwide. Some state and local areas also have their own laws. Before ever installing an audio recording device, you need to know all the laws that apply. When recording a private conversation, the individual or company responsible could be charged not only with eavesdropping, but also wiretapping.

Caution must also be used when placing video and audio recording systems. When using a camera that has a built-in microphone, care must be used to ensure that the audio is not turned on, or else buy one that does not have a microphone.

Businesses can avoid legal problems if the employer informs the employees and customers that recording is taking place, most states do not permit the use of covert audio in:

Public areas

Public workplaces

Public stores

By posting signs, recording can be legal, if the signs state that both video and audio recording is taking place.

Signs are enough to inform people that visual and audio recording is occurring. If they choose to remain in the area, then it means that they are consenting to the conditions.

It is strongly recommended that the laws about using audio surveillance systems be studied at the local, state, and federal levels before installing them. By doing this, it will enable the user to ensure that their methods do not make them guilty of breaking federal wiretapping laws.

Wiretapping vs. Eavesdropping

Electronic "eavesdropping" means to overhear, record, amplify, or transmit any part of the private communication of others without the consent of at least one of the persons engaged in the communication. It may involve the placement of a "bug" inside private premises to secretly record conversations, or the use of a "wired" government informant to record conversations that occur within the informant's earshot. At common law, "eavesdroppers, or such as listen under walls or windows, or the eaves of a house, to hearken after discourse, and thereupon to frame slanderous and mischievous tales, are a common nuisance and presentable at the court-leet; or are indictable at the sessions, and punishable by fine and finding of sureties for [their] good behavior," 4 Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England, 169 (1769).

"Wiretapping" involves the use of covert means to intercept, monitor, and record telephone conversations of individuals. It is an unauthorized physical connection with a communication system at a point between the sender and receiver of a message. However, where a message is overheard by a third person during its transmission and there has been no disturbance of the physical integrity of the communication system, it is less clear that an illegal "interception" has taken place. Wiretapping is a form of electronic eavesdropping accomplished by seizing or overhearing communications by means of a concealed recording or listening device connected to the transmission line. In the infamous *Olmstead v. United States* decision, the court held that the Fourth Amendment's search and seizure commands did not apply to government wiretapping accomplished without a trespass onto private property. *Olmstead v. U.S.*, 277 U.S. 43 (1928). This decision stood for 40 years.

Solutions for Consideration

Consider the option to disconnect the microphone option or install several signs to inform employees and the public that both video and audio recording in use.

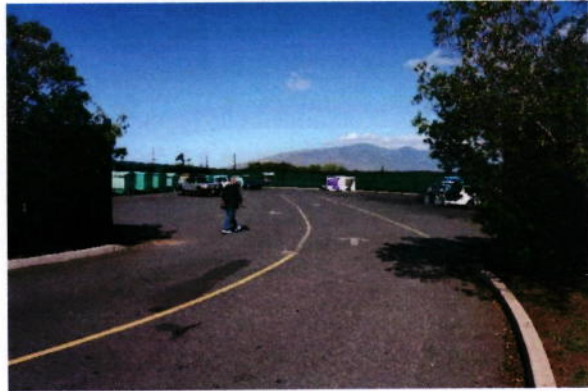


RISKS OBSERVED

Insufficient Private Property No Trespassing Signage at all Locations



Kahului Location



Kihei Location



Haiku Location



Makawao Location

Insufficient Signage

There is inadequate signage posted on the property to notify the public of private property boundaries and no trespassing. Limited signage may reduce intruder deterrence, cause confusion amongst visitors, and fail to advise of safety hazards.

Under Hawaii Revised Statute § 708-814, it is considered trespassing when a “person knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in or upon premises.”

Solutions for Consideration

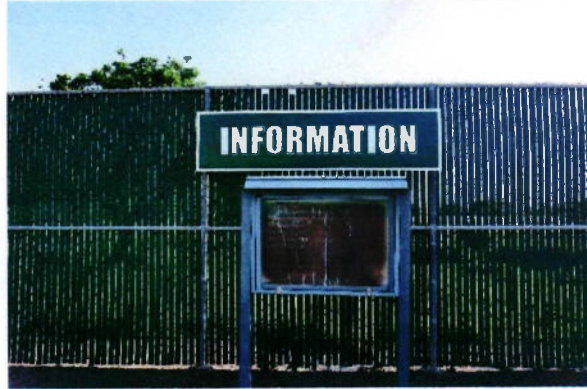
Place visible appropriate private property no-trespass signage on all the exterior perimeter areas of the property. Signs should be kept concise, legible from a distance, well lit, and written in all relevant languages.

Install posted "Private Property — No Trespassing" signs placed at reasonable intervals along the boundaries as well as all entrances for each property location in Kahului, Kihei, Haiku and Makawao.



RISKS OBSERVED

Design & Sign Placement for all Locations



Kahului Recycling Center Location



Kihei Recycling Center Location



Haiku Recycling Center Location



Makawao Recycling Center Location

BFED Committee

From: Lesley Milner <Lesley.J.Milner@co.maui.hi.us>
Sent: Tuesday, February 27, 2024 4:24 PM
To: Amos Lonokailua-Hewett; BFED Committee
Cc: Caleb Rowe; Gaye Gabuat; Michelle Santos; Zeke Kalua
Subject: Re: PLEASE READ attached letter re: BFED-21(16); reply by 02/27/2024
Attachments: BFED-21(16) Reponse - signed.pdf

Aloha BFED Committee,

Please see attached response from Administrator Lonokailua-Hewett. Thank you very much.

-Lesley

>>> BFED Committee <BFED.Committee@mauicounty.us> 2/26/2024 5:47 PM >>>

Mr. Amos Lonokailua-Hewett: Please refer to the attached letter from the Budget, Finance, and Economic Development (BFED) Committee Chair, dated February 26, 2024. **Please respond by February 27, 2024.**

Mayor's Office (attention: Michelle Santos and Zeke Kalua): Please forward the attached letter to Mayor Bissen for his information.

Ms. Milner: FYI

Thank you,
Yvette Bouthillier, Senior Secretary
BFED Committee