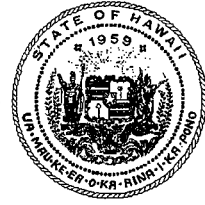


DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

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January 3, 2017 **DEPT. COMM. NO. 191** No. _____

The Honorable Ronald D. Kouchi
President of the Senate
State of Hawaii
Room 409, State Capitol
415 S. Beretania Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Dear Senate President Kouchi,

On behalf of the Department of Public Safety, it is my pleasure to transmit copies of the Department's Reports to the 29th Legislature, convening on January 18, 2017. You will find enclosed:

- 1) Departmental Goals and Objectives in Accordance with Act 100, SLH 1999;
- 2) Annual Report on the Status of the Federal Reimbursement Maximization Special Fund in response to HRS Section 353C-7;
- 3) Annual Report on the Corrections Population Management Commission in response to HRS Section 353F-5;
- 4) Report on Sexual Assaults in Correctional Facilities in Response to Act 194, SLH 2010;
- 5) Report on the Criminal Offender Treatment Act in response to HRS Section 353G-13 (c);
- 6) Annual Position Listing of the Hawaii Correctional Industries in response to HRS Section 354D-3.5;
- 7) Report on Gender Responsive Community Based Programs for Women in response to HRS Section 367D-008;
- 8) Report on the Return of Out-of-State Inmates in response to Act 8, SLH 2007, Special Session, Part 1, Section 7(C);
- 9) Report on Mental Health Services for Committed Persons in response to Act 144, SLH 2007;
- 10) Report on Cognitive Restructuring in response to Act 193, SLH 2010;

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The Honorable Ronald D. Kouchi
President of the Senate
January 3, 2017
Page 2

- 11) Annual Report of the Narcotics Enforcement Division in response to HRS Section 329-11;
- 12) Report on Medical/Compassionate Release in response to SR 147, SD 1, Regular Session of 2014; and
- 13) Report on the Study of Possible Sites for the Construction of a New Oahu Community Correctional Center in response to Act 124, SLH 2016, together with, the Siting Study for Oahu Community Correctional Center.

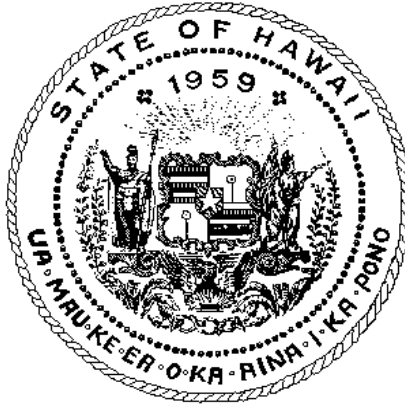
Please note, copies of the reports will also be posted to the PSD website. If there are questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at 587-1350.

Sincerely,



Nolan P. Espinda
Director

c: Office of the Governor
Office of the Lt. Governor
Legislative Reference Bureau
Legislative Auditor
Department of Budget and Finance



**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
REPORT TO THE 2017 LEGISLATURE**

ACT 100, SECTIONS 6 AND 7
SESSION LAWS OF HAWAII 1999

REQUIRING ALL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES
TO IDENTIFY THEIR GOALS AND OBJECTIVES IN
ACCORDANCE TO ACT 100, SLH 1999

December 2016

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REPORT TO THE TWENTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE
STATE OF HAWAII
2017 REGULAR SESSION

REQUIRING ALL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES TO IDENTIFY
THEIR GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND POLICIES, TO PROVIDE A
BASIS FOR DETERMINING PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATING
LIMITED PUBLIC FUNDS AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Purpose

This annual report has been prepared in compliance with Sections 6 and 7 of Act 100, Session Laws of Hawaii (SLH) 1999. The purpose of this Act is to require all departments and agencies to identify their goals, objectives, and policies; and to provide a basis for determining priorities and allocating limited public funds and human resources. Specifically, the Act calls for the submission of an annual report to the Legislature 20-days prior to the start of the Regular Session of 2000 and each Regular Session thereafter addressing the following:

- A statement of goals, including what the department or agency hopes to accomplish both short and long term;
- Objectives and policies, specifically setting forth how each goal can and will be accomplished;
- An action plan with a timetable indicating how the established objectives and policies will be implemented in one, two, and five years; and
- The process that the department or agency will use to measure the performance of its program and services in meeting the stated goals, objectives, and policies.

**Department of Public Safety
Correctional Facilities, PSD402 – PSD409
Act 100, Session Laws of Hawaii 1999, Annual Report**

GOALS:

Administer the operations of the seven correctional facilities and provide for the care, custody, and control appropriate to the needs of the population being served.

