

Future of the O'ahu Community Correctional Center

Vol. 59 - Who is Actually Housed at the O'ahu Community Correctional Center?

July 2025



Hawai'i Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation

Mission: The mission of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (DCR) is to provide a secure correctional environment for comprehensive rehabilitative, holistic, and wraparound re-entry services, including culturally based approaches, to persons sentenced to our custody and care with professionalism, integrity, respect, and fairness. Our goal is to reduce recidivism and enhance the safety and security of our communities.

What We Do: DCR carries out orders from the state courts to confine individuals in custody for a set period of time utilizing jails and prisons located within Hawai'i, at the Federal Detention Center in Honolulu and in private contracted facilities on the continent. Jails, known in Hawai'i as Community Correctional Centers (CCCs), are located on the islands of Kaua'i, Maui, Hawai'i and O'ahu and house pretrial detainees, misdemeanor offenders and others with a sentence of one year or less. CCCs also provide a pre-release transition function for prison inmates who are less than a year from their scheduled release. While some individuals in custody will remain confined for life, over 95 percent will serve their sentences and be released to the community.

Vision: DCR envisions a future when all its facilities provide safe, secure, healthy and humane environments for those in custody and staff. A future based on better understanding the differing needs of offender populations, using therapeutic rather than punitive management techniques, ensuring racial equity and by promoting positive change so that fewer individuals are incarcerated in Hawai'i. However, aged and obsolete jails undermine DCR's ability to deliver such a vision and improving some facilities and replacing others are high priorities. Chief among those priorities is development of a new O'ahu jail on state-owned lands currently housing the Animal Quarantine Station in 'Aiea. Assisting DCR with O'ahu jail planning and development is the Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) and a team of experts and advisors (the "New O'ahu Jail Project Team").

The New O'ahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) project:

Also known as the "New O'ahu Jail" or "New O'ahu Jail Project" to make clear that DCR is planning for a new jail and not a prison as we move forward with our development efforts.

The Reality of Who is Housed at OCCC

The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (DCR) closely monitors who is in jail so that the system functions as intended. This is also important because decisions about the future of Hawai'i's correctional system, including plans for a new O'ahu jail, must be based on current and accurate information.

One misconception involves the homeless population with some stating that as much as 40% of those in the state's jails are homeless. The 40% homeless rate originates from 2020 data and is based on individuals apprehended by the Honolulu Police Department and not on individuals sent to DCR facilities. According to DCR, many individuals in jail were unable or unwilling to provide a home address, with roughly 53% of those in custody having no address entered into the DCR database. There are multiple reasons for the lack of an address, such as the individual not providing one. As a result, the lack of an address does not necessarily equate to being homeless.

According to DCR, 6.7% of the state's jail population describe themselves as homeless or having no permanent address. At OCCC, roughly 7% of individuals are categorized as homeless or having no permanent address.

Although information about OCCC planning and other DCR activities is published regularly, a newsletter describing the population housed at OCCC has not been published since the COVID-19 pandemic (see OCCC Newsletter Vol. 10, April 2017) that disrupted criminal justice systems in the state and elsewhere for several years and only recently returned to customary operation. Since the pandemic, individuals housed at OCCC and their characteristics and classifications have changed considerably. For example, while OCCC traditionally housed both men and women, all women have been relocated to the Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC) in Kailua to improve their living conditions, expand access to rehabilitation programs, and increase family visitation. Women previously housed at OCCC are now residing at WCCC with men the only occupants of OCCC now and in the future.



OCCC, Kamehameha Highway, Honolulu (Credit: Google Earth)

On the pages that follow are important characteristics of the occupants of OCCC as of October 2024, which provide insight into the true composition of individuals housed at the facility.

