

Future of the Oahu Community Correctional Center

Volume 10 - Who is Housed in OCCC?

April 2017

Hawaii Department of Public Safety

The Hawaii Department of Public Safety (PSD) operates the Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) which acts as the local detention center for the First Circuit Court. Located within an approximately 16-acre property at 2109 Kamehameha Highway in Honolulu, OCCC is currently the largest county jail facility in the State of Hawaii system. From its beginning in 1975 as a part of the county-based community corrections system concept with 456 beds, the facility has been expanded to its current design capacity of 628 beds with an operational capacity of 954 beds and consistently operates above these capacities.

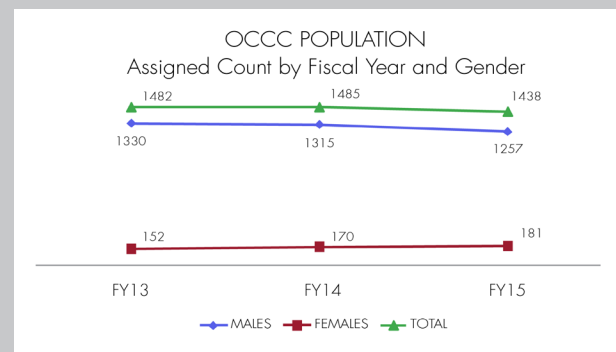
OCCC provides the customary county jail function of managing both pre-trial detainees and locally-sentenced misdemeanor offenders and others with a sentence of one year or less as well as providing a prerelease preparation/transition function for prison system inmates when they reach less than a year until their scheduled release. It's important to note that the inmates housed at OCCC are under the jurisdiction of the Judiciary (courts) and not PSD. Detainees in jail can only be released, placed in outside programs or assigned to other alternatives to incarceration by the Judiciary.

With increasingly aged and obsolete correctional facilities, PSD is proposing to improve its corrections infrastructure through modernization of existing facilities and construction of new institutions to replace others. Among its priority projects is the replacement of OCCC which, when constructed, will take advantage of the newest cost-savings technologies and improve correctional services and safety for inmates, staff and the public.

OCCC Inmate Population Description

OCCC inmates are a combination of two groups who have quite different housing and programming needs. Detention inmates are individuals who have been charged with a crime(s) and are going through the court process. The detention group also includes individuals who have been found guilty of a crime(s) and received a sentence of up to one year. Prerelease inmates are near the end of a lengthier sentence and are transitioning from prison back to the community.

OCCC's population has experienced an overall decline over the past three years with an average change in total population of -0.7% from 1,482 inmates in fiscal year (FY) 2013 to 1,438 in FY 2015. This includes a decline in the number of male inmates from 1,330 in FY 2013 to 1,257 in FY 2015 (a decreased of 1.2% annually for males). Conversely the number of female inmates increased by 7.1% annually from 152 in FY 2013 to 181 in FY 2015. The following graph shows the total average OCCC inmate population by gender for the past three fiscal years.

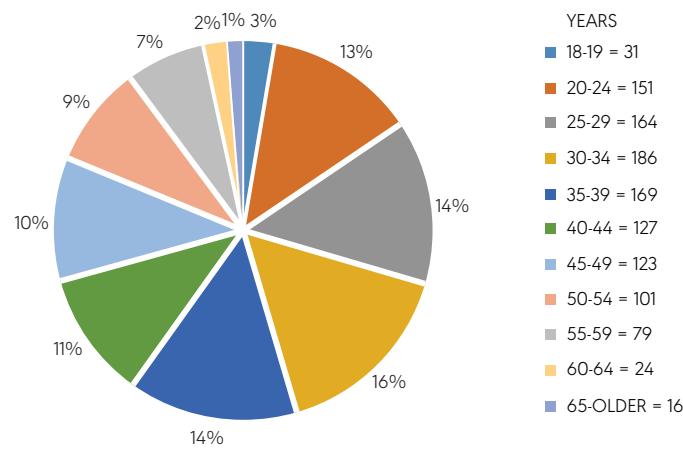


On January 27, 2017, OCCC was responsible for housing approximately 1,171 male and 148 female inmates. What follows is a description of those populations. Together, these statistics provide insight into the composition of inmates housed in OCCC. This newsletter contains statistics provided by PSD for the month of January 2017.