OBJECTIVES:

- To protect society by providing assessment, supervision, custodial, and related individualized services for inmates in high/medium/closed/minimum security facilities;
- To provide for the basic needs of inmates by developing and maintaining a secure, safe, healthy, and humane social and physical environment;
- To facilitate participation in academic and work/training programs designed to prepare these inmates for reintegration into the community;
- To offer furlough or specialized treatment programs at the Community Correctional Centers and/or reintegration back into the community through residential in-community programs and services.

TIMELINE:

- On-going

MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS:

- Number of inmates placed on parole.
- Number of escapes as defined by HRS 710-1020 (Escape in the first degree).
- Number of escapes as defined by HRS 710-1021 (Escape in the second degree).
- Number of inmates with sanctions for misconduct in the high and greatest categories.
- Percentage of reclassification resulting in reduced custody status.

Program Title: Halawa Correctional Facility (PSD 402)

| PART II - MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS | Fiscal Year 2015-2016 | | | Fiscal Year 2016-2017 | |
|---|-----------------------|--------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Planned | Actual | % Difference | Planned | Estimated |
| 1. Number of escapes as defined by HRS 710-1020 (Escape in the first degree) | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0 |
| 2. Number of escapes as defined by HRS 710-1021 (Escape in the second degree) | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Number of inmates receiving sanctions for misconduct in the high and greatest categories | 450 | 470 | 4% | 450 | 470 |
| 4. Percent of reclassification resulting in reduced custody status | 20 | 25.86 | 29% | 20 | 26 |

Program Title: Kulani Correctional Facility (PSD 403)

| PART II - MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS | Fiscal Year 2015-2016 | | | Fiscal Year 2016-2017 | |
|---|-----------------------|--------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Planned | Actual | % Difference | Planned | Estimated |
| 1. Number of escapes as defined by HRS 710-1020 (Escape in the first degree) | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0 |
| 2. Number of escapes as defined by HRS 710-1021 (Escape in the second degree) | 0 | 3 | 0% | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Percent of reclassification resulting in reduced custody status | 20 | 74 | 270% | 20 | 50 |

Program Title: Waiawa Correctional Facility (PSD 404)

| PART II - MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS | Fiscal Year 2015-2016 | | | Fiscal Year 2016-2017 | |
|---|-----------------------|--------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Planned | Actual | % Difference | Planned | Estimated |
| 1. Number of escapes as defined by HRS 710-1020 (Escape in the first degree) | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0 |
| 2. Number of escapes as defined by HRS 710-1021 (Escape in the second degree) | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Number of inmates receiving sanctions for misconduct in the high and greatest categories | 0 | 131 | 0% | 0 | 20 |
| 4. Percent of reclassification resulting in reduced custody status | 60 | 43 | 28% | 60 | 50 |

Program Title: Hawaii Community Correctional Center (PSD 405)

| PART II - MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS | Fiscal Year 2015-2016 | | | Fiscal Year 2016-2017 | |
|---|-----------------------|--------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Planned | Actual | % Difference | Planned | Estimated |
| 1. Number of inmates placed on parole | 50 | 55 | 10% | 50 | 55 |
| 2. Number of escapes as defined by HRS 710-1020 (Escape in the first degree) | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Number of escapes as defined by HRS 710-1021 (Escape in the second degree) | 0 | 12 | 0% | 0 | 0 |
| 4. Number of inmates receiving sanctions for misconduct in the high and greatest categories | 172 | 523 | 204% | 172 | 500 |

Program Title: Maui Community Correctional Center (PSD 406)

| PART II - MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS | Fiscal Year 2015-2016 | | | Fiscal Year 2016-2017 | |
|---|-----------------------|--------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Planned | Actual | % Difference | Planned | Estimated |
| 1. Number of inmates placed on parole | 55 | 41 | 25% | 55 | 55 |
| 2. Number of escapes as defined by HRS 710-1020 (Escape in the first degree) | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Number of escapes as defined by HRS 710-1021 (Escape in the second degree) | 0 | 1 | 0% | 0 | 0 |
| 4. Number of inmates receiving sanctions for misconduct in the high and greatest categories | 90 | 121 | 34% | 90 | 90 |

Program Title: Oahu Community Correctional Center (PSD 407)

| PART II - MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS | Fiscal Year 2015-2016 | | | Fiscal Year 2016-2017 | |
|---|-----------------------|--------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Planned | Actual | % Difference | Planned | Estimated |
| 1. Number of inmates placed on parole | 200 | 132 | 34% | 200 | 150 |
| 2. Number of escapes as defined by HRS 710-1020 (Escape in the first degree) | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Number of escapes as defined by HRS 710-1021 (Escape in the second degree) | 0 | 19 | 0% | 0 | 0 |
| 4. Number of inmates receiving sanctions for misconduct in the high and greatest categories | 500 | 535 | 7% | 500 | 500 |