Highlights

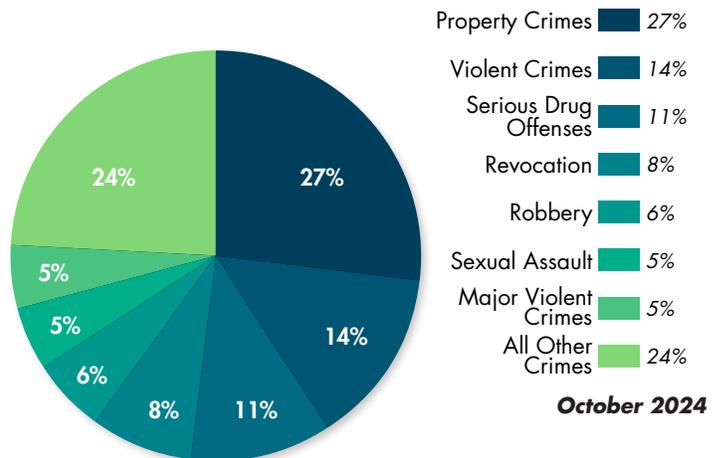
Characteristics of the male OCCC population differs significantly from those housed prior to the COVID-19 pandemic:

- The population classified as medium security (58%) is almost double from the level prior to the pandemic.
- Far fewer individuals (32%) are classified at the lowest security level (community) than prior to the pandemic.
- Many more individuals are being held as pretrial felons (53%) than prior to the pandemic.
- More individuals are being held as Class A and Class B felons (26%) than prior to the pandemic.
- More individuals are being held for major violent and other violent crimes (19%) than prior to the pandemic.
- On average, individuals housed at OCCC are, on average, older than prior to the pandemic.

The current occupants of OCCC represent an older and overall more violence-prone group than those housed prior to the pandemic. They generally represent a greater security risk to DCR staff and the public at large, requiring greater oversight, supervision and security measures. The COVID-19 pandemic also played a role in how the OCCC population has changed, with many individuals accused of low-level offenses no longer being booked or receiving long sentences (unless they involve violence). This has resulted in 800 fewer individuals in custody for low-level crimes across the system.

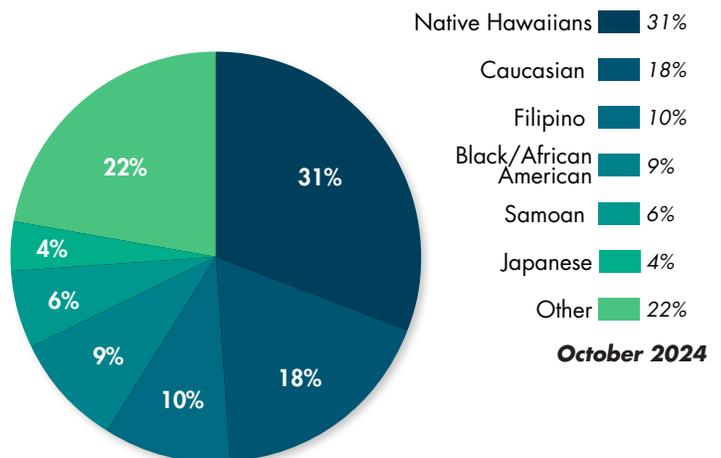
Crime Classification

Crimes are classified in Hawai'i across eight categories with the largest portions of the (male) population at OCCC accused of property crimes (27%) and all other crimes (24%). Violent crimes (14%), serious drug offenses (11%) and revocation (8%) are the next largest categories with smaller percentages held for robbery (6%), sexual assault (5%) and major violent crimes (5%).



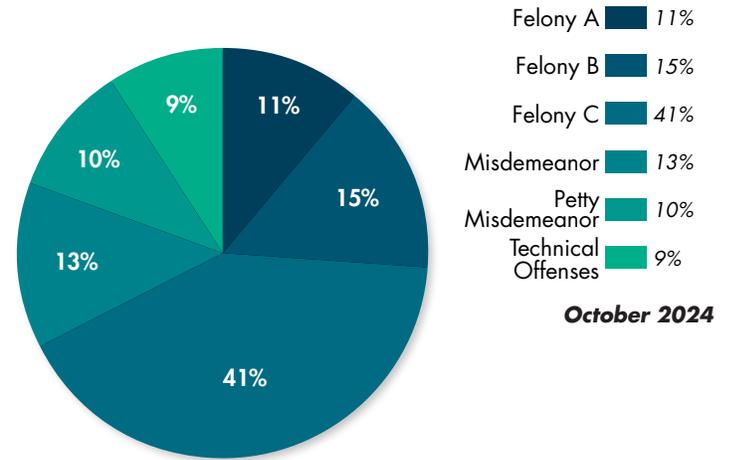
Ethnicity Classification

Individuals held at OCCC are represented among 13 self-reported categories of race and ethnic origin, with Native Hawaiian constituting 31% in 2024 while individuals identifying as Caucasian account for 18%, followed by Filipino at 10%, Black/African American at 9%, and Samoan at 6%. The remaining eight groups comprise 26% of the population.



