Hawaii Department of Public Safety

The Hawaii Department of Public Safety (PSD) is responsible for carrying out judgments of the state courts whenever a period of confinement is ordered. Its mission is to uphold justice and public safety by providing correctional and law enforcement services to Hawaii’s communities with professionalism, integrity and fairness. Currently, offenders are housed within State of Hawaii jail and prison facilities located within Hawaii, at the Federal Detention Center in Honolulu, and in private contractor facilities on the mainland.

PSD operates Community Correctional Centers (CCCs), widely known as jails, on the islands of Kauai, Maui, Hawaii and Oahu. Each CCC houses short-term sentenced felons, probation, and misdemeanor offenders; pretrial felons and misdemeanor offenders; other jurisdiction; and probation/parole violators. CCCs provide the customary county jail function of managing both pre-trial detainees and locally-sentenced misdemeanant offenders and others with a sentence of one year or less. CCCs also provide an important prerelease preparation/transition function for prison system inmates who are transferred back to their place of origin when they reach less than a year until their scheduled release. Although some offenders will remain in prison for life, the majority (over 95 percent) will serve their sentences and be released, eventually returning to the community.

PSD is committed to providing a safe, secure, healthy, humane, social, and physical environment for inmates and staff. However, aged and obsolete CCCs have limited PSD’s ability to provide such environments. All jail facilities are antiquated with limited space for programs and treatment services. Improvement of the declining facilities (and replacing facilities when necessary) is a priority. Chief among such priorities is replacement of the existing Oahu CCC (OCCC) with a new facility at the Animal Quarantine Station (AQS) in Aiea/Halawa. Assisting with OCCC planning and development is the Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) and a team of consultants (the “OCCC Team”).

New OCCC Building Program Takes Shape

Recently, PSD officials participated in a series of workshops with the OCCC Team that served to raise important topics concerning how the new OCCC would be operated to meet PSD’s requirements and preferences. It is from the discussions held during the workshops and the resulting outcomes that guidance is emerging about how the new facility would need to be developed to meet those operational requirements and preferences.

Following tours of OCCC and the Laumaka Work Furlough Center (WFC), OCCC Team members spent five full days with PSD leadership discussing the broad array of subjects affecting every aspect of OCCC operation. Each of the workshops focused on a different set of topics and served to lay the groundwork for decisions concerning how the new OCCC would be operated. It will be from those decisions that an updated and refined building program will emerge.
PSD leadership and DAGS (PSD Director Max Otani, OCCC Warden Francis Sequeira, OCCC Deputy Warden Lyle Kawamoata, Mick Hoffman, Lance Majo, Wayne Takara, and others) participating during five-day workshops at OCCC with consultant team members (Cheryl Galant, Curtiss Pulitzer, Rich Siddons, and Katie Stephens).
Summarized below are the subjects and topic areas that were addressed during the workshops:

- **Policy Direction for Programming:** Centralized vs. decentralized operational model; inmate supervision; inmate movement; emergency evacuation; applicable national and state standards.
- **Standardized Spaces:** Offices, workstations, conference rooms, reception area, break room, etc.
- **Classification Disaggregation for Detention and Pre-release Center:** reception; general population, community; minimum-, medium-, and maximum-security; prerelease/work furlough; special management (protective custody; medical and mental health).
- **Detention and Pre-release Center Housing:** Type, size, and organization, reception; general population, community, minimum-, medium-, and maximum-security; prerelease/work furlough; special management (protective custody; medical and mental health).
- **Housing Features:** Security vestibule/sallyport; dayroom features; decentralized programs and activities centers, (i.e., multipurpose rooms, interview rooms, video court appearance, interview room, triage/examination); medication distribution; office space.
- **Public Lobby:** Reception; security screening; visitor processing/waiting; intake-release (clothing/property drop-off); finance kiosk; public lockers; mailroom; access point – main pedestrian sallyport, facility administration, staff support areas, video visitation, release and reentry office; mailroom for inmate and facility mail.
- **Administration:** Reception; administrative offices; conference/command center; HR (recruitment, hiring, retention); budget; payroll; purchasing; inmate accounts; professional standards; information technology; file/record storage.
- **Security Operations:** Master/central control; offices and workspaces for shift supervisor, security supervisor, investigator(s), grievances, inmate discipline, others); conference room; incident command; file/record storage; Community Emergency Response Team (CERT) unit; armory; canine; key control and distribution; perimeter security; security for pre-release center.
- **Intake/Release Processing and Transportation:** Vehicle sallyport; preadmission; booking; pretrial services; health screening; initial classification; inmate records; transportation; inmate property; and release.
- **Classification:** Classification system; initial classification at intake, formal classification, reclassification; appeals, periodic reviews; interviews; records.
- **Court:** Circuit court, district court, and parole proceedings; court access; public/media access; courtroom features; ancillary court spaces (workspaces, conference rooms, interview rooms, records, etc.).
- **Health Care – Medical:** Clinic - Sick call, exam rooms, treatment; lab/radiology/EKG/x-ray, medication storage and distribution; dental services; medical records; medical housing – skilled nursing, medical detoxification, general population medical; staff spaces.
- **Health Care – Mental Health:** Outpatient treatment; suicide prevention; medication distribution; mental health housing – acute, subacute, special needs, programs and services; staff spaces.
- **OCCC Programs, Activities, and Services:** Program administration (including volunteers); conference room; file/ records storage; library (legal, recreational); academic and vocational education; gender-responsive programs; religious and cultural services; treatment services; recreation; computer lab; hair care; work programs; release planning/reentry.
- **Pre-release Center Programs, Activities, and Services:** Education; employment/work furlough; reentry; mental health treatment/services; “wrap around” services.
- **Maintenance, Central Plant, and Parking:** Maintenance administration; workshop; storage; stockroom; satellite maintenance; maintenance vehicle parking.
- **Warehouse and Commissary:** Warehouse administration; central storage; quartermaster; service yard, receiving dock; commissary frequency and eligibility; order processing/distribution.
- **Staff Support and Training:** Staff entrance; security screening; training room; training office/workspace; file/record storage; line up/roll call; computer lab; staff breakrooms and dining; fitness area/lockers.
- **Visitation:** Eligibility; frequency; scheduling; screening; registration; check-in; video, non-contact, contact; attorney visits; incident/interview room; child’s area; search area.
- **Food Service:** Hours of operation; meal distribution format; special diets; storage/supply; inmate workers; culinary arts program; staff dining area; inmate dining; food service staff office/workspace.
- **Laundry:** Hours/days of operation; frequency of laundry services – clothing/uniform (issued/exchanged), linens, towels, blankets; sewing/repair.
- **Industries Program:** OCCC and Pre-release Center.
- **Parking:** Public; staff; reserved parking; service and deliveries; facility vehicles.

The workshops accomplished much in defining how each of the listed areas would be addressed in the design and operation of the new OCCC.
Additional Field Studies Completed at New AQS Site

Field studies that started in July 2021 at the site of the new AQS were completed during August 2021. The latest effort was carried out within the western portion of the AQS property (west of elevated H3) and involved drilling operations to collect soil samples for laboratory analysis.

Historically, much of the AQS property was owned by the Federal Government and during that time areas throughout the property were filled to create level surfaces. To minimize the risk of encountering contamination in the area to be developed with the new AQS, a soil sampling program was conducted as shown in the photographs below. This and other studies that have been conducted are an integral part of the planning for a new AQS to replace the current outdated facility located east of H3. Developing a new AQS will provide the State of Hawaii with a modern, state-of-the-art facility to meet future needs. Locating the new AQS west of H3 also makes available the land needed for development of the new OCCC. With the field work completed, the OCCC Team is currently evaluating the sampling results and will present the findings and recommendations in an AQS Soil Screening Survey report. The OCCC Team coordinated the field studies with the Department of Agriculture and all AQS tenants to ensure the least disruption possible to ongoing operations.