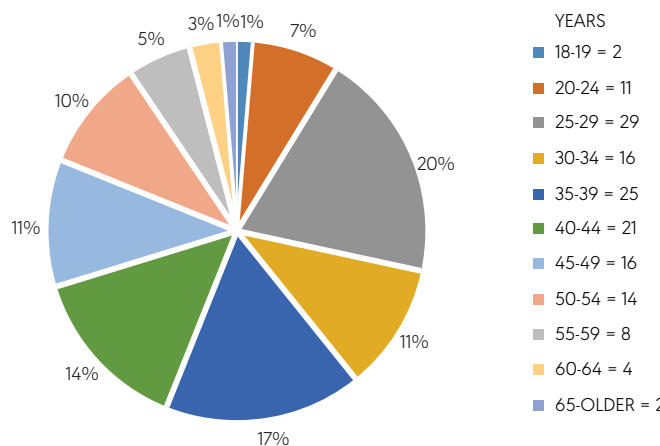
Age Group Classification

Male and female inmates housed at OCCC range in age from 18 to over 65 years. Of the 11 age cohorts, the 30-34 age group comprises of the largest portion (16%) of the male inmate population. The next largest cohorts comprise ages 25-29 (14%) and 35-39 (14%), followed by ages 20-24 (13%), 40-44 (11%), and 45-49 (10%). The remaining age cohorts combined total less than a quarter of the male population at OCCC, with 9% comprising inmates 50-54 years of age, 7% comprising inmates 55-59 years of age, 3% comprising inmates 18-19 years of age, 2% comprising inmates 60-64 years of age, and 1% of inmates aged 65 and older.

For the female population at OCCC, the largest age cohort is the 25-29 age group, which comprises 20% of the population, with inmates aged 35-39 comprising 17% and those 40-44 years of age comprising 14%. Age groups 30-34 and 45-49 years each comprise 11% of the female population. The proportion of female inmates in the age groups 50-54 (10%), 20-24 (7%), 55-59 (5%), 60-64 (3%), 18-19 (1%), and 65 and older (1%) are similar to those of the male population at OCCC.



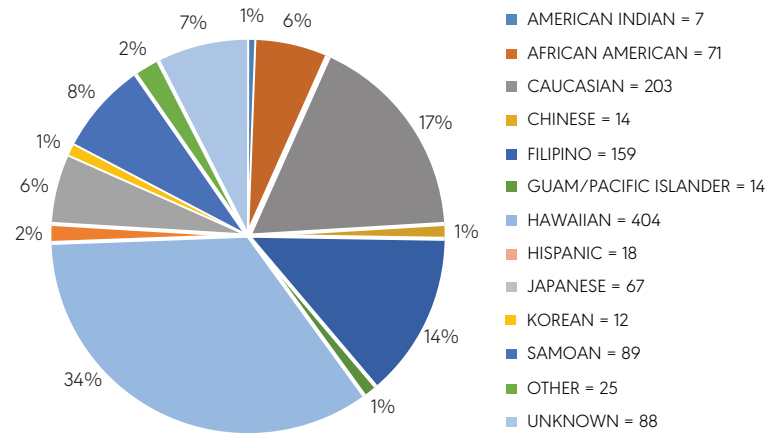
Age Group Classification by Gender (Men)