Severity Classification

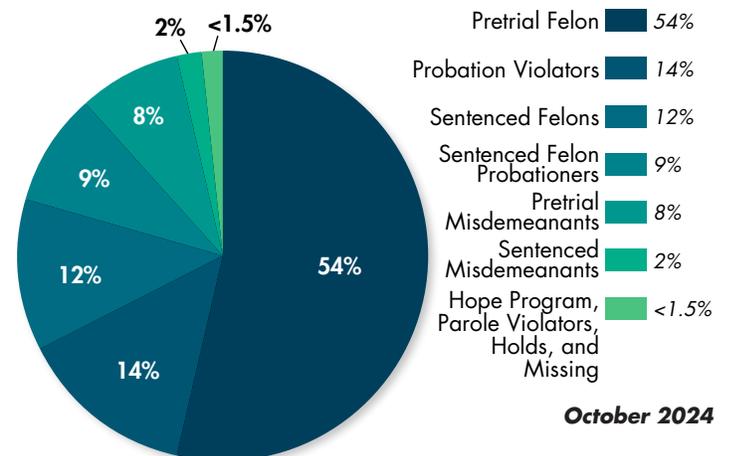
Severity of offense is classified into seven categories: Felony A, Felony B, Felony C, Misdemeanor, Technical Offense, Petty Misdemeanor and Violations with felonies the most serious crimes. A crime is considered a felony when it is punishable by more than a year in prison. Felony A offenses are the most serious and include murder, kidnapping, first-degree robbery and sex trafficking, followed by Felony B offenses such as first-degree theft, first-degree burglary, bribery, then Felony C which includes assault, aggravated harassment by stalking, and riot, among others. Felony C offenses comprise the largest proportion (41%) of the population while Felony B offenses account for 15%, Misdemeanors at 13%, Felony A offenses at 11%, Petty misdemeanor at 10%, while Technical offenses account for 9%.



Misdemeanors are less serious crimes and are typically punishable by up to a year in jail. Common misdemeanors include shoplifting, drunk driving, simple assault and possession of an unregistered firearm. Often, an offense that is a misdemeanor the first time a person commits it can become a felony the second time around. Only 23% of the individuals housed at OCCC were accused of misdemeanor or petty misdemeanor crimes.

Status Classification

Status is classified into 10 categories: Sentenced felons, sentenced felon probationers, pretrial felons, sentenced misdemeanants, pretrial misdemeanants, parole violators, probation violators, holds, HOPE Program, and missing. Pretrial felons comprise the largest portion of the OCCC population at 54% with smaller percentages for individuals classified as probation violators (14%), sentenced felons (12%), sentenced felon probationers (9%), pretrial misdemeanants (8%) and sentenced misdemeanants (2%). The remaining four categories (HOPE Program, parole violators, holds and missing) together comprise less than 1.5%.



Length of Stay

To determine the types of treatment programs and services needed by and best suited to the O'ahu jail population, it is necessary to understand the length of time individuals typically spend in OCCC and their ability to benefit from such services while in custody. As with other aspects of jail planning, accurate information about length of stay guides the types of services and programs to be offered, the individuals suited for those programs and the workforce and physical space necessary to successfully deliver such programs.