Program Title: Kauai Community Correctional Center (PSD 408)

| PART II - MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS | Fiscal Year 2015-2016 | | | Fiscal Year 2016-2017 | |
|---|-----------------------|--------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Planned | Actual | % Difference | Planned | Estimated |
| 1. Number of inmates placed on parole | 10 | 10 | 0% | 10 | 30 |
| 2. Number of escapes as defined by HRS 710-1020 (Escape in the first degree) | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Number of escapes as defined by HRS 710-1021 (Escape in the second degree) | 0 | 1 | 0% | 0 | 0 |
| 4. Number of inmates receiving sanctions for misconduct in the high and greatest categories | 50 | 75 | 50% | 50 | 50 |

Program Title: Women Community Correctional Center (PSD 409)

| PART II - MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS | Fiscal Year 2015-2016 | | | Fiscal Year 2016-2017 | |
|---|-----------------------|--------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Planned | Actual | % Difference | Planned | Estimated |
| 1. Number of inmates placed on parole | 100 | 88 | 12% | 100 | 88 |
| 2. Number of escapes as defined by HRS 710-1020 (Escape in the first degree) | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Number of escapes as defined by HRS 710-1021 (Escape in the second degree) | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0 |
| 4. Number of inmates receiving sanctions for misconduct in the high and greatest categories | 54 | 58 | 7% | 54 | 58 |

**Department of Public Safety
Intake Service Center, PSD410
Act 100, Session Laws of Hawaii 1999, Annual Report**

GOALS:

To assist in the coordination and facilitation of public safety programs by implementing assessment, evaluation, and supervision programs throughout the criminal justice system, while reducing the overcrowding situation of our jails.

OBJECTIVES:

- To effectively administer diversionary programs as well as alternatives to incarceration;
- Conduct pretrial investigations and bail evaluations;
- Supervise offenders conditionally released by the courts.

TIMELINE:

- On-going

MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS:

- Percent of pretrial supervision cases that appear in court as scheduled.
- Percent of pretrial supervision cases that were not charged with new offense.
- Percent of community service restitution program cases completed.
- Percent of offenders that complete alternative sentences.
- Number of bed space days saved through ISC programs and intervention.
- Percent of risk assessments completed within three days.

Program Title: Intake Service Centers (PSD 410)

| PART II - MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS | Fiscal Year 2015-2016 | | | Fiscal Year 2016-2017 | |
|--|-----------------------|---------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Planned | Actual | % Difference | Planned | Estimated |
| 1. Percent of pretrial supervision cases who make court appearances as scheduled | 90 | 90 | 0% | 90 | 90 |
| 2. Percent of pretrial supervision cases not charged with a new offense | 95 | 95 | 0% | 95 | 95 |
| 3. Percent of community service restitution program cases completed | 35 | NO DATA | 100% | 35 | NO DATA |
| 4. Percent of offenders that complete alternative sentences | 85 | 85 | 0% | 85 | 85 |
| 5. Number of bed space days saved thru ISC program and intervention | 300,000 | 292,000 | 3% | 300,000 | 300,000 |
| 6. Percent of risk assessments completed within three days | 100 | 100 | 0% | 100 | 100 |

**Department of Public Safety
Corrections Program Services, PSD420
Act 100, Session Laws of Hawaii 1999, Annual Report**

GOALS:

Provide a continuum of treatment programs and services to facilitate the reintegration of offenders back into the community.

OBJECTIVES:

- To provide to persons detained or sentenced to correctional care individualized assessment, counseling and treatment services;
- To provide academic and vocational education; meaningful on-the-job training and work opportunities;
- To provide adequate and nutritious meals;
- To provide opportunities for constructive recreational and leisure time activities;
- To provide adequate access to the courts;
- To provide opportunities for worship in the religion of their choice.

TIMELINE:

- On-going

MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS:

- Percent of sex offenders completing sex offender treatment programs.
- Percent of sex offenders who test positive on urinalysis tests.
- Percent of inmates completing academic programs.
- Percent of inmates completing personal improvement programs.
- Percent of inmates completing vocational programs.
- Percent of sentenced felons completing substance abuse treatment programs.
- Percent of inmates who participate in religious (spiritual) services and related activities.

- Percent of meals served that meet the requirements of the American Dietetic Association.
- Percent of sex offenders participating in sex offender treatment programs.
- Percent of sex offenders who completed program and resentenced to prison within four years after release.

