

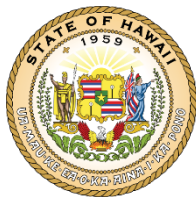
Volume V

Appendix A-1

Part 1

Oahu Community Correctional Center

June 26, 2018



Volume V Appendices

Appendix A-1:
DEIS Public Review
Part 1



Please note: Any duplicate copies of comments received from the same commenter for the Draft EIS have not been included in this appendix (e.g. the exact same comment submitted via email and online). Only the first received copy as well as any additional comments from each commenter have been included for the purpose of clarity. Comments and responses regarding the Draft EIS are generally ordered by the date received and grouped by individual, organization, or agency.

-----Original Message-----

From: Muraoka, John T CIV NAVFAC HI, EV13 [<mailto:john.muraoka@navy.mil>]
Sent: Monday, January 8, 2018 2:54 PM
To: sysadmin <sysadmin@pbrhawaii.com>
Subject: Draft EIS for the Replacement of the Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC)

PBR Hawaii & Associates, INC.
ATTN: Vincent Shigekuni, Vice President
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Shigekuni:

The Navy appreciates the opportunity to review and comment on the DEIS for the Replacement of the Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC). The Navy has no comments at this time. We would like to be kept informed as the DEIS is finalized and a Record of Decision is issued. Future correspondence to the Navy should be directed to the following address:

Commander, Navy Region Hawaii
850 Ticonderoga Street, Suite 110
JBPHH, HI 96860

Attn: N4, Mr. Aaron Poentis

The Navy would also like to remind PBR and the State of Hawaii that the land acquisition or conveyance of the Navy owned portion of the Animal Quarantine Site will have to be worked out separately and finalized before any design and construction plans for the site are finalized. Thank you again for the opportunity to provide comments. Please let us know if there are any questions.

Sincerely,

John Muraoka
NAVFAC HI in Support of
CNRH REC and Environmental Compliance
Code EV13
Bldg X-11, Ph: 471-1171, ext 210
e-mail: john.muraoka@navy.mil



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

COMMANDER
NAVY REGION HAWAII
850 TICONDEROGA ST STE 110
JBPHH, HAWAII 96860-5101

5090

Ser N45/ 0404

January 11, 2018

CERTIFIED NO: 7015 0640 0002 4677 9558

PBR Hawaii & Associates, Inc.
ATTN: Vincent Shigekuni, Vice President
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, HI 96813

**SUBJECT: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (DEIS) FOR THE
REPLACEMENT OF THE OAHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER
(OCCC)**

This letter is a follow up to an email sent to PBR Hawaii on January 8, 2018. The Navy appreciates the opportunity to review and comment on the DEIS for the Replacement of the Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC). The Navy has no comments at this time. We would like to be kept informed as the DEIS is finalized and a Record of Decision is issued. Future correspondence to the Navy should be directed to the following address:

Commander, Navy Region Hawaii
850 Ticonderoga Street, Suite 110
JBPHH, HI 96860-5101

Attn: N4, Mr. Aaron Y. Poentis

The Navy would also like to remind PBR and the State of Hawaii that the land acquisition or conveyance of the Navy owned portion of the Animal Quarantine Site will have to be worked out separately and finalized before any design and construction plans for the site are finalized.

Thank you again for the opportunity to provide comments.

Please let us know if there are any questions. Our POC for this matter is Mr. John Muraoka at (808) 471-1171, ext 210, or via email at john.muraoka@navy.mil

Sincerely,

AARON Y. POENTIS

Director

Regional Environmental Department

By direction of the

Commander

5090
Ser N45/0404
January 11, 2018

Copy to:
State of Hawaii
Department of Accounting and General Services
Attn: Lance Y. Maya, P.E., Coordinator
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 430
Honolulu, HI 96813

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER
AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1127.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. Aaron Y. Poentis, Director
C/O Regional Environmental Department
Commander, Navy Region Hawaii
850 Ticonderoga Street, Suite 110
JBPHH, HI 96860-5101

Attention: Mr. John Muraoka

Dear Mr. Poentis:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center
Expansion of Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department of Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for reviewing and commenting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your January 8, 2018, email and follow-up January 11, 2018, letter we offer the following:

1. Thank you for your interest in our project. We acknowledge that the Department of the Navy has no comments on the Draft EIS, and as requested, a copy of the Final EIS and Record of Decision will be sent to you when they become available.
2. Representatives of the State of Hawaii have met with U.S. Navy officials on multiple occasions concerning land acquisition in the event the Animal Quarantine Station site was selected as the preferred Oahu Community Correctional Center location. Department of Public Safety and Department of Accounting and General Services officials will continue to meet with U.S. Navy officials to address land acquisition prior to preparation of design and construction documents.

Mr. Aaron Y. Poentis, Director
(P)1127.8
Page 2

If you have any questions, your staff may call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Keith S. Kogachi', written in a cursive style.

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR Hawaii
Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



MAJOR GENERAL ARTHUR J. LOGAN
DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

VERN T. MIYAGI
ADMINISTRATOR OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

PHONE (808) 733-4300
FAX (808) 733-4267

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT / CIVIL DEFENSE
3949 DIAMOND HEAD ROAD
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816-4495

November 13, 2017

Mr. Vincent Shigekuni
PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc.
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 100
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Shigekuni:

Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)
For Replacement of the Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC)

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this proposed project.

The proposed facilities will increase the population in an area with limited safe room options. As a result, we strongly recommend incorporation of hardening measures for safe rooms within planned facilities to withstand high-wind events.

Additionally, there is insufficient outdoor warning siren coverage for the proposed project location. We recommend the installation of one (1) solar powered 121 db siren. Hawaii Emergency Management Agency will work with the project developer to determine proper location of the siren.

If you have any questions please call Havinne Okamura, Hazard Mitigation Planner, at (808)733-4300, extension 556.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Vern T. Miyagi".

VERN T. MIYAGI
Administrator of Emergency Management



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1144.8

JUN 19 2018

MEMORANDUM

TO: Thomas Travis, Administrator
Office of the Director of Emergency Management
State of Hawaii Department of Defense

ATTENTION: Mr. Havinne Okamura
Hazard Mitigation Planner

FROM: Keith S. Kogachi
Acting Public Works Administrator

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center
Expansion of Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department of Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

Thank you for reviewing and commenting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your November 13, 2017, letter we offer the following:

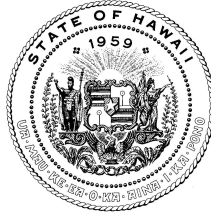
1. The proposed Oahu Community Correctional Center will be a highly-secure and hardened facility that will be designed and constructed to withstand a wide variety of severe weather events.
2. Provision of an outdoor warning siren and its proper location will be considered as the project advances to the design stage. We will continue to consult with your department's staff regarding this item.

If you have any questions, your staff may call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

LM:mo

c: Thomas Rudary, AHL
Vincent Shigekuni, PBR Hawaii
Clayton Shimazu, PSD

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION
KAKUHIHEWA BUILDING
601 KAMOKILA BLVD, STE 555
KAPOLEI, HAWAII 96707

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

ROBERT K. MASUDA
FIRST DEPUTY

W. ROY HARDY
ACTING DEPUTY DIRECTOR - WATER

AQUATIC RESOURCES
BOATING AND OCEAN RECREATION
BUREAU OF CONVEYANCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
CONSERVATION AND COASTAL LANDS
CONSERVATION AND RESOURCES ENFORCEMENT
ENGINEERING
FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE
HISTORIC PRESERVATION
KAHOOLAWE ISLAND RESERVE COMMISSION
LAND
STATE PARKS

December 18, 2017

IN REPLY REFER TO:

LOG: 2017.00466

DOC: 1712KN06

Architecture, Archaeology

Lance Maja, Coordinator
Department of Accounting and General Services
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 430
One Main Plaza, Suite 315
Honolulu, HI 96813
OCCC@pbrhawaii.com

Dear Mr. Maja:

**RE: Draft Environmental Impact Statement – SHPD Comments
Replacement of the O‘ahu Community Correctional Center
Expansion of the Women’s Community Correctional Center (WCCC) and
New Development of the Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)
TMK (WCCC): (1) 4-2-003:004, 008, 024, 025, & 026
Kailua Ahupua‘a, Ko‘olaupoko District, Island of O‘ahu
TMK (AQS): (1) 9-9-010:006, 046, 054, 057, & 058
Hālawā Ahupua‘a, ‘Ewa District, Island of O‘ahu**

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) from the Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) for the replacement of the O‘ahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC). The Hawai‘i Department of Public Safety evaluated four potential sites for the project and has determined that the preferred sites include the Department of Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station (AQS) in Hālawā and the Women’s Community Correctional Center (WCCC) in Kailua. The new facility on the AQS site will house male offenders, and female offenders currently housed in OCCC will be relocated to WCCC to provide female inmates greater access to rehabilitation programs and improved family visitation. The WCCC will need to be expanded and a new AQS facility will also be needed. The State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) received this submittal on November 21, 2017.

Department of Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)

According to the DEIS, there are no buildings or structures 50 years or older on the AQS project site. These resources are not considered historic properties per §6E-2, HRS, and are likely not eligible or listing on the Hawai‘i and National Registers of Historic Places.

According to the DEIS, the AQS project site has been partially surveyed previously (McAllister 1933, Ayers 1970, Denison and Forman 1971, Crozier 1972). McAllister (1933) documented three *heiau* near the AQS project site: Waikahi Heiau (Site 105), Waipao Heiau (Site 106), Keaīwa Heiau (Site 107). The development of the AQS facilities has heavily disturbed the surrounding area and it is likely that surface features related to the heiau are no longer extant. However, subsurface deposits and/or remnants may be present within or near the AQS project site.

Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC)

According to the DEIS, there are three (3) buildings that 50 years or older on the WCCC project site and therefore these resources are considered historic properties per §6E-2, HRS. The Ka'ala, Maunawili, and Olomana Cottages were built in 1952 and designed by C.W. Dickey Associates. These buildings are similar in size, massing, and layout and are currently the largest structures on the WCCC site. SHPD recommends that each cottage be evaluated as individually significant and collectively as a potential historic district. The proposed new expansion may affect the design, location, setting, association and feeling of the historic resources on the site.

According to the DEIS, the WCCC project site has been partially surveyed previously (Hammatt et al. 1999, Monahan and Morawski 2009). Portions of the Waimanalo Ditch System (Site 50-80-15-4042) has been documented within the WCCC project site. Monahan and Morawski (2009) documented two historic properties within their survey area: a pre-Contact lithic scatter/ridge camp (Site 50-80-11-6816), and a water-flow structure (Site 50-80-11-6817) related to the Waimanalo Ditch System (Site 4042). It is unclear whether these sites remain within the WCCC project site. Additionally, while previous agricultural activities may have removed subsurface deposits, surface features related to the agricultural infrastructure may still be present and necessitate further documentation.

DAGS has affirmed that this project is not defined as an undertaking per 36CFR800.16(y) and therefore not subject to review under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. If there is a change in this determination, please notify the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD).

As this project will be subject to review under 6E-8, HRS, SHPD looks forward to further consultation and the opportunity to review the potential effect of the proposed project on historic properties.

Please contact Susan Lebo, Archaeology Branch Chief, at (808) 692-8019, or at Susan.A.Lebo@hawaii.gov, for questions regarding archaeological resources, or Kaiwi Yoon, Architecture Branch Chief at (808) 692-8032, or at Kaiwi.N.Yoon@hawaii.gov for questions regarding architectural resources this letter.

Mahalo,

Alan Downer

Alan Downer, PhD.
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Administrator, State Historic Preservation Division

cc: rnardi@louisberger.com

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1149.8

MEMORANDUM

JUN 19 2018

TO: Alan Downer PhD, Administrator
State Historic Preservation Division
Department of Land and Natural Resources

ATTENTION: Susan Lebo, Chief
Archaeological Branch

Kaiwi Yoon, Chief
Architectural Branch

FROM: Keith S. Kogachi
Acting Public Works Administrator

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center
Expansion of Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department of Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

Thank you for reviewing and commenting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your December 18, 2017, letter we offer the following:

Animal Quarantine Station (AQS):

1. It is acknowledged that the studies documented in the Draft EIS have found no buildings or structures 50 years or older within the AQS site. The resources within the AQS site are not considered historic properties per HRS 6E-2, and are likely not eligible for listing on the Hawaii and National Registers of Historic Places.
2. It is acknowledged that past development of the AQS site has heavily disturbed the surrounding area and that surface features related to the heiau near the site are no longer extant, but subsurface deposits and/or remnants may be present within or near the AQS project site.

Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC):

1. There are three (3) buildings located on the WCCC project site that are 50 years old or older and are considered historic properties per HRS 6E-2. In accordance with SHPD's recommendations, each cottage will be evaluated as individually significant and collectively as a potential historic district that may affect the design, location, setting, association and feeling of the historic resources on the site.
2. The Draft EIS includes considerable documentation of previous surveys in the WCCC project area including such historic features as the Waimanalo Ditch System and other historic properties which may or may not remain within the WCCC site. In addition, surface features related to agricultural infrastructure may still be present and may necessitate further documentation.

General Comments:

1. It is acknowledged that the proposed project is not defined as an undertaking per 36CFR800.16(y) and is not subject to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. If this determination changes, SHPD officials will be notified.
2. It is acknowledged that the proposed project will be subject to review under HRS 6E-8. We look forward to continuing the consultations already begun with SHPD representatives.

If you have any questions, your staff may call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

LM:mo

c: Thomas Rudary, AHL
Vincent Shigekuni, PBR Hawaii
Clayton Shimazu, PSD



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P. O. BOX 3378
HONOLULU, HI 96801-3378

In reply, please refer to:
File:

EPO 17-284

December 22, 2017

Mr. Vincent Shigekuni
PBR Hawaii & Associates, Inc.
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Email: OCCC@pbrhawaii.com

Dear Mr. Shigekuni:

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) Replacement, Oahu
TMK: (1) 1-2-013:002; 4-2-003:004, 024, 025, 026; 9-9-010:006, 046, 054, 057, 058

The Department of Health (DOH), Environmental Planning Office (EPO), acknowledges receipt of your DEIS to our office via the OEQC link:

http://oeqc2.doh.hawaii.gov/EA_EIS_Library/2017-11-08-OA-DEIS-Replacement-of-Oahu-Community-Correctional-Center.pdf

We understand from the OEQC publication form project summary that *"The replacement of OCCC and the future expansion of the Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC) is being proposed by the State of Hawaii Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) on behalf of the State of Hawaii Department of Public Safety (PSD). The alternatives considered included: "no action"; siting of the replacement OCCC at either: the existing Animal Quarantine Station (in Halawa), next to the existing Halawa Correctional Facility (HCF), on a portion of the current OCCC site in Kalihi, or at an undeveloped lot in Mililani Technology Park. Additionally, if the OCCC is relocated to the current site of the State of Hawaii Department of Agriculture (HDOA) Animal Quarantine Station (AQS) in Halawa Valley, relocation of existing tenants, and a new, smaller HDOA AQS will be required."*

Hawaii's environmental review laws require Environmental Assessments (EAs) and Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) to consider health in the discussion and the mitigation measures to reduce negative impacts. In its definition of 'impacts,' §11-200-2, Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR) includes health effects, whether primary (direct), secondary (indirect), or cumulative. Further, §11-200-12(b)(5), HAR, lists public health as one of the criteria for determining whether an action may have a significant impact on the environment.

In the development and implementation of all projects, EPO strongly recommends regular review of State and Federal environmental health land use guidance. State standard comments to support sustainable healthy design are provided at: <http://health.hawaii.gov/epo/landuse>. Projects are required to adhere to all applicable standard comments.

We suggest you review the requirements of the Clean Water Branch (Hawaii Administrative Rules {HAR}, Chapter 11-54-1.1, -3, 4-8) and/or the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (HAR, Chapter 11-55) at: <http://health.hawaii.gov/cwb>. If you have any questions, please contact the Clean Water Branch (CWB), Engineering Section at (808) 586-4309 or cleanwaterbranch@doh.hawaii.gov. If your project involves waters of the U.S., it is highly recommended that you contact the Army Corps of Engineers, Regulatory Branch at: (808) 835-4303.

Mr. Vincent Shigekuni
Page 2
December 22, 2017

Please note that all wastewater plans must conform to applicable provisions (HAR, Chapter 11-62, "Wastewater Systems"). We reserve the right to review the detailed wastewater plans for conformance to applicable rules. Should you have any questions, please review online guidance at: <http://health.hawaii.gov/wastewater> and contact the Planning and Design Section of the Wastewater Branch (WWB) at (808) 586-4294.

If temporary fugitive dust emissions could be emitted when the project site is prepared for construction and/or when construction activities occur, we recommend you review the need and/or requirements for a Clean Air Branch (CAB) permit (HAR, Chapter 11-60.1 "Air Pollution Control"). Effective air pollution control measures need to be provided to prevent or minimize any fugitive dust emissions caused by construction work from affecting the surrounding areas. This includes the off-site roadways used to enter/exit the project. The control measures could include, but are not limited to, the use of water wagons, sprinkler systems, and dust fences. For questions contact the Clean Air Branch via e-mail at: Cab.General@doh.hawaii.gov or call (808) 586-4200.

Any waste generated by the project (that is not a hazardous waste as defined in state hazardous waste laws and regulations), needs to be disposed of at a solid waste management facility that complies with the applicable provisions (HAR, Chapter 11-58.1 "Solid Waste Management Control"). The open burning of any of these wastes, on or off site, is strictly prohibited. You may wish you review the Minimizing Construction & Demolition Waste Management Guide at: <http://health.hawaii.gov/shwb/files/2016/05/constdem16.pdf> Additional information is accessible at: <http://health.hawaii.gov/shwb>. For specific questions call (808) 586-4226.

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

A phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) and site investigation should be conducted for residential development or redevelopment projects in current or formerly used industrial areas and on formerly and currently zoned agricultural land used for growing sugar, pineapple or other agricultural products. If the investigation shows that a release of petroleum, hazardous substance, pollutants or contaminants may have occurred at the site, the site should be properly characterized through an approved Hawaii State Department of Health (DOH)/Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response Office (HEER) soil and/or groundwater sampling plan. Please refer to Sections 3 and 4 of the HEER Office Technical Guidance Manual <http://www.hawaiidoh.org>.

If the site is found to be contaminated, then all removal and remedial actions to clean up hazardous substance or oil releases by past and present owners/tenants must comply with State Law (HRS, Chapter 128D, "Environmental Response Law", Chapter 451, "State Contingency Plan"). To identify HEER records related to the property, visit <http://eha-web.doh.hawaii.gov/eha-cma/Leaders/HEER/public-records>. For information on site assessment and cleanup programs review: <http://eha-web.doh.hawaii.gov/eha-cma/Leaders/HEER/site-assessment-and-cleanup-programs>. Any specific questions should be directed to the HEER office at (808) 586-4249.

EPO also encourages you to examine and utilize the Hawaii Environmental Health Portal at: <https://eha-cloud.doh.hawaii.gov>. This site provides links to our e-Permitting Portal, Environmental Health Warehouse, Groundwater Contamination Viewer, Hawaii Emergency Response Exchange, Hawaii State and Local Emission Inventory System, Water Pollution Control Viewer, Water Quality Data, Warnings, Advisories and Postings.

Mr. Vincent Shigekuni
Page 3
December 22, 2017

The Hawaii Disability and Communication Access Board (DCAB) recommends the inclusion of access for persons with disabilities through all phases of design and construction. New construction and alteration work shall comply with all applicable accessibility requirements. Projects covered by §103-50, Hawaii Revised Statutes, and Hawaii Administrative Rules Title 11 Chapter 216 shall seek advice and recommendations from DCAB on any construction plans prior to commencing with construction. If you have any questions please contact DCAB at (808) 586-8121 or dcab@doh.hawaii.gov.

To better protect public health and the environment, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has developed an environmental justice (EJ) mapping and screening tool called EJSCREEN. It is based on nationally consistent data and combines environmental and demographic indicators in maps and reports. EPO encourages you to explore, launch and utilize this powerful tool in planning your project. The EPA EJSCREEN tool is available at: <http://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>.

We hope this information is helpful. If you have any questions please contact us at DOH.epo@doh.hawaii.gov or call us at (808) 586-4337. Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Mahalo nui loa,



Laura Leialoha Phillips McIntyre, AICP
Environmental Planning Office

LM:nn

c: Lance Y. Maja, DAGS (via email: lance.y.maja@hawaii.gov)
DOH: DDEH, EHSD, Vector, SAN, IRHB, CWB, CAB, WWB, SHWB {via email only}

Attachment: U.S. EPA EJSCREEN Report for Project Area

Please be advised:

The Environmental Planning Office (EPO), along with the Clean Air, Clean Water, and Wastewater Branches moved to Waimano Ridge. The new address, for EPO, as of **December 1, 2017**, is:

Environmental Planning Office, DOH, Hale Ola, 2827 Waimano Home Road #109, Pearl City, Hawaii 96782

Please feel free to come and visit our new offices anytime. Please note that there is a security guard at the bottom of the hill (before entering DOH property). Our office phone numbers, email and website will all remain the same.





EJSCREEN Report (Version 2017)



1 mile Ring Centered at 21.370197,-157.908904, HAWAII, EPA Region 9

Approximate Population: 14,428

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14

Selected Variables	State Percentile	EPA Region Percentile	USA Percentile
EJ Indexes			
EJ Index for PM2.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
EJ Index for Ozone	N/A	N/A	N/A
EJ Index for NATA [†] Diesel PM	49	40	62
EJ Index for NATA [†] Air Toxics Cancer Risk	48	53	73
EJ Index for NATA [†] Respiratory Hazard Index	53	49	70
EJ Index for Traffic Proximity and Volume	74	74	89
EJ Index for Lead Paint Indicator	62	64	78
EJ Index for Superfund Proximity	70	69	83
EJ Index for RMP Proximity	58	52	72
EJ Index for Hazardous Waste Proximity	94	87	94
EJ Index for Wastewater Discharge Indicator	N/A	73	76



This report shows the values for environmental and demographic indicators and EJSCREEN indexes. It shows environmental and demographic raw data (e.g., the estimated concentration of ozone in the air), and also shows what percentile each raw data value represents. These percentiles provide perspective on how the selected block group or buffer area compares to the entire state, EPA region, or nation. For example, if a given location is at the 95th percentile nationwide, this means that only 5 percent of the US population has a higher block group value than the average person in the location being analyzed. The years for which the data are available, and the methods used, vary across these indicators. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports.

1 mile Ring Centered at 21.370197,-157.908904, HAWAII, EPA Region 9

Approximate Population: 14,428

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14



Sites reporting to EPA	
Superfund NPL	0
Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)	0



EJSCREEN Report (Version 2017)



1 mile Ring Centered at 21.370197,-157.908904, HAWAII, EPA Region 9

Approximate Population: 14,428

Input Area (sq. miles): 3.14

Selected Variables	Value	State Avg.	%ile in State	EPA Region Avg.	%ile in EPA Region	USA Avg.	%ile in USA
Environmental Indicators							
Particulate Matter (PM 2.5 in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.9	N/A	9.14	N/A
Ozone (ppb)	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.8	N/A	38.4	N/A
NATA* Diesel PM ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	0.0748	0.149	45	0.978	<50th	0.938	<50th
NATA* Cancer Risk (lifetime risk per million)	34	34	61	43	<50th	40	<50th
NATA* Respiratory Hazard Index	1	1	59	2	<50th	1.8	<50th
Traffic Proximity and Volume (daily traffic count/distance to road)	1100	1000	79	1100	74	590	88
Lead Paint Indicator (% Pre-1960 Housing)	0.13	0.16	55	0.24	49	0.29	41
Superfund Proximity (site count/km distance)	0.13	0.1	76	0.15	72	0.13	74
RMP Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.27	0.39	62	0.98	38	0.73	47
Hazardous Waste Proximity (facility count/km distance)	0.41	0.1	95	0.12	95	0.093	96
Wastewater Discharge Indicator (toxicity-weighted concentration/m distance)	0	0.04	N/A	13	59	30	40
Demographic Indicators							
Demographic Index	47%	51%	34	47%	52	36%	71
Minority Population	72%	77%	32	59%	61	38%	80
Low Income Population	23%	26%	48	36%	34	34%	35
Linguistically Isolated Population	5%	6%	62	9%	46	5%	71
Population With Less Than High School Education	6%	9%	45	17%	28	13%	32
Population Under 5 years of age	9%	6%	81	7%	77	6%	79
Population over 64 years of age	11%	16%	31	13%	53	14%	42

* The National-Scale Air Toxics Assessment (NATA) is EPA's ongoing, comprehensive evaluation of air toxics in the United States. EPA developed the NATA to prioritize air toxics, emission sources, and locations of interest for further study. It is important to remember that NATA provides broad estimates of health risks over geographic areas of the country, not definitive risks to specific individuals or locations. More information on the NATA analysis can be found at: <https://www.epa.gov/national-air-toxics-assessment>.

For additional information, see: www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice

EJSCREEN is a screening tool for pre-decisional use only. It can help identify areas that may warrant additional consideration, analysis, or outreach. It does not provide a basis for decision-making, but it may help identify potential areas of EJ concern. Users should keep in mind that screening tools are subject to substantial uncertainty in their demographic and environmental data, particularly when looking at small geographic areas. Important caveats and uncertainties apply to this screening-level information, so it is essential to understand the limitations on appropriate interpretations and applications of these indicators. Please see EJSCREEN documentation for discussion of these issues before using reports. This screening tool does not provide data on every environmental impact and demographic factor that may be relevant to a particular location. EJSCREEN outputs should be supplemented with additional information and local knowledge before taking any action to address potential EJ concerns.




STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1145.8

JUN 19 2018

MEMORANDUM

TO: Laura Leialoha Phillips McIntyre, Program Manager
Environmental Planning Office
Department of Health

FROM: Keith S. Kogachi
Acting Public Works Administrator 

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of Women's Community Correctional Center, and New Department of Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for reviewing and commenting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your December 22, 2017, letter, we offer the following:

1. The Draft EIS addresses the proposed actions and alternatives described within your letter.
2. We are confident that our Draft EIS fully complies with the applicable Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR) in regard to public health.
3. The standard comments and available strategies on the Environmental Planning Office's web site to support sustainable and healthy design have been reviewed as recommended. Our projects intend to comply with all the applicable standards of the HAR and your web site will be used as reference as these projects progress through the planning, design and construction phases.
4. We have reviewed the requirements of the Clean Water Branch and the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System and will contact Clean Water Branch staff with any questions as the projects continue through the planning, design, permitting and construction phases. We have been in close communication with the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and have Corps-approved reports documenting the presence or absence of waters of the U. S. at each proposed project site. As described within the Draft EIS, development of the proposed project at the Animal Quarantine Station (AQS) site will not impact waters of the U. S.

We acknowledge that wastewater plans must conform to applicable provisions of HAR, Chapter 11-62 and will contact Wastewater Branch staff with any questions as the projects continue through the planning, design and construction phases.

5. The Draft EIS addresses the potential for fugitive dust emissions to occur during site preparation and other construction activities. We will consult Clean Air Branch staff to develop and implement measures to mitigate potential fugitive dust emissions in compliance with HAR, Chapter 11-60.1 as the projects continue through the planning, design and construction phases.
6. Construction and operation of the proposed projects will generate solid wastes requiring proper handling and disposal. Thorough documentation of the nature, types and quantities of such wastes are provided within the Draft EIS along with measures to minimize the volume of such wastes via recycling, etc. There is no plan to implement open burning of any waste materials. The various websites provided will be reviewed for additional advice and guidance governing waste handling and disposal.
7. The Draft EIS addresses the potential for noise to occur during site preparation and other construction activities and has identified potential measures to mitigate adverse impacts. A noise permit will be obtained prior to commencement of construction if it is determined to be necessary.
8. We have already initiated communication and coordination with Department of Health (DOH) staff concerning the potential to encounter hazardous materials and contamination at the preferred Oahu Community Correctional Center development site (AQS). A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) of the AQS site will be conducted and the results will be shared with DOH Hazard Evaluation and Emergency Response staff.
9. As noted earlier, we have initiated communication and coordination with DOH staff concerning the potential to encounter hazardous materials and contamination at the AQS site and will work together to address the findings of the Phase I ESA.
10. The Hawaii Environmental Health Portal has been reviewed and will be used as guidance as the projects progress through the planning, design and construction phases.
11. Although design of the proposed facilities has not been initiated, it is anticipated that all such developments will incorporate design features that allow access for persons with disabilities. In addition, we anticipate the proposed developments will comply with all applicable State and National accessibility standards. The Department of Accounting and General Services routinely submits design and construction documents to the Hawaii Disability and Communication Access Board for review.

Laura Leialoha Phillips McIntyre
(P)1145.8
Page 3

12. Consideration to environmental justice was given in preparing the Draft EIS. The EPA EJSCREEN has been explored and will be used as a resource.

Should you have any questions, your staff may call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

LM:jk

c: Thomas Rudary, AHL
Vincent Shigekuni, PBR Hawaii
Clayton Shimazu, PSD

DAVID Y. IGE
Governor

SHAN S. TSUTSUI
Lt. Governor



State of Hawaii
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
1428 South King Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96814-2512
Phone: (808) 973-9600 FAX: (808) 973-9613

SCOTT E. ENRIGHT
Chairperson, Board of Agriculture

PHYLLIS SHIMABUKURO-GEISER
Deputy to the Chairperson

December 20, 2017

Lance Y. Maja, P.E. Coordinator
Department of Accounting and General Services
State of Hawai'i
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 430
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Maja:

RE: Proposed Oahu Community Correctional Center

The Hawaii Department of Agriculture (HDOA) has been closely following developments involving the proposed OCCC facility and I appreciate the opportunity to offer comments concerning the proposed project and the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

Review of the Draft EIS has revealed a clear and compelling rationale of the need to replace OCCC. The aged and obsolete OCCC facility is no longer meeting the needs of the Department of Public Safety and a new OCCC will ensure that Hawaii's criminal justice system can function in a high-quality manner while addressing the need for a modern, secure, efficient and cost-effective institution. A new OCCC facility to be developed at the Animal Quarantine Station (AQS) will also allow the Department of Public Safety to accomplish its mission to uphold justice and public safety, meet the needs of current and future detainee populations, and provide for the continued safety and security of detainees, staff, visitors and residents of Oahu.

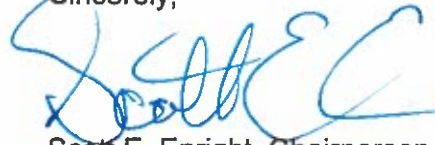
This Draft EIS also has a direct benefit for the HDOA; which addresses within the Draft EIS are the environmental, social, and contextual impacts of relocating the existing AQS to the west side of this site. Due to advances in rabies science and changes in State policies, the need to quarantine animals at AQS has decreased considerably since its original development such that the current AQS is no longer meeting the needs of the HDOA. Acceptance of this EIS will allow the State to also replace the current AQS with a modern version that supports Hawaii's current and projected animal quarantine policies and needs. HDOA has been a willing partner in this effort, and we look forward to planning for a new, more efficient AQS that will meet current and future needs.



Lance Y. Maja, P.E. Coordinator
December 20, 2017
Page 2

The Department of Agriculture supports the development of a new OCCC at the Animal Quarantine Station site. Please contact me at 808-973-9550, should you have any further questions or if I can be of assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Scott E. Enright". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "S" and "E".

Scott E. Enright, Chairperson
Board of Agriculture



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1135.8

JUN 19 2018

MEMORANDUM

TO: Scott E. Enright, Chairperson
Board of Agriculture
Department of Agriculture

FROM: *fr* Roderick K. Becker *Audrey Hidano*
Comptroller

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center
Expansion of The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your December 20, 2017, letter providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comments, we offer the following:

1. The Department of Agriculture's (DOA) understanding of the purpose and need for a new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) is acknowledged. Development of a new OCCC at the Animal Quarantine Station (AQS) site will benefit the State by providing a facility capable of meeting current and future needs of inmates, staff and others while ensuring the safety and security of all residents.
2. The DOA has benefited from its cooperation resulting in a Draft EIS that also addresses the need for a modern AQS. Your department's cooperation for development of a new OCCC and AQS at the AQS site is acknowledged and greatly appreciated.

Scott E. Enright, Chairperson
(P)1135.8
Page 2

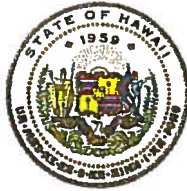
3. The support of the DOA is greatly appreciated. We will continue to keep your department apprised of developments as the planning and environmental study processes continue.

If you have any questions, your staff may call Mr. Lance Maja of the Public Works Division at 586-0483.

c: Thomas Rudary, AHL
Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Clayton Shimazu, PSD

BI/10 LM 02/15/18

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



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



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

January 5, 2018



State of Hawaii
Department of Accounting and General Services
Attention: Mr. Lance Y. Maja, P.E., Coordinator
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 430
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Maja:

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Assessment (EIS) for Replacement of the Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of the Women's Community Correctional Center, and New Department of Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the subject matter. The Department of Land and Natural Resources' (DLNR) Land Division distributed or made available a copy of your report pertaining to the subject matter to DLNR Divisions for their review and comments.

At this time, enclosed are comments from the (a) Engineering Division, (b) Land Division – Oahu District and (c) Commission on Water Resources Management on the subject matter. Should you have any questions, please feel free to call Lydia Morikawa at 587-0410. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Russell Y. Tsuji
Land Administrator

Enclosure(s)

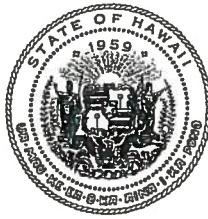
cc: Central Files

Vincent Shigekuni, Vice President; PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII

17 NOV 13 PM 12:51 ENGINEERING

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



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

November 13, 2017

MEMORANDUM

RECEIVED
LAND DIVISION
2017 NOV 16 AM 10:31
DEPT. OF LAND &
NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE OF HAWAII

~~TO:~~

DLNR Agencies:

- Div. of Aquatic Resources
- Div. of Boating & Ocean Recreation
- Engineering Division**
- Div. of Forestry & Wildlife
- Div. of State Parks
- Commission on Water Resource Management
- Office of Conservation & Coastal Lands
- Land Division – Oahu District
- Historic Preservation

FROM:

FROM:

TO: Russell Y. Tsuji, Land Administrator

SUBJECT:

Draft Environmental Impact Assessment (EIS) for Replacement of the Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of the Women's Community Correctional Center, and New Department of Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station

LOCATION:

Island of Oahu; TMK No. (1) various

APPLICANT:

Department of Accounting and General Services

Transmitted for your review and comment is information on the above-referenced project. We would appreciate your comments on this project. Please submit any comments by **January 4, 2018**.

The EIS can be found on-line at: <http://health.hawaii.gov/oeqc/> (Click on the Current Environmental Notice in the middle of the page.)

If no response is received by this date, we will assume your agency has no comments. If you have any questions about this request, please contact Lydia Morikawa at 587-0410. Thank you.

- We have no objections.
- We have no comments.
- Comments are attached.

Signed:

Print Name:

Cary S. Chang, Chief Engineer

Date:

11/15/17

Attachment

cc: Central Files

**DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
ENGINEERING DIVISION**

LD/Russell Y. Tsuji

Ref: Draft Environmental Impact Assessment (EIS) for Replacement of the Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of the Women's Community Correctional Center, and New Department of Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station, Island of Oahu; TMK No. (1) various

COMMENTS

The rules and regulations of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), Title 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations (44CFR), are in effect when development falls within a Special Flood Hazard Area (high risk areas). Be advised that 44CFR reflects the minimum standards as set forth by the NFIP. Local community flood ordinances may stipulate higher standards that can be more restrictive and would take precedence over the minimum NFIP standards.

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

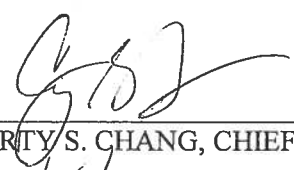
If there are questions regarding the local flood ordinances, please contact the applicable County NFIP coordinating agency below:

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

The applicant should include water demands and infrastructure required to meet project needs. Please note that the projects within State lands requiring water service from their local Department/Board of Water Supply system will be required to pay a resource development charge, in addition to Water Facilities Charges for transmission and daily storage.

The applicant is required to provide water demands and calculations to the Engineering Division so it can be included in the State Water Projects Plan Update projections.

Signed: _____


CARTY S. CHANG, CHIEF ENGINEER

Date: _____

11/15/17




STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1147.8

MEMORANDUM

JUN 19 2018

TO: Carty S. Chang, Chief Engineer
Engineering Division
Department of Land and Natural Resources

FROM: Keith S. Kogachi
Acting Public Works Administrator 

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center,
Expansion of The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project submitted through Mr. Russell Tsuji, Land Administrator, on November 15, 2017. In response to your comments, we offer the following:

1. The Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) project team is very familiar with the rules and regulations of the National Flood Insurance Program especially as they apply to development within Special Flood Hazard Areas. As described within the Draft EIS, flood hazard areas have been identified as they may apply to the alternative OCCC project sites. No portion of the preferred development site (Animal Quarantine Station) lies within a flood hazard area.
2. As described within the Draft EIS, water demand projections have been developed and any needed water supply infrastructure improvements to provide the required domestic and fire flow volumes have been identified. It should be noted that following development of the new OCCC, the existing OCCC will be vacated and decommissioned. Therefore, the volume of water required to operate and maintain the new facility will not increase the overall demand for potable water. Preliminary water demand estimates have been included in the State Water Projects Plan Update. As the new OCCC progresses through the design phase, updated water demands and calculations will be provided to the Engineering Division.

Carty S. Chang
(P)1147.8
Page 2

If you have any questions, your staff may call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

LM:mo

c: Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Thomas Rudary, AHL

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



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



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

November 13, 2017

MEMORANDUM

RECEIVED
LAND DIVISION
2017 NOV 27 AM 7:12
DEPT. OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE OF HAWAII

TO:

DLNR Agencies:

- Div. of Aquatic Resources
- Div. of Boating & Ocean Recreation
- Engineering Division
- Div. of Forestry & Wildlife
- Div. of State Parks
- Commission on Water Resource Management
- Office of Conservation & Coastal Lands
- Land Division – Oahu District
- Historic Preservation

FROM:

Russell Y. Tsuji, Land Administrator

SUBJECT:

Draft Environmental Impact Assessment (EIS) for Replacement of the Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of the Women's Community Correctional Center, and New Department of Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station

LOCATION:

Island of Oahu; TMK No. (1) various

APPLICANT:

Department of Accounting and General Services

Transmitted for your review and comment is information on the above-referenced project. We would appreciate your comments on this project. Please submit any comments by **January 4, 2018**.

The EIS can be found on-line at: <http://health.hawaii.gov/oegc/> (Click on the Current Environmental Notice in the middle of the page.)

If no response is received by this date, we will assume your agency has no comments. If you have any questions about this request, please contact Lydia Morikawa at 587-0410. Thank you.

- We have no objections.
- We have no comments.
- Comments are attached.

Signed:

Darlene Bryant-Takamatsu

Print Name:

Darlene Bryant-Takamatsu

Date:

11/21/17

BT

Attachment

cc: Central Files



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU HAWAII 06800

November 24, 2017

MEMORANDUM

TO: Russell Tsuji, Land Administrator

FROM: Barry Cheung/Darlene Bryant-Takmatsu, Oahu District Land Office

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Assessment (EIS) for Replacement of the Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of the Woman's Community Correctional Center, and New Department of Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station; Island of Oahu; TMK No. (1) various.

Page 16 - pursuant to Governor's Executive Order No. 4396 (copy enclosed), State parcels identified as TMK (1) 9-9-010:054, 057, and 058 for an area of 24.583 acres have been set aside to the Department of Agriculture for Animal Quarantine, Animal Welfare, and General Commercial purposes. TMKs (1) 9-9-010:006 and 046 as shown on Table 2-1 should not be considered as part of the animal quarantine station.

Page 33, 2nd paragraph - the DEIS notes the possible acquisition from the U.S. Navy. Please identify such area in the FEIS. In addition, please note that the processing time of acquisition of federal lands could be lengthy, which should be incorporated in the planning stage.

Pages 39 and 42 - the boundary of the animal quarantine station shown on Figures 3-4 and 3-7 apparently cover TMK (1) 9-9-010:055, which has been set aside the Department of Health under Governor's Executive Order No. 4176 (copy enclosed).

Appendix I: Financing Plan Options, para. 4.2.3 - This paragraph discusses the possible sale of State property and assets to generate fund for the project. Please note that any sale of State lands is subject to Section 171-64.7, Hawaii Revisited Statutes.

Section 171-11, Hawaii Revised Statutes, requires lands set aside for a public purpose not being utilized or required for the public purpose stated shall be returned to the department. This statute will be applicable if the current OCCC facility were to be relocated to an alternative site.

Enclosures - EOs 4176 and 4396

OFFICE OF THE
ASSISTANT REGISTRAR LAND COURT
STATE OF HAWAII
(Bureau of Conveyances)

The original of this document was recorded as follows:

DOCUMF Doc 3493824
CTN 100,514
DATE OCT 05, 2006 02:00 PM

LAND COURT SYSTEM

REGULAR SYSTEM

Return by Mail () Pickup () To:

Total Number of Pages: 5

Tax Map Key No. (1)9-9-010:Por. 034

FROM: STATE OF HAWAII
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

TO: STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Box 3378
Honolulu, Hawaii 96801

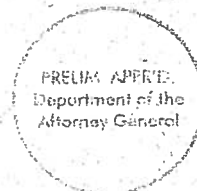
EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 4176

SETTING ASIDE LAND FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES

BY THIS EXECUTIVE ORDER, I, the undersigned, Governor of the State of Hawaii, by virtue of the authority in me vested by Section 171-11, Hawaii Revised Statutes, and every other authority me hereunto enabling, do hereby order that the public land hereinafter described be, and the same is, hereby set aside for the following public purposes:

201101_1.DOC

DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION
P.O. BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809




FOR VECTOR CONTROL FACILITY AND ANCILLIARY PURPOSES, to be under the control and management of the State of Hawaii, Department of Health, being that parcel of land situate at Halawa, Ewa, Oahu, Hawaii, identified as "Vector Control Facility," being all of Lot 184-C-2 as shown on Map 261 of Land Court Application 966, filed in the Office of the Assistant Registrar of the Land Court of the State of Hawaii, containing an area of 1.617 acres, covered by Transfer Certificate of Title No. 100,514 issued to the State of Hawaii, more particularly described in Exhibit "A" and delineated on Exhibit "B," both of which are attached hereto and made parts hereof, said exhibits being respectively, a survey description prepared by the Survey Division, Department of Accounting and General Services, State of Hawaii, being designated C.S.F. No. 24,277 dated June 23, 2006, and a copy of Map 261.

SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the condition that upon cancellation of this executive order or in the event of non-use or abandonment of the premises or any portion thereof for a continuous period of one (1) year, or for any reason whatsoever, the State of Hawaii, Department of Health shall, within a reasonable time, restore the premises to a condition satisfactory and acceptable to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State of Hawaii.

SUBJECT, FURTHER, to disapproval by the Legislature by two-thirds vote of either the Senate or the House of Representatives or by majority vote of both, in any regular or special session next following the date of this Executive Order.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Hawaii to be affixed. Done at the Capitol at Honolulu this 27th day of September, 2006.


Governor of the State of Hawaii
H

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


Deputy Attorney General

Dated: 8/22/06

201101_1.DOC

2

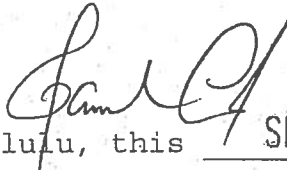


STATE OF HAWAII

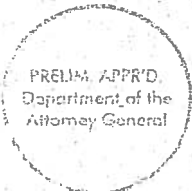
Office of the Lieutenant Governor

THIS IS TO CERTIFY That the within is a true copy of
Executive Order No. 4176 setting aside land for public
purposes, the original of which is on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the Lieutenant
Governor of the State of Hawaii, has
hereunto subscribed his name and caused
the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.



DONE in Honolulu, this SEP 28 2006 day of
_____, A.D. 2006





STATE OF HAWAII

SURVEY DIVISION

DEPT. OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
HONOLULU

C.S.F. No. 24,277

June 23, 2006

VECTOR CONTROL FACILITY

Halawa, Ewa, Oahu, Hawaii

Being all of Lot 184-C-2 as shown on Map 261 of Land Court Application 966, filed in the Office of the Assistant Registrar of the Land Court of the State of Hawaii and containing an AREA OF 1.617 ACRES covered by Transfer Certificate of Title No. 100,514 issued to the State of Hawaii (Land Office Deed S-23436).

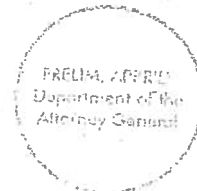
The above-described Vector Control Facility is subject, however, to any and all encumbrances as may be noted in Transfer Certificate of Title No. 100,514.

SURVEY DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
STATE OF HAWAII

By: Gerald Z. Yonashiro
Gerald Z. Yonashiro
Land Surveyor ml

Compiled from Land Court Records.

EXHIBIT "A"



LAND COURT
STATE OF HAWAII
LAND COURT APPLICATION 966
SUBDIVISION OF LOT 184-C
AS SHOWN ON MAP 209
INTO LOTS 184-C-1 AND 184-C-2
AT HALAWA, EWA, OAHU, HAWAII

1150 So. King St., Room 102
Honolulu, Hawaii
October 5, 2004



CONTROLPOINT SURVEYING, INC.

By: *Wilfred A. F. Chin*
Licensed Professional Land Surveyor
Certificate Number 3469-LS
Land Court Certificate Number 177
License Expires 4/06

OWNER: State of Hawaii

TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE: 00.514

AUTHORIZED AND APPROVED BY ORDER OF THE JUDGE
OF THE LAND COURT DATED FEBRUARY 22, 2006
BY ORDER OF THE COURT.

Patricia Stanworth
REGISTRAR OF THE LAND COURT

REDUCED NOT TO SCALE

Filed January 18, 2006
Janet Anderson
Clerk

15' X 21' = 2.2 SQ. FT.

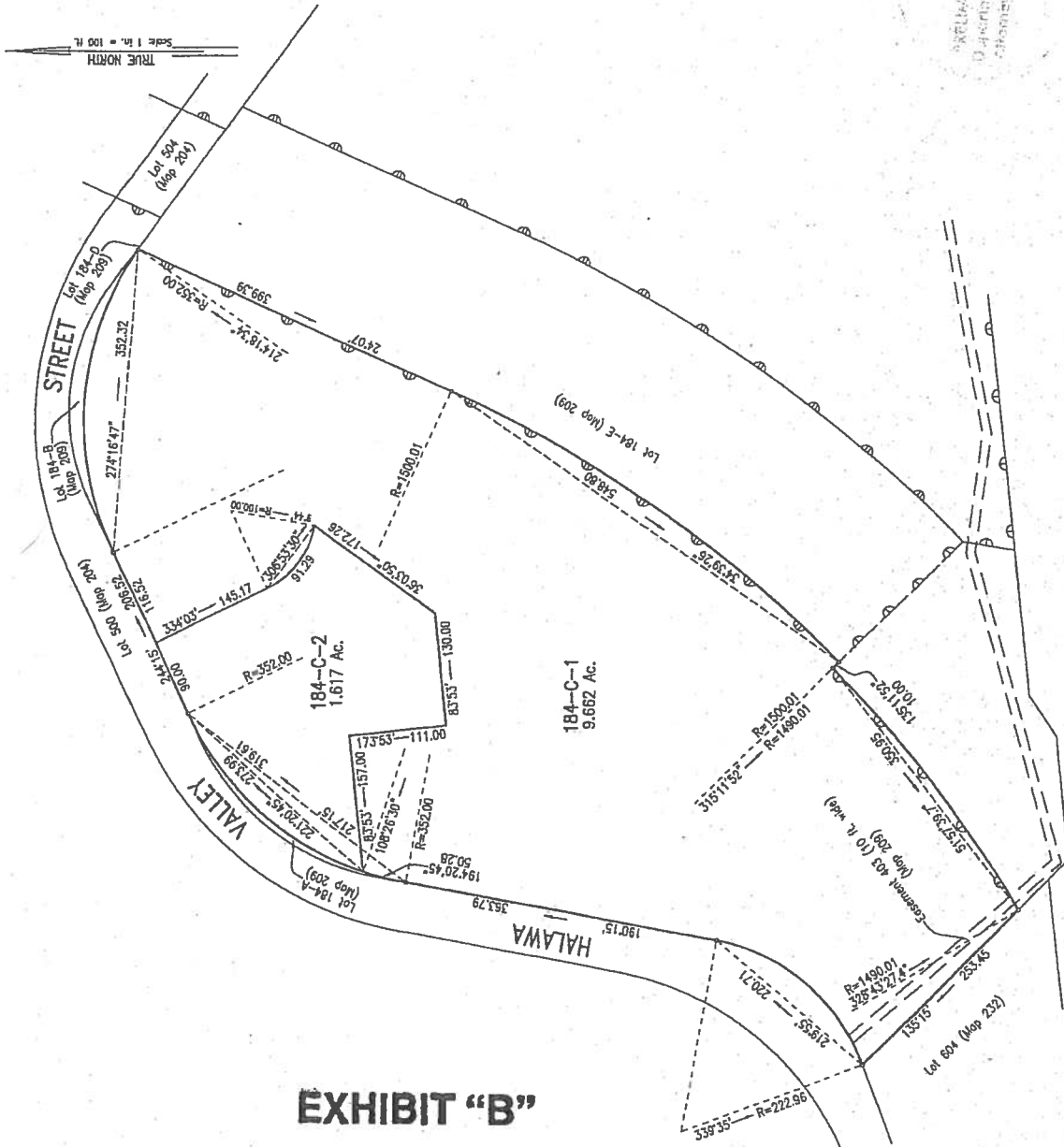


EXHIBIT "B"

NOTES:
 - Denotes no access permitted
 - Denotes access permitted under Interstate Highway Structure

For Map Key: (1st Division) 9-9-10: 34

OFFICE OF THE
ASSISTANT REGISTRAR LAND COURT
STATE OF HAWAII
(Bureau of Conveyances)

The original of this document was recorded as follows:

DOCUMENT Doc T-8079287
CT 100514
DATE February 14, 2012 8:02 AM

LAND COURT SYSTEM) REGULAR SYSTEM)
Return by Mail () Pickup () To:

DEPT. OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

Total Number of Pages: 13
Tax Map Key Nos. (1)9-9-010:034 & 054

FROM: STATE OF HAWAII
BOARD OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES

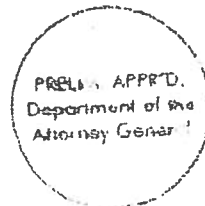
TO: STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Post Office Box 22159
Honolulu, Hawaii 96823

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 4396

AMENDING EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 4392
SETTING ASIDE LAND FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES

WHEREAS, Land Court Order 188735 recorded October 7, 2011 in the Office of the Assistant Registrar of the Land Court of the State of Hawaii, subdivided Lot 184-F into two lots being Lot 184-F-1 and Lot 184-F-2; and

WHEREAS, unrecorded Executive Order No. 4392 dated October 31, 2011, a copy identified as Exhibit "1," attached hereto and made a part hereof, set aside land to the State of Hawaii, Department of Agriculture and contained reference to Lot 184-F; and



WHEREAS, Executive Order No. 4392 is hereby now being amended to correct Lot 184-F to be Lot 184-F-1 and Lot 184-F-2.

NOW, THEREFORE, BY THIS EXECUTIVE ORDER, I, the undersigned, Governor of the State of Hawaii, by virtue of the authority in me vested by Section 171-11, Hawaii Revised Statutes, as amended, and every other authority me hereunto enabling, do hereby order that the public land hereinafter described be, and the same is, hereby set aside for the following public purposes:

FOR ANIMAL QUARANTINE, ANIMAL WELFARE, AND GENERAL COMMERCIAL PURPOSES, to be under the control and management of the State of Hawaii, Department of Agriculture, being those parcels of land situate at Halawa, Ewa, Oahu, Hawaii, identified as "Animal Quarantine, Animal Welfare and General Commercial Use Site," consisting of Lot 184-C-1, Map 261, Land Court Application 966, containing an area of 9.662 acres, and Lot 184-F-1, Map 266, Land Court Application 966, containing an area of 5.527 acres, and Lot 184-F-2, Map 266, Land Court Application 966, containing an area of 9.394 acres, all covered by Transfer Certificate of Title No. 100,514, more particularly described in Exhibit "2" being a survey description prepared by the Survey Division, Department of Accounting and General Services, State of Hawaii, being designated C.S.F. No. 25,137 and dated November 18, 2011, and delineated on Exhibits "3" and "4," being respectively copies of Land Court Map 261 and Land Court Map 266, all of which are attached hereto and made parts hereof.

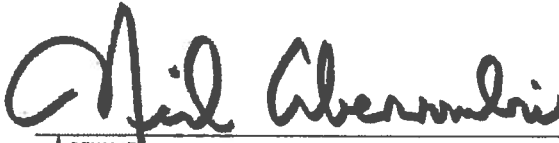
SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the condition that upon cancellation of this executive order or in the event of non-use or abandonment of the premises or any portion thereof for a continuous period of one (1) year, or for any reason whatsoever, the State of Hawaii, Department of Agriculture shall, within a reasonable time, restore the premises to a condition satisfactory and acceptable to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State of Hawaii.

SUBJECT, FURTHER, to disapproval by the Legislature by two-thirds vote of either the Senate or the House of Representatives or by majority vote of both, in any regular or special session next following the date of this Executive Order.

This executive order does not authorize the recipient of the set aside to sell or exchange or otherwise relinquish the State of Hawaii's title to the subject public land.



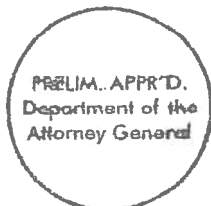
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and
caused the Great Seal of the State of Hawaii to be affixed.
Done at the Capitol at Honolulu this 9th day of
December 2011.


NEIL ABERCROMBIE
Governor of the State of Hawaii

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


PAMELA K. MATSUKAWA
Deputy Attorney General

Dated: 12/9/11

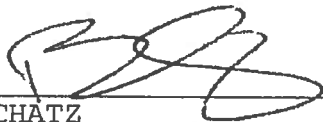


STATE OF HAWAII

Office of the Lieutenant Governor

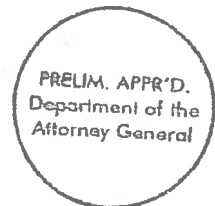
THIS IS TO CERTIFY That the within is a true copy of Executive Order No. 4396, amending Executive Order No. 4392, setting aside land for public purposes, the original of which is on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the Lieutenant Governor of the State of Hawaii, has hereunto subscribed his name and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.



BRIAN SCHATZ
Lieutenant Governor of the State of Hawaii

DONE in Honolulu, this 26th day of
January, A.D. 20^{bes}~~XX~~12




966, containing an area of 9.662 acres, and Lot 184-F, Map 209, Land Court Application 966, containing an area of 14.921 acres, both covered by Transfer Certificate of Title No. 100,514, more particularly described in Exhibit "A" being a survey description prepared by the Survey Division, Department of Accounting and General Services, State of Hawaii, being designated C.S.F. No. 25,121 and dated September 26, 2011, and delineated on Exhibits "B" and "C," being respectively copies of Land Court Map 261 and Land Court Map 209, all of which are attached hereto and made parts hereof.

SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the condition that upon cancellation of this executive order or in the event of non-use or abandonment of the premises or any portion thereof for a continuous period of one (1) year, or for any reason whatsoever, the State of Hawaii, Department of Agriculture shall, within a reasonable time, restore the premises to a condition satisfactory and acceptable to the Department of Land and Natural Resources, State of Hawaii.

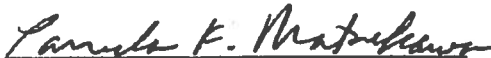
SUBJECT, FURTHER, to disapproval by the Legislature by two-thirds vote of either the Senate or the House of Representatives or by majority vote of both, in any regular or special session next following the date of this Executive Order.

This executive order does not authorize the recipient of the set aside to sell or exchange or otherwise relinquish the State of Hawaii's title to the subject public land.

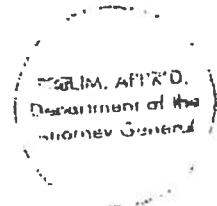
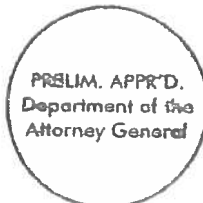
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Hawaii to be affixed. Done at the Capitol at Honolulu this 31st day of Oct. 2011.


NEIL ABERCROMBIE
Governor of the State of Hawaii

APPROVED AS TO FORM:


PAMELA K. MATSUKAWA
Deputy Attorney General

Dated: 10/19/11



STATE OF HAWAII

Office of the Lieutenant Governor

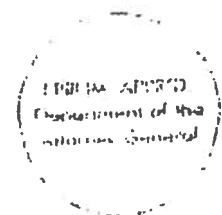
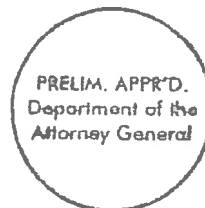
THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the within is a true copy of
Executive Order No. 4392 setting aside land for public
purposes, the original of which is on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, the Lieutenant
Governor of the State of Hawaii, has
hereunto subscribed his name and caused
the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.



BRIAN SCHATZ
Lieutenant Governor of the State of Hawaii

DONE in Honolulu, this 7th day of
November, A.D. 2011





STATE OF HAWAI'I
 SURVEY DIVISION
 DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
 HONOLULU

C.S.F. No. 25,121

September 26, 2011

ANIMAL QUARANTINE, ANIMAL WELFARE
 AND GENERAL COMMERCIAL USE SITE

Halawa, Ewa, Oahu, Hawaii

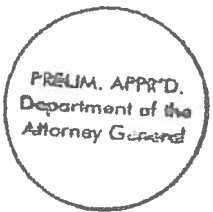
Being all of the following lots of Land Court Application 966, filed in the Office of the Assistant Registrar of the Land Court of the State of Hawaii and covered by Transfer Certificate of Title 100,514 issued to the State of Hawaii (Land Office Deed S-23436).

<u>LOT NUMBER</u>	<u>MAP NUMBER</u>	<u>AREA</u>
184-C-1	261	9.662 ACRES
184-F	209	<u>14.921 ACRES</u>

TOTAL AREA = 24.583 ACRES

Subject, however, to any and all encumbrances that may be noted on Transfer Certificate of Title 100,514.

SURVEY DIVISION
 DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
 STATE OF HAWAII



By: Gerald Z. Yonashiro
 Gerald Z. Yonashiro
 Land Surveyor ry

Compiled from Land Court
 Records.

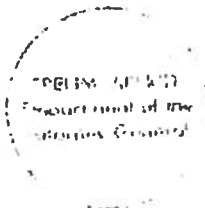
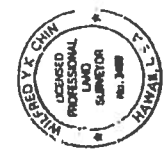


EXHIBIT "A"

LAND COURT
STATE OF HAWAII
LAND COURT APPLICATION 966
SUBDIVISION OF LOT 184-C
AS SHOWN ON MAP 209
INTO LOTS 184-C-1 AND 184-C-2
AT HALAWA, EWA, OAHU, HAWAII

1110 So. King St., Room 102
Honolulu, Hawaii
October 5, 2004



By: *Wilfred Y. Chin*
Licensed Professional Land Surveyor
Certificate Number 3449-15
Land Court Certificate Number 177
License Expires 4/06

OWNER: State of Hawaii
TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE: 100,514

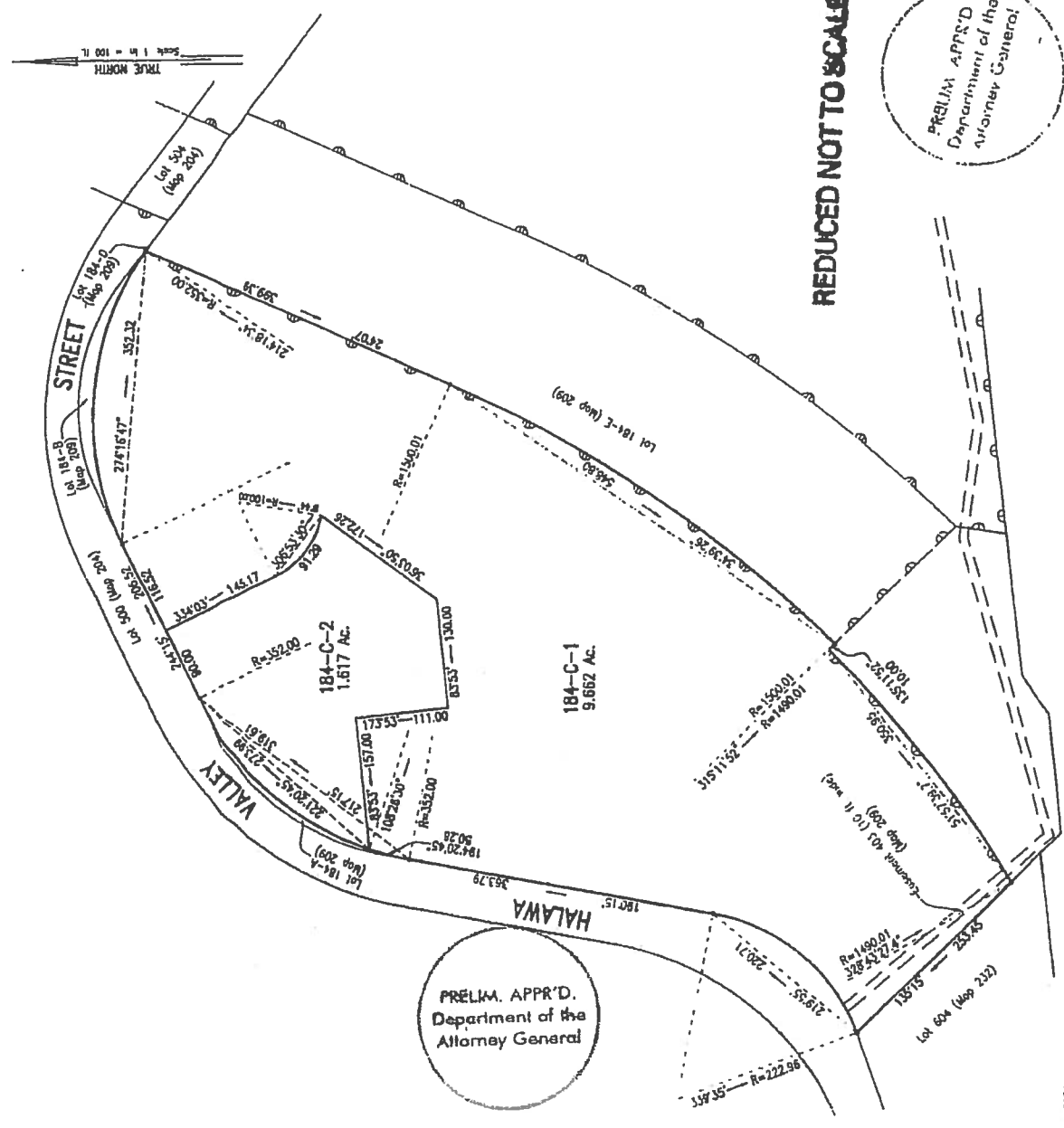
AUTHORIZED AND APPROVED BY ORDER OF THE JUDGE
OF THE LAND COURT DATED FEBRUARY 22, 2006
BY ORDER OF THE COURT.

Kathleen Kenevich
REGISTRAR OF THE LAND COURT

The Tax Map Key parcel number has been
corrected by Order of the Registrar of the
Land Court dated February 10, 2011.
Honolulu, Hawaii
February 10, 2011 *Kathleen Kenevich*
for State Land Surveyor

filed January 18, 2006
Janet Robinson,
Clerk

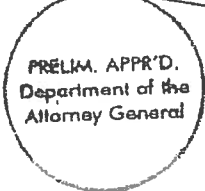
15' x 21' = 2.2 SQ. FT.



REDUCED NOT TO SCALE



EXHIBIT "B"



NOTES
 - Denotes no access permitted
 - Denotes access permitted under Interstate Highway Structure
 - Lot Map Key, (1st Division) 9-9-10-84

445 580 1945 371

LAND COURT
STATE OF HAWAII
LAND COURT APPLICATION 966

SUBDIVISION OF LOT 184 AS SHOWN ON MAP 115
INTO LOTS 184-A TO 184-F, INCLUSIVE
DESIGNATION OF EASEMENT 403 OVER AND ACROSS LOTS 184-C, 184-E AND 184-F
AND DESIGNATION OF EASEMENT 404 AFFECTING LOT 184-F
CANCELLATION OF PORTION OF RESTRICTION OF ACCESS RIGHTS
AFFECTING LOT 184 AS SHOWN ON MAP 115
AND DESIGNATION OF RESTRICTION OF ACCESS RIGHTS AFFECTING LOTS 184-B, 184-G AND 184-F
AT HALAWA, OAHU, HAWAII

COMMUNITY PLANNING, INC.
by: *Helen K. Malou*
Attorney-in-Fact
Certificate Number 117
Last Court Certificate Number 92

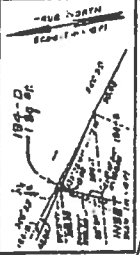
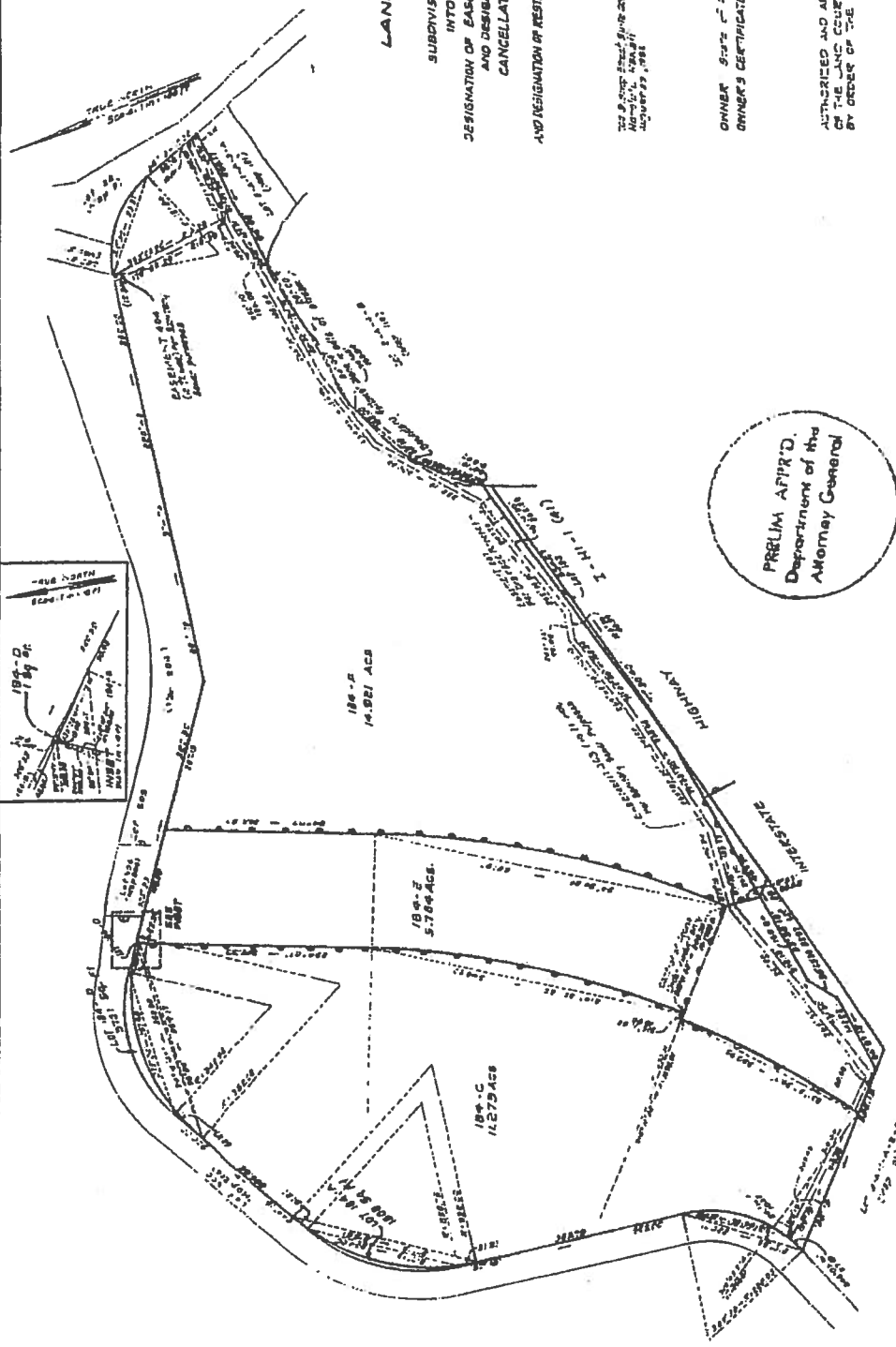


TO: State of Hawaii
Honorable L. L. King
November 29, 1981

OWNER STATE OF HAWAII
OWNER'S CERTIFICATE OF TITLE - 12284

AUTORIZED AND APPROVED BY ORDER OF THE JUDGE
OF THE LAND COURT DATED AUGUST 11, 1981
BY ORDER OF THE COURT

POSITIONS OF THE LAND COURT



PRELIM. APPR'D.
Department of the
Attorney General

REDUCED NOT TO SCALE

PRELIM. APPR'D.
Department of the
Attorney General

EXHIBIT "C"

NOTES:
1. The area of the easement 403 is 23,000 sq. ft.
2. The area of easement 404 is 2,000 sq. ft.
3. The area of the restriction of access rights is 1,000 sq. ft.



STATE OF HAWAII
 SURVEY DIVISION
 DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
 HONOLULU

C.S.F. No. 25,137

November 18, 2011

ANIMAL QUARANTINE, ANIMAL WELFARE
 AND GENERAL COMMERCIAL USE SITE

Halawa, Ewa, Oahu, Hawaii

Being all of the following lots of Land Court Application 966, filed in the Office of the Assistant Registrar of the Land Court of the State of Hawaii and covered by Transfer Certificate of Title 100,514 issued to the State of Hawaii (Land Office Deed S-23436).

<u>LOT NUMBER</u>	<u>MAP NUMBER</u>	<u>AREA</u>
184-C-1	261	9.662 ACRES
184-F-1	266	5.527 ACRES
184-F-2	266	<u>9.394 ACRES</u>

TOTAL AREA = 24.583 ACRES

Subject, however, to any and all encumbrances that may be noted on Transfer Certificate of Title 100,514.

SURVEY DIVISION
 DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
 STATE OF HAWAII

By: Gerald Z. Yonashiro
 Gerald Z. Yonashiro
 Land Surveyor

Compiled from CSF 25,121 and
 Land Court Records.



EXHIBIT "2"

REDUCED NOT TO SCALE

LAND COURT
STATE OF HAWAII
LAND COURT APPLICATION 966
SUBDIVISION OF LOT 184-C
AS SHOWN ON MAP 209
INTO LOTS 184-C-1 AND 184-C-2
AT HALAWA, EWA, OAHU, HAWAII

1120 So King St. Room 102
Honolulu, Hawaii
October 5, 2024



CONTROLPOINT SURVEYING, INC.
Wilfred K. Chien
Licensed Professional Land Surveyor
License Number 3449-13
Certificate Number 177
License Expir 7/08

OWNER: State of Hawaii
TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE: 100.514

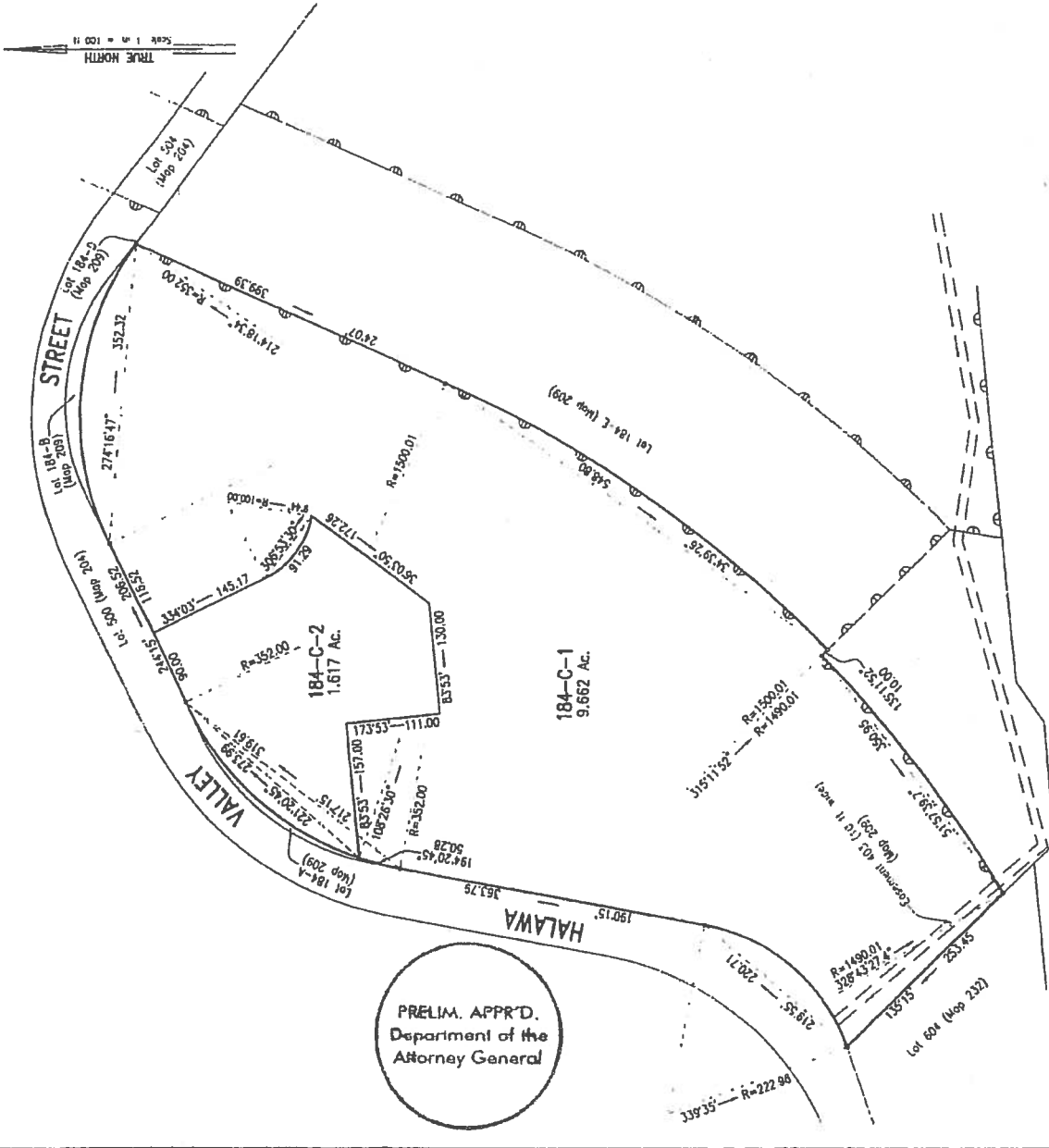
AUTHORIZED AND APPROVED BY ORDER OF THE JUDGE
OF THE LAND COURT DATED FEBRUARY 22, 2006
BY ORDER OF THE COURT.

Katherine Henevaine
REGISTRAR OF THE LAND COURT

The Tax Map Key parcel number has been
corrected by Order of the Registrar of the
Land Court dated February 10, 2011.
Honolulu, Hawaii
February 10, 2011
Klemm Klemm
for State Land Surveyor

Filed January 18, 2006
Janet Plakomai,
Clerk

EXHIBIT "3"



PRELIM. APPRD.
Department of the
Attorney General

NOI...
Denotes no access permitted
Denotes access permitted
under Interstate Highway Structure
Tax Map Key: (1st Edition) 9-9-10-44

135 000 000 000

REDUCED NOT TO SCALE

LAND COURT

STATE OF HAWAII

LAND COURT APPLICATION 966

SUBDIVISION OF LOT 184-F AS SHOWN ON MAP 209
INTO LOTS 184-F-1 AND 184-F-2
AND DESIGNATION OF EASEMENT 483
AFFECTING LOT 184-F-1
AT HALAWA EWA OAHU, HAWAII



ENGADERS SURVEYORS MARSH, INC.
LICENSED PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR
LAND COURT CERTIFICATE NUMBER 234

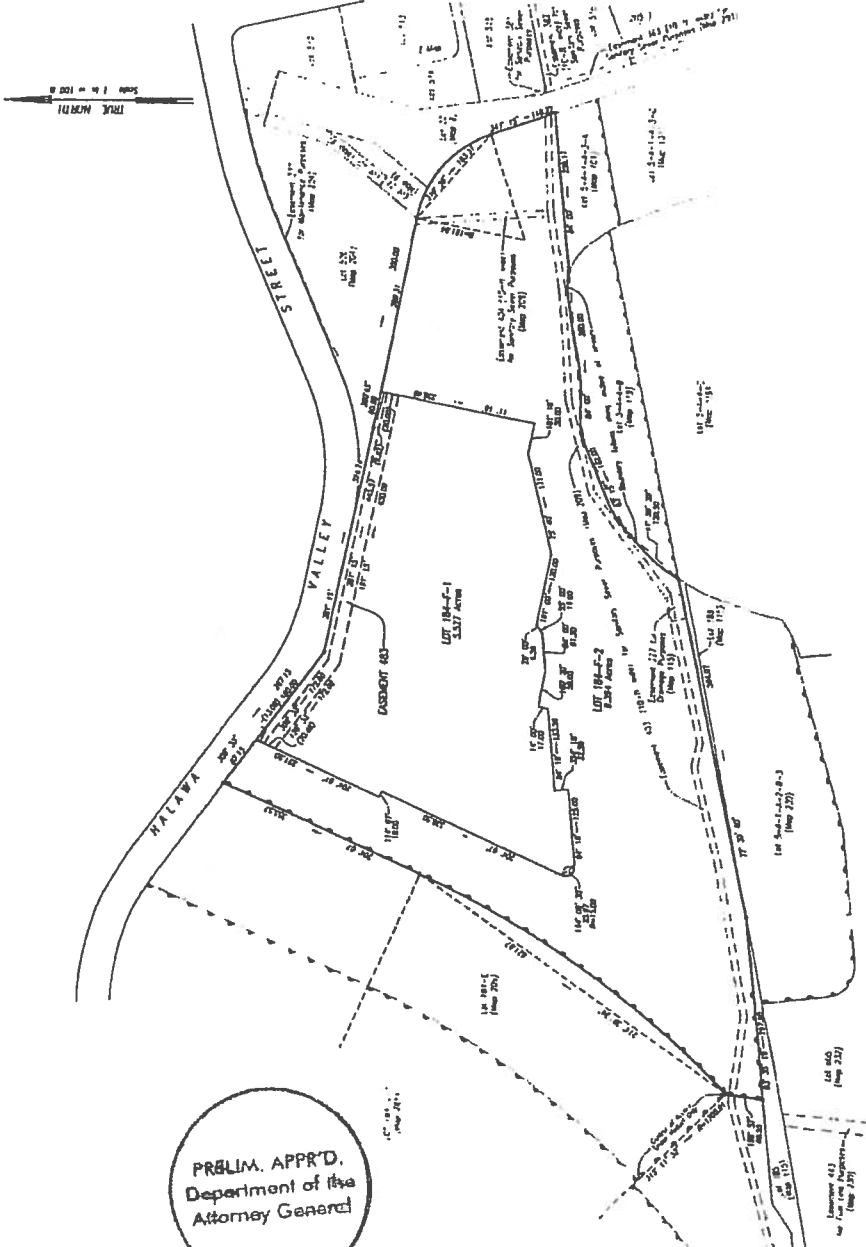
803 WALEWALE STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII
JULY 8, 2009

OWNER: STATE OF HAWAII
TRANSFER CERTIFICATE OF TITLE: 100,514

AUTHORIZED AND APPROVED BY ORDER OF THE JUDGE
OF THE LAND COURT DATED: 11-23-07, 11-23-07
BY ORDER OF THE COURT

[Signature]
REGISTERED OF THE LAND COURT

21-07-07-07-07-07



PRELIM. APPR'D.
Department of the
Attorney General

EXHIBIT (4)

NOTES
AREA OF EASEMENT 483 FOR ACCESS PURPOSES = 12,389 SQ. FT.
...
For Map 184-F-1-184-F-2

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

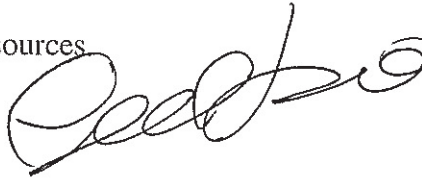
STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1146.8

JUN 19 2018

MEMORANDUM

TO: Russell Y. Tsuji, Administrator
Land Division
Department of Land and Natural Resources

FROM: Keith S. Kogachi
Acting Public Works Administrator 

ATTENTION: Barry Cheung, Land Agent
Darlene Bryant-Takamatsu, Land Agent

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 24, 2017, letter providing comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comments, we provide the following:

1. Table 2-1 of the Final EIS will be revised to read as follows:

Table -1. Potential Sites TMK Parcels & Ownership

Feature	Existing OCCC	Women's Community Correctional Center	Animal Quarantine Station Site	Halawa Correctional Facility	Mililani Technology Park
Tax map key no(s).	1-2-013: 002	4-2-003: 004 4-2-003: 024 4-2-003: 025 4-2-003: 026	9-9-010: 006 <u>por.</u> 9-9-010: 046 <u>por.</u> 9-9-010: 054 9-9-010: 055 9-9-010: 057 9-9-010: 058 <u>Also: portion of Halawa Interchange (no TMK)</u>	9-9-010: 030	9-5-046: 041 9-5-046: 042
Total site area (approx.)	16.46 acres	122 acres	33.36 38.21 acres	31.09 acres	40 acres
Fee Owner	State of Hawaii	State of Hawaii	State of Hawaii <u>and</u> Federal Government	State of Hawaii	Castle & Cooke Hawaii
Area of potential impact (approx.)	8 acres	5-10 acres	25 28.6 acres	5 acres	18.956 acres

Please note the description of the Animal Quarantine Station site in section 3.2.1 will be revised in the Final EIS to read as follows:

Animal Quarantine Station – The HDOA Animal Quarantine Station (AQS) site is located at 99-951 Halawa Valley Street in Aiea, Hawaii. The approximately 35-acre property (as shown in Figure 2) is mostly owned by the State of Hawaii, which acquired it in 1968 from the U.S. Navy. A small portion of the "AQS site" is still owned by the U.S. Navy. Records show that the U.S. Navy first owned the property in 1941 and the earliest owner was the Emma Kaleleonalani Estate. Historical aerial photos taken in 1944 and 1952 show various structures on the property including in the vicinity of the present-day parking lot.

The buildings were subsequently demolished and the Animal Quarantine Facility was constructed in 1968.

2. Per your comments, the following text will be added at the end of the third paragraph in section 3.3.4 of Final EIS:

"...During the DEIS public review period, DLNR Land Division noted that: "...the processing time of acquisition of Federal lands could be lengthy, which should be incorporated in the planning stage." According to the Department of the Navy, the Navy's property is currently part of an environmental investigation for potential contamination from a former oily waste disposal site on Navy property. This investigation will be conducted by the Navy under the Navy's Environmental Restoration Program. The Navy ordinarily completes any required investigation and remediation prior to conveyance, unless a deferral is approved by the Navy and processed. If a deferral is required by the State and approved by the Navy, proposed use of the property for the OCCC relocation would require DAGS and PSD to acknowledge that there is potential subsurface contamination, rights for access shall be reserved to the Navy to conduct the future investigation/monitoring/environmental remediation and maintenance, and the State shall agree to adhere to the potential future "Land Use Control" requirements (Navy's) at the site. Development by the State on the Navy portion of land may be delayed while the environmental activities are ongoing. Layout of the replacement OCCC facilities on the AOS site will consider these environmental requirements."

3. Figures 3-4 and 3-7 of the FEIS will be revised to remove the State Department of Health parcel identified as TMK: (1) 9-9-010:055.
4. The DEIS Appendix I: Financing Plan Options, is intended to provide an overview of the many alternatives available to the State to finance the construction of the proposed OCCC. It is acknowledged that any sale of State lands would be subject to HRS Section 171-64.7.
5. It is acknowledged that HRS Section 171-11 would be applicable should the current OCCC facility be relocated to an alternative site such as the Animal Quarantine Station. Likewise, we would seek the current set aside to the Department of Agriculture for the Animal Quarantine Station site be re-assigned to the appropriate agency should that site be chosen as the ultimate site for the new OCCC.

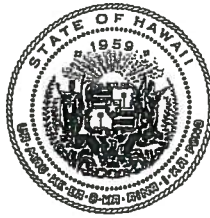
Russell Y. Tsuji
(P)1146.8
Page 4

If you have any questions, please have your staff call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



RECEIVED
LAND DIVISION

2010 JAN -4 PM 2:47

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

DEPT. OF LAND &
NATURAL RESOURCES
STATE OF HAWAII

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
LAND DIVISION

POST OFFICE BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

November 13, 2017

MEMORANDUM

RECEIVED
COMMISSION ON WATER
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
2017 NOV 13 PM 2:55

TO:

DLNR Agencies:

- Div. of Aquatic Resources
- Div. of Boating & Ocean Recreation
- Engineering Division
- Div. of Forestry & Wildlife
- Div. of State Parks
- Commission on Water Resource Management
- Office of Conservation & Coastal Lands
- Land Division – Oahu District
- Historic Preservation

FROM:

Russell V. Tsuji, Land Administrator

SUBJECT:

Draft Environmental Impact Assessment (EIS) for Replacement of the Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of the Women's Community Correctional Center, and New Department of Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station

LOCATION:

Island of Oahu; TMK No. (1) various

APPLICANT:

Department of Accounting and General Services

Transmitted for your review and comment is information on the above-referenced project. We would appreciate your comments on this project. Please submit any comments by **January 4, 2018**.

The EIS can be found on-line at: <http://thealth.hawaii.gov/oeqc/> (Click on the Current Environmental Notice in the middle of the page.)

If no response is received by this date, we will assume your agency has no comments. If you have any questions about this request, please contact Lydia Morikawa at 587-0410. Thank you.

- We have no objections.
- We have no comments.
- Comments are attached.

Signed: /s/ Jeffrey T. Pearson, P.E.

Print Name: Deputy Director

Date: January 3, 2018

Attachment

cc: Central Files

FILE ID:	RFD.4508.3
DOC ID:	18561 ✓

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR OF HAWAII



SUZANNE D. CASE
CHAIRPERSON

WILLIAM D. BALFOUR, JR.
KAMANA BEAMER, PH.D.
MICHAEL G. BUCK
NEIL J. HANNAHS
PAUL J. MEYER
VIRGINIA PRESSLER, M.D.

JEFFREY T. PEARSON, P.E.
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES
COMMISSION ON WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
P.O. BOX 621
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96809

January 3, 2018

REF: RFD.4508.3

TO: Mr. Russell Tsuji, Administrator
Land Division

FROM: Lenore N. Ohye, Acting Deputy Director for *Lenore Ohye*
Jeffrey T. Pearson, P.E., Deputy Director
Commission on Water Resource Management

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Assessment (EIS) for Replacement of the Oahu Community
Correctional Center, Expansion of the Women's Community Correctional Center, and New
Department of Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station

FILE NO.: RFD.4508.3
TMK NO.: (1) various

Thank you for the opportunity to review the subject document. The Commission on Water Resource Management (CWRM) is the agency responsible for administering the State Water Code (Code). Under the Code, all waters of the State are held in trust for the benefit of the citizens of the State, therefore all water use is subject to legally protected water rights. CWRM strongly promotes the efficient use of Hawaii's water resources through conservation measures and appropriate resource management. For more information, please refer to the State Water Code, Chapter 174C, Hawaii Revised Statutes, and Hawaii Administrative Rules, Chapters 13-167 to 13-171. These documents are available via the Internet at <http://dlnr.hawaii.gov/cwrm>.

Our comments related to water resources are checked off below.

1. We recommend coordination with the county to incorporate this project into the county's Water Use and Development Plan. Please contact the respective Planning Department and/or Department of Water Supply for further information.
2. We recommend coordination with the Engineering Division of the State Department of Land and Natural Resources to incorporate this project into the State Water Projects Plan.
3. We recommend coordination with the Hawaii Department of Agriculture (HDOA) to incorporate the reclassification of agricultural zoned land and the redistribution of agricultural resources into the State's Agricultural Water Use and Development Plan (AWUDP). Please contact the HDOA for more information.
4. We recommend that water efficient fixtures be installed and water efficient practices implemented throughout the development to reduce the increased demand on the area's freshwater resources. Reducing the water usage of a home or building may earn credit towards Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) certification. More information on LEED certification is available at <http://www.usgbc.org/leed>. A listing of fixtures certified by the EAP as having high water efficiency can be found at <http://www.epa.gov/watersense>.
5. We recommend the use of best management practices (BMP) for stormwater management to minimize the impact of the project to the existing area's hydrology while maintaining on-site infiltration and preventing polluted runoff from storm events. Stormwater management BMPs may earn credit toward LEED certification. More information on stormwater BMPs can be found at <http://planning.hawaii.gov/czm/initiatives/low-impact-development/>
6. We recommend the use of alternative water sources, wherever practicable.
7. We recommend participating in the Hawaii Green Business Program, that assists and recognizes businesses that strive to operate in an environmentally and socially responsible manner. The program description can be found online at <http://energy.hawaii.gov/green-business-program>.

- 8. We recommend adopting landscape irrigation conservation best management practices endorsed by the Landscape Industry Council of Hawaii. These practices can be found online at http://www.hawaiiscape.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/LICH_Irrigation_Conservation_BMPs.pdf.
- 9. There may be the potential for ground or surface water degradation/contamination and recommend that approvals for this project be conditioned upon a review by the State Department of Health and the developer's acceptance of any resulting requirements related to water quality.
- 10. The proposed water supply source for the project is located in a designated water management area, and a Water Use Permit is required prior to use of water. The Water Use Permit may be conditioned on the requirement to use dual line water supply systems for new industrial and commercial developments.
- 11. A Well Construction Permit(s) is (are) are required before the commencement of any well construction work.
- 12. A Pump Installation Permit(s) is (are) required before ground water is developed as a source of supply for the project.
- 13. There is (are) well(s) located on or adjacent to this project. If wells are not planned to be used and will be affected by any new construction, they must be properly abandoned and sealed. A permit for well abandonment must be obtained.
- 14. Ground-water withdrawals from this project may affect streamflows, which may require an instream flow standard amendment.
- 15. A Stream Channel Alteration Permit(s) is (are) required before any alteration can be made to the bed and/or banks of a stream channel.
- 16. A Stream Diversion Works Permit(s) is (are) required before any stream diversion works is constructed or altered.
- 17. A Petition to Amend the Interim Instream Flow Standard is required for any new or expanded diversion(s) of surface water.
- 18. The planned source of water for this project has not been identified in this report. Therefore, we cannot determine what permits or petitions are required from our office, or whether there are potential impacts to water resources.

- OTHER: The Commission wishes to point out relatively minor corrections to Section 4.4.1, regarding the sustainable yield ranges for underlying aquifers. The Water Resource Protection Plan shows the following sustainable yield ranges: Kalihi Aquifer System Area is 9-12 mgd; Waimalu Aquifer System Area is 47-77 mgd; and Waipahu-Waiawa Aquifer System Area is 110-117 mgd.

Should these projects move forward, the associated demands should be reflected in the City and County of Honolulu's Water Use and Development Plan and the Department of Land and Natural Resources' State Water Projects Plan.

The Commission strongly encourages the use of alternative water sources to meet nonpotable needs, such as irrigation, and the implementation of water conservation measures. A listing of fixtures certified by the EPA as having high water efficiency can be found at <https://www.epa.gov/watersense>. In addition, the Commission has published a handbook for State facilities that outlines applicable water conservation measures for restrooms and shower facilities; kitchens, cafeterias, and staff rooms; and landscaping <http://files.hawaii.gov/dlnr/cwrm/planning/wcmshf2007.pdf>.

If you have any questions, please contact Lenore Ohye of the Commission staff at 587-0216.



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1148.8

JUN 19 2018

MEMORANDUM

TO: Jeffrey T. Pearson, Deputy Director
Commission on Water Resource Management
Department of Land and Natural Resources

ATTENTION: Lenore N. Ohye

FROM: Keith S. Kogachi
Acting Public Works Administrator

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and New Department
Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project submitted through Russell Tsuji, Land Administrator, on January 3, 2018. In response to your comments, we offer the following:

1. We have been and will continue to coordinate with the City and County of Honolulu officials, including the Department of Planning and Permitting, the Board of Water Supply, and others, concerning plans to develop the subject projects. As these projects advance through the planning and environmental impact study process into the design phase, information concerning water supply will be provided for inclusion in the County's Water Use and Development Plan.
2. We will continue to coordinate with the Department of Land and Natural Resources, Engineering Division. Preliminary water demand estimates for the proposed new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) have been included in the State Water Projects Plan Update. As the new OCCC progresses through the design phase, updated water demands and calculations will be provided to the Engineering Division.

3. As the projects advance through the planning and environmental impact review to the design phase, consideration will be given to the use of water efficient fixtures and practices to minimize the volume of potable water needed to operate and maintain the facilities.
4. As the projects advance through the planning and environmental impact review to the design phase, consideration will be given to the implementation of best management practices for stormwater management to minimize potential adverse impacts to the area's water resources and water quality.
5. As the projects advance through the planning and environmental impact review to the design phase, consideration will be given to the use of alternative water sources if they are available.
6. Given the high-security nature of the proposed projects, there will be limitations on the amount and placement of landscape plantings. Nonetheless, as the projects advance into the design phase, consideration will be given to the use of landscape irrigation conservation best management practices.
7. As shown below, the Final EIS will reflect the Commission's corrections to the sustainable yield ranges for various underlying aquifers as reported in Section 4.4.1.

Existing OCCC – The existing OCCC site is located on the border of the Kalihi Aquifer System (30103) and Moanalua Aquifer System (30104) in the Honolulu Aquifer Sector (301). The most recent studies published in the CWRM Water Resources Protection Plan (WRPP) indicate that the sustainable yield for the Kalihi Aquifer System ranges from ~~9-12~~ ~~8.7-9~~ MGD (million gallons per day) and 15.8-18 MGD for the Moanalua Aquifer System. Both the Kalihi and Moanalua Aquifer Systems are basal aquifers and estimates for sustainable yield represent the maximum aquifer pumping rate...

Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS – The Animal Quarantine Station site is located within the Waimalu Aquifer System (30201) in the Pearl Harbor Aquifer Sector (302). The most recent studies published in the CWRM WRPP indicate that sustainable yield for the Waimalu Aquifer System ranges from ~~47-7745~~ ~~48.3~~ MGD. The Waimalu Aquifer System is a basal aquifer and estimates for sustainable yield represent the maximum aquifer pumping rate...

Halawa Correctional Facility – The Halawa Correctional Facility site is located within the Waimalu Aquifer System (30201) in the Pearl Harbor Aquifer Sector (302). The most recent studies published in the CWRM WRPP indicate that sustainable yield for the Waimalu Aquifer System ranges from ~~47-7745~~ ~~48.3~~ MGD. The Waimalu

for the Waimalu Aquifer System ranges from ~~47-7745-48.3~~ MGD. The Waimalu Aquifer System is a basal aquifer and estimates for sustainable yield represent the maximum aquifer pumping rate...

Mililani Technology Park – The proposed Mililani Technology Park site is located within the Waipahu-Waiawa Aquifer System (30203) in the Pearl Harbor Aquifer Sector (302). The most recent studies published in the CWRM WRPP indicate that sustainable yield for the Waipahu-Waiawa Aquifer System ranges from ~~110-117402-110.3~~ MGD. The Waipahu-Waiawa Aquifer System is a basal aquifer and estimates for sustainable yield represent the maximum aquifer pumping rate.

8. As noted previously, preliminary water demand estimates have been included in the State Water Projects Plan Update and we will continue to coordinate with the Engineering Division. We will also continue to coordinate with the City and County of Honolulu officials, including the Department of Planning and Permitting, the Board of Water Supply, and others to provide needed water supply information for inclusion in the County's Water Use and Development Plan.
9. We also are very supportive of implementing water conservation measures. We will surely consider the use of alternative water sources, including the Commission's handbook for State facilities that outlines water conservation measures, to meet non-potable needs if they are available.

Should you have any questions, your staff may call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

LM:jk

c: Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Thomas Rudary, AHL

PHONE (808) 594-1888



FAX (808) 594-1938

STATE OF HAWAII
OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS
560 N. NIMITZ HWY., SUITE 200
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96817

HRD 17-7995D

January 8, 2018

Department of Accounting and General Services
State of Hawai'i
Attn: Lance Y. Maja, P.E., Coordinator
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 430
Honolulu, HI 96813

PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc.
Attn: Vincent Shigekuni, Vice President
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, HI 96813

**Re: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Replacement of O'ahu Community
Correctional Facility to Hālawā Valley**

Aloha Mr. Maja and Mr. Shigekuni:

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) has reviewed the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS),¹ which proposes the replacement of the O'ahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) and the future expansion of the Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC). The OCCC replacement and WCCC expansion are both being proposed by the State of Hawai'i Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS), on behalf of the State of Hawai'i Department of Public Safety (PSD).

OHA is the constitutionally established agency charged with the betterment of conditions of Native Hawaiians which includes expressly assessing the policies and practices of other

¹ REPLACEMENT OF OAHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER, EXPANSION OF THE WOMEN'S COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER, AND NEW DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ANIMAL QUARANTINE STATION DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (DEIS), Department of Accounting and General Services on behalf of Department of Public Safety and Department of Agriculture. October 27, 2017.

agencies impacting on native Hawaiians and Hawaiians, and conducting advocacy efforts for native Hawaiians and Hawaiians.²

Our concerns and comments require your agency to seriously consider the issues raised in this letter as, pursuant to Hawai‘i Revised Statutes (HRS) § 10-1(b), “it shall be the duty and responsibility of all state departments and instrumentalities of state government providing services and programs which affect native Hawaiians and Hawaiians to actively work toward the goals of this chapter and to cooperate with and assist wherever possible the office of Hawaiian affairs.”

OHA remains cognizant about the need for a new jail facility as OCCC is antiquated, draconian, and well over capacity.³ OHA is also aware of the differences between jail facilities and prison facilities and the unique requirements and roles of both in the criminal justice system. However, to only look at the much needed replacement of OCCC in a vacuum without addressing the totality of the current crisis, both cause and effect, will only serve to exacerbate the need for more and more jail space and prison space as well.

OHA is concerned that the proposed relocation plans are premature and lacks the necessary information to ensure that the new OCCC facility addresses the long standing systemic issues that negatively impact pa‘ahao (inmates). OHA strongly recommends that the relocation of OCCC be suspended until the recommendations of the Correctional Justice Task Force and the Pretrial Justice Task Force are completed. We hereby formally transmit our comments and concerns, as outlined below, to better elucidate OHA’s position.

Native Hawaiians and Incarceration

Decades of following a traditional criminal justice approach have now led to the highest prison population in Hawai‘i’s history. The rapid growth of our incarcerated population during the past forty years⁴ strongly counsels the reexamination of our criminal justice system, including our policies with respect to criminal liability, prisoner rehabilitation, and reintegration. In addition, the overrepresentation of Native Hawaiians in the criminal justice system indicates

² Section 10-3(1) and (3), HRS

³ American Civil Liberties Union complaint filed with United States Department of Justice, January 6, 2017: OCCC 628
Designed Bed Capacity currently at 1109 inmates. In addition, the complaint alleges that inmates are restricted to the number of times they can flush their cell toilets in a 24-hour period as instructed by Adult Correction Officers, and that poor plumbing causes the omnipresent odor of human waste. The complaint also states that the lack of facility physicians and other neglect leads to long wait times to address inmate injuries and poor mental health strategies efficacy and that dining facilities are reportedly “infested” with roaches and other vermin and vectors.

⁴ The number of people incarcerated in Hawai‘i increased by more than 900 percent between 1977 and 2008, and by 1,400 percent between 1977 and the present. Office of Hawaiian Affairs, THE DISPARATE TREATMENT OF NATIVE HAWAIIANS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM 17 (2010), http://www.justicepolicy.org/uploads/justicepolicy/documents/10-09_exs_disparatetreatmentofnativehawaiians_rd-ac.pdf. The Native Hawaiian community has been particularly impacted by this increase, making up 40 percent of our prison population today. In contrast, Native Hawaiians represent only 24 percent of the general public in Hawai‘i. *Id.* at 36.

the existence of larger systemic issues, such as implicit bias and disparate treatment in interactions from arrest, to adjudication, to final release.⁵

OHA has advocated in the past, and will continue to advocate for criminal justice system reform.⁶ Some key areas of OHA's criminal justice system advocacy are:

- Prioritize rehabilitative models of punishment and incarceration alternatives with appropriate oversight, and implement more substance abuse treatment, mental health services, and housing programs to reduce recidivism and costly over-reliance on incarceration;
- Include and acknowledge cultural models in correctional facility programs, such as Pu'uhonua (wellness and healing refuge center) and cultural healing traditions, and to support children of incarcerated parents;
- Recommend that the Judiciary, correctional system, and state agencies collaborate with county police departments on a statewide data collection system with the goal of ameliorating the overrepresentation of Native Hawaiians in the criminal justice system; and
- Commit resources to rehabilitation, education, social services, mental health, and family reintegration with a cultural lens or cultural framework.

OHA has been financially supportive of many initiatives throughout the community regarding the incarceration of men, women and juveniles, and culture-based strategies to address not only the aftermath of incarceration, but also the state of being incarcerated, as well as preventative programs prior to incarceration. These diversion and intervention programs are aimed at drastically reducing the numbers of Native Hawaiians entering the criminal justice system and ultimately, incarcerated in jail or prison.

OHA has been intimately involved in supporting and engaging Native Hawaiian pa'ahao, in cultural education, protocol, ceremony and practices, primarily through the observance of Makahiki activities in the prisons at Hālawā Correctional Facility and Waiawa Correctional

⁵ A 2010 OHA study found that the disproportionate impact of the criminal justice system on Native Hawaiians accumulates at every stage, noting that Native Hawaiians made up "24 percent of the general population, but 27 percent of all arrests, 33 percent of people in pretrial detention, 29 percent of people sentenced to probation, 36 percent admitted to prison in 2009, [and] 39 percent of the incarcerated population." Moreover, controlling for many common factors such as type of charge, the study revealed that Native Hawaiians were more likely to be found guilty, receive a prison sentence, and receive a longer prison sentence or probation term than most other ethnic groups. Office of Hawaiian Affairs, THE DISPARATE TREATMENT OF NATIVE HAWAIIANS IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM 28-38 (2010), http://www.oha.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/12/ir_final_web_rev.pdf.

⁶ 2016 House Concurrent Resolution 85 (HCR85) Correctional Justice Task Force Hawaiian Subcommittee Hearing Minutes, Friday, September 30, 2016, Hawai'i State Capitol Auditorium, Honolulu, HI 96813.

Facility.⁷ Furthermore, OHA Chairperson Colette Machado currently chairs the House Concurrent Resolution (HCR) 85 Correctional Justice Task Force Native Hawaiian sub-committee.

HCR 85 Correctional Justice Task Force

OHA appreciates the intent of this development to alleviate the substandard conditions and overcrowding at OCCC. We note, however, that there are simultaneous legislative and judicial efforts to make recommendations for Hawai'i's incarceration policies and correctional system, to ultimately reduce the growing social and economic burdens of our criminal justice system.

The HCR 85 Correctional Justice Task Force is currently sifting through the many systemic issues in our criminal justice system that may be contributing to its growing social and economic costs, as well as its disproportionate impact on the Native Hawaiian community. The HCR 134 Pretrial Task Force is also considering strategies to reform bail and other pretrial processes to reduce the pretrial population at OCCC. Moreover, other programmatic approaches including pretrial diversion programs, the expansion of the HOPE probation and work furlough programs, and other alternatives to incarceration are also currently being considered and have great potential to reduce our projected need for expanded prison and jail space.

The HCR 85 Task Force has been meeting since June 2016. Even though the work of the Task Force is just beginning, several themes have emerged from our meetings, discussions, and hearings, the most important of which is that Hawai'i's correctional system is not producing acceptable, cost-effective, and sustainable outcomes. Despite spending hundreds of millions of dollars a year on corrections, Hawai'i continues to have one of the highest incarceration rates in the world and a recidivism rate of 50 percent or more. The Task Force believes that it is time to adopt a new correctional model that will reduce our prison population, lower our recidivism rate, rein in long term costs, and make our communities safer.

[The Task Force has] also focused on what [it] understand is one of the Legislature's main concerns— the replacement of the Oahu Community Correctional Center with a new jail at an estimated cost of \$650 million. Studies have shown that just a few days in jail can increase a person's likelihood of a prison sentence and promote future criminal behavior—making jail a gateway to deeper and more lasting involvement in the criminal justice system at considerable costs to the people involved and to society at large. Because jails can produce many undesirable outcomes and are extremely costly to build, maintain, and operate, communities across the nation are striving to reduce their

⁷ In close partnership with the Native Hawaiian Church and the Pacific Justice and Reconciliation Center of the Pacific, OHA has assisted and coordinated bi-annual Makahiki Ceremonial Observances for the past five years at Hālawā and Waiawa Correctional Facilities, as well as provided cultural education at the Women's Community Correctional Facility.

*jail populations through innovative diversion programs, and the Task Force strongly recommends that Hawai'i do the same. It is also essential that a broad range of community interests be engaged in the jail planning process so that the new jail reflects best practices and does not become a warehouse for the poor, the homeless, and the mentally ill.*⁸

Given the complexity of the issues at hand, the task forces must be afforded the necessary time to explore the potential benefits of new and progressive correctional and criminal justice approaches, such as the recommendations of the Native Hawaiian Justice Task Force. Both task forces' final reports are due in December 2018. Proactive efforts to reduce the number of non-violent inmates, a disproportionate number of whom are Native Hawaiian,⁹ must continue to be prioritized prior to, and alongside, planning for construction of any new facility to house the record-high and growing pa'ahao population in Hawai'i.