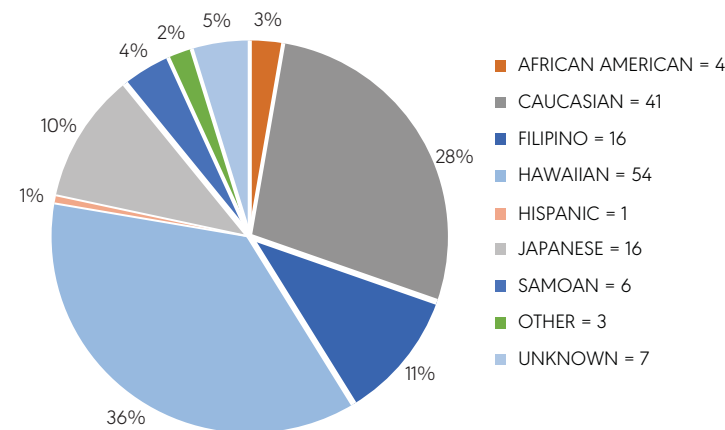
Age Group Classification by Gender (Women)

Ethnicity Classification

Inmates currently housed at OCCC are represented among 13 categories of race and ethnic origin, with Native Hawaiians comprising largest proportion of the total population. Native Hawaiians constitute over a third of the male population (34%) while inmates identifying as Caucasian account for 17%, followed by Filipino (14%) and Samoan (8%). The remaining nine groups, totaling 316 inmates, comprise 27% of the male population.



Ethnicity Classification by Gender (Men)

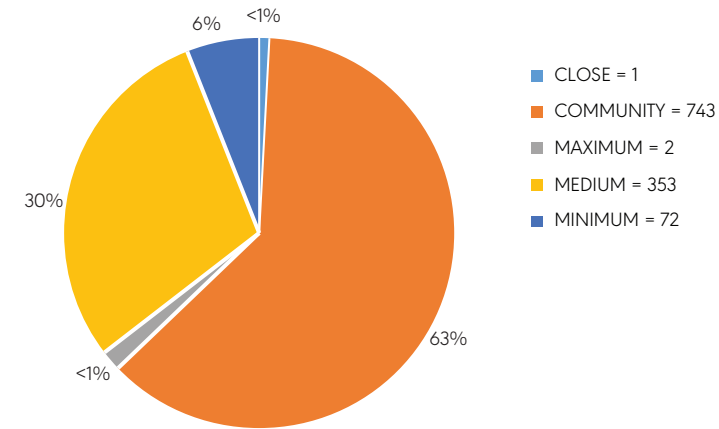


Ethnicity Classification by Gender (Women)

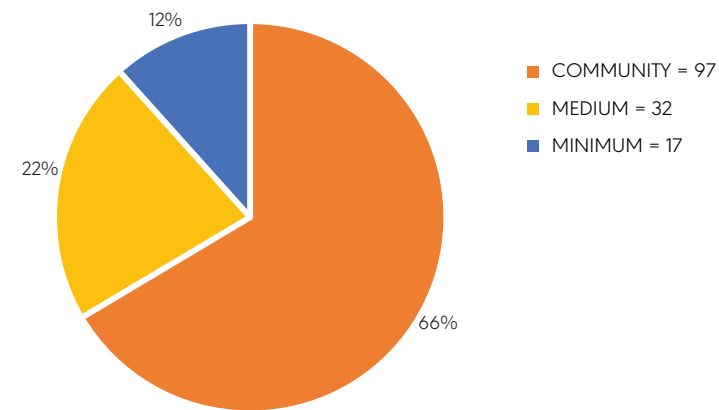
For female inmates at OCCC, the proportion of those reporting Native Hawaiian ethnicity is slightly higher (36%) than male inmates. The percentage of Caucasian inmates is notably higher among the female population (28%) while those identifying as Filipino, the third largest ethnic category, comprise 11% of the female population. Six groups, totaling 37 inmates, comprise the remaining 25% of the female population housed at OCCC.

Security Classification

Hawaii's classification system is comprised of five custody levels: Close, Community, Maximum, Medium, and Minimum. Of the five classifications, 63% of males housed at OCCC fall into the Community classification. The next largest classification is Medium security (30%), with the remaining population housed in Minimum (6%), Maximum (<1%), and Close (<1%) security settings.