Program Title: Corrections Program Services (PSD 420)

| PART II - MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS | Fiscal Year 2015-2016 | | | Fiscal Year 2016-2017 | |
|--|-----------------------|--------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Planned | Actual | % Difference | Planned | Estimated |
| 1. Percent of sex offenders completing sex offender treatment programs | 10 | 10 | 0% | 10 | 10 |
| 2. Percent of sex offenders who test positive on urinalysis tests | 5 | 5 | 0% | 5 | 5 |
| 3. Percent of inmates completing academic programs | 30 | 52 | 73% | 30 | 50 |
| 4. Percent of inmates completing personal improvement programs | 50 | 47 | 6% | 50 | 50 |
| 5. Percent of inmates completing vocational programs | 55 | 63 | 15% | 55 | 60 |
| 6. Percent of sentenced felons completing substance abuse treatment programs | 75 | 65 | 13% | 75 | 75 |
| 7. Percent of inmates who participate in religious (spiritual) services and related activities | 75 | 75 | 0% | 75 | 75 |
| 8. Percent of meals served that meet the requirements of the American Dietetic Association | 100 | 100 | 0% | 100 | 100 |
| 9. Percent of sex offenders participating in sex offender treatment programs | 12 | 11 | 8% | 12 | 12 |
| 10. Percent of sex offenders who completed programs and re-sentenced to prison within four years after release | 5 | 5 | 0% | 5 | 5 |

**Department of Public Safety
Health Care, PSD421
Act 100, Session Laws of Hawaii 1999, Annual Report**

GOALS:

To provide patients in Hawaii's adult correctional facilities with comprehensive medical, dental, mental health, and auxiliary services that meet the standards of care for jails and prisons set forth by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care; and to provide disease prevention, health maintenance, and education.

OBJECTIVES:

- To provide timely health screenings, assessments, evaluations, and interval physical examination, routine health services and complex disease management;
- To provide timely dental screenings, examinations, and treatment of oral disease;
- To provide timely mental health screenings, assessments, evaluations, crisis interventions, diagnosis, and treatment;
- To provide for the medical care of inmates with acute and chronic illnesses, including the supervision, coordination, and provision of specialty provider and hospital care outside the correctional facility;
- Surveillance, containment, treatment, and control of communicable diseases particularly tuberculosis, hepatitis, skin infections, and human immunodeficiency virus;
- To provide prenatal care as needed;
- To provide skilled infirmary level of care, pre and post hospital and specialty care, long term care, and support for end-of-life decisions and necessary care;
- To provide urgent and emergent care as needed;
- Management of medical record documentation of all services rendered according to national standards established by the American Health Information Management Association and the release of protected health information according to rules and laws;
- Medical data collection and analysis;
- Infectious waste management;
- To provide staff trainers for health related topics.

TIMELINE:

- On-going

MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS:

- Percent of offenders receiving clinical services.
- Percent of offenders receiving mental health services.
- Percent of offenders receiving dental services.
- Percent of offenders receiving chronic care services.
- Percent of offenders receiving out-of-facility services.

Program Title: Health Care Office (PSD 421)

| PART II - MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS | Fiscal Year 2015-2016 | | | Fiscal Year 2016-2017 | |
|--|-----------------------|--------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Planned | Actual | % Difference | Planned | Estimated |
| 1. Percent of offenders receiving clinical services | 100 | 100 | 0% | 100 | 100 |
| 2. Percent of offenders receiving psychiatric services | 100 | 100 | 0% | 100 | 100 |
| 3. Percent of offenders receiving dental services | 100 | 100 | 0% | 100 | 100 |
| 4. Percent of offenders receiving chronic care services | 13 | 13 | 0% | 13 | 13 |
| 5. Percent of offenders receiving out-of-facility services | 9 | 9 | 0% | 9 | 9 |

**Department of Public Safety
Hawaii Correctional Industries, PSD422
Act 100, Session Laws of Hawaii 1999, Annual Report**

GOALS:

To operate as a self-sustaining State entity that provides all able-bodied inmates with real-world work opportunities in various trades and to develop work ethics that strengthen their ability to be productive citizens upon release.

OBJECTIVES:

- To generate revenue to sustain its operation and allow for capital investment; and when possible, reimburse the general fund for the expense of correctional services;
- To provide specific training skills for offenders that would increase their employment prospects after release;
- To provide the maximum level of work and training opportunities for all qualified, able-bodied inmates;
- To develop cooperative training ventures between the correctional industries program and the private sector;
- To develop programs for inmates to learn skills used in construction and other industries while providing low-cost construction, renovation, and repairs of facilities grounds, furniture, vehicles, and equipment for nonprofit social service agencies, education agencies, and health programs;
- To utilize labor services of qualified, able-bodied inmates in the manufacture and/or production of goods and services needed for the construction, operation, or maintenance of any office, department, institution, or agency supported in whole or in part by the State, the counties, or the federal government.

TIMELINE:

- On-going

MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS:

- Percent of inmates employed at State facilities.
- Percent of inmates employed at the Federal Detention Center.
- Percent of inmates employed in skilled trades.

- Amount of revenues generated.
- Percent of inmates on joint venture jobs.