Prudent planning requires the full exploration and execution of programs and policies that effectuate evidence-based alternatives to incarceration to improve public safety, effectively rehabilitate pa'ahao, and save taxpayer dollars.¹⁰ PSD should support the legislature's and judiciary's efforts toward development of much-needed and long-awaited strategies for reducing the State's incarcerated population, reducing corrections costs, and proactively investing in public safety and recidivism reduction initiatives. Thus, PSD should suspend its plans to develop the new OCCC until the final recommendations of the Task Force can fully inform and guide the size, scope, and design of the new facility, especially in light of efforts to infuse the entire penal system with Native Hawaiian values which would change current punitive frameworks to a more rehabilitative and healing model.

Cultural Impacts

While the majority of DEIS and FEIS assess land use impacts to geographic areas as the most common impact to constitutionally protected Native Hawaiian cultural beliefs, resources and practices, there are other socio-cultural impacts, especially in the case of a new prison facility. OHA is concerned about the proximity of the Hālawā Animal Quarantine site to the former World War II Naval Cemetery and the testimony of the area caretaker, Mr. Abraham Kaha'i regarding the presence of spiritual influences still remaining in the area, including

⁸ Interim Report of the HCR 85 Task Force (On Effective Incarceration Policies and Improving Hawai'i's Correctional System) to the Legislature for the Regular Session 2017) Forward by Justice Michael D. Wilson, Chair, HCR 85 Task Force, February 16, 2017

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ In its 2012 report, the Native Hawaiian Justice Task Force recommended several options to address systemic issues resulting in the disproportionate overrepresentation of Native Hawaiians in the criminal justice system. These included reconsidering several proposals from the 2011 Justice Reinvestment Initiative legislation that were not originally passed or implemented, investing in early intervention programs, increasing public defender funding, expanding implicit bias training, strengthening supervised release programs, executing compassionate release consistently, supporting indigenous models of healing alternatives such as pu'uhonua, and bolstering reintegration programs and services to better prevent recidivism. OFFICE OF HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS, NATIVE HAWAIIAN JUSTICE TASK FORCE REPORT (2012), http://www.oha.org/wp-content/uploads/2012NHJTF_REPORT_FINAL_0.pdf.

malevolent forces, as discussed by Mr. Abraham Kaha'i, the area caretaker, in the DEIS Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA).¹¹

A jail contains a wide array of both positive, but mostly negative, emotional energy from anger, fear, resentment, sadness, and other similar states of being, which can create an environment susceptible to dark spiritual influences. Mr. Kaha'i and the DEIS CIA also briefly discuss the possibility that the area is a pathway for the huaka'i pō, or Nightmarchers. The depiction of a protective ahu erected to provide protection from such spiritual forces only furthers the beliefs of the nature of the area.¹²

The DEIS CIA does a good job at identifying placed-based history and cultural use, and habitation of the various areas proposed for the siting of the new OCCC. OHA appreciates that the DEIS directly references and cites OHA's 2010 Report, "The Disparate Treatment of Native Hawaiians in the Criminal Justice System," acknowledging the negative impacts the criminal justice system has on Native Hawaiian pa'ahao.

The DEIS CIA concludes:

*A previously discussed, beginning with the founding of Hawai'i's criminal justice system in the early nineteenth century, Native Hawaiians have and continue to be adversely impacted by this system in ways no other ethnic group has experienced. The 2010 study completed by OHA substantiated years of anecdotal claims regarding the disparate treatment of Native Hawaiians in the criminal justice system, with the most significant find revealing that Native Hawaiians are overrepresented in every stage in of Hawai'i's criminal justice system, and the disproportionality increases as Native Hawaiians go further into the system (OHA 2010). Additionally, Native Hawaiian males and females make up the largest proportion of Hawai'i's inmate population (ibid.). **It is without a doubt that the construction of a new jail facility will impact Native Hawaiians (emphasis added).** However, the ways in which this proposed project is implemented, will ultimately determine whether the subject ethnic group will be adversely or positively impacted (see below and the recommendations presented in the 2012 Native Hawaiian Task Force Report reproduced in Appendix A).*

While typical Cultural Impact Assessments often emphasize, identify, and discuss site-specific impacts (as was done above), in reviewing Hawai'i's current carceral system it is evident that distinguishing between social and cultural impacts is a difficult proposition at best, as many of the identified social impacts apply to a specific ethnic group (Native Hawaiians), thus transforming them into cultural impacts. The findings from OHA's (2010) study is cause for great

¹¹ DEIS, July 24, 2017 interview with Mr. Abraham Kaha'i.

¹² Nana I Ke Kumu (Look to the Source) Volume I and Volume II, Lee, Haertig and Pukui 1972 discusses a myriad of Native Hawaiian cultural beliefs and spiritual impacts directly affecting the efficacy of social work and the both the mental, emotional, physical and spiritual manifestations of these important cultural practices and beliefs.

concern especially for Native Hawaiians and should prompt actions and solutions that should be addressed or mitigated through the proposed OCCC replacement project. It is our hope that the social impacts are fully identified in the overall EIS process and addressed appropriately. Below we address a few of these sociocultural impacts.

Through the consultation process, several sociocultural impacts were identified. The disproportionality of Native Hawaiians in the criminal justice system is by far one of the greatest sociocultural impacts. As identified in the literature and through the consultation process, the authors recommend PSD expand their inmate support services and revise the bail process, which can help reduce the overall pretrial inmate population at OCCC. Furthermore, if the overall pretrial population is reduced, this will help address overcrowding and will likely reduce the number of Native Hawaiians in the system, possibly curtailing further contact.

While preventative measures can help limit initial contact with the system, provisions for intervention and support services for inmates who are currently moving through the system could be expanded. As discussed in the consultation section of this report, maintaining and improving the current family visitation process is a vital component of the inmates' rehabilitation process. Studies have shown that inmates who have regular family support in the form of visitations have lower recidivism rates. For many Native Hawaiians, the 'ohana (family unit) provides the motivation and the support needed to stay out of contact with the system. We, therefore, recommend PSD ensure adequate staffing and if applicable, technology, so that the inmates can maintain healthy contact with their families and received support that can facilitate their reintegration into society.

Drawing from the cultural-historical background and as expressed by consulted parties, we recommend that a concerted effort is made to transform a relocated OCCC facility to one that emphasizes inmate rehabilitation and reintegration. This philosophical shift may be actualized through tangible means (i.e., improving inmate processes, building design, increased access to support services, offering cultural programs, etc.); and we recommend that PSD implement and sustain a consultation process with the various stakeholders who can offer rational input on these topics.¹³

The design and operation of the new facility should take these concerns into account given the disproportionate amount of Native Hawaiians currently projected to be incarcerated there in the absence of substantive reform as discussed above.

¹³ Section 4: Discussion and Assessment of Cultural Impacts, DEIS p.99

Again, we reiterate that PSD should suspend its plans to develop the new OCCC until the final recommendations of the HCR 85 Task Force and the Pretrial Justice Task Force can fully inform and guide the size, scope, and design of the new facility, especially in light of efforts to infuse the entire penal system with Native Hawaiian values which would change current punitive frameworks to a more rehabilitative and healing model.

Thank you for this opportunity to provide comment. We look forward to your responses to our concerns. If you have any questions, please contact Kai Markell, Ka Pou Kāko'o (Manager), Kia'i Kānāwai (Compliance Enforcement), Ka Paia Kū (Advocacy) at 808-594-0220 or at kaim@oha.org via email.

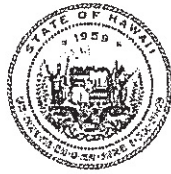
'O wau iho nō me ka 'oia 'i'o,



Kamana'opono M. Crabbe, Ph.D.
Ka Pouhana, Chief Executive Officer

KC:km

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119


(P)1143.8

JUN 19 2018

MEMORANDUM

TO: Kamana'opono M. Crabbe, Chief Executive Officer
Office of Hawaiian Affairs

ATTENTION: Kai Markell, Manager

FROM: Keith S. Kogachi
Acting Public Works Administrator 

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Replacement of Oahu
Community Correctional Center, Expansion of Women's Community
Correctional Center, and New Department of Agriculture Animal Quarantine
Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for reviewing and commenting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the subject project. The Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) and the Department of Public Safety (PSD) appreciate the interest and concerns expressed by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA). DAGS and PSD representatives also would like to once again convey our appreciation to OHA for meeting with us on April 5, 2018 to clarify OHA's concerns related to the planning process for the new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC). As discussed in that meeting, we will continue with the planning process with OHA's support, while maintaining an open dialogue with OHA, to ensure that the needs of the State of Hawaii, including Native Hawaiians, are served to the best of our ability.

In response to the comments in your January 8, 2018 letter, we offer the following:

1. As discussed at the April 5, 2018 meeting, PSD has been forced to rely on aged and obsolete facilities to carry out its mission, and is proposing to improve its corrections infrastructure by upgrading and modernizing existing facilities and constructing new facilities to replace others. Since 1991, Oahu's jail population has grown well beyond OCCC's capacity, during which time no new facilities were added to the system. Consequently, PSD has been forced to double-bunk cells, add beds to dorms, and convert

spaces normally used for inmate programs, counseling and similar services to other functions such as inmate housing in order to cope with the population. Overcrowding has further exacerbated the condition of the antiquated facility, contributed to tension among inmates, diminished treatment and program opportunities, and poor morale among PSD staff.

PSD recognizes that OCCC does not exist in a vacuum, and that upgrades and expansions are required to Hawaii's correctional system beyond just the OCCC facility. However, replacing the current OCCC with a new, modern, more efficient, and more effective jail institution is an immediate need. A new OCCC will provide the appropriate number of beds to accommodate the island's jail population, improve inmates' access to medical and mental health services, counseling and treatment programs, reduce stress among inmates and staff, and improve living conditions for those awaiting trial or sentencing, serving short sentences, or preparing for reentry. We acknowledge OHA's concerns regarding long-standing systemic issues. However, it is important to note that initiatives such as bail reforms, sentencing reforms, alternatives to incarceration, increased support for mental health and substance abuse treatment programs, among many others are the purview of the Judiciary and Legislature. While over representation of Native Hawaiians in the justice system is a concern, PSD does not have control over decisions of the Judiciary nor the cause of arrest. The role of PSD is to house those who the courts sentence to periods of incarceration. The current condition of OCCC interferes with PSD's ability to satisfactorily complete that role, as well as address underlying causes for detainee's criminal actions such as mental health and substance abuse.

2. As noted in your letter, reformation of Hawaii's criminal justice system will be necessary to implement alternatives to incarceration such as diversionary programs. It is notable however, that the male jail population has begun to decline. As documented within the 10-Year Inmate Forecast, the overall OCCC inmate population has recently been declining by 0.7 percent annually with the male inmate population declining by 1.2 percent annually. The detention population forecast for Fiscal Year (FY) 2026 is for 959 male detainees or 98 fewer than in FY 2016. It is also worth noting that although the male detention population is decreasing, the new OCCC facility is planned to substantially increase the number of pre-release beds to help expand the pre-release services that help transition inmates back into society. PSD welcomes the opportunity to collaborate with the Judiciary, Police Department and other government agencies on a statewide data collection system with the goal of ameliorating the over representation of Native Hawaiians in the criminal justice system.

While the number of beds necessary to house Oahu's detainee population could be affected by legislative and judicial reforms to the criminal justice system including potential bail reforms, it does not alter the necessity for a new facility that conforms to

modern jail standards. Replacing the existing OCCC with a modern facility is necessary to improve living conditions for inmates, provide an environment focused on better preparing inmates for successful reintegration into the community and reduced recidivism, providing a safer and more efficient work environment for corrections staff, enhancing opportunities for addressing inmates with special needs including mental health, substance abuse, and medical health, and providing the much-needed facilities, programs, and services to successfully return offenders as productive members of the community.

3. We recognize and appreciate OHA's extensive work with the Native Hawaiian community, including the pa'ahao. Planning for a new OCCC is being carried out in recognition of the work of the HCR 85 Task Force, which includes a member of PSD leadership. It is hoped that the work of the HCR 85 Task Force will result in lasting reforms that will allow greater numbers of detainees to be released, placed in outside programs or assigned to other alternatives to incarceration. PSD supports such initiatives that would reduce the population at their facilities.
4. It is acknowledged that changes to the current pre-trial system could influence the number of individuals to be housed in Hawaii's jail facilities in future years. However, it will be several years before recommendations from the HCR 134 Task Force are prepared, adopted by the Legislature and Judiciary, funded and fully implemented. Given the urgent need to replace OCCC with a modern facility and the many years required to plan, program, site, conduct the various environmental and other studies, acquire permits and approvals, and design and construct the facility, it is unreasonable to do nothing until the Task Force completes its work. During the years leading up to actual ground-breaking, there are sufficient opportunities to adjust the plan for the new OCCC to reflect policy and other reforms which may be adopted by the Legislature and Judiciary that could reduce the jail bed space on Oahu.
5. PSD has thoroughly reviewed OHA's report, "The Disparate Treatment of Native Hawaiians in the Criminal Justice System," and has incorporated or addressed the recommendations for which it is capable of carrying out. Without the direct participation of others in the incarceration continuum, (Judiciary, law enforcement, Legislature, social providers, etc.) and the necessary funding, advancement of all recommendations of the 2012 Native Hawaiian Justice Task Force cannot be fully realized.

Native Hawaiian values are important and will be incorporated into the OCCC project during the subsequent design phase. This design phase will follow the approval and acceptance of the proposed project by the Governor and Legislature, as well as the allocation of funding for the design work. We will continue to seek guidance from the Native Hawaiian Practitioners in addressing the concerns detailed above, and acknowledges that further study will be needed.

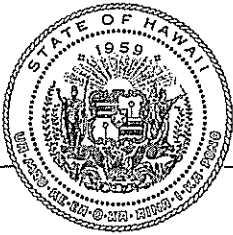
Kamana'opono M. Crabbe
(P)1143.8
Page 4

6. We thank OHA for its continued interest in the OCCC project. As explained in these responses to the concerns expressed, and as discussed during the April 5, 2018, meeting, we must continue the planning process for OCCC while the Task Forces complete their studies. We appreciate the support and understanding expressed by OHA in this regard and will incorporate Task Force recommendations where viable once the proposed OCCC moves to the design phase. We look forward to working closely with OHA as this process continues.

If you have any questions, your staff may call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

LM:jk

c: Thomas Rudary, AHL
Vincent Shigekuni, PBR Hawaii
Clayton Shimazu, PSD



OFFICE OF PLANNING STATE OF HAWAII

235 South Beretania Street, 6th Floor, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 2359, Honolulu, Hawaii 96804


Telephone: (808) 587-2846
Fax: (808) 587-2824
Web: <http://planning.hawaii.gov/>

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR
LEO R. ASUNCION
DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF PLANNING

DTS201801080854BE

January 5, 2018

To: Lance Y. Maja, P.E., Coordinator
Public Works Division, Planning Branch
Department of Accounting and General Services

From: Leo R. Asuncion, Director 
Office of Planning

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Replacement of the Oahu
Community Correctional Center, Tax Map Keys: Oahu Community Correctional
Center: (1) 1-2-013: 002; Animal Quarantine Station: (1) 9-9-010: 006, 046, 054,
057-058; Halawa Correctional Facility: (1) 9-9-010: 030 (por.); Mililani
Technology Park: (1) 9-5-046: 041-042; and Women's Community Correctional
Center: (1) 4-2-003: 004, 024-026

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the proposed replacement of the Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC). The DEIS was sent to our office via letter dated November 7, 2017.

It is our understanding that the State Department of Accounting and General Services on behalf of the State Department of Public Safety (PSD) is in the process of evaluating the replacement of the current OCCC to a larger, more capable facility. PSD may relocate female detainees, currently housed at OCCC, to the Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC) in Kailua to better accommodate the needs of their adult female population. This will require expansion of the existing WCCC. The replacement of the OCCC and expansion of WCCC are both included in the proposed action.

The alternatives considered in the DEIS include a "no action" option; siting of the replacement OCCC at either the existing Animal Quarantine Station in Halawa Valley; siting an expanded facility near the existing Halawa Correctional Facility; maintaining the current OCCC site in Kalihi, or developing a prison facility within an undeveloped parcel of land at Mililani Technology Park.

The Office of Planning (OP) has reviewed the DEIS and has the following comments to offer:

1. Our EISPN letter (Reference No. P-15375), dated November 25, 2016, recommended that the DEIS:
 - Contain a detailed siting process and the rationale on the selection of the preferred location of the OCCC replacement.
 - Include an examination of proposed or ongoing initiatives, plans, or projects that are affected by the relocation of the OCCC.
 - Evaluate the project's consistency with all parts of the Hawaii State Planning Act, HRS Chapter 226, in particular HRS § 226-19 – socio-cultural advancement for housing; and the priority guidelines on affordable housing, HRS § 226-106
 - Assess the project's ability to meet the objectives and policies of the Hawaii CZM program, as listed in HRS § 205A-2; and
 - Analyze the impact of polluted stormwater runoff during the construction and operational phases of the project, in particular surface water and marine resources. OP recommended that the applicant review guidance developed by our office on those matters.

OP acknowledges that the comments and concerns cited above in our EISPN letter have been addressed in the DEIS.

2. State TOD Planning

As the lead agency for State Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) planning, OP is particularly interested in the TOD potential of the current OCCC site under a relocation or redevelopment in-place scenario. Accordingly, the following comments and concerns are provided focusing on the DEIS coverage of this alternative:

- a. On Page 36, it is stated that the “21st Century Kalihi committee, established by the State of Hawaii, suggests that the State has priorities for the site that are inconsistent with a continuing correctional facility presence.” This statement is incorrect. Relative to the OCCC replacement project, Page 21 of the *21st Century Kalihi Transformation Initiative* states that “the Kalihi area can expect to benefit from investments in infrastructure and improvements in the surrounding area whether the site is redeveloped for OCCC or for different purposes.”

Mr. Lance Maja
January 5, 2018
Page 3

- b. There does not appear to be adequate consideration and assessment if the OCCC were redeveloped on a portion of its current location. The redevelopment program for this site is unclear. We would suggest that a high density facility similar to the Federal Detention Center at the Airport be considered for its feasibility and site implications. The Federal Detention Center is 12 stories high on a four-acre site, with a prisoner capacity of 695 persons. This is well within the FAA airspace 170-foot height limitation and would leave approximately 12 acres for TOD mixed-use developments. Or, taking the 5-acre footprint of the proposed jail at the Halawa Correctional Center, an 11-acre remainder area would be available for TOD.
- c. The land use compatibility of a high density jail facility with TOD mixed uses, including residential uses, should be assessed.
- d. The infrastructure assessment for the OCCC facility is limited to the jail facility uses. Given a substantial portion of the site could be made available for other uses, even though such future uses are unknown at this time, it would be useful and we would like to see some assessment of the infrastructure limitations of the Kalihi site, particularly with respect to water and wastewater systems.
- e. In the Unresolved Issues section, it should be indicated that future land uses and master plan for the Kalihi site are undetermined at this time and would be subject to a subsequent environmental assessment or environmental impact statement.

We have no further comments at this time. If you have any questions, please call Joshua Hekeka of our Coastal Zone Management Program at (808) 587-2845 or Tomas Oberding of our Land Use Division at (808) 587-2883.

c: Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1150.8


JUN 19 2018

MEMORANDUM

TO: Leo R. Asuncion, Director
Office of Planning

ATTENTION: Tomas Oberding
Land Use Division

Joshua Hekeka
Coastal Zone Management Program

FROM: Keith S. Kogachi
Acting Public Works Administrator 

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and New Department
Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for reviewing and commenting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your January 5, 2018, letter, we offer the following:

1. We have reviewed the Office of Planning's EIS Preparation Notice comment letter of November 25, 2016, and are pleased to learn that the Draft EIS has addressed your comments and concerns.
2. State Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) Planning:
 - a. Acknowledged. The statement on Page 36, "*The 21st Century Kalihi committee, established by the State of Hawaii, suggests that the State has priorities for the site that are inconsistent with a continuing correctional facility presence.*" has been deleted.

- b. The intent of the Draft EIS was to perform evaluations of the candidate sites to provide sufficient information to allow the State to make a decision on the preferred alternative. Each of the four Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) site alternatives received the same level of analysis and assessment in the Draft EIS, including the existing site in Kalihi. The proposed use of the Kalihi site discussed in the Draft EIS considered a high-density, high-rise facility similar to the Federal Detention Center, opening up half of the site to new transit-oriented development. Refer to Section 5.7.6 of the Draft EIS, last paragraph of Page 131 and the first paragraph of Page 132. Upon evaluation, it was determined that the preferred alternative to develop the new OCCC at the Animal Quarantine Station site more closely aligned with the State's needs (i.e., minimal environmental impact, greater flexibility of design, lower development cost, etc.). Your suggestion that we consider development of a high-density facility at the Kalihi site is acknowledged.
 - c. As mentioned above, the Draft EIS considered developing a high-density, high-rise facility within the TOD (i.e., the Kalihi site). This was ultimately found to be less favorable than the preferred alternative of developing the new OCCC at the Animal Quarantine Station site.
 - d. In the absence of specific proposals concerning the nature, scale, density and timing of future development, the infrastructure assessment for the Kalihi site only addressed the proposed new OCCC facility.
 - e. The Final EIS will indicate that future uses and master plan for redevelopment of the Kalihi site (following relocation of OCCC) are undetermined at this time and would be subject to a subsequent Environmental Assessment or EIS. Please refer to Item 3 below discussing additions to Section 8.8 of the EIS.
3. To reinforce the discussion regarding the future use of the Kalihi site for both jail operations and TOD development, the following revisions will be made to the EIS.
 - a. The first sentence of the third paragraph of Section 7.3.3 of the EIS will be revised to read as follows:

Building a replacement of the OCCC facility on a portion of this site (while continuing most of the current operations) will require phasing and careful planning, so that the major component of the site, the existing jail, can continue its operations.
 - b. The following paragraphs will be added after the fifth paragraph of Section 7.3.3:

Once a replacement OCCC is completed on a portion of this site (Figure 7-1, Existing OCCC Conceptual Master Plan), the remainder of the site would be available for TOD. As noted in Section 5.6, there are many examples nationally of modern correctional facilities that are components of the broader urban context, geographically located within the downtown centers of major cities. They benefit from close proximity to services, amenities and civic functions such as courts. Their locations within urban centers have spurred economic development through urban in-fill. Moreover, rather than detracting from the surrounding aesthetic, these modern facilities can enhance the urban experience. Building architecture and landscape elements inherent in modern facility design contribute to the surrounding urban landscape and a quality pedestrian experience. Increasingly, in urban settings, these facilities represent high-quality public buildings that fit visually amid downtown office parks, convention centers and other civic uses. Indeed, modern detention facilities possess a much more appealing façade compared to facilities of the past, with exterior design features akin to schools, community college campuses, government complexes and office buildings. Examples of modern correctional facilities are shown on Figure 5-8.

During the DEIS Public Review period, the State Office of Planning wrote that future land uses and master plan for TOD for the existing OCCC site "...are undetermined at this time and would be subject to a subsequent environmental assessment or environmental impact statement." This will be included in Section 8.8 "Unresolved Issues."

- c. The discussion of the existing OCCC site in Section 8.8 of the EIS will be revised to read:

Existing OCCC – If the new OCCC facility is built on the existing site in Kalihi, all pre-release functions at LWFC will occur in the new facility. Additionally, if this site is selected, phasing of development must be carefully planned, so that the major component of the site, the existing jail, can continue its operations. During the phased development of the existing OCCC site, the existing uses on the western half of the site (and detainees) can be temporarily relocated to structures that would be erected on the grounds of the Halawa Correctional Facility. Siting of the replacement OCCC in Kalihi would not only require phasing and construction of temporary housing at HCF, but also leave approximately half of that site available for as yet undetermined transit-oriented development uses.

During the DEIS Public Review period, the State Office of Planning wrote that future land uses and master plan for TOD for the existing OCCC site "...are undetermined at this time and would be subject to a subsequent environmental assessment or environmental impact statement."

Leo Asuncion
(P)1150.8
Page 4

If you have any questions, please have your staff call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

LM:jk

c: Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Thomas Rudary, AHL

BOARD OF WATER SUPPLY

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU
630 SOUTH BERETANIA STREET
HONOLULU, HI 96843
www.boardofwatersupply.com



December 5, 2017

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Manager and Chief Engineer

ELLEN E. KITAMURA, P.E.
Deputy Manager and Chief Engineer



Mr. Lance Y. Maja, P.E.
State of Hawaii
Department of Accounting and General Services
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 430
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Maja:

Subject: Your Letter Dated November 7, 2017 Requesting Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Replacement of the Oahu Community Correctional Center – Tax Map Key: 1-2-013: 002

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the proposed correctional center relocation project.

The comments in our previous letters dated October 20, 2016 regarding the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Preparation Notice, September 20, 2016 and June 16, 2017 regarding the existing Oahu Community Correctional Center site, June 19, 2017 regarding the Animal Quarantine site, October 6, 2016 and June 30, 2017 regarding the Halawa Correctional Facility site, June 7, 2017 regarding the Mililani Technology Park site, and June 16, 2017 regarding the Women’s Community Correctional Center site, all of which are included in the Draft EIS, are still applicable.

If you have any questions, please contact Robert Chun, Project Review Branch of our Water Resources Division at 748-5443.

Very truly yours,

ERNEST Y. W. LAU, P.E.
Manager and Chief Engineer

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1130.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. Ernest Y. W. Lau, Manager and Chief Engineer
Board of Water Supply
City and County of Honolulu
630 South Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96843

Attention: Mr. Robert Chun
Project Review Branch, Water Resources Division

Dear Mr. Lau:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your December 5, 2017, letter commenting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. We will continue to share information about the proposed Oahu Community Correctional Center, Women's Community Correctional Center and Animal Quarantine Station projects with the Board of Water Supply as they progress through the design and construction phases.

If you have any questions, please have your staff call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

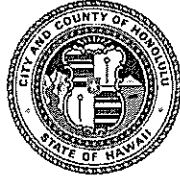
LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

HONOLULU FIRE DEPARTMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

636 South Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-5007
Phone: 808-723-7139 Fax: 808-723-7111 Internet: www.honolulu.gov/hfd

KIRK CALDWELL
MAYOR



MANUEL P. NEVES
FIRE CHIEF

LIONEL CAMARA JR.
DEPUTY FIRE CHIEF

December 6, 2017

Mr. Vincent Shigekuni
Vice President/Principal
PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc.
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Shigekuni:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement
Replacement of the Oahu Community Correctional Center
Expansion of the Women's Community Correctional Center
New Department of Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
Tax Map Keys: 1-2-013: 002
4-2-003: 004, 024, 025, and 026
9-9-010: 006, 030 (por.), 046, 054, 057, and 058

In response to your letter dated November 7, 2017, regarding the abovementioned subject, the Honolulu Fire Department (HFD) requires that the following be complied with:

1. Fire department access roads shall be provided such that any portion of the facility or any portion of an exterior wall of the first story of the building is located not more than 150 feet from fire department access roads as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the building or facility. (National Fire Protection Association [NFPA] 1; Uniform Fire Code [UFC]™, 2012 Edition, Sections 18.2.3.2.2 and 18.2.3.2.2.1.)

A fire department access road shall extend to within 50 feet of at least one exterior door that can be opened from the outside and that provides access to the interior of the building. (NFPA 1; UFC™, 2012 Edition, Section 18.2.3.2.1.)

Mr. Vincent Shigekuni
Page 2
December 6, 2017

2. A water supply approved by the county, capable of supplying the required fire flow for fire protection, shall be provided to all premises upon which facilities or buildings, or portions thereof, are hereafter constructed, or moved into or within the county. When any portion of the facility or building is in excess of 150 feet from a water supply on a fire apparatus access road, as measured by an approved route around the exterior of the facility or building, on-site fire hydrants and mains capable of supplying the required fire flow shall be provided when required by the AHJ [Authority Having Jurisdiction]. (NFPA 1; UFC™, 2012 Edition, Section 18.3.1, as amended.)
3. The unobstructed width and unobstructed vertical clearance of a fire apparatus access road shall meet county requirements. (NFPA 1; UFC™, 2012 Edition, Section 18.2.3.4.1.1 and 18.2.3.4.1.2, as amended.)
4. Submit civil drawings to the HFD for review and approval.

Should you have questions, please contact Battalion Chief Wayne Masuda of our Fire Prevention Bureau at 723-7151 or wmasuda@honolulu.gov.

Sincerely,



SOCRATES D. BRATAKOS
Assistant Chief

SDB/TC:bh

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER
AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1132.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. Socrates D. Bratakos, Assistant Chief
Honolulu Fire Department
City and County of Honolulu
630 South Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96843

Attention: Mr. Wayne Masuda, Battalion Chief
Fire Prevention Bureau

Dear Mr. Bratakos:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your December 6, 2017, letter commenting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comments, we offer the following:

1. Provision of Honolulu Fire Department (HFD) access roads and all applicable standards will be considered during the planning and design phases of the Oahu Community Correctional Center, Women's Community Correctional Center expansion, and new Animal Quarantine Station projects.
2. Provision of HFD access roads and all applicable standards relative to water supply for fire protection will be considered during the planning and design phases of the projects. Coordination with the HFD officials will occur to ensure adherence to standards.
3. Provision of HFD access roads and all applicable standards for unobstructed width and unobstructed vertical clearances will be considered during the planning and design phases of the projects. Coordination with HFD officials will occur to ensure adherence to standards.
4. Civil drawings will become available as the projects progress to the design phase. They will be submitted to HFD for review and approval.

Mr. Socrates D. Bratakos
(P)1132.8
Page 2

If you have any questions, please have your staff call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Keith S. Kogachi', written in a cursive style.

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

DEPARTMENT OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

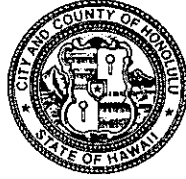
650 SOUTH KING STREET, 11TH FLOOR
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

Phone: (808) 768-8480 • Fax: (808) 768-4567
Web site: www.honolulu.gov

KIRK CALDWELL
MAYOR

ROBERT J. KRONING, P.E.
DIRECTOR

MARK YONAMINE, P.E.
DEPUTY DIRECTOR



December 4, 2017

PBR Hawaii and Associates, Inc.
ATTN: Vincent Shigekuni, Vice President
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, HI 96813

Mr. Shigekuni,

Subject: Draft Environmental Assessment for the Replacement of the
Oahu Correctional Center

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment. The Department of
Design and Construction does not have any comments at this time.

Should you have any further questions, please call me at 768-8480.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. J. Kroning".

Robert J. Kroning, P.E.
Director

RJK:ms(709178)

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER
AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1128.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. Robert J. Kroning, Director
Department of Design and Construction
City and County of Honolulu
650 South King Street, 11th Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Kroning:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and New Department
Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your December 4, 2017, letter commenting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. We acknowledge that your department has no comments at this time and we will continue to share information about the subject projects as they progress through the design and construction phases.

If you have any questions, please have your staff call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL



HONOLULU AUTHORITY for RAPID TRANSPORTATION

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DIV. OF PUBLIC WORKS CMS-AP00ENV-00997

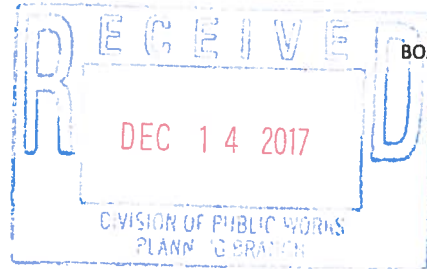
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Andrew S. Robbins
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND CEO

Krishniah N. Murthy
SENIOR ADVISOR

November 27, 2017

Mr. Keith S. Kogachi, Acting Public Works Administrator
Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS)
State of Hawaii
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 430
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813



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Hoyt H. Zia

Dear Mr. Kogachi:

Subject: Comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for
the Replacement of the Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC),
Expansion of the Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC), and
the New Department of Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-560

Thank you for providing the Honolulu Authority for Rapid Transportation (HART) with the opportunity to comment on the proposed replacement of OCCC and the future expansion of WCCC. HART has the following comments to offer.

The DEIS indicates that the preferred alternative for the proposed OCCC Project is to be located at the Animal Quarantine Station in Halawa Valley. The second preferred location is indicated as Halawa Correctional Facility Site while the option of staying at the existing OCCC is indicated as "Optional if required." Also, the DEIS indicates that the relocation of the existing facility is needed due to its inadequate conditions at the current facility.

As indicated in Figures 5-1 and 5-2, the existing OCCC is located directly on the makai side of the rail guideway which runs through a portion of Dillingham Boulevard. Also, there are two planned rail stations (Middle Street and Kalihi Stations) near the existing site. Per the City's transit oriented development in the Kalihi neighborhood, it is anticipated that more community enhancements as well as new pedestrian friendly development will occur in the neighborhood in anticipation of the rail and stations.

Due to the proximity of the existing OCCC site to the proposed rail guideway and two new rail stations, HART supports the preferred options of relocating the OCCC facility to either the Animal Quarantine Station in Halawa Valley or Halawa Correctional Facility Site.

Please contact Tomo Murata, Land Use Planner, at 768-6120 for any questions or concerns. HART looks forward to continuing to work with DAGS on this project.

Very truly yours,

Andrew S. Robbins
Executive Director and CEO

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1131.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. Andrew S. Robbins, Executive Director and CEO
Honolulu Authority for Rapid Transportation
City and County of Honolulu
Alii Place, Suite 1700
1099 Alakea Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Attention: Mr. Tomo Murata, Land Use Planner

Dear Mr. Robbins:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 27, 2017, letter commenting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comments, we offer the following:

1. Acknowledged. For the reasons described within the Draft (EIS), the Animal Quarantine Station site is considered the preferred alternative location for the new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) development because of its location away from residential neighborhoods, parks and playgrounds, ownership by the State of Hawaii, having the lowest estimated construction cost, and numerous other attributes. While developing the proposed OCCC at the Halawa Correctional Facility is preferred over the existing OCCC and the Mililani Technology Park sites, the Animal Quarantine Station site is considered the superior location among the four alternatives.
2. Acknowledged. In the event OCCC is relocated and the existing OCCC site in Kalihi is vacated, considerable redevelopment opportunities will arise which should reinforce and support the City's transit-oriented development plans for the area.
3. HART's support for OCCC development at either the Animal Quarantine Station site or Halawa Correctional Facility site is acknowledged.

Mr. Andrew S. Robbins
(P)1131.8
Page 2

4. We will continue to share information about the proposed OCCC project with HART as it progress through the planning, design and construction phases.

If you have any questions, please have your staff call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,



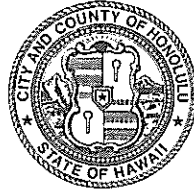
KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

801 SOUTH BERETANIA STREET · HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
TELEPHONE: (808) 529-3111 · INTERNET: www.honolulu-pd.org



KIRK CALDWELL
MAYOR

SUSAN BALLARD
CHIEF

JOHN D. MCCARTHY
JONATHAN GREMS
DEPUTY CHIEFS

OUR REFERENCE MT-DK

December 14, 2017

Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, Vice President
PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc.
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-3484

Dear Mr. Shigekuni:

This is in response to your letter of November 7, 2017, requesting comments on a Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Replacement of the Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of the Women's Community Correctional Center, and New Department of Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station project.

The Honolulu Police Department (HPD) has reviewed this project and has concerns regarding the safe flow of traffic and the anticipated increase in the number of calls for police services in the project areas.

The HPD recommends that the developer evaluate the outcome of the traffic flow affected by vehicles traveling in the areas during the construction phase and upon completion when the facilities becomes operational. This includes an evaluation of the traffic conditions caused by the increase in the number of vehicles commuting from/to the vicinities of this project.

We also recommend that the developer provide a traffic mitigation plan to implement traffic controls and management (e.g., flag persons, clear signage and cones, special duty officers, etc.) for construction vehicles driving to and from the work sites. This will ensure a safe means of ingress/egress for construction vehicles, motorists, and pedestrians in the vicinities.

Additionally, the contractor should obtain the necessary street usage permits from the Department of Transportation Services, City and County of Honolulu, for the purposes of parking and transporting any construction equipment around the vicinity of the project areas.

Mr. Vincent Shigekuni
Page 2
December 14, 2017

It is also anticipated that this project will cause an increase in police services requested by the communities. The current staffing may not be able to respond to the growing number of calls for services within a favorable amount of time. As such, the additional resources and staffing would require an increase in our budget.

If there are any questions, please call the following relating to the specific areas of the island: Acting Major Gordon Lum Kee of District 2 (Wahiawa) at 723-8703, Major Dagan Tsuchida of District 3 (Pearl City) at 723-8803, Acting Major Jayson Kauwenaole of District 4 (Kailua-Kaneohe-Kahuku) at 723-8639, and Major Crizalmer Caraang of District 5 (Kalihi) at 723-8202.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this project.



MARK TSUYEMURA
Management Analyst VI
Office of the Chief

cc: Mr. Lance Y. Maja, P.E., Coordinator
Department of Accounting and
General Services

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1129.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. Mark Tsuyemura, Management Analyst
Honolulu Police Department
City and County of Honolulu
801 South Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96843

Dear Mr. Tsuyemura:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center
Expansion of The Women's Community Correctional Center and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your December 14, 2017, letter commenting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comments, we offer the following:

1. We appreciate the interest and cooperation of the Honolulu Police Department (HPD) and will continue to share information about these projects as they progress through the planning, design and construction phases.
2. The Draft EIS includes detailed traffic impact studies which analyzed current and future traffic flows in the vicinity of four alternative sites for the Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) and the Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC). Based on the outcome of the traffic studies, we believe that safe traffic flow can occur following the development at these locations. We acknowledge HPD's concerns for traffic flow.
3. The traffic impact studies evaluated the projected traffic volumes traveling to/from each proposed project site, roadway conditions, and potential impacts to levels of service on each main thoroughfare and have provided detailed analyses within the Draft EIS. Based on these studies, we believe that safe traffic flow can occur following development of the projects. We understand that careful coordination and communication between HPD and the construction contractors will be necessary to ensure uninterrupted traffic flow and the safety of the public.
4. A traffic mitigation plan to implement traffic controls and management for construction vehicles will be developed during the design phase of these projects. The traffic control plans will be coordinated with HPD and submitted to the County for review and approval.

Mr. Mark Tsuyemura
(P)1129.8
Page 2

5. Construction contractors will be required to obtain the appropriate street usage permits and approvals from the County as necessary to carry out the proposed construction activities.
6. Development of a new OCCC will replace the existing facility in Kalihi and will not be an additional facility for which police services could be needed. Once the new OCCC is activated, the current OCCC will cease operations. A new OCCC will utilize modern technologies and systems to improve overall institution security, thereby improving the safety and security of inmates and staff while ensuring the highest level of safety and security for the public at large. The Department of Public Safety's staff and resources are responsible for the overall facility security with reliance upon local police services only in rare circumstances. There is minimal expectation that local police will face an increased number of calls for services following the OCCC development. Similarly, expansion of WCCC and a new Animal Quarantine Station should not drastically increase the need for police services. We do however, share your concern for HPD's need for additional resources and increased operating budget.

If you have any questions, please have your staff call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,



KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION SERVICES
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

650 SOUTH KING STREET, 3RD FLOOR
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
Phone: (808) 768-8305 • Fax: (808) 768-4730 • Internet: www.honolulu.gov

KIRK CALDWELL
MAYOR



WES FRYSZTACKI
DIRECTOR

JON Y. NOUCHI
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

TP11/17-710643R

December 22, 2017

Mr. Vincent Shigekuni
Vice President
PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc.
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813-3484

Dear Mr. Shigekuni:

SUBJECT: Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for the Replacement of the Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC), Expansion of the Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC), and New Department of Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the DEIS for the replacement of the OCCC. In response to your letter dated November 7, 2017 we have the following comments:

1. **Traffic Impact Analysis Report (TIAR).** We have the following comments on the TIAR:
 - a. The TIAR should be replaced with a Transportation Assessment (TA) that analyzes the multi-modal nature of all alternatives adjacent to City streets, the improvements needed, and recognizes the need for traffic control devices that encourage walking, bicycling, and transit use as the primary access modes for the proposed project. The TA should identify parking management strategies both on- and off-street that will support sustainable mobility. The TA should identify the locations of all nearby bus stops that residents, employees, and visitors are likely to use.
 - b. Include an accurate map depicting the various road ownership for all alternatives (State, City, private, various).

- c. Provide a map illustrating any nearby Transit Oriented Development (TOD) station area relative to the proposed alternatives, including ¼ mile and ½ mile walkable radii, if relevant. Include a map of proposed TOD station access improvements if relevant.
 - d. Use person trips instead of vehicle trip rates from the Institute of Traffic Engineer's Trip Generation Manual and assign these trips to the transportation system. This will require analysis of crossing treatments using National Cooperative Highway Research Program 562 methodology for pedestrian measures.
 - e. In addition to the calculated Level of Service (LOS), the observational LOS should be provided.
 - f. Define performance measures for use in the study:
 - a. V/C ratio targets that are >1 for 1st and/or 2nd highest peak hours;
 - b. Identify where vehicle LOS will not be used;
 - c. Pedestrian LOS;
 - d. Bicycle Level of Traffic Stress (LTS);
 - e. Transit Capacity and Quality of Service.
 - g. Define the specific transit, pedestrian and bicycle improvements necessary where assessment reveals less than average conditions.
2. **Parking.** We have the following comments related to parking:
- a. **Structured Parking.** The environmental impacts of providing at-grade surface parking versus providing structured parking have not been evaluated in the DEIS alternatives. Impacts of surface parking lots include increased urban heat island effects, increased rainwater and pollution runoff, and reduced groundwater recharge, increased energy use, air pollution, higher greenhouse gas emissions and reduced multimodal connectivity. The DTS requires that the all the proposed alternatives offer reduced parking footprints and encourage sustainable mobility. The final preferred alternative shall not have any have surface parking lots. All parking should be structured, which offers significantly reduced environmental and land use impacts.

- b. **Shared Parking.** The DTS requires a Shared Parking Analysis, based on the Urban Land Institute Shared Parking model, and a shared parking strategy. The analysis should include a qualitative description of how the Department of Accounting and General Services will monitor and manage opportunities for shared parking between the various users (residents, visitors and employees) of any parking structure or underground parking facility.
 - c. **Electric Vehicle Parking.** Places of public accommodation with at least 100 parking spaces available for use by the general public shall have at least one parking space exclusively for electric vehicles and equipped with an electric vehicle charging system located anywhere in the parking structure, as per HRS §291-71.
 - d. **Bicycle Parking.** Short- and long-term bicycle parking shall be provided whenever new floor area or when a new parking structure is proposed and is also available for public and/or visitor access and shall be located as close as possible to the entrances to the principal uses.
 - e. **Street Parking.** Any street parking for visitors should be metered to promote frequent turnover.
3. **Environmental Justice (EJ).** The EIS shall include a regional environmental justice analysis using the Environmental Protection Agency's Environmental Justice Screening and Mapping Tool (EJSCREEN) developed by the Office of Environmental Justice. The geographic analysis will assist in preventing the construction of alternatives in areas that would jeopardize the health of prisoners. The analysis shall examine the environmental and demographic indicator variables overlaid on the prison boundary layer to determine potential location-based health impacts. For EJSCREEN please see: <https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>
4. **Complete Streets.** The following comments are related to Complete Streets:
- a. The EIS should contain further discussion of compliance with County and State Complete Streets policies, pursuant to Act 54, Session Laws of Hawaii 2009, HRS §264-20.5 and ROH 12-15. The proposed alternatives and final preferred alternative should

describe how they will comply with Complete Streets policies, including specific adherence to the following key Complete Streets principles: 1) safety; 2) Context Sensitive Solutions; 3) accessibility and mobility for all; 4) use and comfort of all users; 5) consistency of design guidelines and standards; 6) energy efficiency; 7) health; and 8) green infrastructure.

- b. Discussion of the existing pedestrian/bike infrastructure for existing/future travel is not sufficient. Specific impacts to transit users, pedestrians and bicyclists, and the corresponding improvements are not addressed in the DEIS. Specify the impacts and the proposed Complete Streets (transit, bicycle and pedestrian) improvements.

5. **Traffic Management Plan (TMP).** Prepare a TMP which:

- a. Is jointly reviewed and accepted by the Department of Transportation Services (DTS) and the Department of Planning and Permitting (DPP).
- b. Provides a discussion of the traffic impacts that the project may have on any surrounding City roadways, including short-term impacts during construction and long-term impacts after construction with corresponding measures to mitigate these impacts by applying Complete Streets principles.
- c. Include a description of how the project will: promote, encourage, and monitor transit use by its residents, and inform employees, residents and visitors of shuttle programs.
- d. Construction materials and equipment should be transferred to and from the project site during off-peak traffic hours (8:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.) to minimize any possible disruption to pedestrians and traffic on the local streets and project driveways.
- e. Best practice TMPs provide the City with information by which to monitor construction areas. The City will require cameras where sidewalks are closed to help assess effectiveness of management.

- f. Construction schedules should be coordinated with other nearby properties that have planned developments to ensure minimal impacts on City streets.
6. **Public Transit Service.** Existing transit service is not adequately depicted in the DEIS. Please contact Public Transit Division to ensure that transit routes are accurately depicted on maps in the EIS, and that the project development does not adversely affect public transit services (bus operations, bus routes, bus stops and para-transit operations); submit project plans to DTS - Public Transit Division (PTD) for review and approval. Contact DTS-PTD at 768-8396, 768-8370, 768-8374 or TheBusStop@honolulu.gov.
7. **Priority Guidelines on Sustainability.** In addressing priority guidelines on sustainability through HRS § 226-108, the Project should consider certification by a sustainable building rating system, including but not limited to nationally recognized rating systems such as Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) for Building Design and Construction Version 4.0 or another comparable State-approved, nationally recognized, and consensus-based guideline, standard, or system.

The DTS supports certification such as LEED for Building Design and Construction Version 4.0 as it reduces impacts including but not limited to: a) minimizing the environmental harms associated with parking facilities, including automobile dependence, land consumption, and rainwater runoff; b) reducing pollution by promoting alternatives to conventionally fueled automobiles; c) increasing access to quality transit; d) reducing Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) through the integration of bicycle facilities; and e) compact, walkable development that encourages a density and diversity of surrounding uses.
8. **Driveway Design.** All alternatives should have driveways that are designed with the highest pedestrian and bicycle safety measures, have adequate sight distances and supplementary safety measures such as electronic devices at the driveways to warn pedestrians of vehicles moving in and out of driveways, and constructed to current City standards.
9. **Vehicle Ramps.** Any vehicle parking ramps should be designed to accommodate demands so that vehicles will not queue onto public streets and block the roadways.

10. **Loading and Unloading.** All loading and unloading needs, including refuse and service delivery vehicles should be handled on-site, rather than on City roadways. In addition, the project should be designed to accommodate TheHandi-Van para-transit vehicles on-site, which require a minimum 31-foot turning radius, a 10-foot, 6-inch height clearance, and the ability to exit the site without reversing onto public roadways.
11. **Neighborhood Impacts.** The area Neighborhood Board, as well as the area residents, businesses, emergency personnel (fire, ambulance and police), Oahu Transit Services, Inc. (TheBus and TheHandi-Van), etc., should be kept apprised of the details of the proposed project and the impacts that the project may have on the adjoining local street area network.
12. **Street Usage Permit.** A street usage permit from the DTS should be obtained for any construction-related work that may require the temporary closure of any traffic lane on a City street.
13. **Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Requirements.** In accordance with the requirements of Ordinance No. 2412, as amended, the proposed sidewalk areas on and adjacent to the property shall meet City and County of Honolulu standards and ADA requirements. Pavement materials shall be chosen to withstand the uplifting and fracturing that may occur from any large trees. Any damage to the existing roadway and sidewalk area caused by the project should be repaired to current City standards as well as meet ADA requirements.
14. **Best Management Practice Controls.** Best Management Practice controls should be included at construction site to prevent trailing of dirt and debris on City roadways.
15. **Disability and Communication Access Board (DCAB).** Project plans (interior and exterior layouts, vehicular and pedestrian circulation, sidewalks, parking and pedestrian pathways, vehicular ingress/egress, etc.) should be reviewed and approved by the DCAB to ensure full compliance with the ADA.

Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, Principal
December 22, 2017
Page 7

Thank you for the opportunity to review this matter. Should you have any questions, please contact Nicola Szibbo of my staff at 768-8359.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Wes Frysztacki', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Wes Frysztacki
Director

cc: Lance Y. Maja, Department of Accounting and General Services



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1134.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. Wes Frysztacki, Director
Department of Transportation Services
City and County of Honolulu
650 S. King Street, 3rd Floor
Honolulu, HI 96813

Attention: Ms. Nicola Szibbo

Dear Mr Frysztacki:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and New Department
Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your December 22, 2017, letter commenting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comments, we offer the following:

1. **Traffic Impact Analysis Report (TIAR):**

- a. We appreciate the interest and cooperation of the Department of Transportation Services (DTS). Regarding inclusion of the TIAR, the purpose of this EIS is to identify and assess the potential impacts of a proposed action on the roadway network leading to/from the alternative project sites. There is currently no regional plan for the Halawa area that identifies and analyzes multi-modal transportation systems. Given that the Animal Quarantine Station (AQS) is the preferred site for a new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) development and the site lies within the Halawa area, there is no regional plan against which to analyze impacts. As such, the TIAR adequately addresses site impacts, and preparation of a Transportation Assessment (TA) is deemed to be not necessary at this time.
- b. A map has been added to the Final EIS depicting road ownership for the area surrounding each of the four site alternatives as well as the Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC). Section 5.8.1, "Existing Conditions" (of the Draft

EIS) will be revised to read as follows: “Maps depicting the various road ownership for each alternative are shown on Figure T-1 of Appendix T-1.”

- c. Section 6.2.3 of the Draft EIS discussed Transit-Oriented Development Overlay plans. To address your request, the following text will be added to this section of the Final EIS: “Figure 1-2 of the Halawa Area Transit-Oriented Development Neighborhood Plan shows quarter-mile, half-mile and one-mile walking radii emanating from the Aloha Stadium Station. While the one-mile radius covers the H-1/H-3 interchange, it is still makai of the AQS and the Halawa Correctional Facility (HCF). Thus, all of the replacement OCCC alternative sites (except for the existing OCCC site) do not impact potential TOD.”
- d. The use of person trips is not standard practice for TIARs and since no reductions for multi-modal use were incorporated in the projections for the project, the results of such an assessment would be the same as detailed in the TIAR. In addition, the preferred site is located in an isolated industrial area where vehicular analysis is more appropriate.
- e. The inclusion of observational Level of Service is not standard practice for TIARs. Field observations are noted during the data collection that are used in the calibration of the capacity analysis networks developed for the project. In addition, it should be noted that the preferred site is located in an isolated industrial area.
- f. Regarding the requested performance measures, these items pertain to the TA and is related to multi-modal transportation assessment. As the TA will not be provided at this time, defining these performance measures is not necessary.
- g. Regarding the requested transit improvements, these items pertain to the TA and is related to multi-modal transportation assessment. As the TA will not be provided at this time, defining these transit improvements is not necessary.

2. **Parking:**

- a. **Structured Parking:** Structured parking has been proposed at those alternative OCCC development sites where appropriate, including the HCF and existing OCCC sites. The AQS site comprises a large land area allowing for on-grade parking, which is a more affordable option with fewer potential security constraints than a parking structure. Among the reasons for selecting the AQS site as the preferred option is the lower cost for construction due in large part to the avoidance of a costly parking structure.

- b. **Shared Parking:** The proposed OCCC facility will be operated and managed by the Department of Public Safety, not the Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS). Among the criteria for site selection was the avoidance of residential neighborhoods in proximity to the proposed OCCC. As there are few or no residences near the alternative sites, shared parking with residents is unlikely to be necessary. Given the highly secured nature of the facility, parking at OCCC will be restricted to staff, authorized visitors and vendors only. The parking lot for the new AQS will be shared by several agencies including the Department of Agriculture, Department of Health, Department of Land and Natural Resources, as well as the public who visit these facilities.
 - c. **Electric Vehicle Parking:** Given the highly secured nature of the facility, parking at the facility will be restricted to staff, authorized visitors and vendors only. As such, the current facility program calls for less than 100 visitor parking spaces; therefore, an electric vehicle charging station will not be required. Similarly, public parking for the new AQS will be less than 100 spaces. Consideration will be given to providing one or more electric vehicle charging stations for staff use.
 - d. **Bicycle Parking:** Bicycle parking will be provided at the proposed facility. Because of security concerns, it is likely that the bicycle parking will be restricted to the staff and visitor parking areas only and not adjacent to building entrances.
 - e. **Street Parking:** There are no plans to provide on-street parking for any of the proposed projects. All vehicle parking necessary to accommodate employees, visitors, vendors and others will be provided on-site.
3. **Environmental Justice:** Consideration to environmental justice was given in preparing the Draft EIS. The EPA EJSCREEN has been explored and will be used as a resource.
 4. **Complete Streets:**
 - a. A new Section 6.2.4, "Complete Streets" will be added to the Final EIS. It will read as follow:

"Complete Streets are part of a transportation and design approach that aims to create a comprehensive, integrated network of streets that are safe and convenient for all people whether traveling by foot, bicycle, transit, or automobile, and regardless of age or ability. Complete Streets move away from streets designed with a singular focus on automobiles toward a design approach that is context-sensitive, multimodal, and integrated with the community's vision and sense of place. The end result is a road network that provides safe travel, promotes public health, and creates stronger communities.

“The City and County of Honolulu is committed to Complete Streets solutions that improve safety, accessibility, and comfort for all users, encourage physical activity, and reflect community needs and character. In 2009, the State passed a law requiring all Counties and the State Department of Transportation to adopt a Complete Streets policy. In 2016, the City and County of Honolulu finalized its Complete Streets Design Manual and hired a Complete Streets Program Administrator to move toward implementation of improvements that make Honolulu’s streets and neighborhoods safe and inviting for all users, regardless of age or ability.

“The City and County of Honolulu is working to implement Complete Streets by updating policies, adopting guidelines, and applying these principles in all aspects of work. This includes incorporating Complete Streets features in roadway repaving projects, as well as location-specific improvements. As of this writing, no details were available regarding the timing of the Complete Streets plans for Halawa Valley Street (affecting the AQS site or the HCF site) or Kahelu Avenue (affecting the Mililani Technology Park site). According to <http://www.honolulu.gov/completestreets/kalihi>, there are no current plans for Complete Streets treatment for Dillingham Boulevard/Kamehameha Highway fronting the existing OCCC site. According to <http://www.honolulu.gov/completestreets/kailua>, there are no plans for Complete Streets treatment for Kalanianaʻole Highway fronting the WCCC site. As such, the implementation of the Complete Streets program has been identified as an “Unresolved Issue” under Section 8.8.”

The following text will be added at the end of Section 8.8 of the Final EIS:
“Complete Streets - As noted in Section 6.2.4, the City and County of Honolulu’s plans for Complete Streets treatment of roads fronting the above sites, as well as the WCCC, are unknown at this time.”

- b. In response to your comments, the following pages of the Draft EIS will be revised to include the following text:

Page 138 (after Table 5-6):

“Existing pedestrian facilities along the portions of Kamehameha Highway and Puuhale Road fronting OCCC are inconsistent. While there is a sidewalk on Puuhale Road fronting OCCC, the remainder of Puuhale Road consists of mostly paved shoulders with painted lines that designate the travel way edge, but no portion of that zone is grade-separated or consistently treated to accommodate pedestrians. There is a sidewalk along the portion of Kamehameha Highway fronting OCCC between Dillingham Boulevard and Laumaka Street, otherwise sidewalks along Kamehameha Highway are limited or non-existent. According to

<http://www2.honolulu.gov/honolulumyway/?bike>, there are no bike lanes, paths, routes or separated bike lanes on either Kamehameha Highway/Dillingham Boulevard or along Puuhale Road.”

Page 139 (after Table 5-7):

“There are grade-separated sidewalks along both sides of Halawa Valley Street fronting the AQS site, but the sidewalks are mostly not separated from the travel way by a planting strip or include utility poles or tree plantings that narrow the usable portion of the sidewalks. According to <http://www2.honolulu.gov/honolulumyway/?bike>, there are no bike lanes, paths, routes or separated bike lanes on Halawa Valley Street.”

Page 139 (after Table 5-8):

“There is a grade-separated sidewalk along Halawa Valley Street opposite the HCF up to a crosswalk leading to the entry of the Facility. According to <http://www2.honolulu.gov/honolulumyway/?bike>, there are no bike lanes, paths, routes or separated bike lanes on Halawa Valley Street.”

Page 140 (after Table 5-9):

“There are grade-separated sidewalks along both sides of Kahelu Avenue fronting the Mililani Technology Park site. The sidewalks are separated from the travel way by planting strips which include utility poles and tree plantings, so the sidewalks are unobstructed. According to <http://www2.honolulu.gov/honolulumyway/?bike>, there is an existing bike lane along Kahelu Avenue from Leilehua Golf Course Road eastward, with no connecting bicycle facilities. There are no other bike paths, routes or separated bike lanes along Kahelu Avenue.”

Page 141 (after Table 5-10):

“There are no sidewalks along both sides of Kalaniana'ole Highway fronting WCCC. According to <http://www2.honolulu.gov/honolulumyway/?bike>, there are no existing bike lanes, paths, routes or separated bike lanes along Kalaniana'ole Highway.”

Page 144:

“Vehicular access to the project site is expected to continue to be provided via the existing driveway off Kamehameha Highway at the Laumaka Street intersection. An access easement along the south border of the property shall be established to maintain the service entrance at Puuhale Road. On-site roadway improvements include internal access roadways which will provide access to the new facility and parking structure. These roadway improvements will be designed to meet applicable State and City requirements. Geometrics and pavement structure for proposed driveways, fire lanes and parking structure and

lots will need to be designed based on the appropriate design vehicles. Proposed pavement structures will follow the Soils Engineer's recommendations. Perimeter walkway and parking structure and lot layouts, dimensions, longitudinal and cross slopes shall comply with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines to the maximum extent practicable. The proposed improvements to the Project's sidewalk zone will comply with the City and County of Honolulu Complete Streets Design Manual where applicable and feasible. According to <http://www2.honolulu.gov/honolulumyway/?bike>, a bike route is proposed along Dillingham Boulevard up to Puuhale Road/Kamehameha Highway intersection, and a proposed bike lane along Kamehameha Highway between Puuhale Road and Middle Street. There are no other bike paths or separated bike lanes proposed on either Kamehameha Highway/Dillingham Boulevard or along Puuhale Road."

Page 145:

"Vehicular access to the project site is expected to be provided via a new driveway off Halawa Valley Street at the northern portion of the project site. On-site roadway improvements include a new driveway entry, internal access roadways, and at-grade parking lots. These roadway improvements will be designed to meet applicable State and City requirements. Geometrics and pavement structure for proposed driveways, fire lanes and parking lots will need to be designed based on the appropriate design vehicles. Proposed pavement structures will follow the Soils Engineer's recommendations. Perimeter walkway and parking lot layout, dimensions, longitudinal and cross slopes shall comply with ADA Accessibility Guidelines to the maximum extent practicable. The proposed improvements to the Project's sidewalk zone will comply with the City and County of Honolulu Complete Streets Design Manual where applicable and feasible. According to <http://www2.honolulu.gov/honolulumyway/?bike>, a bike route is proposed along a portion of Halawa Valley Street up to near the AQS. There are no other bike paths, lanes or separated bike lanes proposed on Halawa Valley Street."

Page 146:

"Vehicular access to the project site is expected to be provided via a new driveway at the end of Halawa Valley Street. On-site roadway improvements include a new driveway entry and internal access roadways which will provide access to the new facility and parking structure. These roadway improvements will be designed to meet applicable State and City requirements. Geometrics and pavement structure for proposed driveways, fire lanes and parking structures and lots will need to be designed based on the appropriate design vehicles. Proposed pavement structures will follow the Soils Engineer's recommendations. Perimeter walkway and parking structure and lot layouts, dimensions, longitudinal and cross slopes shall comply with ADA Accessibility Guidelines to the maximum extent

practicable. The proposed improvements to the Project's sidewalk zone will comply with the City and County of Honolulu Complete Streets Design Manual where applicable and feasible. According to <http://www2.honolulu.gov/honolulumyway/?bike>, there are no bike routes, paths, lanes or separated bike lanes proposed on Halawa Valley Street leading up to the HCF site.”

Page 147:

“Vehicular access to the project site is expected to be provided via the existing driveway apron off Kahelu Avenue. On-site roadway improvements include internal access roadways and parking lots. These roadway improvements will be designed to meet applicable State and City requirements. Geometrics and pavement structure for proposed driveways, fire lanes and parking lots will need to be designed based on the appropriate design vehicles. Proposed pavement structures will follow the Soils Engineer’s recommendations. Perimeter walkway and parking lot layout, dimensions, longitudinal and cross slopes shall comply with ADA Accessibility Guidelines to the maximum extent practicable. The proposed improvements to the Project's sidewalk zone will comply with the City and County of Honolulu Complete Streets Design Manual where applicable and feasible. According to <http://www2.honolulu.gov/honolulumyway/?bike>, a bike route is proposed along Kamehameha Highway and along Kahelu Road between the Highway and Leilehua Golf Course Road, providing greater connectivity for the existing bike lane on Kahelu Road. There are no other bike paths, lanes or separated bike lanes proposed for Kahelu Road.”

Page 148:

“Vehicular access to the project site is expected to continue to be provided via the existing driveway off Kalaniana'ole Highway. On-site roadway improvements include internal access roadways and parking lots. These roadway improvements will be designed to meet applicable State and City requirements. Geometrics and pavement structure for proposed driveways, fire lanes and parking lots will need to be designed based on the appropriate design vehicles. Proposed pavement structures will follow the Soils Engineer’s recommendations. Perimeter walkway and parking lot layout, dimensions, longitudinal and cross slopes shall comply with ADA Accessibility Guidelines to the maximum extent practicable. The proposed improvements to the Project's sidewalk zone will comply with the City and County of Honolulu Complete Streets Design Manual where applicable and feasible. According to <http://www2.honolulu.gov/honolulumyway/?bike>, a bike route is proposed along a portion of Kalaniana'ole Highway near the WCCC. There are no other bike paths, lanes or separated bike lanes proposed along Kalaniana'ole Highway.”

5. **Traffic Management Plan (TMP):**

- a. TMPs will be developed as the proposed projects progress into the design phase. They will be submitted to DTS and Department of Planning and Permitting for review and approval.
- b. A thorough analysis of potential project-related traffic impacts on surrounding streets and road networks has been provided within the Draft EIS, Appendix T: "Traffic Impact Report." As the proposed projects advance to the design and permitting phases, additional attention will be given to Complete Streets principals as appropriate.
- c. As the proposed projects advance to the design and permitting phases, a TMP will be prepared. This TMP will include discussion on monitoring transit use and informing building users of shuttle programs, if applicable. The proposed projects are still in the early conceptual planning and environment study stages. Accordingly, it is premature to prepare a TMP at this time.
- d. As the proposed projects advance to construction, schedules for transferring equipment and materials to and from the project sites will be limited to off-peak traffic hours to the degree feasible to minimize possible disruption to pedestrians and traffic on local streets.
- e. As the proposed projects advance to the design and construction phases, we will work with City officials concerning the need for and placement of cameras in the event there is a requirement for sidewalks closures.
- f. As the proposed projects advance to construction, schedules for mobilizing equipment, materials and manpower will be coordinated with other nearby properties which may be undergoing development to minimize impacts on City streets.

6. **Public Transit Service:** Regarding public transit service, public transit maps were prepared for each site discussed in the DEIS and will be included in a new appendix "T-1: Public Transit Service Maps."

7. **Priority Guidelines on Sustainability:** Per Act 96, SLH 2006, State agencies are directed to design all new buildings to meet LEED Silver efficiency standards if possible. Development of the new OCCC and AQS will consider LEED efficiency standards and certification within the context of security and budget constraints.

8. **Driveway Design:** As the projects advance, driveways will be designed and constructed to comply with applicable City standards.
9. **Vehicle Ramps:** As the projects advance, all vehicle parking ramps will be designed to applicable City standards to accommodate vehicles while avoiding queueing onto public streets and blocking normal traffic flows.
10. **Loading and Unloading:** All loading and unloading needs are intended to be handled on-site and not on City roadways. During the design phase, attention will be given to ensure that the Handi-Van para-transit vehicles can safely arrive, circulate within, and depart the project sites.
11. **Neighborhood Impacts:** The proposed projects have included an extensive public outreach program to keep the community involved, informed, and engaged throughout the planning process. This program has utilized a wide variety of communication tools including monthly newsletters, press releases, attendance and presentations at neighborhood board meetings, two island-wide Town Hall public meetings among other methods. Representatives of neighborhood boards, police and fire departments, transit system operators, government agencies, elected officials, and others (totaling over 1,000 individuals, organizations and agencies) are recipients of regular updates concerning the OCCC project and its progress. Draft EIS Appendix Y “Public Engagement and Public Outreach Summary” documents the community outreach process conducted to date which will continue as the projects progress.
12. **Street Usage Permit:** As the proposed projects advance to the construction phase, the appropriate street usage permits will be obtained for construction-related work that may require the temporary closure of any traffic lane on a City street.
13. **Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Requirements:** As the proposed projects advance to the design phase, attention will be given to the sidewalk network in and around the project sites and the need for improvements. Any improvements necessary will meet City and County standards and ADA requirements. In addition, coordination with DTS as appropriate will occur to obtain a street usage permits for construction-related work that may require the temporary closure of any traffic lane on a City street. Damage to the existing roadway and sidewalk area caused by project construction activities will be repaired by the construction contractor.
14. **Best Management Practice (BMP) Controls:** As the proposed projects advance to the construction phase, BMP Controls will be implemented as appropriate to prevent the trailing of dirt and debris from the construction site onto City roadways.

Mr. Wes Frysztacki
(P)1134.8
Page 10

15. **Disability and Communication Access Board (DCAB):** As the proposed projects advance to the design phase, coordination with DCAB as appropriate for the review and approval of project plans to ensure compliance with ADA will be required. DAGS routinely submits design and construction documents to DCAB for review.

If you have any questions, please have your staff call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,



KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:jk

c: Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Thomas Rudary, AHL

OCCC Draft EIS Public Meeting
Aloha Stadium Hospitality Room
Wednesday, November 29, 2017

Sen. Clarence K. Nishihara

Comments:

The process here tonight of having the public to comment on the Draft EIS prepared in **support of the proposed** Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) replacement facility and the relocation of female detainees from OCCC to the Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC) ignores the effort of our state legislature and the judges who chair two legislated committees. HCR 134 is chaired by Judge Rom Trader and the other HCR 85, chaired by Hawaii Supreme Court Justice Michael Wilson. I am the Senate's member representing both Task Forces.

HCR 134 Task Force looks at aspects of our current pretrial system at different stages and to identify possible opportunities for reform. The effort of this Task Force looks at how individuals come into our criminal justice system and effects it has on our jailed population. Any changes here could impact the numbers being held in our jails awaiting trial, thus affecting how many holding cells are required in OCCC.

HCR 85 Task Force is tasked with **studying effective incarceration policies and best practices in other states and countries, and their costs, and to make recommendations to the Legislature on ways to improve Hawaii's correctional system.** It will also make recommendations about the size and uses of the facility. Both of these Task Forces will be forwarding their recommendations to the Legislature. The Legislators will then have the opportunity to assess the recommendations, decide the costs and benefits of the proposed facility. It will also consider the size and purposes in housing our inmates.

In my judgement and others as well, this meeting aside from determining location of a new facility, is premature if it recommends a proposed size and problematic inputs at this time. We have moved away from the initial public input as to where

to locate a replacement facility for OCCC. If we do not do a much better job of who we incarcerate, how we incarcerate, and the antecedent and future costs to our society, we will only end up with a new facility that has not addressed the complexities in reducing crime. Our recidivism rate as a measurement of our sense of collective security will still be problematic. How we handle crime is changing not only here but in other states and countries as well. We need to work smarter, use data to improve our assessments and proposed programs. The solution will not come with expandable concrete facilities to house more of our people. At the end of each inmate's term, most will reenter the community they left, how well the system corrects previous bad behavior is the real challenge. In a sense, both the guards and administrators and those they guard are prisoners of a system that needs correction.



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1137.8

JUN 19 2018

The Honorable Clarence Nishihara, Senator
29th State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 214
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Senator Nishihara:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center
Expansion of The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for reviewing and commenting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your November 29, 2017, testimony and written comments given at our town hall meeting, we offer the following:


1. Among the reasons for holding a public meeting is to allow the public to learn about and comment on the proposed Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) project, the Draft EIS, and to bring greater attention and awareness to the challenges facing Hawaii's criminal justice system, including the conditions at OCCC. Numerous documents have reported that inmates held at OCCC are under the jurisdiction of the Judiciary and not the Department of Public Safety, with detainees released, placed in outside programs or assigned to other alternatives to incarceration only at the direction of the courts. It is hoped that the work of HCR 134 and HCR 85 will result in reforms that will allow greater numbers of detainees to be released, placed in outside programs or assigned to other alternatives to incarceration than are available today.
2. It is acknowledged that changes to the current pre-trial system could influence the number of individuals to be housed in Hawaii's jail facilities. However, it will be several years before recommendations from the HCR 134 Task Force are prepared, adopted by the Legislature and Judiciary, funded and fully implemented. Given the urgent need to replace OCCC with a modern facility and the many years required to plan, program, select a site, conduct the various environmental and other studies, acquire permits and approvals, and design and construct the facility, it is unreasonable to do nothing until the Task Force completes its work. During the years leading up to actual ground-breaking, there are sufficient opportunities to adjust the plan for the new OCCC to reflect policy

and other reforms which may be adopted by the Legislature and Judiciary that could reduce the need for jail bed space on Oahu.

3. The HCR 85 Correctional Task Force includes as a member a representative of PSD to communicate and coordinate the activities of the Department with the Task Force. It is hoped that the efforts of the HCR 85 Task Force produce results that will reduce the number of individuals required to be housed in Hawaii's jail facilities. However, as previously mentioned, it will be several years before recommendations from the HCR 85 Task Force are prepared, adopted by the Legislature and Judiciary, funded and fully implemented.
4. In order to determine site requirements (acreage, utility requirements, etc.), it was necessary to have an understanding of the size and capacity of a new OCCC. As noted in earlier responses, it is hoped that the efforts of the HCR 85 Task Force and HCR 134 Task Force produce results that will reduce the number of individuals required to be housed in Hawaii's jail facilities. There are many steps yet to be ascended before the actual OCCC ground-breaking, and there will be sufficient opportunities along the way to adjust the plan for the new OCCC to reflect policy and other reforms which may be adopted by the Legislature and Judiciary.

If you have any questions, your staff may call Mr. Lance Maja of the Public Works Division at 586-0483.

Sincerely,


for RODERICK K. BECKER
Comptroller

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL



The Senate

STATE CAPITOL
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
SENATOR DONOVAN M. DELA CRUZ

November 22, 2017

Mr. Scott Glenn, Director
Office of Environmental Quality Control
Department of Health
235 S. Beretania St. #702
Honolulu, HI 96813

Aloha Director Glenn:

RECEIVED
17 DEC -7 P4:27
OFC. OF ENVIRONMENTAL
QUALITY CONTROL

RE: Oahu Community Correctional Center - Draft Environmental Impact Statement

I submit this testimony in support of the Department of Public Safety's selection of the Animal Quarantine Station Site as the first preferred option. Based on projected development costs, complementing land use, and location, I concur that the Animal Quarantine Station Site is the best choice for the future home of the Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC).

First, the Animal Quarantine Station has the lowest projected construction cost because of the low infrastructure needs and development flexibility. The existing sewer, water, electrical, and telecommunications infrastructure requires little to no upgrades, which allows the State to avoid costly improvements. There will also be little or no land acquisition costs because the State of Hawaii owns majority of the land, minus the 3.47-acre that is owned by the United States Navy. Furthermore, the size of the parcel is large enough to separate the Pre-Release and Detention portions of the facility, accommodate at-grade parking, and accommodate a new Animal Quarantine Station to replace the current facility.

In addition, extensive biological, cultural and archaeological studies have already been conducted for this site, which suggests there is very low likelihood of delays caused by encountering intact cultural, historic, Native Hawaiian resources, or threatened/endangered species and habitats.

Finally, the site is the second closest of the four options to downtown courts (the existing OCCC site is the closest), which will minimize the time, effort, and resources associated with

Director Glenn
November 22, 2017
Page 2 of 2

transporting detainees back and forth between the facility and courthouse. There is also excellent access to the regional road network. Access to public transportation is also available, with a bus stop located approximately 0.5-mile from the site and a new HART rail station being constructed near the Aloha Stadium.

Your consideration of this letter of support for the Animal Quarantine Station Site as the preferred option of the new OCCC facility is greatly appreciated.

Mahalo,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Donovan M. Dela Cruz", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Senator Donovan M. Dela Cruz
District 22

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1138.8

JUN 19 2018

The Honorable Donovan M. Dela Cruz, Senator
29th State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 208
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Senator Dela Cruz:


Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center
Expansion of The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for reviewing and commenting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your November 22, 2017, letter we offer the following:

1. Thank you for supporting the selection of the Animal Quarantine Station (AQS) site as the preferred location for the new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC).
2. Each of the OCCC alternative sites have been thoroughly investigated with numerous technical studies conducted (as documented within the Draft EIS) that provided the basis for selection of the AQS site as the preferred location.

If you have any questions, your staff may call Mr. Lance Maja of the Public Works Division at 586-0483.

Sincerely,


for RODERICK K. BECKER
Comptroller

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

STATE OF HAWAII
STATE CAPITOL
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

MATTHEW S. LOPRESTI, Ph.D.
STATE REPRESENTATIVE – DISTRICT 41

November 28, 2017

Lance Y. Maja, P.E.
Department of Accounting and General Services
State of Hawaii
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 430
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Maja:

Thank you for your work on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) which documents the long-standing need for a new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) and the rationale for the current Animal Quarantine Station site as the preferred location for its development. As Vice-Chair of the House Public Safety Committee, I join Chair Gregg Takayama in supporting the preferred site given the sound rationale in the EIS. I commend the State for its responsiveness and transparency under heavy public scrutiny throughout this process and know that such high standards of communication will continue.

As you know, the current site of OCCC has been active since the early 1900s. Detainees deserve better conditions than what the current OCCC facility can provide. It is my understanding that this will replace obsolete and inadequate State facilities in order to better service these detainees. Striving for higher standards and services for detainees must continue to be a cornerstone of Hawaii's criminal justice system. A new OCCC will allow the Department of Public Safety (PSD) to better meet the needs of the population, and provide for the continued safety and security of all parties involved. I understand that the preferred site is the most cost-effective option and would best fulfill the requirements of a new facility.

I also applaud the continuing efforts of Governor David Ige in working with the legislature, other agencies, and the community to decrease the pre-trial and prison populations in Hawaii through diversion programs, treatment, supervised release, and other innovative solutions.

Sincerely,

Matthew S. LoPresti, Ph.D.
HAWAII STATE REPRESENTATIVE, DISTRICT 41
EWA, EWA BEACH, EWA GENTRY, EWA VILLAGES,
HOAKALEI & OCEAN POINTE

STATE REPRESENTATIVE MATTHEW S. LOPRESTI, Ph.D.
415 S. Beretania Street, Room 424 | Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Phone: (808) 586-6080 | Fax: (808) 586-6081 | Email: relopresti@capitol.hawaii.gov
www.capitol.hawaii.gov

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1140.8

JUN 19 2018

The Honorable Matthew S. LoPresti, Representative
House of Representatives
State Capitol, Room 424
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative LoPresti:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center
Expansion of The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670


Thank you for reviewing and commenting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your November 28, 2017, letter we offer the following:

1. Your support, and that of Chairman Gregg Takayama of the House Public Safety Committee, for developing a new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) at the Animal Quarantine Station site is greatly appreciated. The Department of Public Safety (PSD) and the Department of Accounting and General Services have made transparency, inclusiveness and responsiveness a foundation of its OCCC planning, siting, and EIS preparation activities, and will continue to do so as the project proceeds ahead.
2. For the reasons noted in your letter, and many others described within the Draft EIS, a new, modern OCCC will allow PSD to better meet the needs of their inmate population and provide for the continued safety and security of all parties involved.
3. Thank you for your support of our project and acknowledging the efforts of the Governor, the Legislature and others who are working together to decrease the pre-trial and prison populations in Hawaii.

The Honorable Matthew S. LoPresti
(P)1140.8
Page 2

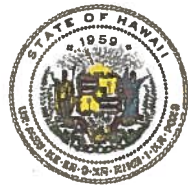
If you have any questions, your staff may call Mr. Lance Maja of the Public Works Division at 586-0483.

Sincerely,


for RODERICK K. BECKER
Comptroller

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

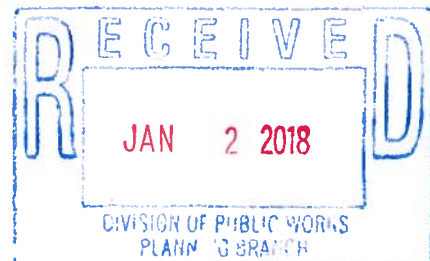


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DIV. OF PUBLIC WORKS
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The Senate

STATE CAPITOL
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

December 29, 2017



Lance Y. Maja, P.E., Coordinator
State of Hawai'i
Department of Accounting and General Services
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 430
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Re: Relocation of OCCC to Animal Quarantine Station in Halawa

Dear Mr. Maja,

I write in support for OCCC to be moved to the Animal Quarantine Station in Halawa. As the state senator for Kalihi, I am dedicated to improving my district and the state of Hawaii. I view this relocation as progress not only for Kalihi's re-development but also for the state.

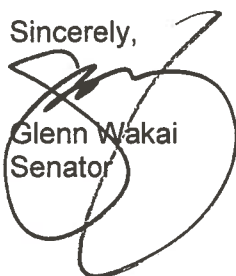
Historically, OCCC was a local detention center for 628 detainees. However, it has grown to become the state's largest jail facility with few regular upgrades. Consequently, OCCC suffers from overcapacity, operational inefficiency, and outdated security. The best solution to these problems would be the facility's relocation to Halawa.

The Animal Quarantine Station would best serve Hawaii's community, as it offers a generous amount of space with 25 usable acres. Presently, inmates are crammed together or sent to mainland facilities due to the lack of adequate space; designated program rooms are converted into makeshift housing; and inmates' health conditions (e.g. mental health issues) are not addressed. The large space allows for the appropriate amount of beds, areas for inmate programs, and specialized health services. Additionally, the relocation promises a state-of-the-art security system, whereas OCCC's current system has not been updated in 40 years.

Besides correcting existing problems, the relocation would also revitalize the community. Kalihi has always been a vibrant, diverse district full of hard-working citizens. To best market and capitalize on the community's image, OCCC should be relocated in order to create an open space, such as a gathering site or a form of public infrastructure. Kalihi residents and kama'aina alike can benefit from such improvements.

I appreciate your consideration and strongly urge for OCCC's relocation to the Animal Quarantine Station. Thank you for your favorable consideration.

Sincerely,



Glenn Wakai
Senator

Senator Glenn Wakai
Kalihi - Salt Lake - Foster Village
State Capitol, Room 216, 415 S. Beretania St., Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
Phone: (808) 586-8585 Fax: (808) 586-8588 Email: senwakai@capitol.hawaii.gov

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1139.8

JUN 19 2018

The Honorable Glenn Wakai, Senator
29th State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 216
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Senator Wakai:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center
Expansion of The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

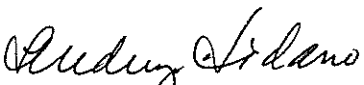
Thank you for reviewing and commenting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your December 29, 2017, letter we offer the following:

1. Thank you for supporting our project and the selection of the Animal Quarantine Station (AQS) site as the preferred location for the new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC).
2. As described within the Draft EIS, OCCC is overcrowded, aged, obsolete and no longer meets the needs of the Department of Public Safety and the citizens of Hawaii. Developing a new, modern OCCC facility at the preferred location is the best solution for meeting the immediate and future jail needs on Oahu.
3. Your comments regarding the AQS are acknowledged. Each of the OCCC alternative sites have been thoroughly investigated with numerous technical studies conducted that provided the basis for selection of the AQS site as the preferred location.
4. As noted in your letter, among the reasons for selecting the AQS as the preferred location for OCCC development is to allow for the current 16-acre OCCC property to be redeveloped to the benefit of the State in general and the Kalihi community in particular.

The Honorable Glenn Wakai, Senator
(P)1139.8
Page 2

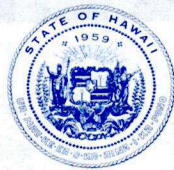
If you have any questions, your staff may call Mr. Lance Maja of the Public Works Division at 586-0483.

Sincerely,


for RODERICK K. BECKER
Comptroller

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

STATE OF HAWAII
STATE CAPITOL
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

January 8, 2018

The Honorable David Y. Ige
Office of the Governor
Executive Chambers
State Capitol

Department of Accounting and General Services
Office of the Comptroller
Kalanimoku Building

Vincent Shigekuni
PBR Hawaii & Associates, Inc.

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing to offer public comments in response to the selection of the Animal Quarantine Station as one of several replacement sites for the new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) proposed by the State of Hawaii, Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) on behalf of the State of Hawaii, Department of Public Safety (PSD).

As the State Representative for Aiea, I do not support the Animal Quarantine Station as the selected location for the new OCCC. Aiea is currently over-burdened by the State's infrastructure, including:

- Halawa Correctional Facility
- Three freeways (H1, H3, and Moanalua), which artificially divide our community in half
- Rail
- Joint-Base Pearl Harbor Hickam and its shoreline-related activities
- Aloha Stadium
- Pearlridge Shopping Center (State's 2nd largest shopping center)

Aiea already bears too much of the burden of many transportation and public safety infrastructure, and should not have to host an additional public safety facility.

I also believe that the current location of the OCCC in Kalihi is preferable to the Animal Quarantine Station for several reasons. If the Animal Quarantine Station is selected as the new location for OCCC, costs related to environmental mitigation to prepare the site for construction and operation will need to be considered. Additionally, inmates who are allowed to participate

Representative Aaron Ling Johanson

House District 31 — Moanalua, Foster Village, Aiea, Lower Pearlridge, Ft. Shafter, Aliamanu, Red Hill
Hawaii State Capitol, Room 427 • Honolulu, HI 96813
Phone: (808) 586-9470 • Email: repjohanson@capitol.hawaii.gov

in the work fulough programs will have difficulty finding transportation to their job sites, since the Animal Quarantine Station is not in close proximity to a bus or rail line. The current location of the OCCC is better suited for serving those transitioning from its facilities to the workforce because of its proximity to transit corridors and readily available employment opportunities.

In reviewing the information provided regarding the site options, I believe that the current OCCC location in Kalihi is still the ideal location for a jail facility. I believe that the current OCCC should be expanded vertically to accommodate for more space and inmates (similar to the building design and structure of the Federal Detention Center near the Honolulu International Airport). The State would likely save money by building upon the current infrastructure and footprint.

For these reasons, I respectfully request that the Animal Quarantine Station not be selected as the new OCCC location and that consideration be given to expanding the current OCCC facility or selecting a new site location.

Thank you for your consideration regarding this matter. Please feel free to contact my office at (808) 586-9470 with any questions or concerns you may have.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Aaron Ling Johanson', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Aaron Ling Johanson
State Representative
House District 31

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1142.8

JUN 19 2018

The Honorable Aaron L. Johanson
House of Representatives
State Capitol, Room 426
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Johanson:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center
Expansion of The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for reviewing and commenting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your January 8, 2018 letter, we offer the following:

1. Your opposition to the Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) development at the Animal Quarantine Station (AQS) site is acknowledged. For reasons cited within the Draft EIS, the AQS site is superior to the other alternatives. With careful and sensitive land use planning and building design, development of OCCC at that site should not adversely affect the quality of life in Aiea.
2. The cost of environmental mitigation to prepare or development the AQS site has been considered.
3. You are correct that available transportation services are better at the existing OCCC site than any of the alternative locations. City and County of Honolulu staff have also encouraged us to contact the Department of Transportation Services to introduce bus service from the future Aloha Stadium rail transit station into Halawa Valley. Moreover, many other factors and attributes favor the AQS site for the new OCCC, including the potential availability of employment within the surrounding industrial area.
4. We acknowledge that replacement of OCCC on the existing property in Kalihi would require a vertical development. There are however, height restrictions for aviation considerations from the Daniel K. Inouye International Airport.
5. The DEIS describes the reasoning for the AQS site being the preferred location. Those reasons include the lower construction cost for developing the new OCCC at the AQS


The Honorable Aaron L. Johanson
(P)1142.8
Page 2

site vs. the existing OCCC site, better use of an under-utilized State-owned property, as well as the ability to redevelop the existing OCCC property for the betterment of Hawaii in general and the Kalihi community in particular.

6. Your preference of the existing OCCC site in Kalihi and opposition of development at the AQS site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, your staff may call Mr. Lance Maja of the Public Works Division at 586-0483.

Sincerely


for RODERICK K. BECKER
Comptroller

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

STATE OF HAWAII
STATE CAPITOL
415 SOUTH BERETANIA STREET
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813

TO: State of Hawaii - Department of Accounting and General Services
Public Works Division, Planning Branch
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 430
Honolulu, HI 96810

I am writing on behalf of my constituents from District 45, which includes Mililani, Kunia, Schofield, Wheeler, Waialua, and Mokuleia to oppose the relocation of the Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) to Mililani Tech Park (MTP).

Members of the community have voiced their concerns about adding another correctional facility to the Central Oahu area. The residents of Launani Valley held meetings, and the Public Safety Department (PSD) held an open house and presentation before the Mililani Mauka/Launani Valley Neighborhood Board 35 where the following major concerns were raised:

1. From a group of eleven prospective sites for the OCCC relocation, a list of four potential sites were chosen with no community outreach within the MTP area prior to the listing of the sites.
2. While a graded score criteria was developed by the consultant, two scoring areas, community acceptance and proximity to downtown courts have serious flaws and contain assumptions that make the data and selection of the MTP site highly questionable and inaccurate.
3. Cost was not used as a site criteria for selection. The MTP site is the only site not currently on State owned lands and would have to be purchased from a private landowner.
4. The proposed MTP site, lot #17, is governed by Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions (CCR) that prohibit jails or prisons. In addition, the MTP Community Association voted unanimously against the relocation of OCCC to this site in January of 2017.
5. Surrounding residential neighborhoods, local parks, playgrounds, schools, and religious and cultural sites are not compatible with the location of a prison.
6. There is overwhelming opposition of relocation of OCCC to the MTP site by residents and area elected officials.

The community of Mililani and I respectfully request you to remove Mililani Tech Park from the list of potential sites for the new OCCC Facility. I respectfully request that you contact me so that I may report back to my constituents with an update addressing their concerns. Please do not hesitate to contact my office at 808-586-9490 or via email at repmatsumoto@capitol.hawaii.gov

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Lauren Cheape Matsumoto". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a large initial 'L'.

Representative Lauren Cheape Matsumoto
Minority Whip, Hawaii State Legislature
Representative, District 45

Representative Lauren Cheape Matsumoto
House District #45 - Waialua, Mokolē'ia, Schofield, Wheeler, Kunia, and Mililani
Hawai'i State Capitol, Room 303
Phone: (808) 586-9490 Email: RepMatsumoto@Capitol.Hawaii.gov



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1141.8

JUN 19 2018

The Honorable Lauren C. Matsumoto
House of Representatives
State Capitol, Room 303
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Representative Matsumoto:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center
Expansion of The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for reviewing and commenting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. We are aware of the concerns voiced by your constituents to oppose the relocation of the Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) to Mililani Tech Park (MTP). In response to your letter submitted through our website, we offer the following:


1. Discussions concerning the proposed replacement of OCCC began in mid-2016 with meetings involving State legislators, City Councilmembers, representatives of stakeholder groups, neighborhood boards, and many others. In addition, a monthly OCCC-project newsletter was published along with postings of all technical and other project materials on the PSD-OCCC Future Plans website. Our public outreach and engagement efforts have been documented within the Progress Report submitted to the Legislature (February 1, 2017) and published within the Draft EIS (Appendix Y: Public Engagement and Public Outreach Summary).
2. We have confidence in the work of our consultant team regarding the site identification, screening and evaluation process which identified twelve alternative locations that ultimately led to recognition of the Animal Quarantine Station (AQS) site as the preferred location for OCCC development.
3. Development costs were an important site selection criteria, given a weighting of 25% of the overall evaluation score. Although the MTP site is in private ownership, the availability and capacity of required utility and roadway infrastructure, site development costs and other factors, outweighed the cost of private property acquisition. Nonetheless, the AQS site is still considered the preferred location for OCCC development.

The Honorable Lauren C. Matsumoto
(P)1141.8
Page 2

4. A review by the State's legal advisors of the Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions governing development within the MTP site revealed specific exceptions and exclusions for which development by the State would allow for OCCC development to proceed if desired. The MTP Community Association's opposition is acknowledged.
5. The proposed OCCC facility is a jail which has a very specific purpose in the criminal justice system and functions very differently from a prison. Land uses surrounding each of the four (4) alternative sites were among the considerations in scoring and ranking the sites which led to the AQS site being the highest ranked and the preferred location while the MTP site was the lowest ranked.
6. We are aware of the concerns voiced by the residents over possible use of the MTP site for OCCC development. Their strong objections are among the reasons why the MTP site is ranked lowest among the four (4) alternative locations. Your opposition and that of area residents to locating the OCCC at the MTP site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, your staff may call Mr. Lance Maja of the Public Works Division at 586-0483.

Sincerely,


for RODERICK K. BECKER
Comptroller

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL



MILILANI MAUKA/ LAUNANI VALLEY NEIGHBORHOOD BOARD NO. 35

c/o NEIGHBORHOOD COMMISSION • 530 SOUTH KING STREET ROOM 406 • HONOLULU, HAWAII, 96813
PHONE (808) 768-3710 • FAX (808) 768-3711 • INTERNET: <http://www.honolulu.gov/nco>

December 1, 2017

PBR Hawaii & Associates, Inc.
Attn: Vincent Shigekuni, Vice President
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, HI 96813

**Subject: COMMENTS REGARDING THE DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)
FOR THE REPLACEMENT OF THE OAHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER
(OCCC)**

Dear Mr. Shigekuni,

The Mililani Mauka/Launani Valley Neighborhood Board 35 strongly supports the recently released draft EIS for the replacement of OCCC for the following reasons:

1. The preferred Halawa animal quarantine station will save taxpayer monies as it is State owned land requiring zero acquisition costs.
2. There are no residential homes or schools close by to this location.
3. The proximity to the Halawa prison will allow for the Department of Public Safety to maximize correctional resources while still allowing for sufficient separation of the prison population with those awaiting trial at the new OCCC.
4. The new OCCC facility will allow for segregation of men and women (to the Kailua CCC site) detainees which is currently not possible at the current OCCC.
5. The preferred site is the closest distance to the Honolulu courts.

While the board still opposes the Mililani Tech Park remaining on the list as part of the draft EIS study, we recognize the critical need for replacement of OCCC and concur that the EIS study process has taken all important factors into consideration and arrived at the appropriate and optimum conclusions that are in the best interest and safety of our residents. We ask that you continue to engage and provide updates to us as this project moves forward.

Please feel free to contact me at 226-7430 if you have any questions or concerns.

Aloha,

Dean I. Hazama
Chair
Neighborhood Board No. 35

cc: Honorable Governor David Y. Ige
Senator Donovan Dela Cruz
Representative Beth Fukumoto
Councilmember Ernie Martin
Nolan Espinda, Director Public Safety
Launani Valley Community Association

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER
AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1423.8

Mr. Dean I. Hazama, Chair
Mililani Mauka/Launani Valley
Neighborhood Board No. 35:
95-215 Luaehu Place
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

JUN 19 2018

Dear Mr. Hazama:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your December 1, 2017, letter commenting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comments, we offer the following:

1. The support of the Mililani Mauka/Launani Valley Neighborhood Board No. 35 for the Draft EIS is acknowledged and appreciated. For the reasons cited in your comments, and among many others documented within the Draft EIS, the Animal Quarantine Station site is considered the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC).
2. Although the proposed Mililani Technology Park site cannot be removed as an alternative location, it is the lowest ranked site among the four alternatives. Your recognition that there is a critical need to replace OCCC with a new facility, that the Draft EIS study process has considered all important factors, and that development of the new OCCC at the Animal Quarantine Station site is the appropriate and optimum conclusion of the study is acknowledged and appreciated.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Thomas Rudary, AHL

From: Will Caron [mailto:willcaronforhawaii@gmail.com]

Sent: Monday, January 08, 2018 12:30 PM

To: lance.y.maja@hawaii.gov; OCCC <OCCC@pbrhawaii.com>; oeqchawaii@doh.hawaii.gov

Subject: EIS Questions on proposed new jail

Dear Mr. Maja, Mr. Shigekuni and the Office of Environmental Quality Control:

Please provide written answers to each of the following questions concerning the EIS for a new Oahu jail (OCCC):

- 1) Why has the process of determining a site for a new jail facility moved forward when recommendations from the two task forces created to study criminal justice reform and incarceration alternatives have not been completed?
- 2) What is the point of creating task forces comprised of individuals qualified to establish expertise on this issue if the government is going to move forward without consulting or incorporating that expertise?
- 3) Why has the state ignored virtually every recommendation put forth in the 2012 Native Hawaiian Justice Task Force report?
- 4) Multiple studies confirm that private, for-profit prisons and private partnerships exacerbate over-incarceration by incentivizing incarceration in order to generate profits off of prisoners; how can a state as Democratic as ours be considering a private partnership for incarceration facilities when the Democratic Party platform frowns upon wealth-extraction from vulnerable communities that are far more likely to be incarcerated?
- 5) Multiple studies confirm that investing in mental health, drug treatment, housing first, vocational training programs, instituting bail and sentencing reform, drug policy reforms like decriminalizing marijuana, and other diversion programs like LEAD can effectively and safely reduce a state's incarcerated population while saving the taxpayer money by both reducing the amount spent on prisoners per year, as well as by eliminating the need for a costly CIP like a new jail; why is the Ige administration electing to spend more to extend the status quo of ineffective, costly and injurious criminal justice policy instead of implementing best practices from other states that are moving away from incarceration toward better, cheaper alternative corrections?
- 6) What were the criteria used to select the proposed site for the new jail and what were the documented instances of community outreach the administration conducted in determining which sites were appropriate for the jail? What were the documented responses from the

communities that would be effected?

7) Have any legislators contacted the administration in opposition or support for constructing a new jail and, if so, which ones?

8) Since 2014, has the administration been in contact with any registered lobbyists regarding the construction of a new jail in Hawaii and, if so, which ones?

9) What does the administration intend to do to address the severe lack of mental health support for incarcerated people in Hawaii and to prevent further suicides within the state's incarceration facilities?

10) What is the proposed price tag for the new jail facility as of January 8, 2017?

11) What percentage of that price tag will taxpayers be expected to cover and what percent comes from outside sources? What are those sources and what percentages are they being asked to pay for?

Finally, I just wanted to unequivocally state my extreme opposition to the construction of new incarceration facilities in Hawaii. There are so many things wrong with this idea, this "plan," that I do not even know where to begin. Constructing a new jail because we have an overcrowding problem brought about by bad policy will not change anything. Combined with the for-profit nature of a private partnership facility, the only thing that adding more jail space will accomplish is jailing more people for the same stupid things we are jailing them for now. We have to change the outdated, foolish and cruel policies that are landing non-violent citizens behind bars in the first place if we ever hope to reduce our jailed population and recoup the lost productivity incurred by over-incarcerating otherwise productive members of society who made mistakes and can learn from them in constructive, community-based settings.

And shouldn't that be our goal? Shouldn't we, as a society, be striving to create communities where our people have opportunities to build lives free from crime, free from substance abuse, free from the kind of neglect that exacerbates mental diseases and turns men and women against their neighbors? Shouldn't we be fighting for a society where jails are largely unnecessary, because our people are able to function and thrive?

We have so many other things we need to be spending money on, and a lot of those things, if properly funded, would actually solve our overcrowded jail population problem faster and more effectively than a new facility ever could. We need to be building better schools and better housing solutions for working families; we need to be funding programs to help the homeless, the substance-addicted, the mentally ill and the unemployed, especially as automation becomes ubiquitous; we need to be funding place- and identity-based health care and community corrections programs to reconnect indigenous Pacific peoples to the land and food systems that American colonialism ripped them away from, condemning them to poor health, job and life-expectancy outcomes; we need to be funding universal healthcare for our citizens; we need to be funding a living wage which, in Hawaii, should be close to \$35/hour; we need to be funding family care insurance; and we need to be investing in 21st century education initiatives with a strong connection to land and place.

If we do all of these things, many of which could be initially funded with the money the state wants to spend on this jail, numerous studies and mountains of data shows that our

incarcerated population would drop dramatically anyway, and instead of a new place to lock people up, we would be left with a new, gentler, more pono society with increased productivity; a society that would be ready to meet the economic, environmental and social problems of the 21st century instead of one that is clinging to 20th, and in some cases 19th-century, ideas that will end up burying us beneath the waves of history.

Please. The people of Hawaii deserve leadership that truly has their best interests at heart; visionary in scope and kind at heart. This issue is the Ige Administrations chance to really show our people that it is exactly that. Stop the new jail. Invest in community alternatives. Show us that this administration can truly lead us into the 21st century, instead of dragging us behind as previous administrations have done.

Mahalo,

--

Will Caron
Community Organizer
Palolo Neighborhood Board
8083874920



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1424.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. Randolph C. Hack, Chair
Neighborhood Board No. 6: Palolo
925 Dillingham Blvd Suite 160
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Attention: Mr. Will Caron

Dear Mr. Hack:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your January 8, 2018, comments, submitted on behalf of the Palolo Neighborhood Board (No. 6), on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. We have reproduced your comments (in *italics*) and offer the following responses below as they correspond to each comment:

1. *Why has the process of determining a site for a new jail facility moved forward when recommendations from the two task forces created to study criminal justice reform and incarceration alternatives have not been completed?*

Response: Given the urgent need to replace Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) with a modern facility and the many years required to plan, program, select a site, conduct environmental and other studies, acquire permits and approvals, and design and construct the facility, the Department of Public Safety (PSD) would be derelict by not proceeding until the Task Force completes its work. During the years leading up to actual ground-breaking, there are multiple opportunities to adjust the plan for the new OCCC to reflect policy and other reforms which may be adopted by the Legislature and/or Judiciary that could reduce the need for jail bedspace on Oahu.

2. *What is the point of creating task forces comprised of individuals qualified to establish expertise on this issue if the government is going to move forward without consulting or incorporating that expertise?*

Response: Planning for a new OCCC is being carried out in recognition of the work of the HCR 85 Task Force which includes a member of PSD leadership. As previously noted, given the urgent need to replace OCCC with a modern facility and the many years required to plan, program, select a site, conduct environmental and other studies, acquire permits and approvals, and design and construct the facility, PSD would be derelict by not proceeding until the Task Force completes its work. During the years leading up to actual ground-breaking, there are multiple opportunities to adjust the plan for the new OCCC to reflect policy and other reforms which may be adopted by the Legislature and/or Judiciary that could reduce the need for jail bedspace on Oahu.

3. *Why has the state ignored virtually every recommendation put forth in the 2012 Native Hawaiian Justice Task Force report?*

Response: PSD has incorporated or addressed those recommendations for which it is capable of carrying out. Without the directed participation of others in the incarceration continuum, (Judiciary, Law Enforcement, Legislature) and the necessary funding, advancement of all recommendations of the 2012 Native Hawaiian Justice Task Force cannot be fully realized.

4. *Multiple studies confirm that private, for-profit prisons and private partnerships exacerbate over-incarceration by incentivizing incarceration in order to generate profits off of prisoners; how can a state as Democratic as ours be considering a private partnership for incarceration facilities when the Democratic Party platform frowns upon wealth-extraction from vulnerable communities that are far more likely to be incarcerated?*

Response: There is no plan to involve private corrections contractors in the operation of the proposed facility. The proposed new OCCC facility, like the existing OCCC, will be operated by PSD staff and management. As the proposed project advances through the planning process, consideration will be given how to finance the construction of the facility including the use of traditional government financing (bonds, etc.) as well as alternative financing mechanisms which may include public-private partnerships, private equity participation, and other such methods. No decisions have been reached concerning the method to finance such construction.

5. *Multiple studies confirm that investing in mental health, drug treatment, housing first, vocational training programs, instituting bail and sentencing reform, drug policy reforms like decriminalizing marijuana, and other diversion programs like LEAD can effectively and safely reduce a state's incarcerated population while saving the taxpayer money by both reducing the amount spent on prisoners per year, as well as by eliminating the need for a costly CIP like a new jail; why is the Ige administration electing to spend more to*

extend the status quo of ineffective, costly and injurious criminal justice policy instead of implementing best practices from other states that are moving away from incarceration toward better, cheaper alternative corrections?

Response: Better schools, more affordable housing choices, solutions to homelessness, substance abuse and mental illness, increased employment opportunities, and access to health care are all worthy causes and advances in these areas would contribute to lessening the burdens placed on the criminal justice system. These efforts should be supported. However, doing so will not eliminate the necessity to replace the current OCCC with a new, modern, more efficient, and more effective institution to ensure the proper functioning of the criminal justice system in Hawaii.

6. *What were the criteria used to select the proposed site for the new jail and what were the documented instances of community outreach the administration conducted in determining which sites were appropriate for the jail? What were the documented responses from the communities that would be effected?*

Response: The Draft EIS includes Appendix E: "Alternatives Analysis Report" which provides a thorough explanation and documentation of the siting process and the criteria used to identify, screen, evaluate and ultimately recommend the Animal Quarantine Station (AQS) site as the preferred alternative location. In addition, the Draft EIS includes as Appendix Y: "Public Engagement and Public Outreach Summary," a detailed documentation of the community outreach process underway involving the OCCC project. Documented responses from all individuals, organizations, elected officials and others are represented by the comments submitted concerning the EIS Preparation Notice (EISPN) and incorporated therein. Comments such as yours from the Palolo Neighborhood Board on the Draft EIS will be included in the Final EIS.

7. *Have any legislators contacted the administration in opposition or support for constructing a new jail and, if so, which ones?*

Response: The positions of Hawaii Legislators, and others, regarding the proposed OCCC project are represented by the comments submitted concerning the EISPN and incorporated therein. Comments from Hawaii Legislators, and others, on the Draft EIS will be included in the Final EIS.

8. *Since 2014, has the administration been in contact with any registered lobbyists regarding the construction of a new jail in Hawaii and, if so, which ones?*

Response: Replacing the current OCCC with a new, modern, more efficient, and more effective institution is considered important to the proper functioning of the criminal

justice system in Hawaii and has been advocated by PSD for over a decade. The OCCC team is not aware of any contacts between registered lobbyists and the administration regarding construction of a new OCCC.

9. *What does the administration intend to do to address the severe lack of mental health support for incarcerated people in Hawaii and to prevent further suicides within the state's incarceration facilities?*

Response: All inmates receive an initial intake screening for medical, mental health and dental issues. There are threshold questions imbedded in the screening tool that trigger automatic referrals to mental health staff for a further assessment (Post-Admission Mental Health Assessment [PAMHA]) and for safety assessments (Suicide Risk Evaluations [SRE's]). The PAMHA's must be completed within 14 days if the inmate moves to General Population, but within one (1) business day if the inmate is moved to a mental health module. If individuals are found to have Severe and Persistent Mental Illnesses (SPMI), and remain in a mental health module, then a more in-depth Mental Health Evaluation is conducted within 14 days, resulting in a Comprehensive Treatment Plan (CTP). If the individual is SPMI, but determined not to require acute or rehab level of care, they are transferred to General Population and receive a Preliminary/Outpatient Treatment Plan (PTP). Additional or specialized testing or assessments are performed as needed. There has been only one (1) suicide at OCCC over the last two (2) years.

10. *What is the proposed price tag for the new jail facility as of January 8, 2017?*

Response: Estimates to construct the proposed OCCC facility at each of the four (4) alternative sites were included as the Draft EIS Appendix H: "Construction Cost Estimates."

11. *What percentage of that price tag will taxpayers be expected to cover and what percent comes from outside sources? What are those sources and what percentages are they being asked to pay for?*

Response: As the proposed project advances through the planning process, consideration will be given to how to finance construction of the proposed facility including the use of traditional government financing (bonds, etc.) as well as alternative financing mechanisms which may include public-private partnerships, private equity participation, and other such methods. No decisions have been reached concerning the method to finance such construction.

12. *Finally, I wish to unequivocally state my extreme opposition to the construction of new incarceration facilities in Hawaii. There are so many things wrong with this idea, this*

"plan," that we do not even know where to begin. Constructing a new jail because we have an overcrowding problem brought about by bad policy will not change anything. Combined with the for-profit nature of a private partnership facility, the only thing that adding more jail space will accomplish is jailing more people for the same stupid things we are jailing them for now. We have to change the outdated, foolish and cruel policies that are landing non-violent citizens behind bars in the first place if we ever hope to reduce our jailed population and recoup the lost productivity incurred by over-incarcerating otherwise productive members of society who made mistakes and can learn from them in constructive, community-based settings.

Response: Your opposition to the proposed OCCC project is acknowledged. It is important to understand the critical role of OCCC (jail) in the proper functioning of Hawaii's criminal justice system. Offenders awaiting trial or undergoing the trial process that represent a danger to the public must be housed in OCCC as well as those serving a sentence of one (1) year or less and those preparing for release and re-entry into society. As described within the Draft EIS, OCCC is not a prison which serves a very different purpose and houses inmates serving longer term sentences. In addition, there is no plan to turn over operation of OCCC to a private corrections contractor but rather to consider the use of private equity financing to supplement or replace public financing for constructing the proposed OCCC.