Security Classification by Gender (Men)

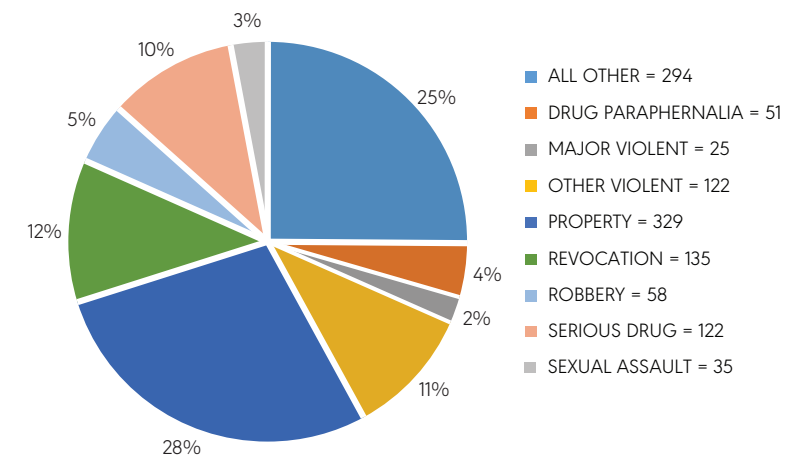


Security Classification by Gender (Women)

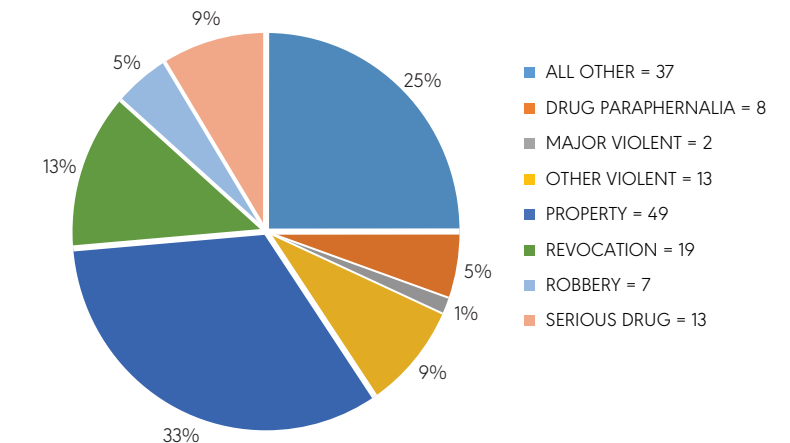
The female population housed at OCCC falls within three custody levels: Community, Medium, and Minimum. As with the male population, most female inmates (66%) fall into the Community classification, followed by Medium security (22%) and Minimum security (12%).

Crime Classification

Crime classifications for the OCCC population encompass nine separate categories. Among male inmates, Property crimes (28%) and All Other crimes (25%) represent the largest proportions of the population. Revocation (12%), Other Violent crimes (11%), and Serious Drug offenses (10%) are the next largest categories for male inmates. Only small percentages of the male population are being held due to Robbery (5%), Drug Paraphernalia (4%), Major Violent crimes (3%), and Sexual Assault (2%).



Crime Classification by Gender (Men)

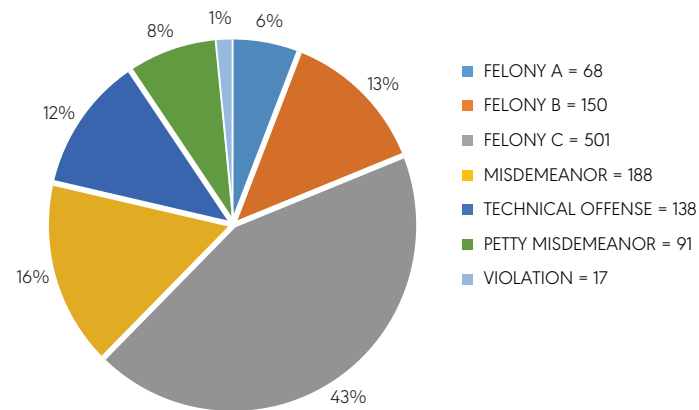


Crime Classification by Gender (Women)