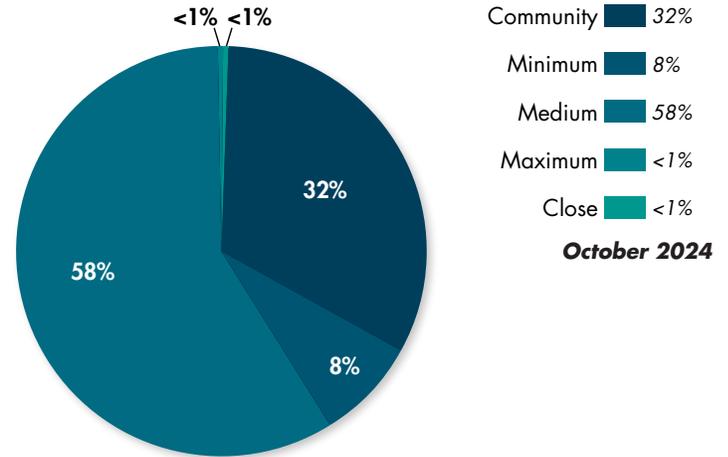
A common measure is average length of stay (ALOS) which is defined as the total number of days on average an individual is in custody, from commitment into the facility until release. While there are multiple methods for calculating or estimating ALOS, one way is to take the lengths of stay for every person released in a given time period and then calculating the mean average. However, the unique nature of the OCCC population makes it difficult to apply traditional population dynamics to the facility. This is due to the wide variety of population types in the facility ranging from short-stay pretrial misdemeanants to longer-staying sentenced felons. Moreover, the distribution of stay lengths within the population renders a mean average deceptive. Instead, the appropriate metric is the median length of stay due to the median's ability to avoid being negatively impacted by outlier values.

During January 2025, the median length of stay for pretrial misdemeanants held at OCCC was only nine days while for pretrial felons the median length of stay was 54 days.

Security/Custody Classification

There are five levels to Hawai'i's security/custody classification system: Community, Minimum, Medium, Maximum and Close.

- Individuals with 24 months or less to serve on their sentence and are eligible to participate in furlough programs, extended furlough or residential transitional living facilities are classified as Community (the lowest security classification).
- Individuals with 48 months or less until their parole eligibility date and have demonstrated through institutional conduct that they can function with minimal supervision in a correctional setting, or in the community under direct supervision are classified as Minimum.
- Medium is assigned to individuals with less than 48 months until their parole eligibility date and whose institutional conduct requires frequent supervision/intervention.
- Individuals classified as Maximum are chronically disruptive, violent, predatory or are a threat to the safe operation of the facility.
- Individuals with minimum sentences of 21 years or more, are serious escape risks or have chronic behavioral/ management problems are classified as Close.

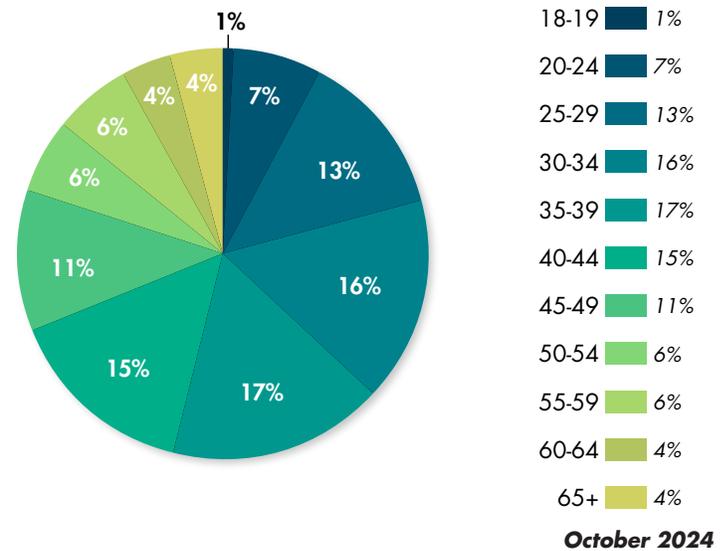


Prior to the pandemic, 63% of the OCCC male population was classified as community with only 30% classified as Medium security and the remainder Minimum (6%), Maximum (1%) and Close (less than 1%). By 2024, the reverse was true with only 32% classified as Community and 58% classified as Medium security. The next largest category was Minimum security (8%), with the remainder comprising Maximum and Close, each comprising less than 1%.