Program Title: Hawaii Correctional Industries (PSD 422)

| PART II - MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS | Fiscal Year 2015-2016 | | | Fiscal Year 2016-2017 | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Planned | Actual | % Difference | Planned | Estimated |
| 1. Percent of inmates employed at State facilities | 6 | 7 | 17% | 6 | 7 |
| 2. Percent of inmates employed at the Federal Detention Center | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Percent of inmates employed in skilled trades | 15 | 20 | 33% | 15 | 20 |
| 4. Amount of revenues generated | 6,000,000 | 5,400,000 | 10% | 6,000,000 | 5,550,000 |
| 5. Percent of inmates on joint venture jobs | 15 | 0 | 100% | 15 | 0 |

**Department of Public Safety
Narcotics Enforcement, PSD502
Act 100, Session Laws of Hawaii 1999, Annual Report**

GOALS:

To protect the public through the enforcement of laws relating to controlled substances and regulated chemicals.

OBJECTIVES:

- Annual registration of all persons who handle controlled substances and regulated chemicals designated in HRS 329-61;
- The annual registration of all persons authorized by their physician to utilize marijuana for medical purposes;
- The review of all Schedules II through V controlled substance prescriptions;
- The monitoring and investigation of all suspicious sales and reported diversion of regulated chemicals;
- The investigation of individuals utilizing regulated chemicals to unlawfully manufacture controlled substances;
- The investigation of all reported incidents of forged and altered prescriptions, multi-doctor patients, impaired medical professionals, drug-seeking individuals, counterfeit controlled substances, and missing or stolen controlled substances;
- To provide assistance to other law enforcement agencies in the detection and apprehension of controlled substance violator;
- The scheduling of controlled substances as specified by HRS 392-11;
- The inspection and audit of registrant's controlled substances;
- To arrest and referral for prosecution of individuals in the State who illegally obtain, traffic in, and abuse controlled substances and regulated chemicals, including the seizure and forfeiture of any identifiable assets and property linked to illegal activity.

TIMELINE:

- On-going

MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS:

- Percent of certificates/permits issued without complaints.
- Percent of cases that resulted in successful prosecution.
- Percent of cases released pending further investigation.
- Percent of cases referred and accepted by prosecuting agencies.
- Percent of cases referred and declined by prosecuting agencies
- Percent of cases referred to Federal agencies.
- Percent of criminal cases that resulted in asset forfeiture and received by the Department.
- Percent of cases investigated and resolved without criminal action.
- Percent of drug education /or training sessions conducted.
- Percent of inquiries made on electronic prescription monitoring program.

Program Title: Narcotics Enforcement (PSD 502)

| PART II - MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS | Fiscal Year 2015-2016 | | | Fiscal Year 2016-2017 | |
|---|-----------------------|--------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Planned | Actual | % Difference | Planned | Estimated |
| 1. Percent of controlled substance, regulated chemical and Medical Use of Marijuana certificates/permits issued without complaint | 97 | 97 | 0% | 97 | 97 |
| 2. Percent of cases that resulted in successful prosecution | 90 | 90 | 0% | 90 | 95 |
| 3. Percent of cases released pending further investigation | 25 | 24 | 4% | 25 | 25 |
| 4. Percent of cases referred and accepted by prosecuting agencies | 97 | 100 | 3% | 97 | 97 |
| 5. Percent of cases referred and declined by prosecuting agencies | 3 | 1 | 67% | 3 | 3 |
| 6. Percent of cases referred to Federal agencies | NO DATA | 4 | 0% | 4 | 3 |
| 7. Percent of criminal cases that resulted in asset forfeiture and received by the Dept | 3 | 1 | 67% | 3 | 3 |
| 8. Percent of cases investigated and resolved without criminal action | 65 | 71 | 9% | 65 | 65 |
| 9. Percent of drug education or training sessions conducted | 95 | 93 | 2% | 95 | 95 |
| 10. Percent of inquiries made on electronic prescription monitoring program | 99 | 100 | 1% | 99 | 99 |

**Department of Public Safety
 Sheriff, PSD503
 Act 100, Session Laws of Hawaii 1999, Annual Report**

GOALS:

To provide for the protection and safety for the people of Hawaii through law enforcement/security services at State Facilities, Lands, Harbors, Airports, and within the jurisdictional boundaries of the State of Hawaii.

OBJECTIVES:

- To serve and protect the public, government officials, and State personnel and property under its jurisdiction by providing law enforcement services which incorporate patrols, surveillance, and educational activities;
- To protect State judges and judicial proceedings, secure judicial facilities, and safely handle detained persons; provide secure transport for persons in custody;
- To execute arrest warrants for the Judiciary and the Hawaii Paroling Authority.

TIMELINE:

- On-going

MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS:

- Percent of grand jury and HPA warrants served.
- Percent of traffic warrants served.
- Percent of threats investigated.

Program Title: Sheriff (PSD 503)

| PART II - MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS | Fiscal Year 2015-2016 | | | Fiscal Year 2016-2017 | |
|--|-----------------------|--------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Planned | Actual | % Difference | Planned | Estimated |
| 1. Percent of grand jury and HPA warrants served | 75 | 43 | 43% | 75 | 75 |
| 2. Percent of traffic warrants served | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Percent of threats investigated | 100 | 100 | 0% | 100 | 100 |

**Department of Public Safety
Adult Parole Determinations, PSD611
Act 100, Session Laws of Hawaii 1999, Annual Report**

GOALS:

To protect the community and facilitate the rehabilitation of persons sentenced to confinement by making determinations regarding their readiness for release prior to the expiration of their full sentence.