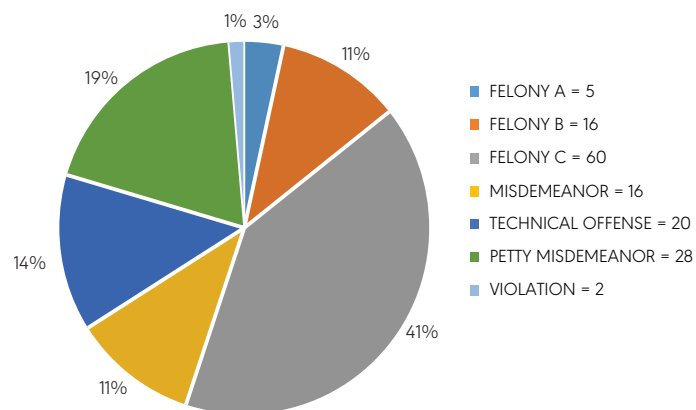
Among female inmates at OCCC, a third are being held for Property-related crimes (33%), with All Other crimes comprising an additional 25%. Revocation (13%) and Other Violent crimes (9%) are slightly lower than that of the male population. Crimes for the remainder of the female population consists of Serious Drug crimes (9%), Robbery (5%), Drug Paraphernalia (5%), and Major Violent crimes (1%).

Severity Classification

Severity of offense among the population at OCCC is classified into seven categories: Felony A, Felony B, Felony C, Misdemeanor, Technical Offense, Petty Misdemeanor, and Violations. Felony C offenses comprise the largest proportion (43%) of the overall male population. Misdemeanors account for 16%, Felony B offenses account for 13%, and Technical offenses account for 12%. A small proportion of male inmates carry Petty Misdemeanor (8%), Felony A offenses (6%), and Violations (1%).



Severity Classification by Gender (Men)



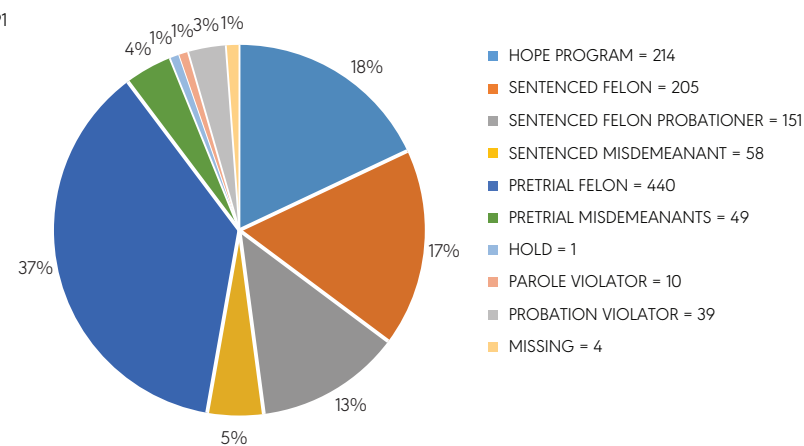
Severity Classification by Gender (Women)

For the female population, Felony C offenses constitute the largest proportion of all offenses (41%), slightly lower than that of the male population, while Petty Misdemeanor offenses account for 19% or more than twice that of the male population. Technical offenses account for 14%, with Misdemeanors and Felony B offenses each accounting for 11%. The smallest proportion of offenses for female inmates are Felony A (3%) and Violations (1%), both of which are slightly below that of the OCCC male population.