OCCC Team members gathering soil samples from new AQS site for laboratory testing.
As a response to the positive feedback received from the Original Community Correctional Center (OCCC) Request for Interest (RFI) issued earlier this year, DAGS is planning to publish a follow-up Request for Qualifications (RFQ) that will invite qualified teams to submit a Statement of Qualifications (SOQ). The RFQ, tentatively scheduled for release in early 2022, will seek teams with the necessary expertise and capacity to present their qualifications,-project references, and approach to providing all development services for a new OCCC under a Design/Build/Finance/Partial Maintenance procurement. Publication of the RFQ is intended to precede the issuance of a Request for Proposals (RFP) which will be issued to a shortlist of qualified firms/teams selected by PSD and DAGS following a structured evaluation process.

The RFQ will describe the OCCC project, RFQ submittal requirements, an anticipated procurement schedule, submittal instructions, and a submittal deadline. Prior to issuing the RFQ, DAGS may host a virtual pre-proposal meeting to review the RFQ with potential respondents, review the SOQ requirements, and answer questions that attendees may raise.

Under the planned procurement, PSD will retain all inmate management responsibilities along with routine maintenance of the new OCCC. Over the coming months, DAGS will undertake various pre-procurement tasks to prepare the RFQ for release including continuing to review viable funding/financing options, determining the optimal risk allocation between the State of Hawaii and a private partner, defining the project approvals process, reviewing and updating the OCCC concept design and performance requirements (based on the recent Population Forecast report), and engaging as necessary other commercial, legal and/or financial advisors to assist in the preparation of RFQ documentation.
On August 8, 2021, an editorial written by PSD Director Max Otani and Curt Otaguro, Comptroller of the Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) was published in the Star Advertiser. In the editorial, Mr. Otani and Mr. Otaguro clarified and elaborated on the findings of the new OCCC Population Forecast report that was presented to the Hawaii Correctional Systems Oversight Commission on July 15, 2021 (and available on the OCCC Future Plans website). Although the presentation was comprehensive and straightforward, the leaders of PSD and DAGS nonetheless believed further explanation was necessary to ensure an accurate representation of the report’s key findings and to reinforce the careful attention being given to ensure that the new OCCC will house and service the proper number and types of offenders in the future. The complete editorial is reproduced below.

https://www.staradvertiser.com/2021/08/08/editorial/island-voices/forecast-right-population-for-new-occc/

**EDITORIAL | ISLAND VOICES**

**Column: Forecast right population for new Oahu Community Correctional Center**

**By Max Otani and Curt Otaguro**

**August 8, 2021**

**Updated 12:36 am**

As the state continues to plan and design a new jail to replace the outdated Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC), a critical component of the planning process is forecasting the inmate population to ensure the new facility meets future needs without under- or oversizing the new OCCC. Understanding what the projected inmate population will look like also will help ensure that the new OCCC has adequate space for intake, health care, continuum-of-care treatment programs and rehabilitative services, while ensuring the health and safety of detainees, staff and visitors.

A recently completed OCCC population forecast shows the male inmate population declining from pre-pandemic levels of 1,316 in 2019, to a projected average daily population (ADP) of 875 inmates in 2024 and a continued decrease to 788 inmates in 2032.

However, forecasting the ADP is only one part of determining what the total bed requirement will be for the new facility.

It is important to note that no jail should be operating at 100% capacity and that not all beds are always available for use by every inmate. For instance, a vacant bed in a community security housing unit cannot be filled with a medium-security detainee. Similarly, a maximum-security detainee cannot be placed in a vacant bed in a minimum-security housing unit.

Therefore, the population forecast takes into account two key factors. The first is the peaking factor, which reflects the daily and seasonal variations in jail occupancy and the temporary unavailability of beds due to unanticipated circumstances, routine repairs and maintenance, etc.

The second is classification factor, which reflects the need to separate inmates based on security requirements, individual treatment needs, etc. The peaking and classification factors help contribute to providing the necessary flexibility to operate a jail safely and effectively at 85% to 90% of maximum bed capacity.
Column: Forecast right population for new Oahu Community Correctional Center (Continued)

With the peaking and classification factors applied, the number of beds needed to accommodate the 2024 projected ADP of 875 inmates is 1,012 beds, with a gradual decline of the ADP to 911 by 2032.