OBJECTIVES:

- Establish appropriate minimum terms of imprisonment;
- Grant or deny parole;
- Provide proper supervision for those on parole;
- Revoke parole, when appropriate;
- Review applications for gubernatorial pardon and make appropriate recommendations for the Governor;
- Promote sound parole legislation;
- Provide sound administration for the management of parolees and appropriate training programs for the members and staff of the Hawaii Paroling Authority.

TIMELINE:

- On-going

MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS:

- Percent of inmates granted early parole release.
- Average length of time before next parole review (months).
- Average length of time on parole before final discharge (years).
- Percent of inmates granted parole at the expiration of minimum sentence.
- Number of parole violators returned to prison.

Program Title: Adult Parole Determinations (PSD 611)

| PART II - MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS | Fiscal Year 2015-2016 | | | Fiscal Year 2016-2017 | |
|--|-----------------------|--------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Planned | Actual | % Difference | Planned | Estimated |
| 1. Percent of inmates granted early parole release | 5 | 5 | 0% | 5 | 5 |
| 2. Average length of time before next parole review (months) | 6 | 8 | 33% | 6 | 6 |
| 3. Average length of time on parole before final discharge (years) | 6 | 5 | 17% | 6 | 6 |
| 4. Percent of inmates granted parole at the expiration of minimum sentence | 55 | 32 | 42% | 55 | 55 |
| 5. Number of parole violators returned to prison | 300 | 399 | 33% | 300 | 350 |

**Department of Public Safety
Adult Parole Supervision and Counseling, PSD612
Act 100, Session Laws of Hawaii 1999, Annual Report**

GOALS:

To supervise the activities of persons granted parole so as to assure their behavior conforms to the standards set down, and to provide such guidance, counseling and assistance as may be required to aid in their rehabilitation.

OBJECTIVES:

- To conduct pre-parole investigations and assistance;
- Parole Supervision;
- To conduct pardon investigations;
- Recommendation for early parole discharge;
- Other requirements ordered by the Authority or requested by the public and the Legislature;
- Administration and management requirements.
- Interstate Compact Agreement

TIMELINE:

- On-going

MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS:

- Percent of recommendations relating to parole release accepted by the board.
- Number of parole violators returned to prison.
- Amount of restitution collected.
- Average length of time on parole before final discharge (years.).
- Unemployment rate among parolees.

Program Title: Adult Parole Supervision and Counseling (PSD 612)

| PART II - MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS | Fiscal Year 2015-2016 | | | Fiscal Year 2016-2017 | |
|--|-----------------------|--------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Planned | Actual | % Difference | Planned | Estimated |
| 1. Percent of recommendations relating to parole release accepted by the board | 80 | 75 | 6% | 80 | 80 |
| 2. Number of parole violators returned to prison | 300 | 399 | 33% | 300 | 400 |
| 3. Amount of restitution collected | 100,000 | 40,735 | 59% | 100,000 | 45,000 |
| 4. Average length of time on parole before final discharge (years) | 6 | 5 | 17% | 6 | 6 |
| 5. Unemployment rate among parolees | 14 | 13 | 7% | 14 | 14 |

**Department of Public Safety
Crime Victim Compensation Commission, PSD613
Act 100, Session Laws of Hawaii 1999, Annual Report**

GOALS:

To mitigate the suffering and losses of innocent victims of certain crimes by compensating them and to compensate private citizens (good Samaritans) who suffer personal injury or property damage in the course of preventing a crime or apprehending a criminal.

OBJECTIVES:

- The commission receives, reviews; and investigates applications for compensation from victims of certain designated violent crimes;
- Reviews police, medical, and employer records to administratively determine eligibility and amount of compensation to be awarded;
- Drafts administrative decision awarding or denying compensation;
- Conducts de novo hearings on appeals from administrative decisions;
- Coordinates with the Judiciary, the Paroling Authority, and other agencies to maximize the collection on non-tax revenue;
- Initiates derivative legal actions to secure compensation reimbursements from restitution and civil suits;
- Prepares an Annual Report for submission to the Governor and the Legislature;
- Provides data and other information as requested by the Legislature and other agencies.

TIMELINE:

- On-going

MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS:

- Average length of time from date of application received to date decision mailed (weeks).
- Average length of time from award to date that purchase order is prepared (weeks).
- Percent of claimants who received compensation.
- Average compensation award made.