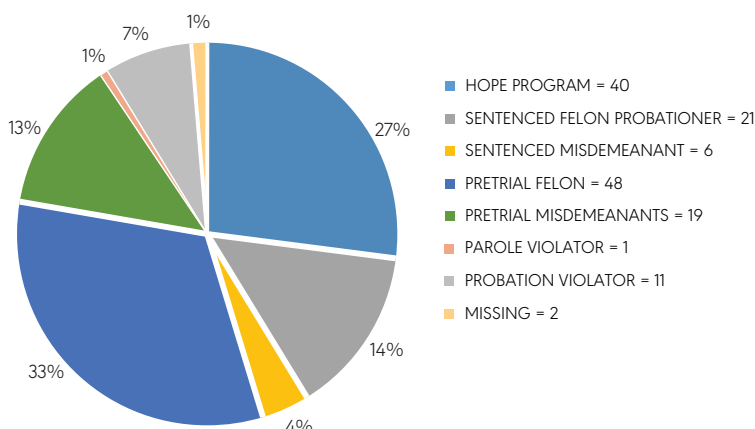
Status Classification

Status Classification among the male population at OCCC is organized into 10 categories: HOPE Program, Sentenced Felons, Sentenced Felon Probationers, Sentenced Misdemeanants, Pretrial Felons, Pretrial Misdemeanants, Parole Violators, Probation Violators, Hold, and Missing (data unavailable).

Pretrial Felons comprise the largest portion of the male inmate population housed at OCCC at 37% of the total with much smaller percentages classified under the HOPE Program (18%), Sentenced Felons (17%), and Sentenced Felon Probationers (13%). The remaining 15% of the male population comprise six categories: Sentenced Misdemeanants (5%), Pretrial Misdemeanants (4%), and Probation Violators (3%), with Parole Violators, Hold, and Missing (data unavailable) comprising less than 1% each.



Status Classification by Gender (Men)



Status Classification by Gender (Women)

Unlike males, Status Classification among the female population at OCCC is organized into eight categories with no inmates classified as Sentenced Felons or Hold. Pretrial Felons also comprise the largest portion of the female inmate population with 33% of the total with smaller percentages classified under the HOPE Program (27%), and Sentenced Felon Probationers (14%), and

Prerelease Programs

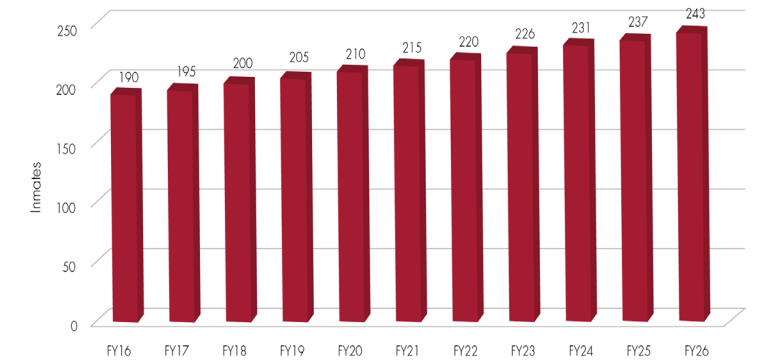
The Laumaka Work Furlough Center (LWFC) and Module 20 are partial confinement prerelease programs for males including community corrections, day reporting and work furlough. Laumaka has 96 beds approximately one block from OCCC. Module 20 has 120 beds and is located on the grounds of OCCC. Female offenders participate in these programs via the Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC).

Pretrial Misdemeanants (13%). The remaining 13% of the female population comprise four categories: Sentenced Misdemeanants (4%) and Probation Violators (7%) with Parole Violators and Missing (data unavailable) comprising less than 1% each.

offenders. This is based on an increasing trend in the number of female offenders over the past few years, slight anticipated growth in the overall City and County of Honolulu population, and a peaking factor to account for fluctuations in the number of female inmates.