13. *And shouldn't that be our goal? Shouldn't we, as a society, be striving to create communities where our people have opportunities to build lives free from crime, free from substance abuse, free from the kind of neglect that exacerbates mental diseases and turns men and women against their neighbors? Shouldn't we be fighting for a society where jails are unnecessary, because our people are able to function and thrive?*

Response: OCCC plays a critical role in the proper functioning of Hawaii's criminal justice system and that it would not be possible to enforce laws and protect public safety without a properly functioning jail system.

14. *We have so many other things we need to be spending money on, and a lot of those things, if properly funded, would actually solve our overcrowded jail population problem faster and more effectively than a new facility ever could. We need to be building better schools and better housing solutions for working families (plenty of work for PBR still); we need to be funding programs to help the homeless, the substance-addicted, the mentally ill and the unemployed, especially as automation becomes ubiquitous; we need to be funding place- and identity-based health care and community corrections programs to reconnect indigenous Pacific peoples to the land and food systems that American colonialism ripped them away from, condemning them to poor health, job and life-expectancy outcomes; we need to be funding universal healthcare for our citizens; we*

need to be funding a living wage which, in Hawaii, should be close to \$35/hour; we need to be funding family care insurance; and we need to be investing in 21st century education initiatives with a strong connection to land and place.

Response: Better schools, more affordable housing choices, solutions to homelessness, substance abuse and mental illness, increased employment opportunities, and access to health care are all worthy causes and advances and improvements in these areas would contribute to lessening the burdens placed on the criminal justice system.

15. *If we do all of these things, many of which could be initially funded with the money the state wants to spend on this jail, numerous studies and mountains of data shows that our incarcerated population would drop dramatically anyway, and instead of a new place to lock people up, we would be left with a new, gentler, more pono society with increased productivity; a society that would be ready to meet the economic, environmental and social problems of the 21st century instead of one that is clinging to 20th, and in some cases 19th-century, ideas that will end up burying us beneath the waves of history. Please. The people of Hawaii deserve leadership that truly has their best interests at heart; visionary in scope and kind at heart. This issue is the Ige Administrations chance to really show our people that it is exactly that. Please join us in telling the Ige administration to stop the new jail. Invest in community alternatives instead. We need to see that this administration can truly lead us into the 21st century, instead of dragging us behind as previous administrations have done.*

Response: Thank you for your comments and suggestions. Unfortunately, until significant strides are made in eliminating crime in society, the need for a new jail on Oahu to replace the current aged, obsolete, inefficient and ineffective facility will remain.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,



KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL



UNIVERSITY
of HAWAII[®]
MĀNOA

November 14, 2017

PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc.
ATTN: Vincent Shigekuni, Vice President
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Mr. Shigekuni:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter for review of a draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Replacement of the Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC).

Unfortunately, the Water Resources Research Center does not have the capacity to review the environmental impact statement at this time due to the faculty position vacancy.

While we continue to explore filling the current vacancy, the Center will exclude itself from commentary on this specific environmental assessment study.

Sincerely,



Darren T. Lerner, PhD
Interim Director

2540 Dole Street, Holmes Hall 283
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96822
Telephone: (808) 956-7847
Fax: (808) 956-5044

An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Institution

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1419.8

JUN 19 2018

Dr. Darren T. Lerner, PhD, Interim Director
Water Resources Research Center
University of Hawaii
2540 Dole Street, Holmes Hall 283
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Dear Dr. Lerner:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 14, 2017, letter commenting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the subject project. In response to your comment, we acknowledge the decision of the Water Resources Research Center (WRRC) to exclude itself from commentary on the above subject due to a faculty position vacancy. We will continue to share information about the proposed Oahu Community Correctional Center project with WRRC as it becomes available.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekun, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Hawaii Disability Rights Center

Louis Erteschik
Hawaii Disability Rights Center
1132 Bishop Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813
louis@hawaiidisabilityrights.org

Received online on: 12/13/2017

Comment:

We need to provide separate diagnostic/treatment modules for jailed persons with mental illnesses, including substance abuse. This will aid in decriminalizing these people and rehabilitating them as well. It is important that these concepts are incorporated in the design and programmatic planning from day one. It is not acceptable to just provide treatment within a general jail population. Thank you for the opportunity to comment, and provide further assistance as appropriate. We realize that this is an EIS but we do feel it is important to begin thinking about what actual services will be provided at the new jail facility, whenever and wherever it is built.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1420.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. Louis Erteschik
Hawaii Disability Rights Center
1132 Bishop Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Erteschik:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your December 13, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the subject project. In response to your comment, among the Department of Public Safety's (PSD) responsibilities is to assist with diagnostic and treatment programs for detainees with medical conditions, mental illnesses, substance abuse issues, and other such disorders. The Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) is a jail where detainees, for the most part, are housed for relatively short periods of time. Nonetheless, PSD works with and will continue to work with other State, local and private organizations and facilities to deliver the treatment and services this special population requires. We will continue to share information about the proposed OCCC project with the Hawaii Disability Rights Center as it becomes available.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Wahiawa Community and Business Association

WCBA Oral Testimony to Wahiawa Neighborhood Board 11/18/2018

Re. OCCC Relocation to Mililani Technical Park

My name is Walter Benavitz. I am the Vice President of the Wahiawa Community & Business Association.

Tonight, the WCBA is here to be on record with the Wahiawa Neighborhood Board that it strongly opposes the relocation of the OCCC to the Mililani Technical Park.

Hawai'i needs to transition inmates back into society. There are many examples of the success of the work furlough program. However, the Wahiawa neighborhoods, parks, playgrounds and historical sites are not compatible with the potential location of the OCCC at MTP. The current site or the site near the existing Halawa prison are more suitable locations than the MTP.

The Department of Public Safety Escape/Walkaway list of May 18 of this year shows that since 2015 there have been 85 escapees and walkaways from furlough programs. That's 85 inmates who escaped or walked away!

The Hawai'i Department of Safety has characterized the community as being "Neutral toward the prospect of moving the OCCC to MTP." The Wahiawa businesses and the community are nowhere near neutral on this matter.

Wahiawa already faces challenges with the diligence necessary to deal with the homelessness problem, and with struggling business in the center of our town. We dare not include an influx of work furlough inmates into our community.

We request that the MTP no longer be considered an appropriate site for OCCC.



October 10, 2017

The Honorable David Y. Ige
Governor, State of Hawai'i
Executive Chambers
State Capitol
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Subject: Opposition to the Relocation of OCCC to Mililani Technical Park

Dear Governor Ige,

The Wahiawa Community and Business Association (WCBA) is adamantly and unwaveringly opposed to the prospect of moving the Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) to Mililani Technical Park (MTP).

The WCBA is Wahiawa's oldest community organization, having worked since 1935 for the betterment of Wahiawa town.

At the WCBA Board meeting on April 10, 2017 a representative from the Hawai'i Department of Public Safety characterized the Wahiawa Community as being "neutral" toward the prospect of OCCC moving to MTP.

It appears that the Hawai'i Department of Public Safety will retain the scoring which rated the community as "neutral" when it becomes part of the draft EIS process.

The Wahiawa businesses and the community are no where near neutral on this matter. Wahiawa already faces challenges with the diligence necessary to deal with the homelessness problem, and with struggling business in the center of our town. We dare not include an influx of work furlough inmates into our community. The Wahiawa neighborhoods, parks, playgrounds and historical sites are not compatible with locating the OCCC at MTP.

Please consider the WCBA's opposition and lend our community a helping hand by ensuring that another site be selected for the relocation of the OCCC. We request that the MTP no longer be considered an appropriate site for OCCC.

Mahalo,

Edlyn Olaso
President

Robert Bunda
1st Vice President

Walter Benavitz
2nd Vice President

cc: Representative Marcus Oshiro
Senator Donovan Dela Cruz
City Council Member Ernest Martin
Nolan Espinda, Director Public Safety



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1421.8

Mr. Walter Benavitz, Vice President
Wahiawa Community & Business Association
P.O. Box 861408
Wahiawa, Hawaii 96786

JUN 19 2018

Dear Mr. Benavitz:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your oral testimony at the November 18, 2017, Wahiawa Neighborhood Board meeting and subsequent submittal to our website on December 18, 2017, commenting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. We have reproduced your comments (in *italics*) and offer the following responses below as they correspond to each comment:

1. *WCBA Oral Testimony to Wahiawa Neighborhood Board 11/18/2018 Re. OCCC Relocation to Mililani Technical Park. My name is Walter Benavitz. I am the Vice President of the Wahiawa Community & Business Association. Tonight, the WCBA is here to be on record with the Wahiawa Neighborhood Board that it strongly opposes the relocation of the OCCC to the Mililani Technical Park.*

Response: As described in the Draft EIS, the Animal Quarantine Station site is considered the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC). The Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site ranked lowest among the four (4) alternative locations. The opposition of the Wahiawa Community & Business Association to consideration of the MTP site is acknowledged.

2. *Hawaii needs to transition inmates back into society. There are many examples of the success of the work furlough program. However, the Wahiawa neighborhoods, parks, playgrounds and historical sites are not compatible with the potential location of the OCCC at MTP. The current site or the site near the existing Halawa prison are more suitable locations than the MTP. The Department of Public Safety Escape/Walkaway list of May 18 of this year shows that since 2015 there have been 85 escapees and walkaways from furlough programs. That's 85 inmates who escaped or walked away!*

Mr. Walter Benavitz
(P)1421.8
Page 2

Response: Among the Department of Public Safety's (PSD) responsibilities is to assist with transitioning inmates back into society which a new, modern OCCC will facilitate by providing the facilities, equipment and manpower necessary to perform counseling and treatment unavailable at the current OCCC. As described within the Draft EIS, the Animal Quarantine Station site in Halawa is the preferred location for OCCC development with the Halawa Correctional Facility site the second preferred location.

3. *The Hawaii Department of Safety has characterized the community as being "Neutral toward the prospect of moving the OCCC to MTP." The Wahiawa businesses and the community are nowhere near neutral on this matter.*

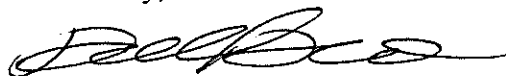
Response: During the early stages of the site identification and screening process, our consultant team characterized the community surrounding the MTP site as neutral for the Community Acceptance criteria. Since then, following meetings with the Mililani community and neighborhood boards as well as an outpouring of opposition to use of the Mililani site by residents of the area, PSD acknowledges the community's strong opposition to consideration of the MTP site for OCCC development.

4. *Wahiawa already faces challenges with the diligence necessary to deal with the homelessness problem, and with struggling business in the center of our town. We dare not include an influx of work furlough inmates into our community. We request that the MTP no longer be considered an appropriate site for OCCC.*

Response: Your concern over possible use of the MTP site for OCCC development is acknowledged. The rationale for including the MTP site among the four (4) OCCC alternatives is described in the Draft EIS. Although the MTP site cannot be removed as an alternative location, it is the lowest ranked site among the four (4) alternatives with the Animal Quarantine Station site identified as the preferred location for OCCC development.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,



KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL



QUEEN EMMA LAND COMPANY

1301 Punchbowl Street ▪ Honolulu, HI 96813 ▪ (808) 691-5900 ▪ FAX: (808) 691-5946 ▪ www.queens.org

December 29, 2017

Mr. Vincent Shigekuni
Vice President/Principal
PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc.
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, HI 96813

Re: New OCCC Placement – DEIS

Dear Mr. Shigekuni:

The Queen Emma Land Company (QEL) would like to provide comment on the draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) for the new Oahu Community Correctional Center (New OCCC). As a major landowner with significant real estate holdings in Halawa, QEL has concerns regarding the Animal Quarantine Station (AQS) as the preferred site for the New OCCC. The construction of the New OCCC could negatively impact the valuation of QEL's real estate assets and correspondingly with the rent that QEL might be able to negotiate with existing and new tenants/lessees going into the future.

The role of QEL within The Queen's Health Systems is to provide financial support to the System's entities, such as The Queen's Medical Center, The Queen's Medical Center – West Oahu, Molokai General Hospital and North Hawaii Community Hospital at Kamuela on Hawaii Island. The revenues generated from its real estate assets also supports community benefits programs through unreimbursed health care services, education and charitable contributions. The medical care benefits provided through the health care entities and also through community benefit support program and activities provides health care services to residents as well as visitors to the state.

Also in the Halawa area and adjacent to some of QEL's mauka lands, the Halawa Correctional Facility as the next preferred site identified in the DEIS would seem to be a better location as it

Mr. Vincent Shigekuni

December 29, 2017

Page 2

is tucked away further in Halawa Valley and would be adjacent to an already existing correctional facility. The location would be similar, but would not be as visible and less impactful to the surrounding area. We ask that further consideration be given to the Halawa Correctional Facility as the preferred site for the New OCCC.

We thank you for the opportunity to provide comment on this matter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Eric K. Martinson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent initial "E" and "M".

Eric K. Martinson

President

Queen Emma Land Company

cc: Les Goya, Vice President, Queen Emma Land Company

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1422.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. Eric K. Martinson, President
Queen Emma Land Company
1301 Punchbowl Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Mr. Martinson:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your December 29, 2017, letter commenting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comments, we offer the following:


1. The relationship between the Queen Emma Land Company (QEL) and the Queen's Health Systems (QHS) and the critically important services and assistance provided by QHS are well known, highly valued, and appreciated by the residents and visitors to Hawaii.
2. Your concerns over use of the Animal Quarantine Station (AQS) as the preferred location for the development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) are acknowledged. The rationale for determining the order of preference among the four (4) alternative development sites is provided in the Draft EIS which ranked the Halawa Correctional Facility (HCF) site second after the AQS site. Not only would OCCC development at the HCF site be the most expensive of the four (4) alternatives, using the last remaining undeveloped parcel at the HCF for OCCC would preclude the State from developing additional prison beds, thereby requiring Hawaii prison inmates currently serving sentences in Arizona to remain indefinitely. The large size of the AQS site provides the ability to shield the new OCCC from view. This, along with strides in jail design and construction, should mitigate any impacts to the value of QEL properties and holdings in the area.

Mr. Eric K. Martinson
(P)1422.8
Page 2

3. We will continue to share information about the proposed OCCC project with the QEL as it becomes available.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,



KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

November 29, 2017

Replacement of the Oahu Community Correctional Center DEIS Public Review Comment

Name (please print): Loann Walker Organization: Hawaii Needs
of Restorative
Justice

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 3654
Honolulu, HI 96811

Comments:

Why ~~ARE~~ PSD or the governor planning a new jail, w/o considering the Task Force's recommendations? Why were no rehabilitation consultants included? What policies and alternatives to the proposed plan does PSD + the governor believe are most important?

Please return to PBR HAWAII this evening

Note: To receive a written response to your comment please be sure to print your name and a mailing address legibly in the space provided above. Please also note that your entire comment, including your personal identifying information (address, etc.) may become publicly available.

Alternatively, you may submit your written comment online at the project's comment input website:

<http://futureoccc.commentinput.com/?id=4fGhu>

November 29, 2017

Replacement of the Oahu Community Correctional Center DEIS Public Review Comment

Name (please print): Loynn Walker Organization: Hi Friends

Mailing Address: PO Box 3654
Honolulu 96811 of Restorative Justice

Comments:

What percent of the approx. half billion \$ for proposed jail is for further "planning?" What is PSD doing to reduce recidivism of the same people it has incarcerated in jails? Why doesn't PSD & BOJ ask for

Please return to PBR HAWAII this evening

Note: To receive a written response to your comment please be sure to print your name and a mailing address legibly in the space provided above. Please also note that your entire comment, including your personal identifying information (address, etc.) may become publicly available.

half billion \$ for rehabilitating programs?

Alternatively, you may submit your written comment online at the project's comment input website:

<http://futureoccc.commentinput.com/?id=4fGhu>



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1153.8

JUN 22 2018

Ms. Lorenn Walker, JD, MPH
Director, Hawaii Friends of Restorative Justice
P O Box 3654
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96811

Dear Ms. Walker:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your comments cards provided at the November 29, 2017, Town Hall Meeting commenting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. We have reproduced your comments (in *italics*) and offer the following responses below as they correspond to each comment:

Comment Cards (received 11/29/17):

1. *Why are PSD and the governor planning a jail w/o considering the Task Force recommendations? Why were no rehabilitation consultants included? What policies and alternatives to the proposed plan does PSD and the governor believe are most important?*

Response: Planning for a new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) is being carried out in consideration of the work of the HCR 85 Task Force which includes a member from the Department of Public Safety (PSD) leadership. While the number of beds necessary to house Oahu's detainee population could be affected by legislative and judicial reforms to the criminal justice system proposed by the Task Force, it doesn't alter the necessity for a new facility that conforms to modern jail standards. The consultant team involved in planning the new OCCC includes experts in contemporary jail programming and health care. Although we cannot speak for the Governor, important criminal justice policy and legislative reforms are those that contribute to lessening the burdens placed on the criminal justice system, including those that emphasize treatment and rehabilitation for adults and juvenile offenders, address homelessness, treat issues from substance abuse and mental illness, and those that provide increased employment

Ms. Lorenn Walker
(P)1153.8
Page 2

opportunities. However, these policies alone will not eliminate the necessity to replace the current OCCC with a new, modern, more efficient, and more effective institution to ensure the proper functioning of the criminal justice system in Hawaii.

2. *What percent of the approx. half billion \$ for proposed jail is for further "planning"? What is PSD doing to reduce recidivism of the same people it has incarcerated in jails? Why doesn't PSD and Gov Ige ask for half billion \$ for rehabilitation programs?*

Response: Seven (7) percent of the approximately \$500 million in construction costs represents facility design with an additional four (4) percent allocated to project management during the construction phase. No portion of the estimated \$500 million is allocated to additional planning. With development of a modern OCCC, PSD will be able to provide a greater level of treatments and programs within the facility that will help in the efforts to reduce recidivism. Rehabilitation programs, such as pre-trial diversion programs, community-based mental health programs, substance abuse treatment programs, expansion/development of new special courts, education programs, work furlough programs, and transition programs are the responsibility of a wide variety of State and local social service and justice agencies and organizations and are outside the scope of PSD's responsibilities. Inmates housed at OCCC are under the jurisdiction of the Courts and not PSD, and detainees in jail can only be released, placed in outside programs, or assigned to other alternatives to incarceration by the Courts. Regardless of any rehabilitation programs that may become available in the future, a modern, efficient and safe jail is required to house the inmates in PSD's custody.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,



KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

From: Lorenn Walker [mailto:lorenn@hawaii.edu]

Sent: Sunday, January 07, 2018 3:13 PM

To: lance.y.maja@hawaii.gov; OCCC <OCCC@pbrhawaii.com>

Cc: oeqchawaii@doh.hawaii.gov; Rich Turbin <RichTurbin@turbin.net>; Roger Epstein <repstein10@gmail.com>; Madonna Perez <madonnacperez@gmail.com>; Lisa Jensen <Lisaj@hawaii.edu>; ian crabbe <icrabbe2112@gmail.com>; Lana Svitlana <lanahonolulu@gmail.com>; Daphne Hookano <daphnehookano@gmail.com>

Subject: EIS questions for proposed OCCC construction

Aloha Mr. Maja, Mr. Shigekuni and the Office of Environmental Quality Control:

Attached please find questions from the Hawai'i Friends of Restorative Justice on the EIS for the proposal to build a new OCCC.

Mahalo for please seeing that our attached questions are answered and the responses are returned to us.

Aloha, Lorenn

Lorenn Walker, JD, MPH
Director, Hawai'i Friends of Restorative Justice
PO Box 3654
Honolulu, Hawai'i, USA
Phone: (808)218-3712
E: lorenn@hawaiifriends.org
www.hawaiifriends.org
www.lorennwalker.org

"Each individual has a universal responsibility to shape institutions to serve human needs." The Dalai Lama



January 7, 2018

Dear Mr. Maja, Mr. Shigekuni and the Office of Environmental Quality Control:

Please provide written answers to each of the following questions concerning the EIS for a new O'ahu jail (OCCC):

1. On page 1 of Appendix G it states: "The number of males has been declining slightly and it is unlikely this will continue for the long-term absent major policy changes," correct?
2. Please list what the "major policy changes" are as referred to in this sentence?
3. How would these "major policy changes" affect OCCC rates of incarceration?
4. What is Governor Ige's administration doing to study, research and learn about the "major policy changes" referred to in this sentence?
5. What is Governor Ige's administration position, and support, or no support, for the "major policy changes" referred to in this sentence?
6. What contact has Governor Ige or his administration had with lobbyists supporting or not supporting these "major policy changes?"
7. What are the names of the individual lobbyists who seek to meet with the Ige administration concerning these "major policy changes?"
8. What responsibility do PSD administrators have for educating the governor on the "major policy changes?"
9. How have PSD administrators and policy makers educated themselves about the "major policy changes?"
10. If PSD takes no responsibility for educating itself or the governor on the "major policy changes" why doesn't it take responsibility?
11. On page 1 of Appendix G it states: "Conversely, the number of females has been increasing and continuing this increase over thirty years would drive the forecast three or four fold over today's population. This also seemed quite unlikely," correct?
12. What facts and information is the above quoted statement based on?
13. Why is it "unlikely" there will be an increase in female incarceration?



14. What facts determine female incarceration compared to male incarceration?
15. On page 2 of Appendix G it states: “PSD reported about 300 males on Oahu island are ready for pre-release at any given time...,” correct?
16. What criteria does PSD apply to determine if an individual is “ready for pre-release?”
17. Are the 300 males on O’ahu who are ready for pre-release in OCCC or are they released?
18. If any of the 300 males referred to on page 2 are not released, why aren’t they released?
19. If any of the 300 are released where are they usually released to?
20. What efforts has PSD made to increase pre-release beds with independent contractors for males?
21. How many independent contractors does PSD have for providing pre-release beds for males?
22. What is PSD policy and practice for pre-releasing male individuals from incarceration to independent contractors who provide these beds?
23. What are the specific “intake services at OCCC” for females?
24. What are any planned “intake services at OCCC” for females?
25. What are the differences between “intake services at OCCC” for males compared to females?
26. If there are differences between “intake services at OCCC” for males and females, what is the rationale for the differences?
27. On page 3 of Appendix G it states: “PSD reports about 60 females are qualified at any given time [for pre-release],” correct? (bracketed information added)
28. What criteria does PSD apply to determine if a female individual is “ready for pre-release?”
29. How did PSD develop the criteria for determining a female is “pre-release” eligible?



30. Are the 60 females who are ready for pre-release when they are determined pre-release eligible?
31. If any of the 60 females are not released, why aren't they released?
32. If the females are released where are they usually released to?
33. On average how many days does PSD hold a female individual after she has been determined eligible for pre-release?
34. What efforts has PSD made to increase pre-release beds for females with independent contractors?
35. How many independent contractors does PSD have for providing pre-release beds for females?
36. What sum does PSD spend annually on any independent contracted pre-release beds for females?
37. What is PSD's policy and practice for pre-releasing female individuals from incarceration to independent contractors who provide these beds?
38. Who determines PSD's practice and policies for pre-releasing males and females?
39. What are the standards of evidence-based practices for pre-release that PSD relies on releasing people from its custody into the community
40. What support and resources does PSD provide for people it pre-releases into the community, and if does not provide any, why not?
41. What efforts has PSD or the Ige administration made to learn from other states that are reducing incarceration, e.g., California, New York, Texas, what strategies could be useful for reducing jail and prison use in Hawai'i?
42. On page 4 of Appendix G it states: "The 2016 forecast has been through a rigorous review process. It has been reviewed by PSD, the Consultant Team, and an independent consultant that specializes in quality control of evaluations of governmental operations. Additionally. The forecast was presented to the Corrections Population Management Commission in October 2016," correct? With regard to these statements please answer the following:
43. Please list what PSD employees, and the independent consultant who reviewed the forecast?



44. What members of the “Consultant Team” reviewed the forecast?
45. Is the author of Appendix G which makes this statement a member of the Consultant team? If so what is the individual’s name?
46. What facts show that the “independent consultant that specializes in quality control of evaluations of governmental operations” is qualified in this area of expertise?
47. What date in October 2016 did the Corrections Population Management Commission hear the presentation on the forecast?
48. What members of the Corrections Population Management Commission were present for the presentation on the forecast in October 2016?
49. What individuals presented the 2016 forecast to the Corrections Population Management Commission?
50. What comments and/or questions did the Corrections Population Management Commission have regarding the presentation of the 2016 forecast?
51. Why did the state (PSD) contract with “Criminal Justice Planning Services” in Olympia, Washington to prepare the December 7, 2016 information in Appendix G?
52. What are the qualifications of Criminal Justice Planning Services?
53. How did PSD chose Criminal Justice Planning Services to prepare this information?
54. What are the names of PSD employees who had contact with employees of Criminal Justice Planning Services?
55. On page 5 of Appendix G it states: “The overall OCCC inmate population has recently been declining by .7 percent annually, not by .3 percent as forecasted in 2014. Some of the reasons may pertain to turnover in the parole board (discretionary decisions) and the increased use of pre-release which is known to be a cost-beneficial use of correctional capacity,” correct? (footnote has been omitted)
56. How do discretionary decisions of the parole board influence “inmate population?”
57. What role does PSD have in the administration of the parole board?
58. What information does PSD collect regarding parole board decisions?



59. What information does PSD review regarding parole board decisions?
60. What information does PSD provide the parole board on a regular basis for incarcerated individuals applying for parole?
61. What are PSD policies in managing the parole board?
62. What are PSD policies in taking positions regarding incarcerated individual's applications for parole?
63. What regular contact and/or any contact do PSD administrators have with any parole board members?
64. What are examples of parole board decisions that influence the "inmate population?"
65. What specifically are the "cost-beneficial" uses of pre-release?
66. How does PSD evaluate "cost-beneficial" regarding pre-release?
67. What are the names of the PSD employees who determine if an incarcerated person has "pre-release" status?
68. On Page 9, the table shows that approximately 70% of inmates are classified as Community, correct?
69. The inmates classified as Community are eligible to participate in community release programs, correct?
70. What are the criteria that PSD uses to determine an incarcerated person is "community release" eligible?
71. How many of the Community inmates are participating in community release programs?
72. If some Community inmates are not participating in community release program, why aren't they?
73. What are PSD's policies and practices for determining a program is a "community release" program?
74. Do inmates eligible for community release programs need to be housed at a facility like OCCC?
75. What are the names of the community release programs on O'ahu?

76. What is the cost difference for a Community inmate to live at OCCC compared to a community release program?
78. The population forecast for males in fiscal year 2026 assumes the percentage classified as Community will continue at 70% (Page 13), correct?
79. What are the reasons the state and PSD are not planning community release facilities and programs for this 70% of the projected population?
80. If PSD is doing any planning for this 70% of the Community population, please list everything that it is doing?
81. Pre-Release and Community make up 968 or 77% of the projected 1255 “new rated beds required” for 2026, correct?
82. How many of these beds could be placed in the community and pre-release facilities rather than a new OCCC type facility?
83. The forecasts of prison population are acknowledged to be difficult and unreliable (Page 4), correct?
84. Many factors are uncertain as stated in the report, including government policies and changing laws (Page 4) concerning prison population forecasting, correct?
85. One factor not given much consideration in the EIS or by PSD in preparing the forecast of future prison population, is changing criminal behavior, correct?
86. If PSD and the forecast of future prison population does consider criminal behavior, list all the ways it does?
87. What national trends and forecasts of crime for predicting prison populations for Hawai'i has PSD, or anyone who worked on this forecast and EIS, considered?
88. Please list what PSD does for individuals in its custody in its jail and prison facilities to address and prevent criminal behavior?
89. How many programs are provided in PSD facilities by volunteers?
90. How many volunteers provide services in PSD facilities?
91. What kind of programs do volunteers provide in PSD facilities?
92. How many people incarcerated in PSD facilities receive educational services?



93. What is the average grade level of individuals in PSD's custody in its facilities?
94. How many people incarcerated in PSD facilities have mental health problems?
95. How many people incarcerated in PSD facilities receive mental health assistance by professionally paid mental health experts?
96. How many people incarcerated in PSD facilities take medication daily for mental health problems?
97. Approximately how many people on average are released from all Hawai'i state jails every day?
98. Approximately how many people on average are released from OCCC every day?
99. How does the department of public safety (PSD) define the term "corrections?"
100. How does the state department of public safety (PSD) define the term "reentry?"
101. What are the names of the individuals in the "Project Team" referred to on page 1 of Appendix G: 10-Year Inmate Forecast: Planning for Relocation and Expansion?
102. Concerning each of the members of the identified Project Team referred to in the immediately previous question, what are the qualifications of each of the team members in the professional field of corrections?
103. What is the average rate that people released from PSD's jails become re-arrested?
104. What is the average rate that people released from OCCC become re-arrested?
105. What is the average rate that people released from PSD's jails become re-incarcerated?
106. What is the average rate that people released from OCCC become re-incarcerated?
107. What is the average number of arrests for individuals incarcerated in PSD's jails?
108. What is the average number of arrests for individuals incarcerated at OCCC?
109. What relationship does reentry have with reducing repeat crime by formerly incarcerated people?

110. How does recidivism and repeat crime by formerly incarcerated people affect “public safety?”

111. What are the risks of harm to the community from formerly incarcerated people repeating crime after release from jail?

112. How many PSD employees are trained to provide reentry services to jailed people?

113. What responsibilities does PSD have to provide for the reentry needs for people it incarcerates?

114. Approximately what percent of PSD’s annual budget is used for meeting the reentry needs of people leaving PSD’s jails?

115. Approximately what percent of PSD’s annual budget is used for meeting the reentry needs of people leaving OCCC?

116. In the EIS Appendix F Interim Architectural Space Program & Site Fitness Study page 11, 2.0 Visitation it states: “Video visitation will be the standard; video booths will be provided; inmates will be using the video visitation booths in their respective housing units. The only contact visit allowed will be with attorneys,” correct?

117. Please explain in detail with “standard” video visitation is?

118. Please list all the reasons PSD has justifying its plan to use video visitation at OCCC?

119. What research did PSD before deciding it wanted to use video visitation?

119. Please list the names of the PSD employees who determined video visitation would be the best way to provide visits for incarcerated individuals?

120. What analysis and criteria did the PSD employees apply in determining video visitation would be used, for incarcerated individuals?

121. What experts in corrections did the PSD employees, who determined video visitation would be used, were consulted in deciding to use video visitation?

122. What are the risks and negative outcomes for incarcerated individuals, their families and loved ones, of using video visitation compared to in person contact visits?



123. What other states and jurisdictions did PSD consult with in planning on using video visitation for non-attorney visits for incarcerated people?
124. What are the facts that show video visitation will have positive results on incarcerated individuals' behavior and emotional health?
- 125.. Can non-attorney video visits be accomplished from the visitor's location, e.g., their home, workplace, etc.?
126. "Contact visits" means touching is allowed between the visitor and the incarcerated person, correct?
127. Non-contact visits means no touching is allowed between the visitor and the incarcerated person, correct?
128. Why is PSD planning to only allow contact visits for incarcerated people with attorneys?
129. Why is PSD planning to disallow contact visits for incarcerated people and their families and loves ones?
130. What information does PSD have that is being used to base the decision on to disallow contact visits with families and loved ones?
131. What knowledge do PSD decision makers of visitation policy and procedures have about the influence human touch has the emotional and behavioral health of imprisoned people?
132. What difference does human touch and contact make in influencing human behavior and emotions?
133. Please list all the values PSD recognizes in providing incarcerated individuals, their families and loved ones, with contact visits?
134. How often are visits with family and loved ones allowed for incarcerated individuals at OCCC? e. g., 2 times a week, etc.?
135. How long are visiting times for incarcerated people at OCCC with loved ones and family? e.g, one hour, etc.?
136. How many children on average visit parents or relatives incarcerated at OCCC?
137. What knowledge do PSD policy and procedure decision makers have about the importance of relationships between incarcerated people and their loves ones?



138. What does PSD do to help facilitate healthy relationships between incarcerated people and their loved ones?

139. How many people currently in OCCC are estimated to need substance abuse treatment?

140. How many people in PSD's custody at OCCC who need substance abuse treatment are receiving substance abuse treatment?

141. If there are people in OCCC who need substance abuse treatment, but are not receiving it, why aren't they receiving it?

142. Once an individual is determined Community status and pre-release eligible, it is within PSD discretion to release that individual, correct?

143. What is the average educational level of all PSD employees who work at OCCC?

144. What is the average educational level of adult correctional officers (ACOs) who work for PSD?

145. What kind of procedures does PSD use to ensure ACOs do not bring contraband into its jails and facilities?

146. How often are ACOs found to have brought contraband into jails and facilities?

147. What does PSD do to prevent ACOs from bringing contraband into jails and facilities?

148. What are the problems has PSD encountered by ACOs bringing contraband into its facilities, jails, etc.

149. What does PSD believe are the best practices and standards for ACO training?

150. What are PSD's goals and plans for ensuring its ACOs are trained according to best practices standards?

Thank you for your thoughtful responses to our questions.

Aloha, Lorenn Walker, JD, MPH
Director, Hawai'i Friends of Restorative Justice
e: lorenn@hawaiifriends.org
p: (808) 218-3712

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1544.8

JUN 19 2018

Ms. Lorenn Walker, JD, MPH
Director, Hawaii Friends of Restorative Justice
P O Box 3654
Honolulu, Hawaii 96811

Dear Ms. Walker:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your January 7, 2018, letter commenting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. We have reproduced your comments (in *italics*) and offer the following responses below as they correspond to each comment:

1. *On page 1 of Appendix G it states: "The number of males has been declining slightly and it is unlikely this will continue for the long-term absent major policy changes," correct?*

Response: Yes, the statement quoted in your question above was included in the 10-Year Inmate Forecast Report in Appendix G of the Draft EIS.

2. *Please list what the "major policy changes" are as referred to in this sentence?*

Response: The quote indicated in question 1 does not refer to any specific policy changes, but rather indicates "major policy changes" as a factor that could potentially affect future incarceration rates. Please note that potential policy changes that could affect incarceration rates are determined by the Legislature and Judiciary and is not determined by the Department of Public Safety (PSD). These could include, but are not limited to, legalization of marijuana, revisions to the bail process, or increased thresholds for misdemeanor crimes.

3. *How would these "major policy changes" affect OCCC rates of incarceration?*

Response: The "major policy changes" referenced above (and in question 1) do not refer to specific policy changes that are proposed or in affect at this time, therefore, any assumptions of their effects would be speculative. The reference to "major policy changes" was included in the forecasting report to indicate factors that have the potential to affect incarceration rates which cannot be necessarily predicted or accounted for in the inmate forecast, as these policy decisions are not determined by PSD.

4. *What is Governor Ige's administration doing to study, research and learn about the "major policy changes" referred to in this sentence?*

Response: The Administration participates in open dialog during annual legislative sessions, and is also an active participant in the HCR 85 and HCR 134 Task Forces.

5. *What is Governor Ige's administration position, and support, or no support, for the "major policy changes" referred to in this sentence?*

Response: PSD is a participant in the HCR 85 and 134 Task Forces and will weigh in when the reports of each Task Force are published.

6. *What contact has Governor Ige or his administration had with lobbyists supporting or not supporting these "major policy changes?"*

Response: We have no knowledge of any contacts between lobbyists and Governor Ige or members of his Administration concerning any matters involving the criminal justice system

7. *What are the names of the individual lobbyists who seek to meet with the Ige administration concerning these "major policy changes?"*

Response: As mentioned previously, we have no knowledge of any contacts between lobbyists and Governor Ige or members of his Administration concerning any matters involving the criminal justice system.

8. *What responsibility do PSD administrators have for educating the governor on the "major policy changes?"*

Response: The quote indicated in your previous questions does not refer to any specific policy changes, but rather indicates "major policy changes" as a factor that could potentially affect future incarceration rates. There are no policy changes proposed or in

effect, and policy decisions are not determined by PSD. The Judiciary and Legislature are the appropriate entities for addressing criminal justice reforms.

9. *How have PSD administrators and policy makers educated themselves about the "major policy changes?"*

Response: As mentioned previously, the "major policy changes" referenced above do not refer to specific policy changes that are proposed or in effect at this time. The reference to "major policy changes" was included in the forecasting report to indicate factors that have the potential to affect incarceration rates which cannot be necessarily predicted or accounted for in the inmate forecast, as these policy decisions are not determined by PSD. PSD has incorporated what it is capable of as far as criminal justice reforms. Without the directed participation of others in the incarceration continuum, (Judiciary, Law Enforcement, Legislature) advancement in this area cannot be fully realized.

10. *If PSD takes no responsibility for educating itself or the governor on the "major policy changes" why doesn't it take responsibility?*

Response: Policy decisions are not determined by PSD. The Judiciary and State Legislature are the appropriate entities for addressing criminal justice reforms.

11. *On page 1 of Appendix G it states: "Conversely, the number of females has been increasing and continuing this increase over thirty years would drive the forecast three or four fold over today's population. This also seemed quite unlikely," correct?*

Response: Yes, the statement quoted is found within the 10-Year Inmate Forecast Report (Appendix G of the Draft EIS) as part of the discussion surrounding inmate population forecasts.

12. *What facts and information is the above quoted statement based on?*

Response: The above statement and the entire 10-Year Inmate Forecast Report is based on analysis of past and current inmate population data and population trends for the City and County of Honolulu. This report, developed in 2016 by Criminal Justice Planning Services (CJPS), represents a conservative, updated forecast when compared to previous inmate forecasts conducted by PSD in 2008 and 2014. Additional information and sources relating to specific data can be found in the 10-Year Inmate Forecast Report within Appendix G of the Draft EIS.

13. *Why is it "unlikely" there will be an increase in female incarceration?*

Response: The report indicates that it is unlikely that the current rate of increase for female incarceration would be sustained over a long-term period (thirty years), not that it is unlikely for female incarceration to increase at all. On page 1 of the 10-Year Inmate Forecast Report, it is stated that short-term population forecasts tend to be more accurate than long-term forecasts. This indicates that the same population growth rate and assumptions cannot necessarily be applied the same way for the long-term estimates as they are in the short-term, so it is unlikely that the incarcerated female population will continue to sustain the same growth rate (7.1%) in the long-term (thereby increasing three- or four-fold from today's population in just thirty years) as it has in the short-term.

14. *What facts determine female incarceration compared to male incarceration?*

Response: The 10-Year Inmate Forecast Report, as well as the inmate forecasting reports that were produced before it, uses current and historic data of male and female incarcerated populations to distinguish inmate forecasts for each gender. The same forecasting method was used to estimate future male and female incarcerated populations, taking into account a variety of factors as detailed on page 6 of the report contained within Appendix G of the Draft EIS.

15. *On page 2 of Appendix G it states: "PSD reported about 300 males on Oahu island are ready for pre-release at any given time....," correct?*

Response: Yes, the quote reproduced in your question above was included on page 2 of the 10-Year Inmate Forecast Report within Appendix G of the Draft EIS.

16. *What criteria does PSD apply to determine if an individual is "ready for pre-release"?*

Response: PSD follows HRS 353-10.5 Intermediate Sanctions; Eligibility Criteria and Conditions to appropriately address pre-release. PSD utilizes national evidence basis to address the needs of all offenders. All offenders are assessed based on their risk and needs. As such, appropriately identified program(s) are recommended to assist the individual to become community ready.

17. *Are the 300 males on O'ahu who are ready for pre-release in OCCC or are they released?*

Response: Some or all of the 300 males on Oahu who are eligible for pre-release are currently held in either OCCC, Waiawa Correctional Facility (WCF), Kulani Correctional Facility (KCF) or Halawa Correctional Facility (HCF) due to a lack of pre-release beds. This would be addressed by development of the proposed new OCCC.

18. *If any of the 300 males referred to on page 2 are not released, why aren't they released?*

Response: Pre-release indicates that a majority of an inmate's sentence has been completed and that they are ready to begin programs intended to prepare them for release. The conditions of pre-release are determined on a case-by-case basis and are dependent on the inmate's history and availability of pre-release beds and program space. Development of the proposed OCCC would help to expand this program.

19. *If any of the 300 are released where are they usually released to?*

Response: Inmates who qualify for pre-release are assigned to pre-release programs through the Community Correctional Center (CCC) in their county of origin. These former prison inmates are typically transferred to a dedicated work furlough unit where they are able to begin working in the community on supervised work crews or in individual placements as determined by needs and classification assessments and individualized pre-release plans. On Oahu, pre-release male inmates are housed at the Laumaka Work Furlough Center and Module 20 of OCCC. Pre-release female inmates are housed at Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC) and contracted beds in the community. Additional information on pre-release programs can be found in Volume 13 of the Future of OCCC Newsletter. All newsletters related to the project are available on PSD's *Future of OCCC* webpage under "Media".

20. *What efforts has PSD made to increase pre-release beds with independent contractors for males?*

Response: Since the Makana O Ke Akua (MOKA) program has been successful, the next contracts targeted for January 1, 2019, will seek increased capacity. PSD is looking at expanding capacity with other providers statewide.

21. *How many independent contractors does PSD have for providing pre-release beds for males?*

Response: One (1), MOKA

22. *What is PSD policy and practice for pre-releasing male individuals from incarceration to independent contractors who provide these beds?*

Response: PSD follows HRS 353-10.5 Intermediate Sanctions; Eligibility Criteria and Conditions to appropriately address all offender. PSD also utilizes follow-up policy COR.14.15 Inmate Furlough Program for those under the State's custody. Those who are released to a contracted bed are usually monitored by the Hawaii Paroling Authority.

23. *What are the specific "intake services at OCCC" for females?*

Response: The Intake Service Center Division (ISCD) is responsible for initial facility intake of persons committed into the custody of PSD. ISCD is also responsible for preparing bail reports on persons unable to afford bail and for supervising individuals who are released pending trial and ordered by the Courts to some type of pre-trial supervision. Information concerning ISCD and the Intake Service Centers at each CCC can be found in PSD's Annual Report available on its website.

24. *What are any planned "intake services at OCCC" for females?*

Response: With the relocation of OCCC, all pre-trial females from OCCC will be relocated to WCCC.

25. *What are the differences between "intake services at OCCC" for males compared to females?*

Response: Information concerning PSD's Intake Service Center Division and the Intake Service Centers at each CCC can be found in PSD's Annual Report available on its website.

26. *If there are differences between "intake services at OCCC" for males and females, what is the rationale for the differences?*

Response: Information concerning PSD's Intake Service Center Division and the Intake Service Centers at each CCC can be found in PSD's Annual Report available on its website.

27. *On page 3 of Appendix G it states: PSD reports about 60 females are qualified at any given time [for pre-release]," correct? (bracketed information added)*

Response: Yes, the sentence quoted in your question above (without the bracketed addition) is included on page 3 of Appendix G and refers to the potential number of female inmates who qualify for pre-release.

28. *What criteria does PSD apply to determine if a female individual is "ready for pre-release?"*

Response: PSD follows HRS 353-10.5 Intermediate Sanctions; Eligibility Criteria and Conditions to appropriately address all offenders. Gender responsivity is addressed based on risk need through appropriately recommended programming.

29. *How did PSD develop the criteria for determining a female is "pre-release" eligible*

Response: PSD follows HRS 353-10.5 Intermediate Sanctions; Eligibility Criteria and Conditions to appropriately address all offenders. Gender responsivity is addressed based on risk need through appropriately recommended programming.

30. *Are the 60 females who are ready for pre-release when they are determined pre-release eligible?*

Response: The eligibility of female inmates for pre-release is determined on a case-by-case basis and while 60 female inmates is an estimate, it can be assumed that at least this many are also eligible for pre-release at any given time.

31. *If any of the 60 females are not released, why aren't they released?*

Response: The conditions of pre-release are determined on a case-by-case basis, therefore, release of female inmates within these programs may be restricted to limitations in space (number of available pre-release beds) and other programmatic availabilities.

32. *If the females are released where are they usually released to?*

Response: Females go to halfway houses, back to family members, into extended family or other co-housing arrangements, back to owned property, into rental property, or public/private shelter situations.

33. *On average how many days does PSD hold a female individual after she has been determined eligible for pre-release?*

Response: PSD does not keep this type of data.

34. *What efforts has PSD made to increase pre-release beds for females with independent contractors?*

Response: PSD contracted with YWCA to provide 23 to 25 beds at any given time on Oahu.

35. *How many independent contractors does PSD have for providing pre-release beds for females?*

Response: One, YWCA, but PSD is always willing to work with community partners who offer services.

36. *What sum does PSD spend annually on any independent contracted pre-release beds for females?*

Response: The Corrections Program Services Branch spends \$900,090 annually for the YWCA contract.

37. *What is PSD's policy and practice for pre-releasing female individuals from incarceration to independent contractors who provide these beds?*

Response: PSD facilities statewide are supported by the Reentry Coordination Office to assist offenders as they exit. All offenders are assessed based on their risk and needs. As such, appropriately identified program(s) are recommended to assist the individual to become community ready.

38. *Who determines PSD's practice and policies for pre-releasing males and females?*

Response: PSD follows HRS 353-10.5 Intermediate Sanctions; Eligibility Criteria and Conditions to appropriately address all offenders. Gender responsivity is addressed based on risk need through appropriately recommended programming.

39. *What are the standards of evidence-based practices for pre-release that PSD relies on releasing people from its custody into the community?*

Response: All offenders are assessed based on their risk and needs. As such, appropriately identified program(s) are recommended to assist the individual to become community ready.

40. *What support and resources does PSD provide for people it pre-releases into the community, and if does not provide any, why not?*

Response: The conditions of an inmate's pre-release are determined on a case-by-case basis and may not include the same resources or level of support for every individual. The general pre-release process involves transferring inmates from a Correctional Facility to a dedicated work furlough unit where they are able to begin working in the community

on supervised work crews or in individual placements as determined by needs and classification assessments and individualized pre-release plans.

41. *What efforts has PSD or the Ige administration made to learn from other states that are reducing incarceration, e.g., California, New York, Texas, what strategies could be useful for reducing jail and prison use in Hawai'i?*

Response: PSD is required to care for those sentenced by the Judiciary to periods of incarceration. PSD does not have any control over what the Courts decide. Part of that responsibility is to care for pre-trial detainees the Courts determine need to be detained throughout a portion of or all of their pre-trial period, and PSD must also care for those who do not meet their bail or bond requirements set by the Courts. OCCC has a significant portion of its population who are sentenced felon probationers and are required by the Judiciary to be incarcerated as a condition of their probation. PSD regularly consults with local and national experts on a wide variety of topics. PSD and consultant staff also visited several modern mainland jail facilities as part of the planning for the new OCCC to learn first-hand how other jurisdictions manage their jail populations

It should be noted that Hawaii's criminal justice system is subject to different laws and practices than other states and cannot directly implement reforms made by other states to reduce incarcerated populations. However, PSD officials are continuously following developments throughout the country for ways to improve the functioning and operation of its prisons and jails.

42. *On page 4 of Appendix G it states: "The 2016 forecast has been through a rigorous review process. It has been reviewed by PSD, the Consultant Team, and an independent consultant that specializes in quality control of evaluations of governmental operations. Additionally. The forecast was presented to the Corrections Population Management Commission in October 2016," correct? With regard to these statements please answer the following:*

Response: The above quote was included in Appendix G of the Draft EIS, but the third sentence of the third paragraph on page 4 will be revised to read:

"Additionally, the forecast was presented to the Corrections Population Management Commission ~~in October~~ on September 19, 2016."

Please see below for responses to questions related to this quote, and in particular, to the date of the presentation to the Corrections Population Management Commission.

43. *Please list what PSD employees, and the independent consultant who reviewed the forecast?*

Response: PSD and DAGS representatives, and the OCCC consultant team reviewed the report, as well as the independent consultant Robert C. Thomas & Associates.

44. *What members of the "Consultant Team" reviewed the forecast?*

Response: The forecast was reviewed by representatives of Architects Hawaii Ltd. (AHL) and Integrus Architecture.

45. *Is the author of Appendix G which makes this statement a member of the Consultant team? If so what is the individual's name?*

Response: Appendix G, the 10-Year Inmate Forecast Report, was authored by CJPS, a sub-consultant contracted under Integrus Architecture. The report was prepared by representatives of the aforementioned company. Therefore, individual names have not been attributed to the report.

46. *What facts show that the "independent consultant that specializes in quality control of evaluations of governmental operations" is qualified in this area of expertise?*

Response: Robert C. Thomas & Associates, the independent consultant who reviewed the report, has three (3) decades of experience in management consulting and performance auditing related to police patrol, jail operations and capital planning and finance. Their work experience also included the evaluation of more than 60 State and County correctional facilities and operations.

47. *What date in October 2016 did the Corrections Population Management Commission hear the presentation on the forecast?*

Response: The correct date for the Corrections Population Management Commission presentation is September 19, 2016. Please refer to response to question No. 42.

48. *What members of the Corrections Population Management Commission were present for the presentation on the forecast in October 2016?*

Response: Commission members present on September 19, 2016, included: Nolan Espinda, Kamaile Maldonado, Timothy Ho, Clarence Nishihara, Gregg Takayama, Anderson Hee, Sam Kanagusuku, and Lisa Homura.

49. *What individuals presented the 2016 forecast to the Corrections Population Management Commission?*

Response: The forecast was presented by representatives from CJPS, and AHL.

50. *What comments and/or questions did the Corrections Population Management Commission have regarding the presentation of the 2016 forecast?*

Response: Please refer to the meeting minutes from September 19, 2016, which are available on the Corrections Population Management Commission's webpage: <http://dps.hawaii.gov/about/cpmc/cpmc-meeting-minutes/>.

51. *Why did the state (PSD) contract with "Criminal Justice Planning Services" in Olympia, Washington to prepare the December 7, 2016 information in Appendix G?*

Response: AHL was contracted as the prime consultant for the project. Integrus Architecture was hired as a sub-consultant by AHL, who in turn contracted CJPS to prepare the 10-Year Inmate Forecast Report based on the firm's qualifications and experience in preparing inmate population forecasts.

52. *What are the qualifications of Criminal Justice Planning Services?*

Response: CJPS is a consulting firm specializing in adult and juvenile corrections issues. CJPS has 36 years of experience in corrections upper management positions and corrections consulting. Among their many qualifications is the ability to plan and evaluate population forecasts, as well as perform staffing and needs assessments. Approaches include project scoping, identifying staffing efficiencies, electronic forecasts of population, staffing and cost models, and space planning.

53. *How did PSD chose Criminal Justice Planning Services to prepare this information?*

Response: AHL was contracted as the prime consultant for the project. Integrus Architecture was hired as a sub-consultant by AHL, who in turn contracted CJPS to prepare the 10-Year Inmate Forecast Report.

54. *What are the names of PSD employees who had contact with employees of Criminal Justice Planning Services?*

Response: CJPS worked with various PSD representatives, and the OCCC Team to provide data and to review and verify trends.

55. *On page 5 of Appendix G it states: "The overall OCCC inmate population has recently been declining by .7 percent annually, not by .3 percent as forecasted in 2014. Some of the reasons may pertain to turnover in the parole board (discretionary decisions) and the increased use of pre-release which is known to be a cost-beneficial use of correctional capacity," correct? (footnote has been omitted)*

Response: Yes, the sentence quoted in your question above was included in the 10-Year Inmate Forecast Report within Appendix G of the Draft EIS.

56. *How do discretionary decisions of the parole board influence "inmate population?"*

Response: In the context of the report, as identified in question 55, it is indicated that the discretionary decisions of the parole board may influence the inmate population based on the rate at which these decisions are processed (the "turnover"). It should be noted that this explanation also attributes the increased use of pre-release programs to the declining rate of inmate population growth and any discretionary decisions made by the board should not be considered a stand-alone explanation for effects to inmate population.

57. *What role does PSD have in the administration of the parole board?*

Response: The Hawaii Paroling Authority (HPA) is administratively attached to PSD. Decisions of HPA are not subject to the approval of PSD.

58. *What information does PSD collect regarding parole board decisions?*

Response: PSD does not collect information regarding parole board decisions. PSD is provided with a copy all HPA published decisions for the individual offender's institutional file and for the department's use as may be needed to include program planning.

59. *What information does PSD review regarding parole board decisions?*

Response: PSD receives a copy of all HPA published decisions regarding the setting of minimum terms, reduction of minimum decisions, paroles granted/denied, and parole revocations to assist the department for program planning and other areas as needed.

60. *What information does PSD provide the parole board on a regular basis for incarcerated individuals applying for parole?*

Response: PSD provides the HPA with an initial prescriptive plan report (PPI) as required by statute for the setting of minimum terms and periodic prescriptive plan

update (PPU) reports pursuant to departmental policy for the HPA for requests for reduction of minimum terms and parole consideration.

61. *What are PSD policies in managing the parole board?*

Response: As a separate agency, the HPA may have its own policies and procedures. Also, the HPA is primarily governed by Statute, Hawaii Administrative Rules 23-700 and the Guidelines for Establishing Minimum Term(s) of Imprisonment.

62. *What are PSD policies in taking positions regarding incarcerated individual's applications for parole?*

Response: When an offender is being considered for parole, PSD provides the HPA with a PPU report that relays information to the HPA regarding the inmate's conduct and behavior, completed programs, facility work line and disciplinary history, plans for parole, etc. While the PSD may recommend approval or disapproval of parole, the parole board takes PSD's recommendation under advisement and ultimately makes a decision to grant or deny parole.

63. *What regular contact and/or any contact do PSD administrators have with any parole board members?*

Response: The parole board routinely physically conducts hearings at all PSD facilities statewide at least 15 days of each month and provides PSD with written notification of all decisions rendered during the hearings.

64. *What are examples of parole board decisions that influence the "inmate population?"*

Response: Decisions regarding the setting of minimum terms, granting and denial of reduction of minimum terms, decisions to grant or deny parole, and determinations regarding parole revocation.

65. *What specifically are the "cost-beneficial" uses of pre-release?*

Response: Effective pre-release programming can lead to successful reintegration into society, reduce recidivism and minimize the cost associated with the daily housing cost of inmates who recidivate.

66. *How does PSD evaluate "cost-beneficial" regarding pre-release?*

Response: Costs include housing, food service, programs and specialized services.

67. *What are the names of the PSD employees who determine if an incarcerated person has "pre-release" status?*

Response: PSD follows HRS 353-10.5 Intermediate Sanctions; Eligibility Criteria and Conditions to appropriately address all offenders. Gender responsivity is addressed based on risk need through appropriately recommended programming. An inmate's status is determined by a number of individuals from different departments within PSD.

68. *On Page 9, the table shows that approximately 70% of inmates are classified as Community, correct?*

Response: Correct, the graph shows 69.9% of male inmates and 73.0% of female inmates are classified as Community. Community custody does not automatically qualify for furlough. The OCCC population is mostly pre-trial detainees who cannot be considered for furlough. Of the 70% considered Community custody at OCCC (calendar year 2017), only 41% is sentenced felons who could potentially be considered for the furlough program.

69. *The inmates classified as Community are eligible to participate in community release programs, correct?*

Response: Correct, inmates classified as Community are those who have 24 months or less to serve on their sentence and are eligible to participate in furlough programs, extended furlough, or residential transitional living facilities. Please note that not all inmates classified as Community custody are eligible for furlough. Only sentenced felons can qualify and they must complete all required programming and meet the qualifications for the furlough program before they can be considered. Of the 70% considered Community custody at OCCC (CY17), only 41% is sentenced felons who could potentially be considered for the furlough program.

70. *What are the criteria that PSD uses to determine an incarcerated person is "community release" eligible?*

Response: PSD follows HRS 353-10.5 Intermediate Sanctions; Eligibility Criteria and Conditions to appropriately address all offenders. Gender responsivity is addressed based on risk need through appropriately recommended programming. PSD reviews program participation and completion, appropriate behavior and conduct, and time left on longest minimum sentence or time left on longest sentence.

Keep in mind that not all inmates classified as Community custody are eligible for furlough. Only sentenced felons can qualify and they must complete all required

programming and meet the qualifications for the furlough program before they can be considered. Of the 70% considered community custody at OCCC (CY17), only 41% is sentenced felons who could potentially be considered for the furlough program.

71. *How many of the Community inmates are participating in community release programs?*

Response: OCCC is a jail and primarily houses pre-trial detainees who are awaiting trial or sentencing. OCCC also houses sentenced felons who are in the furlough program, with less than one (1) year left on their sentence, who are transitioning out of incarceration. The furlough population can only be sentenced felons and must be Community custody in order to qualify for furlough. They must complete all required programming and they must pass all program qualifications to be considered. There are up to 206 adult men per day in the furlough program. OCCC does have a myriad of re-entry/pre-release types of programs afforded to our jail population that they can take advantage of for release. All jail inmates that have established release dates are queried about participating in said programs and if there is acceptance then they are placed into the living units that afford such. Female, mental health and male offenders alike are included.

72. *If some Community inmates are not participating in community release program, why aren't they?*

Response:

- a. It is most important to note that not all inmates classified as Community custody are eligible for furlough. Only sentenced felons. They must complete all required programming and meet the qualifications for the furlough program before they can be considered.
- b. Additional transitional services may be needed before community-based placement can be appropriately considered. Once services are secured, an inmate can be sent directly to community placement.
- c. Some inmates refuse community based placement and want to "max-out" their sentence.

73. *What are PSD's policies and practices for determining a program is a "community release" program?*

Response: Refer to PSD Policy – COR.14.15 – Furloughs.

74. *Do inmates eligible for community release programs need to be housed at a facility like OCCC?*

Response: The furlough programs are currently attached to the community correctional centers (jails). The jails house pre-trial individuals and a small sentenced population who are within one (1) year of release to their communities. As part of the gradual step-down process, inmates may participate in the work furlough program which allows exit from the facility to go to work while still under the custody and supervision of PSD. This helps them slowly learn to be self-sufficient, contributing members of society as they reenter their community.

75. *What are the names of the community release programs on O'ahu?*

Response: OCCC Laumaka Work Furlough Center is operated by PSD. WCCC BRIDGE Program, YWCA Fernhurst are contracted.

76. *What is the cost difference for a Community inmate to live at OCCC compared to a community release program?*

Response: PSD does not maintain data on housing cost comparisons with community release programs.

77. *(NOTE : Commenter did not have a comment for #77)*

78. *The population forecast for males in fiscal year 2026 assumes the percentage classified as Community will continue at 70% (Page 13), correct?*

Response: Correct, this information is provided on pages 12 and 13 of Appendix G of the Draft EIS.

79. *What are the reasons the state and PSD are not planning community release facilities and programs for this 70% of the projected population?*

Response: PSD is currently focusing on right-sizing their facilities inclusive of community-based programs. All community-based programs (including on neighbor islands), have increased their use of GPS tracking systems to enhance programs. Please note that not all inmates classified as Community custody are eligible for furlough. Only sentenced felons can qualify and they must complete all required programing and meet the qualifications for the furlough program before they can be considered. Of the 70% considered Community custody at OCCC (CY17), only 41% are sentenced felons who could potentially be considered for the furlough program.

80. *If PSD is doing any planning for this 70% of the Community population, please list everything that it is doing?*

Response: PSD is increasing GPS tracking program utilization and continuing to put out Requests for Proposals (RFP) for community-based beds. Once an inmate classified as Community custody completes all their mandated programming, and meets the qualifications of the furlough program, they can be considered for community release through the furlough program. As mentioned previously, not all inmates classified as Community custody are eligible for furlough. Only sentenced felons can qualify and they must complete all required programming and meet the qualifications for the furlough program before they can be considered. Of the 70% considered Community custody at OCCC (CY17), only 41% is sentenced felons who could potentially be considered for the furlough program.

81. *Pre-Release and Community make up 968 or 77% of the projected 1255 "new rated beds required" for 2026, correct?*

Response: Yes, the forecast anticipates a need for 672 Community-level detention beds and 296 additional pre-release beds. Please note, that pre-release and Community beds will be located in separate facilities based on programmatic differences.

82. *How many of these beds could be placed in the community and pre-release facilities rather than a new OCCC type facility?*

Response: The proposed OCCC will consist of two (2) separate facilities: a detention facility consisting of approximately 1,044 beds and a pre-release facility consisting of approximately 288 beds, co-located on the same site.

83. *The forecasts of prison population are acknowledged to be difficult and unreliable (Page 4), correct?*

Response: The 10-Year Inmate Forecast Report acknowledges that inmate population forecasts are not always completely accurate, despite using the most current and relevant information available to develop population calculations. Nevertheless, the inmate forecasts still provide a reliable base for predicting short-term population estimates based on current growth rates and existing criminal justice policies.

84. *Many factors are uncertain as stated in the report, including government policies and changing laws (Page 4) concerning prison population forecasting, correct?*

Response: It is correct that many factors which are not within the control of PSD, such as changing government policy and other laws, provide uncertainty to the population forecasts. In order to account for such factors, the report includes recommendations for regular updates to the forecast.

85. *One factor not given much consideration in the EIS or by PSD in preparing the forecast of future prison population, is changing criminal behavior, correct?*

Response: It is hoped that a reduction in recidivism amongst the inmate population, brought about in part by expanded programs in OCCC including pre-release, will cause a notable decrease in the inmate population in the future. It should be noted that future inmate population calculations account for a variety of relevant and measurable factors affecting inmate population in addition to previous population data. While population estimates remain difficult to predict, the best efforts were made to include the most relevant population factors and to consult with a variety of experts on inmate population. In order to account for such factors, the report includes recommendations for regular updates to the forecast.

86. *If PSD and the forecast of future prison population does consider criminal behavior, list all the ways it does?*

Response: Factors such as inmate behavior and the crime committed are included among other factors for determining inmate security class and, thus, are incorporated in the overall inmate forecast for determining population estimates by security class.

87. *What national trends and forecasts of crime for predicting prison populations for Hawai'i has PSD, or anyone who worked on this forecast and EIS, considered?*

Response: The forecast focused on population trends and legislation local to the State of Hawaii. It should also be noted that this population forecast was for the jail population, not prison.

88. *Please list what PSD does for individuals in its custody in its jail and prison facilities to address and prevent criminal behavior?*

Response: PSD provides a variety of programs for inmates including: psychosocial and therapeutic treatment groups for Severe and Persistently Mentally Ill (SPMI) inmates, religious services, library services i.e., Law Library and Recreational Library, Adult Basic Education (ABE), High School Equivalency Test (HSET), Graduate Equivalency Diploma (GED), yoga, cognitive skills, Hawaiian culture classes, creative writing, Serve Safe Academic classes, independent studies, Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics

Anonymous, and mental health services. A full list of classes offered by PSD can be accessed by contacting our Corrections Program Services:
<http://dps.hawaii.gov/frequently-called-numbers/>.

89. *How many programs are provided in PSD facilities by volunteers?*

Response: Narcotics Anonymous, Alcoholics Anonymous, and Celebrate Recovery are staffed by volunteers to assist inmates with recovery from alcohol and drugs abuse. Inmates are also provided learning skills such as anger and stress management, computer, creative writing, cognitive skills, life skills, GED preparation, communications, cultural awareness, parenting, mentoring, domestic violence, business management among others, with assistance from volunteers.

90. *How many volunteers provide services in PSD facilities?*

Response: Approximately 70 individual volunteers and those affiliated with faith-based institutions are assisting individuals in OCCC.

91. *What kind of programs do volunteers provide in PSD facilities?*

Response: Volunteers assisting inmates in OCCC are affiliated with Narcotics Anonymous, Alcoholics Anonymous, and Celebrate Recovery. Volunteers also assist inmates in learning skills such as anger and stress management, computer usage, creative writing, cognitive and life skills, GED preparation, communications, cultural awareness, parenting, mentoring, domestic violence, business management among others.

92. *How many people incarcerated in PSD facilities receive educational services?*

Response: Educational services are available to all inmates; however, the number of inmates actively receiving these services fluctuates daily.

93. *What is the average grade level of individuals in PSD's custody in its facilities?*

Response: PSD does not keep records of this information; however, the average reading level among inmates are between grades 4-6.

94. *How many people incarcerated in PSD facilities have mental health problems?*

Response: The estimated population with SPMI is 15%.

95. *How many people incarcerated in PSD facilities receive mental health assistance by professionally paid mental health experts?*

Response: All inmates receive an initial intake screening for Medical, Mental Health and Dental issues. There are threshold questions imbedded in the screening tool that trigger automatic referrals to mental health staff for a further assessment (Post-Admission Mental Health Assessment [PAMHA]) and for safety assessments (Suicide Risk Evaluations [SRE']). The PAMHA's must be completed within 14 days if the inmate moves to General Population, but within one (1) business day, if the inmate is moved to a mental health module. If individuals are found to have SPMI, and remain on a mental health module, then a more in-depth Mental Health Evaluation is conducted within 14 days, resulting in a Comprehensive Treatment Plan (CTP). If the individual is SPMI, but determined not to require acute or rehab level of care, they are transferred to General Population and receive a Preliminary/Outpatient Treatment Plan (PTP). Additional or specialized testing or assessments are performed as needed.

96. *How many people incarcerated in PSD facilities take medication daily for mental health problems?*

Response: As of the end of March 2018, 21.75% or 792 persons were taking psychotropic medications system-wide. The use of psychotropic medications vary depending on the level of mental illness being treated. That includes use for a range of symptoms, from as minor as anxiety and sleeping difficulty, to as severe as depression and schizophrenia.

97. *Approximately how many people on average are released from all Hawai'i state jails every day?*

Response: There was an average of 33 releases per day in calendar year 2017 from all Hawaii State jails.

98. *Approximately how many people on average are released from OCCC every day?*

Response: In calendar year 2017 there were an average of 19 releases per day from OCCC.

99. *How does the department of public safety (PSD) define the term "corrections?"*

Response: PSD established the mission statement of the Corrections Administration as the following: "To provide public protection by assigning persons detained by and committed to the custody of the Department to secure, safe and humane environments in

compliance with judicial and statutory requirements." Additional information can be found within the Corrections Administration Policies and Procedures, available online at: <http://dps.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2012/10/COR.01.14.pdf>.

100. *How does the state department of public safety (PSD) define the term "reentry?"*

Response: The Reentry Coordination Office's primary objective is to provide opportunities for the community eligible population, regardless of where the facility or offender is located, to support their transition into the community through specialized programming and services.

101. *What are the names of the individuals in the "Project Team" referred to on page 1 of Appendix G: 10-Year Inmate Forecast: Planning for Relocation and Expansion?*

Response: The Project Team is comprised of the State departments in charge of the project, PSD and DAGS, as well as many consultants contracted to assist with various stages of the planning, programming, siting, and permitting for the proposed OCCC replacement. The consultants primarily involved in producing this report include individuals from Integrus Architecture, AHL, and the main author of the report, CJPS. The information in this report was also shared with other contracted consultants working on the Project and decisions made on behalf of the entire Project Team was a collaborative effort and cannot be attributed to specific individuals.

102. *Concerning each of the members of the identified Project Team referred to in the immediately previous question, what are the qualifications of each of the team members in the professional field of corrections?*

Response: The consultants and their specialties, as they apply to this report, are listed below and can also be found under Section 10 of the Draft EIS:

- a. AHL: Project Management, Architecture, Justice Planning, Public Outreach and Involvement
- b. Integrus Architecture: Justice Planning, Programming, and Architecture
- c. Louis Berger U.S., Inc.: Justice Planning, Air Quality, Archaeological/Historical, Aviation, Biological Resources, Hydrology, Noise, Fiscal Impacts, Solid and Hazardous Waste Management, Financing Options, Community Partnering, Public Outreach and Involvement, Alternatives Analysis, Socio-economics
- d. CJPS: Justice Planning, Inmate Forecasting.

103. *What is the average rate that people released from PSD's jails become re-arrested?*

Response: For information on and additional break-down of these rates, please refer to

the full 2016 Recidivism Update available online at: <https://icis.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Hawaii-Recidivism-Report-2016.pdf>.

104. *What is the average rate that people released from OCCC become re-arrested?*

Response: As noted in response to question 103, refer to the following report for recidivism information: <https://icis.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Hawaii-Recidivism-Report-2016.pdf>.

105. *What is the average rate that people released from PSD's jails become re-incarcerated?*

Response: As noted in response to question 103, refer to the following report for recidivism information: <https://icis.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Hawaii-Recidivism-Report-2016.pdf>.

106. *What is the average rate that people released from OCCC become re-incarcerated?*

Response: As noted in response to question 103, refer to the following report for recidivism information: <https://icis.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Hawaii-Recidivism-Report-2016.pdf>.

107. *What is the average number of arrests for individuals incarcerated in PSD's jails?*

Response: As noted in response to question 103, refer to the following report for recidivism information: <https://icis.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Hawaii-Recidivism-Report-2016.pdf>.

108. *What is the average number of arrests for individuals incarcerated at OCCC?*

Response: As noted in response to question 103, refer to the following report for recidivism information: <https://icis.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Hawaii-Recidivism-Report-2016.pdf>.

109. *What relationship does reentry have with reducing repeat crime by formerly incarcerated people?*

Response: Pre-release, or re-entry programs are recognized throughout the country as a best practice in corrections that reduces crime and is cost beneficial. For further information, as noted in the population forecast, refer to: Aos, S. & Drake, E. (2013). Prison, Police and Programs: Evidence-Based Options that Reduce Crime and Save Money. (DOC. No. 13-11 -1901) Washington State Institute for Public Policy, Olympia,

Washington.

110. *How does recidivism and repeat crime by formerly incarcerated people affect "public safety?"*

Response: For information on recidivism and repeat crime please refer to the full 2016 Recidivism Update Report available online at: <https://icis.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Hawaii-Recidivism-Report-2016.pdf>.

111. *What are the risks of harm to the community from formerly incarcerated people repeating crime after release from jail?*

Response: For information on recidivism and the risks of harm to the community please refer to the full 2016 Recidivism Update Report available online at: <https://icis.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Hawaii-Recidivism-Report-2016.pdf>.

112. *How many PSD employees are trained to provide reentry services to jailed people?*

Response: Eight (8) positions are assigned to the PSD Reentry Office. All community correctional centers (jails) have case management staff trained to work with community eligible inmates.

113. *What responsibilities does PSD have to provide for the reentry needs for people it incarcerates?*

Response: PSD is responsible for and devotes considerable resources to assisting offenders leaving its facilities with successfully reentering society. See the PSD's "Inventory of Reentry Services to Offenders" available on its website for a 17-page description of such support, resources, and services.

114. *Approximately what percent of PSD's annual budget is used for meeting the reentry needs of people leaving PSD's jails?*

Response: The budget for the Reentry Coordination Office includes \$2,189,204 (Budget includes salary and operating expenses)

115. *Approximately what percent of PSD's annual budget is used for meeting the reentry needs of people leaving OCCC?*

Response: The budget for the Reentry Coordination Office includes \$2,189,204 for services provided at all facilities statewide (Budget includes salary and operating expenses).

116. *In the EIS Appendix F Interim Architectural Space Program & Site Fit Study page 11, 2.0 Visitation it states: "Video visitation will be the standard; video booths will be provided; inmates will be using the video visitation booths in their respective housing units. The only contact visit allowed will be with attorneys," correct?"*

Response: Yes, the statement quoted in your question above was included on page 11 of the Interim Architectural Space Program & Site Fit Study within Appendix F of the Draft EIS.

117. *Please explain in detail with "standard" video visitation is?*

Response: As described in the program, a video visitation room will be provided for the public and located partially outside of security. This room will contain a number of booths with video screens allowing visitors to see and speak to inmates sitting at similar booths located in their housing units. Various technologies will be considered for this function. Since publication of the Draft EIS, PSD is re-evaluating its original position concerning video visitation at the proposed OCCC facility. At this time, PSD is considering contact visitation, non-contact visitation, and/or video visitation options. As the proposed project moves to the design phase, final decisions concerning visitation will be fully explored and decided upon. The Final EIS will be revised to reflect PSD's reconsideration of this position.

118. *Please list all the reasons PSD has justifying its plan to use video visitation at OCCC?*

Response: Problems involving illegal contraband entering OCCC via visitors have forced PSD to institute video visitation at the current OCCC. PSD is reconsidering its position and is contemplating allowing contact visitation, non-contact visitation, and/or video visitation options at the new OCCC. As the proposed project moves to the design phase, visitation options will be fully explored and decided upon.

We acknowledge that contact visits are important when possible, especially for inmates (sentenced felons) who have been locked away for long periods of time in prison. Individuals sent to the jails (like OCCC) are awaiting trial and are there for relatively short periods of time. The median length of stay for OCCC detainees is 16 days.

Although work furlough inmates (sentenced felons) at OCCC have longer average lengths of stay, they are allowed contact visits as part of their furlough experience.

119. *What research did PSD before deciding it wanted to use video visitation?*

Response: The volume of illegal contraband entering OCCC via visitors was sufficient research to consider allowing only video visitation at the new OCCC.

(NOTE : Commenter used #119 twice)

Please list the names of the PSD employees who determined video visitation would be the best way to provide visits for incarcerated individuals?

Response: The leadership of PSD is responsible for decisions concerning the policies and procedures considered necessary for the safety and security of its institutions and the public.

120. *What analysis and criteria did the PSD employees apply in determining video visitation would be used, for incarcerated individuals?*

Response: The volume of illegal contraband entering OCCC via visitors was sufficient analysis to consider allowing only video visitation at the new OCCC. Since publication of the Draft EIS, PSD is re-evaluating its original position concerning video visitation at the proposed facility, and is considering contact visitation, non-contact visitation, and/or video visitation options.

121. *What experts in corrections did the PSD employees, who determined video visitation would be used, were consulted in deciding to use video visitation?*

Response: The volume of illegal contraband entering OCCC via visitors was sufficient analysis to consider allowing only video visitation at the new OCCC. Since publication of the Draft EIS, PSD is re-evaluating its original position concerning video visitation at the proposed facility, and is considering contact visitation, non-contact visitation, and/or video visitation options.

122. *What are the risks and negative outcomes for incarcerated individuals, their families and loved ones, of using video visitation compared to in person contact visits?*

Response: The risks and negative outcomes were weighed against the dangers associated with illegal contraband entering OCCC via visitors. However, since publication of the Draft EIS, PSD is re-evaluating its original position concerning video visitation at the proposed facility and is considering contact visitation, non-contact visitation, and/or video visitation options.

We acknowledge that contact visits are important when possible, especially for inmates (sentenced felons) who have been locked away for long periods of time in prison. Individuals sent to the jails (like OCCC) are awaiting trial and are there for relatively short periods of time. The median length of stay for OCCC detainees is 16 days.

Although work furlough inmates (sentenced felons) at OCCC have longer average lengths of stay, they are allowed contact visits as part of their furlough experience.

123. *What other states and jurisdictions did PSD consult with in planning on using video visitation for non-attorney visits for incarcerated people?*

Response: PSD relies upon its own knowledge and experience concerning visitation to determine its policies and procedures. As noted earlier, the dangers associated with illegal contraband entering OCCC via visitors provided sufficient rationale to consider use of video visitation. However, since publication of the Draft EIS, PSD is re-evaluating its original position concerning video visitation at the proposed facility and is considering contact visitation, non-contact visitation, and/or video visitation options.

124. *What are the facts that show video visitation will have positive results on incarcerated individuals' behavior and emotional health.*

Response: The potential results (positive or negative) were weighed against the dangers associated with illegal contraband entering OCCC via visitors.

125. *Can non-attorney video visits be accomplished from the visitor's location, e.g., their home, workplace, etc.?*

Response: Remote video visitation will be considered, including for non-attorney visits at predetermined video visitation locations.

126. *"Contact visits" means touching is allowed between the visitor and the incarcerated person, correct?*

Response: Correct, "contact visits" means physical contact is allowed between the visitor and the offender.

127. *Non-contact visits means no touching is allowed between the visitor and the incarcerated person, correct?*

Response: Correct, "non-contact visits" means physical contact is not allowed between the visitor and the offender.

128. *Why is PSD planning to only allow contact visits for incarcerated people with attorneys?*

Response: Problems involving illegal contraband entering OCCC via visitors have forced PSD to institute video visitation at the current OCCC. However, PSD is re-evaluating its position and is contemplating allowing contact visitation, non-contact visitation, and/or video visitation options at the new OCCC. As the proposed project moves to the design phase, visitation options will be fully explored and decided upon.

129. *Why is PSD planning to disallow contact visits for incarcerated people and their families and loved ones?*

Response: Problems involving illegal contraband entering OCCC via visitors have forced PSD to institute video visitation at the current OCCC. Another objective was to expand the time available for visitation, from two (2) days to seven (7) days a week. As mentioned previously, PSD is re-evaluating its position and is contemplating allowing contact visitation, non-contact visitation, and/or video visitation options at the new OCCC. As the proposed project moves to the design phase, visitation options will be fully explored and decided upon.

We acknowledge that contact visits are important when possible, especially for inmates (sentenced felons) who have been locked away for long periods of time in prison. Individuals sent to the jails (like OCCC) are awaiting trial and are there for relatively short periods of time. The median length of stay for OCCC detainees is 16 days.

Although work furlough inmates (sentenced felons) at OCCC have longer average lengths of stay, they are allowed contact visits as part of their furlough experience.

130. *What information does PSD have that is being used to base the decision on to disallow contact visits with families and loved ones?*

Response: The volume of illegal contraband entering OCCC via visitors was sufficient to consider allowing only video visitation at the new OCCC.

131. *What knowledge do PSD decision makers of visitation policy and procedures have about the influence human touch has the emotional and behavioral health of imprisoned people?*

Response: Problems involving illegal contraband entering OCCC via visitors forced PSD to consider allowing only video visitation at the new OCCC. However, since publication of the Draft EIS, PSD is re-evaluating its original position concerning video visitation at the proposed facility. At this time, PSD is considering contact visitation, non-contact visitation, and/or video visitation options.

We acknowledge that contact visits are important when possible, especially for inmates (sentenced felons) who have been locked away for long periods of time in prison. Individuals sent to the jails (like OCCC) are awaiting trial and are there for relatively short periods of time. The median length of stay for OCCC detainees is 16 days.

Although work furlough inmates (sentenced felons) at OCCC have longer average lengths of stay, they are allowed contact visits as part of their furlough experience.

132. *What difference does human touch and contact make in influencing human behavior and emotions?*

Response: The benefits to inmate behaviors and emotions were weighed against the dangers associated with illegal contraband entering OCCC via visitors which forced PSD to consider allowing only video visitation at the new OCCC. However, since publication of the Draft EIS, PSD is re-evaluating its original position concerning video visitation at the proposed facility. At this time, PSD is considering contact visitation, non-contact visitation, and/or video visitation options.

133. *Please list all the values PSD recognizes in providing incarcerated individuals, their families and loved ones, with contact visits?*

Response: The values associated with contact visits were weighed against the dangers associated with illegal contraband entering OCCC via visitors which forced PSD to consider allowing only video visitation at the new OCCC. As mentioned previously, since publication of the Draft EIS, PSD is re-evaluating its original position concerning video visitation at the proposed facility and is considering contact visitation, non-contact visitation, and/or video visitation options.

We acknowledge that contact visits are important when possible, especially for inmates (sentenced felons) who have been locked away for long periods of time in prison. Individuals sent to the jails (like OCCC) are awaiting trial and are there for relatively short periods of time. The median length of stay for OCCC detainees is 16 days.

Although work furlough inmates (sentenced felons) at OCCC have longer average lengths of stay, they are allowed contact visits as part of their furlough experience.

134. *How often are visits with family and loved ones allowed for incarcerated individuals at OCCC? e. g., 2 times a week, etc.?*

Response: The number and frequency of visits allowed for individuals housed at OCCC varies based on a variety of factors including the offender's adherence to institution rules

and procedures, offender's behavior, among others. Families are allowed to schedule one (1) 30-minute visit per week with up to two (2) people visiting at a time with an inmate.

135. *How long are visiting times for incarcerated people at OCCC with loved ones and family? e.g., one hour, etc.?*

Response: OCCC offers visitation 7-days a week (except holidays). The visit schedule is 7:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. Families are allowed to schedule one 30-minute visit per week with up to two (2) people visiting at a time with an inmate.

136. *How many children on average visit parents or relatives incarcerated at OCCC?*

Response: PSD doesn't maintain statistics concerning the number of children who visit individuals held at OCCC.

137. *What knowledge do PSD policy and procedure decision makers have about the importance of relationships between incarcerated people and their loved ones?*

Response: As the operator of Hawaii's prisons and jails, PSD officials have accumulated considerable knowledge and experience regarding the importance of maintaining and strengthening relationships between those incarcerated and their family members and friends. PSD is working to increase visitation hours in addition to improving family visitation procedures that will maintain the safety and security of inmates and staff working in their facilities.

138. *What does PSD do to help facilitate healthy relationships between incarcerated people and their loved ones?*

Response: PSD provides Family Counseling Services for inmates participating in furlough programs through contracted agreements with community providers. Additional counseling services are available for incarcerated individuals as well.

139. *How many people currently in OCCC are estimated to need substance abuse treatment?*

Response: PSD does not track the number of pre-trial detainees with substance abuse issues who the Court orders to be held in the jail as they await trial. According to the State of Hawaii, 2009-2011 reporting period validation of the LSI-R and ASUS Criminogenic Risk Instruments study by the Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions (ICIS), 38% of offenders are identified with alcohol and/or drug issues.

140. *How many people in PSD's custody at OCCC who need substance abuse treatment are receiving substance abuse treatment?*

Response: Due to the short-term detainment of the pre-trial population, they are only provided with substance abuse support services such as Alcoholics and/or Narcotics Anonymous classes. Sentenced probationers who have had their probation revoked would be ordered to OCCC. Anyone in that population requiring substance abuse treatment and assistance would start the necessary services while at OCCC. Once they are released, they would continue services in the community as required by the Courts, which oversee the probation program.

141. *If there are people in OCCC who need substance abuse treatment, but are not receiving it, why aren't they receiving it?*

Response: All individuals held by PSD who require substance abuse treatment and assistance are provided with such resources.

142. *Once an individual is determined Community status and pre-release eligible, it is within PSD discretion to release that individual, correct?*

Response: All offenders are assessed based on their risk and needs. As such, appropriately identified program(s) are recommended to assist the individual to become community ready.

143. *What is the average educational level of all PSD employees who work at OCCC?*

Response: No such data is kept. All OCCC employees meet or exceed civil service minimum educational requirements.

144. *What is the average educational level of adult correctional officers (ACOs) who work for PSD?*

Response: No such data is kept. All OCCC employees meet or exceed civil service minimum educational requirements as required by the Department of Human Resources and Development.

145. *What kind of procedures does PSD use to ensure ACOs do not bring contraband into its jails and facilities?*

Response: PSD has implemented clear bags policy for everyone who enters OCCC and HCF. All bags, as well as staff, are subject to random search at jails and prisons statewide.

146. *How often are ACOs found to have brought contraband into jails and facilities?*

Response: PSD takes the safety and security of their facilities very seriously. If an Adult Correctional Officer (ACO) is suspected of bringing contraband into jails and facilities it will be thoroughly investigated.

147. *What does PSD do to prevent ACOs from bringing contraband into jails and facilities?*

Response: The Department of Public Safety has implemented clear bags policy for everyone who enters OCCC and HCF. All bags, as well as staff, are subject to random search at jails and prisons statewide.

148. *What are the problems has PSD encountered by ACOs bringing contraband into its facilities, jails, etc.*

Response: Contraband can compromise the safety and security of the facility, the staff and the inmates.

149. *What does PSD believe are the best practices and standards for ACO training?*

Response: PSD submitted a report to the HCR 85 Task Force in July 2017 which compared ACO recruitment and training factors. The report showed that PSD provides significantly more training hours for its ACOs than the national average. Additionally, the percentage of time spent on use of force type of training is significantly lower than the national average which means that PSD provides more training hours on topics such as effective communication, mental health, proper supervision, etc. The primary role of the ACO is to maintain a safe and secure facility. All ACO recruits currently receive 9-weeks of training that includes 360 hours of classroom time and physical training to help them run a safe and secure facility. Recruits learn standard of conduct, professionalism and ethics, report writing, interpersonal communications, maintaining security, crisis intervention, security threat groups (gangs), mental health, first aid, firearms and self-defense tactics. All incoming classes receive recruit field training along with basic corrections training. Annual In-Service Training includes: 48 hours which is comprised of refresher courses on firearms, defensive tactics, first aid, health/hazmat safety, ethics and professionalism, legislative policy updates and other classes for maintaining safety and security.

Ms. Lorenn Walker
(P)1544.8
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150. *What are PSD's goals and plans for ensuring its ACOs are trained according to best practices standards?*

Response: The primary role of the ACO is to maintain a safe and secure facility. All ACO recruits currently receive 9-weeks of training that includes 360 hours of classroom time and physical training to help them run a safe and secure facility. Recruits learn standard of conduct, professionalism and ethics, report writing, interpersonal communications, maintaining security, crisis intervention, security threat groups (gangs), mental health, first aid, firearms and self-defense tactics. All incoming classes receive recruit field training along with basic corrections training. Annual In-Service Training includes: 48 hours which is comprised of refresher courses on firearms, defensive tactics, first aid, health/hazmat safety, ethics and professionalism, legislative policy updates and other classes for maintaining safety and security.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,



KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL



P.O. Box 37158, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96837-0158
Phone: 927-0709 henry.lifeoftheland@gmail.com

January 7, 2018

Department of Accounting and General Services
Attn: Lance Y. Maja, P.E., Coordinator
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 430
Honolulu, HI 96813
lance.y.maja@hawaii.gov

PBR Hawaii & Associates, Inc.
Attn: Vincent Shigekuni, Vice President
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, HI 96813
vshigekuni@pbrhawaii.com
<http://futureoccc.commentinput.com/?id=4fGhu>

Scott Glenn
Office of Environmental Quality Control
235 S Beretania, # 702
Honolulu, HI 96813
oeqchawaii@doh.hawaii.gov

Aloha

Life of the Land is Hawai`i's own energy, environmental and community action group advocating for the people and `aina for 47 years. Our mission is to preserve and protect the life of the land through sound energy and land use policies and to promote open government through research, education, advocacy and, when necessary, litigation.

Life of the Land has examined hundreds, if not a thousand, EAs and EISs since the first federal EIS in 1970. A few stand out including the OCCC DEIS, which is full of wild stuff, from misunderstanding the need for the project, including key information in appendices rather than the main document, obfuscation, and the inclusion of bizarre sections.

The Department of General Services (DAGS) and the Department of Public Safety (DPS) held a public meeting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) in a poorly identified and lit meeting room in Aloha Stadium. Some people faced officers who twice inspected their bags. We have NEVER seen this before. Then they were limited to two minutes to speak, so the two-hour meeting could end an hour early. The timing of the document is suspect. The Draft EIS was released over the Christmas – New Year`s Day holiday. The Final EIS is scheduled for just before the 2018 Gubernatorial primary. If the draft is any indication, this shoddy EIS may be headed for the courts.

Hawai`i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 343 requires Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) for projects involving state land or funds.¹ Hawaii Administrative Rules (HAR) Chapter 11-200 govern the implementation of the EIS process.² The rules define secondary impacts as “effects which are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable” which may “induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density or growth rate.”³

The secondary impacts MUST be analyzed. ““It should be realized that several actions...may well stimulate or induce secondary effects. These secondary effects may be equally important as, or more important than, primary effects, and shall be thoroughly discussed to fully describe the probable impact of the proposed action on the environment.”⁴

The Draft EIS recognizes that these secondary impacts must be analyzed.

¹ Hawai`i Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 343

² <http://oeqc2.doh.hawaii.gov/Laws/2016-11-Hawaii-EIS-Laws-Unofficial-Compilation.pdf#page=33>

³ HAR §11-200-2 Definitions and Terminology. "Secondary impact" or "secondary effect" or "indirect impact" or "indirect effect" means effects which are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. Indirect effects may include growth inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems.

⁴ HAR §11-200-17(i)

“Secondary impacts, or indirect impacts, include those that are caused by the action and are later in time or are farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable. They may include growth inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems. According to the EIS rules: ‘The population and growth impacts of an action shall be estimated if expected to be significant, and an evaluation made of the effects of any possible change in population patterns or growth upon the resource base, including but not limited to land use, water, and public services, of the area in question’.”⁵

The 21st Century Kalihi Transformation Initiative Vision Report was released in June 2017.⁶

“Occupying 16-acres of State land, the existing OCCC site and its anticipated redevelopment is the impetus for exploring how the site’s transformation can serve as a catalyst for large-scale redevelopment in the Kalihi neighborhood. By examining the OCCC site’s potential to transform surrounding social, physical, and economic conditions, the vision aims to catalyze a preferred future for Kalihi in the 21st Century...**The redevelopment of the OCCC is expected to spur new residential and mixed-use district on the ewa end of the corridor**...Located in a future planned TOD zone, the OCCC site is well-positioned to serve as a catalyst for large-scale revitalization in Kalihi. The State-owned parcels surrounding the OCCC site will also offer opportunities to seed revitalization efforts in Kalihi. Higher-density, mixed-use spaces on and/or surrounding the OCCC site could spur much-needed improvements to local infrastructure.”

The DEIS lists “Possible secondary impacts” but fails to consider what will happen to the existing OCCC site if OCCC is relocated. The DEIS does state very briefly in other sections that the PSD team members planning the relocation have more than 30-years of local experience,⁷ and that the existing OCCC property is valuable.⁸ Nowhere in the document is there analysis of the secondary induced changes to the existing OCCC property, if OCCC should be relocated.

While everyone knows that relocating OCCC is all about rail, the proponents don’t want to say that, so they omitted any discussion about rail in the DEIS, and instead, came up with all kinds of other reasons for the relocation.

The Honolulu Star-Advertiser published an Editorial on November 22, 2013. The “Oahu Community Correctional Center, situated on 16 acres there, along the future route of the Honolulu rail transit project...right between what will be stations 14 and 15 on the rail route...

⁵ DEIS Section 8.4 Secondary Impacts

⁶ <http://planning.hawaii.gov/spb/kalihi-21st-century-transformation-initiative/>

⁷ As the planning and siting consultant to the Bureau since 1985, PSD team members have the historical record and knowledge of these past FDC siting efforts on Oahu and the current process of siting the new OCCC was undertaken with that knowledge and understanding

⁸ The efforts by some to relocate OCCC from its current Kalihi location is motivated in part by the significant underlying value of the property, estimated in 2009 at over \$60 million.

Relocating OCCC presents an opportunity to also revitalize Kalihi, and that opportunity should not be squandered.”⁹

Governor Ige submitted proposed bills to the 2016 State Legislature. One of them was HB 2388.¹⁰ Nolan P. Espinda, the Director of the Department of Public Safety (DPS) submitted testimony to the House Committee on Public Safety on February 4, 2016.

“The Department of Public Safety (PSD) supports the enactment of House Bill (HB) 2388 as addressing the dire need to relocate the Oahu jail (OCCC) out of the urban core community of Kalihi...The development of Honolulu’s new rail system, with plans to locate transit stops near the OCCC property, offers the potential of revitalizing Kalihi, if all or part of the main jail complex can be redeveloped with the mind to enhancing and supporting the rail and Kalihi communities.”¹¹

The failure to address the real reasons that OCCC is being relocated, and the failure to examine the resulting secondary impacts are in direct violate of state EIS laws and rules.

The EIS states that either a cheaper mid-rise or a more expensive high-rise could be built. If the current location is maintained, a high rise would be needed. “Site constraints (primarily size and topography) would also make OCCC development here more complex and, therefore, more expensive (i.e., the facility would have to be a high-rise building with structured parking, etc.)” This assumption makes relocation to cost-effective solution. This bad analysis is yet another reason that the DEIS is insufficient.

The current jail houses all sorts of people who would be better served in other ways. Half of the inmates are serving up to 100 days awaiting trial. The national average wait time is three-to-fifteen days. The jail currently houses people with drug issues that could be better served in community drug treatment centers. The jail houses people with mental health issues that could be better served in mental health facilities. Technical Violators can be dealt with in other ways. Once the population is reduced, the need for a high-rise at OCCC vanishes. The close location of future rail line offers ways to keep families united with their loved ones, and ways that inmates on work furlough can more easily find jobs and housing. These issues regarding potential decreases in jail population, are excluded from the DEIS.

⁹ <https://www.pressreader.com/usa/honolulu-star-advertiser/20131122/281960310533812>

¹⁰ Clarifies the Governor's authority to negotiate for the construction of correctional facilities and aligns environmental impact statement and assessment requirements as generally applicable requirements. Appropriates funds for jail facilities for an Oahu Community Correctional Center and relocating Maui Community Correctional Center. Requires a feasibility report on development of Oahu Community Correctional Center land.

https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/Archives/measure_indiv_Archives.aspx?billtype=HB&billnumber=2388&year=2016

¹¹ https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/Session2016/Testimony/HB2388_TESTIMONY_PBS_02-04-16_.PDF

The question that the DEIS seeks to answer is, “How do we get out of the way of new rail development.” The question should be, “How do we reduce recidivism, which will reduce crime, and has a potential to save money? California, New Jersey, and New York have all done so. But the authors with national criminal justice experience, have failed to do so.

Put quite simply, the DEIS is a travesty to planning processes.

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) passed Congress in 1969 and was signed into law by President Nixon in January 1970. The law established the Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) process. The Hawai`i EIS process was initiated by Executive Order in 1973 and law in 1974.

The Hawai`i Environmental Policy Act (HEPA) is based on NEPA. NEPA is overseen by the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ), which published the “Forty Most Asked Questions Concerning CEQ's National Environmental Policy Act Regulations.”¹² “Alternatives that are outside the scope of what Congress has approved or funded must still be evaluated in the EIS if they are reasonable.” Consideration must also be given to “what is `reasonable` rather than on whether the proponent or applicant likes or is itself capable of carrying out a particular alternative. Reasonable alternatives include those that are practical or feasible from the technical and economic standpoint and using common sense, rather than simply desirable from the standpoint of the applicant” including an “alternative that is outside the legal jurisdiction of the lead agency.”

It is reasonable to consider an alternative based on reducing the jail population through diversion and the expansion of community services. That idea has been widely floated within the community. Failure to examine that alternative in the Final EIS is grounds for a legal challenge should the Final EIS be accepted.

Crime is at an all-time low while jail populations are near their maximum sized populations. There are numerous governmental, private sector, religious, and community-based efforts to reform the system.

The Legislature passed House Concurrent Resolution (HCR) 85 (2016) that requested the Chief Justice to establish a task force to study effective incarceration policies.

The Legislature passed HCR 134 (2017) requesting the Judiciary to convene a task force to examine and make recommendations regarding criminal pretrial practices and procedures to maximize public safety, maximize court appearances, and maximize pretrial release of the accused and presumed innocent.

The Honolulu Police Department (HPD) is establishing the Health Empowerment for Long-term Partnership (HELP Honolulu) initiative to divert individuals.

¹² <https://energy.gov/sites/prod/files/G-CEQ-40Questions.pdf>

A Hawai`i Working Group is putting finishing touches on a Hawai`i version of the highly successful West Coast program: Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD).

There are other diversion programs underway, including Ho`opono Mamo Youth Diversion, and county and state homeless programs.

Two additional recent efforts have largely not been implemented by DPS. They are the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) *Disparate Treatment of Native Hawaiians* in the criminal justice system report, and the evidence-based, data-driven policies proposed by the *Hawaii Justice Reinvestment Initiative* (JRI).

REASONABLE ALTERNATIVE not in Draft EIS that must be analyzed → The OCCC population is reduced by half but remains at the current site. Inmates are temporarily located in half the facility. The other half is torn down and replaced by a smaller jail. Inmates are moved to the new facility. The other half is torn down and revitalized with non-jail activities. The parking lot could be shrunk by requiring all staff members to take the rail OR to take a shuttle car to an off-site existing parking lot or structure. Thus, the impacts of this alternative are nearly the same as the OCCC existing site alternative, except that construction and OCCC operational costs would shrink, the state would save tens of millions of dollars housing pre-trial people who can't make bail, and from shifting those with drug issues to much cheaper community facilities, etc.

QUESTION 1. Please fully consider this reasonable alternative. There are plenty of ways of inducing higher recidivism rates. Hawai`i has tried several of them. Releasing inmates in paper suits, without identification, in the evening, without bus fare, without job training, without jobs or housing, with restrictive laws against where former inmates can live and work. These policies do not create a healthy tax-paying population. They are designed to maintain the status quo, or make it worse.

QUESTION 2. Does DPS track the conditions under which it releases inmates to the community.

QUESTION 3. Does the department keep statistics on how many inmates are released in the evening?

QUESTION 4. Does the department keep statistics on how many inmates are released without bus fare?

QUESTION 5. That is, does the department keep statistics on how many inmates are released without job training,

QUESTION 6. Does the department keep statistics on how many inmates are released without jobs?

QUESTION 7. Does the department keep statistics on how many inmates are released without housing.

QUESTION 8. Is it within the kuleana of the department that it could see to it that standardized reasonable discharge planning is available to all inmates?

QUESTION 9. The DEIS sporadically mentions some programming. “Persons visiting an inmate will enter this area from the lobby and use designated video visitation booths. Video visitation will be the standard; video booths will be provided; inmates will be using the video visitation booths in their respective housing units. The only contact visits allowed will be with attorneys.”

QUESTION 10. What evidence-based data has been reviewed on the use of video conferencing with respect to recidivism rates,

QUESTION 11. What evidence-based data has been reviewed on the use of video conferencing with respect to family members in the community, and

QUESTION 12. What evidence-based data has been reviewed on the use of video conferencing to test scores of the children of inmates?

QUESTION 13. There are at least four reasonable pillars: saving money, reducing crime, lowering inmate populations, and treating all people with the Aloha Spirit. To know whether programs serve to meet any, or all, of the four goals, one must establish metrics, and measure and evaluate the programs.

QUESTION 14. For each Inmate Program Services: Please identify each program that is in use now, or has been used in the past five years, including video conferencing.

QUESTION 15. For each Inmate Program Services: Please provide the metrics used to determine if each program is effective.

QUESTION 16. For each Inmate Program Services: Please state how often each program is audited.

QUESTION 17. For each Inmate Program Services: Please include a copy of the latest program audit for each program.

QUESTION 18. For each Inmate Program Services: Please state whether the audit was done in-house, by a recently retired or transferred employee, or by an independent third party.

QUESTION 19. For each Inmate Program Services: Please state how many individuals sign up for the program each year.

QUESTION 20. For each Inmate Program Services: Please state how many complete the program each year.

QUESTION 21. For each Inmate Program Services: Please give the cost of each program.

QUESTION 22. For each Inmate Program Services: Please provide analysis on the effectiveness of the program in reducing recidivism.

QUESTION 23. The DEIS describes how WCCC has made the facility more appealing. “Prisons are not generally warm and welcoming places; much has already been accomplished to make the buildings and grounds more inviting. For example, in many buildings, the typical institutional colors are gone, replaced by bright colors, murals, and paintings of the local Hawaiian flora and fauna done by WCCC artists. In a grassy yard, a large open-air pavilion with picnic tables was constructed by volunteers from the community, using donated materials; this provides space for programs that allow mothers to spend quality time with their children. Inmate work crews are clearing brush and landscaping parts of the grounds near a stream, creating an oasis of Native Hawaiian plants. WCCC’s next goal is to replace a paved courtyard between living units and classrooms with grass and gardens.”

Will the new jail be more like traditional institutional facilities or more like WCCC?

QUESTION 24. Other programming techniques are ignored, even though they have a direct impact on building architecture, recidivism rates, less stressful staff jobs, and community safety. External ambient noises and construction noises, external temperature, and food preparation temperature are discussed in the DEIS. But nowhere is there a discussion of how internal colors, noises, lights, and temperatures raise or lower stress levels among staff and inmates, and hence, a role in recidivism rates for inmates, and domestic abuse or drug use by staff. Nationally and globally there are efforts underway that examine internal physical conditions that decrease internal stress levels. Some jails and prisons are being designed with internal gardens.

QUESTION 25. Please provide documents reviewed, other places studied, and DPS and DAGS policies regarding how the jail design is addressing internal noise levels?

QUESTION 26. Please provide documents reviewed, other places studied, and DPS and DAGS policies regarding how the jail design is addressing internal color schemes?

QUESTION 27. Please provide documents reviewed, other places studied, and DPS and DAGS policies regarding how the jail design is addressing internal night-time lighting?

QUESTION 28. Please provide documents reviewed, other places studied, and DPS and DAGS policies regarding how the jail design is addressing internal temperature?

QUESTION 29. Will the jail have centralized temperature controls, or can different areas be maintained at different temperatures?

QUESTION 30. Please provide documents reviewed, other places studied, and DPS and DAGS policies regarding how the jail design is addressing internal vegetation as a tool to relax the inmates and the staff?

QUESTION 31. One of the strangest sections, among many, deals with current addresses of current employees, including those who will not be employees when a new facility is built, either due to proposed staff reductions or due to retirement.

QUESTION 32. The DEIS details the location where present workers live. Please identify any EA or EIS conducted by the DEIS authors which has given similar worker residential analysis for any previous EA or EIS, in or outside of Hawai`i.

QUESTION 33. The DEIS details the location where present workers live. Please identify any EA or EIS conducted by the DEIS authors which has given similar worker residential analysis for any previous EA or EIS, in or outside of Hawai`i.

QUESTION 34. The DEIS details the location where present workers live. Please identify any EA or EIS conducted by DPS which has given similar worker residential analysis for any previous EA or EIS, in or outside of Hawai`i.

QUESTION 35. The DEIS details the location where present workers live. Please identify any EA or EIS conducted by other entities which has given similar worker residential analysis for any previous EA or EIS, in or outside of Hawai`i.

QUESTION 36. The DEIS details the location where present workers live. Please identify any Hawai`i EA or EIS which has given similar worker residential analysis for any previous EA or EIS.

QUESTION 37. The new facility will require fewer staff members. How does this change the residential location of the staff?

QUESTION 38. What other Hawai`i jails and prisons considered staff residential addresses in planning for facility relocation?

QUESTION 39. Are OCCC staff members (a) ever rotated to other facilities? If so, please list the facilities.

QUESTION 40. If OCCC staff positions are rotated, is there residential address considered in the relocation?

QUESTION 41. Based on the authors knowledge, are most jails located near court houses?

QUESTION 42. In New York City, Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, and other major cities, are jails generally located near court houses?

QUESTION 43. In New York City, Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, and other major cities, are jails generally located in downtown areas?

QUESTION 44. In New York City, Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, and other major cities, are jails generally located near residential areas?

QUESTION 45. “The preferred search area encompasses an area of Oahu which would provide reasonable access for nearly 80 percent of current OCCC staff.” Alternative OCCC sites should be located in areas readily accessible to...future PSD employees”

Please be very specific as to how the “80%” was determined.

QUESTION 46. Without knowing who the future employees are, where they currently live, and where they might move, how is your statement relevant?

QUESTION 47. “Sites requiring long drive times from major population centers will reduce the likelihood that PSD staff, visitors, volunteers, and others who interface with the OCCC will continue to support the facility.”

QUESTION 48. Should walking, biking, bus, and rail be considered on where to build a jail, or only those who drive?

QUESTION 49. What is a long drive time?

QUESTION 50. What is a major population center?

QUESTION 51. Should neighbor islands have the same siting criteria with regard to travel time for workers?

QUESTION 52. “Consideration was given to the potential impact on OCCC employees involving their daily commute to and from any alternative facility location.”
Does this mean that a facility built at a train station would be ideal?

QUESTION 53. Would people visiting inmates be able to access the facility better if it were located at a train station? If yes, what percent of the total score was given for this consideration?

QUESTION 54. The State and City are aggressively supporting rail. Could staff members park at Aloha Stadium and take the train to work?

QUESTION 55. Hawaiian Electric Company (HECO) brings workers downtown by an internal car delivery system. The rental car agencies have a similar arrangement at airports. Could a DPS parking lot be established offsite?

QUESTION 56. Could DPS rent a block of parking spaces in an existing parking lot or structure?

QUESTION 57. “Development of a new OCCC facility requires...a buffer zone between the facility and neighboring developments.” What is the existing buffer zone for each existing jail on O`ahu, Maui, Kaua`i and the Big Island, and the closest business?

QUESTION 58. What is the existing buffer zone for each existing jail on O`ahu, Maui, Kaua`i and the Big Island, and the closest school

QUESTION 59. What is the existing buffer zone for each existing jail on O`ahu, Maui, Kaua`i and the Big Island, and the closest residence?

QUESTION 60. “A minimum land area has been determined to be approximately 10 acres with larger sites more appealing than smaller sites.” Was it wrong to build the Empire State Building on a two-acre lot?

QUESTION 61. Which Hawai`i jail-related facilities are located on land below 10 acres in size?

QUESTION 62. “Sites bordering upon residential neighborhoods, parks and playgrounds, schools, religious and cultural sites, and similar land uses should also be avoided.” Please list all U.S. jails which have such an extensive set of restriction criteria.

QUESTION 63. Is the extensive set of restriction criteria a way of pre-selecting a chosen site?

QUESTION 64. DEIS consultant Integrus Architecture was charged with Justice Planning, Programming, and Architecture for the OCCC DEIS. Integrus Architecture also planned the existing Kapolei Police Facility, the existing Ronald T. Y. Moon Judiciary Complex and Hale Ho`omalua Juvenile Detention Facility. Was consideration of how close the **Kapolei Police Facility, the Ronald T. Y. Moon Judiciary Complex and the Hale Ho`omalua Juvenile Detention Facility** facilities were to businesses, schools, parks, playgrounds, and cultural sites? If not, what is the rationale for doing so in this case?

QUESTION 65. Please provide a list of ten sites on O`ahu which could house a jail and are not near neighborhoods, parks and playgrounds, schools, religious and cultural sites?

QUESTION 66. How close is MCCC to (a) Maui Memorial Park? (b) residential housing?

QUESTION 67. “The efforts by some to relocate OCCC from its current Kalihi location is motivated in part by the significant underlying value of the property, estimated in 2009 at over \$60 million. Acquiring an equally valuable (i.e. costly) downtown site for the new OCCC and

removing that parcel from the property tax rolls would render moot the benefit of relocating OCCC from the Kalihi property.” What other ways were considered to reduce costs?

QUESTION 68. Did consideration of to reduce costs include decreasing jail population?