Program Title: Crime Victim Compensation (PSD 613)

| PART II - MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS | Fiscal Year 2015-2016 | | | Fiscal Year 2016-2017 | |
|--|-----------------------|--------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Planned | Actual | % Difference | Planned | Estimated |
| 1. Average length of time from date of application received to date of decision mailed (weeks) | 20 | 20 | 0% | 20 | 20 |
| 2. Average length of time from award to date that purchase order is prepared (weeks) | 4 | 4 | 0% | 4 | 4 |
| 3. Percent of claimants who received compensation. | 75 | 89 | 19% | 75 | 75 |
| 4. Average compensation award made | 800 | 854 | 7% | 800 | 800 |

**Department of Public Safety
Non-State Facilities Branch, PSD808
Act 100, Session Laws of Hawaii 1999, Annual Report**

GOALS:

- To monitor and ensure compliance to the agreements for the secured care, custody, and availability of programs for Hawaii inmates housed in the contracted out of state facilities and the Federal Detention Center.

OBJECTIVES:

- To monitor the current agreements for the secured care, custody and program compliance in the contracted facilities;
- To ensure the quality of programs in the contracted out of state facilities are equal or better than programs in the state facilities;
- To conduct scheduled and unscheduled compliance visits in the contracted out of state facilities;
- To conduct investigations, when required, regarding individual inmate issues, including cases that involve Strategic Threat Group members;
- To coordinate the Security Threat Group program for the state correctional facilities with the contracted out of state facilities and the Federal Detention Center;
- To assure that Hawaii inmates are treated fairly and matters of concern to the department are promptly addressed;
- To maintain liaison between the contracted out of state facilities and department personnel to enhance the public relations and media needs of both entities.

TIMELINE:

- On-going

MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS:

- Percent of reclassifications resulting in reduced custody status.
- Number of escapes as defined by HRS 710-1020 (Escape in the first degree).

- Number of escapes as defined by HRS 710-1021 (Escape in the second degree).
- Number of inmates with receiving sanctions for misconduct in the highest and greatest categories.
- Average percent of major contract provisos with out-of-State contracted facilities requiring corrective action.

Program Title: Non-State Facilities (PSD 808)

| PART II - MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS | Fiscal Year 2015-2016 | | | Fiscal Year 2016-2017 | |
|--|-----------------------|--------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Planned | Actual | % Difference | Planned | Estimated |
| 1. Percent of reclassifications resulting in reduced custody status | 30 | 17 | 43% | 30 | 15 |
| 2. Number of escapes as defined by HRS 710-1020 (Escape in the first degree) | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0 |
| 3. Number of escapes as defined by HRS 710-1021 (Escape in the second degree) | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0 |
| 4. Number of inmates receiving sanctions for misconduct in the highest and greatest categories | 1,500 | 343 | 77% | 1,500 | 350 |
| 5. Average percent of major contract provisos with out-of-State facilities requiring corrective action | 5 | 0 | 100% | 5 | 1 |

**Department of Public Safety
General Administration, PSD900
Act 100, Session Laws of Hawaii 1999, Annual Report**

GOALS:

To facilitate achievement of those objectives which result in fulfilling the Department's primary public safety responsibilities by enhancing criminal justice systems planning, research, and evaluation; as well as coordinating and administering system-wide executive management and related support services.

OBJECTIVES:

- The formulation and implementation of State policies, objectives, and programs for corrections, law enforcement, and public safety programs and functions; for the administration and maintenance of all adult correctional facilities and services; and for the security of State property;
- Provides Department-wide administrative, managerial, and technical support services to field operation including but not limited to budget preparation, budget execution, fiscal accounting, payroll, procurement, uniform officer and civilian training and the like;
- Provides assessment of Departmental training needs with respect to health, safety, security, and administration, as well as compliance with mandates, policies, and professional guidelines;
- Coordinates and monitors a comprehensive and integrated system of directives to ensure compliance with laws, rules, regulation, policies, standards, and guidelines;
- Maintains coordinated and cooperative relationships with other State, County, Federal, and private agencies to integrate and continually improve the criminal justice system.

TIMELINE:

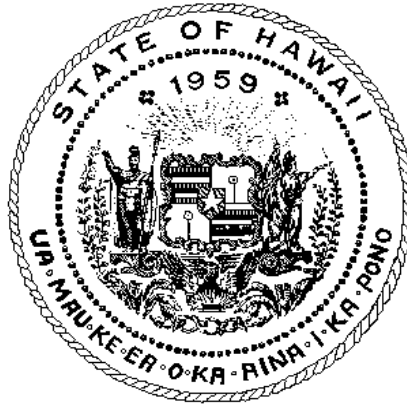
- On-going

MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS:

- Percent of vacancies filled.
- Percent of delegated position actions processed.
- Average length of time to complete payment transactions (days).
- Percent of departmental employees completing TSD training sessions.
- Percent of internal investigations closed by Inspection and Investigations Office.
- Percent of internal investigations completed by Internal Affairs.
- Percent of ADA complaints investigated and closed after action taken.
- Percent of harassment / discrimination complaints investigated and closed after action taken.
- Percent of active CIP projects on or ahead of schedule as of June 30.