Age Group Classification

Individuals housed at OCCC range in age from 18 to over 65 years. Of the 11 age cohorts, the 35-39 age group comprises the largest portion (17%) of the population closely followed by individuals aged 30-34 (16%) and those aged 40-44 (15%). Nearly half of the population comprise just three categories (ages 30 to 44 years) while eight represent the remainder of the population with 13% aged 25-29, 11% aged 45-49, 7% aged 20-24, 6% aged 50-54, 6% aged 55-59, 4% aged 60-64, 4% aged 65 and older, and 1% aged 18-19.

The OCCC population has on average, grown older; 48% in 2024 comprised age groups 30-44 years vs. 41% prior to the pandemic while age groups 18-29 years represented 19% in 2024 vs. 30% prior to the pandemic.



DCR Recruits Staff at Career Expo

With a considerable number of job vacancies across all state departments, maintaining vital government functions has become increasingly challenging. DCR, which operates eight correctional facilities in Hawai'i, has more than 700 vacant positions among its workforce and has been taking strong steps to meet the challenge of filling those vacancies. For example, over the summer of 2024, DCR launched a multifaceted "Unlocking Potential" recruitment campaign to address its greatest need: filling vacancies of adult corrections officers (ACO). On January 1, 2024, there were more than 425 vacant ACO positions of the 1,535 authorized positions within the state's correctional facilities. The campaign generated more than 755 eligible applicants and filled nearly 190 ACO positions (including 89-day temporary hires) through October 15, 2024.



In continuing its campaign to recruit staff, DCR joined more than 100 employers at the Star Advertiser's **Career Expo 2025** at the Neal S. Blaisdell Exhibition Hall on April 30, 2025, in an effort to fill open positions within the agency. Among the current 700 vacancies, 375 are specifically for corrections officers. DCR is using a Fast Track hiring process, reducing the traditional 11-week academy to eight weeks followed by three weeks of additional training at their assignments. For Neighbor Islands, DCR is offering a local training option if there are more than six applicants, allowing recruits to train closer to home. DCR also increased its recruit training classes to five on O'ahu and three on Hawai'i Island for a total of eight during 2025.

In addition to ACOs, DCR is hiring staff for a wide range of roles including clinical logistics, psychologists and nurses. DCR is focusing on hiring local residents and those affected by job losses in the federal government. Emergency hire positions are available, where applicants may be hired on the spot and temporarily employed while their background checks are completed. Permanent employment is possible after passing all requirements.

DCR's recruitment strategy at the Career Expo also involved engaging teams of off-duty ACOs to conduct on-the-spot interviews of prospective candidates. DCR is also expanding its recruitment efforts to other job positions that are instrumental to the department's mission: provide rehabilitative services to those in custody as well as reduce recidivism.



DCR attends Career Expo 2025



O'ahu Jail Team to Attend ACA Conference – August 21-26, 2025

DCR is working to transform Hawai'i's correctional system into one that is rehabilitative, restorative, and reentry-focused to reduce recidivism and promote safer communities and developing a new O'ahu jail is the first step. Representatives of DCR will be sharing current plans for the new O'ahu Jail at the Summer Conference of the American Correctional Association in Denver, Colorado (August 21-26, 2025).

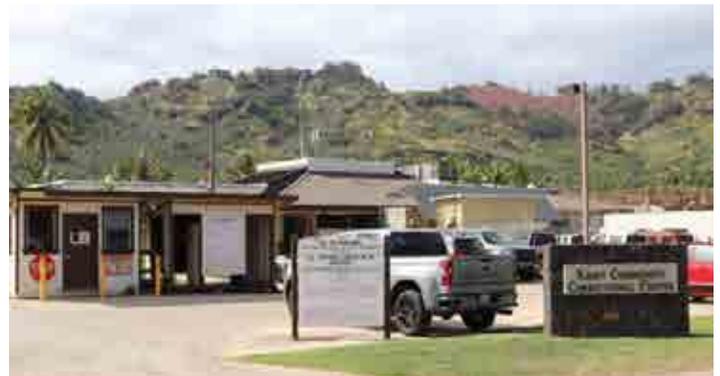
Attendees will explore key issues impacting the corrections landscape, including rehabilitation programs and services, mental health and medical initiatives and advancements in technology across all disciplines. By attending, DCR's leaders can collaborate, share exemplary practices and enhance the standards that govern DCR's work, create the culture necessary for success, and promote innovation and accountability in addressing the challenges being faced each day in shaping an effective corrections system for all Hawai'i's citizens.