QUESTION 69. Did consideration of to reduce costs include lowering recidivism rates?

QUESTION 70. Did consideration of to reduce costs include tracking and implementing solutions currently under consideration by the bail task force?

QUESTION 71. “DLNR and PSD representative identified for further consideration approximately 630 DLNR-controlled parcels greater than one acre in size.” Please provide a copy of the list of parcels that was reviewed by PSD.

QUESTION 72. What size facilities have been considered to replace the jail’s existing site?

QUESTION 73. “The 21st Century Kalihi committee, established by the State of Hawaii, suggests that the State has priorities for the site that are inconsistent with a continuing correctional facility presence.” Did the State created an entity so that it could reject the current site for a new jail?

QUESTION 74. “The site has housed various correctional facilities for over one hundred years, and the community that has developed around the facilities includes support functions and social services necessary for successful jail operation.” Will the existing support facilities in the area have to relocate to the new site?

QUESTION 75. Were the residential addresses of those displaced workers considered?

QUESTION 76. Is there enough area to house the support services in the proposed new site?

QUESTION 77. “Additionally, the difficulties of constructing a new jail on the same constrained site as the existing jail while maintaining jail operations during construction will require complex development phasing along with the added requirement to relocate OCCC inmates into temporary housing (to be built at the Halawa Correctional in order to clear a portion of the property to allow for new OCCC construction. Developing this site is by far the most challenging—and the most expensive—of the four, providing a strong incentive to consider other options.” If the population is first decreased and then consolidated, could construction occur in part of the facility with inmates still present?

QUESTION 78. Are there current state government efforts looking at ways to decrease jail population by reforming pre-trial incarceration, bail, and/or the HCR 85 Task Force?

QUESTION 79. If the population were reduced over the next few years, could inmates be consolidated on site to enable construction of new facilities on site?

QUESTION 80. Is there concern that the WCCC expansion is located next to Maunawili Elementary School and Kailua High School?

QUESTION 81. “To achieve their programmatic goals, PSD is proposing renovating or demolishing some existing structures, and building new when necessary.” Isn’t an EIS supposed to examine all impacts?

QUESTION 82. “The plan addresses the OCCC Sentenced and Pre-Trial male populations. Additionally, the plan provides for male Pre-Release or Re-Entry inmates (including such programs as Work Furlough and Day Reporting). This male population is separated from the Sentenced/Pre-Trial male population. They all may be located on the same site or on two sites that are relatively close to each other. This program provides adequate facilities for both options. Placing the two facilities in close relationship will allow for efficiency in some program areas such as food and medical services. If they are at a distance from one another, travel distance could lead to providing two kitchens or two clinics.” Please identify the current food and medical service sites that DPS maintains within Hawai`i?

QUESTION 83. “Searches will be done before they are returned to their housing units.” If prisoners are searched, and staff and correctional officers are not searched, how are drugs getting into the jail?

QUESTION 84. Would it be more efficient and more effective and cheaper to hire an independent security unit to check all people and packages entering the jail?

QUESTION 85. “Housing is planned to accommodate both Sentenced and Pre-Trial male populations. Not included are facilities for Pre-Release, which is addressed in a separate section. The 10-Year Inmate Forecast indicates that 959 beds will be needed (the number may vary due to rounding differences). This program provides for 1,044 rated beds. Programming for housing takes into consideration the differing classifications and status of the target populations. The targeted capacity does not include medical, acute mental health, and segregation beds which are not included as ‘rated bed count’. These inmates are expected to return to their assigned housing units when cleared by medical/mental health staff.”

Who developed the 10-Year Inmate Forecast?

QUESTION 86. When was the 10-Year Inmate Forecast developed?

QUESTION 87. What criteria were used to develop the 10-Year Inmate Forecast?

QUESTION 88. “A Work Furlough program in which inmates work off site and return at night and weekends will be included.” Would the program be more effective if the jail were located at a train station?

QUESTION 89. “Both the existing OCCC site and the Halawa Correctional Facility sites must include structured parking. The other two sites are large enough for surface parking.” What reasonable reason exists for requiring on-site parking for a site with neighboring rail stations and bus stops?

QUESTION 90. “For the OCCC (Kalihi) option, the Hawaii Department of Public Safety (PSD) has directed that the 96 Work Furlough beds will be relocated to the OCCC site. This difference is discussed in the following section. For the other three alternative OCCC sites, the Laumaka Pre-Release program remains on its existing site.” What is the justification for considering the relocation of the Laumaka Pre-Release program in only one of the alternatives?

QUESTION 91. How does considering moving Laumaka for some but not all alternatives impact comparative site costs?

QUESTION 92. “The new construction will be on a very tight site providing limited space for contractor lay down areas, construction materials storage, construction parking, and contractor administrative space.” Would a slower construction timeline allow for less need of lay down areas, thus removing a restriction which narrowed the options for site relocation?

QUESTION 93. “Halawa Correctional Facility Site [] Modifications to the existing road will be required to accommodate the addition of the relocated OCCC facility. An emergency/fire road connection can be made connecting to the existing HMSF fire road.” If the Halawa Correctional Facility Site is chosen, how would the road be modified?

QUESTION 94. If the Halawa Correctional Facility Site is chosen, what road access permits would be needed?

QUESTION 95. “OCCC inmates are a combination of two groups of people who have quite different housing and programming needs. Detention inmates [] Pre-release inmates.” What benefits would occur if separate, non-co-located facilities were built for these two distinct populations?

QUESTION 96. “Initially, a 30-year forecast was considered, but this proved to be unfeasible for a number of reasons. The number of males has been declining slightly and it is unlikely this will continue for the long-term absent major policy changes.” Are major policy changes currently underway via the HCR 85 Task Force and the Pre-Trial Bail Task Force?

QUESTION 97. “Building a replacement facility on a 30 -year decline would mean not having enough beds by the time the facility opens in about ten years.” If the facility must be built to handle the largest population, and the population is declining each year, then does it follow, for each year the construction is delayed, a smaller, cheaper facility is required?

QUESTION 98. “The forecasted number of detention males at OCCC in Fiscal Year 26 is 959 (from the current 1,057). Approximately one-third are sentenced. This number is based on the

declining trend over the past few years, slight anticipated growth in the City and County of Honolulu population and a peaking factor to account for fluctuations in the number of inmates.” What factors would lead to sharply lower inmate numbers?

QUESTION 99. “In fact, prerelease (also known as re-entry) is recognized throughout the country as a best practice in corrections that reduces crime and is cost beneficial.”¹³ What other national best practices are part of the Draft EIS?

QUESTION 100. The document cited by DPS is available on the web.¹⁴ The document lists some cost-beneficial programs that have 93-100 percent chance of having a Positive Net Present Value (see table below).

QUESTION 101. Which best practices found in the DEIS cited document, and listed in the table below, are not part of the DEIS? Why?

QUESTION 102. Which best practices found in the DEIS cited document, and listed in the table below, have not been adopted by DPS? Why?

QUESTION 103. Would implementing all of them save money, decrease crime, and reduce the need for jail beds?

QUESTION 104. How were the best practices factored into the design for the new jail?

Programs/ Odds of Positive NPV	Percent
Electronic monitoring	100
Therapeutic communities for offenders with co-occurring disorders	99
Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative	99
Correctional education (basic or post-secondary) in prison	100
Vocational education in prison	100
Outpatient/non-intensive drug treatment (incarceration)	100
Mental health courts	100
Drug Offender Sentencing Alternative (for property offenders)	71
Therapeutic communities for chemically dependent offenders (community)	99
Therapeutic communities for chemically dependent offenders (incarceration)	98
Employment training/job assistance in the community	99
Outpatient/non-intensive drug treatment (community)	92

¹³ Aos, S. & Drake, E. (2013). *Prison, Police and Programs: Evidence-based options that reduce crime and save money.* (DOC. No. 13-11 -1901) Washington State Institute for Public Policy, Olympia, Washington.

¹⁴ *Prison, Police, and Programs: Evidence-Based Options that Reduce Crime and Save Money* (November 2013). Washington State Institute for Public Policy. http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/ReportFile/1396/Wsipp_Prison-Police-and-Programs-Evidence-Based-Options-that-Reduce-Crime-and-Save-Money_Full-Report.pdf

QUESTION 105. “The overwhelming majority of inmates are classified as community. This is merely the lowest custody level indicating the inmate is eligible to participate in community release programs. It does not mean the inmates are living in the community.” Summary of OCCC inmate classification levels FY13-15 average: Males 69.9%, Females 73%. Regardless of where they live now, what percentage of inmates who are eligible to participate in community release programs could be placed in a community facility?

QUESTION 106. How would increasing those who are served by community services impact the size of the allegedly needed new facility?

QUESTION 107. How would increasing those who are served by community services impact the projected cost of the allegedly needed new facility?

QUESTION 108. If the new facility is only used for sentenced people (Sentenced Felons, Sentenced Felons-Probationers, Sentenced Misdemeanants), then 55% of the males and 73% of the females could be released and/or treated elsewhere. How was this considered?

QUESTION 109. “A comparison of OCCC’s current security staffing to those estimated for the IA Space Program conservatively estimates an annual savings of up to 51.2 full-time equivalencies (FTEs) for a single level facility and 39.6 FTEs for a multilevel facility.” Is it important to find ways to reduce costs?

QUESTION 110. “Facility Location—When the jail is located some distance from the courts, full-time positions are often required to transport inmates to and from court. If the new OCCC is not collocated with the courts, use of video appearances and/or on-site courtrooms will mitigate the need for transport officers.” Are people who only appear in court by video conferencing more or less likely to get longer sentence?

QUESTION 111. Are people who only appear in court by video conferencing more or less likely to recidivate?

QUESTION 112. “Appendix X: Community Partnering: A Path Forward” Why is this the only section not available for copying, cutting and pasting?

QUESTION 113. “In order to conduct “community partnering,” the “community” must first be defined.” How is community defined?

QUESTION 114. Why did the DPS Director pick Honolulu Prosecutor *Keith Kaneshiro* to serve as the community member of the HCR 85 Task Force?

QUESTION 115. *Is Keith Kaneshiro a community member?*

QUESTION 116. *Is it true that Keith Kaneshiro rarely, if ever, attends the HCR 85 meetings?*

QUESTION 117. *Why hasn't the DPS selected community member been replaced with someone who will actually attend the HCR 85 meetings?*

QUESTION 118. *Has DPS effectively silenced the community voice on the HCR 85 Task Force?*

QUESTION 119. *The Task Force would "consider and agree upon the nature and scale of potential community impacts, both positive and negative, arising from construction and operation of the planned project based on the findings of the HRS 343 environmental impact study; and consider and agree upon applicable benefit and enhancement measures to mitigate potential project impacts." What impacts would be considered by the Mitigation Task Force that would not be part of the EIS?*

QUESTION 120. Are the impacts to be considered by the Community Partnering Task Force (Mitigation Task Force) secondary in nature?

QUESTION 121. Are these impacts to be considered by the Community Partnering Task Force (Mitigation Task Force) part of the cumulative impact of the facility?

QUESTION 122. How would voting be conducted among task force members on the Community Partnering Task Force (Mitigation Task Force)?

QUESTION 123. Would some members or entities have a right to override the Community Partnering Task Force (Mitigation Task Force)?

QUESTION 124. What section of the law authorizes such a Community Partnering Task Force (Mitigation Task Force) to make decisions?

QUESTION 125. What is the appeal process for the Community Partnering Task Force (Mitigation Task Force)?

QUESTION 126. What would be the range of potential enhancement measures that could be considered by the Community Partnering Task Force (Mitigation Task Force)?

QUESTION 127. "Community Partnering Task Force meeting ...would be held among PSD and Community Partnering Task Force members only and the meeting date, time, and location would be determined for the convenience of the Task Force members." Will the meetings be sun-shined?

QUESTION 128. Can the public attend the Community Partnering Task Force meetings?

QUESTION 129. In the normal scheme of things, doesn't planning normally precede the EIS?

QUESTION 130. "The legal authority for implementing such benefits...and potential costs will also need to be identified early, so that as the community partnering process unfolds, PSD and

the applicable Community Partnering Task Force will only consider measures that are justifiable, implementable, and affordable while providing the host community with the benefits necessary to offset potential impacts.”

Community Partnering Task Force: Who will analyze the legal authority?

QUESTION 131. Community Partnering Task Force Should the impacts and mitigations be made part of the EIS process?

QUESTION 132. Community Partnering Task Force Who will be the “justifiable” gatekeeper?

QUESTION 133. Community Partnering Task Force Who will be the “implementable” gatekeeper?

QUESTION 134. Community Partnering Task Force Who will be the “affordability” gatekeeper?

QUESTION 135. Community Partnering Task Force Can DPS implement things that the Task Force rejects?

QUESTION 136. Community Partnering Task Force Is DPS required to implement recommendations of the Task Force?

QUESTION 137. “Doing so early in the process is intended to avoid devoting time and effort to measures which the State of Hawai`i is unable to implement and fund.” Could the State implement anything and everything?

QUESTION 138. When did the Legislature agree to fund the new OCCC facility?

QUESTION 139. “Up to three Community Partnering Task Force would be necessary.” Is there a lower limit? Why three meetings?

QUESTION 140. The agreement may include “improvements to schools and health care facilities; social programs.” Is DPS authorized under law to improve schools?

QUESTION 141. Is DPS authorized under law to improve community-based health care facilities?

QUESTION 142. What community-based social programs could be considered by the Community Partnering Task Force?

QUESTION 143. The Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) was enacted as Act 139 SLH 2012 as a mechanism to reduce recidivism and increase public safety by implementing evidence-based practices and amending the way PSD moves inmates through its correctional system. It is also a

collaborative effort involving multiple departments and agencies under the umbrella of the criminal justice system.

What JRI Recommendations have not been implemented, and why?

QUESTION 144. Response to Reverend Ka'imi Nicholson. "Currently, there is no master plan for reducing recidivism and the need for beds in Hawaii's prisons and jails." Why?

QUESTION 145. Response to Barbara Polk. "Regarding your suggestion for multiple facilities, constructing and operating multiple facilities in multiple communities/locations would be inefficient and costly and would not necessarily achieve better results than developing a single facility." By the same logic, should we have one elementary school, one middle school, one high school, one college at one campus, one power plant, etc.?

QUESTION 146. Are smaller, distributed systems, easier for the community to accept in their neighborhoods?

QUESTION 147. Response to Carrie Ann Shirota. "PSD will take into consideration any recommendation from the stakeholders regarding the Norwegian system that will work for Hawaii." Has Norway solutions reduced recidivism rates to a third of our rates?

QUESTION 148. Which Norway solutions would work for Hawai'i?

QUESTION 149. Which Norway solutions would not work for Hawai'i? Why?

QUESTION 150. Carrie Ann Shirota noted that California, New York, and New Jersey have reduced inmate populations, saved money in the process, and seen lower crime rates. She asked, "*Has the State consulted with New York and New Jersey state officials who have led the U.S. by reducing their incarcerated population by 26% between 1999 and 2012?*" The response was "PSD has not consulted with officials in New York or New Jersey." Shirota asked, "*Has the State consulted with California officials to learn about the strategies they employed to downsize its prison population by 23% between 2006 and 2012?*" The response was "PSD has not consulted with officials in California." Elsewhere in the document there are references to adopting national best practices.

Why haven't DPS contacted highly successful programs in other states?

QUESTION 151. "PSD is aware that the average reading level of OCCC inmates is between grades 4 – 6, which would hamper earning a high school diploma." What is being done to educate OCCC inmates?

QUESTION 152. Response to John Bickel. "There are no plans to interview current and/or recently released inmates of OCCC as part of Draft EIS preparation." It has been found that across the board, former lawbreakers are effective in helping to prevent crime. Poachers turned

game wardens. Gang leaders educating youth about the dangers of joining gangs. People who had drug or alcohol problems warning about the dangers of drugs and alcohol. Former alcoholics and/or people with drug issues meeting weekly in twelve step programs to help each other stay off alcohol, or drugs.

How many former inmates work for DPS?

QUESTION 153. What positions at DPS are former inmates allowed to hold?

QUESTION 154. Why can a guard with two dirty drug tests supervise inmates, but clean former inmates can't be guards?

QUESTION 155. Can a former inmate work in a jail? If so, in what capacities?

QUESTION 156. Response to John Bickel. "Those responsible for Draft EIS preparation will not be offering recommendations concerning the ability of inmates to maintain outside contact with their families, employers, attorneys, and other service providers. Doing so is outside the scope of EIS preparation and is best left to the PSD's administrative and security professionals." How is reducing recidivism by maintaining outside contact outside of the scope of planning for a new facility?

QUESTION 157. How are PSD's administrative and security professionals assisting in the preparation of this EIS?

QUESTION 158. What is the scope of the EIS preparation team? Please provide a copy of the contract.

QUESTION 159. The Legislature has not authorized spending funds to build a new jail. Is the OCCC DEIS beyond the scope of what has been approved?

QUESTION 160. Response to John Bickel. "Those responsible for Draft EIS preparation will not be offering recommendations concerning the costs incurred by inmates for telephone calls to outside contacts. Doing so is outside the scope of EIS preparation and is best left to PSD." Families with an inmate have a harder time meeting rent, food, and other costs. How is saving inmate families the high-costs associate with phone calls, outside of the scope of the EIS?

QUESTION 161. Is the scope of the EIS to move OCCC or to make society safety?

QUESTION 162. Who determined the scope of the EIS?

QUESTION 163. Response to John Bickel. "Those responsible for Draft EIS preparation will not be offering recommendations concerning bail." Would factoring in bail reform impact the size and cost of what facility is needed?

QUESTION 164. Response to John Bickel. “Those responsible for Draft EIS preparation will not be offering recommendations concerning amendments to state law or proposals for new laws.”

Aren't you recommending a new facility which has not been authorized by the Legislature?

QUESTION 165. Can mitigation measures be proposed that require changes in the law?

QUESTION 166. Response to Theresa Moorleghen. Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI): During the development of JRI, Hawaii sought assistance from the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the Pew Center on the States. The five reports that were commissioned by PSD were all from the Council of State Governments during the development stages and implementation of JRI in Hawaii. The Council of State Governments conducted an analysis on criminal justice trends in Hawaii and factors that affected recidivism based on several different factors, including the effectiveness of probation and parole supervision. The reports that were given to PSD were:

- Justice Reinvestment in Hawaii: Analyses & Policy Options;
- Justice Reinvestment in Hawaii: Improving Public Safety by Expanding Treatment Programs and Strengthening Victim Services;
- Justice Reinvestment in Hawaii: Analyses & Policy Framework;
- Justice Reinvestment in Hawaii: Initial Work Group Meeting; and
- Justice Reinvestment in Hawaii: Overview.

The website where all of these can be found is at:

<https://csgjusticecenter.org/jr/hi/hipublications>”

Which are the recommendations have not been adopted, and why?

QUESTION 167. Response to Kat Brady, Coordinator, Community Alliance on Prisons. “Please also note that the initial \$5 million allocated by the Legislature for the OCCC project is being used to fund the technical studies, outreach efforts and other related activities that have been underway since early 2016. Copies of all technical reports, newsletters and other project-related materials are available.”

Please provide a breakdown of how the \$5 million has been spent

QUESTION 168. Life of the Land asked, “*The Academy of Architecture for Justice (AAJ) held its annual meeting in Honolulu in November. Department of Public Safety (DPS) staff attended. Which DPS staff members attended? What lessons were learned that will be incorporated into designing the new jail?*” The response was, “Department of Public Safety (PSD) staff in attendance included Jodie Maesaka-Hirata, Deputy Director for Corrections; Cathy Ross, Deputy Director for Administration; and Clayton Shimazu, Chief Planner, PSD/ASO (Administrative Services Office) Planning & Research. A relevant lesson that will be considered for the redevelopment of a new OCCC is that modern jail design does not have a fence surrounding the facility and that the design of the outward appearance can be very similar to an office building. This option allows for many energy saving opportunities in addition to security and technology improvements.” DPS attended the meeting.

Please cite specific parts of the DEIS that incorporate the AAJ recommendations.

QUESTION 169. Life of the Land asked, “Does vegetation reduce stress levels for (a) ACOs, (b) staff, (c) inmates? Please provide any notes, analysis, or documents referenced in your planning process for the new OCCC.” The response was, “Vegetation (including plants, grass, and gardens) has proven to be a useful tool in long term treatment and incarceration. However, the new OCCC would likely be a multi-story jail (for short-term detainment) and does not lend itself to gardens and related programs.” Several buildings and malls in Hawai`i have indoor gardens. Condos have secure roofs with gardens. There are jails elsewhere that have indoor gardens.

Why can't a Hawai`i jail have an indoor garden (i.e., a garden surrounded by walls found inside a building)?

QUESTION 170. Please provide a copy of the contract with each DEIS consultant

QUESTION 171. Please provide the amount of money that has been paid or earmarked to each consultant.

QUESTION 172. Please provide a list of changes to contracts to DEIS consultants.

QUESTION 173. Are the OCCC consultants also under contract to the State for other work? If so, please document that work and the funds that the consultants make from that other work.

QUESTION 174. Primary Goal. Is the primary goal of the DPS via the DEIS to modernize OCCC?

QUESTION 175. Is the primary goal of the DPS via the DEIS to move OCCC?

QUESTION 176. Is the primary goal of the DPS via the DEIS to reduce recidivism?

QUESTION 177. Is the primary goal of the DPS via the DEIS to increase community safety?

QUESTION 178. Is the primary goal of the DPS via the DEIS to prepare the existing site for rail?

QUESTION 179. The DEIS examined facilities and their census tracts

OCCC Study Area	census tracts
Existing OCCC	15003005900
	15003006000
Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS/Halawa Correctional Facility	15003007502
	15003007503
Women’s Community Correctional Center	15003011103
	15003011000

The Existing OCCC and the Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS/Halawa Correctional Facility are long makai-to-mauka and short Diamond Head-to Ewa. The Women’s Community Correctional Center census tract includes distance parts of Maunawili and omits close residential areas.

(a) How were the areas selected?

QUESTION 180. Should someone living distant from a proposed site, and not travelling by the site in their daily commute, receive mitigation since they are in some census tract?

QUESTION 181. Please provide a list of other current State of Hawai`i contracts which exist for each current OCCC Draft EIS consultant.

QUESTION 182. Is it true that the Department of General Services and the Department of Public Safety held a two-hour public meeting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) in an Aloha Stadium room, and with more than 45 minutes left, the Chair of the State House of Representatives Public Safety Committee was cut off, informed that his two-minutes were up, and with no more schedule speakers, the meeting ended?

QUESTION 183. Nolan P. Espinda testified before the House Committee on Public Safety on February 4, 2016. “For more than a century, the Kalihi community has endured the presence of the Oahu jail, as well as, hosted the old Hawaii State Prison (HSP) up until the late 1980s. It is true that when originally established, the institution sat alone amongst agricultural farms. The reality is that over the years, residences, industrial and commercial enterprises, and even schools, moved in around OCCC, just next door to its armed and razor-wired perimeter. Being in such close proximity to the jail must be a constant safety concern to the residents, business owners, educators, and students in the neighborhood.”¹⁵

If a school chooses to be located next to a prison, should the prison be relocated?

QUESTION 184. If a business chooses to be located next to a prison, should the prison be relocated?

QUESTION 185. Is being in “close proximity to the jail” dangerous?

QUESTION 186. If living next to a jail is dangerous, or of major concern, how was that addresses for each site on the finalist list?

QUESTION 187. “An additional consideration represented in these options is the Laumaka Pre-Release component. For the OCCC (Kalihi) option, the Hawaii Department of Public Safety

¹⁵ https://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/Session2016/Testimony/HB2388_TESTIMONY_PBS_02-04-16_.PDF

(PSD) has directed that the 96 Work Furlough beds will be relocated to the OCCC site. This difference is discussed in the following section. For the other three alternative OCCC sites, the Laumaka Pre-Release program remains on its existing site.”¹⁶ “This site option is at the current site of the Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) ...Should this site be considered the preferred location, several aspects to the project fall into place ... Phases of construction would be similar to the following...Close the Laumaka Facility ... Halawa Correctional Facility Site ... For this site option, the Pre-Release program at the Laumaka Work Furlough site will remain in operation.”

Why is there concern about “residents, business owners, educators, and students” being in close proximity to a barbed-wire jail, but not the Laumaka Pre-Release component?

QUESTION 188. What are the social implications of Laumaka Pre-Release component becoming part of OCCC?

QUESTION 189. What impacts will result from relocating OCCC away from the Laumaka Pre-Release facility?

QUESTION 190. If the Laumaka Pre-Release program is moved to OCCC, what may happen to the Laumaka Pre-Release property?

QUESTION 191. Why shouldn't the Laumaka Pre-Release facility be part of the EIS process?

QUESTION 192. The Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) testified before the House Committee on Public Safety on February 4, 2016. “The Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) supports this measure and will expedite this project to the fullest extent we are able.” If DAGS supported relocation in 2016, how seriously did they examine building a facility at the existing OCCC site?

QUESTION 193. HB 2388 (2016) proposed exempting the move of OCCC to Halawa from the EIS process. Testifying against the bill were Leimomi Khan Kalihi Palama Hawaiian Civic Club, Community Alliance on Prisons, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

Leilani Maxera The CHOW Project, Gladys Coelho Baisa, Life of the Land, De Mont R. D. Conner, Ho'omana Pono, LLC. (“Governor Ige repeatedly stated that we must learn from the mistakes of our past. Well, past mistakes included the building of structures without following environmental impact studies.”),

Leimomi Khan Kalihi Palama Hawaiian Civic Club (“While we have waited a long time for the relocation of the OCCC, we must do this right. An environmental assessment should be conducted to disclose potential impacts the relocation to the new site in Halawa would have on the community, the environment, cultural and historic sites, etc.”),

¹⁶ Site Fit Study, Appendix-Volume-1_A-F.pdf

Community Alliance on Prisons (“HB 2388 creates an-exemption from Hawai’i Revised Statutes §343-5 for a jail facility to be built adjacent to Halawa Correctional Facility and funding therefore and makes clarifying amendments. Community Alliance on Prisons is strongly opposed to this bill that seeks to exempt this administration from the law that others must follow. An environment review is a disclosure document. It is a health safety document requiring the developer to disclose potential impacts that a proposed development would have on the community, on traffic, on the environment, on cultural and/or historical resources, etc.”)

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) testified, “The exemption in this measure would directly contravene the purpose of Chapter 343, and set a dangerous precedent for any future “high-priority” public projects. Our environmental review process demonstrates our state’s well-founded belief that the desire for development should never outweigh the importance of careful, responsible planning, particularly when public resources are involved. The construction of a large correctional facility complex on public land using a substantial sum of public funding is exactly the type of action that the Chapter 343 process was established to examine. Accordingly, a wholesale exemption for such a project from Chapter 343 may not only result in irreparable and unnecessary impacts to natural and cultural resources, but may set a precedent that severely undermines the foundation of our environmental review policy.”

Does DAGS believe that building structures on developed land should be exempt the EIS process?

QUESTION 194. Please name five other DAGS and/or DPS projects for which a legal exemption from environmental law was requested for a proposed project.

QUESTION 195. The Department of the Prosecuting Attorney of the City and County of Honolulu testified on HB 2388 before the House Committee on Finance on February 25, 2016. “While the Department appreciates that the proposed facility would incorporate much-needed programs in-house, to address substances abuse, mental health and other issues, we strongly believe that a corresponding increase in community-based programs is also needed, to better prepare inmates for their return to the community, throughout parole and ultimately release. If an adequate network of support and resources can be provided to inmates and parolees, to assist in their transition from the correctional facility(s) to the outside community, this will ultimately help them to refrain from re-offending or re-entering the criminal justice system in the future. In the long-run, this would assist us in guarding the safety and welfare of the community and of future generations.”

Is the city correct when it states that increased “community-based programs” will lower “re-offending or re-entering” and thus lead to increased “safety and welfare of the community”?

QUESTION 196. Honolulu proposes that an “adequate network of support and resources can be provided to inmates and parolees.” Do you believe that that already exists? If not, what is being done to correct or improve the situation?

QUESTION 197. Kevin Dayton wrote a column for the Honolulu Star-Advertiser on December 28, 2017. “State prison officials are asking lawmakers for \$1 million to study the potential for forming “public-private partnerships” that could be used to help expand and modernize the crowded state correctional system. Nolan Espinda, director of the state Department of Public Safety, said his department wants to seek out “professional advice” about the possibilities for using partnerships to design, build and perhaps finance prison or jail projects.”¹⁷

Would a “public-private partnership” lower the costs to build the new facility?

QUESTION 198. Which public-private partnerships has the State discussed the OCCC relocation with?

QUESTION 199. Please provide all documents associated with efforts to rely on public-private partnerships.

QUESTION 200. “PSD also operates the nearby Laumaka Work Furlough Center (LWFC) where inmates who are assigned to the LWFC are either actively seeking employment or working in the community.” Why were the home zip code addresses of LWFC employees included or not included in the DEIS?

QUESTION 201. Would the home zip code addresses of OCCC workers be altered if the LWFC addresses were also included?

QUESTION 202. What is the projected change in the number of beds needed for the LWFC.

QUESTION 203. How would the metrics change if the facility were relocated to OCCC?

QUESTION 204. “The three basic populations of OCCC include pre-trial, short-term sentenced and pre-release inmates. If all three are collocated on the same site, they would share basic support functions. Conversely, if the three are separated, each will require support functions which could lead to internal operational inefficiencies and duplication such as administration, food service and health care.”

Please provide documents that the authors relied on in making this statement.

QUESTION 205. “Response: The present plan is to leave Laumaka Work Furlough Center in its present site due to the benefits realized from its prime location.” What makes the current Laumaka Work Furlough Center site a “prime location”?

QUESTION 206. How much is the Laumaka Work Furlough Center property worth?

¹⁷ <https://www.correctionsone.com/facility-design-and-operation/articles/468275187-Hawaii-prison-officials-consider-private-partnerships/>

QUESTION 207. Response to E. Ileana Funakoshi “While design of a new OCCC has not been undertaken, spaces will be allocated to education, treatment, programming and similar services so as to improve access by OCCC inmates. Future design will also consider elements such as spaces to be allocated to the treatment of inmates with mental illnesses, access to television programs, and the importance of privacy.”

QUESTION 208. Response to Loren Walker, Director Hawaii Friends for Restorative Justice. “The proposed project does not involve constructing a prison which serves a different purpose, has very different functions, and houses a different inmate population.”

Was any consideration given to doing something different, or did DPS adopt the FEMA approach to Puerto Rico: the existing system collapsed, so we will give you money to build exactly what you had?

QUESTION 209. Response to Loren Walker, Director Hawaii Friends for Restorative Justice. “Regarding your comments about the reentry process, PSD’s Reentry Office is in the process of establishing a system where offenders, prior to release, are put in touch with various agencies, service providers and faith-based organizations, based on their needs, so that upon release, there is no lag time for securing housing, medical and mental health coverage, proper identification, etc.”

PSD’s Reentry Office’s reentry process: When did the process begin?

QUESTION 210. PSD’s Reentry Office’s reentry process: How long will it take to complete the process?

QUESTION 211. PSD’s Reentry Office’s reentry process: Might it reduce recidivism?

QUESTION 212. PSD’s Reentry Office’s reentry process: If the program reduces recidivism, what will be the metric, i.e., how will it be measured.

QUESTION 213. Response to Reverend Ka’imi Nicholson. “The State has not implemented the “3 Days Count” initiative put forth by the Pretrial Justice Institute.” Would implementing e Days Count save money and/or decrease recidivism?

QUESTION 214. Response to Barbara Polk. “Constructing and operating multiple facilities in multiple communities/locations would be inefficient and costly and would not necessarily achieve better results than developing a single facility with the resources and capabilities of serving the needs of Oahu's jail population.” Please provide the documents that were relied on to make that statement.

QUESTION 215. Response to John Bickel, President ADA Hawai’i. “PSD’s key responsibilities are to house pre-trial felons and pre-trial misdemeanants. The creation of a comprehensive plan to

ameliorate crime and punishment problems would best be performed by the State Department of Education, the Legislature and the Hawai'i State Judiciary and other agencies." Does DPS play any role in reducing crime? If so, please elaborate.

QUESTION 216. Response to John Bickel, President ADA Hawai'i. "Those responsible for Draft EIS preparation will not be offering recommendations concerning remedial education of inmates. Doing so is outside the scope of EIS preparation and is best left to the PSD's education professionals." What recommendations have the PSD's education professionals made to the EIS preparers concerning remedial education of inmates?

QUESTION 217. Response to John Bickel, President ADA Hawai'i. "The Department sees approximately 80 students in the Education Unit on a weekly basis. It offers classes two days a week (Tuesdays and Thursdays) from 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. and 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m." What programs does OCCC offer?

QUESTION 218. Response to John Bickel, President ADA Hawai'i. "There are no plans to privatize the management or operation of the proposed OCCC facility." What P3 entities has DPS and DAGS met with concerning privatizing any aspect of the jails?

QUESTION 219. Response to John Bickel, President ADA Hawai'i. "Those responsible for Draft EIS preparation will not be offering recommendations concerning the costs incurred by inmates for telephone calls to outside contacts. Doing so is outside the scope of EIS preparation and is best left to PSD." Do the high phone costs impact inmate families struggling to survive?

QUESTION 220. Theresa Moorleghen. "Why can the State of Hawai'i and/or the City and County of Honolulu afford a new jail but not the programs that will help the population that ends up in jail? ... I would like to know the recommendations that have been made in State studies and reports that might be likely to keep drug offenders from spending time in prisons and jails. Can you tell me these?" Which policies were considered in drafting this EIS?

QUESTION 221. Response to Theresa Moorleghen. "The proposed OCCC replacement project is not intended to eliminate crime." Will the new OCCC reduce crime?

QUESTION 222. Response to Erika Scott. "The group that travelled to Norway was represented by various stakeholders in the criminal justice system not only PSD. PSD will take into consideration any recommendation from the stakeholders regarding the Norwegian system that will work for Hawai'i." How will stakeholder recommendations be gathered?

QUESTION 223. How will stakeholder recommendations be considered?

QUESTION 224. Response to Will Carson. "Evidence Based Practices have been implemented and an Office of Reentry within the Department of Public Safety (PSD) has been established to assist in the development of appropriate services and programs for those who are being released. PSD is also working closely with the State Department of Health, Adult Mental Health

Branch, for continuum of care for offenders in need of mental health services upon release. There is also ongoing training of staff. Contracted job placement training and services has been procured and PSD is supporting the Honolulu County Offender Reentry Program (HCORP) 3-year demonstration project which is helping over 150 sentenced felon probationers improve reentry success. This partnership with the University of Hawaii, Social Sciences Research Institute (UH SSRI) provides “in-reach” services in OCCC and coordinates comprehensive services for 12 months after release; clients with behavioral health issues are given priority. HCORP also provides technical assistance to community providers and is collecting and analyzing data to better understand predictors of recidivism and improve community tenure.”

What contracts does DPS have with the University of Hawai`i?

QUESTION 225. Honolulu County Offender Reentry Program (HCORP): Why was the University of Hawaii, Social Sciences Research Institute chosen?

QUESTION 226. Honolulu County Offender Reentry Program (HCORP): How are the researchers connected to DPS, i.e., previous employment, family connections, etc.?

QUESTION 227. Honolulu County Offender Reentry Program (HCORP): Is the Social Sciences Research Institute classified, and if so, why?

QUESTION 228. Response to Bethany Schwartz. “The PSD Reentry Office is in the process of establishing a system where offenders, prior to release, are put in touch with various agencies, service providers and faith-based organizations, based on their needs, so that upon release, there is no lag time for securing housing, medical/mental health coverage, proper identification, etc. One of its primary functions is to increase a person's success when they are discharged into the community.”

When was the PSD Reentry Office established?

QUESTION 229. What metrics are used to determine the effectiveness of the PSD Reentry Office?

QUESTION 230. What is the budget of the PSD Reentry Office?

QUESTION 231. How many dedicated employees does the PSD Reentry Office have?

QUESTION 232. How does the PSD Reentry Office fit into the structure of DPS?

QUESTION 233. What policies does the PSD Reentry Office promote?

QUESTION 234. Please provide the latest audit of the PSD Reentry Office.

QUESTION 235. Response to Community Alliance on Prisons. “The Draft EIS will address potential impacts resulting from the relocation of female inmates from OCCC to WCCC” “Planning for expansion to the WCCC will soon begin; at present a decision as to the amount of additional program space needed has not been determined.” Why would planning occur after—as opposed to before—the EISPN?

QUESTION 236. Response to Community Alliance on Prisons. “Yes, the bedbug problem at Module 20 has been adequately addressed.” “To address the problem, an exterminator has been contracted, regular inspections are being performed, and application services have been put in place.” Please identify the chemicals that are applied inside the jail and explain how the applications are conducted.

QUESTION 237. Connie Mitchell, Executive Director Institute for Human Services, filed some articles for the EISPN. But there were no questions posed with them, so DAGS just said, thank you.

Better by Half: The NYC Story of Winning Large-Scale Decarceration while Increasing Public Safety JUDITH A. GREENE, Director, Justice Strategies VINCENT SCHIRALDI, Senior Research Fellow, Harvard Kennedy School, Program in Criminal Justice Policy and Management.¹⁸

New York City, New Jersey, and California have made impressive progress toward reversing mass incarceration. These three states have come to lead the nation in terms of reducing reliance on incarceration, but each state has accomplished this distinction using different decarceration strategies over different time frames. What they all share in common is that they won large reductions that corresponded with better-than-average declines in crime, proving that the level of public safety actually being provided by mass incarceration may indeed be, as the National Academy of Sciences’ National Research Council has concluded, “highly uncertain.”¹⁹

For much of the latter part of the twentieth century, New York was a metaphor for the urban decay confronting so many American cities. With the number of murders topping 2,200 in 1990, New York’s jail population was bursting at the seams, peaking at nearly 22,000 inmates in 1991, more than double today’s population. Similarly, in 1998, the number of New York City residents in state prisons peaked at 47,315, a number which fell by more than half to 22,580 by May 2016.

¹⁸ https://sites.hks.harvard.edu/ocpa/cms/files/criminal-justice/research-publications/fsr2901_04_greeneschiraldi.pdf

¹⁹ Citing, Comm. on Causes and Consequences of High Rates of Incarceration, Nat’l Research Council of the Nat’l Academies, *The Growth of Incarceration in the United States: Exploring Causes and Consequences* (2014).

Few could have imagined that in 2015, the City would experience 350 murders with steep declines in other crime categories as well. Writing in 2011, University of California Law Professor Franklin Zimring dubbed New York City's crime decline "the largest and longest sustained drop in street crime ever experienced by a big city in the developed world.'

Given the dominance and popularity of incarceration as a crime-control strategy in the United States during this time period, a casual mid-'90s observer could be forgiven for hypothesizing that, if such a miraculous decline in crime were to occur over the next two decades, it would surely be the result of a massive increase in New York City's incarceration rate. But quite the opposite turned out to be true.

Between 1996 and 2014, the City's jail and state prison combined incarceration rate declined by 55 percent, while the combined incarceration rate in the remainder of the United States rose by 12 percent. Despite the fact that the City's population grew by more than a million people between 1996 and 2014, the number of New Yorkers incarcerated in prisons and jails declined by 31,120 during that time period.

But from 1996 to 2014, the City's crime rate declined more rapidly than index crime declined nationally. Between 1996 and 2014, index crime in New York City declined by 58 percent, while index crime nationally declined by a more modest 42 percent.

This article examines the case of New York City, whose 50-plus percent decline in incarceration starting in the mid- 1990s occurred at a time when incarceration rates in the rest of the United States, taken as a whole, as well as in the remainder of New York State, were increasing.

Our research reveals two noteworthy findings relative to New York's incarceration experiment.

First, it flowed from—or at the very least, coincided with—a bottom-up effort to amend, repeal, and reverse the laws, policies, and practices that swept our nation into the era of mass incarceration— most particularly those involving the War on Drugs.

Second, the profound decline in incarceration in the nation's largest city, which leaves it as one of the least incarcerated cities in America, occurred at a time when New York was also becoming the safest city in America, giving the lie to the notion that dominated criminal justice policy in the

United States in the last four decades of the twentieth century that more incarceration was needed to provide more safety.

In short, we describe how New York City's remarkable reversal of mass incarceration was spurred by grassroots advocacy and the growth of responsive and reform-minded public officials at both the local and state levels.

A remarkable policy shift at the New York City Police Department (NYPD) was the principal factor that set the trend in motion, after decades of costly prison construction was needed to manage a boom in population growth.

Do you support or dispute that New York City, New Jersey, and California have simultaneously decreased crime, and incarceration?

QUESTION 238. Do you support or dispute that Hawai'i can simultaneously decreased crime, and incarceration rates?

QUESTION 239. How has DPS examined ways to simultaneously decreased crime, and incarceration?

QUESTION 240. Do you support or dispute that New York City decreased crime, decreased incarceration, and saved taxpayer funds from a process that “flowed from—or at the very least, coincided with—a bottom-up effort to amend, repeal, and reverse the laws, policies, and practices that swept our nation into the era of mass incarceration— most particularly those involving the War on Drugs?

QUESTION 241. Do you support or dispute that New York City is one of the least incarcerated cities in America, and that occurred at a time when New York was also becoming the safest city in America?

QUESTION 242. Do you support or dispute that New York City achieved this in part due to a ground-up community initiative?

QUESTION 243. DPS Director pick the Honolulu Prosecutor *Keith Kaneshiro* to serve as the community member of the HCR 85 Task Force. Does his near total absence at meetings indicated how little DPS considers the community perspective?

QUESTION 244. Have any of the OCCC DEIS contractors and subcontractors participated in any of the reform efforts New York City, New Jersey, and/or California? If so, how? If not, are they at least aware of the benefits being achieved by these three states?

QUESTION 245. What is the role of the Governor, DAGS, DPS, and the judiciary in determining the need for the project?

QUESTION 246. How has PSD utilized metrics to reduce recidivism?

QUESTION 247. Please identify the treatment centers, community beds, community programs, etc. that DPS interacts with, that are available for former inmates and those on work furlough?

QUESTION 248. Would increasing treatment centers, community beds, community programs, etc. decrease recidivism rates?

QUESTION 249. What is the relative cost to house a person in jail versus a community treatment program?

QUESTION 250. How many families lose their house or apartment while a family member is sitting in jail, un-convicted, unable to make bail?

QUESTION 251. “If the new OCCC facility is built on the site of the existing OCCC facility in Kalihi, it will be responsible for the full population of 392 inmates.” What metrics are used to evaluate the effectiveness of the LWFC?

QUESTION 252. How is it determined if a question is “Beyond the Scope”? Who makes the determination? How is the determination made?

Mahalo

Henry Curtis
Executive Director

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1155.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. Henry Curtis
Life of the Land
P.O. Box 37158
Honolulu, Hawaii 96837

Dear Mr. Curtis:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your January 7, 2018, letter commenting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. We have reproduced your comments (in *italics*) and offer the following responses below as they correspond to each comment:

1. *Please fully consider this reasonable alternative. There are plenty of ways of inducing higher recidivism rates. Hawai'i has tried several of them. Releasing inmates in paper suits, without identification, in the evening, without bus fare, without job training, without jobs or housing, with restrictive laws against where former inmates can live and work. These policies do not create a healthy tax-paying population. They are designed to maintain the status quo, or make it worse.*

Response: We concur that the impacts of the alternative you describe in the preface of your letter are nearly the same as the one described in Section 7.3.3 of the Draft EIS, where half of the existing Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) site is utilized for the replacement OCCC and the other half would be available for transit-oriented development. Where we disagree are the assumptions of the housing requirement. Section 3.1 of the Draft EIS clearly stated that one (1) of the objectives of the proposed project are to "Accommodate current and future male detainee populations with potential for expansion (where possible)." If, by the time design begins, the population you describe can be diverted from OCCC by 50%, then the alternative you propose would be covered by the EIS because the action would have less impact than the proposed project. Thus, all reasonable alternatives to the proposed project which support the project

project objectives (see Section 3.1 of the Draft EIS) have been addressed in the Draft EIS under Section 7: Alternatives to the proposed action. While additional studies are necessary in order to understand the causes of recidivism, OCCC will continue to offer educational and mental health programs as well as medical and substance abuse treatments to the inmates who are in need of such services.

2. *Does DPS track the conditions under which it releases inmates to the community.*

Response: Yes, the Department of Public Safety (PSD) tracks the conditions under which it releases inmates to the community.

3. *Does the department keep statistics on how many inmates are released in the evening?*

Response: Yes, PSD keeps statistics on how many inmates are released in the evening.

4. *Does the department keep statistics on how many inmates are released without bus fare?*

Response: No, PSD does not keep such statistics.

5. *That is, does the department keep statistics on how many inmates are released without job training?*

Response: No, PSD does not keep such statistics.

6. *Does the department keep statistics on how many inmates are released without jobs?*

Response: No, PSD does not keep such statistics.

7. *Does the department keep statistics on how many inmates are released without housing?*

Response: No, PSD does not keep such statistics.

8. *Is it within the kuleana of the department that it could see to it that standardized reasonable discharge planning is available to all inmates?*

Response: Discharge planning is available to all inmates.

9. *The DEIS sporadically mentions some programming. "Persons visiting an inmate will enter this area from the lobby and use designated video visitation booths. Video visitation will be the standard; video booths will be provided; inmates will be using the video visitation booths in their respective housing units. The only contact visits allowed will be with attorneys."*

Response: Since publication of the Draft EIS, PSD is re-evaluating its original position concerning video visitation at the proposed facility. At this time, PSD is considering contact visitation, non-contact visitation, and/or video visitation options. As the proposed project moves to the design phase, final decisions concerning visitation will be fully explored and decided upon.

10. *What evidence-based data has been reviewed on the use of video conferencing with respect to recidivism rates?*

Response: The volume of illegal contraband entering OCCC was sufficient research to consider allowing only video visitation at the new OCCC. However, as noted in our response to your Question nine (9) above, PSD is re-evaluating its original position concerning video visitation at the proposed facility. At this time, PSD is considering contact visitation, non-contact visitation, and/or video visitation options. As the proposed project moves to the design phase, final decisions concerning visitation will be fully explored and decided upon.

11. *What evidence-based data has been reviewed on the use of video conferencing with respect to family members in the community, and*

Response: Please refer to the response provided to Question 10 above.

12. *What evidence-based data has been reviewed on the use of video conferencing to test scores of the children of inmates?*

Response: Please refer to the response provided to Question 10 above.

13. *There are at least four reasonable pillars: saving money, reducing crime, lowering inmate populations, and treating all people with the Aloha Spirit. To know whether programs serve to meet any, or all, of the four goals, one must establish metrics, and measure and evaluate the programs.*

Response: It is unclear what the four (4) pillars you refer to specifically applies to, and it is also unclear what your question is based on. Therefore, we are unable to provide additional response at this time. As previously noted, the project objectives were described in Section 3.1 of the Draft EIS.

14. *For each Inmate Program Services: Please identify each program that is in use now, or has been used in the past five years, including video conferencing.*

Response: Programs available for inmates at OCCC include: psychosocial and therapeutic treatment groups for Severe and Persistently Mentally Ill (SPMI) inmates, religious services, library services (i.e., law library and recreational library), Adult Basic

Education (ABE), High School Equivalency Test (HSET), GED, yoga, cognitive skills, Hawaiian culture classes, creative writing, serve safe, academic classes, independent studies, Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, and mental health services. A list of classes offered can be obtained by contacting PSD's Corrections Program Services: <http://dps.hawaii.gov/frequently-called-numbers/>. However, it is also important to note that participation in these programs is voluntary and some inmates choose not be involved in available programs at OCCC.

15. *For each Inmate Program Services: Please provide the metrics used to determine if each program is effective.*

Response: There are currently no "metrics" to determine how effective each program is. Most inmates are transient in nature, which makes it difficult to determine effectiveness. No metric data is used for volunteer programs such as religious programs, 12 Steps, yoga, etc. The Sex Offender Treatment Program does not have a metric but rather keeps percentage data of sex offenders who have completed treatment programs, tested positive on urine analysis (UA) tests, participated in sex offender treatment, and completed programs but are re-sentenced within four (4) years after release. The library uses sign-in sheets for the recreation libraries and requests submitted for law library services. Education Services uses attendance records, course completion records (issuance of certificates, licenses, etc.), high school equivalency (HiSET) diploma, and post TABE testing to assess academic progress/gains, student feedback (written and verbal), and instructor feedback and recommendations.

16. *For each Inmate Program Services: Please state how often each program is audited.*

Response: The Sex Offender Treatment Program does not do formal audits. Contracts are monitored for performance measures and for certain service specifications which includes requiring qualifications such as licensing, experience, and the use of standards set forth by the State sex offender management team and assuring that the nature and scope of services are in accordance with the American Psychological Association. The Food Service workline program is vetted daily to clear inmates for duty, however, there is no audit required of the program. Volunteer programs are not currently audited. There is no audit for library services, but Library Administration makes sure that library programs (recreation and law) are in compliance with federally-mandated requirements. Education Services does not have an official audit. However, education programs are overseen and evaluated by the Administrator and staff to ensure program quality and compliance with grant requirements.

17. *For each Inmate Program Services: Please include a copy of the latest program audit for each program.*

Response: Per the response to Question 16, no formal audits are conducted for inmate programs.

18. *For each Inmate Program Services: Please state whether the audit was done in-house, by a recently retired or transferred employee, or by an independent third party.*

Response: Per the response to Question 16, no formal audits are conducted for inmate programs.

19. *For each Inmate Program Services: Please state how many individuals sign up for the program each year.*

Response: Approximately 52 inmates sign up for the Sex Offender Treatment Program each year. Daily average of 405 inmates on food service worklines statewide. PSD does not track data on how many individuals sign up for the Food Services workline program each year. In most facilities, inmates are allowed to participate in all the volunteer programs such as religious programs, 12 Step, yoga, etc., as often as they wish.

Approximately 3,111 inmates signed up for law library services annually at OCCC (the number reflects individual inmates who signed up multiple times). The recreational library prepares boxes of books on a monthly basis for approximately 1,125 inmates in the living units at OCCC. This year 935 inmates are currently signed up for education services at OCCC.

20. *For each Inmate Program Services: Please state how many complete the program each year.*

Response: Approximately 30 inmates complete the Sex Offender Treatment Program each year. PSD does not track how many inmates complete the Food Services workline program. Volunteer programs such as religious programs, 12 steps, yoga etc., are on-going. Library services is an on-going program. So far this year 325 inmates completed education services programs.

21. *For each Inmate Program Services: Please give the cost of each program.*

Response: The Sex Offender Treatment Program contract cost is \$690,000. Food Services does not pay for inmate workline salaries. Volunteer programs are provided at no cost to PSD. The library program spends \$97,500 annually for OCCC. Education services spends \$321,915 annually on OCCC inmates.

22. *For each Inmate Program Services: Please provide analysis on the effectiveness of the program in reducing recidivism.*

Response: At the time of this writing, additional studies are required to determine specific causes of recidivism as it applies to OCCC. The most current information on recidivism is available within the 2016 Recidivism Update available online at: <https://icis.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Hawaii-Recidivism-Report-2016.pdf>.

23. *The DEIS describes how WCCC has made the facility more appealing. "Prisons are not generally warm and welcoming places; much has already been accomplished to make the buildings and grounds more inviting. For example, in many buildings, the typical institutional colors are gone, replaced by bright colors, murals, and paintings of the local Hawaiian flora and fauna done by WCCC artists. In a grassy yard, a large open-air pavilion with picnic tables was constructed by volunteers from the community, using donated materials; this provides space for programs that allow mothers to spend quality time with their children. Inmate work crews are clearing brush and landscaping parts of the grounds near a stream, creating an oasis of Native Hawaiian plants. WCCC's next goal is to replace a paved courtyard between living units and classrooms with grass and gardens."*

Will the new jail be more like traditional institutional facilities or more like WCCC?

Response: While it is premature at this point to commit the new facility to specific design features, it is intended for the new OCCC to include modern design to improve security and safety while also increasing space for male detainees and pre-release facilities for male inmates transitioning out of prison. The design will include areas for building administration and security, food preparation, medical services, program services, housing, visitation, and spaces for technology and building maintenance functions. However, no decisions concerning interior paint colors or finishes have been made at this time. Such decisions will be made once the project progresses to the design phase. It is also important to note that the new facility to replace OCCC is intended to house only the male jail population and pre-release inmates, while Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC) is intended to house both female jail and prison populations. Therefore, each facility is likely to include different design features based on programmatic needs.

24. *Other programming techniques are ignored, even though they have a direct impact on building architecture, recidivism rates, less stressful staff jobs, and community safety. External ambient noises and construction noises, external temperature, and food preparation temperature are discussed in the DEIS. But nowhere is there a discussion of how internal colors, noises, lights, and temperatures raise or lower stress levels among staff and inmates, and hence, a role in recidivism rates for inmates, and domestic abuse or drug use by staff. Nationally and globally there are efforts underway that examine internal physical conditions that decrease internal stress levels. Some jails and prisons are being designed with internal gardens.*

Response: The Draft EIS identifies the importance of interior features in the final designs of jails. Refer to Appendix C: "WCCC Expansion", within the Draft EIS. However, it is premature to consider the choice of colors and interior design features to be used at this stage of project planning and no decisions concerning interior design features have been made at this time. Such decisions will be made once the project progresses to the design phase.

25. *Please provide documents reviewed, other places studied, and DPS and DAGS policies regarding how the jail design is addressing internal noise levels?*

Response: It is premature to consider interior design features to address internal noise levels at this stage of project planning and no decisions concerning interior design features and finishes have been made at this time. Such decisions will be made once the project progresses to the design phase.

26. *Please provide documents reviewed, other places studied, and DPS and DAGS policies regarding how the jail design is addressing internal color schemes?*

Response: It is premature to consider interior design features that address internal color schemes at this stage of project planning and no decisions concerning interior design features and finishes have been made at this time. Such decisions will be made once the project progresses to the design phase. Note that the Draft EIS identifies the importance of interior features in the final design of jails. Refer to Draft EIS, Appendix C and Appendix F.

27. *Please provide documents reviewed, other places studied, and DPS and DAGS policies regarding how the jail design is addressing internal night-time lighting?*

Response: It is premature to consider interior design features to address internal night-time lighting at this stage of project planning and no decisions concerning interior design features and lighting equipment have been made at this time. Such decisions will be made once the project progresses to the design phase.

28. *Please provide documents reviewed, other places studied, and DPS and DAGS policies regarding how the jail design is addressing internal temperature?*

Response: It is premature to consider interior design features to address internal temperature at this stage of project planning and no decisions concerning interior design features have been made at this time. Such decisions will be made once the project progresses to the design phase.

29. *Will the jail have centralized temperature controls, or can different areas be maintained at different temperatures?*

Response: It is too early in the planning process to determine the requirements for temperature control in the new OCCC facility. As such, decisions regarding interior temperature control have not been made at this time, but will be addressed once the project moves to the design phase.

30. *Please provide documents reviewed, other places studied, and DPS and DAGS policies regarding how the jail design is addressing internal vegetation as a tool to relax the inmates and the staff?*

Response: It is too early in the planning process to address specific components of the jail design, including internal vegetation. As such, provision of internal vegetation will be addressed once the project progresses to the design phase.

31. *One of the strangest sections, among many, deals with current addresses of current employees, including those who will not be employees when a new facility is built, either due to proposed staff reductions or due to retirement.*

Response: It is unclear which section of the Draft EIS or Appendices you are referring to in the above statement. If your comment is referring to criteria for site selection, specifically the proximity of OCCC staff to the potential sites, additional discussion can be found within Appendix E: "Alternatives Analysis Report" of the Draft EIS.

32. *The DEIS details the location where present workers live. Please identify any EA or EIS conducted by the DEIS authors which has given similar worker residential analysis for any previous EA or EIS, in or outside of Hawai'i.*

Response: To clarify your above comment, the general locations of where OCCC staff reside are included briefly within the preliminary criteria for potential site selection. Refer to Appendix E: "Alternatives Analysis Report" within the Draft EIS. However, the Draft EIS document does not contain further analysis of the proximity of the residences of OCCC staff to any of the four alternative sites discussed. Analysis of staff proximity to a project that is discussed within any other EA or EIS would have been included if it were necessary for the particular project. However, the inclusion of this information within other environmental disclosure documents is not relevant to the replacement of OCCC. Generally, there were concerns over the possible loss of highly trained staff and the necessity to recruit, train, and replace such staff if the alternative locations were remote from the current location.

33. *The DEIS details the location where present workers live. Please identify any EA or EIS conducted by the DEIS authors which has given similar worker residential analysis for any previous EA or EIS, in or outside of Hawai'i.*

Response: This comment is repeated from Question 32 above. Please refer to the response provided to your previous comment.

34. *The DEIS details the location where present workers live. Please identify any EA or EIS conducted by DPS which has given similar worker residential analysis for any previous EA or EIS, in or outside of Hawai`i.*

Response: Please refer to the response provided to Question 32 above.

35. *The DEIS details the location where present workers live. Please identify any EA or EIS conducted by other entities which has given similar worker residential analysis for any previous EA or EIS, in or outside of Hawai`i.*

Response: Analysis of corrections staff place of residence was utilized in a similar manner in the planning and siting for the replacement of the Utah State Prison currently located in Draper, Utah (2014-2015). Given that the possible relocation of the Utah State Prison, the Utah Department of Corrections raised concerns over the possible loss of staff and the necessity to recruit, train, and replace such staff if alternative prison sites were remote from the current Draper location. While an environmental impact study was not required for the Utah prison project, information concerning the siting process is available from the Utah Prison Relocation Commission.

36. *The DEIS details the location where present workers live. Please identify any Hawai`i EA or EIS which has given similar worker residential analysis for any previous EA or EIS.*

Response: Please refer to the response provided to Question 32 above.

37. *The new facility will require fewer staff members. How does this change the residential location of the staff?*

Response: With the exception of the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC), PSD has never put forth plans to relocate any correctional facilities located in Hawaii so the necessity to give consideration to employee place of residence has not arisen. In the case of the proposed Maui Regional Public Safety Complex, the prospective facility site in Puunene was located sufficiently close to the existing MCCC to render such an analysis unnecessary.

38. *What other Hawai`i jails and prisons considered staff residential addresses in planning for facility relocation?*

Response: With the exception of the MCCC, PSD has never put forth plans to relocate any correctional facilities located in Hawaii so the necessity to give consideration to

employee place of residence has not arisen. In the case of the proposed Maui Regional Public Safety Complex, the prospective facility site in Puunene was located sufficiently close to the existing MCCC to render such an analysis unnecessary.

39. *Are OCCC staff members (a) ever rotated to other facilities? If so, please list the facilities.*

Response: OCCC staff members are not rotated to other facilities.

40. *If OCCC staff positions are rotated, is there residential address considered in the relocation?*

Response: OCCC staff members are not rotated to other facilities.

41. *Based on the authors knowledge, are most jails located near court houses?*

Response: It is unclear which "author" you are referring to as the Draft EIS includes numerous reports, research, and collective knowledge from the responsible entities as well as the contracted consultants. As it relates to the Project, the location of OCCC in relation to court houses is an important factor for site selection as many detainees at OCCC require frequent access to these facilities for judicial proceedings directly related to their trial and sentencing. The existing OCCC is located relatively near to court houses and a similar proximity is preferred for the site of the replacement facility as well.

42. *In New York City, Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, and other major cities, are jails generally located near court houses?*

Response: The proximity of court houses to jails located in different cities is not relevant to the proposed project as it has already been determined that the replacement OCCC will need to be located relatively close to existing court houses on Oahu. Other cities, and especially other states, may have different processing requirements for detainees as well as traffic and infrastructure considerations that differ from conditions on Oahu. Information regarding location considerations as it pertains to the OCCC replacement is included within Appendix E: "Alternatives Analysis Report" of the Draft EIS.

43. *In New York City, Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, and other major cities, are jails generally located in downtown areas?*

Response: The location of jails within downtown areas of different cities is not relevant to the proposed project as other cities, and especially other states, may have different requirements for the use of outside services and other considerations that differ from conditions on Oahu and the needs of its jail population. Information regarding location

considerations as it pertains to the OCCC replacement is included within Appendix E: "Alternatives Analysis Report" of the Draft EIS.

44. *In New York City, Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, and other major cities, are jails generally located near residential areas?*

Response: The location of jails near residential areas within different cities is not relevant to the proposed project as other cities, and especially other states, may have different requirements for access and use of outside services as well as other considerations that differ from conditions on Oahu and the needs of its jail population. Information regarding location considerations as it pertains to the OCCC replacement is included within Appendix E: "Alternatives Analysis Report" of the Draft EIS.

45. *"The preferred search area encompasses an area of Oahu which would provide reasonable access for nearly 80 percent of current OCCC staff." Alternative OCCC sites should be located in areas readily accessible to...future PSD employees" Please be very specific as to how the "80%" was determined.*

Response: As explained in Appendix E, Section 2.2, the zip codes of the primary residence of the 585 permanent workers at OCCC were compiled and distributed according to their respective geographic regions on Oahu. It was determined that:

- Nearly 40 percent of the total 585 OCCC staff (239) reside within the 19 zip codes that compose the Greater Honolulu area;
- Approximately 32 percent of the OCCC staff (187) reside within the six (6) zip codes comprising the West Oahu area; and
- Approximately 28 percent of the OCCC staff (168) reside within the 14 zip codes comprising the remainder of Oahu (Central Oahu, Windward Oahu, East Oahu, and the North Shore).

Based on these findings, a preferred search area was identified that encompassed portions of Greater Honolulu, East Oahu, West Oahu, and Central Oahu areas, as shown in Exhibit 4 of Appendix E. When looking at the distributed zip codes (refer to Table 1 and Exhibit 2), it was estimated that a facility located within this area of Oahu would provide reasonable access for nearly 80 percent of current OCCC staff.

46. *Without knowing who the future employees are, where they currently live, and where they might move, how is your statement relevant?*

Response: The statement is relevant in that it identifies the need for the site location to be close to highly populated areas where there is a greater likelihood of future employees living within or in close proximity to these areas. On Oahu, the largest population is located within the Greater Honolulu area, followed by other areas such as Central Oahu,

East Oahu, and West Oahu. For additional information, please refer to Appendix E: "Alternatives Analysis Report" of the Draft EIS.

47. *"Sites requiring long drive times from major population centers will reduce the likelihood that PSD staff, visitors, volunteers, and others who interface with the OCCC will continue to support the facility."*

Response: This statement was included within Appendix E: "Alternatives Analysis Report" of the Draft EIS under Section 3.2.1.

48. *Should walking, biking, bus, and rail be considered on where to build a jail, or only those who drive?*

Response: As shown in the Site Screening Scoring Matrices included with the Progress Report to the State Legislature issued on February 1, 2017, the infrastructure analysis of each site took into account access to the bus network and the planned HART rail system in addition to the existing road network.

49. *What is a long drive time?*

Response: Estimated drive times were divided into four different categories: 0-19 minutes, 20-39 minutes, 40-60 minutes, and greater than 60 minutes. Highest scores for drive time were assigned to the 0-19 minute group, with the lowest scores assigned to the greater than 60 minutes group.

50. *What is a major population center?*

Response: A major population center is any location with a significant population base. Per the response to question 45, Greater Honolulu and West Oahu would be considered major population centers based on their concentration of Oahu residents and relative amounts of OCCC staff populations.

51. *Should neighbor islands have the same siting criteria with regard to travel time for workers?*

Response: Staff travel time to the Community Correctional Centers located on neighboring islands is not relevant to the siting criteria of the proposed project. Should the Community Correctional Centers on neighboring islands require replacement or relocation, it can be assumed that the appropriate criteria will be applied to any site considered. However, this analysis is outside the scope of this project.

52. *"Consideration was given to the potential impact on OCCC employees involving their daily commute to and from any alternative facility location."*

Does this mean that a facility built at a train station would be ideal?

Response: While efficient access to the new OCCC facility is an important factor considered among many others, the proximity to a train station alone does not necessarily make the location ideal for the replacement facility. There are many other important factors to be considered for the site selection including proximity of the site to necessary personnel and services, land and environment characteristics, existing infrastructure, location of community and emergency response services, surrounding land uses, development costs, and community acceptance. In addition, building the replacement facility at a train station would only allow direct access from locations along the rail line, which is limited to certain areas of Oahu.

53. *Would people visiting inmates be able to access the facility better if it were located at a train station? If yes, what percent of the total score was given for this consideration?*

Response: It can be assumed that if anyone attempting to access the new OCCC facility resided in close proximity to any of the other rail stations, it would be relatively easy for them to access another rail station. However, it is important to note that the existing plans for the rail line and station locations are not directly accessible to everyone on Oahu and visitors to OCCC do not necessarily originate from any particular part of the island. Consideration was given to proximity of the site to major population centers (such as Honolulu and its neighboring areas), which contain high population density in addition to high accessibility by public transit or alternative modes of transportation in comparison to other areas of the island. The Alternatives Analysis Report (Appendix E of the Draft EIS) allocated 20 percent of the overall score to infrastructure, which includes roadways and access to public transit.

54. *The State and City are aggressively supporting rail. Could staff members park at Aloha Stadium and take the train to work?*

Response: Should the selected site be within close proximity of a rail station, it is certainly possible for OCCC staff to park at Aloha Stadium or at any of the rail stations where "park and ride facilities" are proposed, and utilize the rail line for the remainder of their commute. Preliminary development plans for every OCCC alternative site also include additional parking to accommodate any increase in staff and visitors to the replacement facility.

55. *Hawaiian Electric Company (HECO) brings workers downtown by an internal car delivery system. The rental car agencies have a similar arrangement at airports. Could a DPS parking lot be established offsite?*

Response: There are no plans to provide off-site parking or car delivery systems at the preferred OCCC development site. All vehicle parking necessary to accommodate employees, visitors, vendors, and others will be provided on site.

56. *Could DPS rent a block of parking spaces in an existing parking lot or structure?*

Response: Please refer to the response provided to question 55 above.

57. *"Development of a new OCCC facility requires...a buffer zone between the facility and neighboring developments." What is the existing buffer zone for each existing jail on O`ahu, Maui, Kaua`i and the Big Island, and the closest business?*

Response: OCCC is bordered by commercial and industrial developments that line Kamehameha Highway on the north and Puuhale Road on the east while lands to the south and west are occupied by multiple commercial and industrial uses. While there is no buffer zone between OCCC and the developments which surround it, OCCC and prior correctional facilities on the property pre-date virtually all residential, commercial and industrial uses which currently border upon it. MCCC is bordered on the north by a large cemetery, on east by Waiale Reservoir, to the south by community/institutional uses (Ka Hale A Ke Ola Homeless Resource) and to the west by single-family and multi-family residences. Valley Isle Marine Center is the closest commercial use to MCCC. Kauai Community Correctional Center (KCCC) is bordered on the east by Kuhio Highway and to the north, south and west by lands in agricultural use or part of the Kalepa Mountain Forest Reserve. Wailua Golf Course is the closest commercial use to KCCC. Hawaii Community Correctional Center (HCCC) is bordered on the north, south and west by single-family residences and on the east by the Hilo Church of God and additional private residences. There is virtually no buffer zone between HCCC and the developments which surround it. Dodo Mortuary Life Plan, Inc. is the business located closest to HCCC.

58. *What is the existing buffer zone for each existing jail on O`ahu, Maui, Kaua`i and the Big Island, and the closest school*

Response: OCCC is bordered by commercial and industrial developments that line Kamehameha Highway on the north and Puuhale Road on the east while lands to the south and west are occupied by multiple commercial and industrial uses. The school located closest to OCCC is Puuhale Elementary School. MCCC is bordered on the north by a large cemetery, on east by Waiale Reservoir, to the south by community/institutional uses (Ka Hale A Ke Ola Homeless Resource), and to the west by single-family and multi-family residences. The school located closest to MCCC is Puu Kukui Elementary School. KCCC is bordered on the east by Kuhio Highway and to the north, south and west by lands in agricultural use or part of the Kalepa Mountain Forest Reserve. There are no schools near KCCC. HCCC is bordered on the north, south and

west by single family residences and on the east by the Hilo Church of God and additional private residences. The schools located closest to HCCC are Hilo High School and Hilo Intermediate School.

59. *What is the existing buffer zone for each existing jail on O`ahu, Maui, Kaua`i and the Big Island, and the closest residence?*

Response: OCCC is bordered by commercial and industrial developments that line Kamehameha Highway on the north and Puuhale Road on the east. Lands to the south and west are occupied by multiple commercial and industrial uses. The closest residences are located along Eluwene Street approximately 200 feet from OCCC. MCCC is bordered on the north by a large cemetery, on east by Waiale Reservoir, to the south by community/institutional uses (Ka Hale A Ke Ola Homeless Resource) and to the west by single-family and multi-family residences. The closest residences line Meakanu Lane immediately west of MCCC in Wailuku. KCCC is bordered on the east by Kuhio Highway and to the north, south and west by lands in agricultural use or part of the Kalepa Mountain Forest Reserve. There are no private residences in proximity of KCCC. HCCC is bordered on the north, south and west by single family residences and on the east by the Hilo Church of God and additional private residences. The closest residences line Komohana Street, Punahale Street, and Waianuenue Avenue immediately north, south and west of HCCC in Hilo, Hawaii.

60. *"A minimum land area has been determined to be approximately 10 acres with larger sites more appealing than smaller sites." Was it wrong to build the Empire State Building on a two-acre lot?*

Response: It is not appropriate to compare the land area of the Empire State Building to those of the OCCC jail replacement. Both developments have different program requirements and correspondingly different land area requirements. The availability of State-owned land is scarce. Typically, the denser the development on smaller parcels of land, the more expensive construction costs may be (for instance, surface parking vs. structured parking). Section 7.0 of the Draft EIS provided various alternatives based on land area available, building density, solutions for parking and the characteristics of each alternative.

61. *Which Hawai`i jail-related facilities are located on land below 10 acres in size?*

Response: HCCC on approximately 4.5 acres, MCCC on approximately 7.23 acres and KCCC on approximately 10 acres.

62. *"Sites bordering upon residential neighborhoods, parks and playgrounds, schools, religious and cultural sites, and similar land uses should also be avoided." Please list all U.S. jails which have such an extensive set of restriction criteria.*

Response: The Alternatives Analysis Report within Appendix E of the Draft EIS includes the statement quoted in your comment above to identify areas which would not be ideal for the replacement facility due to conflicts with adjacent land uses. During the Draft EIS comment period, there were many comments received noting opposition to the alternative site located within Mililani Technology Park (MTP) from area residents. This demonstrates why this criteria was envisioned to be a significant consideration.

Similarly, a few comments of concern were received regarding the proximity of the existing OCCC location to Puuhale Elementary School. The criteria used for other jails within the U.S. is not relevant to the proceedings of this project.

63. *Is the extensive set of restriction criteria a way of pre-selecting a chosen site?*

Response: No. Section 5.0 of Appendix E of the Draft EIS discussed previous site selection studies conducted for correctional facilities. The preferred location, the Animal Quarantine Station (AQS) site, was not even considered during previous site selection studies.

64. *DEIS consultant Integrus Architecture was charged with Justice Planning, Programming, and Architecture for the OCCC DEIS. Integrus Architecture also planned the existing Kapolei Police Facility, the existing Ronald T. Y. Moon Judiciary Complex and Hale Ho'omalulu Juvenile Detention Facility. Was consideration of how close the Kapolei Police Facility, the Ronald T. Y. Moon Judiciary Complex and the Hale Ho'omalulu Juvenile Detention Facility facilities were to businesses, schools, parks, playgrounds, and cultural sites? If not, what is the rationale for doing so in this case?*

Response: The facilities mentioned have differing programs and requirements and comparisons to the proposed OCCC are not appropriate to the proposed project.

65. *Please provide a list of ten sites on O`ahu which could house a jail and are not near neighborhoods, parks and playgrounds, schools, religious and cultural sites?*

Response: Starting in July of 2016, PSD engaged in meetings with the public, local and State government officials, real estate industry representatives, planning and development officials and others to explain the siting process and solicit interest and potential sites that could accommodate OCCC development. All available sites that met minimum site requirements were incorporated in the initial site analysis and the twelve (12) most suitable sites available were then scored using an in-depth siting criteria. Refer to OCCC Newsletter, Volume 6 on the PSD website: https://dps.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/OCCC-Newsletter_vol-6_v5_electronic.pdf and Appendix E: "Alternatives Analysis Report" within the Draft EIS. While efforts were made to identify sites that were not near schools and community centers, the twelve sites identified were the only known viable sites that could support a new jail to meet the objectives of the

project as well as the development requirements. As such, the four (4) alternative sites discussed in the Draft EIS were chosen from the top ranking sites among this initial list and are the only alternative sites being considered for the proposed project.

66. *How close is MCCC to (a) Maui Memorial Park? (b) residential housing?*

Response: While your interest in the location of MCCC is noted, this question is not relevant to the proposed project or the current or future operations of OCCC.

67. *"The efforts by some to relocate OCCC from its current Kalihi location is motivated in part by the significant underlying value of the property, estimated in 2009 at over \$60 million. Acquiring an equally valuable (i.e., costly) downtown site for the new OCCC and removing that parcel from the property tax rolls would render moot the benefit of relocating OCCC from the Kalihi property." What other ways were considered to reduce costs?*

Response: Cost considerations were initially evaluated in the siting criteria which analyzed factors associated with development costs such as total costs for land acquisition, site preparation, infrastructure improvements, environmental mitigation, etc. The total potential development costs for each site were used as the base for comparison between sites and weighted along with other selection criteria. Refer to Appendix E: "Alternatives Analysis Report" within the Draft EIS. Once the top four (4) sites were selected for further analysis within the EIS, a cost range was calculated for each site based on the following considerations:

- Construction cost escalation factors to the mid-point of construction based on a preliminary market analysis;
- Estimates for on-site utilities, drainage and grading; and
- Caveats and assumptions explaining undetermined items including off-site utility improvements, construction phasing, land acquisition costs, etc.

Detailed information regarding development costs and projected cost ranges can be found in Appendix H: "Construction Cost Estimates" within the Draft EIS. Please note that at this time the cost estimates remain preliminary as a design program, project delivery method, and financing solution are still under consideration and each could have a considerable impact on final project costs. Additional methods to reduce costs are to be implemented after construction of the facility that will consider cost-saving technologies including state-of-the-art security systems to improve efficiency in operations and use of staff at the new facility. Other specific design considerations to reduce costs will be explored more thoroughly once a site has been selected and the project moves into the design phase.

68. *Did consideration of to reduce costs include decreasing jail population?*

Response: While it is true that reducing the jail population at OCCC would decrease the costs associated with housing detainees at its facilities, PSD does not have control over who is sent to its facilities or for how long. This is the responsibility of the Hawaii Judiciary (sentencing body) and State Legislature (law-making body) which are the appropriate entities for determining sentencing, and to address reducing the incarcerated population. Methods for reducing the jail population are outside of the scope of this project and were not considered among other methods for reducing costs.

69. *Did consideration of to reduce costs include lowering recidivism rates?*

Response: Please refer previous response to Question 68.

70. *Did consideration of to reduce costs include tracking and implementing solutions currently under consideration by the bail task force?*

Response: It is unclear which solutions you are referring to under consideration by this legislatively formed task force. Due to the immediate need for a replacement facility and the many years required to plan, program, site, conduct the various environmental and other studies, acquire permits and approvals, and design and construct the facility, the project has had to move forward prior to the final recommendations of this task force. However, in the years leading up to actual ground-breaking, there are sufficient opportunities to adjust the plan for the new OCCC to reflect policy and other reforms which may be adopted by the Legislature and implemented by the Judiciary.

71. *"DLNR and PSD representative identified for further consideration approximately 630 DLNR-controlled parcels greater than one acre in size." Please provide a copy of the list of parcels that was reviewed by PSD.*

Response: Appendix E of the Final EIS will be revised to include a list of the 630 DLNR-controlled parcels greater than one acre in size that was reviewed by PSD.

72. *What size facilities have been considered to replace the jail's existing site?*

Response: The facility size under consideration is the same for each of the four alternative sites and are based on thorough analysis of operational space requirements for both the detention facility and pre-release functions. Refer to Appendix F: "Interim Architectural Space Program and Site Fit Study" of the Draft EIS. However, since the acreage of each site differs, the anticipated density of the detention facility component, pre-release component, as well as parking differs according to the size of each site and configuration. The options being considered as they relate to the four potential sites include:

- AQS site in Halawa assumes a mid-rise detention facility, surface parking and a low-rise pre-release facility;
- Existing OCCC site in Kalihi assumes a high-rise facility combining both detention and pre-release functions with structured parking;
- Halawa Correctional Facility (HCF) site in Halawa assumes a high-rise facility combining both detention and pre-release functions and structured parking; and
- MTP Lot 17 site in Mililani assumes a mid-rise detention facility, a low-rise pre-release facility, and surface parking.

73. *"The 21st Century Kalihi committee, established by the State of Hawaii, suggests that the State has priorities for the site that are inconsistent with a continuing correctional facility presence." Did the State create an entity so that it could reject the current site for a new jail?*

Response: Page 21 of the State Office of Planning's 21st Century Kalihi Transformation Initiative states that "the Kalihi area can expect to benefit from investments in infrastructure and improvements in the surrounding area whether the site is redeveloped for OCCC or for different purposes." The Vision Report produced by the committee considers all alternatives for the existing OCCC site in Kalihi, including the possibility of keeping the new facility located at the current site. While the primary focus of the Vision Committee was to consider future uses of the existing OCCC site, this vision was informed and inspired by community aspirations and went beyond just the future of the OCCC site to become the catalyst for Kalihi in the 21st Century.

74. *"The site has housed various correctional facilities for over one hundred years, and the community that has developed around the facilities includes support functions and social services necessary for successful jail operation." Will the existing support facilities in the area have to relocate to the new site?*

Response: It is not within the objectives of the proposed project to relocate the existing support facilities that operate independently of the OCCC facility, such community service providers. PSD will continue to utilize existing support facilities where feasible and/or utilize additional service centers within the vicinity of the selected site.

75. *Were the residential addresses of those displaced workers considered?*

Response: While it is expected that some 12 indirect/induced positions which includes employment resulting from increased spending by firms participating in the project and from increased household spending will flow to other islands, it is not expected that the direct jobs will flow elsewhere in the State as a result of the project. Refer to Appendix R: "Economic Impact Assessment" within the Draft EIS. Therefore, residential addresses were not considered as they relate to the possibility of workers being displaced due to the project.

76. *Is there enough area to house the support services in the proposed new site?*

Response: On-site services and facilities being considered for the replacement OCCC include space for the required for male detention housing as well as an on-site pre-release facility and the required space to accommodate programs and services currently available to support both jail and pre-release populations. These space requirements are considered to be necessary to the improved operations of OCCC and the site selection and development options included in the EIS present the options that are feasible within the land size limitations of each alternative site.

77. *"Additionally, the difficulties of constructing a new jail on the same constrained site as the existing jail while maintaining jail operations during construction will require complex development phasing along with the added requirement to relocate OCCC inmates into temporary housing (to be built at the Halawa Correctional in order to clear a portion of the property to allow for new OCCC construction. Developing this site is by far the most challenging—and the most expensive—of the four, providing a strong incentive to consider other options." If the population is first decreased and then consolidated, could construction occur in part of the facility with inmates still present?*

Response: Given the urgent need to replace OCCC with a modern facility and the many years required to plan, program, site, conduct the various environmental and other studies, acquire permits and approvals, and design and construct the facility, it is unreasonable to wait until the OCCC population can be reduced, either through justice reforms or as a result of the current declining rate of the male OCCC population. Regardless of the detainee population size at the current site, construction would not be able to occur while any detainees are housed at the facility as this option poses risks to safety and security of detainees and OCCC staff. During the years leading up to actual ground-breaking, there are sufficient opportunities to adjust the plan for the new OCCC to reflect policy and other reforms which may be adopted by the Legislature and Judiciary.

78. *Are there current state government efforts looking at ways to decrease jail population by reforming pre-trial incarceration, bail, and/or the HCR 85 Task Force?*

Response: The Hawaii Judiciary and State Legislature are the appropriate entities for addressing criminal justice reforms including bail reform, sentencing reform, alternatives to incarceration, increased support for mental health and substance abuse treatment programs, among others. All are under the purview of the Judiciary and Legislature. It is hoped that the work of the HCR 134 Task Force and HCR 85 Task Force will result in lasting reforms that will allow greater numbers of detainees to be released, placed in outside programs or assigned to other alternatives to incarceration than are available today. PSD supports such initiatives.

79. *If the population were reduced over the next few years, could inmates be consolidated on site to enable construction of new facilities on site?*

Response: Please refer to the response provided to Question 77 above.

80. *Is there concern that the WCCC expansion is located next to Maunawili Elementary School and Kailua High School?*

Response: The expansion of WCCC facilities will not impact the populations or functions of schools within the vicinity of the site. WCCC, or its previous use as the juvenile detention facility, has been in operation at its existing location since 1952 and the expansion of its facilities will remain within the boundaries of the site. In addition, construction will include Best Management Practices (BMPs) so as to minimize any disruption to the adjacent schools' day-to-day activities from noise or dust. Traffic BMPs will also be utilized to ensure that construction does not interfere with access to the surrounding schools.

81. *"To achieve their programmatic goals, PSD is proposing renovating or demolishing some existing structures, and building new when necessary." Isn't an EIS supposed to examine all impacts?*

Response: Correct, the Draft EIS addresses all potential impacts as it relates to the replacement of OCCC and the expansion of WCCC. Taken together, the development of a replacement OCCC, provision of sufficient pre-release facilities to accommodate future populations, and relocation of OCCC female detainees to the WCCC and its subsequent improvements are collectively described as either the "Proposed Project" or "Proposed Action" (see Section 3.3, of the Draft EIS). Included among discussions throughout the Draft EIS of potential impacts of the project as they pertain to each alternative OCCC site, are also discussions of impacts concerning the existing and future operations of WCCC and the plans for its expanded facilities.

82. *"The plan addresses the OCCC Sentenced and Pre-Trial male populations. Additionally, the plan provides for male Pre-Release or Re-Entry inmates (including such programs as Work Furlough and Day Reporting). This male population is separated from the Sentenced/Pre-Trial male population. They all may be located on the same site or on two sites that are relatively close to each other. This program provides adequate facilities for both options. Placing the two facilities in close relationship will allow for efficiency in some program areas such as food and medical services. If they are at a distance from one another, travel distance could lead to providing two kitchens or two clinics." Please identify the current food and medical service sites that DPS maintains within Hawai'i?*

Response: PSD maintains medical and food services at all of its correctional institutions statewide.

83. *"Searches will be done before they are returned to their housing units." If prisoners are searched, and staff and correctional officers are not searched, how are drugs getting into the jail?*

Response: It is assumed that contraband items are potentially entering OCCC through visitors to the facility. However, PSD is in the process of exploring options to restrict the flow of contraband items entering OCCC through changes to operational and security measures.

84. *Would it be more efficient and more effective and cheaper to hire an independent security unit to check all people and packages entering the jail?*

Response: PSD is currently exploring all feasible and effective methods for reducing the introduction of contraband into the OCCC.

85. *"Housing is planned to accommodate both Sentenced and Pre-Trial male populations. Not included are facilities for Pre-Release, which is addressed in a separate section. The 10-Year Inmate Forecast indicates that 959 beds will be needed (the number may vary due to rounding differences). This program provides for 1,044 rated beds. Programming for housing takes into consideration the differing classifications and status of the target populations. The targeted capacity does not include medical, acute mental health, and segregation beds which are not included as 'rated bed count'. These inmates are expected to return to their assigned housing units when cleared by medical/mental health staff."
Who developed the 10-Year Inmate Forecast?*

Response: The 10-Year Inmate Forecast Report included in Appendix G of the Draft EIS was developed by the Criminal Justice Planning Services along with the knowledge and cooperation of PSD officials, available population data, and examples from past population forecasting reports to produce the OCCC population projections.

86. *When was the 10-Year Inmate Forecast developed?*

Response: This report was prepared in December of 2016.

87. *What criteria were used to develop the 10-Year Inmate Forecast?*

Response: If by "criteria" you are referring to the methodology used to develop the inmate forecasts, then calculations for the detention populations (calculated separately for male and female populations) is based on the current trends in the OCCC population

growth rate over the past few years, the slight anticipated growth in the City and County of Honolulu population, and a peaking factor to account for fluctuations in the number of inmates. Projections for the pre-release populations (also calculated separately for male and female populations) follows the same methodology, but does not include a peaking factor because no inmates are added when pre-release centers become full. Additional information regarding population projections and methodology can be found within the 10-Year Inmate Forecast Report in Appendix G of the Draft EIS.

88. *"A Work Furlough program in which inmates work off site and return at night and weekends will be included." Would the program be more effective if the jail were located at a train station?*

Response: From a transportation perspective, use of and access to the rail system has the potential to benefit inmates participating in the work furlough programs which can be accessible via rail. However, many other considerations are made to determine the suitability of a site to address the project objectives and the ability of the replacement facility to work effectively with outside programs. Refer to Appendix E: "Alternatives Analysis Report" of the Draft EIS for additional information.

89. *"Both the existing OCCC site and the Halawa Correctional Facility sites must include structured parking. The other two sites are large enough for surface parking." What reasonable reason exists for requiring on-site parking for a site with neighboring rail stations and bus stops?*

Response: Regardless of accessibility to public transit services, parking is required to accommodate necessary services such as deliveries to the facility, emergency response services, and car accessibility for staff and visitors who require vehicles to access the site. While it is preferred that public transit be used to access the site whenever possible, OCCC serves as the jail for the entire island of Oahu where some areas are not easily or at all accessible by public transit options.

90. *"For the OCCC (Kalihi) option, the Hawaii Department of Public Safety (PSD) has directed that the 96 Work Furlough beds will be relocated to the OCCC site. This difference is discussed in the following section. For the other three alternative OCCC sites, the Laumaka Pre-Release program remains on its existing site." What is the justification for considering the relocation of the Laumaka Pre-Release program in only one of the alternatives?*

Response: It is preferred that the Laumaka Work Furlough Center (LWFC) remain at its current location in Kalihi due to its convenient access to community services and outside programs. However, should the existing OCCC site be selected for the replacement facility, it is reasonable for Laumaka to be incorporated into the new facility as it will

remain close to its original location and be able to share resources for operational efficiency.

91. *How does considering moving Laumaka for some but not all alternatives impact comparative site costs?*

Response: LWFC will only be moved if the existing OCCC site is ultimately developed for the replacement facility, which will require a high-rise development. The consolidation of the detention center and the pre-release facilities will require additional organization and management as well as additional design features to accommodate different levels of security in addition to circulation and mobility throughout the site. This is likely to incur higher costs in comparison to other site alternatives. Should the existing OCCC site be chosen for the replacement facility, and thus the relocation of LWFC, specific design features will be further developed as the design for the facility progresses.

92. *"The new construction will be on a very tight site providing limited space for contractor lay down areas, construction materials storage, construction parking, and contractor administrative space." Would a slower construction timeline allow for less need of lay down areas, thus removing a restriction which narrowed the options for site relocation?*

Response: A slower construction timeline would not be beneficial for addressing the immediate need for a larger, more modern replacement facility to house detainees at OCCC and support the pre-release program facilities. A slower construction timeline would likely incur more costs for the project and prolong any construction-related impacts to the surrounding areas, such as noise and potential dust. The site selection process incorporated many other factors into the final scoring and ranking of each site, in addition to construction factors, which make the top scoring sites the best alternatives for the replacement facility. Accordingly, extending the construction timeline for reasons mentioned in your above comment is not being considered for any of the four potential sites.

93. *"Halawa Correctional Facility Site [] Modifications to the existing road will be required to accommodate the addition of the relocated OCCC facility. An emergency/fire road connection can be made connecting to the existing HMSF fire road." If the Halawa Correctional Facility Site is chosen, how would the road be modified?*

Response: Should the Halawa Correctional Facility (HCF) site be selected, vehicular access is expected to be provided via a new driveway at the end of Halawa Valley Street. On-site roadway improvements include a new driveway entry and internal access roadways which will provide access to the new facility and parking structure. These roadway improvements will be designed to meet applicable State and City requirements. Geometrics and pavement structure for proposed driveways, fire lanes and parking

structures and lots will need to be designed based on the appropriate design vehicles. Proposed pavement structures will follow the Soils Engineer's recommendations. Perimeter walkway and parking structure and lot layouts, dimensions, longitudinal and cross slopes will comply with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines to the maximum extent practicable. More detailed site plans and road modifications will be addressed once a site has been selected and the project moves into the design phase.

94. *If the Halawa Correctional Facility Site is chosen, what road access permits would be needed?*

Response: Due to the existence of other landowners and users mauka of the HCF site, access may require easements or other land arrangements with one or more of these parties.

95. *"OCCC inmates are a combination of two groups of people who have quite different housing and programming needs. Detention inmates [] Pre-release inmates." What benefits would occur if separate, non-co-located facilities were built for these two distinct populations?*

Response: Locating the new OCCC detention facility and the pre-release facility at separate sites would not provide as many benefits as the existing plans to locate these facilities within one site. If the detention and pre-release populations were separated, an additional process for site selection, environmental review, permitting, design, and construction would be required for the additional site and potentially take many more years to complete. The extended timeframe required to locate and develop an additional facility would also prevent the immediate replacement of housing and program space for the pre-release inmates located at the existing OCCC facility as well as projected growth of the pre-release population. It can also be expected that developing separate facilities would incur higher costs, which could be avoided with current plans to share a site and various services, provide simultaneous construction and planning, and consolidate programming and support space, as well as staff.

96. *"Initially, a 30-year forecast was considered, but this proved to be unfeasible for a number of reasons. The number of males has been declining slightly and it is unlikely this will continue for the long-term absent major policy changes." Are major policy changes currently underway via the HCR 85 Task Force and the Pre-Trial Bail Task Force?*

Response: To clarify, these legislatively created groups (HCR 85 Task Force and the HCR 134 Task Force) do not directly implement major policy changes, but are responsible for research and recommendations regarding specific criminal justice reforms. PSD supports such initiatives for criminal justice reform being explored by both task forces. During the years leading up to actual ground-breaking, there are sufficient

opportunities to adjust the plan for the new OCCC to reflect policy and other reforms which may be adopted by the Legislature and implemented by the Judiciary.

97. *"Building a replacement facility on a 30-year decline would mean not having enough beds by the time the facility opens in about ten years." If the facility must be built to handle the largest population, and the population is declining each year, then does it follow, for each year the construction is delayed, a smaller, cheaper facility is required?*

Response: As stated in the quote included in your question above, relying on current trends of the OCCC male detainee population to sustain the same growth rate in the long term (30 years) would be a mistake as it is not feasible that the population will continue to decline until there are no longer any detainees at OCCC. Population projections prepared by experienced and qualified consultants are necessary for determining future inmate population and, thus, the required jail size that will be able to accommodate the OCCC population in both the short-term and well into the future, inclusive of safe and appropriate housing conditions and programmatic space for all detainees.

98. *"The forecasted number of detention males at OCCC in Fiscal Year 26 is 959 (from the current 1,057). Approximately one-third are sentenced. This number is based on the declining trend over the past few years, slight anticipated growth in the City and County of Honolulu population and a peaking factor to account for fluctuations in the number of inmates." What factors would lead to sharply lower inmate numbers?*

Response: There are no known factors at the time of this writing which would sharply lower the inmate population at OCCC. It is possible that future policy changes and initiatives for criminal justice reform could reduce the OCCC population in the future. However, the particular methods of doing so and the rate of the effects on the jail population would only be speculative. While PSD supports criminal justice reforms and the work of the HCR 85 and HCR 134 Task Forces, they do not have control over these policy reforms and cannot predict or directly plan for the effects of such changes.

99. *"In fact, prerelease (also known as re-entry) is recognized throughout the country as a best practice in corrections that reduces crime and is cost beneficial."¹³ What other national best practices are part of the Draft EIS?*

Response: The Proposed Action which was the subject of this EIS, is a replacement facility for OCCC. A detailed pre-release specific study is not included in this EIS. The prime consultant, AHL, assembled a team of sub-consultants with state-of-the-art experience in jail planning and design to analyze potential sites, prepare a master plan and support the preparation of an EIS. "Best practices" are professional procedures that are prescribed as being correct or most effective and is applied to a myriad of subject matters.

100. *The document cited by DPS is available on the web.¹⁴ The document lists some cost-beneficial programs that have 93-100 percent chance of having a Positive Net Present Value (see table below).*

Response: The document you refer to in Footnote 14 of your letter is cited within the 10-Year Inmate Forecast Report in Appendix G of the Draft EIS, which was prepared by the CJPS.

101. *Which best practices found in the DEIS cited document, and listed in the table below, are not part of the DEIS? Why?*

Response: To clarify, the report you refer to was not used to prepare the Draft EIS and is therefore not cited within the Draft EIS document, but it is cited within the 10-Year Inmate Forecast Report. The proposed project is necessary regardless of potential benefits from additional programming, to address the need for safe, appropriate space for housing and programs for the detainee and pre-release populations at OCCC as well as its staff. OCCC currently provides programs that fall within a majority of the categories identified in the table and intends to continue similar programs at the new OCCC. Consideration for additional programs that are applicable and feasible for the OCCC population will be given once a site has been selected and the project enters the design phase.

102. *Which best practices found in the DEIS cited document, and listed in the table below, have not been adopted by DPS? Why?*

Response: As mentioned in the response to Question 101, OCCC currently provides programs that fall within a majority of the categories identified in the referenced table and intends to continue similar programs at the new OCCC facility. However, a number of the policies listed in the table, such as alternative sentencing, are outside the jurisdiction of PSD and should be directed toward the Judiciary and social service agencies operating in Hawaii.

103. *Would implementing all of them save money, decrease crime, and reduce the need for jail beds?*

Response: It is not known at this time what impact the policies mentioned would have on budget, crime rates, or jail population.

104. *How were the best practices factored into the design for the new jail?*

Response: The proposed OCCC is currently in the project planning stage and no activities involving facility design have been initiated. Attention to use of best practices will occur once the proposed OCCC project moves to the design stage.

105. *"The overwhelming majority of inmates are classified as community. This is merely the lowest custody level indicating the inmate is eligible to participate in community release programs. It does not mean the inmates are living in the community." Summary of OCCC inmate classification levels FY13-15 average: Males 69.9%, Females 73%. Regardless of where they live now, what percentage of inmates who are eligible to participate in community release programs could be placed in a community facility?*

Response: OCCC is a jail and primarily houses pre-trial detainees who are awaiting trial or sentencing. OCCC also houses sentenced felons who are in the furlough program with less than one (1) year left on their sentence and are transitioning out of incarceration. The furlough population must be in Community custody in order to qualify and there are up to 206 adult men per day participating in the furlough program. OCCC does have a myriad of re-entry/pre-release programs available to the jail population that they can take advantage of for release. All jail inmates that have established release dates are queried about participating in said programs and if there is acceptance, they are placed into the appropriate living units. Female, mental health, and male offenders are also included in these programs.

106. *How would increasing those who are served by community services impact the size of the allegedly needed new facility?*

Response: In the short-term, that is prior to and after construction of a replacement facility, it is unlikely that an increase in available community services for the OCCC jail population will result in different size requirements for the jail itself. While PSD supports alternatives to incarceration and diversion programs, there is not necessarily enough program availability to accommodate all inmates eligible for such programs. Community services that address needs of the jail population do not necessarily provide housing for inmates and a new OCCC facility will still need to be large enough to house the current and future detention and pre-release population.

107. *How would increasing those who are served by community services impact the projected cost of the allegedly needed new facility?*

Response: While it is possible that an increased availability of community services for inmates could reduce associated programming and operational costs at OCCC, it cannot be predicted as to what extent these programs may be able to provide additional services that would result in reducing the future population of OCCC. By improving programming space and housing available at the replacement OCCC, PSD will also be able to better accommodate the increased need for essential services rather than depending only on what can be provided by outside services.

108. *If the new facility is only used for sentenced people (Sentenced Felons, Sentenced Felons-Probationers, Sentenced Misdemeanants), then 55% of the males and 73% of the females could be released and/or treated elsewhere. How was this considered?*

Response: OCCC is a jail and not a prison. It is not within the scope of the project to consider housing only sentenced individuals as space will still be required for detainees awaiting trial and inmates participating in pre-release programs. There will always be a need for jails which house individuals that are detained pending trial for various reasons including the serious nature of the crime, the available evidence of the crime, the risk of flight, and the risk to the public of not detaining such individuals.

109. *"A comparison of OCCC's current security staffing to those estimated for the IA Space Program conservatively estimates an annual savings of up to 51.2 full-time equivalencies (FTEs) for a single level facility and 39.6 FTEs for a multilevel facility." Is it important to find ways to reduce costs?*

Response: As noted in Appendix S, "OCCC's current staffing represents 87.5 percent of its operating cost. Therefore, staffing immediately becomes the focus of the operating cost analysis." Reducing costs is certainly an important consideration for this project in order to fulfill the project objectives within a reasonable budget and be able to sustain current and future operations of OCCC and other PSD facilities. However, the methods considered for reducing costs should not be pursued if they compromise the fulfillment of the original project objectives or the overall mission of PSD.

110. *"Facility Location—When the jail is located some distance from the courts, full-time positions are often required to transport inmates to and from court. If the new OCCC is not collocated with the courts, use of video appearances and/or on-site courtrooms will mitigate the need for transport officers." Are people who only appear in court by video conferencing more or less likely to get longer sentence?*

Response: Video conferencing is sometimes used as an alternative for in-person appearances at arraignments and bail hearings. No trials are conducted via video appearance. Regardless, there is no known evidence to support the claim that different treatment is provided to detained individuals at OCCC who appear in court through video conference rather than in person. While PSD is not involved in the decision-making of the Courts, it does not support discrimination based on the use of video-conferencing for court appearances as it has no connection to determining the duration of an inmate's sentence.

111. *Are people who only appear in court by video conferencing more or less likely to recidivate?*

Response: There is no known evidence to confirm whether there is a connection between detainees at OCCC that appear in court via video conference and the likelihood for them to recidivate.

112. *"Appendix X: Community Partnering: A Path Forward" Why is this the only section not available for copying, cutting and pasting?*

Response: The project team worked to provide the Draft EIS and Appendices in an appropriate electronic (PDF) format that could be distributed via CD and uploaded to the Office of Environmental Quality Control's (OEQC's) online EA/EIS library. We acknowledge the inconvenience of this format, however, there may occasionally be minor formatting issues resulting from conversions between different document formats, which the project team cannot control. You should find that this issue has been resolved in the Final EIS document.

113. *"In order to conduct "community partnering," the "community" must first be defined." How is community defined?*

Response: HRS Chapter 353-16.37 does not define "community." Without a formal definition, the project team attempted to establish guidelines for defining a community, as detailed in the community partnering appendix. Refer to Appendix X, Section 3.1 of the Draft EIS. The Hawaii State Office of the Attorney General has reviewed and concurred with the findings in this appendix.

114. *Why did the DPS Director pick Honolulu Prosecutor Keith Kaneshiro to serve as the community member of the HCR 85 Task Force?*

Response: Questions concerning individuals comprising the HCR 85 Task Force, their method of selection, level of participation, and contributions to the work of the Task Force are outside the scope of this project and EIS and instead should be directed to the HCR 85 Task Force leadership for response.

115. *Is Keith Kaneshiro a community member?*

Response: As mentioned previously, questions concerning individuals comprising the HCR 85 Task Force, their method of selection, level of participation, and contributions to the work of the Task Force are outside the scope of this project and EIS and instead should be directed to the HCR 85 Task Force leadership for response.

116. *Is it true that Keith Kaneshiro rarely, if ever, attends the HCR 85 meetings?*

Response: As mentioned previously, questions concerning individuals comprising the HCR 85 Task Force, their method of selection, level of participation, and contributions to

the work of the Task Force are outside the scope of this Project and EIS and instead should be directed to the HCR 85 Task Force leadership for response.

117. *Why hasn't the DPS selected community member been replaced with someone who will actually attend the HCR 85 meetings?*

Response: As mentioned previously, questions concerning individuals comprising the HCR 85 Task Force, their method of selection, level of participation, and contributions to the work of the Task Force are outside the scope of this project and EIS and instead should be directed to the HCR 85 Task Force leadership for response.

118. *Has DPS effectively silenced the community voice on the HCR 85 Task Force?*

Response: As mentioned previously, questions concerning individuals comprising the HCR 85 Task Force, their method of selection, level of participation, and contributions to the work of the Task Force are outside the scope of this project and EIS and instead should be directed to the HCR 85 Task Force leadership for response.

119. *The Task Force would "consider and agree upon the nature and scale of potential community impacts, both positive and negative, arising from construction and operation of the planned project based on the findings of the HRS 343 environmental impact study; and consider and agree upon applicable benefit and enhancement measures to mitigate potential project impacts." What impacts would be considered by the Mitigation Task Force that would not be part of the EIS?*

Response: If you are referring to the Community Partnering Task Force, Section 3.2 of Appendix X in the Draft EIS proposes that a Task Force will discuss anticipated impacts requiring mitigation and a range of potential measures to mitigate those impacts. Please note that no section of HRS 353-16.37 authorizes a Community Partnering Task Force, and Appendix X of the Draft EIS was intended to propose an approach to implement HRS 353-16.37, which to date, has yet to be implemented.

120. *Are the impacts to be considered by the Community Partnering Task Force (Mitigation Task Force) secondary in nature?*

Response: Please note that no section of HRS 353-16.37 authorizes a Community Partnering Task Force, and Appendix X was intended to propose an approach to implement HRS 353-16.37. As proposed in Appendix X of the Draft EIS, while the impacts to be reviewed by the Community Partnering Task Force will take place after the EIS process has been completed, the impacts themselves are not secondary in nature as they are based on the findings discussed within the EIS.

121. *Are these impacts to be considered by the Community Partnering Task Force (Mitigation Task Force) part of the cumulative impact of the facility?*

Response: Please note that no section of HRS 353-16.37 authorizes a Community Partnering Task Force, and Appendix X was intended to propose an approach to implement HRS 353-16.37, which to date, has yet to be implemented. As proposed in Appendix X of the Draft EIS, the impacts to be considered are based on those included in the findings of the EIS and may include cumulative impacts related to those discussed in the EIS.

122. *How would voting be conducted among task force members on the Community Partnering Task Force (Mitigation Task Force)?*

Response: HRS 353-16.37 provides no guidelines or requirements as to how the legislation is to be implemented. Given that HRS 353-16.73 has never been implemented, the information provided in Appendix X of the Draft EIS was prepared in order to offer an approach to implementing HRS 353-16.37 via a Community Partnering Task Force. At the time HRS 353-16.37 is implemented, the approach to decision-making would be determined and may differ from the approach provided in Appendix X.

123. *Would some members or entities have a right to override the Community Partnering Task Force (Mitigation Task Force)?*

Response: HRS 353-16.37 provides no guidelines or requirements as to how the legislation is to be implemented. Given that HRS 353-16.73 has never been implemented, the information provided in Appendix X of the Draft EIS was prepared in order to offer an approach to implementing HRS 353-16.37 via a Community Partnering Task Force. At the time HRS 353-16.37 is implemented, the approach to decision-making and the need for or method for overriding decisions would be determined and may differ from the approach provided in Appendix X.

124. *What section of the law authorizes such a Community Partnering Task Force Mitigation Task Force) to make decisions?*

Response: HRS 353-16.37 provides no guidelines or requirements as to how the legislation is to be implemented. Given that HRS 353-16.73 has never been implemented, the information provided in Appendix X of the Draft EIS, including use of a Community Partnering Task Force, was prepared in order to offer an approach to implementing HRS 353-16.37. At the time HRS 353-16.37 is implemented, the approach to community representation and decision-making, including use of a Community Task Force, may differ from the approach provided in Appendix X.

125. *What is the appeal process for the Community Partnering Task Force (Mitigation Task Force)?*

Response: HRS 353-16.37 provides no guidelines or requirements as to how the legislation is to be implemented. Given that HRS 353-16.73 has never been implemented, the information provided in Appendix X of the Draft EIS was prepared in order to offer an approach to implementing HRS 353-16.37. At the time HRS 353-16.37 is implemented, the approach to community representation, decision-making, and an appeal process would be determined and may differ from the approach provided in Appendix X.

126. *What would be the range of potential enhancement measures that could be considered by the Community Partnering Task Force (Mitigation Task Force)?*

Response: According to HRS 353-16.37, the range of possible benefit and enhancement measures may include infrastructure improvements, job training programs or improvements to schools and health care facilities, social programs, or other governmental functions. Refer also to the Draft EIS Appendix X.

127. *"Community Partnering Task Force meeting ...would be held among PSD and Community Partnering Task Force members only and the meeting date, time, and location would be determined for the convenience of the Task Force members." Will the meetings be sun-shined?*

Response: No section of HRS 353-16.37 authorizes a Community Partnering Task Force meeting to be held. However, the statute does "include a community hearing for the purpose of soliciting community input." Appendix X of the Draft EIS was intended to propose an approach to implement HRS 353-16.37, which to date, has yet to be implemented.

128. *Can the public attend the Community Partnering Task Force meetings?*

Response: No section of HRS 353-16.37 authorizes a Community Partnering Task Force meeting to be held. However, the statute does "include a community hearing for the purpose of soliciting community input." Appendix X of the Draft EIS was intended to propose an approach to implement HRS 353-16.37.

129. *In the normal scheme of things, doesn't planning normally precede the EIS?*

Response: Neither HRS 353-16.37 or HRS 353-16.35 provide such instructions. The community partnering process for this project is required under HRS 353-16.37 and is specific to the development of new State jail or prison facilities. This statute does not specify a timeline for the implementation of community partnering requirements

throughout the planning process, so PSD has developed an approach to address community partnering for the project, which is described in Appendix X of the Draft EIS. It would be premature to implement HRS 353-16.37 until design and construction funds for the replacement OCCC are made available for a specific site.

130. *"The legal authority for implementing such benefits...and potential costs will also need to be identified early, so that as the community partnering process unfolds, PSD and the applicable Community Partnering Task Force will only consider measures that are justifiable, implementable, and affordable while providing the host community with the benefits necessary to offset potential impacts."*
Community Partnering Task Force: Who will analyze the legal authority?