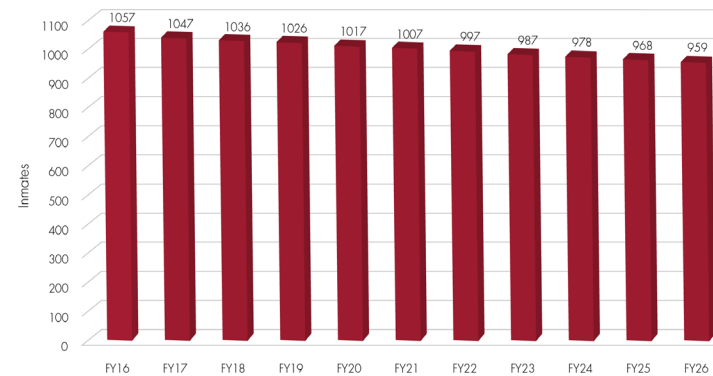
OCCC Inmate Population Forecast

A population forecast for OCCC was prepared in order to assist planners in estimating the size of the replacement facility. The forecasted number of males in detention at OCCC in FY 2026 is 959 with approximately 33% sentenced offenders. This is based on a declining trend over the past few years, slight anticipated growth in the overall City and County of Honolulu population, and a peaking factor to account for fluctuations in the number of male inmates.



OCCC 10-Year Forecast for Females

The methodology used to forecast prerelease bed needs for females follows the same as the general forecast for females. The growth rate is 2% plus 0.47% for growth in the City and County of Honolulu population. A peaking factor is not added because when prerelease centers become full, no inmates are added. About 60 females on Oahu Island are qualified for prerelease at any given time, so this number was used as the basis of the forecast.



OCCC 10-Year Forecast for Males

Contrary to the male detention population, the prerelease population has not been declining. Prerelease (also known as re-entry) is recognized throughout the country as a best practice that reduces crime and is cost beneficial. On Oahu Island, approximately 300 male offenders are ready for prerelease at any given time. The forecast predicts 392 prerelease males by FY 2026 and assuming the 96-bed Laumaka Work Furlough Center remains operational, there will be a net future need of 296 prerelease beds (392-96=296). The total required number of beds for detention and prerelease males is 1,255 (959+296=1,255).

Female inmates participate in prerelease via the Women's Community Correctional Center. Currently, there are 40 beds for females (25 at the YWCA program and 15 at the Bridge program). With 40 existing beds, the number of additional beds needed in FY 2026 is 38 (78-40=38); the total number of beds needed for female offenders in FY 2026 is 281 (243 detention +38 prerelease=281 beds).

All corrections forecasts tend to spur conversations about whether there are too many or too few beds. Regardless of opinion, forecasts are most accurate in the near years versus the far years because they are highly subject to changes in arrest policies, laws, agency policies, urban population growth or decline, and the overall capacity of the courts. As a result, even the best forecasts are quickly outdated, therefore, regular (annual or biannual) updates of the inmate population forecast have been recommended so that trends are monitored and planning can be adjusted accordingly.

The number of females in detention is predicted to increase to 243 by FY 2026 with approximately 25% comprising sentenced



WCCC to House Female Offenders from OCCC in Future

Pretrial offenders, higher security female offenders and female offenders eligible for Community Release on Oahu are housed at OCCC. While approximately 150 females are currently housed at OCCC, it is intended to relocate female inmates from the new OCCC (when constructed) to the Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC) located in Kailua. This plan to relocate females to WCCC following OCCC development is to provide greater access to rehabilitation programs and improved family visitation although females would continue to receive intake services at the new OCCC.

WCCC is the only all-female facility in Hawaii, providing for the long-term care and custody of female sentenced felons. Located on approximately 100 acres of the former Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility, the original housing buildings (Ka'ala, Maunawili, and Olamana Cottages) along with most of the support infrastructure were constructed in 1952 and adapted with minor renovations to house the female sentenced population from 1992 to 1994. An additional cottage – Ahiki – was constructed specifically to house female offenders in 1999. The current rated capacity for WCCC is 260 beds although it is currently housing approximately 295 inmates.

The number of females in detention is expected to increase to an estimated 243 by 2026 with approximately 25% comprising sentenced inmates. An additional 38 females are forecasted to participate in prerelease with the total number of female beds needed estimated to be 281 by 2026.

WCCC provides for a wide range of services including medical and mental health, diagnostic evaluations, counseling, work opportunity, education, Substance Abuse Treatment, community services and re-socialization/work furlough privileges. The cottages, Olamana, Kaala, Mauawili and Ahiki, operate in accordance with specific programs and classification levels.