DCR will again be an exhibitor and attendees to the conference are invited to visit the booth in the exhibition hall where new O'ahu jail team members will be available to discuss the current status of plans for this public-private partnership (P3) project as well as the work being done concerning project delivery methods and financial and other commitments that will be needed to bring the new O'ahu jail to fruition.



DCR Planning for new Kaua'i Community Correctional Center

Currently located next to a busy section of Kūhiō Highway, the Kaua'i Community Correctional Center (KCCC) sits on 9.5 acres of pastoral land. Built in 1977, the facility was originally designed to hold up to a dozen male adults in custody (AIC). It was expanded through the use of temporary housing units that were donated by the county and converted into three cabin structures. Today, KCCC can house up to 128 men and women comprising pretrial misdemeanors, pretrial felons, sentenced misdemeanants, those on probation, and parole violators. DCR is seeking to move the outdated KCCC — which is ill-equipped to handle the rising number of AICs with mental health needs — from its present location opposite the Wailua Golf Course to a



Kaua'i Community Correctional Center

location outside of the tsunami zone where KCCC currently exists. According to DCR Director Tommy Johnson, there are seven potential relocation sites with the preferred location currently a parcel north of Lihū'e where the new facility would be close to important support services including medical, law enforcement and the courthouse. Although there is a preferred site, it is not the confirmed site and Director Johnson has stated that the relocation project remains in its early stages.

In addition to its location in the tsunami evacuation zone, the KCCC property floods when it rains. Compounding the situation are long-standing plans by the Hawai'i Department of Transportation to widen portions of Kūhiō Highway. The widening project, when undertaken, is expected to consume one-third of the KCCC property, including its parking area and housing units. Jerry Jona, the longtime warden of the KCCC, said the jail plays an outsize role in its small island community. "Everybody's been touched by somebody in there," Jona said. "You know somebody that works there, or you know somebody that has been there. Or you've been there yourself." The Hawai'i State Legislature has already allocated \$20 million to plan for development of a new KCCC.

Director Johnson and others have described the planned relocation of KCCC as an opportunity for government agencies and community organizations to address this broad spectrum of problems through a continuum of services intended to reduce recidivism. According to Director Johnson: "We owe it to the people in our society to give them a second chance. But in order to do that, we have to provide them with the programs and services they need, and the technical skills they need, to be successful in reentering the community." For more information about the KCCC project, visit ssfm.konveio.com/kccc.

Incarcerated Mothers Reunite With Children To Celebrate Mother's Day

At the Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC), inmate Aliana Akana excitedly ran toward her four-year-old son and yelled out his name when she spotted him in the facility's Maunawili Cottage courtyard. The rosy-cheeked child immediately ran toward Akana when she picked up her son, both hugging each other tightly. The WCCC, in collaboration with Keiki O Ka 'Āina (KOKA) Family Learning Centers, hosted a Kids' Day event on May 3, 2025, for 12 mothers, 19 children and 13 caregivers to celebrate Mother's Day. Nearly 20 KOKA volunteers decorated the Maunawili Cottage courtyard with pastel-colored balloons, flower decorations and Mother's Day banners for the event. Volunteers also organized arts and crafts and fun-filled games for families.

During the three-and-a-half hour celebration, mothers and their keiki took family photos together, played soccer and volleyball and participated in games that included a doughnut eating contest and water balloon toss. Children also made special Mother's Day cards for their moms and created floral bouquets with flowers donated by Watanabe Floral, Inc.

Five women at the facility prepared and served shave ice and popcorn for families during the event. Mothers and their keiki also enjoyed a barbecue lunch of hamburgers, hot dogs, chips, cole slaw, assorted fresh cut fruits topped with whipped cream, cupcakes and cookies.