Response: Please note that no section of HRS 353-16.37 authorizes a Community Partnering Task Force, and Appendix X of the Draft EIS was intended to propose an approach to implement HRS 353-16.37. As proposed in Appendix X, PSD will work with the Community Partnering Task Force to determine the legal authority surrounding the recommendations made by the Task Force. The Community Partnering Task Force will present the final agreement on the benefits and enhancement package to the Governor and the Legislature for acceptance and funding as necessary.

131. *Community Partnering Task Force Should the impacts and mitigations be made part of the EIS process?*

Response: According to the Hawaii Department of the Attorney General, the community partnering statute (HRS 353-16.37) is triggered by the issuance of the Request for Proposals by the State of Hawaii for construction of the proposed facility and, therefore, is not part of this EIS process.

132. *Community Partnering Task Force Who will be the "justifiable" gatekeeper?*

Response: HRS 353-16.37 provides no guidelines or requirements as to how the legislation is to be implemented. Given that HRS 353-16.73 has never been implemented, the information provided in Appendix X of the Draft EIS was prepared in order to offer an approach to implementing HRS 353-16.37. At the time HRS 353-16.37 is implemented, the need for or role of a "justifiable gatekeeper" would be determined.

133. *Community Partnering Task Force Who will be the "implementable" gatekeeper?*

Response: HRS 353-16.37 provides no guidelines or requirements as to how the legislation is to be implemented. Given that HRS 353-16.73 has never been implemented, the information provided in Appendix X of the Draft EIS was prepared in order to offer an approach to implementing HRS 353-16.37. At the time HRS 353-16.37

is implemented, the need for or role of an "implementable gatekeeper" would be determined.

134. *Community Partnering Task Force Who will be the "affordability" gatekeeper?*

Response: HRS 353-16.37 provides no guidelines or requirements as to how the legislation is to be implemented. Given that HRS 353-16.73 has never been implemented, the information provided in Appendix X of the Draft EIS was prepared in order to offer an approach to implementing HRS 353-16.37. At the time HRS 353-16.37 is implemented, the need for or role of an "affordability gatekeeper" would be determined.

135. *Community Partnering Task Force Can DPS implement things that the Task Force rejects?*

Response: PSD, using its own resources, can implement improvements or undertake actions it considers necessary for the proper functioning of its facilities.

136. *Community Partnering Task Force Is DPS required to implement recommendations of the Task Force?*

Response: HRS 353-16.37 provides no guidelines or requirements as to how the legislation is to be implemented. Given that HRS 353-16.73 has never been implemented, the information provided in Appendix X of the Draft EIS was prepared in order to offer an approach to implementing HRS 353-16.37. At the time HRS 353-16.37 is implemented, the role and responsibility of PSD and the State would be determined.

137. *"Doing so early in the process is intended to avoid devoting time and effort to measures which the State of Hawaii is unable to implement and fund." Could the State implement anything and everything?*

Response: No, the Task Force is meant to focus on measures that are legal-and-justifiable benefit-and-enhancement measures that directly address the nature and scale of potential adverse impacts. The Governor and the Legislature will determine the final acceptance of proposed measures and any necessary funding.

138. *When did the Legislature agree to fund the new OCCC facility?*

Response: The Legislature have not yet agreed to fund the design and construction of a new OCCC. They did however, provide funds to plan for a new facility in Act 122, Session Laws of Hawaii 2014 and Act 124, Session Laws of Hawaii 2016.

139. *"Up to three Community Partnering Task Force would be necessary." Is there a lower limit? Why three meetings?*

Response: Please note that no section of HRS 353-16.37 authorizes a Community Partnering Task Force, and Appendix X of the Draft EIS was intended to propose an approach to implement HRS 353-16.37. At this time, PSD has estimated that three meetings would be sufficient to identify necessary mitigation measures. However, this preliminary approach for implementing community partnering is still being developed and may be adjusted as the project progresses.

140. *The agreement may include "improvements to schools and health care facilities; social programs." Is DPS authorized under law to improve schools?*

Response: PSD has no authority or responsibility to improve schools that are not part of their correctional facilities. However, the State can implement improvements to schools. At the time HRS 353-16.37 is implemented, the role and responsibility of PSD and the State for implementing the agreed upon benefits and enhancement would be determined.

141. *Is DPS authorized under law to improve community-based health care facilities?*

Response: PSD has no authority or responsibility to improve health care facilities that are not part of their correctional facilities. However, the State can implement improvements to health care facilities. At the time HRS 353-16.37 is implemented, the role and responsibility of PSD and the State for implementing the agreed upon benefits and enhancement would be determined.

142. *What community-based social programs could be considered by the Community Partnering Task Force?*

Response: At the time HRS 353-16.37 is implemented, the need for inclusion of specific social programs as part of the proposed benefits and enhancements would be determined.

143. *The Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) was enacted as Act 139 SLH 2012 as a mechanism to reduce recidivism and increase public safety by implementing evidence-based practices and amending the way PSD moves inmates through its correctional system. It is also a collaborative effort involving multiple departments and agencies under the umbrella of the criminal justice system. What JRI Recommendations have not been implemented, and why?*

Response: As a part of the JRI, HRS 353-10.5 Intermediate Sanctions; Eligibility Criteria and Conditions to appropriately address all offenders was amended. PSD

continues to improve on programming issues to JRI and implement as many initiatives as possible that are within their capabilities.

144. *Response to Reverend Ka'imi Nicholson. "Currently, there is no master plan for reducing recidivism and the need for beds in Hawaii's prisons and jails." Why?*

Response: The Hawaii Judiciary and State Legislature are the appropriate entities for addressing policies that would affect the jail population as these are developed by the Legislature and implemented by the Courts, and not PSD. PSD is not involved in the policy decisions that would impact future plans to reduce recidivism or housing space for jail and prison facilities. This question should be directed toward the Judiciary.

145. *Response to Barbara Polk. "Regarding your suggestion for multiple facilities, constructing and operating multiple facilities in multiple communities/locations would be inefficient and costly and would not necessarily achieve better results than developing a single facility." By the same logic, should we have one elementary school, one middle school, one high school, one college at one campus, one power plant, etc.?*

Response: The previous response to Ms. Polk does not indicate that all PSD facilities be centralized, but rather that the detainee and pre-release inmate populations at existing OCCC continue to share the same site for their operations as well as programmatic space and other services where possible and appropriate. For all the reasons stated in the previous response (quoted in your comment above), the project is not considering separating the pre-release component of OCCC from the detention component. Observation of proposed group living facilities, such as for drug treatment facilities, are usually opposed by adjoining neighbors, so it is generally assumed that building multiple jails distributed among communities will not be welcomed either.

146. *Are smaller, distributed systems, easier for the community to accept in their neighborhoods?*

Response: Please refer to the response to Question 145 above.

147. *Response to Carrie Ann Shirota. "PSD will take into consideration any recommendation from the stakeholders regarding the Norwegian system that will work for Hawaii." Has Norway solutions reduced recidivism rates to a third of our rates?*

Response: It is important to note that the criminal justice system in Norway cannot be compared to the system within the US which has different laws, different penalties and a vastly different inmate population requiring levels of security, services and resources far different than Norway's inmate population. In addition, the Hawaii Judiciary and State Legislature are the appropriate entities for addressing criminal justice reforms, as these are developed the Legislature and implemented by the Courts, and not by PSD. As such,

this question is outside the scope of the proposed project and this EIS. This question should be directed toward the Judiciary.

148. *Which Norway solutions would work for Hawaii?*

Response: Please refer to the response provided to Question 147 above.

149. *Which Norway solutions would not work for Hawaii? Why?*

Response: Please refer to the response provided to Question 147 above.

150. *Carrie Ann Shirota noted that California, New York, and New Jersey have reduced inmate populations, saved money in the process, and seen lower crime rates. She asked, "Has the State consulted with New York and New Jersey state officials who have led the US by reducing their incarcerated population by 26% between 1999 and 2012?" The response was "PSD has not consulted with officials in New York or New Jersey." Shirota asked, "Has the State consulted with California officials to learn about the strategies they employed to downsize its prison population by 23% between 2006 and 2012? The response was "PSD has not consulted with officials in California." Elsewhere in the document there are references to adopting national best practices. Why haven't DPS contacted highly successful programs in other states?*

Response: While PSD has not consulted with California, New York, or New Jersey officials, PSD regularly consults with local and national experts on a wide variety of topics. PSD and consultant staff also visited several modern mainland jail facilities as part of the planning for the new OCCC to learn first-hand how other jurisdictions manage their jail populations. Methods used by various states to reduce their prison populations may not be applicable to jail populations such as that housed at OCCC.

151. *"PSD is aware that the average reading level of OCCC inmates is between grades 4 – 6, which would hamper earning a high school diploma." What is being done to educate OCCC inmates?*

Response: Educational programs are available for inmates at OCCC. Other programs include psychosocial and therapeutic treatment groups for severe and persistently mentally ill (SPMI) inmates, religious services, library services (i.e., law library and recreational library), adult basic education (ABE), high school equivalency test (HISSET), GED, yoga, cognitive skill, Hawaiian culture classes, creative writing, serve safe, academic classes, independent studies, alcoholics anonymous, narcotics anonymous, and mental health services. You can get a list of classes offered by contacting PSD's Corrections Program Services: <http://dps.hawaii.gov/frequently-called-numbers/>. However, it is also important to note that participation in these programs is voluntary and some inmates choose not to be involved in available programs at OCCC.

152. *Response to John Bickel. "There are no plans to interview current and/or recently released inmates of OCCC as part of Draft EIS preparation." It has been found that across the board, former lawbreakers are effective in helping to prevent crime. Poachers turned game wardens. Gang leaders educating youth about the dangers of joining gangs. People who had drug or alcohol problems warning about the dangers of drugs and alcohol. Former alcoholics and/or people with drug issues meeting weekly in twelve step programs to help each other stay off alcohol, or drugs. How many former inmates work for DPS?*

Response: PSD does not maintain data specific to the number of former inmates who now work for PSD.

153. *What positions at DPS are former inmates allowed to hold?*

Response: Employment with PSD by former inmates depends on the type of prior conviction. Substance Abuse Counselors, Office Assistants and Kitchen Helpers may be hired with the PSD Director's approval.

154. *Why can a guard with two dirty drug tests supervise inmates, but clean former inmates can't be guards?*

Response: In accordance with UPW Bargaining Unit 10 Collective Bargaining Agreement, a corrections officer who tests positive twice within a two-year period is terminated. All allegations of misconduct are investigated thoroughly.

155. *Can a former inmate work in a jail? If so, in what capacities?*

Response: It depends on the circumstances. Suitability for employment is conducted in accordance with HRS 358C-5, §710; Hawaii Administrative Rules Title 23, Chapter 10 and Title 14, Chapter 3. Review is conducted on a case by case basis and must be approved by the PSD Director.

156. *Response to John Bickel. "Those responsible for Draft EIS preparation will not be offering recommendations concerning the ability of inmates to maintain outside contact with their families, employers, attorneys, and other service providers. Doing so is outside the scope of EIS preparation and is best left to the PSD's administrative and security professionals." How is reducing recidivism by maintaining outside contact outside of the scope of planning for a new facility?*

Response: The methods and standards for allowing inmates to maintain outside contact with their families, employers, attorneys, and other service providers are determined by PSD's administrative and security professionals based on what is appropriate for each

individual and for maintaining safety and security for both OCCC detainees and staff. The need for a replacement jail facility, its possible location, and its environmental impacts will not affect these operational decisions, which are not relevant to the planning for a new facility. PSD is very supportive of reducing recidivism.

157. *How are PSD's administrative and security professionals assisting in the preparation of this EIS?*

Response: The PSD officials involved in the Project planning and EIS process have extensive knowledge of PSD's mission, the Project objectives, as well as the operations of PSD facilities. PSD officials are able to inform the project team of the basic physical and operational requirements for a new OCCC facility that would allow the Department to uphold the necessary standards for its facilities and determine what actions the Department is able to feasibly implement for the proposed project.

158. *What is the scope of the EIS preparation team? Please provide a copy of the contract.*

Response: For detailed information on the contract, please submit the Office of Information Practices (OIP) "Request to Access Government Records" form to DAGS. The EIS is prepared under the requirements of Chapter 343, HRS for environmental review for the use of state lands and funds. The team contributing to the EIS preparation is responsible for addressing all potential impacts of the project to the physical and human environment; conformance with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and plans; and an analysis of all viable alternatives to the proposed actions which would address the project objectives. The contracted consultants contributing to the EIS preparation have been selected to provide studies and expertise on topics necessary for the environmental review of the project required under Chapter 343, HRS.

159. *The Legislature has not authorized spending funds to build a new jail. Is the OCCC DEIS beyond the scope of what has been approved?*

Response: The Legislature has provided funding for the planning of the OCCC replacement and has given support for the proposed project. Preparation of the EIS is part of the planning process and within the authorization provided by the Legislature. Additional funding will continue to be sought for the remaining design and construction phases of the project once a site has been selected. Design and construction funding for the next phases of the project will be sought through the Legislature in addition to other financing options to be finalized as the project moves to the next phase. More information regarding financing plan options relevant to the project are included in Appendix I: "Financing Plan Options" within the Draft EIS.

160. *Response to John Bickel. "Those responsible for Draft EIS preparation will not be offering recommendations concerning the costs incurred by inmates for telephone calls to*

outside contacts. Doing so is outside the scope of EIS preparation and is best left to PSD." Families with an inmate have a harder time meeting rent, food, and other costs. How is saving inmate families the high-costs associate with phone calls, outside of the scope of the EIS?

Response: The operational decisions regarding the use of phone calls are determined by experienced PSD officials who are qualified to make such decisions. Those responsible for the EIS preparation do not possess the expertise to make recommendations on these matters. In addition, PSD must first consider the safety and security of the OCCC inmates and staff in making such decisions before considering secondary impacts to the inmates' families.

161. *Is the scope of the EIS to move OCCC or to make society safety?*

Response: It seems there is a misunderstanding between what the scope of the EIS entails and what is established for the project objectives. The scope of the EIS is determined by requirements of Chapter 343, HRS for environmental review for actions using State lands and funds, which considers all potential impacts to the natural and human environment from the proposed action, conformance with existing plans, and discussion of viable project alternatives. The project objectives are established by the PSD to determine the necessary extent and components required for the proposed action, which will require the use of State lands and funds.

162. *Who determined the scope of the EIS?*

Response: The proposed action is determined by PSD and DAGS. The scope of the EIS is governed by Chapter 343, HRS.

163. *Response to John Bickel. "Those responsible for Draft EIS preparation will not be offering recommendations concerning bail." Would factoring in bail reform impact the size and cost of what facility is needed?*

Response: Bail reform and other policy decisions are not controlled by PSD or the project team as these are under the purview of the Legislature and the Judiciary. The Draft EIS must be prepared within the realm of existing policy or in anticipation of any definite policy changes to be enacted during the life of the project. Therefore, the Judiciary and State Legislature are the appropriate entities for addressing criminal justice reforms, including bail reform, as these are developed by the Legislature and implemented by the Courts, and not by PSD. This question is outside the scope of the project and this EIS and should be directed toward the Judiciary.

164. *Response to John Bickel. "Those responsible for Draft EIS preparation will not be offering recommendations concerning amendments to state law or proposals for new laws."
Aren't you recommending a new facility which has not been authorized by the Legislature?*

Response: The Legislature has provided funding for the planning of the replacement facility. The response to Mr. Bickel is accurate as the preparation of an EIS under State environmental review requirements (HRS, 343) does not concern amendments to State law or proposals for new law, which remains true for this project.

165. *Can mitigation measures be proposed that require changes in the law?*

Response: As it relates to the content and analysis included within an EIS, mitigation measures cannot include recommendations for changes to existing laws and policies. The State Legislature is the appropriate entity for addressing changes to State law and as such, this question should be directed to the Legislature.

166. *Response to Theresa Moorleghen. Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI): During the development of JRI, Hawaii sought assistance from the Bureau of Justice Assistance and the Pew Center on the States. The five reports that were commissioned by PSD were all from the Council of State Governments during the development stages and implementation of JRI in Hawaii. The Council of State Governments conducted an analysis on criminal justice trends in Hawaii and factors that affected recidivism based on several different factors, including the effectiveness of probation and parole supervision. The reports that were given to PSD were:*

- *Justice Reinvestment in Hawaii: Analyses & Policy Options;*
- *Justice Reinvestment in Hawaii: Improving Public Safety by Expanding Treatment Programs and Strengthening Victim Services;*
- *Justice Reinvestment in Hawaii: Analyses & Policy Framework;*
- *Justice Reinvestment in Hawaii: Initial Work Group Meeting; and*
- *Justice Reinvestment in Hawaii: Overview.*

The website where all of these can be found is at:

<https://csgjusticecenter.org/jr/hi/hipublications>" Which are the recommendations have not been adopted, and why?

Response: PSD continues to follow the framework established through JRI. A Reentry Coordination Office was established, the Reentry Commission meets quarterly, recommended positions were established and now funded by their own entities. The Restitution processes were improved upon such that Hawaii sets the standard in Restitution collection and JRI funding with the Department continues to support and promote transition programs in the community.

167. *Response to Kat Brady, Coordinator, Community Alliance on Prisons. "Please also note that the initial \$5 million allocated by the Legislature for the OCCC project is being used to fund the technical studies, outreach efforts and other related activities that have been underway since early 2016. Copies of all technical reports, newsletters and other project-related materials are available."*

Please provide a breakdown of how the \$5 million has been spent

Response: For detailed information on the contract expenditures, please submit the OIP "Request to Access Government Records" form to DAGS.

168. *Life of the Land asked, "The Academy of Architecture for Justice (AAJ) held its annual meeting in Honolulu in November. Department of Public Safety (DPS) staff attended. Which DPS staff members attended? What lessons were learned that will be incorporated into designing the new jail?" The response was, "Department of Public Safety (PSD) staff in attendance included Jodie Maesaka-Hirata, Deputy Director for Corrections; Cathy Ross, Deputy Director for Administration; and Clayton Shimazu, Chief Planner, PSD/ASO (Administrative Services Office) Planning & Research. A relevant lesson that will be considered for the redevelopment of a new OCCC is that modern jail design does not have a fence surrounding the facility and that the design of the outward appearance can be very similar to an office building. This option allows for many energy saving opportunities in addition to security and technology improvements." DPS attended the meeting. Please cite specific parts of the DEIS that incorporate the AAJ recommendations.*

Response: The following was stated in Section 5.6 of the Draft EIS: "For the replacement of OCCC, technological innovation and advancement have allowed for security systems that provide more efficient management of the offender population. Security systems used to be designed from the outside in, relying on fencing and guard towers such as those found at the current OCCC. Today, modern facilities' security systems are built from the inside out, using state-of-the-art security and monitoring systems that eliminate the need for guard towers and improve their ability to constantly monitor offenders. These advancements are not only more aesthetically pleasing, but are also more effective and reduce operating costs. The configuration, design, and layout of modern detention facilities allow corrections officers and other staff to manage detainees more securely, treat them more humanely, and prepare them more effectively for transition back into society."

169. *Life of the Land asked, "Does vegetation reduce stress levels for (a) ACOs, (b) staff, (c) inmates? Please provide any notes, analysis, or documents referenced in your planning process for the new OCCC." The response was, "Vegetation (including plants, grass, and gardens) has proven to be a useful tool in long term treatment and incarceration. However, the new OCCC would likely be a multi-story jail (for short-term detainment) and does not lend itself to gardens and related programs." Several buildings and malls in*

Hawai`i have indoor gardens. Condos have secure roofs with gardens. There are jails elsewhere that have indoor gardens.

Why can't a Hawai`i jail have an indoor garden (i.e., a garden surrounded by walls found inside a building)?

Response: The previous response quoted in your comment above, does not discourage the use or consideration of indoor gardens. However, it is premature at this point to consider specific design features until a site has been selected. This topic will be revisited once the project progresses into the design phase.

170. *Please provide a copy of the contract with each DEIS consultant*

Response: For detailed information on the contract and its contents, please submit the OIP "Request to Access Government Records" form to DAGS.

171. *Please provide the amount of money that has been paid or earmarked to each consultant.*

Response: For detailed information on the contract expenditures, please submit the OIP "Request to Access Government Records" form to DAGS.

172. *Please provide a list of changes to contracts to DEIS consultants.*

Response: For detailed information on the contract and its contents, please submit the OIP "Request to Access Government Records" form to DAGS.

173. *Are the OCCC consultants also under contract to the State for other work? If so, please document that work and the funds that the consultants make from that other work.*

Response: The consultants at any given time may have contracts with DAGS or other State agencies. The involvement of the OCCC project consultants on other State projects is not relevant to the replacement of OCCC or this EIS process.

174. *Primary Goal. Is the primary goal of the DPS via the DEIS to modernize OCCC?*

Response: The full list of project objectives for the Proposed Action can be found within Section 3.1 of the Draft EIS. Per HRS Chapter 343, the purpose of the EIS is to address the environmental impacts of the Proposed Action.

175. *Is the primary goal of the DPS via the DEIS to move OCCC?*

Response: Please refer to the response provided to Question 174 above.

176. *Is the primary goal of the DPS via the DEIS to reduce recidivism?*

Response: Please refer to the response provided to Question 174 above.

177. *Is the primary goal of the DPS via the DEIS to increase community safety?*

Response: Please refer to the response provided to Question 174 above.

178. *Is the primary goal of the DPS via the DEIS to prepare the existing site for rail?*

Response: Please refer to the response provided to Question 174 above.

179. *The DEIS examined facilities and their census tracts [refer to table provided in original letter] The Existing OCCC and the Existing Animal Quarantine Station (AQS)/Future Consolidated AQS/Halawa Correctional Facility are long makai-to-mauka and short Diamond Head-to Ewa. The Women's Community Correctional Center census tract includes distance parts of Maunawili and omits close residential areas.
(a) How were the areas selected?*

Response: The selection of the given sites is covered extensively in Appendix E: "Alternatives Analysis Report". The entire potential area of construction were considered as part of the EIS studies, and defined by their TMK numbers. The census tracts selected were those within which these sites fall.

180. *Should someone living distant from a proposed site, and not travelling by the site in their daily commute, receive mitigation since they are in some census tract?*

Response: Mitigation is proposed to address impacts to those falling within the impacted census tracts. In the situation proposed, it would first be necessary to determine if the hypothetical individual received any negative impacts from the proposed new facility.

181. *Please provide a list of other current State of Hawai'i contracts which exist for each current OCCC Draft EIS consultant.*

Response: State contracts awarded to consultants and contractors are posted on the State Procurement Office HANDS web site.

182. *Is it true that the Department of General Services and the Department of Public Safety held a two-hour public meeting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) in an Aloha Stadium room, and with more than 45 minutes left, the Chair of the State House of Representatives Public Safety Committee was cut off, informed that his two-minutes were up, and with no more schedule speakers, the meeting ended?*

Response: Public engagement at the Town Hall Meeting that your comment refers to was structured to be conducive for all attendees to have the opportunity to present comments or questions to everyone in attendance. The two minute speaking limit was implemented to avoid the potential for any attendee to monopolize the floor and potentially prevent other attendees from having the opportunity to speak. The conditions for speaking at the Town Hall Meeting were explained to attendees at the start and additional opportunities were provided at the meeting to accept public comments on the Draft EIS via comment cards as well as face-to-face discussion between attendees and representatives present from the project team. After the meeting was adjourned, members of the consultant team did have an opportunity to speak with Senator Nishihara.

183. *Nolan P. Espinda testified before the House Committee on Public Safety on February 4, 2016. "For more than a century, the Kalihi community has endured the presence of the Oahu jail, as well as, hosted the old Hawaii State Prison (HSP) up until the late 1980s. It is true that when originally established, the institution sat alone amongst agricultural farms. The reality is that over the years, residences, industrial and commercial enterprises, and even schools, moved in around OCCC, just next door to its armed and razor-wired perimeter. Being in such close proximity to the jail must be a constant safety concern to the residents, business owners, educators, and students in the neighborhood."*¹⁵

If a school chooses to be located next to a prison, should the prison be relocated?

Response: While PSD cannot control the surrounding land uses at the existing OCCC location, the need for a replacement of OCCC has not been determined based on surrounding uses. The replacement facility is being proposed to address the existing OCCC facilities that cannot adequately support the detainee population size nor support the safety and security of inmates and staff.

184. *If a business chooses to be located next to a prison, should the prison be relocated?*

Response: Please refer to the response provided to Question 183 above.

185. *Is being in "close proximity to the jail" dangerous?*

Response: Proximity to jails and other correctional facilities is not inherently dangerous as evidenced by the concentration of residences, industrial and commercial uses which border upon OCCC and other correctional facilities in Hawaii and elsewhere.

186. *If living next to a jail is dangerous, or of major concern, how was that addresses for each site on the finalist list?*

Response: Proximity to jails and other correctional facilities is not inherently dangerous, nonetheless, technological innovation and advancement incorporated within modern jail

facilities will allow for more efficient and secure management of the offender population to the benefit of the inmates, staff and public.

187. *"An additional consideration represented in these options is the Laumaka Pre-Release component. For the OCCC (Kalihi) option, the Hawaii Department of Public Safety (PSD) has directed that the 96 Work Furlough beds will be relocated to the OCCC site. This difference is discussed in the following section. For the other three alternative OCCC sites, the Laumaka Pre-Release program remains on its existing site."16 "This site option is at the current site of the Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) ...Should this site be considered the preferred location, several aspects to the project fall into place ... Phases of construction would be similar to the following...Close the Laumaka Facility ... Halawa Correctional Facility Site ... For this site option, the Pre-Release program at the Laumaka Work Furlough site will remain in operation." Why is there concern about "residents, business owners, educators, and students" being in close proximity to a barbed-wire jail, but not the Laumaka Pre-Release component?*

Response: The detainee population at OCCC is very different from the pre-release population at the Laumaka Work Furlough Center (LWFC). LWFC serves inmates that qualify for work furlough, while OCCC must be able to provide housing for detainees requiring various security levels as well as in-house programs and services. Despite the fact that most offenders assigned to OCCC are housed for relatively short periods during the pre-trial and trial processes, some detainees assigned to OCCC require higher security based on the seriousness of the crime committed and may pose a threat to other OCCC inmates, staff, and the general public.

188. *What are the social implications of Laumaka Pre-Release component becoming part of OCCC?*

Response: It is intended that the programs and services offered to inmates through the LWFC continue in the same manner whether or not the LWFC facilities are incorporated into the replacement OCCC facility. Should the existing OCCC site in Kalihi be chosen for the replacement OCCC, the pre-release inmates will remain in the same community as the original LWFC facility and will have access to better facilities and program space for the pre-release components of the facility as well.

189. *What impacts will result from relocating OCCC away from the Laumaka Pre-release facility?*

Response: LWFC will continue to operate at its current location following development of the new OCCC at a different location. PSD does not envision major adverse impacts to LWFC operations as a result of OCCC relocation.

190. *If the Laumaka Pre-Release program is moved to OCCC, what may happen to the Laumaka Pre-Release property?*

Response: PSD will relinquish control of the LWFC site and the property will be returned to the Department of Land and Natural Resources. Such plans for the LWFC property has not been considered further at this time as relocating the pre-release programs from the current LWFC property is not a part of the preferred alternative.

191. *Why shouldn't the Laumaka Pre-Release facility be part of the EIS process?*

Response: It is unknown at this time how the LWFC site would be redeveloped should PSD vacate that site. Accordingly, the redevelopment would be subject to its own EA/EIS environmental review process.

192. *The Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) testified before the House Committee on Public Safety on February 4, 2016. "The Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) supports this measure and will expedite this project to the fullest extent we are able." If DAGS supported relocation in 2016, how seriously did they examine building a facility at the existing OCCC site?*

Response: It is unclear from the quote provided above which measure is being referenced. However, it is important to note that the site selection process was based solely on applicable scoring criteria, as described within Appendix E of the Draft EIS. The top four sites for replacement of the OCCC were selected for detailed analysis in the EIS, which included the existing site in Kalihi.

193. *HB 2388 (2016) proposed exempting the move of OCCC to Halawa from the EIS process. Testifying against the bill were Leimomi Khan Kalihi Palama Hawaiian Civic Club, Community Alliance on Prisons, and the Office of Hawaiian Affairs. Leilani Maxera The CHOW Project, Gladys Coelho Baisa, Life of the Land, De Mont R. D. Conner, Ho'omana Pono, LLC. ("Governor Ige repeatedly stated that we must learn from the mistakes of our past. Well, past mistakes included the building of structures without following environmental impact studies."), Leimomi Khan Kalihi Palama Hawaiian Civic Club ("While we have waited a long time for the relocation of the OCCC, we must do this right. An environmental assessment should be conducted to disclose potential impacts the relocation to the new site in Halawa would have on the community, the environment, cultural and historic sites, etc."), Community Alliance on Prisons ("HB 2388 creates an-exemption from Hawai'i Revised Statutes §343-5 for a jail facility to be built adjacent to Halawa Correctional Facility and funding therefore and makes clarifying amendments. Community Alliance on Prisons is strongly opposed to this bill that seeks to exempt this administration from the law that others must follow. An environment review is a disclosure document. It is a health safety document requiring the developer to disclose potential impacts that a proposed*

development would have on the community, on traffic, on the environment, on cultural and/or historical resources, etc.")

The Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) testified, "The exemption in this measure would directly contravene the purpose of Chapter 343, and set a dangerous precedent for any future "high-priority" public projects. Our environmental review process demonstrates our state's well-founded belief that the desire for development should never outweigh the importance of careful, responsible planning, particularly when public resources are involved. The construction of a large correctional facility complex on public land using a substantial sum of public funding is exactly the type of action that the Chapter 343 process was established to examine. Accordingly, a wholesale exemption for such a project from Chapter 343 may not only result in irreparable and unnecessary impacts to natural and cultural resources, but may set a precedent that severely undermines the foundation of our environmental review policy."

Does DAGS believe that building structures on developed land should be exempt the EIS process?

Response: There are certain activities that are exempt from the Chapter 343 requirements. A list of these exempt activities is posted on the OEQC web site. Clearly, DAGS does not believe that this project is exempt from the EIS process as it is currently underway.

194. *Please name five other DAGS and/or DPS projects for which a legal exemption from environmental law was requested for a proposed project.*

Response: We do not request exemptions from environmental laws. Certain projects, such as repair and maintenance type projects, qualify for exemptions. Government agencies apply an exemption list to determine if a project can be exempt. The exemption lists for government agencies are available for viewing on the OEQC web site.

195. *The Department of the Prosecuting Attorney of the City and County of Honolulu testified on HB 2388 before the House Committee on Finance on February 25, 2016. "While the Department appreciates that the proposed facility would incorporate much-needed programs in-house, to address substances abuse, mental health and other issues, we strongly believe that a corresponding increase in community-based programs is also needed, to better prepare inmates for their return to the community, throughout parole and ultimately release. If an adequate network of support and resources can be provided to inmates and parolees, to assist in their transition from the correctional facility(s) to the outside community, this will ultimately help them to refrain from re-offending or re-entering the criminal justice system in the future. In the long-run, this would assist us in guarding the safety and welfare of the community and of future generations." Is the city correct when it states that increased "community-based programs" will lower "re-offending or re-entering" and thus lead to increased "safety and welfare of the community"?*

Response: We cannot speak to the source of information used by the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney to develop this opinion. However, PSD is supportive of initiatives that reduce recidivism and improve the safety and welfare of the community.

196. *Honolulu proposes that an "adequate network of support and resources can be provided to inmates and parolees." Do you believe that that already exists? If not, what is being done to correct or improve the situation?*

Response: PSD has extensive programming for inmates but is always willing to expand its relationship with community partners to broaden the network of support and resources that are made available to inmates and parolees.

197. *Kevin Dayton wrote a column for the Honolulu Star-Advertiser on December 28, 2017. "State prison officials are asking lawmakers for \$1 million to study the potential for forming "public-private partnerships" that could be used to help expand and modernize the crowded state correctional system. Nolan Espinda, director of the state Department of Public Safety, said his department wants to seek out "professional advice" about the possibilities for using partnerships to design, build and perhaps finance prison or jail projects."17 Would a "public-private partnership" lower the costs to build the new facility?*

Response: As the project advances through the planning process, consideration will be given on how to finance construction of the proposed facility including the use of traditional government financing (bonds, etc.) as well as alternative financing mechanisms which may include public-private partnerships, private equity participation, and other such methods. No decisions have been reached concerning the method to finance such construction and it is unknown at this time whether or not public-private partnerships can reduce the cost.

198. *Which public-private partnerships has the State discussed the OCCC relocation with?*

Response: Public-private partnerships (P3 or PPP), as discussed within the Draft EIS, concern potential methods of financing construction of the proposed OCCC and do not involve the operation of the proposed facility by a private corrections management company. Discussions have not been initiated with any private entity to use public-private partnerships to finance construction of the proposed OCCC. However, State officials have attended information sessions where the use of public-private partnerships to finance large-scale public works construction has been discussed. These information sessions were held for the purpose of educating lawmakers and decision-makers on the various aspects of alternative project financing methods and no specific discussions concerning financing for the OCCC project have yet occurred.

199. *Please provide all documents associated with efforts to rely on public-private partnerships.*

Response: Appendix I of the Draft EIS addressed financing plan options, including the possibilities of public-private partnerships.

200. *"PSD also operates the nearby Laumaka Work Furlough Center (LWFC) where inmates who are assigned to the LWFC are either actively seeking employment or working in the community." Why were the home zip code addresses of LWFC employees included or not included in the DEIS?*

Response: The locations of the residences of the LWFC employees were not considered in the siting process as the only site alternative that would require the relocation of the LWFC facility is located in the same neighborhood as the existing facility. Accordingly, regardless of whether operations of LWFC are relocated to the existing OCCC site in Kalihi, the impact to employees requiring access to the site would be negligible as the location and commuting time to and from the new LWFC facility would remain approximately the same.

201. *Would the home zip code addresses of OCCC workers be altered if the LWFC addresses were also included?*

Response: No, for the reasons described in the response to Question 200 above, the LWFC employee zip codes are not factors affecting the siting process. Therefore, there would be no effect to the data collected regarding zip codes of OCCC employees.

202. *What is the projected change in the number of beds needed for the LWFC.*

Response: The current capacity of LWFC is 96 beds. Additional pre-release beds were initially not planned to be added to LWFC. However, subsequent to publication of the Draft EIS, funds became available to plan for the renovation of LWFC, which may include adding bed space. It is unknown at this time whether or not additional beds can be accommodated at LWFC.

203. *How would the metrics change if the facility were relocated to OCCC?*

Response: Should the existing OCCC site in Kalihi be selected for the replacement facility, and thus the pre-release facilities at LWFC relocated, the replacement facility would need to accommodate 392 pre-release beds based on projections of the pre-release population in FY26.

204. *"The three basic populations of OCCC include pre-trial, short-term sentenced and pre-release inmates. If all three are collocated on the same site, they would share basic*

support functions. Conversely, if the three are separated, each will require support functions which could lead to internal operational inefficiencies and duplication such as administration, food service and health care." Please provide documents that the authors relied on in making this statement.

Response: The above statement relates to the sharing of support services and the impacts of separate facilities. The statement was developed from available information for OCCC operations and recommendations by the consultant who authored the Estimated Staffing and Operating Costs report in Appendix S of the Draft EIS. While the report cites additional information and literature used to prepare the full report, the above recommendation is also based on the knowledge and expertise of CJPS, who authored the report.

205. *"Response: The present plan is to leave Laumaka Work Furlough Center in its present site due to the benefits realized from its prime location." What makes the current Laumaka Work Furlough Center site a "prime location"?*

Response: The location of LWFC provides benefits to the pre-release inmates which include, but are not limited to its proximity to a multitude of community services and Courts as well as the accessibility of the site to places of employment via public transit.

206. *How much is the Laumaka Work Furlough Center property worth?*

Response: According to the Real Property Tax information provided through the City and County of Honolulu, the total property assessed value is \$7,097,700.

207. *Response to E. Ileana Funakoshi "While design of a new OCCC has not been undertaken, spaces will be allocated to education, treatment, programming, and similar services so as to improve access by OCCC inmates. Future design will also consider elements such as spaces to be allocated to the treatment of inmates with mental illnesses, access to television programs, and the importance of privacy."*

Response: The response quoted above was provided to Ms. Funakoshi in response to her comments received during the EISPN public review period. However, it is unclear what your question is and therefore, additional response cannot be provided at this time.

208. *Response to Lorenn Walker, Director Hawaii Friends for Restorative Justice. "The proposed project does not involve constructing a prison which serves a different purpose, has very different functions, and houses a different inmate population." Was any consideration given to doing something different, or did DPS adopt the FEMA approach to Puerto Rico: the existing system collapsed, so we will give you money to build exactly what you had?*

Response: There is no comparison to the situation in Puerto Rico regarding the destruction of its infrastructure due to Hurricane Maria and the age and condition of Hawaii's correctional facilities. The age, obsolete design, and overall condition of OCCC requires it to be replaced with a facility that meets modern standards.

209. *Response to Lorenn Walker, Director Hawaii Friends for Restorative Justice. "Regarding your comments about the reentry process, PSD's Reentry Office is in the process of establishing a system where offenders, prior to release, are put in touch with various agencies, service providers and faith-based organizations, based on their needs, so that upon release, there is no lag time for securing housing, medical and mental health coverage, proper identification, etc."
PSD's Reentry Offices reentry process: When did the process begin?*

Response: PSD's Reentry Coordination Office was established in 2009. This question concerning when reentry processes first began has no bearing on the Draft EIS, the proposed location for the new OCCC, or the potential environmental impacts associated with developing and operating a new OCCC.

210. *PSD's Reentry Offices reentry process: How long will it take to complete the process?*

Response: PSD follows HRS 353-10.5 Intermediate Sanctions; Eligibility Criteria and Conditions to appropriately address all offenders. The timeframe to complete reentry programming is dependent on the inmates risk and needs.

211. *PSD's Reentry Office's reentry process: Might it reduce recidivism?*

Response: Assessing the individuals risk need levels accordingly and the individuals level of participation in appropriate programming may reduce recidivism. The individual must have the motivation to want to participate in programs and connect to resources in the community that can support their transition and success in the community.

212. *PSD's Reentry Office's reentry process: If the program reduces recidivism, what will be the metric, i.e., how will it be measured.*

Response: The Reentry Coordination Office follows the criteria of measuring recidivism as defined by the Interagency on Intermediate Sanction which defines recidivism as the point of re-arrest within three (3) years of release.

213. *Response to Reverend Ka'imi Nicholson. "The State has not implemented the "3 Days Count" initiative put forth by the Pretrial Justice Institute." Would implementing Days Count save money and/or decrease recidivism?*

Response: Since Hawaii has not implemented the "3 Days Count" initiative, it cannot be determined whether doing so would save money and/or decrease recidivism.

214. *Response to Barbara Polk. "Constructing and operating multiple facilities in multiple communities/locations would be inefficient and costly and would not necessarily achieve better results than developing a single facility with the resources and capabilities of serving the needs of Oahu's jail population." Please provide the documents that were relied on to make that statement.*

Response: This statement was made based on experience and operational knowledge by PSD officials, which is sufficient information to provide the general claim made in response to the above comment. Also, trying to secure the necessary community concurrence and land use approvals for "multiple facilities in multiple communities/locations" will face significant community opposition.

215. *Response to John Bickel, President ADA Hawai'i. "PSD's key responsibilities are to house pre-trial felons and pre-trial misdemeanants. The creation of a comprehensive plan to ameliorate crime and punishment problems would best be performed by the State Department of Education, the Legislature and the Hawai'i State Judiciary and other agencies." Does DPS play any role in reducing crime? If so, please elaborate.*

Response: PSD's Intake Service Centers utilize a screening tool to determine the pretrial detainees' risk of reoffending. This information is provided to the Courts as established through JRI within a three work-day timeframe. It is the Courts that make the decisions whether to release and/or remand to jail.

216. *Response to John Bickel, President ADA Hawai'i. "Those responsible for Draft EIS preparation will not be offering recommendations concerning remedial education of inmates. Doing so is outside the scope of EIS preparation and is best left to the PSD's education professionals." What recommendations have the PSD's education professionals made to the EIS preparers concerning remedial education of inmates?*

Response: Considerations of remedial education of inmates are not part of the scope of the EIS. Provision of adequate space for educational programs is included in Appendix F of the Draft EIS.

217. *Response to John Bickel, President ADA Hawai'i. "The Department sees approximately 80 students in the Education Unit on a weekly basis. It offers classes two days a week (Tuesdays and Thursdays) from 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. and 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m." What programs does OCCC offer?*

Response: Programs offered at OCCC include psychosocial and therapeutic treatment groups for severe and persistently mentally ill (SPMI) inmates, religious services, library

services (i.e., law library and recreational library), adult basic education (ABE), high school equivalency test (HISSET), GED, yoga, cognitive skills, Hawaiian culture classes, creative writing, serve safe, academic classes, independent studies, alcoholics anonymous, narcotics anonymous, and mental health services. You can get a list of classes offered by contacting PSD's Corrections Program Services: <http://dps.hawaii.gov/frequently-called-numbers/>. However, it is also important to note that participation in these programs is voluntary and some inmates choose not be involved in available programs at OCCC.

218. *Response to John Bickel, President ADA Hawai'i. "There are no plans to privatize the management or operation of the proposed OCCC facility." What P3 entities has DPS and DAGS met with concerning privatizing any aspect of the jails?*

Response: There appears to be confusion over the differences between "privatization" and "public-private partnerships." A Public-Private Partnership is an approach being used by governments around the country to finance large-scale public infrastructure projects. Privatization refers to the use of private corrections contractors to operate a correctional facility. There is no plan to privatize operation of the proposed OCCC. In addition, discussions have not been initiated with any private entity to use public-private partnerships to finance construction of the proposed OCCC.

219. *Response to John Bickel, President ADA Hawai'i. "Those responsible for Draft EIS preparation will not be offering recommendations concerning the costs incurred by inmates for telephone calls to outside contacts. Doing so is outside the scope of EIS preparation and is best left to PSD." Do the high phone costs impact inmate families struggling to survive?*

Response: PSD must first consider the safety and security of the OCCC inmates and staff in making such decisions before considering secondary impacts to the inmates' families. In addition, the operational decisions regarding the use of phone calls are determined by experienced PSD officials who are qualified to make such decisions. Those responsible for the EIS preparation do not possess the expertise to make recommendations on these matters.

220. *Theresa Moorleggen. "Why can the State of Hawai'i and/or the City and County of Honolulu afford a new jail but not the programs that will help the population that ends up in jail? ... I would like to know the recommendations that have been made in State studies and reports that might be likely to keep drug offenders from spending time in prisons and jails. Can you tell me these?" Which policies were considered in drafting this EIS?*

Response: The Draft EIS was prepared to address potential impacts associated with the proposed project (a replacement OCCC) and its conformance of the project objectives

under existing State laws and plans established at the time of the writing. The Draft EIS cannot recommend or analyze the impacts of policies that have not yet been implemented. The Hawaii Judiciary and State Legislature are the appropriate entities for addressing criminal justice reforms, as these are developed by the Legislature and enforced by the Courts, and not by PSD.

221. *Response to Theresa Moorleghen. "The proposed OCCC replacement project is not intended to eliminate crime." Will the new OCCC reduce crime?*

Response: The proposed replacement OCCC will neither eliminate nor reduce crime. It is only intended to house those individuals that have been arrested and charged with a crime.

222. *Response to Erika Scott. "The group that travelled to Norway was represented by various stakeholders in the criminal justice system not only PSD. PSD will take into consideration any recommendation from the stakeholders regarding the Norwegian system that will work for Hawai`i." How will stakeholder recommendations be gathered?*

Response: The recommendations from stakeholders are gathered by the various sub-committees formed by the Task Force and will be considered when the Task Force prepares its final report.

223. *How will stakeholder recommendations be considered?*

Response: The entire task force will collaborate and decide on what recommendations are included in the final report.

224. *Response to Will Carson. "Evidence Based Practices have been implemented and an Office of Reentry within the Department of Public Safety (PSD) has been established to assist in the development of appropriate services and programs for those who are being released. PSD is also working closely with the State Department of Health, Adult Mental Health Branch, for continuum of care for offenders in need of mental health services upon release. There is also ongoing training of staff. Contracted job placement training and services has been procured and PSD is supporting the Honolulu County Offender Reentry Program (HCORP) 3-year demonstration project which is helping over 150 sentenced felon probationers improve reentry success. This partnership with the University of Hawaii, Social Sciences Research Institute (UH SSRI) provides "in-reach" services in OCCC and coordinates comprehensive services for 12 months after release; clients with behavioral health issues are given priority. HCORP also provides technical assistance to community providers and is collecting and analyzing data to better understand predictors of recidivism and improve community tenure." What contracts does DPS have with the University of Hawai`i?*

Response: PSD has a contract with the John A. Burns School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry in which second and fourth-year psychiatry interns have a one (1) month rotation at OCCC. These interns and their Professors assist the OCCC mental health staff in providing psychiatry services to the SPMI patient population while gaining experience in the correctional setting. PSD also has one memorandum of agreement with UH Social Science Research Institute (SSRI). PSD's Education Services has a contract with the UH Leeward Community College.

225. *Honolulu County Offender Reentry Program (HCORP): Why was the University of Hawaii, Social Sciences Research Institute chosen?*

Response: HCORP is a Federally-funded project which the University of Hawaii applied for and is implementing with non-financial support from PSD and the Judiciary.

226. *Honolulu County Offender Reentry Program (HCORP): How are the researchers connected to DPS, i.e., previous employment, family connections, etc.?*

Response: HCORP staff were hired independently by the University of Hawaii. They are not former PSD staff and while familial relationships are not tracked by the Department, HCORP staff do not appear to be related to PSD staff.

227. *Honolulu County Offender Reentry Program (HCORP): Is the Social Sciences Research Institute classified, and if so, why?*

Response: The "classification" of the Social Sciences Research Institute should be answered by that organization. PSD does not have any say over how the University of Hawaii operates.

228. *Response to Bethany Schwartz. "The PSD Reentry Office is in the process of establishing a system where offenders, prior to release, are put in touch with various agencies, service providers and faith-based organizations, based on their needs, so that upon release, there is no lag time for securing housing, medical/mental health coverage, proper identification, etc. One of its primary functions is to increase a person's success when they are discharged into the community." When was the PSD Reentry Office established?*

Response: The Reentry Coordination Office was established in 2009 when the Legislature enacted the Reentry Commission within PSD.

229. *What metrics are used to determine the effectiveness of the PSD Reentry Office?*

Response: This information will be provided to the State Legislature during the 2019 session.

230. *What is the budget of the PSD Reentry Office?*

Response: The budget, including salary and operating expenses, is \$2,189,204 annually.

231. *How many dedicated employees does the PSD Reentry Office have?*

Response: Eight positions are assigned to the PSD Reentry Coordination Office.

232. *How does the PSD Reentry Office fit into the structure of DPS?*

Response: The Reentry Coordination Office falls under the direction of the Deputy Director for Corrections.

233. *What policies does the PSD Reentry Office promote?*

Response: The Reentry Coordination Office supports all policies established and set by PSD.

234. *Please provide the latest audit of the PSD Reentry Office.*

Response: The Reentry Coordination Office will provide its first report to the 2019 Legislature.

235. *Response to Community Alliance on Prisons. "The Draft EIS will address potential impacts resulting from the relocation of female inmates from OCCC to WCCC" "Planning for expansion to the WCCC will soon begin; at present a decision as to the amount of additional program space needed has not been determined." Why would planning occur after—as opposed to before--the EISPN?*

Response: The Environmental Impact Statement Preparation Notice (EISPN) was prepared in accordance with Act 172-12 EISPN ("Direct to EIS") prior to the preparation of an EIS required pursuant to Chapter 343, HRS and Chapter 200, Title 11, HAR, based on the use of State funds and State lands. The purpose of the EISPN is to inform interested parties of the proposed project and to seek comments on issues that should be addressed in a forthcoming EIS. Preliminary planning for the proposed expansion of WCCC was included in Appendix C of the Draft EIS.

236. *Response to Community Alliance on Prisons. "Yes, the bedbug problem at Module 20 has been adequately addressed." "To address the problem, an exterminator has been contracted, regular inspections are being performed, and application services have been put in place." Please identify the chemicals that are applied inside the jail and explain how the applications are conducted.*

Response: When there is a request or work order to address specific areas of Module 20, operations staff assess the affected site and spot treat if necessary utilizing over the counter insecticide spray. The facility uses Hot Shot brand products.

237. *Connie Mitchell, Executive Director Institute for Human Services, filed some articles for the EISPN. But there were no questions posed with them, so DAGS just said, thank you. Better by Half: The NYC Story of Winning Large-Scale Decarceration while Increasing Public Safety JUDITH A. GREENE, Director, Justice Strategies VINCENT SCHIRALDI, Senior Research Fellow, Harvard Kennedy School, Program in Criminal Justice Policy and Management.18 [refer to article included in original comment] Do you support or dispute that New York City, New Jersey, and California have simultaneously decreased crime, and incarceration?*

Response: According to <https://muninetguide.com/u-s-state-crime-rates/>, it is true that New Jersey had lower violent crime rates than Hawaii. However, California and New York had higher crime rates than Hawaii. So it appears that if your assertion that California and New York reduced their imprisoned population is true, then it would be untrue that those actions resulted in lower crime rates and have safer conditions than in Hawaii.

238. *Do you support or dispute that Hawai`i can simultaneously decreased crime, and incarceration rates?*

Response: Without additional evidence to provide insight on the methods available to achieve the simultaneous reduction of crime and incarceration as it relates to the State of Hawaii, a position cannot be taken on the possibility of this scenario at this time. While PSD supports the pursuit of such scenarios, additional information is needed before PSD can provide a definitive stance on the ability achieve this goal.

239. *How has DPS examined ways to simultaneously decreased crime, and incarceration?*

Response: PSD houses those who the Courts sentence to periods of incarceration. PSD does not have control over decisions made by the Courts.

240. *Do you support or dispute that New York City decreased crime, decreased incarceration, and saved taxpayer funds from a process that "flowed from—or at the very least, coincided with—a bottom-up effort to amend, repeal, and reverse the laws, policies, and practices that swept our nation into the era of mass incarceration— most particularly those involving the War on Drugs?*

Response: It is not within the capacity of PSD or the project team to support or dispute the evidence regarding New York City crime rates and incarceration. However, without

knowing the source of the quote provided in your question above, we cannot comment on the process implemented to address crime rates and incarceration within New York City.

241. *Do you support or dispute that New York City is one of the least incarcerated cities in America, and that occurred at a time when New York was also becoming the safest city in America?*

Response: It is not within the capacity of PSD or the project team to support or dispute any evidence regarding New York City crime rates, incarceration rates, or being the safest city in America.

242. *Do you support or dispute that New York City achieved this in part due to a ground-up community initiative?*

Response: It is not within the capacity of PSD or the project team to support or dispute New York City's achievements via "ground-up community initiative."

243. *DPS Director pick the Honolulu Prosecutor Keith Kaneshiro to serve as the community member of the HCR 85 Task Force. Does his near total absence at meetings indicated how little DPS considers the community perspective?*

Response: No, it does not.

244. *Have any of the OCCC DEIS contractors and subcontractors participated in any of the reform efforts New York City, New Jersey, and/or California? If so, how? If not, are they at least aware of the benefits being achieved by these three states?*

Response: While some of the Draft EIS subcontractors have provided consulting services to New York City, New Jersey, and California, those services have not included criminal reform efforts.

245. *What is the role of the Governor, DAGS, DPS, and the judiciary in determining the need for the project?*

Response: The need for the project is only determined by PSD, which has the experience and qualifications to make recommendations for the physical and operational requirements for their facilities. The statement of the project need and associated objectives are reviewed by the other entities for the purposes of the EIS preparation and corresponding planning and development process. DAGS acts as the proposing agency on behalf of PSD as it concerns the environmental review process and the Governor is responsible for the final review and acceptance of the Final EIS document, as required under Chapter 343, HRS.

246. *How has PSD utilized metrics to reduce recidivism?*

Response: PSD follows HRS 353-10.5 Intermediate Sanctions; Eligibility Criteria and Conditions to appropriately address all offenders. In addition, the Reentry Coordination Office follows the definition of recidivism as any arrest within three (3) years of release, which was established by the Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions.

247. *Please identify the treatment centers, community beds, community programs, etc. that DPS interacts with, that are available for former inmates and those on work furlough?*

Response: Corrections Program Services - Education Branch has a parenting program that is delivered by Keiki O' Ka Aina (KOKA). KOKA provides the following:

- Upon release, match participants with mentors from the community. Mentors and mentees will maintain contact for at least six (6) hours a month, via phone calls, text messages, or face to face meetings.
- Upon release, participants and their families will be invited to join KOKA cultural classes (i.e., Board and Stone class, Olelo class, lomilomi class, poi pounding nights, genealogy class, etc.).

248. *Would increasing treatment centers, community beds, community programs, etc. decrease recidivism rates?*

Response: At the time of this writing, additional studies are required to determine specific causes of recidivism as it applies to OCCC. The most current information on recidivism is available within the 2016 Recidivism Update available online at: <https://icis.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Hawaii-Recidivism-Report-2016.pdf>. It should be mentioned that trying to secure the necessary community concurrence and land use approvals for "... increasing treatment centers, community beds, community programs, etc.," may face significant community opposition.

249. *What is the relative cost to house a person in jail versus a community treatment program?*

Response: PSD does not track cost based on jail vs. community treatment programs.

250. *How many families lose their house or apartment while a family member is sitting in jail, un-convicted, unable to make bail?*

Response: PSD does not track such data.

251. *"If the new OCCC facility is built on the site of the existing OCCC facility in Kalihi, it will be responsible for the full population of 392 inmates." What metrics are used to evaluate the effectiveness of the LWFC?*

Response: We don't have metrics specific to the LWFC Program. About 500 inmates go through the work furlough program every year across the State. 80% of the inmates successfully complete the program and enter parole. For the 20% that are not paroled, the most frequent cause of deviation is related to substance abuse issues and other impulsive decisions that lead to their disqualification from furlough eligibility.

252. *How is it determined if a question is "Beyond the Scope"? Who makes the determination? How is the determination made?*

Response: As it relates to the EIS process, the EIS is meant to conform to requirements for the project scope established under Chapter 343, HRS and Chapter 200, Title 11, HAR. That is, questions that are not related to potential impacts from the proposed action or the objectives established within the EIS. It is at the discretion of the project team and the proposing agency to determine if questions or comments submitted during the EIS process are relevant to the scope of the project. However, it is also important to note that the Draft and Final EIS (including all comments and responses) will be reviewed by both OEQC and the Governor, who has the final say in "accepting" whether the EIS has provided sufficient review under Chapter 343, HRS.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,



KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

COMMUNITY ALLIANCE ON PRISONS

P.O. Box 37158, Honolulu, HI 96837-0158

Phone/E-Mail: [\(808\) 927-1214](tel:(808)927-1214) / kat.caphi@gmail.com



January 8, 2018

Vincent Shigekuni
PBR HAWAII & Associates, Inc.
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

Lance Y. Maja, P.E., Coordinator
Hawai'i Department of Accounting & General Services
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 430
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

Email: <http://futureoccc.commentinput.com/?id=4fGhu>

Office of Environmental Quality Control
235 South Beretania Street, Suite 702
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813
Telephone: (808) 586-4185
Email: oeqchawaii@doh.hawaii.gov

Responses, Questions, and Suggestions
Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)
Replacement of O`ahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC)
Expansion of the Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC)
New Department of Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station

E Welina Mr. Shigekuni, Mr. Maja, and OEQC!

My name is Kat Brady and I am the Coordinator of Community Alliance on Prisons, a community initiative promoting smart justice policies in Hawai'i for almost two decades. These comments and questions are respectfully offered on behalf of the 6,000 Hawai'i individuals living behind bars or under the "care and custody" of the Department of Public Safety. We are always mindful that approximately 1,400 of Hawai'i's imprisoned people are serving their sentences abroad thousands of miles away from their loved ones, their homes and, for the disproportionate number of incarcerated Kanaka Maoli (*Native Hawaiians*), far from their ancestral lands.

WHAT IS A GOOD PLANNING PROCESS?

The Urban Land Institute¹ asserts that a good, inclusive and open community planning starts with community building.

Community Alliance on Prisons believes that the most important element in any process that will impact communities is for any entity involved with the proposed development be transparent and truthful with the community. This means that there is a clearly stated purpose for the proposal and an invitation for ALL sectors of the community to be included in the process with equal weight.

In a paper entitled, *“Renewing Hope, Restoring Vision: Progressive Planning in Our Communities”* presented at a 1996 planning conference, the author discussed “Transformative Planning”.²

“Effective community development planning takes a comprehensive approach to meeting community needs—an approach that recognizes the interrelationship of economic, physical and social development. Community development is linked to empowerment and to valuing diversity of cultures.

... If we measure success by the numbers alone, no matter how laudable our long-range goals, we’re going to plan research, and design and lend our support to policies and programs that we think are going to be successful in terms of those numbers. Rational, right? Circular, too....

If, on the other hand, we have a different version of what constitutes success:

- *a version that does include products of development, but which rests primarily on power and control being increasingly vested in community members;*
- *success that is measured by the number of people who have, in the planning process, moved from being an object of planning to being a subject;*
- *success measured in terms of increasing numbers of confident, competent, cooperative and purposeful community members;*
- *success measured in terms of the ability of people involved in the planning process to replicate their achievements in other situations;*
- ***success measured in terms of movement towards realizing values of equity and inclusion;***

then, we’re going to have very different sorts of policies, programs and practices. And, our roles as planners will also be very different.”

¹ Involving the Community in Neighborhood Planning, The Urban Land Institute, The 2004 ULI/Charles H. Shaw Forum on Urban Community Issues, September 22–23, 2004, Prepared by Deborah L. Myerson.
http://uli.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/07/Report-1-Involving-the-Community-in-Neighborhood-Planning.ashx_.pdf

² Transformative Community Planning: Empowerment Through Community Development, Prepared for the 1996 Planners Network Conference, “Renewing Hope, Restoring Vision: Progressive Planning in Our Communities.”, by Marie Kennedy.
<http://www.plannersnetwork.org/magazine-publications/case-studies-and-working-papers/transformative-community-planning-empowerment-through-community-development/>

THE ALOHA SPIRIT LAW

[§5-7.5] "Aloha Spirit". (a) "Aloha Spirit" is the coordination of mind and heart within each person. It brings each person to the self. Each person must think and emote good feelings to others. In the contemplation and presence of the life force, "Aloha", the following unuhi laula loa may be used:

- "**Akahai**", meaning kindness to be expressed with tenderness;
- "**Lokahi**", meaning unity, to be expressed with harmony;
- "**Oluolu**", meaning agreeable, to be expressed with pleasantness;
- "**Haahaa**", meaning humility, to be expressed with modesty;
- "**Ahonui**", meaning patience, to be expressed with perseverance.

These are traits of character that express the charm, warmth and sincerity of Hawaii's people. It was the working philosophy of native Hawaiians and was presented as a gift to the people of Hawaii. "Aloha" is more than a word of greeting or farewell or a salutation. "Aloha" means mutual regard and affection and extends warmth in caring with no obligation in return. "Aloha" is the essence of relationships in which each person is important to every other person for collective existence. "Aloha" means to hear what is not said, to see what cannot be seen and to know the unknowable.

(b) In exercising their power on behalf of the people and in fulfillment of their responsibilities, obligations and service to the people, the legislature, governor, lieutenant governor, executive officers of each department, the chief justice, associate justices, and judges of the appellate, circuit, and district courts may contemplate and reside with the life force and give consideration to the "Aloha Spirit". [L 1986, c 202, §1]

THE VALUES OUR COMMUNITIES HOLD DEAR

Our community values are based on Hawaiian culture, distinguishing Hawai'i as a special place for healing and spirituality. Aloha is the outpouring of love and the spirit that guides us. Some of the important values that our communities embrace are:

Ho'ohana – The value of work: To work with intent and with purpose.

'Imi ola – Our purpose in life is to seek its highest form. The value of mission and vision.

Ho'omau – The value of perseverance. To persist, to continue, to perpetuate. Never give up.

Kūlia i ka nu'u – "Strive to reach the summit." Pursue personal excellence in all you do.

Ho'okipa – The value of hospitality, a hospitality of complete giving.

'Ohana – Those who are family, and those you choose to call your family. As a value, 'Ohana is a human circle of complete Aloha.

Lōkahi – The value of teamwork: Collaboration and cooperation. Harmony and unity. People who work together can achieve more.

Kākou – The value of communication, for “All of us.” We are in this together. Learn to speak the language of we.

Kuleana – One’s personal sense of responsibility. “I accept my responsibilities, and I will be held accountable.”

Lōkahi – The value of teamwork: Collaboration and cooperation. Harmony and unity. People who work together can achieve more.

Kākou – The value of communication, for “All of us.” We are in this together. Learn to speak the language of we.

Kuleana – One’s personal sense of responsibility. “I accept my responsibilities, and I will be held accountable.”

‘Ike loa – The value of learning. To know well. To seek knowledge and wisdom.

Ha’aha’a – The value of humility. Be humble, be modest, and open your thoughts.

Ho’ohanohano – To honor the dignity of others. Conduct yourself with distinction, and cultivate respectfulness.

Alaka’i – The value of leadership. Lead with initiative, and with your good example. You shall be the guide for others when you have gained their trust and respect.

Mālama – The value of stewardship. To take care of. To serve and to honor, to protect and care for.

Mahalo – “Thank you”, as a way of living. Live in thankfulness for the richness that makes life so precious.

Nānā i ke kumu – Look to your Sense of Place and sources of spirit, and you find your truth.

Pono – The value of integrity, of rightness and balance. The feeling of contentment when all is good and all is right.

Ka lā hiki ola – “The dawning of a new day.” Optimism. The value of hope and promise.

It follows, then, that planning **MUST** include a clear justification for the proposal, it **MUST** be inclusive of all voices in the community, and it **MUST** embrace local values.

COMMUNITY VALUES AND THE PLANNING PROCESS

This **process has been fast-tracked**, despite vehement assertions to the contrary. This “planning” process has excluded discussion/dialogue with the justice-interested community and the general public. The community/public is only invited to attend the government dog and pony shows that exhibit how much taxpayer money the government is wasting by rushing ahead without all the data and facts. There is no place at the table for other voices. **This is a sign of a failed process.**

On November 29, 2019, the department held what was dubbed a “Town Hall” meeting at Aloha Stadium. A REAL town hall meeting is an event at which a politician or public official **answers questions** from members of the public. This was just another dog and pony show.

The venue for the “town hall” meeting was in a place most people did not know how to access. Aloha Stadium’s Hospitality room is accessed through a dark, dimly-lit entrance with black pavement that made it difficult and dangerous in the dark for folks with visual or mobility issues. Earlier in the day Community Alliance on Prisons received calls from community members who were concerned about going to such a big, unfamiliar place in the dark. I personally called the department and was assured that access was easy and lit. It was not. We were told that several senior members of our community turned around and went home because it was so dark, scary and there was no directional signage.

Those who did find the venue were subjected to searches (and some reported being searched twice) before they entered the “town hall” meeting room. Why was the community subject to searches at a “town hall”, when the government has been the bullies pushing a process without facts and opening a dialogue with the community – a two-way conversation?

The government and their consultants were seated at a table on the right and a podium and microphone was set up on the left for the community. Their microphones worked perfectly, however, the community mike was fuzzy and garbled. It was discovered later that the event organizers knew about the malfunctioning community microphone before the meeting, but did not fix or replace it.

After the consultants delivered their reports (contained within the 26 appendices) the facilitator announced that the community had 2 minutes each to speak. The way the public was corralled by the facilitator was new to us. The names of people who registered to testify were placed in a black plastic pot and people were called at random. This begs the question: “Why is the government so afraid of the community?”

The timer went off every 2 minutes as each speaker was rushed off. After 17 speakers – all opposed, there was still 1 hour left in the allotted time. However, the Director of Public Safety announced the meeting was over! We have NEVER been to a public meeting that ended early where people were not invited to speak a second time if they had more to add. This is yet another display of contempt for the community by this administration.

*“Everything secret degenerates, even the administration of justice;
nothing is safe that does not show how it can bear discussion and publicity.”
Lord Acton*

However, it is not just the community that has been disrespected. The legislature has been ignored and/or dismissed as well. When Senator Nishihara spoke at the “town hall” meeting, he was cut off at 2 minutes despite the fact that he serves as Chair of Public Safety, Intergovernmental, and

Military Affairs Committee, is a member of the HCR 85 Correctional Reform Task Force charged with creating a roadmap for corrections, and is a member of the HCR 134 Task Force charged with exploring ways to reform bail and other pretrial services. This chilling of Sen. Nishihara's comments was disrespectful and very telling about this project.

Limiting speech is what dictators do. Have we gone the way of Washington, DC where the truth is no longer important? The community was denied the right to hear the rest of Senator Nishihara's remarks. There was no stenographer or anyone taking notes on what was said by the community, so this "town hall" was just another show...a very expensive show, so the administration could check off the box "Met with Community". It was certainly NOT engaging the community.

What this administration is doing is **promoting distrust in government**. By ignoring the concerns of the community and the legislature and disregarding the research that clearly shows that Hawai'i is moving in the wrong direction, Hawai'i is wasting time and resources to create a criminal processing factory instead of promoting safe, healthy and just communities. **This is another sign of a failed process.**

*"Integrity is the lifeblood of democracy, Deceit is a poison in its veins."
Edward Kennedy*

NO CLEAR JUSTIFICATION FOR THE PROJECT

There is no clear stated justification for the project – it's rail; it's overcrowding; it's the 21st century Kalihi plan (gentrification & eviction). In other words, it's everything, pick one and that's why we need it. This is another sign of a failed process.

A good planning process is transparent, clear, and inclusive. The data is publicly shared, the community is engaged in a dialogue to ensure that local values are celebrated in the planning process, and open dialogue is welcomed and encouraged.

As the justification for this project keeps changing, what is happening is sadly clear to those watching: a) there is no vision and no desire or commitment to reform corrections, and b) the department is moving ahead with no roadmap. The old adage applies here:

When you don't know where you're going, all roads lead there.



STOP THIS UNDEMOCRATIC PROCESS NOW!

Washington, D.C. wants a new jail and officials there are being criticized for the same fast-tracked, non-inclusive process as Hawai'i is using. *"The project has suffered delays and criticism because of a refusal to communicate with the public and the D.C. Council early in the process."*

Below is an excerpt from the column³ published in the Washington Post entitled, *D.C. wants to build a new jail – but officials aren't talking about it.*

"...But the District's sudden and aggressive timeline raises a major red flag. Word of a new jail thus far has been reserved to business press read by developers and architectural firms, who have a limited perspective on what a jail means to a city. Returning citizens – the very people who have suffered through conditions at the existing jails – appear to have not been consulted. Making decisions about where the jail will be, its capacity and what will happen inside of it, without public and stakeholder input, is a shaky and potentially disastrous foundation for a project of this size.

There are two on-going legislatively-appointed groups whose recommendations are both due to be given to the 2019 legislature. HCR 85, the Correctional Reform Task Force is charged with creating a roadmap for corrections. The HCR 134 Task Force is charged with reforming pre-trial services, including bail reform. Both sets of recommendations could dramatically reduce the population of OCCC. As of July 2017, the department reported that 75% of the population of OCCC were classified at the lowest custody levels (minimum or community).

As the above-referenced article states: *"Building a new jail must be part of a larger, democratic discussion about laws, policies and budgets. This is especially so in a city in the midst of an affordable housing crisis..."* When the largest group imprisoned at OCCC are Kanaka Maoli, it is time to step back and take a look at the policies that are driving mass incarceration and the disparate treatment of native Hawaiians in the criminal justice system, not build more facilities.

Moving ahead with a failed process that has ignored the voices of organizations and people who have been working on justice issues for decades is foolhardy. Look at what D.C. is going through because they did the same thing Hawai'i is doing now.

We again say, STOP THIS UNDEMOCRATIC PROCESS. We implore the state to put this process on hold until all the facts are in, the data is verified and made publicly accessible, Justice Reinvestment is fully implemented, the department has properly used all its release options, and a new transparent, open, and inclusive DIALOGUE is developed. No more dog and pony shows.

³ **D.C. wants to build a new jail — but officials aren't talking about it**, By Jeremy Mohler and Monica Hopkins-Maxwell, May 4, 2017. https://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/all-opinions-are-local/wp/2017/05/04/d-c-wants-to-build-a-new-jail-but-officials-arent-talking-about-it/?tid=ss_mail&utm_term=.69377559164a

The community has questions and we want to have an open, honest, and transparent public dialogue about the future of corrections that is based on our community values, not some multiple choice "justification". We want a government we can trust. One that is open, honest, transparent, and accountable.

*"Public confidence in the integrity of the Government is indispensable to faith in democracy; and when we lose faith in the system, we have lost faith in everything we fight and spend for."
Adlai E Stevenson*



STOP THIS UNDEMOCRATIC PROCESS NOW!

*"Nothing so diminishes democracy as secrecy."
Ramsey Clark*

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STATE MODELLING INTEGRITY

"The meaning of integrity that comes easiest to mind is Polonius's advice to Laertes: "This above all, to thine own self be true." Authenticity-being what one is, without deceit or dissembling-is surely at the core of integrity. Adopting that meaning, John Rawls identified the virtues of integrity as "truthfulness and sincerity, lucidity and commitment." ...Integrity in government is not a large matter for a despot. He may be benign or malevolent, but because what he does is not dependent on his subjects' wishes, so far as matters of governance are concerned, integrity has for him only instrumental value. It is quite otherwise for a democratic government. For it, integrity enables, and a lack of integrity undermines, its democratic nature. Integrity, as Rawls insists, does not guarantee right conduct. Nevertheless, for all the same reasons that recommend democracy, integrity ranks among a democratic government's primary virtues. A democratic government has an obligation arising from its democratic nature to practice authenticity toward its citizens, those to whom it is responsible.

I do not suggest that government should be transparent in all things. If we want to make integrity a virtue, we ought not to set the standard so high that it is unattainable as a practical matter. Some governmental responsibilities, in some circumstances, depend on secrecy, even, at times, dissembling and pretense. I should state the matter this way: **integrity requires that government not conceal or dissemble simply in order to secure the citizens' approval, or to avoid their disapproval, of what it does.**"⁴

The Center for Public Integrity has an accessible website that grades states on their transparency and accountability. Hawaii scored a D+ grade in the 2015 State Integrity Investigation⁵.

The State Integrity Investigation is an in-depth collaboration designed to assess transparency, accountability, ethics and oversight in state government, spotlight the states that are doing things right and expose practices that undermine trust in state capitals. How does the State Integrity Investigation work?

The State Integrity Investigation is data-driven analysis of each state's laws and practices aimed at deterring corruption and promoting accountability and openness. The project was first carried out in 2011-2012 and has been completely updated with new research and reporting in 2015. For round two, experienced journalists graded each state government using 245 specific measures, or "indicators."

The Investigation ranked every state from one to 50. Each state received a report card with letter grades in 13 categories, including access to information, political finance, electoral oversight, executive accountability, legislative accountability, judicial accountability, state budget processes, civil service oversight, internal auditing, procurement, ethics oversight, lobbying regulations, and management of state pension funds.

Does the Investigation measure corruption?

No. The project is not a measure of corruption, but of state **governments' overall** accountability and transparency. The Investigation looks at both the laws in place and the "in practice" implementation of those laws in order to assess the systems that are meant to prevent corruption and expose it when it does occur.

Hawai'i scored a D+ assessing the systems in place to deter corruption in government.

Public Access to Information: C-

Executive Accountability: C-

Legislative Accountability: D-

Judicial Accountability: F

Procurement: C

State Budget Process: C-

⁴ John Rawls, A Theory of Justice 519 (1973).

⁵ Hawaii gets D+ grade in 2015 State Integrity Investigation, By Nancy Cook Lauer, November 9, 2015.

<https://www.publicintegrity.org/2015/11/09/18372/hawaii-gets-d-grade-2015-state-integrity-investigation>

Why who gets the contracts, matters:

The irony of Louis Berger Group, repeat offenders of federal laws and documented bad actors, hired by Architects Hawai'i to work on a correctional facility is not lost on the community. Their bad actions from 2010-2016 are below, however, this is a 20-year pattern. After being fined \$69.3 million for violating the Foreign Corruption Practices Act for overbilling in Iraq and Afghanistan, the CEO was sentenced to one-year home confinement while OCCC is filled with people sentenced to the lowest felony, misdemeanors and violations, some who cannot even make \$50 bail!

As taxpayers, the public has right to know how our hard-earned tax dollars are spent. Why would the state use our resources to hire a company known for major corruption and that has a documented history of overbilling? The state should be good stewards of our resources and should have exercised extra-caution in their due diligence because of this company's history.

- Nov 5, 2010 - Louis Berger Group Inc., a New Jersey engineering consulting firm, agreed to pay \$69.3 million to resolve criminal and civil probes related to overbilling for reconstruction contracts in Iraq and Afghanistan and other work.
- Dec 12, 2014 - "Two years after the Louis Berger Group and two of its executives confessed to defrauding USAID, the company's former chairman admitted his role in the scheme"
- February 4, 2015—The World Bank Group announced the debarment of Louis Berger Group, Inc. (LBG) for one year for engaging in corrupt practices under two Bank-financed projects in Vietnam.
- Jul 8, 2016 - The settlement and guilty pleas came two months after Derrish Wolf, the former head of a company affiliate, Louis Berger Group Inc., was sentenced to a year of home confinement and a \$4.5 million fine for his role in a 20-year scheme to overcharge the U.S.
- Aug 1, 2016 - Wolff had copped to a conspiracy to defraud the government and to leading a scheme to overbill the United States Agency for International Development on so-called cost-reimbursable contracts for BG Holdings subsidiary Louis Berger Group Inc.'s overhead ...

*"The supreme quality for leadership is unquestionably integrity. Without it, no real success is possible, no matter whether it is on a section gang, a football field, in an army, or in an office."
Dwight D. Eisenhower*

THE ROLE OF SITING AND ARCHITECTURE IN THE PROCESS

Siting:

The siting of any correctional facility is not something that should be thrust upon any community. As the article on the D.C. jail stated: "...they are treating a new jail as mere infrastructure rather than a key and influential piece of the District's criminal justice system. Jails are not soccer stadiums." Correctional facilities are part of our communities. Our loved ones work and live in these places. It is crucial that an honest dialogue about how the community envisions corrections in Hawai'i for the next 50-100 years commence. The state MUST be honest, open, transparent, and accountable; data and reports must be publicly accessible and searchable; free access to the reports and data on the web or in hard copies in the state library system.

Research and Examples:

In 2005-2006, researchers from Edinboro University of Pennsylvania examined the relationship between rural communities⁶ and State Correctional Institutions (SCIs) in four rural communities throughout the state. The research team used a community satisfaction survey, focus groups with community members, and discussions with prison administrators to identify issues and propose policy considerations to ease community-prison relations for current prisons and future prison sitings.

According to the research findings, several issues impact prison-community relationships, including the prison siting process itself, the infrastructure in the community, and communication between the prison and the community. Policy considerations that may improve the siting process and the relationship between prisons and communities are as follows:

- Personnel from the SCIs should initiate contact with community members to inform them of changes in prison administration.
- Prison administrators should implement and actively employ community advisory groups in an effort to enhance ongoing communication between the prison and the local community.

A Community Dialogue on siting a jail:

Here is an example of a public DIALOGUE - the minutes⁷ of a meeting about the siting of a jail in Washington state:

“Feb 3, 2011 - ... Tonight's meeting is an attempt to **work with the community** to provide information, to **answer questions**, **receive suggestions** and **have a meaningful dialogue** on the development of a long-term county jail.” ...

Architecture:

Correctional facilities are where our loved ones live and work. The first priority should be whether we need a new jail in Honolulu to replace the O`ahu Community Correctional Center and if so, what does a 21st century jail look like, what principles does it embody, what is its role in the community, and how can we design it to reflect community values.

An article from October 2017⁸ about natural disasters and correctional facilities quotes the president of Architects/Designers/Planners for Social Responsibility (ADPSR), Raphael Sperry: ... *As climate changes forces itself into the forefront of disaster planning, coping with*

⁶ Prisons and Rural Communities: Exploring Impact and Community Satisfaction, A report by: Kevin E. Courtright, Ph.D.; Michael J. Hannan, Ph.D.; Susan H. Packard, Ph.D.; and Edward T. Brennan, M.Ed. Edinboro University of Pennsylvania May 2007. <http://www.rural.palegislature.us/prisons.pdf>

⁷ Jail Siting Public Meeting Minutes, Whatcom County, Washington, February 3, 2011. <https://www.whatcomcounty.us/DocumentCenter/Home/View/882>

⁸ In Natural Disasters, Are Inmates Expendable?, By Brian Edsall | October 3, 2017. <https://thecrimereport.org/2017/10/03/in-natural-disasters-are-inmates-expendable/>

inmates trapped in often aging facilities that are literally on the front lines is emerging as both a humanitarian and public safety issue.

“Throughout history, prisons have always been located at the edge of civilization,” said Raphael Sperry, president of Architects/Designers/Planners for Social Responsibility (ADPSR).

“As much as American voters supported the expansion of criminal penalties and prison construction in the ’80s and ’90s, most every voting community also rejected new prisons being built in or near them.”

Sperry added that the traditional approach to building prisons far from populated areas has shielded them from public scrutiny.

These “edge of civilization” facilities are often in zones that are now at the greatest risk from increases in sea level as well as flooding, but prison designs place a premium on the security of civilians who live near them, rather than on the security or safety of those inside, according to Sperry.

An article⁹ from 2015 discusses designing the Las Colinas Detention & Reentry Facility in San Diego in the style of educational campuses to promote normalcy instead of traditional prison design (warehouse). The architects, designers, and planners worked from the principle that incarceration *IS* the punishment and designed a facility based on rehabilitation.

America has a prison problem. According to the International Centre for Prison Studies, we currently have upwards of 2 million people, or about 1% of our population, in the criminal justice system in the United States. This puts us at the highest incarceration rate in the world—nearly five times that of Britain, seven times that of France and 24 times that of India. A sobering report last year from the Bureau of Justice Statistics put the recidivism rate at 75% of inmates reentering the system within five years of release.

Our approach of administering punishment instead of rehabilitation and reintegration isn’t working. One forward-thinking county in California has been willing to bet that the thoughtful application of evidence-based design (much of which uses lessons found in educational and health care design) combined with holistic, treatment-focused programming can make a dent in some of those statistics.

The Las Colinas Detention & Reentry Facility in San Diego, designed in partnership with KMD and HMC Architects—where we both work—is the first detention facility of its kind in the U.S. that uses environmental and behavioral psychology to improve the experience and behavior of both inmates and staff. The project uses scientifically-proven research on how light, color, materials, texture, air quality, acoustics and access to nature affect mental and physical well-being to inform design decisions throughout.

While new in the U.S., similar approaches to justice facility design have been used in countries across Western Europe for years—Leoben in Austria and Bastøy in Norway in particular have been recognized as two of the most humane prisons in the world. Both projects resemble small communities or villages rather than hardened, enclosed environments. The architects for these projects operated on the premise that losing one’s freedom is punishment enough, and justice facilities should be designed to address the underlying issues that brought inmates there in order to better prepare them for a successful transition back into society upon release.

⁹ How To Design A Prison That Actually Comforts And Rehabilitates Inmates, 4.30.15.

It is deeply concerning to the taxpaying community that the state appears to believe that new facilities will fix a deeply broken system. The leadership void in Hawai'i is dangerous as more lives and families are harmed by the criminal processing system. Hiding away our social challenges has been a losing strategy. The people of Hawai'i deserve better. HAWAII. NEEDS. LEADERSHIP

THE PRINCIPLES OF A GOOD, REHABILITATIVE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM

The HCR 85 Task Force working to create a roadmap for corrections into the next century presented their first interim report to the legislature in February 2017. The first set of recommendations after working for a year were:

1. The state should transition from a punitive to a rehabilitative, restorative, and therapeutic correctional system;
2. Hawai'i's core values should serve as the foundation for transforming the correctional system;
3. The Norwegian/European correctional model should also guide and inform the transformation of Hawai'i's correctional system;
4. The state should establish an academy to educate and train correctional workers at all levels and promote the highest level of professionalism for correctional staff;
5. The state should establish numerical goals for reducing the incarcerated population and recidivism rates through non-custodial alternatives to incarceration and focus on evidence-based rehabilitative programs; and
6. The legislature should defer action on a new jail to replace OCCC until the task force issues its final report in 2019.

The proposed Vision Statement and Guiding Principles and Goals from the soon-to-be released second interim report are:

A justice system that restores communities and makes them safer, is rooted in our cultural and social values, and promotes wellness, healing, and human potential.

Principle:

Our justice system should focus on the root causes of crime, not just the symptoms. Among the many causes of crime in our community are poverty, unemployment, racism, lack of affordable housing, substandard housing, lack of education, broken families, and childhood trauma, abuse and neglect, which led to drug and alcohol abuse.

Goal:

Reduce over-reliance on incarceration as a response to social, economic, and public health issues.

Principle:

Our justice system must affirm each incarcerated person's inherent humanity and continuity of citizenship despite his or her loss of freedom.

Goal:

Create a system of rehabilitation grounded in the culture and values of Hawai'i.

Principle:

Our justice system should focus on accountability and rehabilitation instead of retribution.

Goal:

Promote community safety by reducing recidivism.

I have been at meetings where the director of public safety has scoffed at the work of the task force. This administration has ignored the community and the legislature. It is time for common sense to prevail. Hawai'i has many opportunities to create a model system.

Questions:

1. What safety valves are available to the department of public safety to relieve overcrowding? Please describe the criteria and the process the department uses to assess individuals eligible for release.
2. How many individuals have been released from OCCC in the last 3 years, using the safety valves allowed?

PURPOSE AND NEED OCCC - Since 1991, Hawaii's prison and jail inmate population has grown well beyond the system's capacity, during which time no new facilities were added to the system. Consequently, the Hawaii Department of Public Safety (PSD) has been forced to double-bunk cells, add beds to dorms without adding support space, and convert spaces normally used for inmate programs and services to other functions such as inmate housing in order to cope with the increasing population. At the present time, the design capacity for the State's four jails is 1,153 beds while the operational bed capacity is 1,609. In addition to the correctional population in state facilities, Hawaii has found it necessary to contract for beds on the mainland for lack of suitable space in the islands.

It is interesting that the unconstitutional overcrowding at OCCC with 3 to 4 individuals to a cell, is not mentioned. Only that “the Hawaii Department of Public Safety (PSD) has been forced to double-bunk cells”.

3. Double bunk cells...why isn't it mentioned that some people are sleeping on the floor with their heads by the toilet in cells that are full of mold?
4. If this document is about the need for OCCC, why are statewide numbers cited?
5. And if that is appropriate, where is the analysis of the other state jails?
6. Again, this paragraph is a good way to confuse people. We are talking about OCCC in this document. Why are statewide numbers included?
7. Is there an unstated purpose for using jail and prison numbers in this document? Please describe what is really going on in detail.
8. Is this document ONLY about replacing OCCC, moving the OCCC women to new buildings on the WCCC footprint, and renovating the animal quarantine station?
9. Is there is a larger statewide plan?
10. Can you please explain in detail the state's real plans?
11. Can you please explain what is driving the plans, who is benefitting from the plans, and who created the plans?
12. Why are there 3 justifications for this project – rail, overcrowding, and Kalihi 21st century plan – while viable alternatives exist that the department could be promoting to reduce the population and free resourced to provide what is needed for the high-risk population?

Contracting for beds on the mainland began in 1995 when 300 male inmates were transferred to facilities in Texas. Additional transfers followed in 1997 with 236 male and 64 female inmates, and have continued to grow since then. As of May 2017, there were approximately 1,700 State of Hawaii prison inmates housed in facilities on the mainland. If the mainland prison inmates were to be housed in Hawaii, the demand for beds would total approximately 5,500 (PSD, 2017).

13. Why is the state confusing the O`ahu JAIL proposal by talking about the 1700 people the state has banished into the hands of corporate profiteers?

“Developing a new OCCC replacement facility will ensure that Hawaii’s criminal justice system in general, and PSD in particular, continue to function in a high quality manner while addressing the need for a modern, efficient and cost effective institution.”

The statement that OCCC will “continue to function in a high- quality manner” is interesting. We find it difficult to believe since in answer to one of our questions on the EISPN about individuals at OCCC with Severe and Persistent Mental Illness (SPMI), the reply was: 696 (based on gross estimate based on average daily census). And when we asked about the number of people on suicide watch per month for the last 2 years, the response was *Over a 12-month period approximately 450-600 people were on suicide watch.*

14. Can you please provide documents to substantiate this assertion?

Specific objectives for the proposed OCCC and WCCC projects include: “Be a catalyst for improving corrections in Hawaii.”

15. How does a modern building improve corrections when the practices of the department are 19th century and punitive, despite all the research and data showing that what we are doing is not working?

16. Exactly how does proposing a huge jail now when the legislatively-convened HCR 85 Correctional Task Force charged with creating a roadmap for corrections and the HCR 134 Pretrial Task Force working to reform Hawai`i’s pretrial services will not be completed until 2019 make any sense?

Hawai`i needs to chart the direction of corrections for the next 50-100 years. Do we want to have a criminal justice system or a criminal processing system? This is the question the community must wrestle with since more than 50% of OCCC are pretrial detainees and approximately 43% were houseless at the time of arrest. We are criminalizing some of the most vulnerable people in our community, thus ensuring their downward mobility into the debt spiral.

17. How will building a bigger jail for people with mental and behavioral challenges reform our correctional system that is not trained or equipped to work with vulnerable populations?

18. Does the department of public safety advocate for better policies that will reduce the incarcerated population?

19. Can you please provide links to the documents where the department has advocated for better correctional policies based on research, data, and experience?

As of May 2017, there were approximately 1,700 State of Hawaii prison inmates housed in facilities on the mainland. If the mainland prison inmates were to be housed in Hawaii, the demand for beds would total approximately 5,500 (PSD, 2017).

20. Why are the 1700 individuals sentenced by Hawai`i and banished to corporate prisons abroad relevant to this document?
21. Why is the state conflating jail and prison populations in this document? Please explain why the state is talking about all facilities here and abroad in this document that was originally about a replacement of OCCC. There seems to be an air of mendacity emanating from this voluminous document, which again only promotes distrust in the government.

Preliminary cost estimates are based on an assumed two-year construction schedule with a midpoint of construction projected as summer 2022 (see Appendix H). Estimated total project cost for each option is as follows:

- ***Option 1: Animal Quarantine Station Site (Mid-Rise Layout): \$525 million (includes \$17.5 million estimated for construction of a new AQS on the west side of the site)***
- ***Option 2: Existing OCCC Site (High-Rise Layout): \$596 million (including \$30 million for construction of temporary housing at HCF)***
- ***Option 3: Halawa Correctional Facility Site (High-Rise Layout): \$564 million***
- ***Option 4: Mililani Technology Park Site (Mid-Rise Layout): \$556 million Construction of expanded facilities and renovation of existing facilities at WCCC is expected to cost an additional \$45 million. This will need to be further evaluated as their program requirements develop and design begins.***

22. What are the total expenditures to date to create this proposal? Please detail ALL EXPENDITURES to date to further this proposal.
23. How much in taxpayer funding has been allocated? Please give the year of the appropriation, the amount of funding, the stated purpose for the funding, and an accounting of how it was expended.
24. How much is each contractor being paid? Please include the entity's name, the contact person at that entity, the date of the contract, the scope of work covered by the contract, an itemized list of all expenditures by the entity and/or its subcontractors to fulfill the contract(s).
25. What percentage of each consultant's contract has been completed? Please list each contractor/consultant and/or subcontractor separately and the amounts paid to each contractor/consultant for the amount of work completed and the work that is to be done.
26. Have any contracts cost more than was originally planned? If so, who are the consultants, contractors, and subcontractors and list the additional expenses they incurred that exceeded their contract(s).

27. What kind of due diligence was performed before consultants, contractors, and sub-contractors were engaged? Who performed that due diligence? Please name the agencies involved and the person who performed the due diligence.
28. How involved was the State Procurement Office in this process? Please explain in detail the role, if any, that SPO played in engaging consultants, contractors, and subcontractors and the due diligence they naturally perform when procuring services for the state.
29. Since the Department of Accounting and General Services is the lead agency, what is the role of the Department of Public Safety in this process? Please detail the department's activities/work to push these projects by enumerating the number of hours spent on specific tasks, describe the task, the position of each person who performed the specific task, the amount of the department's budget spent on those tasks, and other funding that might have been appropriated for these specific tasks.

“It's important to note that the jail population is under the jurisdiction of the Judiciary (courts) and not PSD.”

This statement is very misleading as all individuals - sentenced and pretrial - imprisoned at OCCC are in the “care and custody” of the Department of Public Safety. Those sentenced to one year or less are under the jurisdiction of Public Safety; pretrial detainees are under the jurisdiction of the Judiciary.

“Jurisdiction” is defined as: the official power to make legal decisions and judgments.

“Care and custody” means that the state is responsible for the “care and wellbeing” of ALL individuals in OCCC.

30. Will you clarify this distinction in the FEIS?

In the response to one of my questions on the EISPN about the number of individuals at OCCC who are severely and persistently mentally ill (SPMI), it was reported that the gross estimate based on the average daily census is approximately 696 individuals plus 38 individuals who are considered mentally ill, but not SPMI.

31. Is Hawai'i in compliance with the federal government's civil rights division of DOJ?
32. Where are these individuals housed?
33. Are they in individual cells?
34. How often are they seen by a doctor?
35. How much therapy do the SPMI individuals receive per week and how much therapy do those considered mentally ill receive weekly?

36. How is their progress tracked?
37. How many beds are there in the mental health unit?
38. As of December 31, 2017, how many individuals who are SPMI were in the mental health module?
39. Were there other SPMI or mentally ill individuals in other modules? Please show a map of the modules at OCCC that house both mentally ill categories of diagnosis with the number of men and women in each module.
40. Are there solitary confinement cells in the mental health module?
41. Are there administrative/disciplinary segregation cells in the mental health unit?
42. If so, how many administrative/disciplinary segregation cells in the mental health unit?
43. How often are administrative/disciplinary segregation cells in the mental health unit utilized on an average month?
44. Are records kept about the number of SPMI and mentally ill individuals sent to segregation? Please provide the number of SPMI and mentally ill individuals sent to segregation of the last 2 years.
45. Was it disciplinary or administrative segregation?
46. What was the reason for the sanctions?
47. What is the average length of the segregation?
48. How are people monitored during segregation?
49. How frequent are people in segregation treated by medical staff?
50. Are there scheduled appointments with psychiatrists, psychologists, medical doctors?

51. Since we have such a high number of people who have been diagnosed SPMI or considered having mental health issues, does the department contract with professional health care entities to provide appropriate training for uniformed and other staff?

From the responses provided, it appears that 6 hours of mental health training is embedded in the regular training.

52. Does the trainer, Marti Martinson, provide mental health training? If not, who does?

In the December 2017 Report to the Legislature in response to Act 144, Session Laws of Hawai'i, 2007 Mental Health Services for Committed Persons, the department talks about their new hires.

A new Chief of Mental Health Operations was appointed in August 2017 to improve the leadership and culture of the mental health section at OCCC. On November 1, 2017, the new OCCC Mental Health Section Administrator, a licensed Clinical Psychologist, replaced the previously unlicensed administrator as the Responsible Mental Health Authority, bringing important clinical expertise to the section.

53. Who is the Chief of Mental Health Operations? Please provide the name and contact information.

54. Who is the new licensed Clinical Psychologist who heads the OCCC Mental Health Administrator? Please provide the name and contact information.

55. How was the decision to not renew the contracts of certain mental health staff made? Were psychiatrists involved in the decision not to renew the contracts?

Your response to my question asking if Hawai'i has reviewed the plethora of research on the dangers of putting mentally ill persons in segregation was *Yes. The Deputy Director for Administration and her staff are the regulators to insure that Hawai'i is meeting the standards for quality assurance.*

56. If that is so, why does Hawai'i use segregation as retaliation for someone complaining about conditions?

It was alarming to learn from your response to my question, that over a 12-month period approximately 450-600 people were on Suicide Watch. Since this is about OCCC, I am assuming that this number is for that facility.

57. How many suicides have been actualized at OCCC over the last 3 years? Please give the dates, gender and age of the person who died.

58. What is the monthly count for individuals on suicide watch over the last 3 years?

59. What happens when a person threatens suicide? Please outline the protocols that are in place and the medical and any other assistance that is provided.

60. Does a psychiatrist or psychologist have the ultimate responsibility for how that person is treated?

61. How many suicides have been averted? How?

62. How can the state move ahead with a **HUGE** jail when half the population are pretrial detainees and there are other evidence-based programs working or about to start in Honolulu?

- HELP (Health, Efficiency, Long-term Partnerships) Honolulu: Honolulu Police Department (HPD) and outreach workers from social service agencies partner to provide services for individuals in the community setting.
- “Pre-booking Jail Diversion Program”: Funded by Department of Health’s Adult Mental Health Division (AMHD), pre-booking program that connects individuals to community hospitals based on mental health assessment by HPD psychologist (MH1).
- “AMHD Jail Diversion Program”: Supportive case management service provided for potential consumers in post-booking and pre/post arraignment situations with the goal of diverting from incarceration and reducing recidivism.
- Community Courts: Post-booking program that seeks to clear minor offenses, in collaboration with the Prosecutor’s office, to facilitate linkages to housing and other services. The Honolulu Star Advertiser story about the court’s first year where 57 people were not incarcerated for their 601 low-level, nonviolent crimes.¹⁰
- LEAD (Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion): Community-based diversion program for people whose criminal activity is due to behavioral health issues (arrest diversion for low level offenses and social contact referrals). Law enforcement is the primary portal for referral into the program.
- Ho’opono Mamo Youth Diversion: Program to divert eligible youth in Kalihi District to supportive services in lieu of arrest. It will also start in Wai’anae this year.

63. All of these programs can reduce the number of people going to OCCC, correct?

64. Why are the projected number of imprisoned men at OCCC reported in this document are all over the place? The first number is 969, then there is 1,044, then 1200+?

65. Isn’t this because you are relying **ONLY** on the numbers and not the social costs of imprisonment?

¹⁰ Court ends first year of decriminalized homelessness, By Dan Nakaso, January 8, 2018.

<http://www.staradvertiser.com/2018/01/08/hawaii-news/court-ends-first-year-of-decriminalized-homelessness/>

Jails are not buildings...they are places where people live and work and are part of the community.

66. What have the consultants, agencies and this administration learned from successful jail operations in other places?
67. Shouldn't there be statewide discussions about the future of corrections in Hawai'i before millions of taxpayer funds are expended to further a broken system?
68. Why is this administration afraid to engage the community in a REAL discussion about the future of corrections in Hawai'i?

New York City is experiencing the lowest crime rate since 1950. In August 2017, Hawai'i's Attorney General announced that crime in Hawai'i in 2016 was at record low levels. Honolulu just missed a record-low crime rate of its own, however, it did notch the state's lowest rates for murder, rape, aggravated assault and burglary. "It's the first time we had all record lows. Usually, some county has a record high, but there were none this year. That is rare." **"Crime in Hawaii today is at less than half the rate it was in the late '70s, early '80s and the mid-'90s."**

Since this document talks about Saguaro Prison, how many individuals there are community custody? And how many individuals are minimum custody?

69. How many individuals in Saguaro have one year or less on their sentence? Please list the number of individuals who are 12 months away; 9 months away; 6 months left on their sentence/parole?
70. Where will these individuals be housed upon their return to Hawai'i?

The Hawai'i Justice Reinvestment Initiative passed in 2012 and the state has systematically chipped away at the very meager piece of the original legislation that remained. Pre-trial was a big piece of the JRI reform for which the prosecutors pushed long probation periods, despite the data and research showing that long probation periods are not effective for most individuals. We have been told by probation professionals that violations mostly occur within the first 12-18 months.

Another purpose of JRI is to reduce the incarcerated population.

71. How does the department of public safety plan to work on the reduction of the incarcerated population?
72. How educated is the Governor on correctional issues?
73. Isn't the purpose of a cabinet post to educate the Governor on specific issues?

74. What information has the Director of public safety shared with the Governor to further his education? Please provide a list with websites and titles of research used by the department in order to convince the Governor to do or to not do certain things?

75. What information, research, and/or studies did the department of public safety depend upon to reach the conclusion that building more beds would be more efficient than working on better programming to address individuals' pathways to incarceration.

Your response to my question about the second \$5 million appropriation is that it remains unspent.

76. What is the plan for the unspent \$5 million? Please detail the plans for the expenditure, consultants and/or contractors involved and the work product to be delivered.

77. Did the Deputy Director for Administration, who is responsible for quality assurance/quality control as a regulator to "insure PSD is meeting the standards and keeping up with current trends in corrections, review this document?

78. If so, upon what research, data, studies, and documents did the Deputy Director of Administration and her staff, utilized as regulators, rely to support increasing beds rather than do what successful jurisdictions like New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, Oklahoma, California and more have done to reduce crime AND reduce their imprisoned populations?



"You are completely free to carry out whatever research you want, so long as you come to these conclusions."

You wrote: In addition to the OCCC workforce there is the potential for impacts to family members and to the Judiciary and medical community within which OCCC operates. **Since the OCCC acts as the local detention center for the First Circuit Court, proximity to the courthouse and the associated legal community is an important factor.** This is also the case for proximity to medical facilities

provide treatment and care not available within the OCCC itself. So, although sites identified anywhere on Oahu would be considered, it is important to give consideration to locating a new OCCC in reasonable proximity to where the First Circuit Court and major medical facilities are located.

79. Isn't this exactly why OCCC is currently in the perfect location – equidistant to Family Court, District and Circuit Courts?
80. Why isn't use of the entire footprint of OCCC (16.48 acres, 718,000 square feet) being considered for food services to all O`ahu facilities and as a training program for individuals learning professional food catering and delivery?
81. Why hasn't the community been invited to the table to discuss what our vision is for corrections in Hawai`i?

According to your response, your community values are defined based on information gleaned from previous plans and studies done for the individual study areas as well as through the considerable volume of public input provided to date, and following publication of the EISPN.

*“Open your arms to change, but don't let go of your values.”
Dalai Lama*

82. How does your definition of community values comport with the values that our communities hold dear as outlined on pages 3 and 4?

In conversations with former employees of OCCC when it was O`ahu Prison, we have learned that there was a graveyard on the current OCCC property.

83. Have archaeological studies been done to locate this graveyard?
84. If the graveyard was removed and the iwi interred elsewhere, where are the remains?
85. Where are the records of those who were buried there?

Your alternatives analysis is incomplete. NEPA's Forty Most Asked Questions describes alternatives outside the capability of the Applicant or Jurisdiction of the Agency:

2a. Alternatives Outside the Capability of Applicant or Jurisdiction of Agency.

Q: If an EIS is prepared in connection with an application for a permit or other federal approval, must the EIS rigorously analyze and discuss alternatives that are outside the capability of the applicant or can it be limited to reasonable alternatives that can be carried out by the applicant?

A: Section 1502.14 requires the EIS to examine all reasonable alternatives to the proposal. In determining the scope of alternatives to be considered, the emphasis is on what is "reasonable" rather than on whether the proponent or applicant likes or is itself capable of carrying out a particular alternative. Reasonable

alternatives include those that are practical or feasible from the technical and economic standpoint and using common sense, rather than simply desirable from the standpoint of the applicant.

2b. Must the EIS analyze alternatives outside the jurisdiction or capability of the agency or beyond what Congress has authorized?

A: **An alternative that is outside the legal jurisdiction of the lead agency must still be analyzed in the EIS if it is reasonable.** A potential conflict with local or federal law does not necessarily render an alternative unreasonable, although such conflicts must be considered. Section 1506.2(d). **Alternatives that are outside the scope of what Congress has approved or funded must still be evaluated in the EIS if they are reasonable,** because the EIS may serve as the basis for modifying the Congressional approval or funding in light of NEPA's goals and policies. Section 1500.1(a).

86. Why then, has this administration ignored the two legislatively-created groups to 1) specifically work on creating a roadmap for corrections into the next century and 2) reforming Pretrial services (including bail reform) since pretrial detainees comprise half the population of OCCC at a cost of more than \$2 million a month?

87. What safety valves to relieve overcrowding already exist for the department to manage the population?

88. Why is there no discussion on the safety valves that already exist for the department to relieve overcrowding?

The fact that "Community Acceptance" is 10% of the criteria for siting is an insult to the community and we are painfully aware that this administration has demonstrated zero interest in working with the community. We are merely the pocketbook for those who will benefit from this project. This is the extent of this section:

"Sites shall be located in or near communities that have expressed the willingness to accept community correctional facility development. Communities willing to accept such facilities are more likely to assist with provision of local services while avoiding costly and time-consuming legal and other challenges."

89. Why is community acceptance 10%, while where the staff lives is 20%?

90. Wouldn't really engaging the community in a productive dialogue, as other places have done, lead to a more collaborative and better outcome than trying to corral the community, control our comments, and questions and generally use tactics to chill public speech?

91. Cui Bono? Who benefits from this project – the SECOND LARGEST PUBLIC WORKS PROJECT IN HAWAII that is proceeding WITHOUT THE PUBLIC? Please list all the recipients of the state largesse stripped off the backs of the hard-working people of Hawai'i nei.

“Of the four options, the Animal Quarantine Station site has been favorably received, while local opposition has been minimal and limited primarily to concerns about possible traffic impacts.”

92. Have you not heard the community? Every dog and pony show has brought out opposition to this project. The community has been very clear – we want more rehabilitation; not more jails.

93. What efforts has the department of public safety and this administration taken to educate the community on correctional issues? Simply saying “overcrowded” is not sufficient. If you don't educate, inform, and engage the community you cannot claim acceptance or resistance. THE STATE IS ACCOUNTABLE TO THE COMMUNITY!

94. What alternatives to incarceration has the department of public safety implemented? Please describe in detail the alternative, how it was used, who was eligible, and the outcome.

95. What alternatives to incarceration are available to the department of public safety, yet have NOT been implemented? Please include the alternative(s) and why there was no implementation.

“The site is less than one mile from the Halawa Correctional Facility, offering the possibility of sharing staff, resources and services in the future, if needed.”

The ACOs at Halawa have a very specific reputation and it is not appropriate for Halawa ACOs to work with the jail population of low level lawbreakers contending with mental health, substance misuse, houselessness, unemployment, and illiteracy, among other challenges.

96. Sharing staff? This is very problematic. How will this occur? Bringing Halawa-style tactics to the jail sounds like the full-employment act for attorneys to sue to the state.

“The existing OCCC site remains as an option to consider as the location for the new OCCC should the preferred sites not be viable. The site has housed various correctional facilities for over one hundred years, and the community that has developed around the facilities includes support functions and social services necessary for successful jail operation. The site is also closest to the courts, as well as the jobs that the work furlough inmates travel to each day. However, transit-oriented development is moving into the Kalihi neighborhood in anticipation of the arrival of the HART rail system and two of its transit stations, and the neighborhood is poised for community enhancing development. The 21st Century Kalihi committee, established by the State of Hawaii, suggests that the State has priorities for the site that are inconsistent with a continuing correctional facility presence. Additionally, the difficulties of constructing a new jail on the same constrained site as the existing jail while maintaining jail

operations during construction will require complex development phasing along with the added requirement to relocate OCCC inmates into temporary housing (to be built at the Halawa Correctional Facility) in order to clear a portion of the property to allow for new OCCC construction. Developing this site is by far the most challenging—and the most expensive—of the four, providing a strong incentive to consider other options.”

97. How is that Laumaka is perfectly situated, but OCCC has to move? The justification for this project is all over the place: It's overcrowding; it's rail; it's the 21st century Kalihi plan – let's face it – this is all about reelection! Construction jobs! NO real planning, NO real thought, NO analysis of the data, IGNORING the continuing reform efforts, and RUSHING INTO A DEVELOPMENT THEY THEMSELVES DON'T UNDERSTAND. This is another reason that trust in government is at its lowest level.

2.0 Visitation

Located partially outside of security, this area will include facilities for video visitation as well as limited court functions. Various technologies will be considered for this function. Persons visiting an inmate will enter this area from the lobby and use designated video visitation booths. Video visitation will be the standard; video booths will be provided; inmates will be using the video visitation booths in their respective housing units. The only contact visits allowed will be with attorneys. Additionally, a no-contact visit area is provided for limited use. Visits will be scheduled; the hours of operation for visitation may be adjusted from time to time as needed.

A separate section in this area will be dedicated for District Court and Circuit Court proceedings, many of which will be by video. A limited amount of space is provided for judicial staff adjacent the courtrooms. Inmates will be escorted to this area from 'inside' the secure area for their court appearance. Inmate waiting and processing spaces will be provided. Searches will be done before they are returned to their housing units. Attorney and limited public access to this area is from the public lobby. The hours of operation of this area will be determined by the courts calendar. When not in use, it will be locked down.

The power of a simple touch is an amazing thing. As humans, we're designed to connect with other people. We need to be touched in order to feel loved, safe and even healthy. Research has shown that people who connect with others more often in a physical way, tend to be mentally and physically healthier than those who fly solo.

98. Why would Hawai'i even contemplate eliminating contact visits when the research is clear that visitation is a management strategy, an incentive for good behavior, and keeps loved ones connected to ease their transition back to the community upon release? Please give the titles and cites of research, data, and other documents to support this radical change.

99. When it is clear that HUMAN BEINGS need touch to feel human, why would the department even consider such an inhumane procedure when the population of Hawai'i's correctional system consists mainly of individuals sentenced to the lowest level felonies, misdemeanors, petty misdemeanors, violations, probation and parole violations (not new crimes) according to data provided to the HCR 85 task force by the department of public safety?