In addition, the OCCC complex also houses pre-release sentenced felony inmates who are nearing the end of their sentence and are preparing to return to the community by accessing jobs, programs and services within the community. The forecast also analyzed this population, which shows a decline over time. With a projected ADP of 362 in 2024, 393 beds will be needed to accommodate this population. The forecasted ADP for this population is expected to decline to 330 inmates by 2032, requiring 358 beds.

Combining the numbers for the OCCC jail and pre-release populations, the forecast shows a combined ADP of 1,237 inmates by 2024, which will require 1,405 beds to accommodate this population. The combined projected ADP is expected to decline to 1,118 in 2032.

The population forecast report, prepared for the state by Pulitzer/Bogard & Associates, also indicated opportunities to reduce the OCCC average daily population through policy changes and legal reforms that would divert defendants from OCCC detention. These could include reducing or eliminating monetary bail for minor offenses, a proposal considered by the Hawaii Legislature this year. Other public-policy changes could also address diverting individuals who commit certain low-level, nonviolent felonies as well as technical probation violations from OCCC detention.

The OCCC project team appreciates the initial feedback received about the population forecast from the Hawaii Correctional Systems Oversight Commission. We look forward to continuing to work with all stakeholders, and will use the forecast to realize the plan for a new OCCC that will meet future needs, help avoid overcrowding and provide a modern, efficient facility that can lead to better outcomes for inmates — which in the long run is good for our entire state.

The need for a new jail to replace the outdated OCCC and its deficiencies has been discussed for decades. Current planning efforts led by the Department of Public Safety and the Department of Accounting and General Services have been underway for several years; we have made significant progress and are finalizing plans for the new OCCC. The time for action is now.

Max Otani is director of Hawaii’s Department of Public Safety; Curt Otaguro is comptroller of Hawaii’s Department of Accounting and General Services.
Construction Continues at WCCC

The Women’s Community Correctional Center (WCCC) in Kailua is Hawaii’s only facility specifically serving the needs of pre-trial and sentenced female offenders and following the ground-breaking held on July 12, 2021, construction has been steadily progressing on much needed improvements. The improvements include a new 176-bed housing unit, a new administration building, a new visitation/intake building, along with upgrades to employee and visitor parking and the access drive to/from Kalaniana’ole Highway. Once completed, the new housing unit and other improvements will allow female pre-trial detainees housed at OCCC to relocate to WCCC. Relocating females detainees to WCCC will improve living conditions, expand treatment and rehabilitation services, and increase opportunities for family visitation. While construction is expected to take approximately two years, steady progress is being made as evidenced by the photographs below. Look for additional construction updates in future newsletters.
View of augering through existing asphalt pavement for temporary security fence installation.

Concrete pour for temporary security fence grade beams underway.

Concrete pump truck used for concrete pour of security fence grade beams.

Excavation for the temporary water line commenced near the main entrance and backflow preventer.

Concrete pour for temporary security fence grade beams underway.

Two-inch copper pipe installed for temporary water line for administration trailers.

Temporary security fences posts installed.

Excavation for temporary water line install near Kalanianaole Highway.
## Upcoming Activities

The following activities are anticipated in the months ahead.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Activities</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October 2021</td>
<td>Geotechnical and soil sampling reports of AQS development site completed.</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Construction of new housing unit and other improvements continues at WCCC.</td>
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<td>Provide status reports to Aiea Neighborhood Board #20 and Aiea Community Association and attend Hawaii Correctional Systems Oversight Commission meeting.</td>
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<td>Continue public outreach, information, and engagement including publication of Newsletter Vol. 37.</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 2021</td>
<td>Begin preparation of Request for Qualifications to develop new OCCC.</td>
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<td>Continue public outreach, information, and engagement including publication of Newsletter Vol. 38.</td>
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<tr>
<td>December 2021</td>
<td>Continue preparing Request for Qualifications to develop new OCCC.</td>
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## Join OCCC Email List

Add your name to the OCCC email list to directly receive announcements, newsletters, and other project-related materials by sending your name, affiliation (if any), and email address to: robert.nardi@wsp.com.

## Interested in Learning More?

For additional information visit [http://dps.hawaii.gov/occc-future-plans](http://dps.hawaii.gov/occc-future-plans) or contact:

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