DCR Director Tommy Johnson greeted the mothers, children, facility staff and volunteers at the event. *"Today's Kids' Day event to celebrate Mother's Day promotes rehabilitation for the women and fosters healthy relationships between mothers and their children,"* Director Johnson said. *"We are here to support mothers and help them maintain a strong bond with their keiki."* Both Johnson and WCCC Warden Ione "Noni" Guillonta thanked facility staff and volunteers for their dedication and hard work to organize Kids' Day. *"Their dedication is unmatched,"* Guillonta said. Before the event ended, volunteers gave each child a bag of new toys that were donated by KOKA and community partners.

Executive Director Momi Akana of KOKA Learning Centers said, *"The bond between a mother and child is boundless. Today is all about providing a future and hope for both mothers and their children."*





OUR VIEW PUBLIC SAFETY

Lock in funds for OCCC relocation

An appropriation of \$30 million to move forward on additional planning and design work to replace the O'ahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) has properly been included in the draft budget agreed on by House and Senate leaders. This money must be deployed to get the jail relocated without delay, since delay will only add to the potential costs. A new jail is necessary for future inmate populations, as the outdated and overcrowded present facility gets increasingly unfit for use — and to allow for OCCC's relocation away from Kalihi, so that site can be repurposed better for the community's benefit.

Criminal justice reform advocates have opposed funding the new jail, which was proposed as holding up to 1,405 beds, a 40% increase from the overcrowded jail's current 982. Instead, they call for a state overhaul of public safety policies and programs throughout the "school-to-prison pipeline," so that fewer people are sent to jail — and a smaller facility could be planned. Money necessary to complete planning OCCC's replacement has been held back in previous sessions, with only a minimal \$10 million appropriated in 2023. But it's time to end the logjam.

Changes since 2023 have set the state Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (DCR) — formerly the Department of Public Safety (DPS), which split in 2024 to form DCR and the new Department of Law Enforcement (DLE) — on a path to fully incorporate rehabilitation. And DCR Director Tommy Johnson has said the new jail could build a "first stage" smaller footprint that allows for future expansion — if necessary. Now it's time to move. The jail holds people serving short-term sentences of two years or less, as well as those awaiting trial or sentencing. Most of OCCC is about 50 years old, with some parts dating back to 1912, and DCR (formerly operating as DPS) has been lobbying for a better facility for about a decade now.

Changes in the state's approach to criminal justice are reflected in DCR's new name and duties, legislated under former Gov. David Ige and taking effect in 2024. Johnson, previously DPS director, was appointed DCR director by Gov. Josh Green, stating that DCR was in a "new era" and would "focus our full attention, resources, and energy on rehabilitation and restoration." It must, for the sake of public safety.

Progress in transitioning DCR to a model that reduces recidivism and better prepares incarcerated people for future employment and a healthy, noncriminal life must be monitored by the Legislature and supported by voters, as a productive means of reducing criminal activity and the costs of incarceration. Advances such as expansion of the kauhale system to provide support and access to resources for people at risk of homelessness — many of whom have cycled through court and jail — are related to this effort. And while more formal coordination is needed, police, prosecutors, judges and DCR have become involved in discussing the roles played by schools, law enforcement and the judicial system in molding the inmates housed by DCR.

In a related vein, the Legislature, laudably, sent Senate Bill 1442 to the governor this session — a first update to adolescent mental health services law in 50 years. It mandates county-based family guidance centers and "a network of preventative, early identification, screening, diagnostic, treatment and rehabilitative services," with free services for youth with severe emotional or behavioral challenges and for "youth who are incarcerated or detained." The only flaw here is that SB 1442 specifies services must be provided only if federal or state money is available. If Hawai'i is serious about keeping youth out of jail, this program should be incorporated as an intervention, and sustainably funded. A public-safety operations plan that integrates human services, rehabilitation and community involvement with "corrections" is sorely needed. But jails have a purpose in this continuum, too, and a secure, humane facility is required. Let's get an improved OCCC rebuilt.

Difference Between Jails and Prisons

While the terms “jail” and “prison” are often used interchangeably, they actually refer to two very different types of facilities that serve different purposes and function in different ways. When someone is accused of a crime and arrested, jail is usually the first stop in the criminal justice system, serving as the booking and holding location. Jails provide the secure environment needed for the temporary detention of individuals accused of a crime but who have not completed the trial process. Persons may also remain in jail if they could not meet conditions for bail or may not have qualified for bail. While some individuals remain in jail for a short while, minutes or hours, before being released, others may be held longer before they are released or transferred to another facility.