This section is absolutely outrageous. The research on visitation is clear. When incarcerated people receive visits from their loved ones, their recidivism is lower than people who don't receive visits.

This section does answer one of our questions – Cui Bono?

The answer is: The prison phone system is a \$1.2bn-a-year industry, dominated by big players like Securus.

The for-profit video calling industry has been quietly sweeping the nation's state prisons and county jails. Unfortunately, in order to stimulate demand for their low-quality product, jails and video calling companies often work together to shut down traditional in-person visitation rooms and instead require families to pay up to \$1.50 per minute for visits via computer screen. With some notable exceptions, video technology is poorly designed, does not work well, and makes a trying time for families even more challenging.¹¹

Now it is clear that our purportedly Democratic administration is using the same tactics of the white house. Lock people up, deny outside contact, and help the profiteers of misery (who have plenty of money to donate to re-election campaigns). SHAME ON HAWAII.

100. How do non-contact visits comport with the values of our community? Please explain how this decision was reached.

101. Why would the department of public safety eliminate contact visits when it is known to be a strategy to reduce recidivism? Please explain in detail why this decision was made?

102. Who was consulted before this decision/proposal was made? Please include the names of the contact person, the entity that person represents (if any), the data and research that was used as the basis for the decision, and any compensation received by any entity to promote this proposal.

Following are comments from families about visitation¹²:

“As a formerly incarcerated woman who served 18 years in prison, I know firsthand how important family visits can be. When I went to prison my children were three years old and 10 months old. By the time I was released they were 19 and 21. My family took on the responsibility of raising my children; financially and emotionally this was a huge burden. Being able to participate in visitation allowed me to maintain some semblance of a bond with my children. I remember being in the visiting room when my son asked me what crime I had been convicted of. I could see this was something he was struggling with. He wanted to ask me

¹¹ Video Calling - <https://www.prisonpolicy.org/visitation/report.html>

¹² Fighting For Face Time, By Gabriela Bulisova, Lashonia Etheridge-Bey.
<https://www.vera.org/the-human-toll-of-jail/fighting-for-face-time>

face-to-face. I was grateful to be able to have that conversation with my son because he deserved to hear the truth straight from me."

(...)

"I felt much better to have my visits be contact visits; I slept better that night and thought better that day. It really made me think about my behavior so I could again have a visit."

(...)

"You know, we keep talking about rehabilitation, but if you make it difficult for families, they are not going to visit. Why do you want to go through all of this trouble to visit your loved one over a television set?...So you are creating situations where people are not having visits and you don't get that contact with the outside world... Visitation is a big deal... I think video visiting is very, very punitive, I think it is inhumane."

The research on visitation is clear and jurisdictions are reversing their decision to disallow contact visits when they realize the consequences:

"Nothing can replace sitting with a parent and hugging a parent," said Ann Adalist-Estrin, director of the National Resource Center on Children and Families of the Incarcerated at Rutgers University.

(...)

A study¹³ of prisons in Minnesota published in the Criminal Justice Policy Review, a quarterly academic publication, found that inmates who had visits from their family, friends or counselors were much less likely to be convicted of another crime once they got out of jail. Of 16,420 inmates studied, recidivism rates for those who had visits of any kind from their families were 13 percent lower for subsequent felonies and 25 percent lower for technical violations, such as breaking parole.

Virtual jail "visits" are quietly sweeping the country. Fortunately, a surge of hard-hitting journalism is pushing back, illuminating the exploitative practice of eliminating family visits in favor of video calls. In two new pieces from [The Guardian](#) and [Colorado Public Radio](#), the technological glitches, emotional toll, and human rights violations stemming from an expanding jail video calling industry take center stage.¹⁴

...in Denver, Colorado, Michael Sakas of Colorado Public Radio [explores the emotional toll](#) that eliminating in-person visits has taken on one mother's incarcerated son, who has attempted suicide multiple times while behind bars:

"He is having an emotional breakdown right now because he can't wait to give me a hug . . . So he wants to plead guilty because he wants to go to prison so that he can give me a hug again."

... The Guardian's article raises another important point that we haven't raised in our own work or seen raised elsewhere: does international human rights law require jails to allow in-person visitation?

*... This reminder about international human rights law adds an international layer to the clear national consensus -- including agreement from [editorial boards](#), [public citizens](#), [professional organizations](#), and [policymakers](#) -- that **erecting unnecessary barriers between incarcerated***

¹³ Face-to-Face Family Visits Return to Some Jails, February 15, 2017, By Mindy Fetterman

<http://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/blogs/stateline/2017/02/15/face-to-face-family-visits-return-to-some-jails>

¹⁴ PRISON POLICY INITIATIVE UPDATES December 14, 2017

***people and the outside world is bad policy.** It's time for American sheriffs to join the rest of the country, and the world.*

*Léon Digard, from the Vera Institute of Justice, says that his research shows the opposite happening, with **"in-person visits increasing outcomes both pre- and post-release"**. Couloute additionally points to research published in the *Criminal Justice Policy Review* that show that **in-person visits decrease recidivism**. ...*

The women at OCCC will be moved to new buildings on the WCCC footprint.

103. How will the department ensure that pretrial detainee women do not mix with the sentenced women?

104. What programming are the women at OCCC receiving during their imprisonment at OCCC? Please describe the programs, the criteria for entry to the program, the number of women in specific programs, the number of women on waiting lists for specific programs.

105. What type of programming is planned for the jailed women when they move to WCCC?

We understand that there has been a contract between PSD and the University of Hawai'i that is in its third year to evaluate the programs at PSD. This contract is paid with public money, yet neither the public nor the legislature has been given access to any of the data. **This only furthers promotes distrust in government.**

106. Why is this data being hidden during this process? Please explain how a democratic government justifies hiding data that is absolutely relevant to the proposal at hand - the 2nd LARGEST PUBLIC WORKS PROJECT IN HAWAII.

107. The community has been pushing for rehabilitation instead of incarceration. Why isn't the department earnestly working to create a rehabilitative environment in its facilities instead of the current punitive environment focused on punishment?

PSD reports about 60 females are qualified at any given time

108. What criteria does PSD use to determine if a female individual is eligible for release?

109. How does a woman become "eligible" for release?

110. If 60 women are qualified for release at any given time, why are they still incarcerated?

111. What has the department done to fix this injustice?

112. Who developed the criteria for release?

113. Is it evidence-based?
114. Does it comport with local values?
115. How does it comport with local values?
116. Since Hawai`i has one of the largest per capita population of incarcerated women, what research does the department rely on to create a gender-responsive environment and programming?
117. If 60 women are qualified for release at any given time, what is the process for determining eligibility?
118. What are the barriers preventing the release of the 60 women?
119. How does the department address the problem of barriers to release? Please describe in detail the strategies that the department uses have worked or not worked. Please be honest.
120. When the women are released, where do they typically go?
121. What is the average time a woman spends incarcerated after she has been determined eligible for release?
122. Why is this?
123. What can the department do?
124. How many furlough beds are available for women on all islands?
125. What efforts has PSD made to increase pre-release beds for females with independent contractors?
126. How many independent contractors does PSD have for providing pre-release beds for females?
127. Who are these contractors? Please name the entity and contact person.

128. What are the services that the department contracts for? Please list the entity, the deliverables, and the total cost of each contract.
129. How many independent contractors does the department have?
130. How much does the department spend annually on independent contracts?
131. How many people are served? How many waiting?
132. How does PSD support the people exiting imprisonment? Please outline the current services and those planned for the future (and please say when these plans will be implemented).
133. Since the data tells us that many of the individuals imprisoned at OCCC and WCCC are contending with substance misuse and mental health issues, how does the department plan to program and refer these individuals so they will continue to receive the appropriate services upon release? Please define the process in detail so we understand the condition in which people are released.

The Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) was enacted as Act 139 SLH 2012 as a mechanism to reduce recidivism and increase public safety by implementing evidence-based practices and amending the way PSD moves inmates through its correctional system. It is also a collaborative effort involving multiple departments and agencies under the umbrella of the criminal justice system. Three areas of concern were identified when the legislation was formed: 1) inordinate lengths of pre-trial detainment; 2) impediments to swift and appropriate parole; and 3) delays in payment of restitution. In addressing these various issues, it was mandated that instruments for assessment that were validated as evidence-based be used and that databases be updated. Although the Level of Service Inventory Revised (LSI-R) and Ohio Risk Assessment Screening (ORAS) have been validated and are in use, PSD was ill-prepared for many of the changes because the systems it was using were badly antiquated. Rather than moving forward with many of the ideals that JRI envisioned, PSD spent 2012 – 2014 laying the groundwork and foundation for the new instruments, systems and procedures. Staff has been recertified in the use of the LSI-R, new databases have been created for both Intake Service Center (ISC) and the Crime Victim Compensations Commission, and procedures have been amended to ensure that the new protocols are viable. The Department of Public Safety has spent \$1.3 million in the past fiscal year relating to JRI. Implementation of the JRI falls under the oversight of the Corrections Division, Reentry Coordination Office.

134. What has the department done to implement Justice Reinvestment? Please outline ALL the funding received in this process and include an income and expense statement to show how those funds were used.

135. What is the total amount of funding received from DOJ for Hawai'i's JRI?
136. How many community-based treatment/program slots have been allocated with the HRI money received from the federal government?
137. How many government positions were created with the JRI funding?
138. How has the JRI funding improved the quality of justice in Hawai'i?
139. How much has JRI reduced the incarcerated population since 2012? Please detail what changes have taken place, how they have impacted the population, and how these changes were made.
140. Why hasn't the State consulted with New York and New Jersey state officials who have led the U.S. by reducing their incarcerated population by 26% between 1999 and 2012?
141. Why hasn't the State consulted with California officials to learn about the strategies they employed to downsize its prison population by 23% between 2006 and 2012?
142. What strategies has the State employed to reduce racial disparities in Hawaii's incarcerated population and specifically the disparate rate of incarceration for Native Hawaiians?
143. Does the state acknowledge that there is racism and bias in the criminal justice system?
144. How does the department address this racial disparity?
145. Does the department agree that our jails have become our de facto mental health facilities?
146. If so, how does the department address this problem with the administration and the legislature?
147. Is the department concerned that so many people were houseless at the time of arrest?
148. How does the department address this problem with the administration and the legislature?
149. Has the department been pro-active or re-active on social issues affecting the population of their facilities?

150. How successful has PSD been in reducing overtime and family leave abuse by its staff?
Please include the hours of overtime, the category of staff person, the reason for the overtime, and the total amount of overtime pay for 2017.
151. What new policies and procedures have been implemented since 2014? Please include a list of all new P & Ps with a note about how and why the policy was changed.
152. Who recommends changes to the P & Ps? Please outline in detail the process for amending the P & Ps.
153. How does PSD plan to implement changes to its system after seeing how a successful correctional system works in Norway with a professional, compassionate staff?
154. Have any changes along these lines been made to date?
155. How and where were these changes implemented? Please include details of the changes, the training necessary to implement the changes, and the outcomes from these changes.

In closing, the timing of this process has been disingenuous. OCCC has always been overcrowded, however, it is NOT the most overcrowded facility. So, what is pushing this ill-conceived, undemocratic process?

The PSD director told the legislature it was “the choo choo”.

Then the consultants who don’t want to go near RAIL FAIL are saying it’s overcrowding.

The Governor says it’s the 21st Century Kalihi Plan.

The community knows it is all about re-election...construction jobs and union donations.

The lack of concern for our people contending with public health and social challenges is staggering. Hiding people away in jails and sweeping houseless people and disrupting their organically-formed communities for the sake of tourism is nothing short of insulting.

The state must be held accountable for the social challenges that abound, whether it was unintentional or not. Creating another high-priced Kaka`ako in Kalihi and displacing those struggling is unconscionable. The state must be honest, open, and transparent with the community. To date, this has not been the case.

*"Have the courage to say no.
Have the courage to face the truth.
Do the right thing because it is right.
These are the magic keys to living your life with integrity."*

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER
AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1427.8

JUN 19 2018

Ms. Kat Brady, Coordinator
Community Alliance on Prisons
P.O. Box 37158
Honolulu, HI 96837

Dear Ms. Brady:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and New Department
Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your January 8, 2018, comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. We have reproduced your comments (in *italics*) and offer the following responses below as they correspond to each comment:

1. *What safety valves are available to the department of public safety to relieve overcrowding? Please describe the criteria and the process the department uses to assess individuals eligible for release.*

Response: The Department of Public Safety (PSD) does not release individuals solely due to overcrowding. The Court Unit (CU) screens and assesses all arrested misdemeanants at the Honolulu Police Department and District Court for release alternatives and arranges medical, psychiatric, and other social and referral services for the Courts to meet the needs of non-detained or detained offenders. The Program Services Unit performs casework supervision/management of misdemeanant and felony offender awaiting trial or sentencing in the community, and manages the electronic monitoring program and substance abuse detection programs. It is acknowledged that HRS 353-36 provides PSD's Director the authority to release an offender on his/her own recognizance or on comparable supervised release, who is held exclusively on misdemeanant offenses (including petty misdemeanant, pre-trial, pending sentencing, or sentenced [based on HRS 706-663]), for the sole purpose of managing the population of the community correctional centers (CCC) and shall be initiated when the jail population at a CCC has reached capacity as determined by the PSD Director based on statutory criteria.

2. *How many individuals have been released from OCCC in the last 3 years, using the safety valves allowed?*

Response: Supervised release Year 2015: 2,483 (new), Year 2016: 2,458 (new), Year 2017: 2,195. Misdemeanants since March 2017: 3.

3. *Double bunk cells...why isn't it mentioned that some people are sleeping on the floor with their heads by the toilet in cells that are full of mold?*

Response: The project team has explained the lack of space and sufficient accommodations for the existing and future OCCC inmate population. Section 1.1 of the Draft EIS "Purpose and Need" identifies the use of double-bunked cells and other methods of coping with an inmate population that exceeds the original design capacity. Information concerning the unacceptable living conditions within an aged, undersized, and outdated facility has also been provided in monthly OCCC Newsletters, at various public forums and meetings, and has been mentioned throughout the Draft EIS and EISPN.

4. *If this document is about the need for OCCC, why are statewide numbers cited?*

Response: PSD oversees the operations of all State jails and has identified the need for additional space across all facilities. This information is important in explaining the immediate need that exists for modern and larger facilities and helps to eliminate alternatives such as sharing space across the State's jail facilities or focusing only on operational adjustments to address lack of appropriate space for housing. In addition, not all readers of the Draft EIS are familiar with the various correctional facilities operated by PSD in Hawaii.

5. *And if that is appropriate, where is the analysis of the other state jails?*

Response: While it is important to understand existing jail operations on a statewide level (as discussed in the response above), specific analysis of other State jails is not relevant to the proposal to replace OCCC as it is not part of PSD's objectives to share space for OCCC inmates within jail facilities on neighbor islands.

6. *Again, this paragraph is a good way to confuse people. We are talking about OCCC in this document. Why are statewide numbers included?*

Response: Since PSD oversees operation of all State jails and prisons, providing statewide information in addition to project specific information allows the reader to understand the broader context for the proposal to replace the existing OCCC with a new facility.

7. *Is there an unstated purpose for using jail and prison numbers in this document? Please describe what is really going on in detail.*

Response: There is no unstated purpose for including jail and prison numbers in this document. The information provided within the Draft EIS is intended to provide the reader an understanding of the broader context for the proposal to replace the existing OCCC with a new facility.

8. *Is this document ONLY about replacing OCCC, moving the OCCC women to new buildings on the WCCC footprint, and renovating the animal quarantine station?*

Response: Yes, the intent of the Draft EIS is to study the available alternatives and potential impacts relevant to replacing OCCC, expansion of Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC) to accommodate female offenders relocated from OCCC, and development of a new Animal Quarantine Station facility.

9. *Is there is a larger statewide plan?*

Response: There is no larger statewide corrections master plan. However, the proposed project intends to meet the objectives of various existing general statewide plans to improve physical, social, and environmental well-being for the entire community, in addition to providing a safer, more secure, and more humane environment for the care and custody of adult male and female offenders originating from Oahu. Detailed discussions of conformance and applicability to various statewide land use and similar plans and goals were included in Section 6 (Page 173) of the Draft EIS.

10. *Can you please explain in detail the state's real plans?*

Response: The only plan at work is the need to replace an aged and obsolete facility with a modern OCCC that addresses the project objectives included in Section 3.1 "Statement of Objectives" of the Draft EIS.

11. *Can you please explain what is driving the plans, who is benefitting from the plans, and who created the plans?*

Response: As noted earlier, there is no larger statewide corrections master plan. However, various statewide plans are established by the Legislature, which also appoints committees specifically devoted to programs related to public safety such as the House Committee on Public Safety and the Senate Committee on Public Safety, Intergovernmental, and Military Affairs. In addition, PSD identifies its own objectives for correctional services, which can be viewed on their website (<http://dps.hawaii.gov/about/>). These plans are established to improve the physical, social, and environmental

well-being for the entire community, in addition to providing a safer, more secure, and more humane environment for the care and custody of inmates. Further discussion on these plans relevant to the proposed project is included in Section 6 (Page 173) of the Draft EIS.

12. *Why are there 3 justifications for this project - rail, overcrowding, and Kalihi 21st century plan - while viable alternatives exist that the department could be promoting to reduce the population and free resourced to provide what is needed for the high-risk population?*

Response: It is unclear where you have ascertained the three “justifications” you list. The “Proposed Project” section is meant to address the overall project objectives, included under Section 3.1, “Statement of Objectives” of the Draft EIS, which has included all viable alternatives that meet these project objectives.

13. *Why is the state confusing the O’ahu JAIL proposal by talking about the 1700 people the state has banished into the hands of corporate profiteers?*

Response: The information regarding the placement of Hawaii prison inmates in a mainland prison is included to reinforce the current challenges for many of PSD’s facilities in accommodating jail and prison inmate populations. This information is particularly relevant to the discussion of the possible use of the alternative Halawa Correctional Facility (HCF) site for OCCC development. Relocating OCCC to the HCF site would eliminate the potential for future expansion of HCF, which directly affects the ability of the State to potentially return Hawaii’s prison inmates housed in mainland facilities to an expanded HCF. Additional information regarding impacts of the project on future prison operations can be found in Section 3.3.5 (Pages 36-37) of the Draft EIS.

14. *Developing a new OCCC replacement facility will ensure that Hawaii’s criminal justice system in general, and PSD in particular, continue to function in a high quality manner while addressing the need for a modern, efficient and cost effective institution.*

The statement that OCCC will “continue to function in a high-quality manner” is interesting. We find it difficult to believe since in answer to one of our questions on the EISPN about individuals at OCCC with Severe and Persistent Mental Illness (SPMI), the reply was: 696 (based on gross estimate based on average daily census). And when we asked about the number of people on suicide watch per month for the last 2 years, the response was Over a 12-month period approximately 450-600 people were on suicide watch.

Can you please provide documents to substantiate this assertion?

Response: The OCCC Mental Health Section SMI/SPMI Weekly Caseload tracking system indicates during FY 2017 there was a yearly average count of 118 SPMI patients per week. The number of 696, cited in your question, is an annualized count of OCCC SPMI patients who were admitted to OCCC during a continuous year, adjusted for repeat offenders. With regards to the suicide watch count, PSD's tracking system has identified 535 instances of suicide watches during FY 2017. The Department's Suicide Prevention Policy provides for immediate admission to Suicide Watch due to the patients' answers to the Intake Screening questions, discharge from the State Hospital, suicidal behavior and risk factors, and/or a documented mental health history. Each case is reviewed and a Suicide Risk Evaluation is conducted for each patient on watch. As such, very few if any patients are considered suicidal or SPMI. Patients who are not at risk for suicide and who are non-acute SPMI's are discharged and returned to general population.

15. *Specific objectives for the proposed OCCC and WCCC projects include: "Be a catalyst for improving corrections in Hawaii."*

How does a modern building improve corrections when the practices of the department are 19th century and punitive, despite all the research and data showing that what we are doing is not working?

Response: PSD is relying on aged and obsolete facilities to carry out its mission and is proposing to improve its correction infrastructure by replacing OCCC and upgrading and expanding WCCC. The purpose of the proposed OCCC project is to improve the physical (health and safety) conditions for the benefit of detainees, OCCC staff, and the public; to provide the number of rated beds necessary to properly house the detainee population; and to provide better access to treatment programs and services (see Draft EIS, Section 1.1.1, page 14).

16. *Exactly how does proposing a huge jail now when the legislatively-convened HCR 85 Correctional Task Force charged with creating a roadmap for corrections and the HCR 134 Pretrial Task Force working to reform Hawai'i's pretrial services will not be completed until 2019 make any sense?*

Response: It was the Legislature that funded the planning, engineering, and environmental studies that will lead to the replacement of OCCC. Replacing the aged and obsolete OCCC and upgrading other facilities to properly accommodate current and future offender populations has been long overdue and necessary to improve conditions within Hawaii's correctional facilities. PSD is also hopeful that the work of HCR 134 Task Force and HCR 85 Task Force will result in reforms that will allow greater numbers of detainees to be released, placed in outside programs, or assigned to other alternatives to incarceration than are available today, and supports such initiatives. However, justice

reforms alone cannot address the immediate and future need for modern facilities that can safely accommodate the offender population.

17. *How will building a bigger jail for people with mental and behavioral challenges reform our correctional system that is not trained or equipped to work with vulnerable populations?*

Response: It is PSD's role to house those that have been arrested, pending trial, and serving short sentences. There are a myriad of individual family, schools, and social and psychiatric services whose collective responsibilities are to assist individuals with mental and behavioral challenges. However, when one of these adult individuals commits a crime, the current system of justice requires such individuals to be arrested and jailed as necessary. The existing OCCC provides medical and mental health services to all inmates who require these services but its age, design, and capacity are working against provision of much needed services. The proposed replacement OCCC will be planned, programmed, designed, and constructed to current standards and by doing so provide the appropriate and necessary amount of program space and allow PSD to better recruit and retain professionals to provide medical and mental health services.

18. *Does the department of public safety advocate for better policies that will reduce the incarcerated population?*

Response: PSD supports the work of HCR 134 Task Force and HCR 85 Task Force and is hopeful that their work will result in lasting reforms that will allow greater numbers of detainees to be released, placed in outside programs, or assigned to other alternatives to incarceration than are available today. However, only the Hawaii Judiciary and State Legislature can implement reforms that can reduce the incarcerated population.

19. *Can you please provide links to the documents where the department has advocated for better correctional policies based on research, data, and experience?*

Response: As stated in the previous answer, PSD is hopeful that the task force work will result in lasting reforms. However, only the Hawaii Judiciary and State Legislature can implement reforms that can reduce the incarcerated population.

20. *Why are the 1700 individuals sentenced by Hawai'i and banished to corporate prisons abroad relevant to this document?*

Response: The information regarding the placement of Hawaii prison inmates in a mainland prison is particularly relevant to the discussion of the possible use of the alternative Halawa Correctional Facility (HCF) site for new OCCC development. Relocating OCCC to the HCF site would eliminate the potential for future expansion of

HCF, which directly affects the State's ability to potentially return Hawaii's prison inmates housed in mainland facilities to an expanded HCF.

21. *Why is the state conflating jail and prison populations in this document? Please explain why the state is talking about all facilities here and abroad in this document that was originally about a replacement of OCCC. There seems to be an air of mendacity emanating from this voluminous document, which again only promotes distrust in the government.*

Response: As was discussed in the responses to Questions 4 and 13, information regarding State prisons and other County jails was included in the Draft EIS to provide appropriate context and background information on PSD operations as well as clarity in differentiating jails from prison facilities and any potential effects to their operations regarding the proposed project. This information was included to educate those unfamiliar with Hawaii's criminal justice system and its prisons and jails.

22. *What are the total expenditures to date to create this proposal? Please detail ALL EXPENDITURES to date to further this proposal.*

Response: For detailed information on the contract expenditures, please submit the Office of Information Practices (OIP) "Request to Access Government Records" form to the Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS).

23. *How much in taxpayer funding has been allocated? Please give the year of the appropriation, the amount of funding, the stated purpose for the funding, and an accounting of how it was expended.*

Response: The funds were appropriated by Act 122, Session Laws of Hawaii 2014, Item I-1.01. The appropriated amount was \$5 million. The purpose of the funding was for "plans for the relocation of OCCC and expansion of prison capacity."

24. *How much is each contractor being paid? Please include the entity's name, the contact person at that entity, the date of the contract, the scope of work covered by the contract, an itemized list of all expenditures by the entity and/ or its subcontractors to fulfill the contract(s).*

Response: For detailed information on the contract expenditures, please submit the OIP "Request to Access Government Records" form to DAGS.

25. *What percentage of each consultant's contract has been completed? Please list each contractor/ consultant and/ or subcontractor separately and the amounts paid to each contractor/ consultant for the amount of work completed and the work that is to be done.*

Response: Overall, this planning project is approximately 75% complete. For detailed information on the contract expenditures, please submit the OIP “Request to Access Government Records” form to DAGS.

Consultant	Area of Expertise
AHL	Project Management, Architecture, Justice Planning, Public Outreach and Involvement
Integrus Architecture	Justice Planning, Programming, and Architecture
Louis Berger Group, U.S. Inc.	Justice Planning, Air Quality, Archaeological/Historical, Aviation, Biological Resources, Hydrology, Noise, Fiscal Impacts, Solid and Hazardous Waste Management, Financing Options, Community Partnering, Public Outreach and Involvement, Alternatives Analysis, Socio-economics
PBR Hawaii & Associates	Environmental Planning, Land Use Entitlements
ASM Affiliates	Cultural Impact Assessment
Wilson Okamoto Corporation	Traffic and Civil Engineering
ECS, Inc.	Electrical and Telecommunications Engineering
Cumming Corporation	Cost Estimating
CBRE	Economic Impact Assessment
CommPac	Public Outreach and Involvement
CJPS	Justice Planning

26. *Have any contracts cost more than was originally planned? If so, who are the consultants, contractors, and subcontractors and list the additional expenses they incurred that exceeded their contract(s).*

Response: Yes, there have been contracts that cost more than originally planned. Most contracts include contingencies to account for unexpected cost overruns. Your question is not relevant to the environmental impacts of the proposed project and the information you seek would take many man hours from multiple State agencies to compile.

27. *What kind of due diligence was performed before consultants, contractors, and sub-contractors were engaged? Who performed that due diligence? Please name the agencies involved and the person who performed the due diligence.*

Response: Consultants are evaluated on three criteria: 1) experience/professional qualifications relevant to type of project, 2) past performance, and 3) capacity to perform the work in the required time. DAGS and the user agency are involved in the evaluation process. As its standard practice, DAGS staff reviewed a list of qualified consultants (who must periodically qualify or requalify) and selected the best consultant to perform the planning study. The names of staff assigned to recommend consultants are posted on the State Procurement Office HANDS website.

28. *How involved was the State Procurement Office in this process? Please explain in detail the role, if any, that SPO played in engaging consultants, contractors, and subcontractors and the due diligence they naturally perform when procuring services for the state.*

Response: Among its duties, the State Procurement (SPO) Office administers, implements, and ensures compliance with the Hawaii Public Procurement Code (HRS Chapter 103D), including training of each State agencies "contract selection committee." The SPO was not involved in the selection of the prime consultant and its sub-consultants for the OCCC project.

29. *Since the Department of Accounting and General Services is the lead agency, what is the role of the Department of Public Safety in this process? Please detail the department's activities/work to push these projects by enumerating the number of hours spent on specific tasks, describe the task, the position of each person who performed the specific task, the amount of the department's budget spent on those tasks, and other funding that might have been appropriated for these specific tasks.*

Response: While DAGS administers planning, design, and construction projects on behalf of PSD, PSD leadership have been and will continue to be engaged in every aspect of the OCCC planning, siting, programming, and environmental impact study phases.

30. *It's important to note that the jail population is under the jurisdiction of the Judiciary (courts) and not PSD.*

This statement is very misleading as all individuals - sentenced and pretrial - imprisoned at OCCC are in the "care and custody" of the Department of Public Safety. Those sentenced to one year or less are under the jurisdiction of Public Safety; pretrial detainees are under the jurisdiction of the Judiciary.

"Jurisdiction" is defined as: the official power to make legal decisions and judgments.

"Care and custody" means that the state is responsible for the "care and wellbeing" of ALL individuals in OCCC.

Will you clarify this distinction in the FEIS?

Response: The statement quoted from the Draft EIS is accurate. PSD does not control who is charged and remanded to OCCC. This remains the responsibility of the Judiciary. Except for some limited ability to provide early release to misdemeanants who fit certain criteria, detainees in OCCC can only be released, placed in outside programs, or assigned to other alternatives to incarceration by the Judiciary. In addition, initiatives such as bail reforms, sentencing reforms, alternatives to incarceration, increased support for mental health and substance abuse treatment programs, among many others are the purview of the Judiciary and Legislature. This information is included in Section 3.2.2, "Existing Facilities and Uses" of the Draft EIS and will remain within the Final EIS.

31. *In the response to one of my questions on the EISPN about the number of individuals at OCCC who are severely and persistently mentally ill (SPMI), it was reported that the gross estimate based on the average daily census is approximately 696 individuals plus 38 individuals who are considered mentally ill, but not SPMI.*

Is Hawai'i in compliance with the federal government's civil rights division of DOJ?

Response: The OCCC Mental Health Section SMI/SPMI Weekly Caseload tracking system indicates during FY 2017 there was a yearly average count of 118 SPMI patients per week. The number of 696, cited in your question, is an annualized count of OCCC SPMI patients who were admitted to OCCC during a continuous year, adjusted for repeat offenders. PSD is confident that its policies and practices are sound and takes mental health treatment very seriously. PSD policies were developed in direct coordination with the national experts who were assigned oversight of the Mental Health training and treatment programs while OCCC was under Department of Justice (DOJ) supervision (2009-2015). This policy and the training required in association are applied to all Hawaii correctional facilities. PSD's policies are routinely evaluated and training is ongoing with all our staff.

32. *Where are these individuals housed?*

Response: SPMI inmates are currently housed among the OCCC general population based on custody classification. It is envisioned that the proposed OCCC will provide separate mental health housing (72 beds) based on population projections.

33. *Are they in individual cells?*

Response: No, unless there is a risk of violence or a danger to other patients.

34. *How often are they seen by a doctor?*

Response: Treatment for SPMI inmates is established on a case-by-case basis and varies for all SPMI inmates. However, professional medical attention as well as other forms of treatment are provided to all inmates who require it.

35. *How much therapy do the SPMI individuals receive per week and how much therapy do those considered mentally ill receive weekly?*

Response: 20+ hours of psycho-social treatment are provided to each acute SPMI patient per week. Other non-acute patients are provided treatment upon referral by other staff members or upon request.

36. *How is their progress tracked?*

Response: Their progress is tracked through the patient's treatment plan with medical records documentation.

37. *How many beds are there in the mental health unit?*

Response: There are a total of 116 available beds in three modules at OCCC.

38. *As of December 31, 2017, how many individuals who are SPMI were in the mental health module?*

Response: There were 55 patients considered SPMI in the mental health modules at OCCC as of December 28, 2017.

39. *Were there other SPMI or mentally ill individuals in other modules? Please show a map of the modules at OCCC that house both mentally ill categories of diagnosis with the number of men and women in each module.*

Response: Yes. As of December 28, 2017 there were 22 female patients with an SMI or SPMI diagnosis in two modules at OCCC. There were 39 male patients with an SMI or SPMI diagnosis in other male modules at OCCC.

40. *Are there solitary confinement cells in the mental health module?*

Response: There are no solitary confinement cells in the mental health module.

41. *Are there administrative/ disciplinary segregation cells in the mental health unit?*

Response: Yes, there administrative/disciplinary cells in the mental health unit. There are no segregation cells.

42. *If so, how many administrative/ disciplinary segregation cells in the mental health unit?*

Response: Male - 24; Female – 12. There are no segregation cells in the mental health units.

43. *How often are administrative/ disciplinary segregation cells in the mental health unit utilized on an average month?*

Response: The administration/disciplinary cells in the mental health unit are regularly and routinely utilized monthly only when prescribed by the MD/PhD for suicide/safety watch purposes. On rare occasions, again only when authorized by a MD/PhD, individual cells may be used for administrative disciplinary segregation.

44. *Are records kept about the number of SPMI and mentally ill individuals sent to segregation? Please provide the number of SPMI and mentally ill individuals sent to segregation of the last 2 years.*

Response: No inmates who are deemed SPMI are sent to segregation outside of the housing unit.

45. *Was it disciplinary or administrative segregation?*

Response: Not applicable. Please refer to the response provided to Question 44, above.

46. *What was the reason for the sanctions?*

Response: Not applicable. Please refer to the response provided to Question 44, above.

47. *What is the average length of the segregation?*

Response: Not applicable. Please refer to the response provided to Question 44, above.

48. *How are people monitored during segregation?*

Response: Monitoring is carried out by mental health staff, security, and medical staff.

49. *How frequent are people in segregation treated by medical staff?*

Response: Medical staff provide services in segregation two times a day or as needed depending on the inmates' needs.

50. *Are there scheduled appointments with psychiatrists, psychologists, medical doctors?*

Response: Yes, there are scheduled appointments.

51. *Since we have such a high number of people who have been diagnosed SPMI or considered having mental health issues, does the department contract with professional health care entities to provide appropriate training for uniformed and other staff?*

Response: No. PSD in conjunction with the DOJ experts have developed its own Corrections Mental Health/Suicide Prevention training curriculum. Staff training is provided at the Facility level by the PSD's Training and Staff Development Division.

52. *From the responses provided, it appears that 6 hours of mental health training is embedded in the regular training.*

Does the trainer, Marti Martinson, provide mental health training? If not, who does?

Response: The Training and Staff Development Division does provide Mental Health staff and certified instructors for the mental health training.

53. *Who is the Chief of Mental Health Operations? Please provide the name and contact information.*

Response: Dr. Gavin Takenaka, Tel: 808-485-5167

54. *Who is the new licensed Clinical Psychologist who heads the OCCC Mental Health Administrator? Please provide the name and contact information.*

Response: Dr. Jennifer Hamada-Apato, Tel: 808-832-1683

55. *How was the decision to not renew the contracts of certain mental health staff made? Were psychiatrists involved in the decision not to renew the contracts?*

Response: The Department made the decision to move forward in a direction to ensure that the standards set forth by the DOJ were being met. No psychiatrists were involved in the decision.

56. *Your response to my question asking if Hawai'i has reviewed the plethora of research on the dangers of putting mentally ill persons in segregation was Yes. The Deputy Director for Administration and her staff are the regulators to insure that Hawai'i is meeting the standards for quality assurance.*

If that is so, why does Hawai'i use segregation as retaliation for someone complaining about conditions?

Response: PSD is tasked with providing safe housing during incarceration. If a person is in disciplinary segregation, it is for sanctions due to inappropriate conduct and/or behavior that put themselves or others in harm's way. Health care and mental health staff collaborate with security staff and facility administration to assure that the safety and security of inmates, staff, and visitors are maintained.

57. *How many suicides have been actualized at OCCC over the last 3 years? Please give the dates, gender and age of the person who died.*

Response: There was one suicide in 2016. August 12, 2016, Male, 66 years old.

58. *What is the monthly count for individuals on suicide watch over the last 3 years?*

Response: During FY 2017, there was an average of 45 patients at OCCC on suicide watch per month. Other years' data would take additional time to compile.

59. *What happens when a person threatens suicide? Please outline the protocols that are in place and the medical and any other assistance that is provided.*

Response: The suicide prevention policy is confidential for safety and security reasons. PSD is confident that its policies and practices are sound and takes suicide detection and prevention very seriously. PSD's Suicide Prevention Policy was developed in direct coordination with the national experts who were assigned oversight of the Mental Health training and treatment programs while OCCC was under DOJ supervision (2009-2015). This policy and the training required in association are applied to all Hawaii correctional facilities. PSD's policies are routinely evaluated and training is ongoing with all our staff for suicide prevention.

60. *Does a psychiatrist or psychologist have the ultimate responsibility for how that person is treated?*

Response: Yes, a psychiatrist or psychologist has ultimate responsibility for how that person is treated.

61. *How many suicides have been averted? How?*

Response: The number that was averted at OCCC is unknown. Averted suicides have been done through personal observations/interventions, requests received by affected inmates, and treatment of affected inmates.

62. *How can the state move ahead with a HUGE jail when half the population are pretrial detainees and there are other evidence-based programs working or about to start in Honolulu?*

Response: The Legislature has supported replacement of OCCC to address immediate needs of the OCCC detainee population including better physical accommodations of current and projected detainee populations, and improving operational efficiency. PSD supports initiatives focused on justice reforms. However, it is also necessary for PSD's existing facilities such as OCCC to be updated to improve safety and security for inmates and staff.

63. *All of these programs can reduce the number of people going to OCCC, correct?*

Response: Additional research is needed to confirm whether all of these programs are able to reduce the overall detainee population at OCCC. However, it is clear that the initiatives of the programs listed above are meant to address individuals who may be at risk of detainment as well as the diversion of detainees from OCCC through alternative programming. PSD is supportive of any established or informal program that would prevent individuals from committing crimes. Unfortunately, despite the efforts of an individual's family, schools, and social and psychiatric services whose collective responsibilities are to address individuals with behavioral challenges, there will always be crime and society will always need jails to house individuals who have been charged with a crime.

64. *Why are the projected number of imprisoned men at OCCC reported in this document are all over the place? The first number is 969, then there is 1,044, then 1200+?*

Response: The first number refers to the projected number of male detainees housed at OCCC in Fiscal Year 2026 (FY 26), which is 959 detainees and does not include inmates in outside programs. The second number (1,044) is the number of detention beds planned for the replacement facility, which is larger than the projected detainee population due to how housing modules are designed. The third number refers to the sum of the bed count

for the projected male detainee population (959) and the net increase in bed count for the pre-release male inmates in FY26 (296), which totals 1,255 new rated beds required for the projected male detainee and male pre-release populations. Please note that the 1,255 new rated beds will not all be located at the new replacement OCCC facility as beds required for pre-release inmates may also be located in outside facilities. For additional information on these population projections, please refer to the 10-Year Inmate Forecast Report, located in Appendix G of the Draft EIS.

65. *Isn't this because you are relying ONLY on the numbers and not the social costs of imprisonment?*

Response: Inmate population forecasts are used to plan the size of the replacement facility as well as the number of beds required to accommodate different detainee and inmate populations, which have separate housing and programming needs. The existing OCCC facility is no longer able to adequately support the current and future inmate population and requires immediate action that may precede (but not preclude) larger justice reforms.

66. *What have the consultants, agencies and this administration learned from successful jail operations in other places?*

Response: PSD and consultant staff visited several modern mainland jail facilities during 2016 as part of the planning for the new OCCC. The information gleaned from that trip has been incorporated within Appendix G: "Mainland Facility Tour Report" included within the Progress Report provided to the Legislature on February 1, 2017 (available via: <http://dps.hawaii.gov/occc-future-plans>).

67. *Shouldn't there be statewide discussions about the future of corrections in Hawai'i before millions of taxpayer funds are expended to further a broken system?*

Response: The proposed project is to replace an aged and obsolete existing OCCC that no longer serves its intended purpose nor meets the needs of the State. The statewide discussions you seek are best held by the Legislature, which will ultimately fund new OCCC development.

68. *Why is this administration afraid to engage the community in a REAL discussion about the future of corrections in Hawai'i?*

Response: Since the effort to plan for an OCCC replacement facility began, the Administration, via PSD and DAGS, has been engaging elected and appointed officials, Federal, State and local government agencies, stakeholder groups, neighborhood boards and community groups, the media, and the public in real discussions about the future of

corrections in Hawaii. See Draft EIS, Appendix Y: "Public Engagement and Public Outreach Summary" for details of the extensive outreach and engagement efforts already undertaken.

69. *"New York City is experiencing the lowest crime rate since 1950. In August 2017, Hawai'i's Attorney General announced that crime in Hawai'i in 2016 was at record low levels. Honolulu just missed a record-low crime rate of its own, however, it did notch the state's lowest rates for murder, rape, aggravated assault and burglary. "It's the first time we had all record lows. Usually, some county has a record high, but there were none this year. That is rare. "Crime in Hawaii today is at less than half the rate it was in the late '70s, early '80s and the mid-'90s."*

Since this document talks about Saguaro Prison, how many individuals there are community custody? And how many individuals are minimum custody?

Response: As of April 3, 2018, there are 34 community custody inmates and 158 minimum custody inmates at the Saguaro Correctional Center. Inmates with one year or less on their sentence include 740 inmates who are coming up on a Parole Eligible Date (PED) of one year or less, and 112 inmates with Max-Out dates of one year or less. Inmates with nine months away from end of sentence: PED - 672 and Max-Out - 71. Inmates six months away from end of sentence: PED - 469 and Max-Out - 17.

70. *How many individuals in Saguaro have one year or less on their sentence? Please list the number of individuals who are 12 months away; 9 months away; 6 months left on their sentence/parole?*

Response: Please refer to the response provided to the previous question above.

71. *Where will these individuals be housed upon their return to Hawai'i?*

Response: Upon their return to Hawaii, these individuals will be housed at the Halawa Correctional Facility.

72. *How does the department of public safety plan to work on the reduction of the incarcerated population?*

Response: The Hawaii Judiciary (sentencing body) and State Legislature (law-making body) are the appropriate entities for determining sentencing which may include incarceration. PSD is only responsible for housing pre-trial detainees and those sentenced with terms of less than a year at OCCC.

73. *How educated is the Governor on correctional issues?*

Response: The Governor is properly informed on correctional issues. Additionally, before he was elected as Governor, Governor David Ige spent 10 years in the State Legislature and was involved in legislation, budgeting, and other responsibilities relative to the corrections system and correctional issues.

74. *Isn't the purpose of a cabinet post to educate the Governor on specific issues?*

Response: Yes, members of the Governor's cabinet helps to inform and advise the Governor on issues concerning the State of Hawaii including corrections.

75. *What information has the Director of public safety shared with the Governor to further his education? Please provide a list with websites and titles of research used by the department in order to convince the Governor to do or to not do certain things?*

Response: The Governor came to the decision to relocate OCCC on his own. The PSD Director has not presumed to further the education of the Governor. The Governor has been very supportive of all initiatives related to the reduction of overcrowding, reentry, and jail bedspace expansion.

76. *What information, research, and/ or studies did the department of public safety depend upon to reach the conclusion that building more beds would be more efficient than working on better programming to address individuals' pathways to incarceration. Your response to my question about the second \$5 million appropriation is that it remains unspent.*

Response: PSD does not have an opinion on the success rate that might be achieved were society to provide for better programming upstream to address and individual's pathways to incarceration. The conclusion to build additional jail beds is based on the population projections developed by the project team.

77. *What is the plan for the unspent \$5 million? Please detail the plans for the expenditure, consultants and/ or contractors involved and the work product to be delivered.*

Response: DAGS recently requested the release of the \$5 million from Act 124, Session Laws of Hawaii 2016, Item I-0.11. The funds would be used to continue the planning efforts of relocating OCCC to the preferred site. A consultant has not yet been selected and the funds remain unspent.

78. *Did the Deputy Director for Administration, who is responsible for quality assurance/ quality control as a regulator to insure PSD is meeting the standards and keeping up with current trends in corrections, review this document?*

Response: The Deputy Director for Administration does not oversee quality assurance or quality control for corrections programs. The Corrections Division staff utilize evidence based standards, empirical data, and best correctional practices to develop quality assurance and quality control methods.

79. *If so, upon what research, data, studies, and documents did the Deputy Director of Administration and her staff, utilized as regulators, rely to support increasing beds rather than do what successful jurisdictions like New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, Oklahoma, California and more have done to reduce crime AND reduce their imprisoned populations?*

Response: PSD is required to care for those sentenced by the Judiciary. Part of that responsibility is to care for pretrial detainees the Courts determine need to be detained throughout a portion of or all of their pretrial period. PSD must also care for those who do not meet their bail or bond requirements set by the Courts. The OCCC population also has a significant portion who are sentenced felon probationers and are required by the Judiciary to be incarcerated as a condition of their probation.

80. *You wrote: In addition to the OCCC workforce there is the potential for impacts to family members and to the Judiciary and medical community within which OCCC operates. Since the OCCC acts as the local detention center for the First Circuit Court, proximity to the courthouse and the associated legal community is an important factor. This is also the case for proximity to medical facilities provide treatment and care not available within the OCCC itself. So, although sites identified anywhere on Oahu would be considered, it is important to give consideration to locating a new OCCC in reasonable proximity to where the First Circuit Court and major medical facilities are located.*

Isn't this exactly why OCCC is currently in the perfect location - equidistant to Family Court, District and Circuit Courts?

Response: Proximity to courthouses is a factor used in the analysis to rank the top four (4) alternative sites as discussed in the Draft EIS. However, proximity to courts was only one of many factors considered and its significance to the overall operation of the replacement facility has been weighted accordingly among the other factors for comparing alternative sites.

81. *Why isn't use of the entire footprint of OCCC (16.48 acres, 718,000 square feet) being considered for food services to all O'ahu facilities and as a training program for individuals learning professional food catering and delivery?*

Response: The primary focus of the replacement facility at the existing OCCC site is to provide enough space to house the current and future inmate population at OCCC and to provide adequate space for existing programs and services, while freeing up a portion of valuable urban property for future transit-oriented development. Centralization of food services may appear to be more efficient, but even the Department of Education (which has many more facilities, often located close together) does not implement centralization for all of its facilities. The proposed project must prioritize current operational requirements within the project's land and budget limitations before PSD can expand on or add to what has already been proposed for the replacement facility.

82. *Why hasn't the community been invited to the table to discuss what our vision is for corrections in Hawai'i?*

Response: Since the effort to plan for an OCCC replacement facility, PSD has been engaging elected and appointed officials, Federal, State and local government agencies, stakeholder groups, neighborhood boards and community groups, the media, and the public in discussions about the future of corrections in Hawaii. However, certain groups and individuals, despite many invitations, deliberately excluded themselves from such discussions for reasons not made known to PSD.

83. *How does your definition of community values comport with the values that our communities hold dear as outlined on Pages 3 and 4?*

Response: The project team concurs with the community values outlined on Pages 3 and 4 of your letter and strives to support these values at every community level while also supporting PSD's mission to uphold justice and public safety by providing correctional and law enforcement services to Hawaii's communities with professionalism, integrity and fairness. Community engagement has been, and continues to be, an integral part of the planning process, as detailed under the Outreach History tab on PSD's project website (<http://dps.hawaii.gov/occc-future-plans/>). In addition, an approach to implement community partnering has been developed to comply with requirements under HRS 353-16.37 and is included within Appendix X: "Community Partnering: A Path Forward" of the Draft EIS.

84. *In conversations with former employees of OCCC when it was O'ahu Prison, we have learned that there was a graveyard on the current OCCC property.*

Have archaeological studies been done to locate this graveyard?

Response: Archaeological and architectural studies were conducted at each of the four (4) alternative selected OCCC sites and WCCC, including the current OCCC property. These studies included literature review of background environmental and

historical research, an outline of previous archaeological surveys and sites, and management recommendations on proposed OCCC development (properties) in the project areas. Based on the documentary research and review of previous archaeological studies, no significant cultural deposits or historic properties, which may include a graveyard or burials, were found in the current project area within the existing OCCC site. The State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD) concurred that subsurface investigations would not be required for these studies. However, should the current OCCC site be selected for the replacement facility, it has been recommended by the archaeologist that archaeological monitoring be conducted during construction. To view the full archaeological and architectural studies, please refer to Appendix L: "Archaeological and Architectural Surveys" of the Draft EIS for further information.

85. *If the graveyard was removed and the iwi interred elsewhere, where are the remains?*

Response: There is no evidence that a graveyard ever existed at the present OCCC site or that any remains had been removed previously.

86. *Where are the records of those who were buried there?*

Response: There is no evidence that a graveyard ever existed at the present OCCC site or that any remains had been removed previously.

87. *Your alternatives analysis is incomplete. NEPA's Forty Most Asked Questions describes alternatives outside the capability of the Applicant or Jurisdiction of the Agency.*

Why then, has this administration ignored the two legislatively-created groups to 1) specifically work on creating a roadmap for corrections into the next century and 2) reforming Pretrial services (including bail reform) since pretrial detainees comprise half the population of OCCC at a cost of more than \$2 million a month?

Response: If the efforts of the HCR 134 and HCR 85 Task Forces to address criminal justice reform are truly successful in reducing the OCCC population in half, and a new jail is built for only that size, the environmental impacts of a smaller facility would be less than the proposed project. If the efforts of the HCR 134 and HCR 85 Task Forces to address criminal justice reform are successful in obviating a need for a replacement OCCC, those environmental impacts would be similar to those from the "no action" alternative.

88. *What safety valves to relieve overcrowding already exist for the department to manage the population?*

Response: As noted earlier, PSD does not release individuals solely due to overcrowding. The Court Unit screens and assesses all arrested misdemeanants at the Honolulu Police Department and District Court for release alternatives; and arranges medical, psychiatric and other social and referral services for the courts to meet the needs of non-detained or detained offenders. The Program Services Unit performs casework supervision/management of misdemeanor and felony offender awaiting trial or sentencing in the community, and manages the electronic monitoring program and substance abuse detection programs. It is acknowledged that HRS 353-36 provides PSD's Director the authority to release an offender on his/her own recognizance or on comparable supervised release, who is held exclusively on misdemeanor offenses (including petty misdemeanor, pre-trial, pending sentencing, or sentenced [based on HRS 706-663]), for the sole purpose of managing the population of the CCCs and shall be initiated when the jail population at a CCC has reached capacity as determined by the PSD Director based on statutory criteria.

89. *Why is there no discussion on the safety valves that already exist for the department to relieve overcrowding?*

Response: Please refer to the response provided for Question 88 above.

90. *The fact that "Community Acceptance" is 10% of the criteria for siting is an insult to the community and we are painfully aware that this administration has demonstrated zero interest in working with the community. We are merely the pocketbook for those who will benefit from this project. This is the extent of this section: "Sites shall be located in or near communities that have expressed the willingness to accept community correctional facility development. Communities willing to accept such facilities are more likely to assist with provision of local services while avoiding costly and time-consuming legal and other challenges."*

Why is community acceptance 10%, while where the staff lives is 20%?

Response: The alternatives analysis weights the criteria for "proximity" as 20% of the site's final rating, which not only includes proximity of the site to PSD staff, but also the proximity to essential legal services, medical and treatment providers, visitors, and others. This weighting was determined based on the importance of providing convenient access to those responsible for the operations of the facility as well as those regularly accessing the site. The weight given for the criteria of community acceptance is 10% of the site's final rating as a community that is accepting of a correctional facility development is more likely to assist with provision of local services while avoiding costly and time-consuming legal and other challenges.

91. *Wouldn't really engaging the community in a productive dialogue, as other places have done, lead to a more collaborative and better outcome than trying to corral the community, control our comments, and questions and generally use tactics to chill public speech?*

Response: The project team has provided multiple opportunities for public comments and engagement throughout the environmental review process. Among these opportunities to engage in dialogue with both community members and members of the project team specifically related to the EIS preparation were 23 presentations at neighborhood board meetings between 2016 and 2017 (please refer to Section 9.1 of the Draft EIS), an EISPN scoping meeting in October 2016, an island-wide Town Hall Meeting in April 2017 prior to the publication of the Draft EIS, and another island-wide Town Hall Meeting in November 2017 after the publication of the Draft EIS. Public engagement in these settings was structured to be conducive for all attendees to have the opportunity to present comments or questions to everyone in attendance and always allowed for direct communication between attendees and representatives present from the project team. In addition to in-person engagement, the project team also issued monthly informational newsletters from July 2016 that have continued every month through the time of this writing (May 2018) distributed via email as well as published on the PSD OCCC webpage, which provided project updates, details of upcoming meetings, and contact information for members of the project team.

92. *Cui Bono? Who benefits from this project - the SECOND LARGEST PUBLIC WORKS PROJECT IN HAWAI'I that is proceeding WITHOUT THE PUBLIC? Please list all the recipients of the state largesse stripped off the backs of the hard-working people of Hawai'i nei.*

Response: Those who will directly benefit from this project are the inmates and staff at OCCC who will realize improved housing conditions, added programmatic space, and safety conditions within the new facility. The project will also indirectly benefit the inmates' families, operations of PSD, the contracted entities providing services for the implementation of the project, and public safety for the greater Oahu community. Other socio-economic benefits of the proposed project were discussed in Section 5.7 of the Draft EIS.

93. *Of the four options, the Animal Quarantine Station site has been favorably received, while local opposition has been minimal and limited primarily to concerns about possible traffic impacts.*

Have you not heard the community? Every dog and pony show has brought out opposition to this project. The community has been very clear - we want more rehabilitation; not more jails.

Response: The project team has listened to and read all public input received relative to the proposed project and has made every effort to respond, provide clarity if needed, and adjust components of the project where necessary. Project planning has taken into account the project opposition as well as the support received for the proposed action and has included this discussion relative to the objectives of the project within the Draft EIS. Comments on the Draft EIS (including your letter) will be included in the Final EIS.

94. *What efforts has the department of public safety and this administration taken to educate the community on correctional issues? Simply saying "overcrowded" is not sufficient. If you don't educate, inform, and engage the community you cannot claim acceptance or resistance. THE STATE IS ACCOUNTABLE TO THE COMMUNITY!*

Response: Please refer to the response to Question 90 above. Additional information on specific community engagement and informational resources were included within Section 9.0, "Public Engagement & Consultation" of the Draft EIS. In addition to numerous meetings, there have been newsletters addressing various topics and information is available on the PSD website.

95. *What alternatives to incarceration has the department of public safety implemented? Please describe in detail the alternative, how it was used, who was eligible, and the outcome.*

Response: PSD follows HRS 353-10.5 Intermediate sanctions; eligibility criteria and conditions to appropriately address overcrowding for the Department.

96. *What alternatives to incarceration are available to the department of public safety, yet have NOT been implemented? Please include the alternative(s) and why there was no implementation.*

Response: PSD follows HRS 353-10.5 Intermediate sanctions; eligibility criteria and conditions to appropriately address overcrowding for the Department.

97. *The site is less than one mile from the Halawa Correctional Facility, offering the possibility of sharing staff resources and services in the future, if needed.*

The ACOs at Halawa have a very specific reputation and it is not appropriate for Halawa ACOs to work with the jail population of low level lawbreakers contending with mental health, substance misuse, houselessness, unemployment, and illiteracy, among other challenges.

Sharing staff? This is very problematic. How will this occur? Bringing Halawa-style tactics to the jail sounds like the full-employment act for attorneys to sue to the state.

Response: Given the proximity between the Halawa Correctional Facility and the Animal Quarantine Station site, the potential exists for resources, equipment, and staff to be shared in the future if necessary. However, this was raised solely as a possible advantage during the OCCC siting process given the proximity between the two locations. There is no plan to share resources, equipment, and staff between the two facilities.

98. *How is that Laumaka is perfectly situated, but OCCC has to move? The justification for this project is all over the place: It's overcrowding; it's rail; it's the 21st century Kalihi plan – let's face it - this is all about reelection! Construction jobs! NO real planning, NO real thought, NO analysis of the data, IGNORING the continuing reform efforts, and RUSHING INTO A DEVELOPMENT THEY THEMSELVES DON'T UNDERSTAND. This is another reason that trust in government is at its lowest level.*

Response: The Laumaka Work Furlough Center (LWFC) and OCCC facilities provide separate housing and programmatic needs. While LWFC serves inmates that are either actively seeking employment or working in the community, OCCC must be able to provide housing for detainees requiring various security levels as well as in-house programs and services. LWFC is located very close to existing bus transit and the future rail transit line, which helps inmates get to and from their places of employment during work furlough.

99. *The power of a simple touch is an amazing thing. As humans, we're designed to connect with other people. We need to be touched in order to feel loved, safe and even healthy. Research has shown that people who connect with others more often in a physical way, tend to be mentally and physically healthier than those who fly solo.*

Why would Hawai'i even contemplate eliminating contact visits when the research is clear that visitation is a management strategy, an incentive for good behavior, and keeps loved ones connected to ease their transition back to the community upon release? Please give the titles and cites of research, data, and other documents to support this radical change.

Response: Problems involving illegal contraband entering OCCC have forced PSD to consider allowing only video visitation at the new OCCC. However, since publication of the Draft EIS, PSD is re-evaluating its original position concerning video visitation at the proposed facility. At this time, PSD is considering contact visitation, non-contact visitation, and/or video visitation options. As the proposed project moves to the design phase, final decisions concerning visitation will be fully explored and decided upon.

100. *When it is clear that HUMAN BEINGS need touch to feel human, why would the department even consider such an inhumane procedure when the population of Hawai'i's correctional system consists mainly of individuals sentenced to the lowest level felonies, misdemeanors, petty misdemeanors, violations, probation and parole violations (not new crimes) according to data provided to the HCR 85 task force by the department of public safety?*

Response: Please refer to the response to Question 99 above.

101. *How do non-contact visits comport with the values of our community? Please explain how this decision was reached.*

Response: Please refer to the response to Question 99 above.

102. *Why would the department of public safety eliminate contact visits when it is known to be a strategy to reduce recidivism? Please explain in detail why this decision was made?*

Response: As mentioned previously, problems involving illegal contraband entering OCCC have forced PSD to consider allowing only video visitation at the new OCCC. However, since publication of the Draft EIS, PSD is re-evaluating its original position concerning video visitation at the proposed facility. At this time, PSD is considering contact visitation, non-contact visitation, and/or video visitation options. As the proposed project moves to the design phase, final decisions concerning visitation will be fully explored and decided upon.

103. *Who was consulted before this decision/proposal was made? Please include the names of the contact person, the entity that person represents (if any), the data and research that was used as the basis for the decision, and any compensation received by any entity to promote this proposal.*

Response: Please refer to the response to Question 99 above.

104. *The women at OCCC will be moved to new buildings on the WCCC footprint.*

How will the department ensure that pretrial detainee women do not mix with the sentenced women?

Response: Female inmates requiring different levels of security will continue to be housed separately and stagger the use of community facilities where necessary. Future plans for WCCC will include improvements to existing buildings and infrastructure to support the increase in inmate population. Among the improvements being considered at

WCCC are a new housing unit, new segregation cell units, intake control and intake services, medical and mental health units, a central control station, non-contact visiting room, outdoor recreation area, a laundry department, and other ancillary facilities.

105. *What programming are the women at OCCC receiving during their imprisonment at OCCC? Please describe the programs, the criteria for entry to the program, the number of women in specific programs, the number of women on waiting lists for specific programs.*

Response: Female inmates housed at OCCC are able to participate in the same programs available to male inmates and are subject to the same criteria for eligibility. Due to the ever-changing population, the exact number of participants in those programs is not available at this time.

106. *What type of programming is planned for the jailed women when they move to WCCC?*

Response: WCCC will provide a wide range of services including medical and mental health, diagnostic evaluations, counseling, work opportunity, education, substance abuse treatment, community services, and resocialization/work furlough privileges that better serve women. The majority of the programs are distributed amongst the primary housing structures.

107. *We understand that there has been a contract between PSD and the University of Hawai'i that is in its third year to evaluate the programs at PSD. This contract is paid with public money, yet neither the public nor the legislature has been given access to any of the data. This only furthers promotes distrust in government.*

Why is this data being hidden during this process? Please explain how a democratic government justifies hiding data that is absolutely relevant to the proposal at hand - the 2nd LARGEST PUBLIC WORKS PROJECT IN HAWAI'I.

Response: The University of Hawaii provides third party review and works collaboratively to help PSD better understand the impacts and outcomes of various programs. These formative working documents and assessments are shared with those involved in the particular program. Summative reports will be forthcoming. Additionally, PSD complies with legislative requests for such information.

108. *The community has been pushing for rehabilitation instead of incarceration. Why isn't the department earnestly working to create a rehabilitative environment in its facilities instead of the current punitive environment focused on punishment?*

Response: The Hawaii Judiciary and State Legislature are the appropriate entities for addressing criminal justice reforms, as these are developed and enforced by the courts and the Legislature, and not the PSD. As such, this question is outside the scope of the proposed project and this EIS. This question should be directed to the Judiciary.

109. *What criteria does PSD use to determine if a female individual is eligible for release?*

Response: PSD follows HRS 353-10.5 Intermediate Sanctions; Eligibility Criteria and Conditions to appropriately address all offenders. Gender responsiveness is addressed based on risk need through appropriately recommended programming.

110. *How does a woman become "eligible" for release?*

Response: Please refer to the response provided for Question 109 above.

111. *If 60 women are qualified for release at any given time, why are they still incarcerated?*

Response: To clarify, the statement quoted above, refers to 60 female inmates who are qualified to participate in pre-release programs at any given time. Refer to Page 10 of Appendix G: "10-Year Inmate Forecast," within the Draft EIS. The ability to participate in pre-release programs depends on a variety of factors, including, but not limited to services required for each inmate, availability of pre-release beds and programming space, as well as willingness to participate. Female inmates participate in pre-release programs at WCCC, which currently has 40 pre-release beds.

112. *What has the department done to fix this injustice?*

Response: All offenders are assessed based on their risk and needs. As such, appropriately identified programs are recommended to assist the individual to become community ready.

113. *Who developed the criteria for release?*

Response: As mentioned previously, PSD follows HRS 353-10.5 Intermediate Sanctions; Eligibility Criteria and Conditions to appropriately address prerelease. PSD utilizes national evidence based to address the needs of all offenders. PSD does not discriminate its practices based on gender.

114. *Is it evidence-based?*

Response: Yes, it is evidenced-based.

115. *Does it comport with local values?*

Response: Yes, it comports with local values.

116. *How does it comport with local values?*

Response: When appropriate, cultural values are integrated into programming.

117. *Since Hawai'i has one of the largest per capita population of incarcerated women, what research does the department rely on to create a gender-responsive environment and programming?*

Response: PSD has utilized information and data collected by the University of Hawaii, Pua Foundation, Chaminade University, as well as national correctional standards and has continued to work with the Council on State Governments. According to the Prison Policy Organization, "Hawaii, Louisiana, and Mississippi, reductions in the women's population accounted for 15%-25% of each state's total prison population reduction." (01/09/18)

118. *If 60 women are qualified for release at any given time, what is the process for determining eligibility?*

Response: Please refer to the response provided for Question 109 above.

119. *What are the barriers preventing the release of the 60 women?*

Response: Please refer to the response provided for Question 111, above.

120. *How does the department address the problem of barriers to release? Please describe in detail the strategies that the department uses have worked or not worked. Please be honest.*

Response: Barriers to release are reviewed on a case by case basis, as each individual is unique. There is no single approach though to fit all individuals.

121. *When the women are released, where do they typically go?*

Response: The women generally go to halfway houses, back to family members, into extended family or other co-housing arrangements, back to owned property, into rental property, or into public/private shelter situations.

122. *What is the average time a woman spends incarcerated after she has been determined eligible for release?*

Response: PSD does not keep this type of data.

123. *Why is this?*

Response: Not applicable. Please refer to the response provided to Question 122, above.

124. *What can the department do?*

Response: Not applicable. Please refer to the response provided to Question 122, above.

125. *How many furlough beds are available for women on all islands?*

Response: The YWCA has 23 to 25 beds at any given time for female inmates on Oahu. Kauai Community Correctional Center houses female inmates in furlough in their Lifetime Stand module. They have five furlough beds available. Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC) and Hawaii Community Correctional Center (HCCC) house female furlough inmates at their jail facility where MCCC has eight furlough beds at the facility for women and HCCC has at least five furlough beds for women and can accommodate more if needed. All of the jails are willing to work with the community partners who express interest in partnering with PSD to expand programs.

126. *What efforts has PSD made to increase pre-release beds for females with independent contractors?*

Response: PSD contracted with YWCA to provide 23 to 25 beds at any given time on Oahu.

127. *How many independent contractors does PSD have for providing pre-release beds for females?*

Response: One, the YWCA. However, PSD is always willing to work with community partners who offer services.

128. *Who are these contractors? Please name the entity and contact person.*

Response: YWCA. Noriko Namiki, Email: nnamiki@ywcaoahu.org

129. *What are the services that the department contracts for? Please list the entity, the deliverables, and the total cost of each contract.*

Response: The Sex Offender Treatment Program contracts with Melissa Villalon, Psy.D., Post Treatment Risk Assessment - \$7,800; Ericka Ehrhorn, Psy.D., Post Treatment Risk Assessment - \$78,000; Community Assistance Center Sex Offender Treatment - \$303,300; and The Journey to Pono Sex Offender Treatment - \$135,000. PSD also contracts for law library kiosks in each facility. YWCA furlough program for women provides intake, assessment, and re-entry planning. They also provide appropriate residential housing, 24-hour security/monitoring, case management, re-entry referral services for vocational skills and placement, life skills development, crisis intervention, trauma-informed care, community service, social activities, and community support opportunities. Education Services includes 1. (a) RICOH, (b) digital/printing services (c) \$6040.33; 2. (a) ESSENTIAL EDUCATION, (b) online study programs (c) \$3,895.83; 3. (a) ZR SYSTEM, (b) IT support/services, (c) \$31,962.98; 4. (a) HAWAIIANTEL, (b) telecommunications services, (c) \$2,450; 5. (a) FALCON MICRO, (b) SMS education database, (c) \$2,035.66; 6. (a) EDMENTUM, (b) online learning programs, (c) \$30,812.15; 7. (a) DRC, (b) Tabe (assessment) testing, (c) \$6,605.55; 8. (a) HAWAII YOGA SCHOOL, (b) mediation/fitness, (c) \$4,350; 9. (a) UH-Leeward C.C., (b) sanitation/safety courses, (c) \$7,000; 10. (a) OFFICEMAX, (b) supplies, (c) \$1,500; 11. (a) ENPOINTE, (b) education software, (c) \$15,101.14; 12. (a) ACT, Inc., (b) Keytrain (education software), (c) \$630.00.

130. *How many independent contractors does the department have?*

Response: Education Services has 12 independent contractors. The YWCA is contracted for housing purposes on Oahu. The Sex Offender Treatment Program has four independent contractors. There is one independent contractor for the Law Library kiosks.

131. *How much does the department spend annually on independent contracts?*

Response: Education Services spent \$112,383.60 during FY 2017 for OCCC. The Sex Offender Treatment Program spends \$594,300 annually on independent contractors statewide. \$11,832 is spent annually for the independent contractor on the OCCC law library program. The Substance Abuse Services Branch spends \$900,090 annually for the YWCA contract.

132. *How many people are served? How many waiting?*

Response: 935 inmates participated in education programs during FY 2017 at OCCC. None are waiting for services. The Sex Offender Treatment Program has 80-90 inmates served annually and 110 waiting statewide. CPS Food Services serves approximately 13,000 meals daily statewide. On an annual basis, 379 inmates use the law library kiosks at OCCC. The average number of females served through the YWCA contract is

approximately 60-70 annually. The length of stay is dependent on the needs of the individual. Females can stay for up to six months (longer upon approval from PSD and must be based on need). At the time of this answer (April 2018), there were currently seven females on the waitlist, however those seven are expected to be in furlough by the end of the month.

133. *How does PSD support the people exiting imprisonment? Please outline the current services and those planned for the future (and please say when these plans will be implemented).*

Response: PSD facilities statewide are supported by the Reentry Coordination Office to assist offenders as they exit.

134. *Since the data tells us that many of the individuals imprisoned at OCCC and WCCC are contending with substance misuse and mental health issues, how does the department plan to program and refer these individuals so they will continue to receive the appropriate services upon release? Please define the process in detail so we understand the condition in which people are released.*

Response: PSD devotes considerable resources towards assisting offenders leaving its facilities to successfully reenter society. See PSD's "Inventory of Reentry Services to Offenders" available on its website for a 17-page description of such support, resources, and services.

135. *What has the department done to implement Justice Reinvestment? Please outline ALL the funding received in this process and include an income and expense statement to show how those funds were used.*

Response: The Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI) was enacted as Act 139 SLH 2012 as a mechanism to reduce recidivism and increase public safety by implementing evidence-based practices and amending the way PSD moves inmates through its correctional system. It is also a collaborative effort involving multiple departments and agencies under the umbrella of the criminal justice system. Three areas of concern were identified when the legislation was formed:

- Inordinate lengths of pre-trial detainment
- Impediments to swift and appropriate parole
- Delays in payment of restitution.

In addressing these various issues, it was mandated that instruments for assessment that were validated as evidence-based be used and that databases be updated. PSD spent 2012 - 2014 laying the groundwork and foundation for the new instruments, systems, and

procedures. Staff has been recertified in the use of the LSI-R, new databases have been created for both Intake Service Center (ISC) and the Crime Victim Compensations Commission, and procedures have been amended to ensure that the new protocols are viable. PSD has spent \$1.3 million in the past fiscal year relating to JRI. Implementation of the JRI falls under the oversight of PSD's Corrections Division, Reentry Coordination Office.

136. *What is the total amount of funding received from DOJ for Hawai'i's JRI?*

Response: No funding was received from DOJ for Hawaii's JRI.

137. *How many community-based treatment/ program slots have been allocated with the HRI money received from the federal government?*

Response: No funds were received from the Federal Government for JRI.

138. *How many government positions were created with the JRI funding?*

Response: There are 22 positions.

139. *How has the JRI funding improved the quality of justice in Hawai'i?*

Response: It has resulted in the addition of more programs in the facilities and the communities.

140. *How much has JRI reduced the incarcerated population since 2012? Please detail what changes have taken place, how they have impacted the population, and how these changes were made.*

Response: PSD follows HRS 353-10.5 Intermediate Sanctions; eligibility criteria and conditions to appropriately address all offenders. Gender responsiveness is addressed based on risk need through appropriately recommended programming.

141. *Why hasn't the State consulted with New York and New Jersey state officials who have led the U. S. by reducing their incarcerated population by 26% between 1999 and 2012?*

Response: While PSD has not consulted with New York and New Jersey officials, PSD regularly consults with local and national experts on a wide variety of topics. As mentioned earlier, PSD and consultant staff visited several modern mainland jail facilities as part of the planning for the new OCCC to learn first-hand how other jurisdictions manage their jail populations. Methods used by various states to reduce their prison populations may not be applicable to jail populations such as that housed at OCCC.

142. *Why hasn't the State consulted with California officials to learn about the strategies they employed to downsize its prison population by 23 % between 2006 and 2012?*

Response: While PSD has not consulted with California officials, PSD regularly consults with local and national experts on a wide variety of topics. As mentioned earlier, PSD and consultant staff visited several modern mainland jail facilities as part of the planning for the new OCCC to learn first-hand how other jurisdictions manage their jail populations. Methods used by various states to reduce their prison populations may not be applicable to jail populations such as that housed at OCCC.

143. *What strategies has the State employed to reduce racial disparities in Hawaii's incarcerated population and specifically the disparate rate of incarceration for Native Hawaiians?*

Response: PSD provides Native Hawaiian programs based on the availability of practitioners. PSD is open to work with all cultural groups to provide services to those incarcerated.

144. *Does the state acknowledge that there is racism and bias in the criminal justice system?*

Response: This question should be referred to the Hawaii State Attorney General.

145. *How does the department address this racial disparity?*

Response: PSD provides cultural sensitivity classes for its staff. PSD does not allow disparate treatment for offenders and/or staff.

146. *Does the department agree that our jails have become our de facto mental health facilities?*

Response: PSD works to provide the appropriate mental health treatment to all detainees housed at OCCC. However, the Judiciary and the Legislature are the entities responsible for determining who is sent to jail and for the enforcement of such decisions, not PSD. As such, this question is outside the scope of this proposed project and this EIS. This question should be directed to the Judiciary.

147. *If so, how does the department address this problem with the administration and the legislature?*

Response: As noted above, this question is outside the scope of the proposed project and this EIS, and should be instead directed to the Judiciary.

148. *Is the department concerned that so many people were houseless at the time of arrest?*

Response: Yes, there is a concern for the number of houseless individuals at the time of arrest. It should be noted that it is not the PSD that arrests individuals, including the houseless.

149. *How does the department address this problem with the administration and the legislature?*

Response: PSD currently serves as a member of the Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness and works with other agencies in the community to address this issue.

150. *Has the department been pro-active or re-active on social issues affecting the population of their facilities?*

Response: PSD makes every effort to be pro-active on social issues affecting the jail population.

151. *How successful has PSD been in reducing overtime and family leave abuse by its staff? Please include the hours of overtime, the category of staff person, the reason for the overtime, and the total amount of overtime pay for 2017.*

Response: Staff have a right to use earned sick and family leave. PSD makes a constant effort to curb overtime (OT) and family leave abuse by staff. The total amount of ordinary overtime costs for the Corrections Division (FY 2017) was \$9,199,798. This includes uniform and non-uniform staff. Please see Attachment 1: FY 2017 OT for overtime by category.

152. *What new policies and procedures have been implemented since 2014? Please include a list of all new P & Ps with a note about how and why the policy was changed.*

Response: PSD revises its policies as necessary. All non-confidential PSD policies are posted on the PSD Website (<http://dps.hawaii.gov>).

153. *Who recommends changes to the P & Ps? Please outline in detail the process for amending the P & Ps.*

Response: Any division or branch that needs to make a policy revision is able to do so. The draft policy is reviewed by the PSD Litigation Office, and may be further reviewed by the Attorney General's Office or the employees union as necessary.

Ms. Kat Brady
(P)1427.8
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154. *How does PSD plan to implement changes to its system after seeing how a successful correctional system works in Norway with a professional, compassionate staff?*

Response: It is important to note that the criminal justice system in Norway cannot be compared to the system within the U. S. which has different laws, different penalties and a vastly different inmate population requiring levels of security, services, and resources far different than Norway's inmate population. In addition, the Hawaii Judiciary and State Legislature are the appropriate entities for addressing criminal justice reforms, as these are developed and enforced by the Courts and the Legislature, and not PSD. As such, this question is outside the scope of the proposed project and this EIS. This question should be directed to the Judiciary.

155. *Have any changes along these lines been made to date?*

Response: If this question is referring to changes in criminal justice reform, please refer to the response provided to Question 154 above.

156. *How and where were these changes implemented? Please include details of the changes, the training necessary to implement the changes, and the outcomes from these changes.*

Response: Please refer to the response provided for Question 154, above.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,



KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:jk

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

ATTACHMENT 1: FY17 OT

The data shown are the hours and amount an employee claimed in FY 2017.

The dollar amounts are based on FAMIS Report, MBPE 02-A, Option 1.

	Hours	Amount
Uniform Staff	284,865.98	\$7,473,807
Non Uniform Staff	58,411.62	\$1,725,992
Grand Total	343,277.60	\$9,199,798
Program ID	Hours	Amount
402 HCF Uniform	31,953.60	\$750,688
402 HCF Non-Uniform	655.94	\$10,869
403 KCF Uniform	7,639.63	\$218,268
403 KCF Non-Uniform	707.26	\$18,923
404 WCF Uniform	6,660.69	\$197,135
404 WCF Non-Uniform	412.13	\$10,552
405 HCCC Uniform	50,180.52	\$1,331,040
405 HCCC Non-Uniform	2,952.48	\$77,724
406 MCCC Uniform	35,165.76	\$966,263
406 MCCC Non-Uniform	742.12	\$18,075
407 OCCC Uniform	100,501.30	\$2,617,493
407 OCCC Non-Uniform	1,106.56	\$28,015
408 KCCC Uniform	13,754.73	\$414,585
408 KCCC Non-Uniform	1,430.50	\$32,649
409 WCCC Uniform	38,644.50	\$960,873
409 WCCC Non-Uniform	167.15	\$4,055
410 ISC Non-Uniform	812.09	\$20,733
420 CPS Uniform	365.25	\$17,461
420 CPS Non-Uniform	27,015.54	\$600,771
421 HCD Non-Uniform	22,283.10	\$901,487
808 NSF Non-Uniform	126.75	\$2,139

Submitted By: Woodcreek Crossing

Woodcreek Crossing
P.O. Box 38078
Honolulu, Hawaii 96837
launanivalleyaloha@gmail.com

Received online on: 1/8/2018

Comment:

For many reasons that have been listed in the draft EIS and other documents, Mililani Tech Park is not a suitable site for a jail and must be removed from further consideration. Why were several key factors and criteria overlooked, ignored and/or inconsistently scored during the Siting Study, to include Community Acceptance, Distance to Downtown Courts, Adjacent Residential Use, Covenants Restricting Jails in MTP, Private Ownership, etc...? All of these disadvantages for the MTP site were well known prior to the Siting Study; but inexplicably were not factored appropriately into the scoring matrix, which resulted in a higher (flawed) ranking for the MTP site and its improper inclusion in the EIS process. Why was PSD insistent on not correcting the flawed, inconsistent, and misleading Siting Study prior to the draft EIS being conducted on the "Top 4" sites? Looking forward to your thoughtful response...

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1425.8

JUN 19 2018

Woodcreek Crossing
P.O. Box 38078
Honolulu, Hawaii 96837

Dear Sir or Madam:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your January 8, 2018, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, your concern over possible use of the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) is acknowledged. The rationale for including the MTP site among the four (4) OCCC alternatives is described in detail within the Draft EIS, Appendix E. Although the proposed MTP site cannot be removed as an alternative location, it is the lowest ranked site among the four alternatives. The Animal Quarantine Station site is the preferred location for OCCC development.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Young Progressives Demanding Action - Hawaii

Will Caron
Young Progressives Demanding Action - Hawaii
2054 9th Avenue
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816
willcaronforhawaii@gmail.com

Received online on: 1/8/2018

Comment:

Dear Mr. Shigekuni,

Please provide written answers to each of the following questions submitted on behalf of the 550 registered members of the Young Progressives Demanding Action - Hawaii concerning the EIS for a new Oahu jail (OCCC):

- 1) Why has the process of determining a site for a new jail facility moved forward when recommendations from the two task forces created to study criminal justice reform and incarceration alternatives have not been completed?
- 2) What is the point of creating task forces comprised of individuals qualified to establish expertise on this issue if the government is going to move forward without consulting or incorporating that expertise?
- 3) Why has the state ignored virtually every recommendation put forth in the 2012 Native Hawaiian Justice Task Force report?
- 4) Multiple studies confirm that private, for-profit prisons and private partnerships exacerbate over-incarceration by incentivizing incarceration in order to generate profits off of prisoners; how can a state as Democratic as ours be considering a private partnership for incarceration facilities when the Democratic Party platform frowns upon wealth-extraction from vulnerable communities that are far more likely to be incarcerated?
- 5) Multiple studies confirm that investing in mental health, drug treatment, housing first, vocational training programs, instituting bail and sentencing reform, drug policy reforms like decriminalizing marijuana, and other diversion programs like LEAD can effectively and safely reduce a state's incarcerated population while saving the taxpayer money by both reducing the amount spent on prisoners per year, as well as by eliminating the need for a costly CIP like a new jail; why is the Ige administration electing to spend more to extend the status quo of ineffective, costly and injurious criminal justice policy instead of implementing best practices from other states that are moving away from incarceration toward better, cheaper alternative corrections?
- 6) What were the criteria used to select the proposed site for the new jail and what were the documented instances of community outreach the administration conducted in determining which sites were appropriate for the jail? What were the documented responses from the communities that would be effected?

7) Have any legislators contacted the administration in opposition or support for constructing a new jail and, if so, which ones?

8) Since 2014, has the administration been in contact with any registered lobbyists regarding the construction of a new jail in Hawaii and, if so, which ones?

9) What does the administration intend to do to address the severe lack of mental health support for incarcerated people in Hawaii and to prevent further suicides within the state's incarceration facilities?

10) What is the proposed price tag for the new jail facility as of January 8, 2017?

11) What percentage of that price tag will taxpayers be expected to cover and what percent comes from outside sources? What are those sources and what percentages are they being asked to pay for?

Finally, YPDA - Hawaii wishes to unequivocally state its extreme opposition to the construction of new incarceration facilities in Hawaii. There are so many things wrong with this idea, this "plan," that we do not even know where to begin. Constructing a new jail because we have an overcrowding problem brought about by bad policy will not change anything. Combined with the for-profit nature of a private partnership facility, the only thing that adding more jail space will accomplish is jailing more people for the same stupid things we are jailing them for now. We have to change the outdated, foolish and cruel policies that are landing non-violent citizens behind bars in the first place if we ever hope to reduce our jailed population and recoup the lost productivity incurred by over-incarcerating otherwise productive members of society who made mistakes and can learn from them in constructive, community-based settings. And maybe that is not within the purview of PBR consultants, but really: shouldn't that be our goal? Shouldn't we, as a society, be striving to create communities where our people have opportunities to build lives free from crime, free from substance abuse, free from the kind of neglect that exacerbates mental diseases and turns men and women against their neighbors? Shouldn't we be fighting for a society where jails are unnecessary, because our people are able to function and thrive? We have so many other things we need to be spending money on, and a lot of those things, if properly funded, would actually solve our overcrowded jail population problem faster and more effectively than a new facility ever could. We need to be building better schools and better housing solutions for working families (plenty of work for PBR still); we need to be funding programs to help the homeless, the substance-addicted, the mentally ill and the unemployed, especially as automation becomes ubiquitous; we need to be funding place- and identity-based health care and community corrections programs to reconnect indigenous Pacific peoples to the land and food systems that American colonialism ripped them away from, condemning them to poor health, job and life-expectancy outcomes; we need to be funding universal healthcare for our citizens; we need to be funding a living wage which, in Hawaii, should be close to \$35/hour; we need to be funding family care insurance; and we need to be investing in 21st century education initiatives with a strong connection to land and place. If we do all of these things, many of which could be initially funded with the money the state wants to spend on this jail, numerous studies and mountains of data shows that our incarcerated population would drop dramatically anyway, and instead of a new place to lock people up, we would be left with a new, gentler, more pono society with increased productivity; a society that would be ready to meet the economic, environmental and social problems of the 21st century instead of one that is clinging to 20th, and in some cases 19th-century, ideas that will end up burying us beneath the waves of history. The people of Hawaii deserve leadership that truly has their best interests at heart; visionary in scope and kind at heart. This issue is the Ige Administrations chance to really show our people that it is exactly that. Please

join us in telling the Ige administration to stop the new jail. Invest in community alternatives instead. We need to see that this administration can truly lead us into the 21st century, instead of dragging us behind as previous administrations have done.

Mahalo, Will Caron

Social Justice Action Committee Chair

Young Progressives Demanding Action - Hawaii



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1426.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. Will Caron
Young Progressives Demanding Action - Hawaii
2054 9th Avenue
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

Dear Mr. Caron:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your organization's January 8, 2018, comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. We have reproduced your comments (in *italics*) and offer the following responses below as they correspond to each comment:

1. *Why has the process of determining a site for a new jail facility moved forward when recommendations from the two task forces created to study criminal justice reform and incarceration alternatives have not been completed?*

Response: Given the urgent need to replace Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) with a modern facility and the many years required to plan, program, site, conduct environmental and other studies, acquire permits and approvals, and design and construct the facility, the Department of Public Safety (PSD) would be derelict by not proceeding until the Task Force completes its work. During the years leading up to actual ground-breaking, there are multiple opportunities to adjust the plan for the new OCCC to reflect policy and other reforms which may be adopted by the Legislature and/or Judiciary that could reduce the need for jail bedspace on Oahu.

2. *What is the point of creating task forces comprised of individuals qualified to establish expertise on this issue if the government is going to move forward without consulting or incorporating that expertise?*

Response: Planning for a new OCCC is being carried out in recognition of the work of the HCR 85 Task Force which includes a member of PSD leadership. While the number

of beds necessary to house Oahu's detainee population could be affected by legislative and judicial reforms to the criminal justice system proposed by the Task Force, it doesn't alter the necessity for a new facility that conforms to modern jail standards.

3. *Why has the state ignored virtually every recommendation put forth in the 2012 Native Hawaiian Justice Task Force report?*

Response: PSD has incorporated or addressed those recommendations for which it is capable of carrying out. Without the directed participation of others in the incarceration continuum, (Judiciary, Law Enforcement, Legislature) and the necessary funding, advancement of all recommendations of the 2012 Native Hawaiian Justice Task Force cannot be fully realized.

4. *Multiple studies confirm that private, for-profit prisons and private partnerships exacerbate over-incarceration by incentivizing incarceration in order to generate profits off of prisoners; how can a state as Democratic as ours be considering a private partnership for incarceration facilities when the Democratic Party platform frowns upon wealth-extraction from vulnerable communities that are far more likely to be incarcerated?*

Response: There is no plan to involve private corrections contractors in the operation of the proposed facility which will continue to be operated by PSD staff and management. As the proposed project advances through the planning process, consideration will be given on how to finance the construction of the proposed facility including the use of traditional government financing (bonds, etc.) as well as alternative financing mechanisms which may include public-private partnerships, private equity participation, and other such methods. No decisions have been reached concerning the method to finance such construction.

5. *Multiple studies confirm that investing in mental health, drug treatment, housing first, vocational training programs, instituting bail and sentencing reform, drug policy reforms like decriminalizing marijuana, and other diversion programs like LEAD can effectively and safely reduce a state's incarcerated population while saving the taxpayer money by both reducing the amount spent on prisoners per year, as well as by eliminating the need for a costly CIP like a new jail; why is the Ige administration electing to spend more to extend the status quo of ineffective, costly and injurious criminal justice policy instead of implementing best practices from other states that are moving away from incarceration toward better, cheaper alternative corrections?*

Response: Betterment of schools, more affordable housing choices, solutions to homelessness, substance abuse and mental illness, increased employment opportunities,

and access to health care are all worthy causes and advances in these areas would contribute to lessening the burdens placed on the criminal justice system. These efforts should be supported. However, doing so will not eliminate the necessity to replace the current OCCC with a new, modern, more efficient, and more effective institution to ensure the proper functioning of the criminal justice system in Hawaii.

6. *What were the criteria used to select the proposed site for the new jail and what were the documented instances of community outreach the administration conducted in determining which sites were appropriate for the jail? What were the documented responses from the communities that would be effected?*

Response: The Draft EIS includes Appendix E: "Alternatives Analysis Report" which provides a thorough explanation and documentation of the siting process and the criteria used to identify, screen, evaluate and ultimately recommend the Animal Quarantine Station site as the preferred alternative location. In addition, the Draft EIS includes as Appendix Y: "Public Engagement and Public Outreach Summary," a detailed documentation of the community outreach process underway involving the OCCC project. Documented responses from all individuals, organizations, elected officials and others are represented by the comments submitted concerning the Draft EIS and incorporated in the Final EIS.

7. *Have any legislators contacted the administration in opposition or support for constructing a new jail and, if so, which ones?*

Response: The positions of Hawaii Legislators (and others) regarding the proposed OCCC project are represented by the comments submitted concerning the Draft EIS and incorporated in the Final EIS.

8. *Since 2014, has the administration been in contact with any registered lobbyists regarding the construction of a new jail in Hawaii and, if so, which ones?*

Response: Replacing the current OCCC with a new, modern, more efficient, and more effective institution is considered important to the proper functioning of the criminal justice system in Hawaii and has been advocated by PSD for over a decade. The OCCC team is not aware of any contacts between registered lobbyists and the administration regarding construction of a new OCCC.

9. *What does the administration intend to do to address the severe lack of mental health support for incarcerated people in Hawaii and to prevent further suicides within the state's incarceration facilities?*

Response: PSD currently provides all inmates with an initial intake screening for Medical, Mental Health and Dental issues. There are threshold questions imbedded in the screening tool that trigger automatic referrals to mental health staff for a further assessment (Post-Admission Mental Health Assessment [PAMHA]) and for safety assessments (Suicide Risk Evaluations [SRE's]). The PAMHA's must be completed within 14 days if the inmate moves to General Population, but within one (1) business day, if the inmate is moved to a mental health module. If individuals are found to have Severe and Persistent Mental Illnesses (SPMI), and remain in a mental health module, then a more in-depth Mental Health Evaluation is conducted within 14 days, resulting in a Comprehensive Treatment Plan (CTP). If the individual is SPMI, but determined not to require acute or rehab level of care, they are transferred to General Population and receive a Preliminary/Outpatient Treatment Plan (PTP). Additional or specialized testing or assessments are performed as needed. In addition, there has been only one (1) suicide at OCCC over the last two (2) years.

10. *What is the proposed price tag for the new jail facility as of January 8, 2017?*

Response: Estimates to construct the proposed OCCC facility at each of the four (4) alternative sites have been included in the Draft EIS Appendix H: "Construction Cost Estimates."

11. *What percentage of that price tag will taxpayers be expected to cover and what percent comes from outside sources? What are those sources and what percentages are they being asked to pay for?*

Response: As the proposed project advances through the planning process, consideration will be given on how to finance the construction of the proposed facility including the use of traditional government financing (bonds, etc.) as well as alternative financing mechanisms which may include public-private partnerships, private equity participation, and other such methods. No decisions have been reached concerning the method to finance such construction.

The Young Progressives Demanding Action –Hawaii's opposition to the proposed OCCC project is acknowledged. It is important to understand the critical role of OCCC (jail) in the proper functioning of Hawaii criminal justice system. Offenders awaiting trial or undergoing the trial process who represent a danger to the public must be housed in OCCC, as well as those serving a sentence of one (1) year or less and those preparing for release and re-entry into society. As described within the Draft EIS, OCCC is not a prison which serves a very different purpose and houses inmates serving longer term sentences. In addition, there is no plan to turn over operation of OCCC to a private corrections contractor but rather to consider use of private equity financing to supplement or replace public financing for constructing the proposed OCCC. OCCC plays a

Mr. Will Caron
(P)1426.8
Page 5

critical role in the proper functioning of Hawaii's criminal justice system and it would not be possible to enforce Hawaii's laws and protect public safety without a properly functioning jail system.

Until significant strides are made in eliminating crime in society, the need for a jail on Oahu such as that proposed to replace the current aged, obsolete, inefficient and ineffective facility will remain.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,



KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

January 7, 2018

Department of Accounting and General Services
State of Hawai'i
Attn: Lance Y. Maja, P.E., Coordinator
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 430
Honolulu, HI. 96813

PBR Hawaii & Associates, Inc.
Attn: Cincent Shigekuni, Cice President
1001 Bishop Street, Suite 650
Honolulu, HI. 96813

RE: Environmental Impact Statement for the Replacement of O'ahu
Community Correctional Center

To Whom It May Concern:

I am submitting comments relating to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the replacement of the O'ahu Community Correctional Center.

1. The State proposes to build a new jail to replace OCCC 6-8 years down the road. What is the State doing now to reduce overcrowding at OCCC, and in the interim period?
2. The ACLU of Hawai'i has been working on a Bail Study Report specific to Hawai'i's criminal justice system. The Report is scheduled to be released in January 2018. Why is the State proposing to build a new jail instead of supporting and implementing bail reform in Hawai'i?
3. As part of this EIS process, has the State consulted with the Council of State Government's Justice Center on strategies, policies and practices to reduce the pre-trial population in Hawai'i?
4. If a new jail is built at the Animal Quarantine site, will the State continue to operate the Laumaka program at its current site?
5. If the Laumaka program at its current site is discontinued as part of the OCCC replacement, what are the plans for the land and infrastructure?
6. When was the State's last Master plan for all correctional facilities in Hawai'i?
7. Why is the State planning to build a new jail to replace OCCC when other states are downsizing its jails and prisons?

8. Which of the Contractors and sub-contractors for the new jail to replace OCCC were involved with the planning process to build the Maui Public Safety Regional Complex?

9. Since the planning to build a new jail to replace OCCC began, has Governor David Ige and/or any of his agents had any meetings with Corrections Corporation of America, renamed Core Civic?

10. Since the planning to build a new jail to replace OCCC began, has Governor David Ige and/or any of his agents had any communication with Corrections Corporation of America, renamed Core Civic?

11. Since the planning to build a new jail to replace OCCC began, has the Director of Public Safety Nolan Espinda and/or any agents from the Department of Public Safety had any meetings with Corrections Corporation of America, rebranded Core Civic?

12. Since the planning to build a new jail to replace OCCC began, has the Director of Public Safety Nolan Espinda and/or any agents from the Department of Public Safety had communication with Corrections Corporation of America, rebranded Core Civic?

13. Since the planning to build a new jail to replace OCCC began, has the Director of DASH and/or any DASH agents had communication with Corrections Corporation of America, rebranded Core Civic?

14. As part of the EIS process, has the State consulted with the Vera Institute of Justice which has extensively studied the issue of bail reform and pretrial reform, and could provide technical assistance in reducing the pre-trial population at OCCC to end overcrowding?

15. The State claims that part of the reason that a new jail must be built is to “modernize” the facility. Isn't it true that OCCC was considered a “State-of-the-art facility” when it was fully completed and occupied in 1982? Should Hawai'i apply this logic to other institutions and tear down and build new public schools, hospitals, libraries, etc. in order to modernize facilities?

16. What is the total budget allocated for the proposed OCCC project planning and design phase and break down of costs per subcontractor?

17. As of the deadline for submission of comments on the draft EIS, what is the total amount of expenditures to date on the planning to replace OCCC?

18. What is the total amount of money paid to PBR Hawai'i as part of the Draft EIS planning process?

19. What is the total amount of money paid to Architects Hawai'i as part of the Draft EIS planning process?

20. What is the total amount of money paid to Lousi Berger as part of the Draft EIS planning process to replace OCCC?
21. Hawai'i committed to implement the Justice Reinvestment Initiative to reduce the incarcerated population, save money and reinvest the cost-savings policies and programs into community based programs that promote public safety. The Department of Public Safety reported in a letter to me dated September 25, 2017, that it spent \$1.3 million in the past fiscal year relating to the Justice Reinvestment Initiative. What is the breakdown of expenditures for the \$1.3 million?
22. What has been the role of the Reentry Coordination Office staff in providing feedback on the proposed jail to replace OCCC?
23. Has the Department of Public Safety released any incarcerated persons designated at community custody level at OCCC to ease overcrowding?
24. How many persons at OCCC have been granted extended work furlough in the past year?
25. How many persons at OCCC have been released into the community under electronic monitoring supervision?
26. Did the State use any federal funds to pay for the the Draft EIS to replace OCCC? If not, where the funding for the Draft EIS come from?
27. In 2003, Consultant Carter Goble Associated produced a master plan in 2003 for the future of Hawai'i's corrections system, and recommended spending \$1 billion over the next decade to double the capacity of the state's prisons and jails. How does the Inmate forecast in this Draft EIS contrast with the inmate forecast in the 2003 Master Plan?
28. How much money has the State spent on planning for new jails and prisons since Halawa prison was built in 1987?
29. In Hawai'i, the recidivism rates are 50%. How will building a new jail to replace OCCC reduce recidivism rates?
30. What studies have been conducted on recidivism in Hawai'i jails, and where can I access copies of the studies?
31. What role, if any, did the Corrections Population Management play in this Draft EIS to replace OCCC?
32. Why did the State holds its last Community meeting on the draft EIS at the Stadium - where the lighting was poor, there were no directional signs announcing the

meeting, and community members had to endure having their purses and backpacks checked by sheriffs in order to enter the meeting space?

33. Why did the State end the Community meeting at the Stadium early even though there was 40-45 minutes still allocated for public testimony, and community members had more questions and comments?

34. Tracey S. Witgen of Mediation Center of the Pacific served as the moderator for the two "Town Hall" meetings held at the Stadium relating to the OCCC proposed jail replacement. How much money did Tracey Witgen and/or the Mediation Center of the Pacific receive to moderate each event?

35. During the Town Hall meetings held at the Stadium in 2017, Moderator Tracy Witgen cut off testimony from Senator Clarence Nishihara, Chair of the Senate Public Safety Committee and a member of the HCR 85 Task Force to Study Alternatives to Incarceration. Since there was an additional 40-45 minutes left over in the public testimony portion of the agenda, why didn't Moderator Witgen invite Senator Nishihara the opportunity to complete his oral testimony?

36. The State claims that it has conducted ample community outreach opportunities. However, the State only held two Town Hall meetings relating to this proposed project that will cost taxpayers at estimate \$500-560 MILLION dollars. With only two Town Hall meetings, why did the State limit community testimony to ONLY two minutes?

37. Town Hall is defined as "an event at which a politician or public official answers questions from members of the public." The State advertised the meetings at the Stadium relating to this proposed OCCC project as Town Hall meeting. Why did Nolan Espinda, the Director of the Department of Public Safety, a public official, refuse to answer any questions from members of the public?

38. The State identified various financing options to replace OCCC. Has the State consulted with other jurisdictions that have engaged in public private partnerships to construct jails and prisons? If yes, list the states, and summarize the feedback, including critiques of public private partnerships to construct jails and prisons?

39. Does any State employee working on the planning of the proposed OCCC project own stock in Core Civic and/or GEO Group?

40. Does any employee of the prime consultant working on the planning of the proposed OCCC own stock in Core Civic and/or GEO?

40. Does any employee of the sub-contractors working on the planning of the proposed OCCC own stock in Core Civic and/or GEO?

41. Has Attorney General Douglas Chin been involved with this proposed project? If yes, what has his role and involvement?

42. Has Governor David Ige ever received any campaign contribution from Corrections Corporation of America, and/or renamed as Core Civic?
43. Which Legislators have provided comments throughout the Draft EIS planning process? Of these legislators, do any own stock in Corrections Corporation of America and/or Core Civic?
44. Which Legislators have provided comments throughout the Draft EIS planning process? Of these legislators, do any own stock in the GEO Group?
45. Which Legislators have provided comments throughout the Draft EIS planning process? Of these legislators, have any received campaign contributions from Corrections Corporation of America and/or Core Civic?
45. Which Legislators have provided comments throughout the Draft EIS planning process? Of these legislators, have any received campaign contributions from the GEO Group?
46. Several sites identified in the Draft EIS process have “opportunities for future expansion.” How much weight has been given to this criteria when deciding on the preferred site?
47. The Draft EIS makes multiple references to an improved and efficient security system that uses state-of-the-art technology. What state-of-the art technology is referred to?
48. Have any Native Hawaiian sovereignty groups such as Ka Lahui Hawai'i or Kingdom of Hawai'i been consulted about using other “state” lands to build a new jail to replace OCCC? If you have not consulted with these groups yet, why not?
49. How many State agents from PSD and DAGS were involved with the decision-making process in ranking the 4 alternative sites for development of a new OCCC facility?
50. What are the names of the State agents and/or employees from PSD and DAGS who were involved with the decision-making process in ranking the 4 alternative sites for development of a new OCCC facility?
51. What role did Louis Berger employees play in ranking the 4 alternative sites for development of a new OCCC facility?
52. What role did PBR Hawaii employees play in ranking the 4 alternative sites for development of a new OCCC facility?

53. Part of the rationale for building a new OCCC facility is to house female detainees away from male detainees. Why isn't the State considering keeping the women at the current OCCC and moving the male detainees to another facility?
54. The State alleges that the new OCCC facility will allow for better partnerships with community volunteers providers. How will a new OCCC facility accomplish this?
55. The State alleges that the new OCCC facility will allow for better partnerships with service providers. How will a new OCCC facility accomplish this?
56. The State alleges that the new OCCC facility will provide better visiting opportunities for families. How will a new OCCC facility accomplish this, especially since the proposal includes eliminating contact visitation?
57. Assuming arguendo that the State moves forward with this project and selects the Animal Quarantine site, what processes are involved to obtain ownership of this site? How long would it take to obtain ownership?
58. The preferred Animal Quarantine site has 3.47 acres owned by the U.S. Navy. What is the anticipated costs to purchase these stolen lands?
59. How will the proposed new OCCC facility better prepare detainees for successful reintegration into the community?
60. How much money has been spent annually on temporary repairs at OCCC for the past 5 years?
61. Why is the State pushing for a new OCCC replacement even though the HCR 85 Task Force has not completed its report and final recommendations?
62. Why did Nolan Espinda, the Director of Public Safety, appoint Prosecutor Keith Kaneshiro to the HCR 85 Task Force as the "community member" even though Mr. Kaneshiro rarely attends meetings and has no expertise, nor a commitment to invest in alternatives to incarceration?
63. If the new OCCC is built at a new site, how will the land and infrastructure at the current OCCC be used?
64. Which of the contractors or subcontractors involved in the rail project are also involved with the Draft EIS for the proposed OCCC replacement facility?
65. According to the Draft EIS, transferring federal land (US Navy 3.47 acres) to the State of Hawaii can be a lengthy process. Assuming arguendo that the State moves forward with this project and selects the Animal Quarantine site, how long is it estimated to take to obtain ownership?

66. Halawa Correctional Facility has been identified as the Preferred #2 site. The Draft EIS notes that this site “received the least community opposition.” How is community opposition measured as part of this Draft EIS process?
67. What is the land valuation of the current OCCC site?
68. Have any members of the 21st Century Kalihi Committee been involved with the Draft EIS process to replace OCCC?
69. Which members of the 21st Century Kalihi Committee been involved with the Draft EIS process to replace OCCC?
70. What was the recommendation of the 21st Century Kalihi Committee to selecting a preferred site to replace OCCC?
71. What numerical goals has the Department of Public Safety established to reduce the jail population at OCCC?
72. What numerical goals has the Judiciary established to reduce the jail population at OCCC?
73. The State is proposing to relocate the women from OCCC to WCCC. Which criminal justice experts with specific knowledge and experience in reducing the female incarcerated population were consulted in regards to the proposed OCCC replacement facility?
74. More than 50% of the population at OCCC are pretrial. The HCR 134 Task Force is reviewing and reforming pretrial practices. Their work will be completed in 2019. Why is the State pushing forward with the OCCC replacement plans before the work of the HCR 134 Task Force is completed?
75. The estimate cost for the OCCC replacement jail is estimated at \$450-560 million. Does this take into costs 5-7 years down the road? Or now?
76. What are the estimated annual costs to operate the new OCCC replacement facility as opposed to the current costs to operate OCCC?
77. Why is so much of the details of the Draft EIS for this proposed project buried in the appendices?
78. On past Draft EIS projects, the document was able to be copied. Why are some parts of this draft EIS to replace OCCC not able to be copied?

79. Numerous studies confirm that more than half of all prison and jail inmates have a mental health problem. On an annual basis, how many persons at OCCC have been diagnosed with a mental illness?
80. Why is the State proposing to build a new jail estimated to cost almost half a billion dollars instead of expanding community based mental health treatment?
81. Has the State considered increasing funding of indigent criminal defense to reduce the population at OCCC?
82. Has the State increased the use of citations to reduce the number of arrests and persons entering OCCC?
83. How many people are at OCCC for failing to pay fines and fees?
84. The Justice Policy Institute issued a report entitled "Bail Fail: Why the U.S. should end the practice of using money for bail" (September 2012). The Draft EIS is silent on the problems associated with our bail system. Why is Governor Ige supporting jail construction to expand bed space instead of reducing the number of people entering OCCC in the first place through bail reform?
85. Most defendants who stay in jail before they come to trial are poor and are unable to pay bail. Has the State studied the use of money bail as one of the primary drivers of growth in our jail populations?
86. How does mandatory minimum sentences impact the OCCC population?
87. Some jurisdictions allow bail to be posted 24 Hours a day and to expand methods of payment to decrease the average length of pre-trial detention status. Has Hawaii implemented these methods to reduce the pre-trial population?
88. The State claims that the new OCCC replacement will "accommodate current and future male detainee populations with potential for expansion." Why does the Draft EIS fail to include specific strategies, policies and programs that will reduce the overall incarcerated population at OCCC and other jails throughout Hawai'i in order to "improve overall living conditions for detainees?"
89. What numerical goals has the Department of Public Safety set to reduce the jail population at OCCC on a monthly and annual basis?
90. What numerical goals has the Judiciary set to reduce the pre-trial population at OCCC, and therefore negate the need for a new jail to replace OCCC?
91. Has the Judiciary implemented bail reform or eliminated cash bail to decrease the number of pre-trial detainees at OCCC who are unable to post bail, and therefore contribute to overcrowding at OCCC?

92. An objective for replacing OCCC is that it will be “more labor efficient and provide for an increase in operational capacity while making more efficient use of security staff, compared to the current OCCC. How do you define labor efficiency?

93. An objective for replacing OCCC is that it will be “more labor efficient and provide for an increase in operational capacity while making more efficient use of security staff, compared to the current OCCC. How will you measure proposed labor efficiency outcomes?

94. An objective for replacing OCCC is that it will be “more labor efficient and provide for an increase in operational capacity while making more efficient use of security staff, compared to the current OCCC. Who will track measurable labor efficiency outcomes? And how often will this data be tracked?

95. Attorney General Douglas Chin announced last year that the crime rates in Hawai'i have decreased, and have continued to decrease for many years. Why is the State proposing to build more capacity at the OCCC replacement when crime rates are decreasing?

96. If the State builds a new jail to replace OCCC, how will the new jail affect property values of adjacent land owners?

97. What studies have been conducted in Hawai'i to determine the long term economic impacts of building new jails and prisons versus building new schools?

98. The State asserts that a new jail will “enhance opportunities for addressing detainees with special needs including mental health and medical health and those in protective custody and maximum custody. How will the proposed new jail specifically enhance opportunities for addressing detainees with special needs? How will you fund these enhanced opportunities?

99. The State asserts that a new jail will “enhance opportunities for addressing detainees with special needs including mental health and medical health and those in protective custody and maximum custody. How will the proposed new jail specifically enhance opportunities for addressing detainees with special needs? How will you fund these enhanced opportunities?

100. The State asserts that a new jail will “enhance opportunities for addressing detainees with special needs including mental health and medical health and those in protective custody and maximum custody. How will the proposed new jail specifically enhance opportunities for addressing detainees with mental health needs? How will you fund these enhanced opportunities?

101. The State asserts that a new jail will “enhance opportunities for addressing detainees with special needs including mental health and medical health and those in protective custody and maximum custody. How will the proposed new jail specifically enhance opportunities for addressing detainees with medical health needs? How will you fund these enhanced opportunities?

102. The State asserts that a new jail will “enhance opportunities for addressing detainees with special needs including mental health and medical health and those in protective custody and maximum custody. How will the proposed new jail specifically enhance opportunities for addressing detainees in protective custody? How will you fund these enhanced opportunities?

103. The State asserts that a new jail will “enhance opportunities for addressing detainees with special needs including mental health and medical health and those in protective custody and maximum custody. How will the proposed new jail specifically enhance opportunities for addressing detainees in maximum custody? How will you fund these enhanced opportunities?