The facility is operated on the foundation of a Trauma Informed System of Care. The Trauma Informed Care Initiative (TICI) is in partnership with PSD Mental Health, University of Hawaii Social Science Research Institute and funded by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA), Hawaii State Mental Health Transformation State Incentive Grant (MHT SIG) project and the National Center for Trauma-Informed Care (NCTIC). A trauma informed framework is one way to create a supportive and comprehensively integrated environment that provides opportunities for many to contribute what they have for a common goal. This also creates an appropriate environment for understanding some of the core issues at the root of an offender's beliefs and behaviors.

Town Hall Meeting Planned for April 24, 2017

PSD will be hosting a Town Hall meeting to provide an opportunity for community members to learn about plans for the new OCCC at: Aloha Stadium Hospitality Room, 99-500 Salt Lake Blvd., Honolulu, HI, on Monday, April 24, 2017. The format for the meeting is as follows:

- Doors open at **5:30 P.M.**
- 6:00 P.M. to 6:30 P.M., there will be introductions and a welcoming followed by a **presentation** by the OCCC Team concerning the need for a new OCCC, a review of the siting process, conceptual design options for the new facility, and other topics of community interest.
- 6:30 P.M. to 8:00 P.M., there will be a **public comment session** where the public can offer their comments and input to the OCCC Team.



Directions to Aloha Stadium

From the East (Honolulu/Waikiki):
 -Take H-1 Westbound
 -Keep left and take I-H201 W/HI-78 via Exit 19B toward Fort Shafter/Aiea
 -Take EXIT 1 toward Stadium/Camp Smith/Halawa
 -Stay straight to go onto Ulune Ext.
 -Turn left onto Kahuapaani Street
 -Turn right onto Salt Lake Boulevard

From the West (Koolina, Kapolei, Waianae):
 -Take H-1 Eastbound
 -Merge onto I-H201 E/HI-78 E via EXIT 13B
 -Take EXIT 1B toward Stadium/Pearl Harbor
 -Merge (right) onto Kahuapaani Street
 -Turn right onto Salt Lake Boulevard

From Windward Side (Kailua/Kaneohe):
 -Take H-3 W toward Pearl Harbor
 -Take EXIT 1C toward Stadium/Halawa/Camp Smith/Aiea
 -Turn Left onto Kahupaani Street
 -Turn right onto Salt Lake Boulevard



Upcoming Activities

The OCCC planning process is moving forward with these activities in the months ahead:

April 2017	<p>Continue detailed studies of four alternative OCCC sites and WCCC via the Environmental Impact Statement process.</p> <p>Attend Neighborhood Board meetings to provide status reports on the OCCC project and upcoming activities. Look to OCCC website for dates, times, and locations of upcoming Neighborhood Board meetings.</p> <p>Host Town Hall meeting to engage the public in discussions about the OCCC project and seek public input (April 24, 2017). Look to OCCC website for time, location, and driving directions to meeting place.</p> <p>Publish OCCC Newsletter Vol. 10.</p>
May 2017	<p>Continue detailed studies of four alternative OCCC sites and WCCC via the Environmental Impact Statement process.</p> <p>Continue public outreach, education, and engagement process.</p> <p>Publish OCCC Newsletter Vol. 11.</p>
June 2017	<p>Continue detailed studies of four alternative OCCC sites and WCCC via the Environmental Impact Statement process.</p> <p>Continue public outreach, education, and engagement process.</p> <p>Publish OCCC Newsletter Vol. 12.</p>
July 2017	<p>Continue detailed studies of four alternative OCCC sites and WCCC via the Environmental Impact Statement process.</p> <p>Continue public outreach, education, and engagement process.</p> <p>Publish OCCC Newsletter Vol. 13.</p>

Interested in Learning More?

For additional information, visit <http://dps.hawaii.gov/occc-future-plans> or contact:

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