Jails are also used to house individuals who have been convicted of a low-level crime and received a short sentence (typically less than one year). Individuals convicted of a serious crime and who received an extended sentence (more than one year) are incarcerated in a prison. Think “short-term” and “long-term” with jail applying to short-term misdemeanor convictions and prison applying to long-term felony convictions.

In Hawai‘i, the jail population is under the jurisdiction of the courts and individuals in jail can only be released, placed in outside programs or assigned to other alternatives to incarceration by the courts. In contrast, a prison facility houses inmates that have been convicted and classified. Jails may oversee work release programs and some offer services designed to help the individuals change their behavior so they stand a better chance of avoiding a return stay. The difference between a jail and a prison may seem relatively minor on the surface, but there is a significant impact on the types of services that must be provided and how they are operated.



Length of Stay: Jails are used primarily for short-term detention.



Jurisdiction: Jails are typically operated by local law enforcement agencies.



Type of Offense: Jails are commonly used to hold individuals who have been arrested and are awaiting trial or have been sentenced for minor crimes.



Programs and Services: Jails offer some programs and services aimed at helping individuals successfully re-enter society upon release.

We Want to Hear From You

DCR continually seeks input from community leaders and members about plans for the new O‘ahu jail and in response Project Team representatives attend meetings of the ‘Aiea Neighborhood Board #20, the ‘Aiea Community Association, and the Hawai‘i Correctional Systems Oversight Commission, as well as engaging with state and local officials, the media and others. In addition to reporting progress and accomplishments in advancing plans for the new O‘ahu jail, these forums are opportunities for DCR to seek input, advice and guidance from officials, stakeholders and the public. Contact the City and County of Honolulu, Neighborhood Commission Office for information about how to participate at an upcoming ‘Aiea Neighborhood Board meeting (Tel: 808-768-3710/email: nco@honolulu.gov); do the same for information about upcoming meetings of the ‘Aiea Community Association and how to participate (<http://www.aieacommunity.org>).

In addition to distributing newsletters to over 1,800 elected and appointed officials, government agencies, media outlets, volunteer groups and members of the public, DCR maintains the new O‘ahu jail website, NewOahuJail.hawaii.gov providing access to project-related materials, documents outreach efforts, and facilitates the public’s ability to offer ideas and suggestions or ask questions. Interested parties can also request to receive future announcements and notifications by submitting your contact information (name, affiliation if any, and email address) to: robert.nardi@wsp.com.





Papakōlea lei bearers raise yellow plumeria lei to place on the statue honoring King Kamehameha I who united the Hawaiian islands under one rule. (Credit: Civil Beat)

Upcoming Activities

The following activities are anticipated in the months ahead.

<p>July 2025</p>	<p>Construction of new housing unit continues at Maui CCC.</p> <p>Public outreach and engagement continue with attendance at 'Aiea Neighborhood Board, 'Aiea Community Association and Hawai'i Correctional Systems Oversight Commission meetings.</p>
<p>August 2025</p>	<p>New O'ahu jail team members attend American Correctional Association Conference.</p> <p>Construction of new housing unit continues at Maui CCC.</p> <p>Public outreach and engagement continue with attendance at 'Aiea Neighborhood Board, 'Aiea Community Association and Hawai'i Correctional Systems Oversight Commission meetings.</p>
<p>September 2025</p>	<p>Construction of new housing unit continues at Maui CCC.</p> <p>Public outreach and engagement continue with attendance at 'Aiea Neighborhood Board, 'Aiea Community Association, and Hawai'i Correctional Systems Oversight Commission meetings.</p>

Interested in Learning More?

DCR distributes newsletters to more than 1,800 elected and appointed officials, government agencies, media outlets, volunteer groups and members of the public. For the latest information about the new O'ahu jail project, including project-related materials and FAQs, go to: NewOahuJail.hawaii.gov. To receive (via email) future announcements, newsletters, and other notifications, please submit your contact information (name, affiliation if any, and email address) to: robert.nardi@wsp.com.

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