104. All taxpayers in Hawai‘i will ultimately pay for the proposed OCCC replacement jail. Did the State hold public meetings on every island to solicit feedback from community stakeholders?

105. As part of the Draft EIS process, did the State and its contractors interview persons currently incarcerated at OCCC and asked for feedback about reducing overcrowding and improving conditions of confinement?

106. As part of the Draft EIS process, did the State and its contractors interview persons formerly incarcerated at OCCC and asked for feedback about reducing overcrowding and improving conditions of confinement?

106. As part of the Draft EIS process, did the State and its contractors interview family members with loved ones who are currently incarcerated at OCCC and asked for their feedback about reducing overcrowding and improving conditions of confinement?

106. As part of the Draft EIS process, did the State and its contractors interview family members with loved ones who were previously incarcerated at OCCC and asked for their feedback about reducing overcrowding and improving conditions of confinement?

107. As part of the Draft EIS process, did the State consult with the current and past Governors of New Jersey who have supported criminal justice reforms and significantly reduced their incarcerated populations? If the State failed to do so, why not?

108. As part of the Draft EIS process, did the State consult with the current and past Governors of New York who have supported criminal justice reforms and significantly reduced their incarcerated populations? If the State failed to do so, why not?

109. As part of the Draft EIS process, did the State consult with the current and past Governors of California who have supported criminal justice reforms and significantly reduced their incarcerated populations? If the State failed to do so, why not?

110. In Hawai'i, there are over 21,000 persons under probation supervision. On any given day, there are as many as 200 probation violators incarcerated at OCCC. Persons under probation supervision are at risk of technical violations and being sent back to jail, thereby contributing to overcrowding at OCCC. As part of the Draft EIS process, did the State outline specific strategies to reduce the number of persons under probation supervision from re-entering jail for technical violations and instead imposing alternative consequences?

111. In Hawai'i, there are over 21,000 persons under probation supervision. Persons under HOPE supervision are at risk of technical violations and being sent back to jail, thereby contributing to overcrowding at OCCC. As part of the Draft EIS process, did the State outline specific strategies to reduce the number of persons under HOPE probation supervision from re-entering jail for technical violations, and instead imposing alternative consequences?

112. Hawai'i currently has 1,500 people on parole. Persons under parole supervision are at risk of technical violations and being sent back to jail, thereby contributing to overcrowding at OCCC. As part of the Draft EIS process, did the State outline specific strategies to reduce the number of persons under parole supervision from re-entering jail for technical violations, and instead imposing alternative consequences?

113. As of January 1, 2016, Sweden's population was 9,445,000. Hawai'i has 600 more prisoners than Sweden, even though Sweden has SIX times the population of Hawai'i. Hawai'i's incarceration rate is 405 prisoners per 100,000 citizens. As part of the Draft EIS process, what specific strategies is the State proposing to reduce the incarceration rate in Hawai'i?

114. As part of the Draft EIS process, is the State advocating for the expansion of Restorative Justice policies and practices to reduce the incarcerated population at OCCC and the entire jail system?

115. The State budgeted \$8.5 million to improve correctional facilities in FY 2016 and \$12.5 million for FY 2017. How much of this money was actually spent on improvements at OCCC? And how was it spent to improve OCCC?

116. Hawai'i has a long history of criminalizing and incarcerating Kanaka Maoli, the Indigenous Peoples of Hawai'i. A landmark study conducted by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs in 2010 confirmed that Native Hawaiians are over-represented at every stage of the criminal justice system in Hawai'i. See "The Disparate Treatment of Native Hawaiians in the Criminal Justice System." The Report included many recommendations to reduce the overrepresentation of Native Hawaiians in the criminal

justice system. What recommendations from this Report has the State implemented to reduce the number of Native Hawaiians at OCCC and all jails in Hawai'i?

117. Hawai'i has a long history of criminalizing and incarcerating Kanaka Maoli, the Indigenous Peoples of Hawai'i. This is analogous to the institutional racism within the United States where African Americans, Latinos and Native American are overrepresented in the criminal justice system on the American continent. In 2012, the Native Hawaiian Justice Task Force released report that included 48 findings and 38 recommendations to address the disproportionate representation of Native Hawaiians in the criminal justice system. What recommendations from the 2012 Report have been implemented by the State to reduce the number of Native Hawaiians incarcerated in Hawai'i's jails and prisons?

118. Has the State set a specific target number or percentage to reduce the Native Hawaiian population at OCCC in a comprehensive effort to reduce overcrowding at OCCC?

119. The overcrowding at Hawai'i Community Correctional Center is operating at 167% capacity as of July 2016, whereas OCCC is operating at 128% of capacity. Why is the State focusing on building a new jail to replace OCCC even though overcrowding is more acute at HCCC?

120. The overcrowding at Maui Community Correctional Center is operating at 155% capacity as of July 2016, whereas OCCC is operating at 128% of capacity. Why is the State focusing on building a new jail to replace OCCC even though overcrowding is more acute at MCCC and the State already spent over \$14 million for the proposed Maui Public Safety Regional Complex?

121. Hawaii currently has 673 prisoners who are 55 years of age or older. See PSD Weekly Population Report, July 11, 2016. How many persons at OCCC are 55 years or older in a given month? Has the State explored early release options for older prisoners with health problems classified as community custody?

122. From 2001-2014, Hawaii's average annual suicide rate for HI's combined jails and prison population for the period of 2001-2014 was 29 per 100,000 - the seventh highest rate in the United States. The State is proposing to build a new jail for almost half a BILLION dollars. How much money is currently spent on suicide prevention in Hawaii's jails and prisons? How much money will be spent on suicide prevention to ensure the safe custody of persons if this proposed jail to replace OCCC is built?

123. Why is the State pushing a new jail to replace OCCC instead of waiting to assess the outcomes of the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) program in Hawai'i that is intended to divert repeat, low level drug offenders and other low level offenders to harm reduction based case management and community based services?

124. Why is the State pushing a new jail to replace OCCC instead of expanding the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) program in Hawai'i that is intended to divert repeat, low level drug offenders and other low level offenders to harm reduction based case management and community based services, and has been successful in reducing the jail population in Seattle, Washington?

125. How many persons who are incarcerated at OCCC were homeless prior to incarceration? And how many of these persons at OCCC are homeless upon release from OCCC? How will the new jail ensure safe and sober housing for individuals exiting OCCC?

126. How many persons (and percentage) will receive substance abuse treatment services while incarcerated in the proposed OCCC replacement? How will you fund substance abuse treatment services for incarcerated persons at OCCC since you are proposing to spend almost half a billion on constructing the proposed jail?

127. Between 1999 and 2012, the New Jersey prison population reduced by 26%. Though comprehensive criminal justice reform, the incarcerated population reduced from 31,493 to 23,225 for a DECREASE of 8,268. Have any of the State agencies and contractors consulted with New Jersey elected and appointed officials that have engaged in criminal justice reforms to implement similar strategies and policies in Hawai'i?

128. New York, New Jersey and California have significantly reduced their incarcerated population and simultaneously decreased their violent and property crime rates. How can the State justify building another jail when cost-effective criminal justice reforms can reduce the jail population at less cost, and similarly decrease violent and property crime rates?

129. Criminal justice policies, NOT crime rates, are the prime drivers of changes in the jail and prison population. What is the State doing to reduce the number of persons entering the criminal justice system and being confined at OCCC and jails throughout the system?

130. Criminal justice policies, NOT crime rates, are the prime drivers of changes in the jail and prison population. What is the State doing to reduce the LENGTH of sentences of persons being confined at OCCC and jails throughout the system particularly those convicted of misdemeanor offenses?

131. Criminal justice policies, NOT crime rates, are the prime drivers of changes in the jail and prison population. What is the State doing to reduce the LENGTH of sentences of persons being confined at OCCC and jails throughout the system particularly those convicted of Class C felony offenses?

132. Criminal justice policies, NOT crime rates, are the prime drivers of changes in the jail and prison population. What is the State doing to reduce the number of persons held in custody at OCCC for contempt of court charges?

133. Criminal justice policies, NOT crime rates, are the prime drivers of changes in the jail and prison population. What is the State doing to reduce the number of youth in our juvenile correctional facilities since research shows that these youth are more likely to enter the adult correctional system, thereby, contributing to an increase in the jail and prison population?

134. How many adults at OCCC in a given year were previously incarcerated at Hawai'i Youth Correctional Facility?

135. How many adults at OCCC in a given year were previously under probation as a youth? What policies and programs has the State implemented to prevent youth under correctional supervision from graduating to the adult correctional system, thereby increasing the adult male and female population at OCCC and throughout the jail system?

136. How many adults at OCCC in a given year were previously under the foster care system? What policies and programs has the State implemented to prevent youth in the foster care system from entering the adult correctional system, thereby increasing the adult male and female population at OCCC and throughout the jail system?

137. Between 2006 and 2012, California downsized its prison population by 23%, compared to the nationwide state prison population decrease of 1%. Through criminal justice reform, California experienced a decrease from 173,942 to 134,211 for a DECREASE of 39, 731 persons. Has the State or any contractor or subcontractor involved in this Draft EIS consulted with California elected officials and correctional administrators to learn about their REALIGNMENT Policies that lead to this significant decrease in the incarcerated population? If not, why not?

138. In 2011, the U.S. Supreme Court in Brown v. Plata held that the health care in CA's prison system was constitutionally inadequate due to severe overcrowding. In 2016, the ACLU of Hawai'i filed a complaint with the U.S. Department of Justice alleging unconstitutional conditions of confinement within Hawai'i's jails including OCCC. What is Hawai'i's strategy and plan in response to the ACLU's DOJ complaint other than proposing to build a new jail that even if built, will take place 6-8 years down the road?

139. Has the State conducted a cost-benefit analysis of enacting criminal justice reform policies to reduce the OCCC population as compared to building a new jail to replace OCCC in the future? If yes, who conducted this analysis? And how may I access a copy?

140. Between 1999-2012, New York reduced its prison population by 26%, while the nationwide population increased by 10%. New York experienced a decrease of 18,268 persons (from 72, 896 to 54, 268). Have any of the State agents and/or contractors working on this Draft EIS consulted with New York elected leaders and correctional staff about the comprehensive criminal justice reforms that were enacted to produce this dramatic reduction in the incarcerated population?

141. It costs \$152 dollars a day to incarcerate an adult at OCCC. Governor Cuomo of New York recently announced new criminal justice reform proposals to reform bail and ensure a speedy trial to limit pretrial detention. These measures are intended to significantly reduce the pretrial population and save correctional costs. Is Governor David Aye planning to support criminal justice reform proposals to reform bail and ensure a speedy trial to limit the pretrial population in Hawai`i, including at OCCC?

142. It costs \$152 dollars a day to incarcerate an adult at OCCC. Governor Cuomo of New York recently announced new criminal justice reform proposals to reform bail and ensure a speedy trial to limit pretrial detention. These measures are intended to significantly reduce the pretrial population and save correctional costs. What bills are State Legislators proposing over the next year (and in the future) to reform bail and ensure a speedy trial to limit the pretrial population in Hawai`i, including at OCCC?

143. Community based substance Abuse treatment costs \$25 a day versus \$152 to incarcerate an adult. Why isn't the State increasing more money for community based substance abuse treatment instead of proposing to a new jail estimated to cost \$650 Million for construction alone?

144. The State previously stated in the last Draft EIS for the proposed OCCC replacement that the average educational level of persons incarcerated at OCCC is the 3rd or 4th grade educational level. Research has shown that persons with poor educational histories are more likely to end up in jail and prison. Why is the State proposing to build a new jail instead of constructing a new school?

145. The State previously stated in the last Draft EIS for the proposed OCCC replacement that the average educational level of persons incarcerated at OCCC is the 3rd or 4th grade educational level. Research has shown that persons with poor educational histories are more likely to end up in jail and prison. Why is the State proposing to build a new jail instead of increasing educational services at OCCC and in every correctional facility in Hawai`i and Saguaro in Arizona?

146. The forecasted number of detention males at OCCC in Fiscal Year 26 is 959 (from the current 1,057). Approximately one-third are sentenced. This number is based on the declining trend over the past few years, slight anticipated growth in the City and County of Honolulu population and a peaking factor to account for fluctuations in the number of inmates. Is this method for computing the 10 year forecast analysis considered a best

practice in corrections? What seminal literature supports this forecast analytical model that was applied as part of the Draft EIS process?

147. The forecasted number of detention males at OCCC in Fiscal Year 26 is 959 (from the current 1,057). Approximately one-third are sentenced. This number is based on the declining trend over the past few years, slight anticipated growth in the City and County of Honolulu population and a peaking factor to account for fluctuations in the number of inmates. In states like New York that have downsized prisons and jails, have they used the same analytic model for forecasting the 10 year incarcerated population?

148. The forecasted number of detention males at OCCC in Fiscal Year 26 is 959 (from the current 1,057). Approximately one-third are sentenced. This number is based on the declining trend over the past few years, slight anticipated growth in the City and County of Honolulu population and a peaking factor to account for fluctuations in the number of inmates. In states like New York that have downsized prisons and jails, how did they use population forecasts to REDUCE the incarcerated population?

149. The forecasted number of detention males at OCCC in Fiscal Year 26 is 959 (from the current 1,057). Approximately one-third are sentenced. This number is based on the declining trend over the past few years, slight anticipated growth in the City and County of Honolulu population and a peaking factor to account for fluctuations in the number of inmates. In states like New Jersey that have downsized prisons and jails, have they used the same analytic model for forecasting the 10 year incarcerated population?

150. The forecasted number of detention males at OCCC in Fiscal Year 26 is 959 (from the current 1,057). Approximately one-third are sentenced. This number is based on the declining trend over the past few years, slight anticipated growth in the City and County of Honolulu population and a peaking factor to account for fluctuations in the number of inmates. How did New Jersey use population forecasts to DECREASE the incarcerated population?

151. The forecasted number of detention males at OCCC in Fiscal Year 26 is 959 (from the current 1,057). Approximately one-third are sentenced. This number is based on the declining trend over the past few years, slight anticipated growth in the City and County of Honolulu population and a peaking factor to account for fluctuations in the number of inmates. California has reduced its incarcerated population by almost 40,000 persons over a period of six years. Has California utilized the same analytic model for forecasting the 10 year incarcerated population to justify building more jails?

152. The forecasted number of detention males at OCCC in Fiscal Year 26 is 959 (from the current 1,057). Approximately one-third are sentenced. This number is based on the declining trend over the past few years, slight anticipated growth in the City and County of Honolulu population and a peaking factor to account for fluctuations in the number of inmates. California has reduced its incarcerated population by almost 40,000 persons over a period of six years. Has did California utilize population forces to DECREASE the incarcerated population by almost 40,000 persons?

153. Numerous studies confirm that the majority of women who are incarcerated in Hawai'i have been victims of sexual abuse. How many of the women at OCCC are receiving therapeutic services to address trauma resulting from sexual abuse?

154. Numerous studies confirm that the majority of women who are incarcerated in Hawai'i have been victims of sexual abuse. How many of the women that will be moved to the proposed new facility at WCCC will receive therapeutic services to address trauma resulting from sexual abuse?

155. Numerous studies confirm that the majority of women who are incarcerated in Hawai'i have been victims of domestic violence. How many of the women at OCCC are receiving therapeutic services to address trauma resulting from domestic violence?

156. Numerous studies confirm that the majority of women who are incarcerated in Hawai'i have been victims of domestic violence. How many of the women that will be moved to the proposed new facility at WCCC will receive therapeutic services to address trauma resulting from domestic violence?

157. Numerous studies confirm that many women and men who are incarcerated in Hawai'i have been victims of child abuse. How many of the women and men at OCCC are receiving therapeutic services to address trauma resulting from child abuse?

158. Numerous studies confirm that many women and men who are incarcerated in Hawai'i have been victims of child abuse. How many of the women and men at the proposed OCCC replacement will receive therapeutic services to address trauma resulting from child abuse?

159. In 2010, the ABA House of Delegates approved the ABA Standards on the Treatment of Prisoners. See American Bar Association "Standards for Criminal Justice, Third Edition", ABA Criminal Justice Standards Committee (2010-2011). These standards include, but is not limited to, independent monitoring of every part of every correctional facility.

Has Hawaii adopted this standard to reduce overcrowding in jails and prisons and improve conditions of confinement? If not, how will the State ensure constitutional conditions of confinement at this proposed new jail without independent oversight?

160. In 2010, the ABA House of Delegates approved the ABA Standards on the Treatment of Prisoners. See American Bar Association "Standards for Criminal Justice, Third Edition", ABA Criminal Justice Standards Committee (2010-2011). These standards include, but is not limited to, visiting every correctional facility without prior notice. Has Hawaii adopted this standard to reduce overcrowding in jails and prisons and improve conditions of confinement?

161. In 2010, the ABA House of Delegates approved the ABA Standards on the Treatment of Prisoners. See American Bar Association "Standards for Criminal

Justice, Third Edition”, ABA Criminal Justice Standards Committee (2010-2011). These standards include, but is not limited to, conducting confidential interviews with prisoners and staff. Has Hawaii adopted this standard to reduce overcrowding in jails and prisons and improve conditions of confinement?

163. In 2010, the ABA House of Delegates approved the ABA Standards on the Treatment of Prisoners. See American Bar Association “Standards for Criminal Justice, Third Edition”, ABA Criminal Justice Standards Committee (2010-2011). These standards include, but is not limited to, reviewing ALL records except that special procedures may be implemented for highly confidential information. Has Hawaii adopted this standard to reduce overcrowding in jails and prisons and improve conditions of confinement?

164. Act 149 (2014) required the Department of Public Safety to establish “within the department” a reentry pilot project for non-violent, low-risk drug offenders. The program was to have up to 100 participants and its effectiveness was to be evaluated. If implemented, this pilot project had the potential to reduce the number of incarcerated persons. What are the outcomes of this re-entry pilot project to date?

165. The HRC 85 Task Force recommends a working group to plan and design an academy to train correctional workers to help create safer conditions of confinement for the incarcerated population and staff, to increase morale and decrease recidivism rates. How does the draft EIS process address the role of correctional officer training to reduce recidivism rates and therefore decrease the revolving door to jails and prisons in Hawai`i?

166. As part of the Draft EIS process, has the State applied for funding or expertise from the MacArthur Safety and Justice Challenge to change the way we think about and use jails in Hawai`i? If Hawai`i failed to do so, why not?

167. What specific criminal justice reforms is Hawai`i proposing to REDUCE the projected growth in the 10 year forecast for the incarcerated female population in Hawai`i?

168. How will building a bigger jail to replace OCCC help the children whose fathers are incarcerated at OCCC?

169. How will building a bigger jail to replace OCCC help the children whose mothers are incarcerated and transferred to the proposed new facility at WCCC?

170. Children whose parents are incarcerated are considered at higher risk of entering the criminal justice system as juveniles and adults. How will building a new jail to replace OCCC reduce their children’s risk of being propelled into the criminal justice system?

171. The State has a long history of criminalizing Native Hawaiians who oppose the occupation of the United States, and continue to oppose policies and practices that desecrate sacred places - such as Mauna Kea, Haleakala, etc. Will the new bigger jail to replace OCCC be used to incarcerate more Native Hawaiian protectors and their allies?

172. Although the State has a Department of Hawaiian Homelands, there has been criticism about the long waiting list for Native Hawaiians to actually be housed on Hawaiian Homelands. The State spends \$152 to incarcerate a person a day, and over \$50,000 to incarcerate a person on an annual basis. Why is the State choosing to incarcerate more Native Hawaiians in its jails and prisons instead of providing housing on Hawaiian Homelands?

173. Several lawsuits have been filed against the State of Hawai'i for violating Native Hawaiians' constitutional rights to practice their Native religious beliefs in jails and prisons. How will Hawai'i ensure that these rights are upheld at the proposed new OCCC replacement?

174. The HOPE program that originated in Hawai'i has since expanded to many jurisdictions on the American continent. Evaluations of this program have been negative. They showed little difference between the "swift and certain" programs in comparison to probation as usual programs. How much is the State spending on the HOPE program on a daily, monthly and annual basis?

175. The State has been criticized for failing to engage the community in the jail planning process in a meaningful way. For example, HCR 85 allowed for only ONE community member to serve on the Task Force. Nolan Espinda, the Director of Public Safety, appointed the current Prosecutor Keith Kaneshiro, to serve as the "community" representative to explore alternatives to incarceration. How does the State justify appointing a current prosecutor who has NO experience, nor a commitment, to criminal justice reform as the sole community voice on the HCR 85 Task Force?

176. The HCR 85 Task Force in its Interim Second Report (still pending) has specific recommendations to reduce the jail population by focusing on various categories of inmates. Specifically, the Report outlines a scenario that reduces the jail population to less than 200 by FY 2026. Why is the State pushing for a 1000+ new jail instead of adopting the Task Fore recommendations to reduce the jail population to less than 200 persons?

177. On March 16, 2017, Bree Derrick, Program Director of CSG Justice Center presented to the HCR 85 Legislative Task Force. AS part of this presentation, Bree outlined opportunities to improve public safety and avert prison growth in Hawaii. As part of this EIS process, has the State or its subcontractors consulted with the CSG Justice Center on strategies and policies to reduce the incarcerated population at OCCC and all jails to alleviate overcrowding?

178. The National Institute of Corrections (2017) affirms that low-risk individuals held in pretrial detention for more than three days have higher rates of unemployment, recidivism and sentencing disparities. Why is the State proposing to spend almost half a billion dollars on building a larger jail instead of reducing the pretrial detention population in Hawai'i?

179. According to 2002 Meta Analysis of the effects of prison sentences on recidivism, imprisoned offenders had recidivism rates 7% higher than offenders whose sentence only involved community supervision. Why is the State proposing to spend millions of dollars on building a new jail and filling it, rather than placing more individuals under community supervision with access to community based services to address mental health, substance use, and other needs?

180. According to the CSJ Justice Center's presentation in 2017, individuals spend an average 97 days before being placed on supervised release. What measures has the State implemented to reduce the number of days in pretrial detention to expedite supervised release?

181. According to the CSJ Justice Center's presentation in 2017, individuals spend an average 85 days before being released on their own recognizance. What measures has the State implemented to reduce the number of days in pretrial detention to expedite release upon recognizance?

182. According to the CSJ Justice Center's presentation in 2017, individuals spend an average 38 days before being released on bail/bond. What measures has the State implemented to reduce the number of days in pretrial detention to expedite bail/bond release?

183. What community enhancement packages are being offered to the communities where the State is proposing to build the OCCC replacement as part of HRS 353-16.37?

184. Why hasn't the State Population Management Commission been meeting regularly to discuss and implement best practices to reduce the incarcerated population in Hawai'i? Based on PSD's website, it appears that the last PMC meeting was held in 2016.

185. Has the State consulted with nationally renowned criminal justice experts such as Profess James Austin to reduce the jail and prison population in Hawai'i as part of the Draft EIS process?

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186. Has the State considered and explored partnering with non-profit organizations such as as YWCA, YMCA, MEO BEST Reintegration Program, Dina Mauka, Salvation Army, Ho`omau Ke Ola, First LAP, etc. to provide supervised release housing and/or post-release re-entry services?

187. Has the State explored the option of increasing discharge rates from Probation supervision in order to reduce the jail population?
188. Has the State explored the option of decreasing discharge rates from Parole supervision in order to reduce the jail and prison population?
189. Has the State explored the option of increasing the number of persons under electronic monitoring furlough to decrease the sentenced jail population at OCCC?
190. Has the State proposed earned time credits to reduce jail stays for the sentenced population at OCCC in order to reduce overcrowding?
191. Has the State proposed expanding higher educational opportunities to sentenced persons at OCCC to transition from jail and re-enter the community pursuing vocational training and other academic degrees from the UH Community College system?
192. What are the alleged benefits of partnering with a private entity to build a new jail to replace OCCC in Hawai'i?
193. What are the alleged disadvantages of partnering with a private entity to build a new jail in Hawai'i?
194. What are the alleged benefits of partnering with a private entity to construct a new jail to to replace OCCC in Hawai'i?
195. What are the alleged disadvantages of partnering with a private entity to OPERATE a new jail in Hawai'i?
196. Has the State discussed with union the possibility of hiring a private entity to build the replacement OCCC jail?
197. Has the State discussed with union the possibility of hiring a private entity to operate the replacement OCCC jail?
198. If the State decided to have the new OCCC jail privately run, how many union jobs will be lost in Hawai'i?
199. Has the State incorporated cultural training, approaches and practices to reduce the overrepresentation of Native Hawaiians in our jails?
200. Has the State incorporated cultural training, approaches and practices to reduce the recidivism rates of Native Hawaiians exiting the current OCCC? If so, what are these approaches, policies and practices?

201. Will State elected and appointed officials wait for a federal lawsuit and oversight to reduce the incarcerated population at OCCC instead of taking a proactive approach and investing in comprehensive criminal justice reforms over the long haul?

I pray that our elected and appointed leaders in Hawai'i have the courage, vision and wisdom to chart a new course for our criminal justice system in Hawai'i instead of embracing the failed "tough on crime" policies. Please halt this short-sighted and costly project, and invest in cost-effective alternatives to building a safer and more just communities in Hawai'i!

Thank you for the opportunity to to submit comments on this proposed project.

Sincerely,

Carrie Ann Shirota

Carrie Ann Shirota, JD
Hawai'i Justice Coalition Coordinator
cashirota808@gmail.com
P.O. Box 22967
Honolulu, Hawaii 96823

Services, State of Hawai'i

Attn: Lance Y. Maja, P.E., Coordinator
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 430
Honolulu, HI 96813

I am opposed to building more correctional facilities to hide away our social challenges. My question is:

Why aren't we including educational & rehabilitation programs at the jail currently?

Is building a new jail the only solution to overcrowding?

Mahalo for your response to my question.

Name: JENNIE LUM
Address: 210 HAWAII JUSTICE COALITION
750 KAPAHULU AVENUE #100-1002
HONOLULU, HI 96816

I am opposed to building more correctional facilities to hide away our social challenges. My question is:

Why aren't we following other models for restorative justice that are successful in other states?

Why are you pursuing Public Private Partnerships when the PELS was recently released?

Mahalo for your response to my question.

Name: Jennie Lum
Address: 210 HAWAII JUSTICE COALITION
750 KAPAHULU AVENUE #100-1002
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96816

correctional facilities to hide away our social challenges. My question is:

Why are we mixing mentally ill and violent criminals (w/o mental illness) in the jails?

How are you taking into account the rail construction ~~impact~~ into development of the prison?

Mahalo for your response to my question.

Name: RACHAEL SIBILIANO
Address: 210 HAWAII JUSTICE COALITION
750 KAPAHULU AVENUE #100-1002
HONOLULU, HI 96816

I am opposed to building more correctional facilities to hide away our social challenges. My question is:

Why is being done to curtail the abuse of sick leave & overtime by guards?

Mahalo for your response to my question.

Name: RACHAEL SIBILIANO
Address: 210 HAWAII JUSTICE COALITION
750 KAPAHULU AVENUE #100-1002
HONOLULU, HI 96816

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Attn: Lance Y. Maja, P.E., Coordinator
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 430
Honolulu, HI 96813

I am opposed to building more correctional facilities to hide away our social challenges. My question is:

1. Why are we not following the new progressive models of prison reform in Chicago - have there been reviews of the new models that address mental illness among prisoners? And, what are these reviews of? what kind of ways are we mentally ill being taken care of in prison?
Mahalo for your response to my question.

Name: CARIE TANIOA
Address: C/O HAWAII JUSTICE COALITION
755 KAPAHULU AVENUE # 100-1002
Honolulu, HI 96816

I am opposed to building more correctional facilities to hide away our social challenges. My question is:

How are and what are the human values that decisions are based on beyond just money?
~~How many additional money is affected for additional cost?~~
?
Mahalo for your response to my question.

Name: NATA LIA HAWSEY - BURDICK
Address: C/O HAWAII JUSTICE COALITION # 100-1002
HONOLULU, HI 96816

re correctional facilities to hide away our social challenges. My question is:

Why aren't the prison designs including smaller prisons in multiple communities?
What businesses are profiting from building the prison, with this raise on taxes?
Mahalo for your response to my question.

Name: KAPUA
Address: C/O HAWAII JUSTICE COALITION
755 KAPAHULU AVENUE # 100-1002
Honolulu, HI 96816

I am opposed to building more correctional facilities to hide away our social challenges. My question is:

Why ~~are~~ is the state so reluctant and resistant to ~~pre-prison~~ alternatives, why can't we invest in ~~the~~ local ideas by local people?
?
Mahalo for your response to my question.

Name: NATALIA HAWSEY - BURDICK
Address: C/O HAWAII JUSTICE COALITION
HONOLULU, HI 96816

Services, State of Hawaii

Attn: Lance Y. Maja, P.E., Coordinator
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 430
Honolulu, HI 96813

I am opposed to building more correctional facilities to hide away our social challenges. My question is:

Why not build it closer to where the inmates are from (not where the employees work)?

Mahalo for your response to my question. _____?

Name: ~~Michael S. ...~~ HAWAII JUSTICE COALITION MEMBER
Address: c/o HJC
758 KAPAHULU AVE. # 100-1002
Honolulu, HI 96816

I am opposed to building more correctional facilities to hide away our social challenges. My question is:

Why are you building a jail out in prison?

Mahalo for your response to my question. _____?

Name: HAWAII JUSTICE COALITION MEMBER
Address: c/o HJC
758 KAPAHULU AVE # 100-1002
Honolulu, HI 96816

Why are you accommodating the coal project? What is the relationship between jail and coal?

I am opposed to building more correctional facilities to hide away our social challenges. My question is:

Do you understand the difference between a jail and prison?

Mahalo for your response to my question. _____?

Name: HAWAII JUSTICE COALITION MEMBER
Address: c/o HJC
758 KAPAHULU AVE. # 100-1002
Honolulu, HI 96816

I am opposed to building more correctional facilities to hide away our social challenges. My question is:

What steps have you taken to address overcrowding which didn't work? Which steps did work?

Mahalo for your response to my question. _____?

Name: HAWAII JUSTICE COALITION MEMBER
Address: c/o HJC
758 KAPAHULU AVE # 100-1002
Honolulu, HI 96816

pg 3 of 3 Questions on BACIC

Why aren't they cracking down on the abuse
of staff calling in sick by staff which cuts visitation

Will somebody profit from non-visitation?
Who?

What will be the menus? What will be the
nutritional value of these meals? How many
calories per day?

Can the jail be built on Kahala?

What makes you qualified to sit on the panel,
to be consultants?

Who have the consultants worked for before?
How much do the consultants make per
hour?

What kind of air conditioning will it have?
Will it be green (solar powered).
What about heat in winter.

What will the state get out of this? How does
the state benefit? How much \$ does the
state make from this.

How much of staff budget is on overtime? And
why?

Department of Accounting & General
Services, State of Hawai'i
Attn: Lance Y. Maja, P.E., Coordinator
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 430
Honolulu, HI 96813

From: HAWAII JUSTICE COALITION
75B KAPAHULU AVE #100 -1002
Honolulu, HI 96816

10 REASONS TO NOT BUILD A NEW OCCC JAIL

1. Crime rates in Hawai'i are going down. Hawai'i's Index crime rate in 2016 was 6.2% below the rate reported in 2015, and 27.1% below the rate reported a decade ago in 2007.
2. The proposed replacement of O'ahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC), new 1,200 bed jail will cost an estimated \$650 million to construct. This estimate does NOT include the cost of operation and maintenance, and will keep growing at the expense of education, health care, transportation and other community needs.
3. Hawai'i locks up individuals who are accused of committing crimes, but have NOT been convicted. 43.7% of the people in OCCC's jail are pre-trial detainees. A large proportion of these people simply cannot afford bail. Bail reform would reduce overcrowding, and save millions of dollars.
4. Building jails does not solve overcrowding. Hawai'i has tried to build its way out of an overcrowding crisis for 25+ years and failed. Other states have implemented comprehensive Criminal Justice Reform policies, and significantly reduced their incarcerated population. We have the power to reduce overcrowding without building more jails and prisons in Hawai'i. Building a new jail will NOT bring the men incarcerated in Arizona's for-profit private prison home to Hawai'i.
5. The majority of incarcerated men and women in Hawai'i have mental illness and/or substance abuse histories. Without effective substance abuse treatment programs and mental health care services in our communities most of the incarcerated people who need help will continuously recycle through the criminal justice system. Substance abuse treatment costs \$25 a day versus \$152 a day to incarcerate an adult.
6. Hawai'i's correctional outcomes are poor, and make our communities unsafe. In 2015, Hawai'i's recidivism rate was over 50%. (Recidivism is defined as any new arrest or the revocation of probation or parole, within three years of the start of supervision).
7. Education is one of the most effective ways to reduce recidivism. Hawai'i currently spends approximately \$12,000 to educate a student in our public schools and over \$50,000 to incarcerate an adult annually. Investing in more education, NOT incarceration, builds stronger communities.
8. Hawai'i's criminal justice system unfairly impacts Native Hawaiians. Native Hawaiians make up approximately 27% of the general population but 40% of the prison population. Despite numerous studies highlighting these disparities at every stage of the criminal justice system, recommendations to decrease Native Hawaiian over representation, have never been implemented.
9. The Hawai'i Legislature created a Task Force to improve the correctional system with cost-effective alternatives and a pre-Trial Task Force to look at bail reform and diversion programs—both without sacrificing public safety. Their final reports are due in December 2018. Paying consultants millions of dollars to plan and design a new jail prior to reviewing and implementing the Task Force's recommendations is a waste of taxpayer dollars.
10. We have clear alternatives! They include sentencing changes, bail reform, investing in pre-trial diversion programs, expanding community based state mental health and substance abuse treatment programs, specialized courts and educational and work furlough programs. Money diverted from prison construction should be invested in **SMART JUSTICE** strategies to reduce the incarcerated population, and provide comprehensive rehabilitation services inside and within the community.

Hawai'i Justice Coalition - Safer Communities at Less Expense (S.C.A.L.E.) Campaign!

For more information, please contact cashirota808@gmail.com or
barbarapolk@hawaiiintel.net.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1430.8

JUN 19 2018

Ms. Carrie Ann Shirota, JD, Coordinator
Hawaii Justice Coalition
P. O. Box 22967
Honolulu, Hawaii 96823

Dear Ms. Shirota:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and New Department
Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your January 7, 2018 letter, as well as your comment cards and campaign letter received on January 8, 2018, commenting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. We have reproduced your comments (in *italics*) and offer the following responses below as they correspond to each comment:

Campaign Letter (received January 8, 2018): 10 Reasons Not to Build a New OCCC Jail

1. *Crime rates in Hawai'i are going down. Hawai'i's Index crime rate in 2016 was 6.2% below the rate reported in 2015, and 27.1 % below the rate reported a decade ago in 2007.*

Response: It is correct that rates of crime for most categories have declined in Hawaii in recent years. This is likely a result of a combination of factors: the strong economy which has provided increased employment opportunities, successful law enforcement practices and programs which have deterred criminal activity, the number of habitual criminals currently residing in Hawaii's prisons and jails, among other factors.

2. *The proposed replacement of O'ahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC), new 1,200 bed jail will cost an estimated \$650 million to construct. This estimate does NOT include the cost of operation and maintenance, and will keep growing at the expense of education, health care, transportation and other community needs.*

Response: Estimates to construct the proposed facility at each of the four (4) alternative sites have been included in the Draft EIS Appendix H: "Construction Cost Estimates." None of the cost estimates are as high as the \$650 million.

3. *Hawai'i locks up individuals who are accused of committing crimes, but have NOT been convicted. 43.7% of the people in OCCC's jail are pre-trial detainees. A large proportion of these people simply cannot afford bail. Bail reform would reduce overcrowding, and save millions of dollars.*

Response: As has been reported in numerous documents including the Draft EIS, a large portion of the individuals held at Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) are undergoing the pretrial or trial process and are under the jurisdiction of the Judiciary and not the Department of Public Safety (PSD). Detainees can only be released, placed in outside programs or assigned to other alternatives to incarceration by the Courts. It should be pointed out that the most serious crimes (Major Violent, Other Violent, Property, Robbery, Serious Drug, and Sexual Assault) represent 60 percent of the offenses for males and 62 percent of the offenses for females held at OCCC. These are not minor offenses for which the inability to afford bail is the reason for being held at OCCC.

4. *Building jails does not solve overcrowding. Hawai'i has tried to build its way out of an overcrowding crisis for 25+ years and failed. Other states have implemented comprehensive Criminal Justice Reform policies, and significantly reduced their incarcerated population. We have the power to reduce over-crowding without building more jails and prisons in Hawai'i. Building a new jail will NOT bring the men incarcerated in Arizona's for-profit private prison home to Hawai'i.*

Response: Hawaii has not constructed a new prison or added any prison bed capacity since the Halawa Correctional Facility was developed in the early 1990's. It is for this reason that the State has been forced to house over 1,500 prison inmates in private contractor facilities in Arizona for many years. PSD has tried for many years to obtain funding to add capacity to their facilities. It is only within the last few years that the Legislature has provided funding to construct additional beds at Maui Community Correctional Center, Hawaii Community Correctional Center, Kauai Community Correctional Center, and Women's Community Correctional Center. Please note that the need for a new OCCC is not only to resolve the overcrowding issue, but to also replace an aged, obsolete and inefficient facility.

5. *The majority of incarcerated men and women in Hawai'i have mental illness and/or substance abuse histories. Without effective substance abuse treatment programs and mental health care services in our communities most of the incarcerated people who need*

help will continuously recycle through the criminal justice system. Substance abuse treatment costs \$25 a day versus \$152 a day to incarcerate an adult.

Response: While most offenders assigned to OCCC are housed for relatively short periods during the pre-trial and trial processes (days or weeks compared to the multi-year sentences served at Hawaii's prisons), they nonetheless are provided with resources and services to address health care, mental health, substance abuse, and other issues they face while detained. This could include structured and enhanced mental health treatments, on-the-job training and education classes, volunteer and religious programs, recreation programs, and other services to help detainees.

6. *Hawai'i's correctional outcomes are poor, and make our communities unsafe. In 2015, Hawai'i's recidivism rate was over 50%. (Recidivism is defined as any new arrest or the revocation of probation or parole, within three years of the start of supervision).*

Response: Hawaii's communities are not unsafe. According to recent statistics, the rate of crime has been dropping consistently throughout the State owing to effective law enforcement, a strong local economy, investments in mental health and substance abuse programs, among other reasons.

7. *Education is one of the most effective ways to reduce recidivism. Hawai'i currently spends approximately \$12,000 to educate a student in our public schools and over \$50,000 to incarcerate an adult annually. Investing in more education, NOT incarceration, builds stronger communities.*

Response: The State of Hawaii spends more on education than it does on corrections. However, when comparing on a per person basis the costs of incarceration are higher than education due in large part to the need to house, feed, and clothe inmates; provide medical care and mental health treatment services, education and vocational training opportunities; among many other services and functions within a highly secure environment. Such costs are not typically borne by the State's educational system which is among the reasons for the disparity in costs between the corrections and education systems.

8. *Hawai'i's criminal justice system unfairly impacts Native Hawaiians. Native-Hawaiians make up approximately 27% of the general population but 40% of the prison population. Despite numerous studies highlighting these disparities at every stage of the criminal justice system, recommendations to decrease Native Hawaiian over representation, have never been implemented.*

Response: The Hawaii Judiciary and State Legislature are the appropriate entities for addressing criminal justice reforms including bail reform, sentencing reform, alternatives

to incarceration, increased support for mental health and substance abuse treatment programs, among others. All are under the purview of the Judiciary and Legislature. As of December 2017, Native Hawaiians comprise approximately 34 percent of the male population and 35 percent of the female population housed at OCCC.

9. *The Hawaii Legislature created a Task Force to improve the correctional system with cost-effective alternatives and a pre-Trial Task Force to look at bail reform and diversion programs-both without sacrificing public safety. Their final reports are due in December 2018. Paying consultants millions of dollars to plan and design a new jail prior to reviewing and implementing the Task Force's recommendations is a waste of taxpayer dollars.*

Response: Given the urgent need to replace OCCC with a modern facility and the many years required to plan, program, site, conduct environmental and other studies, acquire permits and approvals, design, and construct the facility, PSD would be derelict by not proceeding until the Task Force completes its work. During the years leading up to actual ground-breaking, there are multiple opportunities to adjust the plan for the new OCCC to reflect policy and other reforms which may be adopted by the Legislature and/or Judiciary that could reduce the need for jail bedspace on Oahu.

10. *We have clear alternatives! They include sentencing changes, bail reform, investing in pre-trial diversion programs, expanding community based state mental health and substance abuse treatment programs, specialized courts and educational and work furlough programs. Money diverted from prison construction should be invested in SMART JUSTICE strategies to reduce the incarcerated population, and provide comprehensive rehabilitation services inside and within the community.*

Response: The comments and recommendations of the Hawaii Justice Coalition concerning the Draft EIS and proposed OCCC project are gratefully acknowledged. Replacing the current OCCC with a new, modern, more efficient, and more effective jail institution is important to the proper functioning of the criminal justice system in Hawaii, and by doing so will make better use of taxpayer funds. A new OCCC will also provide the appropriate number of beds to accommodate the island's jail population; improve inmates' access to medical and mental health services, counseling and treatment programs; reduce stress; and improve living conditions for those awaiting trial or sentencing, serving short sentences, or preparing for reentry.

Comment Cards (received January 8, 2018):

Jeanne Lum (Member – Hawai'i Justice Coalition): *Why aren't we including educational and rehabilitation programs at the jail currently?*

Response: Such programs are being provided at the current OCCC. While most offenders assigned to OCCC are housed for relatively short periods during the pre-trial and trial processes (days or weeks compared to the multi-year sentences served at Hawaii's prisons), they nonetheless are provided with resources and services to address health care, mental health, substance abuse, and other issues they face while detained. This could include structured and enhanced mental health treatments, on-the-job training and education classes, volunteer and religious programs, recreation programs, and other services to help detainees.

Jeanne Lum (Member – Hawai'i Justice Coalition): *Why aren't we following other models for restorative justice that are successful in other states?*

Response: Hawaii is following its model which is responsive to the system laws in place in Hawaii, law enforcement and social service priorities and resources, cultural traditions, among many others that make Hawaii unique in the country.

Jeanne Lum (Member – Hawai'i Justice Coalition): *Why are you pursuing public private partnerships when the DEIS was recently released?*

Response: As the proposed project advances through the planning process, consideration will be given to how to finance the construction of the proposed facility including the use of traditional government financing (bonds, etc.) as well as alternative financing mechanisms which may include public-private partnerships, private equity participation, and other such methods. No decisions have been reached concerning the method to finance such construction.

Rachael Siciliano (Member – Hawai'i Justice Coalition): *Why are we mixing mentally ill and violent criminals (w/o mental illness) in the jails?*

Response: With a jail such as OCCC, because a large portion of the population is undergoing the trial process and has not been convicted of an offense, individuals are not classified in the same way that they would be if held in a prison. For example, there may be detainees who are being held on very serious charges located in the same unit with detainees accused of less serious crimes. This situation creates challenges for PSD staff to maintain the safety and security of all detainees. It is also important that pre-trial detainees are kept separate from sentenced inmates as well. For these reasons, a jail is usually operated so that detainees or inmates remain separated within their housing units with meals, drug treatment, counseling, and even minor medical treatments delivered to them.

Rachael Siciliano (Member – Hawai'i Justice Coalition): *How are you taking into account rail construction into development of the prison?*

Response: The availability of public transportation systems and services (bus and rail transit) was a consideration in the site identification and evaluation process that led to selection of the

Animal Quarantine Station site as the preferred OCCC location. That site is located in proximity to future bus service and a HART rail station located at Aloha Stadium. See also Draft EIS Appendix E: "Alternatives Analysis Report" for a thorough explanation and documentation of the siting process and the criteria used to identify the prospective sites, screen and evaluate those sites, and ultimately recommend the Animal Quarantine Station site as the preferred alternative location.

Rachael Siciliano (Member – Hawai'i Justice Coalition): *What is being done to curtail the abuse of sick leave and overtime by guards?*

Response: Abuse of sick leave is a broad term in that sick leave is a contracted benefit that employees are authorized, under collective bargaining, to utilize as their individual needs arise. PSD has an unpublicized but highly effective excessive leave without pay program that addresses employees who, without authorized justification, repeatedly exceed earned paid leave credits. The use of unauthorized sick leave has been steadily declining over the past three years due to efforts by the administration. Overtime is not abused within PSD. In fact, overtime is only authorized to reach contractually mandated minimum staffing levels. Often, facilities regularly close multiple assigned posts daily, in lieu of simply assigning overtime in disregard of the overtime costs associated with that practice. PSD has not had to cancel visits due to excessive sick leave in four years. PSD staff understand the importance of visitation and the Wardens have made it a priority.

Corie Tanida (Member – Hawai'i Justice Coalition): *Why are we not following the new progressive models of prison reform w Chicago?*

Response: It must be noted that the proposed OCCC would be a jail facility and not a prison so any changes occurring throughout the U. S. prison system are not comparable to jail populations. Matters related to incarceration laws, regulations, and policies are best directed to the Judiciary which has the authority to institute reforms.

Corie Tanida (Member – Hawai'i Justice Coalition): *Have there been reviews of the new models that address mental illness among prisoners? And what are these reviews of? What kinds of ways are the mentally ill being care of in prison?*

Response: PSD continually strives to investigate and adopt methods that can improve mental health treatments for the offenders it houses. Information concerning various education, substance abuse, and other programs offered by PSD is accessible within its Annual Reports available on its website.

Natalia Hussey - Burdick (Member – Hawai'i Justice Coalition): *How are and what are the human values that decisions are based on beyond just money?*

Ms. Carrie Ann Shirota
(P)1430.8
Page 7

Response: The mission of PSD is to provide safety for all island communities through law enforcement and correctional management which it accomplishes by balancing the safety and security needs of the public and the health and well-being of the offender population it manages and supervises against the resources available. Among the motivations for developing a new OCCC is to improve the physical conditions under which offenders must live and its staff must work, placing the health, safety, and well-being above all else.

Natalia Hussey - Burdick (Member – Hawai‘i Justice Coalition): *Why is the state so reluctant and resistant to pre-prison alternatives? Why can't we invest in local ideas by local people?*

Response: Matters related to pre-prison alternatives are best directed to the Legislature and Judiciary which have the authority to institute reforms.

Kaplia (Member – Hawai‘i Justice Coalition): *Why aren't the prison designs including smaller prisons in multiple communities?*

Response: The proposed OCCC would be a jail facility and not a prison which are designed and operated to house inmate populations with much longer sentences. Many smaller facilities (prisons or jails) would be more costly to build and operate and require development in more communities which often oppose placement of such facilities, than a single, larger facility.

Kaplia (Member – Hawai‘i Justice Coalition): *What businesses are profiting from building the prison? Will this raise our taxes?*

Response: The proposed OCCC would be a jail facility and not a prison. At the present time the proposed project remains in the planning and environmental impact study phase. No consideration has been given or efforts devoted to soliciting interest from private companies for the design, construction, and/or financing of the proposed facility. Efforts involving soliciting interest for the design, construction, and/or financing of the proposed facility will follow successful completion of the planning and environmental study phase and acceptance and approval to proceed from the Governor and Legislature. The method of financing the development of the new OCCC has not been finalized so it is unknown at this time whether or not OCCC development will influence State-imposed taxes.

Member – Hawai‘i Justice Coalition: *Why not build it closer to where the inmates are from (not where the employees work)?*

Response: There is no advantage to developing the new OCCC in proximity to where offenders are from, given that offenders can and do originate from all areas of Oahu. As a replacement facility, PSD staff currently employed at the existing OCCC facility will be expected to relocate to the new OCCC facility. If the new facility is located in a remote area not easily accessible by the current OCCC workforce, the likelihood of retaining the highly trained, experienced

workforce will be jeopardized. Since recruiting, training, and replacing experienced staff with new staff is a very costly and time-consuming undertaking, giving value and weight to where the current OCCC workforce resides was considered an important consideration. See Draft EIS, Appendix E: "Alternatives Analysis Report" for additional information concerning the siting process.

Member – Hawai'i Justice Coalition: *Why are you building a jail and not a prison?*

Response: As described within the Draft EIS, OCCC is overcrowded, aged, outmoded, and obsolete and no longer meets the needs of PSD or the citizens of Hawaii. Developing a new, modern OCCC facility at the Animal Quarantine Station site in Halawa (the preferred location) is currently PSD's highest priority and the best solution for meeting the immediate and future jail needs on Oahu.

Member – Hawai'i Justice Coalition: *Why are accommodating the rail project? What is the relationship between jail and rail?*

Response: The availability of public transportation systems and services (future bus and rail transit) was a consideration in the site identification and evaluation process that led to selection of the Animal Quarantine Station site as the preferred OCCC location. That site is located in proximity to future bus service and a HART rail station located at Aloha Stadium. See also Draft EIS Appendix E: "Alternatives Analysis Report" for a thorough explanation and documentation of the siting process and the criteria used to identify the prospective sites, screen and evaluate those sites, and ultimately recommend the Animal Quarantine Station site as the preferred alternative location.

Member – Hawai'i Justice Coalition: *Do you understand the difference between a jail and prison?*

Response: A jail, such as OCCC, is a place where individuals (detainees) are held for trial with most offenders housed for relatively short periods during the pre-trial and trial processes (days or weeks) compared to the multi-year sentences offenders serve in Hawaii's prisons. All members of the Project Team are well versed in the differences between prisons and jails.

Member – Hawai'i Justice Coalition: *What steps have you taken to address overcrowding? What steps worked? Which didn't work? Was there a study?*

Response: A new OCCC is intended to provide the appropriate number of beds to accommodate the island's jail population, improve inmates' access to medical and mental health services, counseling and treatment programs, reduce stress, and improve living conditions for those awaiting trial or sentencing, serving short sentences, or preparing for reentry. In the interim, PSD has been contracting with the Federal Government to allow for a portion of the Oahu jail

population to reside at the Federal Detention Center located on Elliott Street in Honolulu. This current effort to plan for the replacement OCCC is in fact the study to address overcrowding.

Member – Hawai‘i Justice Coalition: *Why aren't they cracking down on the abuse of staff calling in sick which cuts visitation?*

Response: PSD is managing its staff at OCCC to ensure overall institution security and public safety while ensuring eligible offenders are allowed visitation.

Member – Hawai‘i Justice Coalition: *Will someone profit from non-visitation? Who?*

Response: There are no profits to be made from PSD's use of video visitation. Since publication of the Draft EIS, PSD is re-evaluating its original position concerning video visitation at the proposed facility. At this time, PSD is considering contact visitation, non-contact visitation, and/or video visitation options. As the proposed project moves to the design phase, final decisions concerning visitation will be fully explored and decided upon.

Member – Hawai‘i Justice Coalition: *What will be the menus? What will be the nutritional value of these meals? How many calories per day?*

Response: Individuals held at OCCC are provided with healthy, balanced, and nutritious meals based on diets established by PSD's dietitians. Similar care and attention will be given to developing menu options at the proposed OCCC.

Member – Hawai‘i Justice Coalition: *Can the jail be built on Kahala?*

Response: No suitable sites for OCCC development were identified or offered for consideration in the Kahala community of Oahu. The Draft EIS includes Appendix E: "Alternatives Analysis Report" which provides a thorough explanation and documentation of the siting process and the criteria used to identify, screen, evaluate, and ultimately recommend the Animal Quarantine Station site as the preferred alternative location.

Member – Hawai‘i Justice Coalition: *What makes you qualified to sit on the panel to be consultants?*

Response: The AHL-led consultant team is comprised of individuals with decades of local and national experience successfully planning, siting, programming, designing, and ultimately developing new prisons and jails in Hawaii and on the mainland. Clients include: Federal Bureau of Prisons, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U. S. Marshals Service, Office of the Federal Detention Trustee, Hawaii Department of Public Safety, as well a large number of State and local corrections agencies.

Member – Hawai‘i Justice Coalition: *Who have the consultants worked for before? How much do the consultants make per hour?*

Response: The AHL-led consultant team is comprised of firms with decades of local and national experience successfully planning, siting, programming, designing, and ultimately developing new prisons and jails in Hawaii and on the mainland. Clients include: Federal Bureau of Prisons, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, U. S. Marshals Service, Office of the Federal Detention Trustee, Hawaii Department of Public Safety, as well as a large number of State and local corrections agencies. The individual hourly pay of consultants is irrelevant to the EIS.

Member – Hawai‘i Justice Coalition: *What kind of air conditioning will they have? Will it be green/solar powered? What about heat in winter?*

Response: The use of traditional and alternative energy sources will be determined during the subsequent design phase when decisions concerning the type and capacity of energy sources will be made. At this time, the use of solar power technology at the proposed facility is undetermined.

Member – Hawai‘i Justice Coalition: *What will the state get out of this? How does the state benefit? How much money does the state make from this?*

Response: The State of Hawaii will benefit from a new, modern, more efficient, and more effective OCCC which is important to the proper functioning of the criminal justice system in Hawaii and will make better use of taxpayer funds. A new OCCC will also benefit the State by providing the appropriate number of beds to accommodate the island’s jail population; improving inmates’ access to medical and mental health services, counseling and treatment programs; and reducing stress; and improve living conditions for those awaiting trial or sentencing, serving short sentences, or preparing for reentry. While there are no direct payments to the State from implementing a replacement OCCC, there are indirect benefits, such as the health and safety of detainees and staff, and the general feeling of security among Oahu residents.

Member – Hawai‘i Justice Coalition: *How much of staff budget is on overtime? And why?*

Response: The budget for the PSD staff is available on the State of Hawaii government website. For example, see Page 84 from the following link: <https://dps.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/2016-PSD-ANNUAL-REPORT.pdf>

Comment Letter (dated January 7, 2018):

1. *The State proposes to build a new jail to replace OCCC 6-8 years down the road. What is the State doing now to reduce overcrowding at OCCC, and in the interim period?*

Response: PSD follows HRS 353-10.5 Intermediate Sanctions; Eligibility Criteria and Conditions to appropriately address overcrowding at OCCC. As previously noted, in the interim, PSD has been contracting with the Federal Government to allow for a portion of the Oahu jail population to reside at the Federal Detention Center located on Elliott Street in Honolulu.

2. *The ACLU of Hawai'i has been working on a Bail Study Report specific to Hawai'i's criminal justice system. The Report is scheduled to be released in January 2018. Why is the State proposing to build a new jail instead of supporting and implementing bail reform in Hawai'i?*

Response: Replacing the current OCCC with a new, modern, more efficient, and more effective jail institution is important to the proper functioning of the criminal justice system in Hawaii and the project is meant to address the immediate need to replace the outdated facility. A new OCCC will also provide the appropriate number of beds to accommodate the island's jail population; improve inmates' access to medical and mental health services, counseling and treatment programs; reduce stress; and improve living conditions for those awaiting trial or sentencing, serving short sentences, or preparing for reentry.

Initiatives such as bail reforms, sentencing reforms, alternatives to incarceration, increased support for mental health and substance abuse treatment programs, among many others are the purview of the Judiciary and Legislature. This information is included in Section 3.2.2, "Existing Facilities and Uses" of the Draft EIS and will remain within the Final EIS.

3. *As part of this EIS process, has the State consulted with the Council of State Government's Justice Center on strategies, policies and practices to reduce the pre-trial population in Hawai'i?*

Response: While PSD has not consulted with the Council of State Government's Justice Center, PSD regularly consults with local and national experts on a wide variety of topics. PSD and consultant staff also visited several modern mainland jail facilities as part of the planning for the new OCCC to learn first-hand how other jurisdictions manage their jail populations.

4. *If a new jail is built at the Animal Quarantine site, will the State continue to operate the Laumaka program at its current site?*

Response: Yes, the Laumaka Work Furlough Center (LWFC) will continue operations at the existing site should the Animal Quarantine Station site, Halawa Correctional Facility

site, or Mililani Technology Park site be selected for the replacement OCCC facility. However, should the existing OCCC site be selected for the replacement facility, the operations of LWFC will be relocated to the new facility, which will be designed to accommodate the necessary housing and program space for the projected number of inmates participating the pre-release programs.

5. *If the Laumaka program at its current site is discontinued as part of the OCCC replacement, what are the plans for the land and infrastructure?*

Response: No plans have been established at this point for other potential uses of the LWFC site. Should the existing OCCC site be selected for the replacement facility, the State will begin planning for the LWFC site at that time.

6. *When was the State's last Master plan for all correctional facilities in Hawai'i?*

Response: There is no current larger statewide corrections master plan.

7. *Why is the State planning to build a new jail to replace OCCC when other states are downsizing its jails and prisons?*

Response: It is difficult to compare the practices of correctional facilities within the State of Hawaii to other states within the U. S. as each state is subject to different laws and practices which affect incarceration and sentencing. The proposed project is meant to address an immediate need for the replacement of an outdated facility that can provide additional housing and programmatic space and improve the safety and security of OCCC detainees and staff. However, PSD officials are continuously following developments throughout the country for ways to improve the functioning and operation of its prisons and jails.

8. *Which of the Contractors and sub-contractors for the new jail to replace OCCC were involved with the planning process to build the Maui Public Safety Regional Complex?*

Response: We will not provide a response to this question as it is irrelevant to the Proposed Action, which does not include any facilities on Maui.

9. *Since the planning to build a new jail to replace OCCC began, has Governor David Ige and/or any of his agents had any meetings with Corrections Corporation of America, renamed CoreCivic?*

Response: The OCCC team is not aware of any meetings between representatives of CoreCivic and the Administration concerning development of a new OCCC.

10. *Since the planning to build a new jail to replace OCCC began, has Governor David Ige and/or any of his agents had any communication with Corrections Corporation of America, renamed CoreCivic?*

Response: The OCCC team is not aware of any communications between representatives of CoreCivic and the Administration concerning development of a new OCCC.

11. *Since the planning to build a new jail to replace OCCC began, has the Director of Public Safety Nolan Espinda and/or any agents from the Department of Public Safety had any meetings with Corrections Corporation of America, rebranded CoreCivic?*

Response: The OCCC team is not aware of any meetings between representatives of CoreCivic and the PSD Director or others at PSD concerning development of a new OCCC.

12. *Since the planning to build a new jail to replace OCCC began, has the Director of Public Safety Nolan Espinda and/or any agents from the Department of Public Safety had communication with Corrections Corporation of America, rebranded CoreCivic?*

Response: Question 12 is a repeat of Question 11. As mentioned previously, the OCCC team is not aware of any communications between representatives of CoreCivic and the PSD Director or others at PSD concerning development of a new OCCC.

13. *Since the planning to build a new jail to replace OCCC began, has the Director of DAGS and/or any DAGS agents had communication with Corrections Corporation of America, rebranded CoreCivic?*

Response: The OCCC team is not aware of any communications between representatives of CoreCivic and the Comptroller and his staff at the Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) concerning development of a new OCCC.

14. *As part of the EIS process, has the State consulted with the Vera Institute of Justice which has extensively studied the issue of bail reform and pretrial reform, and could provide technical assistance in reducing the pre-trial population at OCCC to end overcrowding?*

Response: While PSD has not consulted with the Vera Institute of Justice, PSD regularly consults with local and national experts on a wide variety of topics. However, questions regarding the issues of bail reform and pretrial reform are best directed to the Legislature and the Judiciary. PSD's role in regards to OCCC is to house those arrested by the Honolulu Police Department.

15. *The State claims that part of the reason that a new jail must be built is to “modernize” the facility. Isn’t it true that OCCC was considered a “State-of-the-art facility” when it was fully completed and occupied in 1982? Should Hawai’i apply this logic to other institutions and tear down and build new public schools, hospitals, libraries, etc. in order to modernize facilities?*

Response: Jail facilities in general, including OCCC, require much different design requirements than other institutions including greater security measures and housing functions to support the jail population being housed at the site. A new OCCC facility is required to provide the adequate amount of housing and programming space to accommodate the current and future jail population on Oahu. Incorporating modern design and technology into a new OCCC facility will also allow for more efficient operations and improve safety and security conditions for detainees and staff. While PSD cannot speak to the current development needs of other institutions, it can also be assumed that any public facility will eventually require large-scale maintenance or renovations after a certain period of time in order to support the functions and efficiency of operations within the facility. In addition, it should be noted that other public facilities are always being expanded and modernized as well.

16. *What is the total budget allocated for the proposed OCCC project planning and design phase and break down of costs per subcontractor?*

Response: For detailed information on the contract expenditures, please submit the Office of Information Practices (OIP) "Request to Access Government Records" form to DAGS.

17. *As of the deadline for submission of comments on the draft EIS, what is the total amount of expenditures to date on the planning to replace OCCC?*

Response: For detailed information on the contract expenditures, please submit the OIP "Request to Access Government Records" form to DAGS.

18. *What is the total amount of money paid to PBR Hawai’i as part of the Draft EIS planning process?*

Response: For detailed information on the contract expenditures, please submit the OIP "Request to Access Government Records" form to DAGS.

19. *What is the total amount of money paid to Architects Hawai'i as part of the Draft EIS planning process?*

Response: For detailed information on the contract expenditures, please submit the OIP "Request to Access Government Records" form to DAGS.

20. *What is the total amount of money paid to Louis Berger as part of the Draft EIS planning process to replace OCCC?*

Response: For detailed information on the contract expenditures, please submit the OIP "Request to Access Government Records" form to DAGS.

21. *Hawai'i committed to implement the Justice Reinvestment Initiative to reduce the incarcerated population, save money and reinvest the cost-savings policies and programs into community based programs that promote public safety. The Department of Public Safety reported in a letter to me dated September 25, 2017, that it spent \$1.3 million in the past fiscal year relating to the Justice Reinvestment Initiative. What is the breakdown of expenditures for the \$1.3 million?*

Response: The \$1.3 million spent in FY 2017 was for various educational programs with the community colleges, additional funds for female housing in the community, and services for strategic planning and program evaluation.

22. *What has been the role of the Reentry Coordination Office staff in providing feedback on the proposed jail to replace OCCC?*

Response: The primary objective of PSD's Reentry Coordination Office is to provide opportunities for the jail/prison population, regardless of where the facility or offender is located. Feedback would be evidence based practices on what works and how to improve programming which will be best utilized as the project moves to the design stage.

23. *Has the Department of Public Safety released any incarcerated persons designated at community custody level at OCCC to ease overcrowding?*

Response: PSD does not release individuals solely due to overcrowding.

24. *How many persons at OCCC have been granted extended work furlough in the past year?*

Response: Seven persons at OCCC have been granted extended work furlough in the past year.

25. *How many persons at OCCC have been released into the community under electronic monitoring supervision?*

Response: Thirteen individuals have been released through the Intake Service Center. In the sentenced felon work furlough program at OCCC, there are currently 52 inmates who utilize the electronic monitoring (EM) mechanisms when they are in the community under the status of an approved pass. This differs from a jail scenario in which those inmates being released into the community are being monitored 24 hours a day utilizing the EM system but their status is not categorized as a furlough.

26. *Did the State use any federal funds to pay for the Draft EIS to replace OCCC? If not, where the funding for the Draft EIS come from?*

Response: The State has not used Federal funds to pay for the preparation of the Draft EIS, which addresses the anticipated use of State lands and funds. Funding was approved by the Legislature for planning the proposed project.

27. *In 2003, Consultant Carter Goble Associated produced a master plan in 2003 for the future of Hawai'i's corrections system, and recommended spending \$1 billion over the next decade to double the capacity of the state's prisons and jails. How does the Inmate forecast in this Draft EIS contrast with the inmate forecast in the 2003 Master Plan?*

Response: The 10-Year Inmate Population Forecast prepared in 2016, included in Appendix G of the Draft EIS, used current population data and trends specifically related to the OCCC population to generate the projected detainee population for OCCC, which has been updated from the information used to generate population projections in 2003. The 2016 report also referenced two other more recent forecast reports prepared in 2008 and 2014 for comparison and the 2016 report is the most conservative of the three. The information included in the 2016 population projections has included current and relevant factors for calculating the projected detainee and pre-release populations at OCCC, which has also been reviewed by the Corrections Population Management Commission. Despite the information included in previous, outdated studies, the 2016 report provides the most current and accurate population projects for the OCCC facility.

28. *How much money has the State spent on planning for new jails and prisons since Halawa prison was built in 1987?*

Response: Your question is not relevant to the Proposed Action. We do not keep track of funds expended for a particular task over such a long time period. The information you seek requires many man hours from multiple State agencies to compile.

29. *In Hawai'i, the recidivism rates are 50%. How will building a new jail to replace OCCC reduce recidivism rates?*

Response: Additional study is required to determine specific factors affecting recidivism among OCCC detainees. The most current information on recidivism can be found within the 2016 Recidivism Update available online at: <https://icis.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Hawaii-Recidivism-Report-2016.pdf>. While additional studies are necessary in order to understand the causes of recidivism, OCCC will continue to offer educational and mental health programs as well as medical and substance abuse treatments to the inmates who are in need of such services.

30. *What studies have been conducted on recidivism in Hawai'i jails, and where can I access copies of the studies?*

Response: Please refer to the response provided for Question 29 of your letter, above.

31. *What role, if any, did the Corrections Population Management play in this Draft EIS to replace OCCC?*

Response: The Corrections Population Management Commission reviewed the 10-Year Inmate Forecast Report used to inform planning of the EIS and subsequent consultant reports, at a meeting held in September 2016. Members from the project team attended the meeting to present the methodology and findings of the report as well as discuss the findings with members of the commission. The meeting notes have been made available on the Commission's website: <http://dps.hawaii.gov/about/cpmc/cpmc-meeting-minutes/>.

32. *Why did the State holds its last Community meeting on the draft EIS at the Stadium - where the lighting was poor, there were no directional signs announcing the meeting, and community members had to endure having their purses and backpacks checked by sheriffs in order to enter the meeting space?*

Response: The location of the Town Hall Meeting held to address the content of the Draft EIS was chosen to provide a centralized location that would be familiar and accessible to as many Oahu residents as possible. Considerations also had to be made for availability of the facility, size requirements (should turnout have been larger than anticipated), available use of technology, and appropriate set up materials (chairs, tables, etc.). Security measures were required by the facility management of Aloha Stadium. However, these checks were only precautionary and did not prevent the entry or participation of any attendees.

33. *Why did the State end the Community meeting at the Stadium early even though there was 40-45 minutes still allocated for public testimony, and community members had more questions and comments?*

Response: Public engagement at the Town Hall Meeting was structured to be conducive for all attendees to have the opportunity to present comments or questions to everyone in attendance. The two-minute speaking limit was implemented to avoid the potential for any speaker to monopolize the floor and potentially prevent other attendees from having the opportunity to speak. The conditions for speaking at the Town Hall Meeting were explained to attendees at the start of the meeting and additional opportunities were provided at the meeting to accept public comments on the Draft EIS via comment cards as well as face-to-face discussion between attendees and representatives present from the project team.

34. *Tracey S. Witgen of Mediation Center of the Pacific served as the moderator for the two "Town Hall" meetings held at the Stadium relating to the OCCC proposed jail replacement. How much money did Tracey Witgen and/or the Mediation Center of the Pacific receive to moderate each event?*

Response: We are not providing a response to this question as it is deemed not relevant to the Proposed Action.

35. *During the Town Hall meetings held at the Stadium in 2017, Moderator Tracy Witgen cut off testimony from Senator Clarence Nishihara, Chair of the Senate Public Safety Committee and a member of the HCR 85 Task Force to Study Alternatives to Incarceration. Since there was an additional 40-45 minutes left over in the public testimony portion of the agenda, why didn't Moderator Witgen invite Senator Nishihara the opportunity to complete his oral testimony?*

Response: Public engagement at the Town Hall Meeting that your comment refers to was structured to be conducive for all attendees to have the opportunity to present comments or questions to everyone in attendance. The two-minute speaking limit was implemented to avoid the potential for any attendee to monopolize the floor and potentially prevent other attendees from having the opportunity to speak. The conditions for speaking at the Town Hall Meeting were explained to attendees at the start of the meeting and additional opportunities were provided at the meeting to accept public comments on the Draft EIS via comment cards as well as face-to-face discussion between attendees and representatives present from the project team. After the meeting was adjourned, members of the consultant team did have an opportunity to speak with Senator Nishihara. Additionally, Senator Nishihara provided a copy of his testimony to the planning team.

36. *The State claims that it has conducted ample community outreach opportunities. However, the State only held two Town Hall meetings relating to this proposed project that will cost taxpayers at estimate \$500-560 MILLION dollars. With only two Town Hall meetings, why did the State limit community testimony to ONLY two minutes?*

Response: The project team has provided multiple opportunities for public comments and engagement throughout the environmental review process. Among these opportunities to engage in dialogue with both community members and members of the project team specifically related to the EIS preparation were 23 presentations at neighborhood board meetings between 2016 and 2017 (please refer to Section 9.1 of the Draft EIS), an EISPN scoping meeting in October 2016, an island-wide Town Hall Meeting in April 2017 prior to the publication of the Draft EIS, and another island-wide Town Hall Meeting in November 2017 after the publication of the Draft EIS. Public engagement in these settings was structured to be conducive for all attendees to have the opportunity to present comments or questions to everyone in attendance and always allowed for direct communication between attendees and representatives present from the project team. In addition to in-person engagement, the project team also issued monthly informational newsletters from July 2016 that have continued every month through the time of this writing (May 2018) distributed via email as well as published on the PSD OCCC webpage, which provided project updates, details of upcoming meetings, and contact information for members of the project team.

37. *Town Hall is defined as “an event at which a politician or public official answers questions from members of the public.” The State advertised the meetings at the Stadium relating to this proposed OCCC project as Town Hall meeting. Why did Nolan Espinda, the Director of the Department of Public Safety, a public official, refuse to answer any questions from members of the public?*

Response: An explanation was given at the start of the Town Hall Meeting which described the method for providing testimony, submitting comments, and the available opportunities to engage with members of the project team. PSD Director, Nolan Espinda was present and available to engage in discussions with the public after the presentation and testimony periods of the meeting had concluded.

38. *The State identified various financing options to replace OCCC. Has the State consulted with other jurisdictions that have engaged in public private partnerships to construct jails and prisons? If yes, list the states, and summarize the feedback, including critiques of public private partnerships to construct jails and prisons?*

Response: As the proposed project advances through the planning process, consideration will be given to how to finance the construction of the proposed facility including the use of traditional government financing (bonds, etc.) as well as alternative financing

mechanisms which may include public-private partnerships, private equity participation, and other such methods. More information regarding the financing options applicable to the proposed project and examples from other jurisdictions were included in Appendix I: "Financing Plan Options" within the Draft EIS. No decisions have been reached concerning the method to finance such construction.

39. *Does any State employee working on the planning of the proposed OCCC project own stock in CoreCivic and/or GEO Group?*

Response: We are not aware of any State employee working on this project that owns stock in CoreCivic or GEO Group. The proposed project includes the replacement of OCCC and not: 1) finalizing of any particular financing method (including public-private partnership; or 2) a request for proposal for private development of the replacement OCCC. The information you are asking for is not relevant to the EIS for the proposed project.

40. *Does any employee of the prime consultant working on the planning of the proposed OCCC own stock in CoreCivic and/or GEO? Does any employee of the sub-contractors working on the planning of the proposed OCCC own stock in CoreCivic and/or GEO?*

Response: Please refer to the response we provided to Question 39 above.

41. *Does any employee of the sub-consultants working on the planning of the proposed OCCC own stock in CoreCivic and/or GEO? Does any employee of the sub-contractors working on the planning of the proposed OCCC own stock in CoreCivic and/or GEO?*

Response: Please refer to the response we provided to Question 39 above.

42. *Has Attorney General Douglas Chin been involved with this proposed project? If yes, what has his role and involvement?*

Response: The Attorney General and his office are not directly involved in the planning of the proposed project.

43. *Has Governor David Ige ever received any campaign contribution from Corrections Corporation of America, and/or renamed as CoreCivic?*

Response: This information is not relevant to the proposed project as there is no plan to involve private corrections contractors such as CoreCivic, Geo, or others in operation of the proposed facility. Operation of the proposed OCCC will continue to be by PSD staff and management.

44. *Which Legislators have provided comments throughout the Draft EIS planning process? Of these legislators, do any own stock in Corrections Corporation of America and/or CoreCivic?*

Response: The following legislators for the State of Hawaii provided comments on the Draft EIS: Senator Clarence Nishihara, Senator Donovan Dela Cruz, Senator Glenn Wakai, Representative Matthew LoPresti, and Representative Lauren Matsumoto. Information regarding any CoreCivic stock owned by these Legislators is not relevant to the proposed project as there is no plan to involve private corrections contractors such as CoreCivic, Geo or others in operation of the proposed facility. Operation of the proposed OCCC will continue to be by PSD staff and management.

45. *Which Legislators have provided comments throughout the Draft EIS planning process? Of these legislators, do any own stock in the GEO Group?*

Response: As these questions are repeated from your previous question, please refer to the response provided to Question 44 above.

46. *Which Legislators have provided comments throughout the Draft EIS planning process? Of these legislators, have any received campaign contributions from Corrections Corporation of America and/or CoreCivic? Which Legislators have provided comments throughout the Draft EIS planning process? Of these legislators, have any received campaign contributions from the GEO Group?*

Response: As these questions are repeated from one of your previous questions, please refer to the response provided to Question 44 above.

47. *Several sites identified in the Draft EIS process have “opportunities for future expansion.” How much weight has been given to this criteria when deciding on the preferred site?*

Response: Opportunities for expansion were taken into consideration within the evaluation of a site’s total land area, within the “Land and Environment” category, which accounted for 15 percent of the total score of each site. Refer to Appendix E: “Alternatives Analysis Report” within the Draft EIS.

48. *The Draft EIS makes multiple references to an improved and efficient security system that uses state-of-the-art technology. What state-of-the art technology is referred too?*

Response: State-of-the-art technology includes technological innovation and advancement which have allowed for security systems that provide more efficient management of the offender population. Modern facilities use state-of-the-art security

and monitoring systems that eliminate the need for guard towers and improve their ability to constantly monitor offenders. These advancements not only result in more aesthetically pleasing facility designs, but are also more effective at supervision and management while reducing operating costs over aged and obsolete facilities. The configuration, design, and layout of modern detention facilities allow corrections officers and other staff to manage detainees more securely, treat them more humanely, and prepare them more effectively for transition back into society. Much of this information was provided in Section 5.6 of the Draft EIS.

49. *Have any Native Hawaiian sovereignty groups such as Ka Lahui Hawai'i or Kingdom of Hawai'i been consulted about using other "state" lands to build a new jail to replace OCCC? If you have not consulted with these groups yet, why not?*

Response: The following Native Hawaiian Organizations (NHO) were contacted regarding the EIS preparation:

- Hale O Nā Limahana
- Papa Ola Lokahi
- Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs
- Council for Native Hawaiian Advancement
- Ke One O Kakuhihewa
- O'ahu Council of the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs
- Native Hawaiian Chamber of Commerce
- Native Hawaiian Education Council
- Papakōlea Community Development Corporation
- Partners in Development Foundation
- Kalihi Palama Hawaiian Civic Club
- Laakea Community LLC
- Ho'omana Pono LLC
- Big Island Fisheries Association

These NHOs were chosen for direct outreach regarding the proposed project based on potential or known involvement within any of the communities of the site alternatives being studied within the EIS. In addition, preparation of the Cultural Impact Assessment (CIA), available within Appendix M of the Draft EIS, included outreach and consultation, via interviews, with individuals who may have knowledge of cultural resources associated with any of the alternatives sites. The individuals who provided information for inclusion in the CIA were RaeDeen M. Keahiolalo, Ph.D. and Michael Broderick. A public notice was also submitted to the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA) in August of 2017 to be published in their monthly newsletter "Ka Wai Ola O OHA."

50. *How many State agents from PSD and DAGS were involved with the decision-making process in ranking the 4 alternative sites for development of a new OCCC facility?*

Response: The decision-making process involved input from a number of representatives from PSD and DAGS. There is no count of the exact number of people involved.

51. *What are the names of the State agents and/or employees from PSD and DAGS who were involved with the decision-making process in ranking the 4 alternative sites for development of a new OCCC facility?*

Response: The key decisions involving all aspects of the OCCC planning and siting process rest with the PSD Director and Chief Planner.

52. *What role did Louis Berger employees play in ranking the 4 alternative sites for development of a new OCCC facility?*

Response: Louis Berger was the consultant group responsible for helping to develop the siting criteria, alternative site ranking, and preparation of the Alternatives Analysis Report, included in Appendix E of the Draft EIS.

53. *What role did PBR Hawaii employees play in ranking the 4 alternative sites for development of a new OCCC facility?*

Response: PBR Hawaii was not involved in developing the siting criteria or ranking of alternative sites to determine which were included for analysis in the Draft EIS.

54. *Part of the rationale for building a new OCCC facility is to house female detainees away from male detainees. Why isn't the State considering keeping the women at the current OCCC and moving the male detainees to another facility?*

Response: PSD is not considering this option since the existing OCCC is in need of replacement to address the aged and obsolete facilities as well as improve safety and security to the detainees and staff within the facility. Plans are to relocate female detainees from the existing OCCC to the Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC) in order to provide greater access to rehabilitation programs and improved family visitation.

55. *The State alleges that the new OCCC facility will allow for better partnerships with community volunteers providers. How will a new OCCC facility accomplish this?*

Response: While decisions about the design and operation of the proposed OCCC are still many months or years away, it is expected that the increased availability of dedicated

program and service space will allow community volunteers greater access to inmates and resources.

56. *The State alleges that the new OCCC facility will allow for better partnerships with service providers. How will a new OCCC facility accomplish this?*

Response: While decisions about the design and operation of the proposed OCCC are still many months or years away, it is expected that the increased availability of dedicated program and service space will allow service providers greater access to inmates and resources.

57. *The State alleges that the new OCCC facility will provide better visiting opportunities for families. How will a new OCCC facility accomplish this, especially since the proposal includes eliminating contact visitation?*

Response: Since publication of the Draft EIS, PSD is re-evaluating its original position concerning video visitation at the proposed facility. At this time, PSD is considering contact visitation, non-contact visitation, and/or video visitation options. As the proposed project moves to the design phase, final decisions concerning visitation will be fully explored and decided upon.

58. *Assuming arguendo that the State moves forward with this project and selects the Animal Quarantine site, what processes are involved to obtain ownership of this site? How long would it take to obtain ownership?*

Response: Should the preferred site (Animal Quarantine Station) be selected several existing users and tenants will have to relocate, the most important of which is the Animal Quarantine Station. While the replacement Animal Quarantine Station is designed and constructed (two to three years), the State will transfer “ownership” of the OCCC replacement site from the State Department of Agriculture (and the State Department of Transportation) to PSD. Since all that would be involved are boundary surveys and securing Executive Orders, two to three years should be more than adequate to “obtain ownership.”

A 3.47-acre portion of the overall property is owned by the Federal Government (U. S. Navy). This tract of land is expected to be transferred to State control regardless whether the new OCCC is located here, and as of this writing, the State and the Federal Government have begun initial discussions to understand the process, steps, and timeframe involving property transfers. Until development of the OCCC at this site is agreed upon by the appropriate State agencies and officials, actions to advance property transfer will not be implemented. Regardless, development of a replacement at the

Animal Quarantine Station site is not hindered by a delay in transfer of Federal land to the State.

59. *The preferred Animal Quarantine site has 3.47 acres owned by the U.S. Navy. What is the anticipated costs to purchase these stolen lands?*

Response: As mentioned in the response to Question 58, above, this land is planned to be transferred from the Federal Government (Navy) to the State of Hawaii control. Terms and conditions of the transfer have not yet been determined.

60. *How will the proposed new OCCC facility better prepare detainees for successful reintegration into the community?*

Response: The proposed project will provide better spaces for existing and future programs available to detainees at OCCC, which is hoped to improve successful reintegration into the community and reduced recidivism. It is also important to note, however, that participation in these programs is voluntary and inmates at OCCC may decide not to participate in these programs.

61. *How much money has been spent annually on temporary repairs at OCCC for the past 5 years?*

Response: Routine repair and maintenance for the past five years at OCCC are as follows: FY17 = \$1,284,513; FY16 = \$1,330,934; FY15 = \$1,070,583; FY14 = \$1,075,335; FY13 = \$845,857.

62. *Why is the State pushing for a new OCCC replacement even though the HCR 85 Task Force has not completed its report and final recommendations?*

Response: Planning for a new OCCC is being carried out in consideration of the work of the HCR 85 Task Force. While the number of beds necessary to house Oahu's detainee population could be affected by legislative and judicial reforms to the criminal justice system proposed by the Task Force, it does not alter the necessity for a new facility that conforms to modern jail standards.

63. *Why did Nolan Espinda, the Director of Public Safety, appoint Prosecutor Keith Kaneshiro to the HCR 85 Task Force as the "community member" even though Mr. Kaneshiro rarely attends meetings and has no expertise, nor a commitment to invest in alternatives to incarceration?*

Response: Questions concerning individuals comprising the HCR 85 Task Force, their method of selection, level of participation, and contributions to the work of the Task

Force are outside the scope of the proposed project and the EIS and instead should be directed to the HCR 85 Task Force leadership for response.

64. *If the new OCCC is built at a new site, how will the land and infrastructure at the current OCCC be used?*

Response: As noted in Section 6.1.8 of the Draft EIS, another State agency, the Office of Planning (OP) recently completed the Kalihi 21st Century Transformation Initiative with a Vision Committee comprised of area legislators; neighborhood board members; and representatives from the public sector, private sector, social service agencies, and community-based organizations to establish a vision concept that re-imagines the future of Kalihi in the event the OCCC is relocated or replaced. The work of the Vision Committee was completed in June 2017 and the 21st Century Kalihi Transformation Initiative Vision Report has been made available on the OP website.

65. *Which of the contractors or subcontractors involved in the rail project are also involved with the Draft EIS for the proposed OCCC replacement facility?*

Response: Your question is not relevant to the Proposed Action.

66. *According to the Draft EIS, transferring federal land (US Navy 3.47 acres) to the State of Hawaii can be a lengthy process. Assuming arguendo that the State moves forward with this project and selects the Animal Quarantine site, how long is it estimated to take to obtain ownership?*

Response: Please refer to our response to your Question 58. As previously noted, development of a replacement at the Animal Quarantine Station site is not hindered by a delay in transfer of Federal land to the State.

67. *Halawa Correctional Facility has been identified as the Preferred 2 site. The Draft EIS notes that this site "received the least community opposition." How is community opposition measured as part of this Draft EIS process?*

Response: Community opposition of the project is gauged by the project team based on public comments and input received during the EISPN and Draft EIS public review periods, as well as through other public engagement processes (summarized in our response to your Question 36). Input received from this public during the EIS process helps the project team understand the needs and concerns of community as well as where clarification may be required for the project. Should it be required, revisions to the Draft EIS and/or to the implementation of the project itself will be documented within the Final EIS, should that be sufficient for addressing community concerns.

Prior to preparation of the Draft EIS, community acceptance was also included among the criteria for the site selection process and contributed to 10 percent of a site's final score. Refer to Appendix E: "Alternatives Analysis Report," within the Draft EIS. Determining a community's acceptance or opposition of the project is important for determining the likelihood for future assistance with provision of local services and avoidance of costly and time-consuming legal and other challenges.

68. *What is the land valuation of the current OCCC site?*

Response: According to the Real Property Tax information provided by the City and County of Honolulu, the total assessed value for the existing OCCC site at the time of this writing is \$72,657,100.

69. *Have any members of the 21st Century Kalihi Committee been involved with the Draft EIS process to replace OCCC?*

Response: Aside from providing comments on the Draft EIS during the public review period, there has been no direct involvement of any members of the 21st Century Kalihi Vision Committee in the preparation of the Draft EIS.

70. *Which members of the 21st Century Kalihi Committee been involved with the Draft EIS process to replace OCCC?*

Response: Please refer to the response provided for Question 69 above.

71. *What was the recommendation of the 21st Century Kalihi Committee to selecting a preferred site to replace OCCC?*

Response: No recommendations were made by the 21st Century Kalihi Vision Committee regarding site selection for the replacement OCCC facility.

72. *What numerical goals has the Department of Public Safety established to reduce the jail population at OCCC?*

Response: PSD does not control the influx of offenders being ordered to custody by the Courts. PSD continues to follow HRS 353-10.5 as to alternative means to incarceration.

73. *What numerical goals has the Judiciary established to reduce the jail population at OCCC?*

Response: PSD is not involved in the proceedings and establishment of goals by the Judiciary, as such, this question should be directed to the Judiciary.

74. *The State is proposing to relocate the women from OCCC to WCCC. Which criminal justice experts with specific knowledge and experience in reducing the female incarcerated population were consulted in regards to the proposed OCCC replacement facility?*

Response: The existing OCCC is currently operating 30 percent above its design capacity with outdated facilities that cannot adequately support the safety of OCCC detainees and staff as well as provide enough programmatic space especially for females. This information along with the experience and qualifications of PSD officials, were sufficient for determining the need for updated facilities for women. While PSD supports efforts for improving and expanding programs available to detainees, they are responsible for addressing the immediate need for physical space that will adequately accommodate the detainee population size as well as the safety of detainees, staff, volunteers, and visitors.

75. *More than 50% of the population at OCCC are pretrial. The HCR 134 Task Force is reviewing and reforming pretrial practices. Their work will be completed in 2019. Why is the State pushing forward with the OCCC replacement plans before the work of the HCR 134 Task Force is completed?*

Response: It is acknowledged that changes to the current pre-trial system could influence the number of individuals to be housed in Hawaii's jail facilities. However, it will be several years before recommendations from HCR 134 Task Force are prepared, adopted by the Legislature and Judiciary, funded and fully implemented. Given the urgent need to replace OCCC with a modern facility and the many years required to plan, program, site, conduct the various environmental and other studies, acquire permits and approvals, design, and construct the facility, it is unreasonable to do nothing until the Task Force completes its work, and its recommendations are implemented through legislation, administrative rule changes and/or policy changes at the Judiciary. During the years leading up to actual ground-breaking, there are sufficient opportunities to adjust the plan for the new OCCC to reflect policy and other reforms which may be adopted by the Legislature and Judiciary that could reduce the need for jail bedspace on Oahu.

76. *The estimate cost for the OCCC replacement jail is estimated at \$450-560 million. Does this take into costs 5-7 years down the road? Or now?*

Response: Cost ranges provided for each site alternative are presented with escalation factors to the mid-point of construction, estimated to be around year 2020. In-depth analysis and breakdown of estimated construction costs for each site alternative is provided within Appendix H: "Construction Cost Estimates" of the Draft EIS.

77. *What are the estimated annual costs to operate the new OCCC replacement facility as opposed to the current costs to operate OCCC?*

Response: As noted in Section 5.7.4 of the DEIS:

“Annual operating costs for OCCC in FY 2016 was \$67.3 million with staffing costs estimated to be approximately 87.5 percent of that total. The current number of OCCC staff are as follows (full-time equivalents): 384 security staff, 78 civilian staff, 28 Oahu Intake Center staff and 35 core staff. The current number of WCCC staff is 116 (full-time equivalent). More information can be found on staffing and operation costs in Appendix S: “Estimated Staffing and Operating Costs” of the Draft EIS.

“Over the long-term, since staffing represents such a large percentage of the total operating budget, savings can be realized with a better planned and more efficient staffing layout. A multi-level facility is estimated to save \$3.8 million annually through staffing efficiencies, or \$114 million over 30 years.”

78. *Why is so much of the details of the Draft EIS for this proposed project buried in the appendices?*

Response: Please note that Hawaii Administrative Rules 11-200-19, “Environmental Impact Statement Style” states:

“In developing the EIS, preparers shall make every effort to convey the required information succinctly in a form easily understood, both by members of the public and by public decision-makers, giving attention to the substance of the information conveyed rather than to the particular form, or length, or detail of the statement.”

The Draft EIS was prepared in a manner intended to ease the review of the project impacts and comparison among the four (4) sites included within the discussions of the EIS. Due to the size of the appendices and their level of detail, it was determined that it would be more beneficial to summarize the information provided from the reports within the Draft EIS and include the full reports as appendices. This format allows the information in the Draft EIS document to be summarized into the context of the project objectives and reference the appropriate appendices should the reviewer require additional information.

79. *On past Draft EIS projects, the document was able to be copied. Why are some parts of this draft EIS to replace OCCC not able to be copied?*

Response: It is possible that unforeseen formatting issues, which affect the ability to extract text, occurred in the process of converting the electronic versions of the Draft EIS document and appendices to a PDF format. The project team will make every effort to avoid similar issues for preparation of the Final EIS and appendices. However, due to the large file sizes, this may not always be able to be avoided in order to create the compatible PDF sizes that can be properly distributed (i.e., burned to a CD or uploaded online).

80. *Numerous studies confirm that more than half of all prison and jail inmates have a mental health problem. On an annual basis, how many persons at OCCC have been diagnosed with a mental illness?*

Response: Approximately 9.5 to 12 percent of all OCCC inmates are deemed mentally ill (Draft EIS, Page 135).

81. *Why is the State proposing to build a new jail estimated to cost almost half a billion dollars instead of expanding community based mental health treatment?*

Response: Your question presumes that by “expanding community based mental health treatment” no one who has a mental health issue will ever commit a crime, then be jailed and charged, resulting in a stay at OCCC. Replacing the current OCCC with a new, modern, more efficient, and more effective jail institution is important to the proper functioning of the criminal justice system in Hawaii. A new OCCC will also provide the appropriate number of beds to accommodate the island’s jail population, improve detainees’ access to medical and mental health services, counseling and treatment programs, reduce stress, and improve living conditions for those awaiting trial or sentencing, serving short sentences, or preparing for reentry.

82. *Has the State considered increasing funding of indigent criminal defense to reduce the population at OCCC?*

Response: This question should be referred to the Hawaii Office of the Public Defender. PSD has no role or responsibility for or involving criminal defense.

83. *Has the State increased the use of citations to reduce the number of arrests and persons entering OCCC?*

Response: PSD does not control who is sent to its facilities, that is the purview of the Legislature and Judiciary. As such, your question should be directed to the Honolulu Police Department and Judiciary.

84. *How many people are at OCCC for failing to pay fines and fees?*

Response: PSD does not maintain this data.

85. *The Justice Policy Institute issued a report entitled "Bail Fail: Why the U.S. should end the practice of using money for bail" (September 2012). The Draft EIS is silent on the problems associated with our bail system. Why is Governor Ige supporting jail construction to expand bed space instead of reducing the number of people entering OCCC in the first place through bail reform?*

Response: PSD cannot speak to the decisions of the Governor, nor does the Department have any control over bail reform or other policy changes. The Judiciary and Legislature are the appropriate entities for addressing bail reforms, as these can be addressed by the Legislature and implemented by the Judiciary and not by PSD. In addition, PSD had identified the immediate need for the proposed project in order to provide adequate housing and programmatic space for the OCCC population as well as to improve safety and security for the inmates as well as OCCC staff. For these reasons, implementation of the project is essential for the current and future operations of OCCC regardless of future policy changes and criminal justice reforms.

86. *Most defendants who stay in jail before they come to trial are poor and are unable to pay bail. Has the State studied the use of money bail as one of the primary drivers of growth in our jail populations?*

Response: PSD does not have information on how many detainees are sent to its jails because they cannot make bail. That information is available from the Judiciary.

87. *How does mandatory minimum sentences impact the OCCC population?*

Response: Since OCCC is a jail, inmates serving prison terms, including mandatory minimum terms, would not normally be transferred to OCCC unless they were close to their parole hearing date. PSD estimates minimal impact on the OCCC population.

88. *Some jurisdictions allow bail to be posted 24 Hours a day and to expand methods of payment to decrease the average length of pre-trial detention status. Has Hawaii implemented these methods to reduce the pre-trial population?*

Response: PSD does not keep bail information. That information is available from the Judiciary. PSD houses those who the Courts sentence to periods of incarceration. PSD has no control over decisions made by the Courts.

89. *The State claims that the new OCCC replacement will “accommodate current and future male detainee populations with potential for expansion.” Why does the Draft EIS fail to include specific strategies, policies and programs that will reduce the overall incarcerated population at OCCC and other jails throughout Hawai‘i in order to “improve overall living conditions for detainees?”*

Response: Your question fails to recognize a fundamental fact that individuals who are housed at OCCC were arrested by the Honolulu Police Department and charged for committing a crime. PSD does not control who is sent to its facilities, as this process is developed by the Legislature and implemented by the Honolulu Police Department and Courts, and not by PSD.

90. *What numerical goals has the Department of Public Safety set to reduce the jail population at OCCC on a monthly and annual basis?*

Response: PSD houses those who the Courts sentence to periods of incarceration. PSD has no control over decisions made by the Courts.

91. *What numerical goals has the Judiciary set to reduce the pre-trial population at OCCC, and therefore negate the need for a new jail to replace OCCC?*

Response: PSD is not involved in the proceedings and establishment of goals by the Judiciary and as such, this question should be directed to the Judiciary. However, given the urgent need to replace OCCC with a modern facility and the many years required to plan, program, site, conduct environmental and other studies, acquire permits and approvals, design, and construct the facility, PSD would be derelict by not proceeding until specific policies to address overcrowding have been introduced and implemented. During the years leading up to actual ground-breaking, there are multiple opportunities to adjust the plan for the new OCCC to reflect policy and other reforms which may be adopted by the Legislature and/or Judiciary that could reduce the need for jail bed space on Oahu.

92. *Has the Judiciary implemented bail reform or eliminated cash bail to decrease the number of pre-trial detainees at OCCC who are unable to post bail, and therefore contribute to overcrowding at OCCC?*

Response: The Judiciary and Legislature have not implemented bail reforms or eliminated cash bail. Both are the appropriate entities for addressing criminal justice

reforms including bail reform and sentencing reform. It is hoped that the work of HCR 134 Task Force and HCR 85 Task Force, which were established by the Legislature, will result in lasting reforms that will allow greater numbers of detainees to be released, placed in outside programs or assigned to other alternatives to incarceration than are available today. PSD supports such initiatives.

93. *An objective for replacing OCCC is that it will be “more labor efficient and provide for an increase in operational capacity while making more efficient use of security staff, compared to the current OCCC. How do you define labor efficiency?”*

Response: It is well known throughout the corrections industry that roughly three-fourths of the total operating budget can be attributed to staffing. As explained by the National Institute of Corrections, staff are the most costly and important resource in operating a jail. In many jails, staffing costs make up 70 to 80 percent of the annual budget. Without adequate staffing, jail security and the safety of staff, inmates, and the community are directly threatened and the possibility of costly litigation against the jail increases significantly. Therefore, the efficiency of operating costs is highly dependent on staffing. Since the largest component of jail staffing is custody staffing, the focus of staffing efficiency centers on housing units and rovers that support the units and internal movement. This information was provided in Appendix S of the Draft EIS.

94. *An objective for replacing OCCC is that it will be “more labor efficient and provide for an increase in operational capacity while making more efficient use of security staff, compared to the current OCCC. How will you measure proposed labor efficiency outcomes?”*

Response: Proposed labor efficiency outcomes can be measured by dividing the total personnel costs by the total number of beds, resulting in annual operating costs per bed. This information was provided in Appendix S of the Draft EIS.

95. *An objective for replacing OCCC is that it will be “more labor efficient and provide for an increase in operational capacity while making more efficient use of security staff, compared to the current OCCC. Who will track measurable labor efficiency outcomes? And how often will this data be tracked?”*

Response: A couple of scenarios of development (“low-rise” and “mid-rise”) that affect labor efficiency resulting in annual operating costs per bed were provided in Appendix S of the Draft EIS. As requests are made to the Legislature for operating budgets for OCCC, the Legislature will likely compare the annual operating costs per bed.

96. *Attorney General Douglas Chin announced last year that the crime rates in Hawai'i have decreased, and have continued to decrease for many years. Why is the State proposing to build more capacity at the OCCC replacement when crime rates are decreasing?*

Response: The statement that "crime rates in Hawaii have decreased" raises a number of questions. For instance, crime rates are usually expressed as a number of incidents compared to a population figure (such as 27 crimes per 100,000 in population). But what if the total number of incidents decreased regardless of the size of the population? Does the general public feel safer? Were the crimes violent crimes or property crimes? What are the statistics being compared to? Over time, crime rates rise and fall. PSD cannot control the number of individuals sent to its facilities, which are not able to provide appropriate housing and programmatic space for the current OCCC population and that of the near future, despite the "decreasing crime rates," which could rise again. Replacing the current OCCC with a new, modern, more efficient, and more effective jail institution is important to the proper functioning of the criminal justice system in Hawaii, regardless of the trajectory of current crime rates.

97. *If the State builds a new jail to replace OCCC, how will the new jail affect property values of adjacent land owners?*

Response: Property values are not determined solely by proximity to a detention or correctional facility and are usually determined by factors of greater importance including values and marketability of properties in the area prior to construction; interest rates; income growth; unemployment rates; proximity to infrastructure (roads, water, wastewater, power and telecom systems); and proximity to quality schools, public transportation service, recreational and cultural amenities, and shopping centers; among others. This discussion is included on Page 229 of the Draft EIS within Section 8.4 "Secondary Impacts." In addition, the initial siting criteria and scoring method considered the impact of surrounding land uses and adjacent landowners, which accounted for 10 percent of the site's overall score and its subsequent ranking.

98. *What studies have been conducted in Hawai'i to determine the long term economic impacts of building new jails and prisons versus building new schools?*

Response: While it is unfortunate that individuals commit offenses against other individuals, institutions, or society in general and upon conviction must serve a sentence in a jail or prison, having these institutions available will continue to be necessary until such time that crime is reduced to virtually zero. The proposed project intends to replace an existing facility that serves the entire island of Oahu, not create an additional jail facility. PSD cannot speak to the needs, funding availabilities, or development opportunities of the Department of Education. However, it should be noted that the State of Hawaii spends more on education than it does on corrections. The Legislature has also

determined that replacing OCCC is a necessary undertaking and has provided funding for the planning of such action.

99. *The State asserts that a new jail will “enhance opportunities for addressing detainees with special needs including mental health and medical health and those in protective custody and maximum custody. How will the proposed new jail specifically enhance opportunities for addressing detainees with special needs? How will you fund these enhanced opportunities?*

Response: Among PSD’s responsibilities is to assist with diagnostic and treatment programs for detainees with medical conditions, mental illnesses, substance abuse issues, and other such disorders. The current OCCC lacks appropriate space to fully address these responsibilities. PSD works with and will continue to work with other State, local and private organizations and facilities to deliver the treatment and services this special population requires. Once specific plans for addressing additional services or enhancement of existing programs at OCCC have been developed, any additional funding which is outside of PSD’s savings in annual operating budget as a result of the replacement OCCC, will be sought using the sources determined appropriate and feasible for the Department.

100. *The State asserts that a new jail will “enhance opportunities for addressing detainees with special needs including mental health and medical health and those in protective custody and maximum custody. How will the proposed new jail specifically enhance opportunities for addressing detainees with special needs? How will you fund these enhanced opportunities?*

Response: Please refer to the response provided to Question 99 above.

101. *The State asserts that a new jail will “enhance opportunities for addressing detainees with special needs including mental health and medical health and those in protective custody and maximum custody. How will the proposed new jail specifically enhance opportunities for addressing detainees with mental health needs? How will you fund these enhanced opportunities?*

Response: Please refer to the response provided to Question 99 above.

102. *The State asserts that a new jail will “enhance opportunities for addressing detainees with special needs including mental health and medical health and those in protective custody and maximum custody. How will the proposed new jail specifically enhance opportunities for addressing detainees with medical health needs? How will you fund these enhanced opportunities?*

Response: Please refer to the response provided to Question 99 above.

103. *The State asserts that a new jail will “enhance opportunities for addressing detainees with special needs including mental health and medical health and those in protective custody and maximum custody. How will the proposed new jail specifically enhance opportunities for addressing detainees in protective custody? How will you fund these enhanced opportunities?*

Response: Besides addressing crowding and the corresponding health and safety issues at the existing jail, a modern and well-designed replacement OCCC will require fewer correctional officers to oversee detainees, including those in protective custody, allowing a larger portion of the overall operating workforce to be devoted to rehabilitation programming, education, cultural programs, and similar services. Given the many years required for design and construction, actual budgets for specific programs for specific groups of inmates cannot be predicted at this time. However, all operating funds are appropriated by the Legislature.

104. *The State asserts that a new jail will “enhance opportunities for addressing detainees with special needs including mental health and medical health and those in protective custody and maximum custody. How will the proposed new jail specifically enhance opportunities for addressing detainees in maximum custody? How will you fund these enhanced opportunities?*

Response: Besides addressing crowding and corresponding health and safety issues at the existing jail, a modern and well-designed replacement OCCC will require fewer correctional officers to oversee detainees, including those in maximum custody, allowing a larger portion of the overall operating workforce to be devoted to rehabilitation programming, education, cultural programs, and similar services. Given the many years required for design and construction, actual budgets for specific programs for specific groups of inmates cannot be predicted at this time. However, all operating funds are appropriated by the Legislature.

105. *All taxpayers in Hawai‘i will ultimately pay for the proposed OCCC replacement jail. Did the State hold public meetings on every island to solicit feedback from community stakeholders?*

Response: Public meetings were not held on other islands as the project pertains to a jail facility that serves the population of Oahu and will continue to do so. Nevertheless, public input for the Draft EIS is open to individuals on other islands as well and publications of newsletters, siting reports, and the environmental review documents are available online and accessible for anyone residing on other islands. The State Office of Environmental Quality Control (OEQC) also administers notices of these documents and

public review opportunities through regular publications of its Environmental Notice. It should also be noted that all State facilities and operations are funded (at least in part) through budgets utilizing taxpayer money from residents of the State of Hawaii, despite the fact that State projects will not necessarily impact or service the entire State (such is the case for other state facilities such as schools, hospitals, etc.). As an example, Oahu might generate over 50 percent of all the general fund revenue, but due to inefficiencies in rural areas of other islands, they receive more spending than they generate in tax revenue.

106. *As part of the Draft EIS process, did the State and its contractors interview persons currently incarcerated at OCCC and asked for feedback about reducing overcrowding and improving conditions of confinement?*

Response: No, current inmates and detainees at OCCC were not consulted about reducing overcrowding and improving conditions at the facility. The existing OCCC facility is currently operating 30 percent above its design capacity with outdated facilities that cannot adequately support the safety of OCCC detainees and staff as well as provide enough programmatic space. This information as well as the experience and qualifications of PSD officials were sufficient for determining the need for updated facilities. PSD is responsible for addressing the immediate need for physical space that will adequately accommodate the detainee population size as well as the safety of detainees, staff, volunteers, and visitors.

107. *As part of the Draft EIS process, did the State and its contractors interview persons formerly incarcerated at OCCC and asked for feedback about reducing overcrowding and improving conditions of confinement?*

As part of the Draft EIS process, did the State and its contractors interview family members with loved ones who are currently incarcerated at OCCC and asked for their feedback about reducing overcrowding and improving conditions of confinement?

As part of the Draft EIS process, did the State and its contractors interview family members with loved ones who were previously incarcerated at OCCC and asked for their feedback about reducing overcrowding and improving conditions of confinement?

Response: No persons formerly detained, or family members of those currently or formerly detained at OCCC were consulted about reducing overcrowding and improving conditions at the facility. The existing OCCC facility is currently operating 30 percent above its design capacity with outdated facilities that cannot adequately support the safety of OCCC detainees and staff as well as provide enough programmatic space. This information as well as the experience and qualifications of PSD officials was sufficient for determining the need for updated facilities. PSD is responsible for addressing the

immediate need for physical space that will adequately accommodate the detainee population size as well as the safety of detainees, staff, volunteers, and visitors.

Persons formerly detained, or family members of those currently or formerly detained at OCCC, among the rest of the public, had the opportunity to participate in the public review process of the EIS and it cannot be said for certain whether any comments provided came from individuals formerly detained, or family members of those currently or formerly detained at OCCC. In addition, the future jail design will be addressed by qualified consultants and PSD officials as the Project moves into the design phase.

108. *As part of the Draft EIS process, did the State consult with the current and past Governors of New Jersey who have supported criminal justice reforms and significantly reduced their incarcerated populations? If the State failed to do so, why not?*

Response: PSD has not consulted with any past or current Governors from other states regarding criminal justice reforms, as these are developed by the Legislature and implemented by the Judiciary. In addition, it should be noted that the Hawaii's criminal justice system is subject to different laws and practices than other states, which cannot directly implement reforms made by other states to reduce incarcerated populations. However, PSD officials are continuously following developments throughout the country for ways to improve the functioning and operation of its prisons and jails.

109. *As part of the Draft EIS process, did the State consult with the current and past Governors of New York who have supported criminal justice reforms and significantly reduced their incarcerated populations? If the State failed to do so, why not?*

Response: Please refer to the response provided for Question 108 above. In addition, please note that reducing "incarcerated populations" in New York does not necessarily result in lower violent crime rates than in Hawaii.

110. *As part of the Draft EIS process, did the State consult with the current and past Governors of California who have supported criminal justice reforms and significantly reduced their incarcerated populations? If the State failed to do so, why not?*

Response: Please refer to the response provided for Question 108 above. In addition, please note that reducing "incarcerated populations" in California does not necessarily result in lower violent crime rates than in Hawaii.

111. *In Hawai'i, there are over 21,000 persons under probation supervision. On any given day, there are as many as 200 probation violators incarcerated at OCCC. Persons under probation supervision are at risk of technical violations and being sent back to jail, thereby contributing to overcrowding at OCCC. As part of the Draft EIS process, did the*

State outline specific strategies to reduce the number of persons under probation supervision from re-entering jail for technical violations and instead imposing alternative consequences?

Response: Preparation of the Draft EIS did not address specific strategies to reduce the number of persons under probation supervision from re-entering jail for technical violations as PSD does not have the authority to impose alternative consequences.

112. *In Hawai'i, there are over 21,000 persons under probation supervision. Persons under HOPE supervision are at risk of technical violations and being sent back to jail, thereby contributing to overcrowding at OCCC. As part of the Draft EIS process, did the State outline specific strategies to reduce the number of persons under HOPE probation supervision from re-entering jail for technical violations, and instead imposing alternative consequences?*

Response: PSD does not have jurisdiction over probation. The Hawaii Judiciary would be the appropriate entity for addressing this question.

113. *Hawai'i currently has 1,500 people on parole. Persons under parole supervision are at risk of technical violations and being sent back to jail, thereby contributing to overcrowding at OCCC. As part of the Draft EIS process, did the State outline specific strategies to reduce the number of persons under parole supervision from re-entering jail for technical violations, and instead imposing alternative consequences?*

Response: When parole violators are retaken (specifically Oahu-1st Circuit), they return to the Halawa Correctional Facility or WCCC, and not to jail. Hawaii Paroling Authority (HPA) officers have considerable discretion and try to work with the parolee on minor types of violations unless they are high risk or pose a danger. As evidence of that, there are examples where as many as three to seven infractions over the span of months occur before the Parole Officer has no alternative than to declare a violation of parole and have HPA issue a warrant.

114. *As of January 1, 2016, Sweden's population was 5,245. Hawai'i has 600 more prisoners than Sweden, even though Sweden has SIX times the population of Hawai'i. Hawai'i's incarceration rate is 405 prisoners per 100,000 citizens. As part of the Draft EIS process, what specific strategies is the State proposing to reduce the incarceration rate in Hawai'i?*

Response: The Judiciary and Legislature are the appropriate entities for addressing criminal justice reforms, including reducing incarceration rates, as these are addressed by the Legislature and implemented by the Courts and the Legislature, and not by PSD. This question should be directed to the Judiciary.

115. *As part of the Draft EIS process, is the State advocating for the expansion of Restorative Justice policies and practices to reduce the incarcerated population at OCCC and the entire jail system?*

Response: The Judiciary and Legislature are the appropriate entities for addressing criminal justice reforms, including reducing the incarcerated population, as these are addressed by the Legislature and implemented by the Courts and the Legislature, and not by PSD. This question should be directed to the Judiciary.

116. *The State budgeted \$8.5 million to improve correctional facilities in FY 2016 and \$12.5 million for FY 2017. How much of this money was actually spent on improvements at OCCC? And how was it spent to improve OCCC?*

Response: Design and construction projects initiated in FY 2016 and FY 2017 are still in the design phases. Since they have not yet been bid, total cost of these projects are not yet available.

117. *Hawai'i has a long history of criminalizing and incarcerating Kanaka Maoli, the Indigenous Peoples of Hawai'i. A landmark study conducted by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs in 2010 confirmed that Native Hawaiians are over-represented at every stage of the criminal justice system in Hawai'i. See "The Disparate Treatment of Native Hawaiians in the Criminal Justice System." The Report included many recommendations to reduce the overrepresentation of Native Hawaiians in the criminal justice system. What recommendations from this Report has the State implemented to reduce the number of Native Hawaiians at OCCC and all jails in Hawai'i?*

Response: PSD has incorporated what it is capable of addressing. Without the direct participation of others in the incarceration continuum, (Judiciary, Law Enforcement, Legislature) the recommendations of the 2010 report cannot be fully realized. PSD houses those who the Courts sentence to periods of incarceration. PSD has no control over decisions made by the Courts.

118. *Hawai'i has a long history of criminalizing and incarcerating Kanaka Maoli, the Indigenous Peoples of Hawai'i. This is analogous to the institutional racism within the United States where African Americans, Latinos and Native American are overrepresented in the criminal justice system on the American continent. In 2012, the Native Hawaiian Justice Task Force released report that included 48 findings and 38 recommendations to address the disproportionate representation of Native Hawaiians in the criminal justice system. What recommendations from the 2012 Report have been implemented by the State to reduce the number of Native Hawaiians incarcerated in Hawai'i's jails and prisons?*

Response: PSD has incorporated what it is capable of addressing. Without the direct participation of others in the incarceration continuum (Judiciary, Law Enforcement, Legislature) and the monies for the administrative discretion becoming available and applied, the advancement of all recommendations of the 2012 Native Hawaiian Justice Task Force released report cannot be fully realized. PSD houses those who the Courts sentence to periods of incarceration and has no control over decisions made by the Courts.

119. *Has the State set a specific target number or percentage to reduce the Native Hawaiian population at OCCC in a comprehensive effort to reduce overcrowding at OCCC?*

Response: PSD houses those who the Courts sentence to periods of incarceration. PSD has no control over decisions made by the Courts.

120. *The overcrowding at Hawai'i Community Correctional Center is operating at 167% capacity as of July 2016, whereas OCCC is operating at 128% of capacity. Why is the State focusing on building a new jail to replace OCCC even though overcrowding is more acute at HCCC?*

Response: Funding was provided by the Legislature for planning for a new OCCC facility and PSD is carrying out the work as directed by the Legislature. PSD is also moving ahead with housing projects to address the persistent overcrowding experienced at the community correction facilities located on Kauai, Maui and Hawaii islands.

121. *The overcrowding at Maui Community Correctional Center is operating at 155% capacity as of July 2016, whereas OCCC is operating at 128% of capacity. Why is the State focusing on building a new jail to replace OCCC even though overcrowding is more acute at MCCC and the State already spent over \$14 million for the proposed Maui Public Safety Regional Complex?*

Response: OCCC has an operational capacity of 954 beds and as of November 2017, housed approximately 1,238 inmates or 30 percent above its operational capacity. While other community correctional facilities located on Kauai, Maui and Hawaii islands may be more overcrowded on a percentage basis, the greater number of individuals housed in overcrowded conditions are found at OCCC.

122. *Hawaii currently has 673 prisoners who are 55 years of age or older. See PSD Weekly Population Report, July 11, 2016. How many persons at OCCC are 55 years or older in a given month? Has the State explored early release options for older prisoners with health problems classified as community custody?*

Response: There are approximately 140 people at OCCC who are 55 years or older in a given month. The State has explored early release options for older prisoners with health problems classified as community custody.

123. *From 2001-2014, Hawaii's average annual suicide rate for HI's combined jails and prison population for the period of 2001-2014 was 29 per 100,000 - the seventh highest rate in the United States. The State is proposing to build a new jail for almost half a BILLION dollars. How much money is currently spent on suicide prevention in Hawaii's jails and prisons? How much money will be spent on suicide prevention to ensure the safe custody of persons if this proposed jail to replace OCCC is built?*

Response: The statement that Hawaii has the seventh highest suicide rate in the United States is inaccurate. The statement is referencing a Bureau of Justice Statistics report (Mortality in Local Jails and State Prisons, 2000-2013) specifically Table 27 which lists cause of death and locations. Hawaii is among only six states that have an integrated prison and jail system. Of the six states who have both prison and jails under a unified system, Hawaii has the second lowest suicide rate according to the report. PSD currently spends approximately \$5,528,501 on suicide prevention-related services. It is not possible to forecast how much the Department anticipates spending on suicide prevention-related services at the proposed OCCC.

124. *Why is the State pushing a new jail to replace OCCC instead of waiting to assess the outcomes of the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) program in Hawai'i that is intended to divert repeat, low level drug offenders and other low level offenders to harm reduction based case management and community based services?*

Response: It is hoped that the efforts of Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) program will produce results that will reduce the number of individuals required to be housed in Hawaii's jail facilities. However, it will be several years before the long-term outcomes of the program can be measured and assessed. Given the urgent need to replace OCCC with a modern facility and the many years required to plan, program, site, conduct the various environmental and other studies, acquire permits and approvals, design, and construct the facility, it is unreasonable to do nothing until the long-term outcomes of the program can be measured and assessed. During the years leading up to actual ground-breaking, there are sufficient opportunities to adjust the plan for the new OCCC to reflect policy and other reforms which may be adopted by the Legislature and Judiciary in response to the LEAD program.

125. *Why is the State pushing a new jail to replace OCCC instead of expanding the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) program in Hawai'i that is intended to divert repeat, low level drug offenders and other low level offenders to harm reduction based*

case management and community based services, and has been successful in reducing the jail population in Seattle, Washington?

Response: PSD supports the efforts of programs like LEAD to reduce the incarcerated population. However, given the urgent need to replace OCCC with a modern facility and the many years required to plan, program, site, conduct environmental and other studies, acquire permits and approvals, design, and construct the facility, PSD would be derelict by not proceeding until the long-term outcomes of the LEAD program can be measured and assessed. During the years leading up to actual ground-breaking, there are multiple opportunities to adjust the plan for the new OCCC to reflect policy and other reforms which may be adopted by the Legislature and/or Judiciary that could reduce the need for jail bed space on Oahu.

126. *How many persons who are incarcerated at OCCC were homeless prior to incarceration? And how many of these persons at OCCC are homeless upon release from OCCC? How will the new jail ensure safe and sober housing for individuals exiting OCCC?*

Response: Inmates self-report their housing status upon jail intake. If an inmate chooses not to provide a residence address, that is his/her choice. Because of this, it would be difficult to pinpoint an exact number who identify as homeless upon intake. PSD has been continually working with the Judiciary, Department of Human Services, and the City and County on addressing the needs of those exiting Hawaii's jail system directly from Court. Factors out of PSD's control include pre-trial release on probation or bail by the Courts. That can happen at any time, leaving PSD with little time to determine what their specific needs are. PSD is in discussion with community partners as well as homeless outreach teams to collaborate on ways to help people transition out of jail into community programs. PSD works to help with reentry for pre-trial inmates who are receptive to assistance.

On April 18, 2018, Governor David Ige announced the launch of a pilot program called Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD), which aims to improve public safety and reduce criminal activity in Downtown Honolulu and Chinatown. The pilot is funded by the Hawai'i Department of Health (DOH), Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division and involves a partnership between more than 30 community organizations. "Government cannot resolve homelessness on its own," Governor Ige said. "The LEAD pilot program will strengthen the bonds of trust and understanding between law enforcement and the most vulnerable members of our community." Law enforcement agencies, including the Honolulu Police Department and the Department of Public Safety, will refer those who commit low-level victimless crimes to the CHOW Project and Life Foundation. They are contracted by the DOH to run the LEAD program, with support from the Governor's Coordinator on Homelessness. The CHOW Project and Life Foundation will work with

the LEAD coalition of social service providers to offer housing, substance abuse treatment, and other services. "LEAD will close the gaps in our homeless and substance abuse treatment systems by quickly diverting appropriate people from public safety to much-needed behavioral health and homeless services," said Heather Lusk, Executive Director of The CHOW Project and Life Foundation. LEAD will ensure that service providers respond to referrals from law enforcement within 30 minutes, Lusk said. LEAD will provide law enforcement officials with additional options to offer homeless individuals an alternative to arrest or citation. The program is Hawaii's first pre-arrest or pre-booking diversion program. Existing programs divert individuals already in the criminal justice system, while LEAD engages homeless individuals and others before they are charged.

127. *How many persons (and percentage) will receive substance abuse treatment services while incarcerated in the proposed OCCC replacement? How will you fund substance abuse treatment services for incarcerated persons at OCCC since you are proposing to spend almost half a billion on constructing the proposed jail?*

Response: PSD cannot predict the exact number of detainees at OCCC replacement facility that will require substance abuse treatment. However, any detainees in need of treatment will be provided the appropriate medical and therapeutic services. Funding for such services will continue to be provided through the Department's annual operating budget. If the design of the replacement OCCC results in requiring less staff, then presumably the savings in operating budget can be spent on substance abuse treatment. Essential programs and services offered to the OCCC population will not be negatively impacted by any funding received for the construction of the proposed project.

128. *Between 1999 and 2012, the New Jersey prison population reduced by 26%. Though comprehensive criminal justice reform, the incarcerated population reduced from 31,493 to 23,225 for a DECREASE of 8,268. Have any of the State agencies and contractors consulted with New Jersey elected and appointed officials that have engaged in criminal justice reforms to implement similar strategies and policies in Hawai'i?*

Response: PSD and its consultants for the proposed project have not consulted with any New Jersey-elected and appointed officials or correctional staff regarding criminal justice reforms, as these are developed by the State Legislature and implemented by the Hawaii Judiciary, and not by PSD. In addition, it should be noted that the State's criminal justice system is subject to different laws and practices than other states, which cannot directly implement reforms made by other states to reduce incarcerated populations. However, PSD officials are continuously following developments throughout the country for ways to improve the functioning and operation of its prisons and jails.

129. *New York, New Jersey and California have significantly reduced their incarcerated population and simultaneously decreased their violent and property crime rates. How can the State justify building another jail when cost-effective criminal justice reforms can reduce the jail population at less cost, and similarly decrease violent and property crime rates?*

Response: According to <https://muninetguide.com/u-s-state-crime-rates/>, it is true that New Jersey has a lower violent crime rate than Hawaii. However, California and New York had higher crime rates than Hawaii. So it appears that if the assertion that California and New York have reduced their imprisoned population is true, then it would be untrue those actions resulted in lower violent crime rates and safer conditions than in Hawaii.

130. *Criminal justice policies, NOT crime rates, are the prime drivers of changes in the jail and prison population. What is the State doing to reduce the number of persons entering the criminal justice system and being confined at OCCC and jails throughout the system?*

Response: We note that your question is broadly addressed to the “State.” Your question fails to recognize a fundamental fact that individuals who are housed at OCCC were arrested by the Honolulu Police Department and charged for committing a crime. Your organization could convince the Legislature to decriminalize the acts individuals commit to cause them to be arrested. However, you may face opposition from the general community about concerns for safety.

131. *Criminal justice policies, NOT crime rates, are the prime drivers of changes in the jail and prison population. What is the State doing to reduce the LENGTH of sentences of persons being confined at OCCC and jails throughout the system particularly those convicted of misdemeanor offenses?*

Response: Similar to the response to your Question 130 above, the Legislature could change sentencing requirements, however, this may face opposition from the general community about concerns for safety.

132. *Criminal justice policies, NOT crime rates, are the prime drivers of changes in the jail and prison population. What is the State doing to reduce the LENGTH of sentences of persons being confined at OCCC and jails throughout the system particularly those convicted of Class C felony offenses?*

Response: Please refer to the response to your Question 131 above.

133. *Criminal justice policies, NOT crime rates, are the prime drivers of changes in the jail and prison population. What is the State doing to reduce the number of persons held in custody at OCCC for contempt of court charges?*

Response: This question is best directed to the Judiciary regarding the consequences of contempt of court charges.

134. *Criminal justice policies, NOT crime rates, are the prime drivers of changes in the jail and prison population. What is the State doing to reduce the number of youth in our juvenile correctional facilities since research shows that these youth are more likely to enter the adult correctional system, thereby, contributing to an increase in the jail and prison population?*

Response: We note that your question is broadly addressed to the "State." Your question fails to recognize a fundamental fact that individuals who are housed at the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility were arrested by the Honolulu Police Department and charged for committing a crime. The Judiciary has discretion on measures to reduce youth recidivism. We also recommend your question be directed toward the Department of Human Services, Office of Youth Services.

135. *How many adults at OCCC in a given year were previously incarcerated at Hawai'i Youth Correctional Facility?*

Response: PSD does not maintain data specific to the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility.

136. *How many adults at OCCC in a given year were previously under probation as a youth? What policies and programs has the State implemented to prevent youth under correctional supervision from graduating to the adult correctional system, thereby increasing the adult male and female population at OCCC and throughout the jail system?*

Response: PSD does not maintain this data.

137. *How many adults at OCCC in a given year were previously under the foster care system? What policies and programs has the State implemented to prevent youth in the foster care system from entering the adult correctional system, thereby increasing the adult male and female population at OCCC and throughout the jail system?*

Response: PSD does not maintain this data.

138. *Between 2006 and 2012, California downsized its prison population by 23%, compared to the nationwide state prison population decrease of 1%. Through criminal justice reform, California experienced a decrease from 173,942 to 134,211 for a DECREASE of 39,731 persons. Has the State or any contractor or subcontractor involved in this Draft EIS consulted with California elected officials and correctional administrators to learn about their REALIGNMENT Policies that lead to this significant decrease in the incarcerated population? If not, why not?*

Response: According to <https://muninetguide.com/u-s-state-crime-rates/>, California had a higher crime rate than Hawaii. So it appears that if the assertion that California has reduced its imprisoned population is true, then it would be untrue those actions resulted in lower violent crime rates and safer conditions than in Hawaii. PSD has not consulted with any California elected officials.

139. *In 2011, the U.S. Supreme Court in *Brown v. Plata* held that the health care in CA's prison system was constitutionally inadequate due to severe overcrowding. In 2016, the ACLU of Hawai'i filed a complaint with the U. S. Department of Justice alleging unconstitutional conditions of confinement within Hawai'i's jails including OCCC. What is Hawaii's strategy and plan in response to the ACLU's DOJ complaint other than proposing to build a new jail that even if built, will take place 6-8 years down the road?*

Response: PSD has determined that most of the inadequate health care service allegations in the ACLU's complaint to the Department of Justice are isolated instances which comment on a one-sided view of the situation. Many of the items cited are not factual, are without merit, and were reported by disgruntled ex-staff members. PSD will continue with its present provision of health care services and will capitalize on the new facility construction to utilize technology and economies of scale in providing health care services. This will result in providing better care and services to its patient population.

140. *Has the State conducted a cost-benefit analysis of enacting criminal justice reform policies to reduce the OCCC population as compared to building a new jail to replace OCCC in the future? If yes, who conducted this analysis? And how may I access a copy?*

Response: PSD has not conducted a cost-benefit analysis of enacting criminal justice reform policies to reduce the OCCC population verses building a new jail to replace OCCC in the future. Under any circumstance, a new facility to replace the 40+ year old, obsolete existing OCCC is a necessity. Enacting criminal justice reforms is the responsibility of the Judiciary and Legislature and not PSD. PSD cannot speculate on what reforms, if any, will be adopted by the Judiciary and Legislature in the years ahead.

141. *Between 1999-2012, New York reduced its prison population by 26%, while the nationwide population increased by 10%. New York experienced a decrease of 18,268 persons (from 72, 896 to 54, 268). Have any of the State agents and/or contractors working on this Draft EIS consulted with New York elected leaders and correctional staff about the comprehensive criminal justice reforms that were enacted to produce this dramatic reduction in the incarcerated population?*

Response: PSD and its consultants for the proposed project have not consulted with any New York elected officials or correctional staff regarding criminal justice reforms, as these are developed by the Legislature and implemented by the Judiciary, and not by PSD. However, PSD officials are continuously following developments throughout the country for ways to improve the functioning and operation of its prisons and jails. It should be noted that according to <https://muninetguide.com/u-s-state-crime-rates/>, New York had a higher violent crime rate than Hawaii. So it appears that if the assertion that New York has reduced its imprisoned population is true, then it would be untrue those actions resulted in lower violent crime rates and safer conditions than in Hawaii.

142. *It costs \$152 dollars a day to incarcerate an adult at OCCC. Governor Cuomo of New York recently announced new criminal justice reform proposals to reform bail and ensure a speedy trial to limit pretrial detention. These measures are intended to significantly reduce the pretrial population and save correctional costs. Is Governor David Aye planning to support criminal justice reform proposals to reform bail and ensure a speedy trial to limit the pretrial population in Hawai'i, including at OCCC?*

Response: We cannot speak to the decisions or opinions of the Governor, as such, this question should be directed to Governor's Office.

143. *It costs \$152 dollars a day to incarcerate an adult at OCCC. Governor Cuomo of New York recently announced new criminal justice reform proposals to reform bail and ensure a speedy trial to limit pretrial detention. These measures are intended to significantly reduce the pretrial population and save correctional costs. What bills are State Legislators proposing over the next year (and in the future) to reform bail and ensure a speedy trial to limit the pretrial population in Hawai'i, including at OCCC?*

Response: The Legislature would be the appropriate entity for addressing this question. We are not aware whether the 2018 State Legislature addressed your suggestions to your satisfaction with any bills passed.

144. *Community based substance Abuse treatment costs \$25 a day versus \$152 to incarcerate an adult. Why isn't the State increasing more money for community based substance abuse treatment instead of proposing to a new jail estimated to cost \$650 Million for construction alone?*

Response: PSD is not involved in the allocation of funds for community based substance abuse treatment, as any allocation of State money would have to be conducted by the Legislature. In addition, PSD does not control who is sent to its facilities, thereby affecting the operational costs of housing detainees at OCCC. The proposed project will continue to provide substance abuse treatment to detainees at OCCC in addition to addressing the immediate need for additional housing and programmatic space to improve the safety and security of detainees and staff at OCCC.

145. *The State previously stated in the last Draft EIS for the proposed OCCC replacement that the average educational level of persons incarcerated at OCCC is the 3rd or 4th grade educational level. Research has shown that persons with poor educational histories are more likely to end up in jail and prison. Why is the State proposing to build a new jail instead of constructing a new school?*

Response: Better schools are important and investing in the State's education system could contribute to lessening the burden placed on the criminal justice system. While investing in education must be supported, doing so will not eliminate the necessity to replace the current OCCC with a new, modern, more efficient, and more effective institution to ensure the proper functioning of the criminal justice system in Hawaii.

146. *The State previously stated in the last Draft EIS for the proposed OCCC replacement that the average educational level of persons incarcerated at OCCC is the 3rd or 4th grade educational level. Research has shown that persons with poor educational histories are more likely to end up in jail and prison. Why is the State proposing to build a new jail instead of increasing educational services at OCCC and in every correctional facility in Hawai'i and Saguaro in Arizona?*

Response: While investing in education must be supported, doing so will not eliminate the necessity to replace the current OCCC with a new, modern, more efficient, and more effective institution to ensure the proper functioning of the criminal justice system in Hawaii. Educational services are available for detainees at OCCC and will continue to be provided at the replacement facility, although participation in these programs is voluntary and inmates may choose not to participate.

147. *The forecasted number of detention males at OCCC in Fiscal Year 26 is 959 (from the current 1,057). Approximately one-third are sentenced. This number is based on the declining trend over the past few years, slight anticipated growth in the City and County of Honolulu population and a peaking factor to account for fluctuations in the number of inmates. Is this method for computing the 10 year forecast analysis considered a best practice in corrections? What seminal literature supports this forecast analytical model that was applied as part of the Draft EIS process?*

Response: The population projections calculated in the 10-Year Inmate Forecast Report utilized the most current population data and trends for determining the projected population. The report also references previous studies from 2008 and 2014 to build upon and improve previous population projections. While projections cannot be completely accurate, the Inmate Forecast Report utilized the best available information to calculate a conservative estimate for the future detainee population and the report was presented to and reviewed by the Corrections Population Management Commission in September of 2016. To view the specific literature and methodology used for the projections, please refer to the full report included in Appendix G of the Draft EIS.

148. *The forecasted number of detention males at OCCC in Fiscal Year 26 is 959 (from the current 1,057). Approximately one-third are sentenced. This number is based on the declining trend over the past few years, slight anticipated growth in the City and County of Honolulu population and a peaking factor to account for fluctuations in the number of inmates. In states like New York that have downsized prisons and jails, have they used the same analytic model for forecasting the 10 year incarcerated population?*

Response: PSD is not aware of the analytic models used for forecasting incarcerated populations in other states. Methodology used by other states cannot be directly applied to Hawaii correctional facilities, including OCCC, due to differences in state laws and existing population characteristics factored into the calculations.

149. *The forecasted number of detention males at OCCC in Fiscal Year 26 is 959 (from the current 1,057). Approximately one-third are sentenced. This number is based on the declining trend over the past few years, slight anticipated growth in the City and County of Honolulu population and a peaking factor to account for fluctuations in the number of inmates. In states like New York that have downsized prisons and jails, how did they use population forecasts to REDUCE the incarcerated population?*

Response: Please refer to the response provided to Question 148 above.

150. *The forecasted number of detention males at OCCC in Fiscal Year 26 is 959 (from the current 1,057). Approximately one-third are sentenced. This number is based on the declining trend over the past few years, slight anticipated growth in the City and County of Honolulu population and a peaking factor to account for fluctuations in the number of inmates. In states like New Jersey that have downsized prisons and jails, have they used the same analytic model for forecasting the 10 year incarcerated population?*

Response: Please refer to the response provided to Question 148 above.

151. *The forecasted number of detention males at OCCC in Fiscal Year 26 is 959 (from the current 1,057). Approximately one-third are sentenced. This number is based on the*

declining trend over the past few years, slight anticipated growth in the City and County of Honolulu population and a peaking factor to account for fluctuations in the number of inmates. How did New Jersey use population forecasts to DECREASE the incarcerated population?

Response: Please refer to the response provided to Question 148 above.

152. *The forecasted number of detention males at OCCC in Fiscal Year 26 is 959 (from the current 1,057). Approximately one-third are sentenced. This number is based on the declining trend over the past few years, slight anticipated growth in the City and County of Honolulu population and a peaking factor to account for fluctuations in the number of inmates. California has reduced its incarcerated population by almost 40,000 persons over a period of six years. Has California utilized the same analytic model for forecasting the 10-year incarcerated population to justify building more jails?*

Response: Please refer to the response provided to Question 148 above. According to <https://muninetguide.com/u-s-state-crime-rates/>, California had a higher crime rate than Hawaii. So it appears that if the assertion that California has reduced its imprisoned population is true, then it would be untrue those actions resulted in lower violent crime rates and safer conditions than in Hawaii.

153. *The forecasted number of detention males at OCCC in Fiscal Year 26 is 959 (from the current 1,057). Approximately one-third are sentenced. This number is based on the declining trend over the past few years, slight anticipated growth in the City and County of Honolulu population and a peaking factor to account for fluctuations in the number of inmates. California has reduced its incarcerated population by almost 40,000 persons over a period of six years. Has did California utilize population forces to DECREASE the incarcerated population by almost 40,000 persons?*

Response: Please refer to the response provided to Question 148 above. According to <https://muninetguide.com/u-s-state-crime-rates/>, California had a higher crime rate than Hawaii. So it appears that if the assertion that California has reduced its imprisoned population is true, then it would be untrue those actions resulted in lower violent crime rates and safer conditions than in Hawaii.

154. *Numerous studies confirm that the majority of women who are incarcerated in Hawai'i have been victims of sexual abuse. How many of the women at OCCC are receiving therapeutic services to address trauma resulting from sexual abuse?*

Response: PSD does not maintain such statistics, however the information, if disclosed by the inmate, would be incorporated into an individual's programs or treatment plans.

155. *Numerous studies confirm that the majority of women who are incarcerated in Hawai'i have been victims of sexual abuse. How many of the women that will be moved to the proposed new facility at WCCC will receive therapeutic services to address trauma resulting from sexual abuse?*

Response: It is too early to attempt to forecast how many females that will be relocated to WCCC will require therapeutic services to address trauma resulting from sexual abuse.

156. *Numerous studies confirm that the majority of women who are incarcerated in Hawai'i have been victims of domestic violence. How many of the women at OCCC are receiving therapeutic services to address trauma resulting from domestic violence?*

Response: PSD does not maintain such statistics. However, the information if disclosed by the inmate, would be incorporated into an individual's programs or treatment plans.

157. *Numerous studies confirm that the majority of women who are incarcerated in Hawai'i have been victims of domestic violence. How many of the women that will be moved to the proposed new facility at WCCC will receive therapeutic services to address trauma resulting from domestic violence?*

Response: It is too early to attempt to forecast how many females that will be relocated to WCCC will require therapeutic services to address trauma resulting from domestic violence.

158. *Numerous studies confirm that many women and men who are incarcerated in Hawai'i have been victims of child abuse. How many of the women and men at OCCC are receiving therapeutic services to address trauma resulting from child abuse?*

Response: PSD does not maintain such statistics. However, the information if disclosed by the inmate, would be incorporated into an individual's programs or treatment plans.

159. *Numerous studies confirm that many women and men who are incarcerated in Hawai'i have been victims of child abuse. How many of the women and men at the proposed OCCC replacement will receive therapeutic services to address trauma resulting from child abuse?*

Response: It is too early to attempt to forecast how many males and females will require therapeutic services to address trauma resulting from child abuse.

160. *In 2010, the ABA House of Delegates approved the ABA Standards on the Treatment of Prisoners. See American Bar Association "Standards for Criminal Justice, Third Edition". ABA Criminal Justice Standards Committee (2010-2011). These standards*

include, but is not limited to, independent monitoring of every part of every correctional facility. Has Hawaii adopted this standard to reduce overcrowding in jails and prisons and improve conditions of confinement? If not, how will the State ensure constitutional conditions of confinement at this proposed new jail without independent oversight?

Response: This question should be referred to the ABA House of Delegates of the American Bar Association. Under HRS 353 Corrections, HRS 353-1 delegates the powers to the Director of Public Safety who ensures that all State laws are complied with.

161 *In 2010, the ABA House of Delegates approved the ABA Standards on the Treatment of Prisoners. See American Bar Association "Standards for Criminal Justice, Third Edition", ABA Criminal Justice Standards Committee (2010-2011). These standards include, but is not limited to, visiting every correctional facility without prior notice. Has Hawaii adopted this standard to reduce overcrowding in jails and prisons and improve conditions of confinement?*

Response: PSD follows HRS 353-10.5 Intermediate Sanctions; Eligibility Criteria and Conditions to appropriately address overcrowding at OCCC.

162. *In 2010, the ABA House of Delegates approved the ABA Standards on the Treatment of Prisoners. See American Bar Association "Standards for Criminal Justice, Third Edition", ABA Criminal Justice Standards Committee (2010-2011). These standards include, but is not limited to, conducting confidential interviews with prisoners and staff. Has Hawaii adopted this standard to reduce overcrowding in jails and prisons and improve conditions of confinement?*

Response: PSD follows HRS 353-10.5 Intermediate Sanctions; Eligibility Criteria and Conditions to appropriately address overcrowding at OCCC.

163. *In 2010, the ABA House of Delegates approved the ABA Standards on the Treatment of Prisoners. See American Bar Association "Standards for Criminal Justice, Third Edition", ABA Criminal Justice Standards Committee (2010-2011). These standards include, but is not limited to, reviewing ALL records except that special procedures may be implemented for highly confidential information. Has Hawaii adopted this standard to reduce overcrowding in jails and prisons and improve conditions of confinement?*

Response: PSD follows HRS 353-10.5 Intermediate Sanctions; Eligibility Criteria and Conditions to appropriately address overcrowding at OCCC.

164. *Act 149 (2014) required the Department of Public Safety to establish "within the department" a reentry pilot project for non-violent, low-risk drug offenders. The program was to have up to 100 participants and its effectiveness was to be evaluated. If*

implemented, this pilot project had the potential to reduce the number of incarcerated persons. What are the outcomes of this re-entry pilot project to date?

Response: Act 149, SLH 2014 appropriated \$250,000 for a pilot project to be known as the reentry pilot project. PSD was not able to establish this pilot project in FY 2015 and did not request the funding to be released for the purpose. The funds lapsed in FY 2015.

165. *The HRC 85 Task Force recommends a working group to plan and design an academy to train correctional workers to help create safer conditions of confinement for the incarcerated population and staff, to increase morale and decrease recidivism rates. How does the draft EIS process address the role of correctional officer training to reduce recidivism rates and therefore decrease the revolving door to jails and prisons in Hawai'i?*

Response: PSD submitted a report to HCR 85 Task Force in July 2017 which compared Adult Corrections Officer (ACO) recruitment and training factors. The report showed that PSD provides significantly more training hours for its ACOs than the national average. Additionally, the percentage of time spent on the use of force type of training is significantly lower than the national average which means that PSD provides more training hours on topics such as effective communication, mental health, proper supervision, etc. The primary role of the ACOs is to maintain a safe and secure facility. All ACO recruits currently receive 9 weeks of training that includes 360 hours of classroom time and physical training to help them run a safe and secure facility. Recruits learn standard of conduct, professionalism and ethics, report writing, interpersonal communications, maintaining security, crisis intervention, security threat groups (gangs), mental health, first aid, firearms and self-defense tactics. All incoming classes receive recruit field training along with basic corrections training. Annual In-Service Training includes 48 hours which is comprised of refresher courses on firearms, defensive tactics, first aid, health/hazmat safety, ethics and professionalism, legislative policy updates, and other classes for maintaining safety and security.

166. *As part of the Draft EIS process, has the State applied for funding or expertise from the MacArthur Safety and Justice Challenge to change the way we think about and use jails in Hawai'i? If Hawai'i failed to do so, why not?*

Response: PSD has not applied for funding or expertise from the MacArthur Safety and Justice Challenge but appreciates the suggestion.

167. *What specific criminal justice reforms is Hawai'i proposing to REDUCE the projected growth in the 10 year forecast for the incarcerated female population in Hawai'i?*

Response: Officials and representatives of the Hawaii Judiciary and State Legislature are the appropriate entities for addressing criminal justice reforms including bail reform, sentencing reform, alternatives to incarceration, increased support for mental health and substance abuse treatment programs, among others. All are under the purview of the Judiciary and Legislature. PSD supports such initiatives.

168. *How will building a bigger jail to replace OCCC help the children whose fathers are incarcerated at OCCC?*

Response: While it is unfortunate that family members can also be affected by the incarceration of their loved ones, it is the responsibility of PSD to prioritize the improvement of its facilities and operations as it relates to detainees within its care and custody as well as its staff.

169. *How will building a bigger jail to replace OCCC help the children whose mothers are incarcerated and transferred to the proposed new facility at WCCC?*

Response: While it is unfortunate that family members can also be affected by the incarceration of their loved ones, it is the responsibility of PSD to prioritize the improvement of its facilities and operations as it relates to detainees within its care and custody as well as its staff. Plans are to relocate female detainees from the existing OCCC to WCCC in order to provide greater access to rehabilitation programs and improved family visitation.

170. *Children whose parents are incarcerated are considered at higher risk of entering the criminal justice system as juveniles and adults. How will building a new jail to replace OCCC reduce their children's risk of being propelled into the criminal justice system?*

Response: While it is unfortunate that family members can also be affected by the incarceration of their loved ones, it is the responsibility of PSD to prioritize the improvement of its facilities and operations as it relates to detainees within its care and custody as well as its staff. The proposed project aims to improve partnerships with community volunteers and service providers, and provide greater visiting opportunities for families, which may have the potential to help to reduce the risk of children becoming involved in the criminal justice system in the future.

171. *The State has a long history of criminalizing Native Hawaiians who oppose the occupation of the United States, and continue to oppose policies and practices that desecrate sacred places - such as Mauna Kea, Haleakala, etc. Will the new bigger jail to replace OCCC be used to incarcerate more Native Hawaiian protectors and their allies?*

Response: No, the proposed project will not be used to specifically target the incarceration of Native Hawaiian protectors and allies. PSD does not control who is sent to its facilities, as this is the purview of the Legislature and Judiciary.

172. *Although the State has a Department of Hawaiian Homelands, there has been criticism about the long waiting list for Native Hawaiians to actually be housed on Hawaiian Homelands. The State spends \$152 to incarcerate a person a day, and over \$50,000 to incarcerate a person on an annual basis. Why is the State choosing to incarcerate more Native Hawaiians in its jails and prisons instead of providing housing on Hawaiian Homelands?*

Response: Your question speaks to two separate issues. Unless you are implying that every detainee in OCCC who is Native Hawaiian would not be in OCCC if he or she was a homestead awardee or family member. No society wants to spend money to house an individual who has been arrested and jailed, but all individuals in society expect safety from violent crimes and assurance that their property is not vandalized or stolen. Among the many State goals are to award homesteads to qualified Native Hawaiians and to build more affordable rental housing for all of its residents. The State is not targeting Native Hawaiians to avoid awarding homesteads.

173. *Several lawsuits have been filed against the State of Hawai'i for violating Native Hawaiians' constitutional rights to practice their Native religious beliefs in jails and prisons. How will Hawai'i ensure that these rights are upheld at the proposed new OCCC replacement?*

Response: All religious practices are provided for by request of offenders within the scope of the safety and security of PSD. PSD will continue to offer services provided that Native Hawaiian religious practitioners are available to provide these services.

174. *The HOPE program that originated in Hawai'i has since expanded to many jurisdictions on the American continent. Evaluations of this program have been negative. They showed little difference between the "swift and certain" programs in comparison to probation as usual programs. How much is the State spending on the HOPE program on a daily, monthly and annual basis?*

Response: PSD does not have jurisdiction over probation. The Judiciary would be the appropriate entity for addressing this question.

175. *The State has been criticized for failing to engage the community in the jail planning process in a meaningful way. For example, HCR 85 allowed for only ONE community member to serve on the Task Force. Nolan Espinda, the Director of Public Safety, appointed the current Prosecutor Keith Kaneshiro, to serve as the "community"*

representative to explore alternatives to incarceration. How does the State justify appointing a current prosecutor who has NO experience, nor a commitment, to criminal justice reform as the sole community voice on the HCR 85 Task Force?

Response: Questions concerning individuals comprising the HCR 85 Task Force, their method of selection, level of participation, and contributions to the work of the Task Force are outside the scope of the proposed project and the EIS, and instead should be directed to the HCR 85 Task Force leadership for response.

176. *The HCR 85 Task Force in its Interim Second Report (still pending) has specific recommendations to reduce the jail population by focusing on various categories of inmates. Specifically, the Report outlines a scenario that reduces the jail population to less than 200 by FY 2026. Why is the State pushing for a 1000+ new jail instead of adopting the Task Force recommendations to reduce the jail population to less than 200 persons?*

Response: Given the urgent need to replace OCCC with a modern facility and the many years required to plan, program, site, conduct environmental and other studies, acquire permits and approvals, design, and construct the facility, PSD would be derelict by not proceeding until the Task Force completes its work. During the years leading up to actual ground-breaking, there are multiple opportunities to adjust the plan for the new OCCC to reflect policy and other reforms which may be adopted by the Legislature and/or Judiciary that could reduce the need for jail bed space on Oahu.

177. *On March 16, 2017, Bree Derrick, Program Director of CSG Justice Center presented to the HCR 85 Legislative Task Force. AS part of this presentation, Bree outlined opportunities to improve public safety and avert prison growth in Hawaii. As part of this EIS process, has the State or its subcontractors consulted with the CSG Justice Center on strategies and policies to reduce the incarcerated population at OCCC and all jails to alleviate overcrowding?*

Response: While PSD has not consulted with the CSG Justice Center, it regularly consults with local and national experts on a wide variety of topics. PSD and consultant staff also visited several modern mainland jail facilities as part of the planning for the new OCCC to learn first-hand how other jurisdictions manage their jail populations.

178. *The National Institute of Corrections (2017) affirms that low-risk individuals held in pretrial detention for more than three days have higher rates of unemployment, recidivism and sentencing disparities. Why is the State proposing to spend almost half a billion dollars on building a larger jail instead of reducing the pretrial detention population in HAwai'i?*

Response: The Hawaii Judiciary and Legislature are the appropriate entities for addressing reducing the pretrial detention population, as these are developed by the Legislature and implemented by the Courts and not by PSD. As such, this question is outside the scope of the proposed project and this EIS and should be directed to the Judiciary.

179. *According to 2002 Meta Analysis of the effects of prison sentences on recidivism, imprisoned offenders had recidivism rates 7% higher than offenders whose sentence only involved community supervision. Why is the State proposing to spend millions of dollars on building a new jail and filling it, rather than placing more individuals under community supervision with access to community based services to address mental health, substance use, and other needs?*

Response: The Hawaii Judiciary and Legislature are the appropriate entities for addressing criminal justice reforms including bail reform, sentencing reform, alternatives to incarceration, increased support for mental health and substance abuse treatment programs, among others. All are under the purview of the Judiciary and Legislature. However, detainees at OCCC are nonetheless provided with resources and services to address health care, mental health, substance abuse, and other issues they face while detained. This could include structured and enhanced mental health treatments, on-the-job training and education classes, volunteer and religious programs, recreation programs, and other services to help detainees. Similar programs are envisioned for implementation at the replacement OCCC.

180. *According to the CSJ Justice Center's presentation in 2017, individuals spend an average 97 days before being placed on supervised release. What measures has the State implemented to reduce the number of days in pretrial detention to expedite supervised release?*

Response: HRS 353-10 requires a risk assessment be completed within 72 hours and any bail study is subject to court order or at defendant's request. These tools would be utilized for the Court to assess whether to release or not release and with any conditions.

181. *According to the CSJ Justice Center's presentation in 2017, individuals spend an average 85 days before being released on their own recognizance. What measures has the State implemented to reduce the number of days in pretrial detention to expedite release upon recognizance?*

Response: Any reconsideration of bail or release would be at the request of the Court through the respective defense attorney. HRS 353-10 requires a risk assessment be completed within 72 hours and any bail study is subject to court order or at defendant's

request. These tools would be utilized for the court to assess whether the release or not release and with any conditions.

182. *According to the CSJ Justice Center's presentation in 2017, individuals spend an average 38 days before being released on bail/bond. What measures has the State implemented to reduce the number of days in pretrial detention to expedite bail/bond release?*

Response: Any reconsideration of bail or release would be at the request of the Court through the respective defense attorney. HRS 353-10 requires a risk assessment be completed within 72 hours and any bail study is subject to court order or at defendant's request. These tools would be utilized for the Court to assess whether the release or not release and with any conditions.

183. *What community enhancement packages are being offered to the communities where the State is proposing to build the OCCC replacement as part of HRS 353-16.37?*

Response: When the Hawaii State Legislature enacted HRS 353-16.37 in 1998 to provide for "community partnering," it did not provide any instructions or guidance as to how the statute is to be implemented. Working in concert with the Hawaii Department of the Attorney General, PSD developed an approach to implementing community partnering for the proposed OCCC and other PSD projects that fall under the requirements of HRS 353-16.37. Refer to Draft EIS Appendix X: "Community Partnering: A Path Forward." According to the Department of the Attorney General, the community partnering statute is implemented only after the issuance of a Request for Proposals (RFP) for construction of correctional facilities. Until an RFP is issued, all such guidance relative to implementation of the statute is limited to the approach proposed in the Draft EIS, Appendix X.

184. *Why hasn't the State Population Management Commission been meeting regularly to discuss and implement best practices to reduce the incarcerated population in Hawai'i? Based on PSD's website, it appears that the last PMC meeting was held in 2016.*

Response: PSD has been concentrating its efforts on the Reentry Commission. Many of the required tasks are duplicative as it relates to HRS 353-10.5 Intermediate Sanctions; Eligibility Criteria and Conditions to appropriately address overcrowding.

185. *Has the State consulted with nationally renowned criminal justice experts such as Professor James Austin to reduce the jail and prison population in Hawai'i as part of the Draft EIS process?*

Response: While PSD has not consulted with Professor James Austin, it regularly consults with local and national experts on a wide variety of topics. PSD and consultant staff also visited several modern mainland jail facilities as part of the planning for the new OCCC to learn first-hand how other jurisdictions manage their jail populations.

186. *Has the State considered and explored partnering with non-profit organizations such as YWCA, YMCA, MEO BEST reintegration program, Dina Mauka, Salvation Army, Ho'omau Ke Ola, First LAP, etc. to provide supervised release housing and/or post-release re-entry services?*

Response: PSD has already partnered with non-profit organizations, such as Goodwill, Inc., Keiki O Ka Aina, Worknet, Inc., Yoga School of Kailua (Hawaii Yoga Prison Project) to provide students with services. Requests for Proposals (RFP) are provided to the community and advertised for housing and post-release related services. However, in many instances, very few vendors submit proposals.

187. *Has the State explored the option of increasing discharge rates from Probation supervision in order to reduce the jail population?*

Response: PSD does not have jurisdiction over probation. The Hawaii Judiciary would be the appropriate entity for addressing this question.

188. *Has the State explored the option of decreasing discharge rates from Parole supervision in order to reduce the jail and prison population?*

Response: It is assumed that by "decreasing discharge rates" you mean early discharge (off parole) and Maximum Sentence. To reduce a court-imposed sentence on the original term would require appeals to the Courts. Reducing prison and jail populations are two different arenas. The HPA Board reviews Reduction of Minimum requests every month but more numbers remain the same than are reduced by any significant amount.

189. *Has the State explored the option of increasing the number of persons under electronic monitoring furlough to decrease the sentenced jail population at OCCC?*

Response: Electronic monitoring is used for the sentenced jail inmates who are in the furlough program.

190. *Has the State proposed earned time credits to reduce jail stays for the sentenced population at OCCC in order to reduce overcrowding?*

Response: The State has not proposed earned time credits to reduce jail stays for the sentenced population at OCCC

191. *Has the State proposed expanding higher educational opportunities to sentenced persons at OCCC to transition from jail and re-enter the community pursuing vocational training and other academic degrees from the UH Community College system?*

Response: Educational programs are currently provided for inmates at OCCC, including library services (i.e., law library and recreational library); Adult Basic Education (ABE); High School Equivalency Test (HISET); GED; cognitive skills; academic classes; and independent studies. A full list of classes offered for inmates at OCCC can be obtained by contacting the corrections program services: <http://dps.hawaii.gov/frequently-called-numbers/>. However, it is also important to note that participation in these programs is voluntary and some inmates choose not to be involved in available programs at OCCC. PSD will continue to pursue new and enhanced opportunities for educational programs and partnerships to be provided at the new OCCC facility.

192. *What are the alleged benefits of partnering with a private entity to build a new jail to replace OCCC in Hawai'i?*

Response: Potential benefits of a public-private partnership as it relates to the development of the proposed project include, but are not necessarily limited to:

- Privatization of the construction will not impact the government's capital budget;
- Public agency will not have to acquire capital from the financial markets nor work with public sector market-makers; and
- Public agency does not bear the financing or construction risk of the new facility.

Additional information regarding public-private partnerships and comparisons to other financing options, is included in Appendix I: "Financing Plan Options" of the Draft EIS.

193. *What are the alleged disadvantages of partnering with a private entity to build a new jail in Hawai'i?*

Response: Potential disadvantages of a public-private partnership as it relates to the development of the proposed project include, but are not necessarily limited to the following:

- Public agency may not have control of project delivery method; and
- Operational responsibility is retained by the public agency (which limits revenue generation by a private partner).

Additional information regarding public-private partnerships and comparisons to other financing options, is included in Appendix I: "Financing Plan Options" of the Draft EIS.

194. *What are the alleged benefits of partnering with a private entity to construct a new jail to replace OCCC in Hawai'i?*

Response: Please refer to the response provided to Question 192 above.

195. *What are the alleged disadvantages of partnering with a private entity to OPERATE a new jail in Hawai'i?*

Response: The State has no plans to partner with a private entity to operate a new jail in Hawaii.

196. *Has the State discussed with union the possibility of hiring a private entity to build the replacement OCCC jail?*

Response: In order to construct the proposed OCCC, one or more private construction contractors will be utilized. This is standard practice for public projects and does not require special discussions with the union.

197. *Has the State discussed with union the possibility of hiring a private entity to operate the replacement OCCC jail?*

Response: There is no plan to use private corrections contractors to operate the proposed OCCC. Operation of the proposed OCCC will remain with PSD and its employees.

198. *If the State decided to have the new OCCC jail privately run, how many union jobs will be lost in Hawai'i?*

Response: There is no plan to use private corrections contractors to operate the proposed OCCC. Operation of the proposed OCCC will remain with PSD and its employees.

199. *Has the State incorporated cultural training, approaches and practices to reduce the overrepresentation of Native Hawaiians in our jails?*

Response: As of December 2017, Native Hawaiians comprise approximately 34 percent of the male population and 35 percent of the female population housed at OCCC. PSD houses those who the Courts sentence to periods of incarceration. PSD has no control over decisions made by the Courts.

200. *Has the State incorporated cultural training, approaches and practices to reduce the recidivism rates of Native Hawaiians exiting the current OCCC? If so, what are these approaches, policies and practices?*

Response: All offenders are considered when addressing their risk-need-responsivity (RNR) levels. PSD provides services based on evidence-based practices, not based on ethnicity. PSD continues to seek guidance from the Native Hawaiian Practitioners relating to evidence-based practices. However, identifying a sustainable program based on research has been difficult.

201. *Will State elected and appointed officials wait for a federal lawsuit and oversight to reduce the incarcerated population at OCCC instead of taking a proactive approach and investing in comprehensive criminal justice reforms over the long haul? I pray that our elected and appointed leaders in Hawai'i have the courage, vision and wisdom to chart a new course for our criminal justice system in Hawai'i instead of embracing the failed "tough on crime" policies. Please halt this short-sighted and costly project, and invest in cost-effective alternatives to building a safer and more just communities in Hawai'i!*

Response: PSD cannot speak to the opinions and actions of the State's elected and appointed officials. As such, this question should be directed to the specific parties indicated in your question. Your opposition to the project is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,



KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:jk

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Corrections Accountability Project

Bianca Tylek
Corrections Accountability Project
40 Rector Street, 9th Floor
New York, New York 10006
btylek@urbanjustice.org

Received online on: 1/8/2018

Comment:

To whom it may concern,

My name is Bianca Tylek and, on behalf of the Corrections Accountability Project, a national organization dedicated to eliminating the influence of commercial interests on the criminal legal system, I respectfully submit the comments and questions below regarding the Draft EIS for the replacement of O'ahu Community Correctional Center. I write to urge Hawai'i PSD against the development of any new private public partnerships. I am sure that various private prison companies are eager to get involved in this project, however, their financial interests are undoubtedly misaligned with the public's interest in justice. Moreover, any dollar saved Hawai'i taxpayers at the onset of such partnership will certainly be paid in multiples down the line. The cost then will be counted in both dollars and lives. I submit the questions below in reference to Appendix Volume II - Part I.

Questions

1) Under the public private partnership financing plan options, the proposal states that "operational responsibility is retained by the public agency" is a "disadvantage." Why would retaining operational authority be deemed a disadvantage?

a. Is PSD considering outsourcing the operation of the facility to the private sector?

b. If so, that would seem to conflict with what is later written in the same section: "From the onset of a proposed PPP project, the state would need to make it unambiguously clear that jail operations would remain within the domain of PSD and at most the PPP would be charged only with the maintenance of the physical facility under a performance-based infrastructure delivery model" (emphasis added). If the state is considering outsourcing the operation of the facility to the private sector, how would it reconcile such consideration with the statement above?

2) Whether outsourcing the design, construction, financing, and/or operation, what companies are currently being considered?

3) To whom in the state legislature or judiciary (or other elected officials) and in what amount have campaign contributions been made by CoreCivic, The GEO Group, and any other potential private partners listed in the answer to Question 2?

4) How much has CoreCivic, The GEO Group, and any other potential private partners listed in the answer to Question 2 spent lobbying elected officials in Hawai'i? Which elected officials took meetings with these companies?

5) In the event Hawai'i does decide to explore a public private partnership for the construction of OCCC, how will the private sector partner be chosen? Please describe the procurement process, including the factors for consideration and scoring of those factors.

a. Is the financial sustainability of the potential private partner a consideration for selection?

b. If so, will you release the financials of all the potential partners?

6) If OCCC was developed through a public private partnerships, what percentage of the Hawai'i PSD prison population would be held in either a privately-run or privately-owned facility?

Respectfully,

Bianca Tylek Executive Director

Corrections Accountability Project, Urban Justice Center



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1428.8

JUN 19 2018

Ms. Bianca Tylek
Corrections Accountability Project
40 Rector Street, 9th Floor
New York, NY 10006

Dear Ms. Tylek:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your January 8, 2018, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. We have reproduced your comments (in *italics*) and offer the following responses below as they correspond to each comment:

- Under the public private partnership financing plan options, the proposal states that "operational responsibility is retained by the public agency" is a "disadvantage." Why would retaining operational authority be deemed a disadvantage? a. Is PSD considering outsourcing the operation of the facility to the private sector? b. If so, that would seem to conflict with what is later written in the same section: "From the onset of a proposed PPP project, the state would need to make it unambiguously clear that jail operations would remain within the domain of PSD and at most the PPP would be charged only with the maintenance of the physical facility under a performance-based infrastructure delivery model" (emphasis added). If the state is considering outsourcing the operation of the facility to the private sector, how would it reconcile such consideration with the statement above?*

Response: The advantages and disadvantages presented in Table 2 of the Financing Plan Options in Appendix I of the Draft EIS are meant as a general overview of each option and may not directly apply to the plan that will be pursued for financing the construction of the new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC). A potential disadvantage found when operational responsibility is maintained by the State is cost. Private corrections companies typically manage facilities at a lower total cost than government agencies when salaries, benefits, retirement/pension obligations, overtime costs, etc. are included. However, this must be weighed against the advantages of keeping operations

under State control. As stated in the financing plan, jail operations will remain the sole responsibility of the Department of Public Safety (PSD).

- a. There is no plan to involve private corrections contractors in the operation of the proposed facility which will continue to be operated by PSD staff and management. As the proposed project advances through the planning process, consideration will be given on how to finance the construction of the proposed facility, including the use of traditional government financing (bonds, etc.) as well as alternative financing mechanisms which may include public-private partnerships, private equity participation, and other such methods. No decisions have been reached concerning the method to finance such construction.
- b. There is no plan to involve private corrections contractors in the operation of the proposed OCCC which will continue to be operated by PSD staff and management. As stated, it is only the maintenance of the physical facilities that may be considered if a public-private partnership type of delivery method is implemented.

2. *Whether outsourcing the design, construction, financing, and/or operation, what companies are currently being considered?*

Response: At the present time the proposed project remains in the planning and environmental impact statement phase. No consideration has been given or efforts devoted to soliciting interest from private companies for the design, construction, and/or financing of the proposed facility. Efforts involving soliciting interest for the design, construction, and/or financing of the proposed facility will follow successful completion of the planning and environmental statement phase and acceptance and approval to proceed from the Governor and Legislature.

3. *To whom in the state legislature or judiciary (or other elected officials) and in what amount have campaign contributions been made by CoreCivic, The GEO Group, and any other potential private partners listed in the answer to Question 2?*

Response: There is no plan to involve private corrections contractors such as CoreCivic, GEO Group or others in the operation of the proposed facility. Operation of the proposed OCCC will continue to be by PSD staff and management.

4. *How much has CoreCivic, The GEO Group, and any other potential private partners listed in the answer to Question 2 spent lobbying elected officials in Hawai'i? Which elected officials took meetings with these companies?*

Response: As mentioned previously, there is no plan to involve private corrections contractors such as CoreCivic, GEO Group or others in the operation of the proposed facility which will continue to be operated by PSD staff and management. The Project

Team has no knowledge as to how much, if any, CoreCivic, GEO Group, and any other private entities spend lobbying elected officials in Hawaii. Since there is no plan to privatize operation of the proposed facility, there has been no reason for Project Team members to meet with private corrections contractors concerning the proposed OCCC project.

5. *In the event Hawai'i does decide to explore a public private partnership for the construction of OCCC, how will the private sector partner be chosen? Please describe the procurement process, including the factors for consideration and scoring of those factors. a. Is the financial sustainability of the potential private partner a consideration for selection? b. If so, will you release the financials of all the potential partners?*

Response: As the proposed project advances through the planning process, consideration will be given on how to finance the construction of the proposed facility, including the use of traditional government financing (bonds, etc.) as well as alternative financing mechanisms which may include public-private partnerships, private equity participation, and other such methods. If the decision is made to move forward with a public-private partnership, a procurement process including the selection criteria will be established within the rules and regulations of Hawaii's procurement codes.

- a. Yes. The financial stability of a potential private partner will be a major consideration. However, no decisions have been reached concerning the method to finance such construction.
- b. Financial records are confidential and are not released to the public.
6. *If OCCC was developed through a public private partnerships, what percentage of the Hawai'i PSD prison population would be held in either a privately-run or privately-owned facility?*

Response: As mentioned previously, there is no plan to involve private corrections contractors such as CoreCivic, Geo Group or others in the operation of the proposed OCCC which will continue to be operated by PSD staff and management. As described within the Draft EIS, the proposed OCCC facility is a jail and not a prison therefore, development of a new OCCC will not impact the number of Hawaii prison inmates held in State-run facilities or in private contractor operated prison facilities located on the mainland.

Ms. Bianca Tylek
(P)1428.8
Page 4

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at (808) 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Keith S. Kogachi', written in a cursive style.

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Hawai'i Construction Alliance

P.O. Box 179441
Honolulu, HI 96817
(808) 348-8885

January 8, 2018

State of Hawai'i Department of Accounting and General Services
Attn: Lance Y. Maja, P.E. Coordinator
1151 Punchbowl Street, Room 430
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813

RE: DEIS for the Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of the Women's Community Correctional Center, and New Department of Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station

Dear Mr. Maja,

The Hawai'i Construction Alliance is comprised of the Hawai'i Regional Council of Carpenters; the Operative Plasterers' and Cement Masons' Union, Local 630; International Union of Bricklayers & Allied Craftworkers, Local 1; the Laborers' International Union of North America, Local 368; and the Operating Engineers, Local Union No. 3. Together, the member unions of the Hawai'i Construction Alliance represent 15,000 working men and women in the basic crafts of Hawai'i's construction industry.

We thank you for the opportunity to provide these comments on the State's plan for the replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, expansion of the Women's Community Correctional Center, and a new Department of Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station, collectively referred to as the "project."

We are sure that other commenters will discuss the critical need for a new facility to address the unacceptable overcrowding, unsafe conditions, and costly nature of the existing OCCC facility. We are also sure that other commenters will raise valid ideas for reducing the prison population in the first place through rehabilitation and alternative programs. Therefore, at this time, we will be limiting our comments on the project's DEIS to two key areas: employment and construction wages.

We are extremely pleased that the DEIS includes a thorough examination of potential employment impacts during the construction phase, including:

- "During the anticipated 2-year construction of the proposed OCCC, approximately 5,851 full-time equivalent (FTE) worker-years of jobs will be generated. During this period, there will also be an estimated 858 FTE worker-years of professional service jobs created, which includes financial, insurance, and business services. In total, there will be an estimated 6,709 FTE worker-years of jobs created during the 2-year construction period, which includes direct, indirect, and induced worker years" (Page 128);
- "98 percent of total construction wages (direct and indirect/induced) will be paid to Oahu and 2 percent to neighbor island workers" (Page 126);
- On average, based on an extrapolation of existing data, "salaries for workers engaged in construction of the proposed OCCC project would average \$68,300 per year" (Page 126); and
- "Direct construction activities are estimated to generate a 24-month total of \$212.2 million in personal income within the Honolulu County and \$3.5 million in the rest of the State, for a State-wide total of approximately \$215.6 million. This equates to a State-wide average of \$107.8 million in personal income annually, and a small, but perceptible increase over the estimated \$74.6 billion in total personal income in the State estimated for 2017" (Page 126).

Taken together, these data points indicate significant positive benefits for the local construction industry on the whole and for our members in particular.

We also note that since the proposed project will utilize both state lands and state funds, wages for construction workers employed on the project will be governed by HRS Chapter 104. This Chapter 104 prevailing wage requirement is essential to ensure that local construction workers are paid properly at living wages for their skills and labor, and that local contractors are able to competitively bid on construction of the project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Tyler Dos Santos-Tam". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Tyler" being the most prominent.

Tyler Dos Santos-Tam
Executive Director
Hawai'i Construction Alliance

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1429.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. Tyler Dos-Santos Tam
Hawaii Construction Alliance
P.O. Box 179441
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Dear Mr. Dos-Santos Tam:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your January 8, 2018, comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comments, we offer the following:

1. As you point out, the Draft EIS described the critical need for a new Oahu Community Correctional Center to address the long-standing and severe overcrowding, its aged condition, and the unacceptably high cost of operating and maintaining the existing facility.
2. As described within the Draft EIS Appendix R: "Economic Impact Analysis," considerable economic benefits and employment opportunities will result during construction of the proposed facility.
3. As described within the Draft EIS, significant positive benefits are anticipated for the local construction industry during construction of the proposed facility.
4. We acknowledge that wages for construction workers employed on the project will be governed by HRS Chapter 104, ensuring that local contractors are able to competitively bid on the construction of the project.

Mr. Tyler Dos-Santos Tam
(P)1429.8
Page 2

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,



KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

November 29, 2017

Replacement of the Oahu Community Correctional Center DEIS Public Review Comment

Name (please print): Deborah Bond-Upton

Organization: Hawaii Justice Coalition
First Unitarian Church
Parents for Public Schools
of Hawaii

Mailing Address: 1009 Aalapa Drive Kailua
HI 96734

Comments: This new construction plan is a distraction from our basic urgencies: education that engages all students
community services
mental health services
sentencing reform
bail reform

It does not bring our prisoners back from Arizona.

Please return to PBR HAWAII this evening We must solve the problem - not spend money

Note: To receive a written response to your comment please be sure to print your name and a mailing address legibly in the space provided above. Please also note that your entire comment, including your personal identifying information (address, etc.) may become publicly available.

Alternatively, you may submit your written comment online at the project's comment input website:

<http://futureoccc.commentinput.com/?id=4fGhu>

accommodating
failing policies

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER
AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1415.8

JUN 19 2018

Ms. Deborah Bond-Upson
1069 Aalapapa Drive
Kailua, Hawaii 96734

Dear Ms. Bond-Upson:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your comments submitted at the November 29, 2017, Town Hall Meeting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the subject project. In response to your comments, we offer the following:

1. Investments in education, community services, mental health services, sentencing reforms, and bail reforms are all necessary and important and should be pursued along with the planning of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) to replace the existing aged, inefficient, costly to operate, and obsolete facility.
2. Additional prison beds will need to be constructed in order to return Hawaii's prison population from Arizona. The proposed OCCC facility only accommodates Oahu's jail population which comprises a very different population from those housed in prisons.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

November 29, 2017

Replacement of the Oahu Community Correctional Center DEIS Public Review Comment

Name (please print): E Ileana Fanakohi Organization: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Comments: Delay until Task Force 85 report
is completed.
By reducing OCCC population, a
prison can be built to bring
home the AZ prisoners

*****Please return to PBR HAWAII this evening*****

Note: To receive a written response to your comment please be sure to print your name and a mailing address legibly in the space provided above. Please also note that your entire comment, including your personal identifying information (address, etc.) may become publicly available.

Alternatively, you may submit your written comment online at the project's comment input website:

<http://futureoccc.commentinput.com/?id=4fGhu>

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1416.8

JUN 19 2018

Ms. E. Ileina Funakoshi
1724 Hooheke Street
Pearl City, Hawaii 96782

Dear Ms. Funakoshi:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your comments submitted at the November 29, 2017, Town Hall Meeting commenting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the subject project. In response to your comments, we offer the following:

1. Planning for a new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) is being carried out in recognition of the work of the HCR 85 Task Force which includes a member of the Department of Public Safety leadership. While the number of beds necessary to house Oahu's detainee population could be affected by legislative and judicial reforms to the criminal justice system proposed by the Task Force, it does not alter the necessity for a new facility that conforms to modern jail standards.
2. Additional prison beds will need to be constructed in order to return Hawaii's prison population from Arizona. The proposed OCCC facility only accommodates Oahu's jail population which comprises a very different population from those housed in prisons.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

November 29, 2017

Replacement of the Oahu Community Correctional Center DEIS Public Review Comment

Name (please print): Francie L Whitfield Organization: Aiea NB Member

Mailing Address: 98-094 Kanuku Place, Apt G, Aiea, HI 96701

Comments: I would like a thorough response explaining why the Mililani
Teah Park is still on the list of alternates and it has NOT been
removed. Explain how it is legally able to be in consideration.

*****Please return to PBR HAWAII this evening*****

Note: To receive a written response to your comment please be sure to print your name and a mailing address legibly in the space provided above. Please also note that your entire comment, including your personal identifying information (address, etc.) may become publicly available.

Alternatively, you may submit your written comment online at the project's comment input website:

<http://futureoccc.commentinput.com/?id=4fGhu>

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1417.8

JUN 19 2018

Ms. Francie Whitfield
98-094 Kanuku Place, Apt G
Aiea, Hawaii 96701

Dear Ms. Whitfield:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your comment card submitted at the November 29, 2017, Town Hall Meeting commenting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site was selected for detailed investigation given that it satisfied many of the criteria established during the Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) siting process. The thorough explanation you are seeking of why the MTP site was selected for detailed study is included within Appendix E, "Alternatives Analysis Report" of the Draft EIS. Although the proposed MTP site will not be removed in the Final EIS, it is the lowest ranked site among the four (4) alternative locations for OCCC development.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

November 29, 2017

Replacement of the Oahu Community Correctional Center DEIS Public Review Comment

Name (please print): Kirk Johnson Organization: People Power

Mailing Address: 45-817 Amo'i Pl.
Kaneohe, HI 96744

Comments: I don't want a ~~new~~ new jail before you address what is currently broken. This does nothing to change the ~~school~~ to prison pipeline. Doesn't change the injustice of holding people before trial while discriminating against the poor that can't afford bail. This won't bring anyone back from Arizona. Why can't you put money into fixing current jail and address bail and sentencing reform?

*****Please return to PBR HAWAII this evening*****

Note: To receive a written response to your comment please be sure to print your name and a mailing address legibly in the space provided above. Please also note that your entire comment, including your personal identifying information (address, etc.) may become publicly available.

Alternatively, you may submit your written comment online at the project's comment input website:

<http://futureoccc.commentinput.com/?id=4fGhu>

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER
AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1418.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. Kirk Johnson
45-817 Anoi Place
Kaneohe, Hawaii 96744

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your comment card submitted at the November 29, 2017, Town Hall Meeting commenting on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comments, we offer the following:

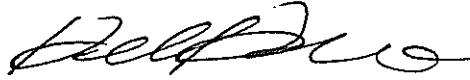
1. Investments in education, community services, mental health services, sentencing reforms, and bail reforms are all necessary and important and should be pursued along with development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) to replace the existing aged, inefficient, costly to operate, and obsolete facility.
2. Additional prison beds in Hawaii will need to be developed in order to return Hawaii's prison population from Arizona. It's important to understand the critical role of OCCC (jail) in the proper functioning of Hawaii's criminal justice system. Offenders awaiting trial or undergoing the trial process that represent a danger to the public must be housed in OCCC as well as those serving a sentence of one (1) year or less and those preparing for release and re-entry into society. As described within the Draft EIS, OCCC is not a prison which serves a very different purpose and houses inmates serving longer term sentences.

Mr. Kirk Johnson
(P)1418.8
Page 2

3. Your opposition to the OCCC project is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,



KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Nick Fidelibus

Nick Fidelibus
95-1209 Wikao St
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/9/2017 and 1/8/2018

Comment (submission #1):

To whom it may concern, Mililani Tech Park is not a viable option for the next OCCC. The surrounding communities are highly opposed and the Tech Park CCR's strictly prohibit overnight accommodations and JAILS!

Comment (submission #2):

I vote we move OCCC to the Animal Quarantine Station. Mililani Tech Park should be removed from consideration. The study was flawed and is too close to a residential area.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1161.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. Nick Fidelibus
95-1209 Wikao St
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Mr. Fidelibus:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 9, 2017, and January 8, 2018, comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comments, we offer the following:

1. As described in the Draft EIS, the Animal Quarantine Station (AQS) site is considered the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center with the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site ranked lowest among the four (4) alternative locations.
2. Your support of the AQS site and opposition of the MTP site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu-PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni-PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary-AHL

Submitted By: Jenny Fidelibus

Jenny Fidelibus
95-1209 Wikao St
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/9/2017

Comment:

Mililani Tech Park should never have been included in the "Top 4" list of sites and is NOT a viable option for the next OCCC. Mililani Tech Park is not a suitable site and should be completely removed from further consideration.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

(P)1162.8

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

JUN 19 2018

Ms. Jenny Fidelibus
95-1209 Wikao Street
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Ms. Fidelibus:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 9, 2017 comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, your concern over the possible use of the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) is acknowledged. The rationale for including the MTP site among the four (4) OCCC site alternatives is described in the Draft EIS which also identified the Animal Quarantine Station site as the preferred location. Although the MTP site cannot be removed as an alternative location, it is the lowest ranked site among the four alternatives.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Robby Higa

Robby Higa
99-726 Hukaa Street
Aiea, Hawaii 96701

Received online on: 11/11/2017

Comment:

I have lived in Halawa for 43 years. Walking distance from the current Halawa Prison. I realize that the island of Oahu needs a new prison, but putting one at the current Animal Quarantine Station (AQS) in Halawa will locate it even closer to my residence.

No one wants a much needed new land fill in their back yard and the residence of Halawa do not want a new prison in their back yard. So I propose a compromise. Build the new prison at the current Animal Quarantine Station (AQS) in Halawa and exempt the residence of Halawa from paying property tax as long as the prison is in operation. Only the residence of Halawa should be eligible for this exemption and not everyone in the 96701 zip code. Thus people living in Newtown, Waimalu, Pearlridge, Royal Summit, and Foster Village would not be eligible for the property tax exemption, just the residence living in Halawa.

If you want buy in and the blessing of the Halawa community give something back. In today's society everyone just takes, takes, takes, and takes. Do what is "Pono", and give something back.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER
AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1163.8

Mr. Robby Higa
99-726 Hukaa Street
Aiea, Hawaii 96701

JUN 19 2018

Dear Mr. Higa:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 11, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, your concern over the use of the Animal Quarantine Station (AQS) site for the development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) is acknowledged. As described in the Draft EIS, the proposed OCCC project involves development of a new jail facility and not a prison. Inmates serving terms in prison represent a very different population from offenders housed in OCCC. The proposed AQS site is located a considerable distance away from residences in the Aiea and Halawa neighborhoods, separated by industrial developments, a large quarry operation, and the H-3 freeway. Accommodating necessary and unavoidable facilities such as prisons, jails, mental health facilities, homeless shelters, and similar social infrastructure is a shared responsibility and unfortunately, does not entitle any one (1) community from withholding their fair share of the tax burden for developing, operating and maintaining the State's needed infrastructure.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: K M

K M
41-720 Kumuhau Street
Waimanalo, Hawaii 96795

Received online on: 11/12/2017

Comment:

The DEIS states that Hawaii's inmates serving their sentences in facilities in Arizona will not be affected by development of the proposed OCCC replacement facility. I understand that there are approximately 1,400 male inmates in the private prison in Arizona. I request that the EIS explain why the proposed OCCC replacement facility will not affect the inmates in Arizona. Why won't the proposed facility be large enough to bring those 1,400 inmates home -- the impact to the inmates and their families is substantial. There should be an economic discussion included in the EIS explaining why it is more cost-effective to leave the inmates in Arizona rather than bring them home. How much does the private prison company benefit from our inmates? How long is our contract with them? Why can't the proposed OCCC be built vertically to house additional inmates? Thank you.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1164.8

JUN 19 2018

K M
41-720 Kumuhau Street
Waimanalo, Hawaii 96795

Dear K M:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 12, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, we offer the following:

The Draft EIS reports that a portion of Hawaii's prison inmates are serving their sentences in prison facilities in Arizona due to the lack of prison bedspace in Hawaii. Inmates serving prison terms represent a very different population from offenders housed in Hawaii's community correctional centers which serve as jail facilities and not prison facilities. It is necessary to house jail and prison inmates in separate facilities which are specially designed and operated for such populations. Development of the proposed Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC), which is a jail facility, will therefore not affect the number or location of prison inmates held by the State in prisons.

The Draft EIS includes a detailed economic impact assessment associated with development of the proposed OCCC (Appendix R). Since the proposed project is to develop a new jail facility, there would be no impact upon prison inmates housed in Arizona or the economics of housing prison inmates. As noted previously, development of a new jail facility will not alleviate prison overcrowding issues.

Regarding the private prison contract, the State pays the current contractor (CoreCivic) \$74.06 per day per inmate to house sentenced, medium custody inmates at the Saguaro Correctional Center in Eloy, Arizona. The contract with CoreCivic was signed in July 2016 for a term of three (3) years with the potential for two (2) one-year extensions.

K M
(P)1164.8
Page 2

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Keith S. Kogachi', written in a cursive style.

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Rose Calabrese

Rose Calabrese
95-210 Lahui Place
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/13/2017

Comment:

I do not feel that this facility should be in Mililani. Please build this facility in a remote area.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1165.8

JUN 19 2018

Ms. Rose Calabrese
95-210 Lahui Place
Mililani, HI 96789

Dear Ms. Calabrese:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 13, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, the Draft EIS described the Animal Quarantine Station site as the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center with the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site ranked lowest among the four (4) alternatives. Your concern over the possible use of the MTP site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Megan Zuelke

Megan Zuelke
94-1070 Anania Circle #107
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/13/2017

Comment:

Our children walk to school and would be walking by this facility. Please consider a location not around a school. Thank you Megan Zuelke

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1166.8

JUN 19 2018

Ms. Megan Zuelke
94-1070 Anania Circle, #107
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Ms. Zuelke:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 13, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, there are no homes located along Kahelu Avenue or anywhere within the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) from which school-age children would be walking to/from school. As described in the Draft EIS, the Animal Quarantine Station site is considered the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) with the MTP site the lowest ranked site among the four alternative locations. Your concern over the possible use of the MTP site for OCCC development is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Christine O'Brien

Christine O'Brien
95-1317 Wikao Street
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/13/2017

Comment:

I oppose a prison site in Launani valley as it is near my home.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1167.8

JUN 19 2018

Ms. Christine O'Brien
95-1317 Wikao Street
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Ms. O'Brien:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 13, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, your opposition to consideration of the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) is acknowledged. As described in the Draft EIS, the Animal Quarantine Station site is the preferred location for OCCC development with the MTP site ranked lowest among the four (4) alternatives. Note that the proposed OCCC project involves development of a new jail facility and not a prison. Inmates serving terms in prison represent a very different population than offenders housed in OCCC.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: David Worthen

David Worthen
95-1228 Wikao St
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/13/2017

Comment:

I oppose the Mililani Tech Park location.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER
AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1168.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. David Worthen
95-1228 Wikao St
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Mr. Worthen:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 13, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, your opposition to consideration of the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) is acknowledged. As described in the Draft EIS, the Animal Quarantine Station site is the preferred location for OCCC development with the MTP site the lowest ranked site among the four alternatives.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Amy Perruso

Amy Perruso
95-790 Wikao St., P203
Honolulu, Hawaii 96815

Received online on: 11/13/2017

Comment:

The HCR Correctional Task Force and the HCR 134 Pretrial Task Force, which should work together to creating a road map for corrections reform, will both be completed in 2019. It seems premature and ill-advised to commit the state to major new expenditures for the creation of a new jail before this work is completed. In fact, the recent Crime in Hawai'i 2016 report released by the Office of the Attorney General said that the crime rate in Hawai'i is less than half the rate it was in the late '70s, early '80s and the mid-'90s. Moreover, the Department of Public Safety also reported that 79% of those imprisoned at OCCC were charged with the lowest felony, misdemeanors, technical offenses, petty misdemeanors and violations, but were unable to post bail. At \$152 a day per incarcerated person at OCCC, this approach to criminal justice costs taxpayers \$1,178,912 a week, \$4,715,648 a month, and \$56,587,776 a year for these 1,108 individuals. This is not a fiscally responsible use of taxpayer monies. Other states are exploring alternative approaches to criminal justice and we should wait for the reports of the two existing task forces before making additional investments in the same wrong-headed direction.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER
AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1169.8

JUN 19 2018

Ms. Amy Perruso
95-790 Wikao St., P203
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Ms. Perruso:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 13, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the subject project. In response to your comment, the HCR 85 Correctional Task Force includes as a member a representative from the Department of Public Safety to communicate and coordinate the activities of the Department with the Task Force. Given the urgent need to replace Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) with a modern facility and the many years required to plan, program, site, conduct the various environmental studies, acquire permits and approvals, and design and construct the facility, it is unreasonable to wait until 2019 when the task forces are expected to complete their work. During the years leading up to the actual ground breaking, there will be sufficient opportunities to adjust the plan for the new OCCC to reflect policy and other reforms which may be adopted by the Legislature and Judiciary.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Heather Johansen

Heather Johansen
95-1202 Wikao St
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/13/2017

Comment:

Putting the OCCC or WCCC in the "Mililani Tech Park" location would be basically like putting it in the Waimea Valley Botanical Garden... IE.. CRAZY...

There is an unbelievable community of people who live down in the gorgeous Launani Valley and Hawaiian ancestry forbids the land to be used for rehabilitation centers... it was deemed suitable for families and education.. if you drove up there & saw for yourself what this site is near, you would not believe it was even on the list to begin with. please keep the facilities near the city where there is an abundance of resources & opportunities for rehabilitated people.. keep some more country, country and remove MTP from the list of options..

Thank you very much for your time and please stay true to the Hawaiian culture as well...

Sincerely,

Heather Johansen

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1170.8

JUN 19 2018

Ms. Heather Johansen
95-1202 Wikao Street
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Ms. Johansen:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 13, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, the proposed action includes relocating female inmates from Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) to Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC) in Kailua and to expand and improve WCCC to accommodate the additional female population. There is no plan to construct a new WCCC. As described in the Draft EIS, the Animal Quarantine Station site is the preferred location for OCCC development with the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site ranked lowest among the four (4) alternative locations. Your concern over the possible use of the MTP site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Diane Park

Diane Park
95-985 Wikao Street
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/13/2017

Comment:

I purchased my home in Launani Valley knowing it was a friendly and safe community. Now, as a senior citizen I would not feel safe being in a neighborhood that has a jail. I often use the bus service in my neighborhood and would definitely not feel safe using it knowing that the work release prisoner could also use the same bus.

As a Grandmother, I would definitely not feel safe letting my children go to the parks in my neighborhood should a jail be built within very close proximity to the parks.

As a side note, I cannot imagine that building a jail complex on a downhill slope in Mililani Tech Park could be anything that much more expensive than building it on a flatter land parcel.

Please, consider the animal shelter area for this future jail site. Away from any residential communities.

Mahalo,
Diane Park

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1171.8

JUN 19 2018

Ms. Diane Park
95-985 Wikao Street
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Ms. Park:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 13, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. For the reasons cited in your comment and among others in the Draft EIS, the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site is considered the least preferable of the four alternative locations for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC). Because of its location away from residential neighborhoods, parks and playgrounds, ownership by the State, having the lowest estimated construction cost, and numerous other attributes, the Animal Quarantine Station (AQS) site is considered the preferred location for OCCC development. Your support for the AQS site and opposition to the MTP site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Tracey Coleman

Tracey Coleman
94-269 Kupulau Pl
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/13/2017

Comment:

I strongly oppose Mililani as the site for OCCC. This is a residential community and we moved here for the great family environment for our children to grow up in. I would hate to have to move because of random escapees roaming our neighbourhood and making our families feel unsafe. Property values will drop and our homes which we already paid too much for already will be harder to sell. Please take our feedback into consideration on this matter.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER
AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1172.8

JUN 19 2018

Ms. Tracy Coleman
94-269 Kupulau Place
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Ms. Coleman:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 13, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, your opposition to consideration of the Mililani Technology Park(MTP) site for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) is acknowledged. As described in the Draft EIS, the Animal Quarantine Station site is the preferred location for OCCC development with the MTP site the lowest ranked site among the four (4) alternative locations.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Thomas Strout

Thomas Strout
95-510 Wikao St. G205
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/13/2017

Comment:

Mililani Tech Park the fourth site needs to be removed from any consideration for the new JAIL. the site directly borders a residential community with parks, school, & churches. it is the farthest location from the court system, and law offices that the housed individuals would need to be working with. this will also gravely increase the traffic jams, and amount of vehicles on the road, and the time to get to & from work keeping us away from our families even longer than we are now.

In the past we have brought to your attention the many discrepancies with the siting studies, the community has spoken out, along with the area politicians, that this is not the place for the proposed new jail.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1173.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. Thomas Strout
95-510 Wikao Street, G205
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Mr. Strout:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and New Department
Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 13, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, although the proposed Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site cannot be removed as an alternative, it is ranked lowest among the four (4) alternative locations. For the reasons cited in your comments, and among others in the Draft EIS, the MTP site is considered the least preferred among the four (4) alternative locations for a new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC). The Animal Quarantine Station site is considered the preferred location for OCCC development. Your opposition and those of other area residents to consideration of the MTP site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Mafileo Hafoka

Mafileo Hafoka
95-1015 Alaume St
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/13/2017

Comment:

Please do not build a jail in our beautiful Mililani! We want to keep our neighborhoods, families, and community safe and not make it a gathering place for criminals.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1174.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. Mafileo Hafoka
95-1015 Alaume Street
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Mr. Hafoka:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 13, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, the Draft EIS described the Animal Quarantine Station site as the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC), with the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site the lowest ranked among the four (4) alternative locations. Regardless of the final location, the proposed OCCC will not be a gathering place for criminals or criminal activity. Your opposition to consideration of the MTP site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Irna Cordeiro

Irna Cordeiro
95-982 Wikao Street, L202
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/13/2017 and 1/8/18

Comment (Submission #1):

I think it is best to have OCCC moved to the old Quarantine and therefore am opposed to any of the other three sites as possible locations for the new OCCC.

Comment (Submission #2):

I believe the best site to move OCCC to is the old Animal Quarantine site at Halawa.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1175.8

JUN 19 2018

Ms. Ina Cordeiro
95-982 Wikao Street, L202
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Ms. Cordeiro:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 13, 2017, and January 8, 2018, comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comments, the Draft EIS described the Animal Quarantine Station (AQS) site as the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC). The existing OCCC site, the Halawa Correctional Facility site, and the Mililani Technology Park site all rank lower than the AQS site. Your support for the AQS site and your opposition to any of the three (3) remaining alternative sites are acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Jessica Caniglia

Jessica Caniglia
95-528 Wikao St
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/13/2017

Comment:

Please consider building the new OCCC in the existing Animal Quarantine Station. My neighbors and I do not want it to be built in the Mililani Tech Park.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1176.8

JUN 19 2018

Ms. Jessica Caniglia
95-528 Wikao Street
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Ms. Caniglia:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 13, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, the Draft EIS described the Animal Quarantine Station (AQS) site as the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC), with the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site ranked lowest among the four (4) alternative locations. Your support for the AQS site and opposition to the MTP site are acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Jessie Mitchell

Jessie Mitchell
95-982 Wikao St Apt L204
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/13/2017

Comment:

Mililani Tech park should be removed from the list as it is an inappropriate option for the OCCC replacement site!

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1177.8

JUN 19 2018

Ms. Jessie Mitchell
95-982 Wikao Street, Apt L204
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Ms. Mitchell:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 13, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, although the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site cannot be removed as an alternative location, it is ranked lowest among the four (4) alternatives. The Animal Quarantine Station site is the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center. Your opposition to consideration of the MTP site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Elise Carmody

Elise Carmody
94-273 Keaolani Street
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/14/2017

Comment:

I believe that the Halawa (Quarantine) site makes sense for a new OCCC. It is close to freeway access to downtown courts and to the airport and it is already owned by the State. I am opposed to the Mililani site. Financially and logistically it does not make sense. The land would have to be purchased from Castle & Cooke. It is well beyond the H2 merge so horrendous traffic would impact travel to and from downtown courts and the airport. Mililani does not make sense. Halawa does make sense. Make the sensible decision.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1178.8

JUN 19 2018

Ms. Elise Carmody
94-273 Keaolani Street
Mililani, HI 96789

Dear Ms. Carmody:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 14, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. For the reasons cited in your comment, and among others in the Draft EIS, the Animal Quarantine Station (AQS) site is considered the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center, with the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site the least preferable of the four (4) alternatives. Your support for the AQS site and opposition to the MTP site are acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: John Knauss

John Knauss
95-652 Wikao St, Apt F203
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/14/2017

Comment:

For various reasons, I oppose the idea of the OCCC to be built at Mililani Technology Park. These reasons range from the facility being moved too far from the courts that it serves to not fitting into the community as a whole.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1179.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. John Knauss
95-652 Wikao St, Apt F203
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Mr. Knauss:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 14, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, for the reasons cited in your comment, and among others in the Draft EIS, the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site is considered the least preferable of the four (4) alternative locations for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center, with the Animal Quarantine Station site considered the preferred location. Your opposition to consideration of the MTP site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Troy Braceros

Troy Braceros
95-532 Wikao Street E-205
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/15/2017

Comment:

MTP Should be removed as an option for the OCCC relocation.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1180.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. Troy Braceros
95-532 Wikao Street, E-205
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Mr. Braceros:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 15, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, although the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site cannot be removed as an alternative location, it is the lowest ranked site among the four (4) alternatives with the Animal Quarantine Station site considered the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center. Your opposition to consideration of the MTP site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Pua Conte

Pua Conte
95-1277 Wikao St
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/15/2017

Comment:

I do not feel comfortable having OCCC relocated so closely to my home. I feel it would bring down the value of my home that I work so hard for. I wouldn't feel safe as to how we always seem to have escapees and I live alone. Please DO NOT allow this prison in Mililani. I'm against it.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

(P)1181.8

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

JUN 19 2018

Ms. Pua Conte
95-1277 Wikao Street
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Ms. Conte:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and New Department
Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 15, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, the Draft EIS described the Animal Quarantine Station site as the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC), with the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site ranked lowest among the four (4) alternatives. Note that the proposed OCCC project involves development of a new jail facility and not a prison. Inmates serving terms in prison represent a very different population than offenders housed in OCCC. Your opposition to consideration of the MTP site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Deneen McNicoll

Deneen McNicoll
95-781 Wiako Street
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/15/2017

Comment:

For many reasons that have been listed in the draft EIS and other documents, Mililani Tech Park is not a suitable site for a jail and must be removed from further consideration"

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER
AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1182.8

JUN 19 2018

Ms. Deneen McNicoll
95-781 Wiako Street
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Ms. McNicoll:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 15, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, although the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site cannot be removed as an alternative location, it is the lowest ranked site among the four (4) alternatives with the Animal Quarantine Station site considered to be the preferred location development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center. Your opposition to consideration of the MTP site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Nathan Peterson

Nathan Peterson
95-660 Wikao St. Apt K106
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/15/2017

Comment:

This is absolutely unacceptable. There is no place for a jail in Mililani Tech Park. For the many reasons already listed in the draft EIS and other documents, Mililani Tech Park is not a suitable site for a jail and must be removed from further consideration immediately.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER
AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1183.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. Nathan Peterson
95-660 Wikao Street, Apt K106
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Mr. Peterson:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 15, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, although the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site cannot be removed as an alternative location, it is the lowest ranked site among the four (4) alternatives with the Animal Quarantine Station site considered the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center. Your opposition to consideration of the MTP site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: May Lin

May Lin
95-510 Wikao St
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/15/2017

Comment:

For many reasons that have been listed in the draft EIS and other documents, Mililani Tech Park is not a suitable site for a jail and must be removed from further consideration.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1184.8

JUN 19 2018

Ms. May Lin
95-510 Wikao Street
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Ms. Lin:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 15, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, although the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site cannot be removed as an alternative location, it is the lowest ranked site among the four (4) alternatives with the Animal Quarantine Station site considered the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center. Your opposition to consideration of the MTP site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Crystal Goode

Crystal Goode
95-996 Wikao St. #203
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/15/2017

Comment:

Aloha. I have lived in Mililani Tech Park for 8 years. This valley is where my kids have been living there whole entire life. We love the ENTIRE VALLEY including the long road at the top where we walk and run weekly for the past 8 years. We have loved the feeling of a close community that feels incredibly SAFE!!! Building a jail will disrupt that feeling of safeness and a amazing community we have in the small valley! Building a Jail in our SMALL COMMUNITY FILLED WITH NOTHING BUT FAMILIES IS UNFAIR, CRUEL, AND DIGUSTING TO EVEN CONSIDER!

The valley is closed niche to amazing community and the reason why I LOVE IT HERE AND BOUGHT OUR HOME that we NEVER plan on moving out of. Absolutely WRONG to disrupt a beautiful community of family that love this small part of the island. I will work in all my powers to protest the building of a jail in Mililani tech park!!!

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1185.8

JUN 19 2018

Ms. Crystal Goode
95-996 Wikao Street #203
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Ms. Goode:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 15, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, the Draft EIS described the Animal Quarantine Station site as the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center with the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site ranked lowest among the four (4) alternatives. Your strong opposition to consideration of the MTP site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Glenn Miyahira

Glenn Miyahira
95-956 Wikao St. #304
Mililanni, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/15/2017

Comment:

I have been a long time resident in Launani Valley and moved here due to it's natural beauty and serenity and putting a prison in the area just does not make sense. I implore the State not to build a prison in the Tech Park and ruin this special place that many of us love and enjoy. Aloha, Glenn Miyahira & Angel St. Claire

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1186.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. Glenn Miyahira
95-956 Wikao Street, #304
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Mr. Miyahira:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 15, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, the Draft EIS described the Animal Quarantine Station site as the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) with the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site ranked lowest among the four (4) alternatives. Note that the proposed OCCC project involves development of a new jail facility and not a prison. Inmates serving terms in prison represent a very different population than offenders housed in OCCC. Your opposition to consideration of the MTP site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Trevor Voelkel

Trevor Voelkel
95-932 Wikao Street B102
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/15/2017

Comment:

For many reasons that have been listed in the draft EIS and other documents, Mililani Tech Park is not a suitable site for a Jail and must be removed from further consideration

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER
AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1187.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. Trevor Voelkel
95-932 Wikao Street, B102
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Mr. Voelkel:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 15, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, although the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site cannot be removed as an alternative location, it is the lowest ranked site among the four (4) alternatives with the Animal Quarantine Station site considered as the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center. Your opposition to consideration of the MTP site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Les Lichtenberg

Les Lichtenberg
95-1294 Wikao Street
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/15/2017

Comment:

I strongly oppose Mililani Tech Park as a location for a prison for the reasons that have been listed in the draft EIS and other documents. I wish to request that Mililani Tech Park be removed from the list of possible locations.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1188.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. Les Lichtenberg
95-1294 Wikao Street
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Mr. Lichtenberg:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 15, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, your opposition to development of the proposed Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) at the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) is acknowledged. Although the MTP site cannot be removed as an alternative location, it is the lowest ranked site among the four (4) alternatives with the Animal Quarantine Station site considered as the preferred location. Note that the proposed OCCC project involves development of a new jail facility and not a prison. Inmates serving terms in prison represent a very different population than offenders housed in OCCC.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Chris Young

Chris Young
95-1233 Wikao St 68
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/15/2017

Comment:

For many reasons that have been listed in the draft EIS and other documents, Mililani Tech Park is not a suitable site for a jail and must be removed from further consideration

MTP is a great family friendly place to live in peace and comfort. Bringing that element to this residential area or neighboring area is unacceptable. For the safety and well being of the children and members of the community I strongly urge you to take MTP off the list as an option for the new jail.

Chris

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER
AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1189.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. Chris Young
95-1233 Wikao Street, 68
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Mr. Young:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 15, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, although the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site cannot be removed as an alternative location, it is the lowest ranked site among the four (4) alternatives with the Animal Quarantine Station site considered as the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center. Your opposition to consideration of the MTP site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Christina Sabin

Christina Sabin
95-1007 Wikao Street
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/15/2017

Comment:

For many reasons that have been listed in the draft EIS and other documents, Mililani Tech Park is not a suitable site for a jail and must be removed from further consideration

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1190.8

JUN 19 2018

Ms. Christina Sabin
95-1007 Wikao Street
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Ms. Sabin:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 15, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, although the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site cannot be removed as an alternative location, it is the lowest ranked site among the four (4) alternatives with the Animal Quarantine Station site considered the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center. Your opposition to consideration of the MTP site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Raynell Anes

Raynell Anes
95-786 Wikao St
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/15/2017

Comment:

For multiple reasons listed in the draft EIS, Mililani Tech Park is not a suitable place for a jail and must be removed from future and further consideration. A few of the most concerning reasons are the fact that MTP is located in close proximity to a pre-school (this is a safety concern), the State does not own this land and it would cost more money just to acquire the land (the State needs to be more fiscally responsible with tax payers' money), and only half of the land has been deemed suitable for building a structure (this does not justify spending more money to acquire private land). It serves in the best interest of tax payers to build on State owned land where majority of the acres can be utilized to fulfill the needs of a new jail site.

Aside from the concerns previously listed, it just does not make sense from a logistical standpoint to locate a new jail in Central Oahu when the prison and courthouses are all located in the Honolulu area.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER
AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1191.8

JUN 19 2018

Ms. Raynell Anes
95-786 Wikao Street
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Mr. Anes:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 15, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, although the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site cannot be removed as an alternative, it is ranked lowest among the four (4) alternative locations. For the reasons cited in your comment and many others described in the Draft EIS, the MTP site is considered the least preferred site for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC). Given its location away from residential neighborhoods, ownership by the State, and numerous other attributes, the Animal Quarantine Station site is considered the preferred location. Your opposition to consideration of the MTP site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Joshua Pepin

Joshua Pepin
95-510 Wikao St
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/15/2017

Comment:

I currently live in MTP and enjoy it very much. Putting a prison in our neighborhood is the equivalent of putting a nuclear reactor in downtown Waikiki. It makes no sense to endanger the lives of a family based community like Launani Valley. Especially with the current rate of how prisoners are breaking out or being lost in Hawaii. Please take Mililani Tech Park off of your list of possible sites.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1192.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. Joshua Pepin
95-510 Wikao Street
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Mr. Pepin:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 15, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, although the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site cannot be removed as an alternative location, it is the lowest ranked site among the four (4) alternatives with the Animal Quarantine Station site considered the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC). Note that the proposed OCCC project involves development of a new jail facility and not a prison. Inmates serving terms in prison represent a very different population than offenders housed in OCCC. Your opposition to consideration of the MTP site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Winifred Leis

Winifred Leis
95-1349 Wikao Street
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/15/2017

Comment:

For many reasons that have been listed in the draft EIS and other documents, Mililani Tech Park is not a suitable site for a jail and must be removed from further consideration

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER
AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1193.8

JUN 19 2018

Ms. Winifred Leis
95-1349 Wikao Street
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Ms. Leis:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 15, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, although the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site cannot be removed as an alternative location, it is the lowest ranked site among the four (4) alternatives with the Animal Quarantine Station site considered the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center. Your opposition to consideration of the MTP site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Christopher Lee

Christopher Lee
95-1238 Wikao St
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/15/2017

Comment:

Aloha Governor and Elected Officials

I wanted to state that the location at Mililani Technology Park (MTP) is a HORRIBLE location and decision. If you come down into Launani Valley one weekday afternoon you will see the demographics of the mainly families within the area. We have multiple community neighborhoods and multiple community parks. By placing the prison in this location you jeopardize and endanger the community, especially children, at large. Additionally, it can be shown that DPS does NOT have the public's safety and interest at large in review of the following incidents

<http://www.cnn.com/2017/11/15/us/hawaii-hospital-escapee-trnd/index.html>,

<http://www.hawaiinewsnow.com/story/25788718/breaking-oahu-community-correctional-center-on-lockdown>,

<http://khon2.com/2017/04/19/search-underway-for-3-missing-waiawa-correctional-facility-inmates/>.

Not too mention the inmates at OCC that are violent offenders that have attacked the staff (<http://khon2.com/2017/09/30/inmates-attack-oahu-community-correctional-center-staffers/>) which if let loose in the community could abuse and assault our children, wives, husbands, neighbors, families and friends. It is a disappointment that the EIS viability study did not follow its own criteria for bullet point 1. Proximity to medical facilities, visitors, legal services and court facilities as well as bullet point 10. Community acceptance, which there was no knowledge of this from anyone in office nor DPS nor the consultant. I first learned about this from my family and friends. Using the screening I don't see how MTP is ranked 4 as compared to current state owned land which is non-revenue generating and under the purview of the State already and/or Kalaeloa which the land use there has been undeveloped for the most part since the Navy left in addition to being adjacent to the Ron Moon Courthouse and multiple trauma centers. Additionally, not 5 minutes from your MTP site there is Kamaaina kids which you willfully and knowingly put all these children and family at risk.

Please reconsider this decision and I invite you Governor to please come down to see and spend time with the people of Launani Valley and walk through our neighborhood to hear the children playing. For any decision shifting services to Kapolei would be much easier and smarter than to have to commute into the downtown corridor.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1194.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. Christopher Lee
95-1238 Wikao Street
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Mr. Lee:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 15, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. The criteria described in your comment (proximity, community acceptance, etc.,) were used to screen and assess 12 prospective alternative sites, eventually reducing the 12 to 4 finalists. As described in the Draft EIS, the Animal Quarantine Station site is considered the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center with the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site the lowest ranked site among the four (4) alternatives. The Department of Public Safety considers the protection of public safety its highest priority. Your opposition to consideration of the MTP site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Brandon Goode

Brandon Goode
95-996 Wikao St P203
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/15/2017

Comment:

Million Tech is a great FAMILY neighborhood and most definitely not a location for a jail. Many folks in jail have work furloughs, some have been known to not come back and no one wants to risk any escapes around our children. The thought of even building it near us is disgusting.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER
AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1195.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. Brandon Goode
95-996 Wikao Street, P203
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Mr. Goode:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 15, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, the Draft EIS described the Animal Quarantine Station site as the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center with the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site the lowest ranked among the four (4) alternatives. The Department of Public Safety considers the protection of public safety its highest priority. Your opposition to consideration of the MTP site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Edwin Nieves

Edwin Nieves
95-1361 Wikao St
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/15/2017

Comment:

For many reasons that have been listed in the draft EIS and other documents, Mililani Tech Park is not a suitable site for a jail and must be removed from further consideration.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1196.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. Edwin Nieves
95-1361 Wikao Street
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Mr. Nieves:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 15, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, although the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site cannot be removed as an alternative location, it is the lowest ranked site among the four (4) alternatives with the Animal Quarantine Station site considered the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center. Your opposition to consideration of the MTP site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Brandon Kimura

Brandon Kimura
94-536 Aohoku Place
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/15/2017

Comment:

Please do not build a Community Correctional Center in our residential community.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1197.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. Brandon Kimura
94-536 Aohoku Place
Mililani, HI 96789

Dear Mr. Kimura:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 15, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, the Draft EIS described the Animal Quarantine Station site as the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center with the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site ranked lowest among the four (4) alternatives. Your opposition to consideration of the MTP site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Jennifer Krueger

Jennifer Krueger
222 Turner Street
Wahiawa, Hawaii 96786

Received online on: 11/15/2017

Comment:

I oppose placement of the new OCCC at Mililani Tech Park. It is unacceptable to locate a prison so close to residential areas and schools.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1198.8

JUN 19 2018

Ms. Jennifer Krueger
222 Turner Street
Wahiawa, Hawaii 96786

Dear Ms. Krueger:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 15, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, the Draft EIS described the Animal Quarantine Station site as the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) with the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site ranked lowest among the four (4) alternatives. Note that the proposed OCCC project involves development of a new jail facility and not a prison. Inmates serving terms in prison represent a very different population than offenders housed in OCCC. Your opposition to consideration of the MTP site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Aaron Chan

Aaron Chan
95-510 Wikao Street M206
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/15/2017

Comment:

I do not see how our town is a "viable" option for building a prison. It is too close to our community and our children. There are many other better locations for prison, but no in Mililani tech park.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER
AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1199.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. Aaron Chan
95-510 Wikao Street M206
Mililani, HI 96789

Dear Mr. Chan:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 15, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, the Draft EIS described the Animal Quarantine Station Site as the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) with the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site ranked lowest among the four (4) alternatives. Note that the proposed OCCC project involves development of a new jail facility and not a prison. Inmates serving terms in prison represent a very different population than offenders housed in OCCC. Your opposition to consideration of the MTP site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Jennifer Yoshino

Jennifer Yoshino
95-656 Wikao Street H-106
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/15/2017

Comment:

For many reasons that have been listed in the draft EIS and other documents, Mililani Tech Park is not a suitable site for a jail and must be removed from further consideration.

Mililani Tech Park is in close vicinity to Launani Valley which is a community residence with over 800 people. We are a small neighborhood with many small children who play at the community park and ride their bikes along the sidewalks. Because we are not as congested as Mililani Mauka many parents feel safe to allow their children to play in the neighborhood freely. The jail in the Mililani Tech Park would greatly impact the safe community feel of our neighborhood. The Halawa property that is currently being discussed as the top selection would be a much better location due to it being in a truly industrial area unlike Mililani Tech Park in Launani Valley.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1200.8

JUN 19 2018

Ms. Jennifer Yoshino
95-656 Wikao Street H-106
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Ms. Yoshino:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 15, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site cannot be removed as an alternative location. For the reasons cited in your comment and many others described in the Draft EIS, the MTP site is considered the least preferred among the four (4) alternatives. Given its location away from residential neighborhoods, ownership by the State, and numerous other attributes, the Animal Quarantine Station (AQS) site is considered the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center. Your support for the AQS and opposition to the MTP site are acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Marcie Yoshimura

Marcie Yoshimura
95-944 Wikao Street Apt D204
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/15/2017

Comment:

For many reasons that have been listed in the draft EIS and other documents, Mililani Tech Park is not a suitable site for a jail and must be removed from further consideration.

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DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1202.8

JUN 19 2018

Ms. Marcie Yoshimura
95-944 Wikao Street, Apt D204
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Ms. Yoshimura:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 15, 2017, comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the subject project. In response to your comments, although the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site cannot be removed as an alternative location, it is ranked lowest among the four (4) alternatives with the Animal Quarantine Station site considered the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center. Your opposition to consideration of the MTP site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Keliokalani Ramos

Keliokalani Ramos
95-944 Wikao St Apt D204
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/15/2017

Comment:

For many reasons that have been listed in the draft EIS and other documents, Mililani Tech Park is not a suitable site for a jail and must be removed from further consideration

For many reasons that have been listed in the draft EIS and other documents, Mililani Tech Park is not a suitable site for a jail and must be removed from further consideration

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER
AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1203.8

JUN 19 2018

Ms. Keliioakalani Ramos
95-944 Wikao Street, Apt D204
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Ms. Ramos:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 15, 2017, comments on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comments, although the proposed Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site cannot be removed as an alternative location, it is the lowest ranked site among the four (4) alternatives with the Animal Quarantine Station site considered the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center. Your opposition to consideration of the MTP site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Maria Yoshimura

Maria Yoshimura
95-1043 Lauae St
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/15/2017

Comment:

For many reasons that have been listed in the draft EIS and other documents, Mililani Tech Park is not a suitable site for a jail and must be removed from further consideration

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER
AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1204.8

JUN 19 2018

Ms. Maria Yoshimura
95-1043 Lauae Street
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Ms. Yoshimura:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 15, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, although the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site cannot be removed as an alternative location, it is the lowest ranked site among the four (4) alternatives with the Animal Quarantine Station site considered the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center. Your opposition to consideration of the MTP site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Lance Yoshimura

Lance Yoshimura
95-1043 Lauae St
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/15/2017

Comment:

For many reasons that have been listed in the draft EIS and other documents, Mililani Tech Park is not a suitable site for a jail and must be removed from further consideration

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1205.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. Lance Yoshimura
95-1043 Lauae Street
Mililani, HI 96789

Dear Mr. Yoshimura:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and New Department
Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 15, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, although the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site cannot be removed as an alternative location, it is the lowest ranked site among the four (4) alternatives with the Animal Quarantine Station site considered the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center. Your opposition to consideration of the MTP site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Alana Gaitley Jones

Alana Gaitley Jones
95-1345 Wikao St
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/15/2017

Comment:

I think the animal shelter area is the right site selection that least impacts our communities. We are very much against having OCCC relocated to Mililani Tech Park. Our family purchased our home in Launani Valley in 2013. We had fell in love with the area and neighborhood in 2010 but couldn't afford the single family home we wanted. Three years later, we had saved up and sold our other properties in Makiki and Ewa Beach to be able to afford our home in Launani Valley. It was a huge investment, as home prices in the area are not cheap. We started our family here and planned for this to be our forever home. Now our two children, ages 2 and 5, can play outside safely. It's quiet and you know your neighbors. Many people don't even know Launani Valley exists, and we like it that way. There's not a huge amount of traffic. Placing OCCC here would have changed everything that makes the Valley so special. There are so many families, and multiple schools and churches here that would be negatively affected if OCCC were ever built here. Please keep Launani Valley safe for our families and community - build OCCC at the animal shelter site.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES
P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1206.8

JUN 19 2018

Ms. Alana Gaitley Jones
95-1345 Wikao Street
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Ms. Gaitley Jones:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and
New Department Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 15, 2017, comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. For many of the reasons cited in your comments and numerous others described in the Draft EIS, the Mililani Technology Park (MTP) site is considered the least preferred among the four (4) alternatives. Given its location away from residential neighborhoods, ownership by the State, and many other favorable attributes, the Animal Quarantine Station (AQS) site is considered the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center. Your support for the AQS site and opposition to the MTP site are acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:mo

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL

Submitted By: Greg Kai

Greg Kai
95-786 Wikao St
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Received online on: 11/15/2017

Comment:

Do not put the prison in Mililani!
a prison so close to children is insane and will be fought! it is a waste of our taxpayer money to keep trying to push this thru to Mililani. Our politicians deceived us with "rail" the highest cost unfinished transportation in the world! and unaffordable to operate once starts! Shame on you for allowing the children today live with that cost! now do not make another mistake! Mililani is the last decent area for middle class families. We have no peace with this hanging over our heads.

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



RODERICK K. BECKER
COMPTROLLER

AUDREY HIDANO
DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTING AND GENERAL SERVICES

P.O. BOX 119, HONOLULU, HAWAII 96810-0119

(P)1207.8

JUN 19 2018

Mr. Greg Kai
95-786 Wikao Street
Mililani, Hawaii 96789

Dear Mr. Kai:

Subject: Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the
Replacement of Oahu Community Correctional Center, Expansion of
The Women's Community Correctional Center, and New Department
Agriculture Animal Quarantine Station
DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670

Thank you for your November 15, 2017 comment on the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the subject project. In response to your comment, for the reasons described in the Draft EIS, the Mililani Technology Park site is considered the least preferred among the four (4) alternatives. Given its location away from residential neighborhoods, ownership by the State, and many other favorable attributes, the Animal Quarantine Station site is considered the preferred location for development of a new Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC). Note that the proposed OCCC project involves development of a new jail facility and not a prison. Inmates serving terms in prison represent a very different population than offenders housed in OCCC. Your opposition to consideration of the Mililani Technology Park site is acknowledged.

If you have any questions, please call Mr. Lance Maja of the Planning Branch at 586-0483.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith S. Kogachi".

KEITH S. KOGACHI
Acting Public Works Administrator

LM:jk

c: Mr. Clayton Shimazu, PSD
Mr. Vincent Shigekuni, PBR
Mr. Thomas Rudary, AHL