Program Title: General Administration (PSD 900)

| PART II - MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS | Fiscal Year 2015-2016 | | | Fiscal Year 2016-2017 | |
|---|-----------------------|--------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------|
| | Planned | Actual | % Difference | Planned | Estimated |
| 1. Percent of vacancies filled | 50 | 50 | 0% | 50 | 50 |
| 2. Percent of delegated position actions processed | 90 | 81 | 10% | 90 | 90 |
| 3. Average length of time to complete payment transactions (days) | 25 | 26 | 4% | 25 | 26 |
| 4. Percent of departmental employees completing TSD training sessions | 20 | 27 | 35% | 20 | 56 |
| 5. Percent of internal investigations closed by Inspections and Investigations Office | 85 | 81 | 5% | 85 | 85 |
| 6. Percent of internal investigations completed by Internal Affairs Office | 83 | 94 | 13% | 83 | 90 |
| 7. Percent of ADA complaints investigated and closed after action taken. | 80 | 20 | 75% | 80 | 80 |
| 8. Percent of harassment/discrimination complaints investigated and closed after action taken | 70 | 47 | 33% | 70 | 70 |
| 9. Percent of active CIP projects on or ahead of schedule as of June 30 | 25 | 25 | 0% | 25 | 25 |



**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
REPORT TO THE 2017 LEGISLATURE**

**RESPONSE TO SECTION 353C-7
HAWAII REVISED STATUTES**

**Annual Report on the Status of the
Federal Reimbursement Maximization Special Fund**

December 2016

Department of Public Safety (PSD)
Annual Report on the Status of the Federal Reimbursement Maximization Special Fund
Fiscal Year 2016

Section 353C-7, Hawaii Revised Statutes, established the Federal Reimbursement Maximization Special Fund (FRMSF) under the purview of the Department of Public Safety (PSD). Act 77, SLH 2012 added additional use of the federal payments relating to the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program that are deposited into the FRMSF as follows:

1. To meet the state match requirement for federal grants and costs associated with federal grant reporting requirements, including administrative expenses such as the hiring of temporary staff;
2. For any other purpose deemed necessary by the department for maintaining existing federal grants as well as pursuing federal grants;
3. To hire consultants to provide training for corrections officers;
4. To hire consultants to conduct facility or program evaluations;
5. To rent or purchase vehicles to transport inmates;
6. To provide pre-release and reentry programs;
7. To improve technology; and
8. To develop a plan for workforce recruitment and retention.

For fiscal year 2016, the total expended was \$492,340.78. The details of the expenditure are as follows:

\$314,106.93 for Purchasing Replacement Vehicles

The funds were used to purchase replacement vehicles to transport inmates from the Correctional facility to District or Circuit Court. A priority vehicle listing was provided by each facility based on the vehicle's age, mileage, and working condition. Correctional facilities were provided replacement vehicles based on the vehicle's condition and amount of available funding.

\$18,420.71 Handheld Radio for the Correctional Facilities

The funds were used to purchase replacement Handheld Radio for the Corrections Division. These radio provide communication for Adult Corrections Officers (ACO) and supervisory personnel.

\$43,350.86 for State Match for the Bridge Programs

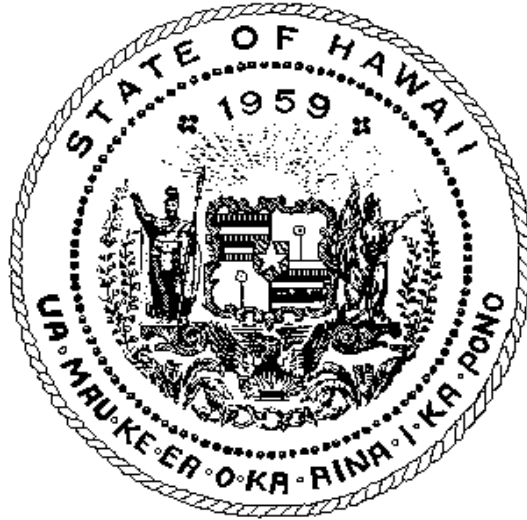
The purpose of this grant is to continue building on PSD's success in operating the substance abuse treatment and reentry programs. The funds were used for two Office Assistant III positions. The funding of these positions increased the clinical staff contact hours with the clients, as the clinical staff was no longer required to conduct clerical duties.

\$83,157.03 for Waiawa Correctional Facility for renovation for Telephone System

This fund was used to renovate and repair the aging telephone system at the Waiawa Correctional Facility.

\$30,000.00 for FRMSF Administrative Fees

\$3,305.25 for FRMSF Administrative Misc. Expenses



**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
REPORT TO THE 2017 LEGISLATURE**

**RESPONSE TO SECTION 353F-5
HAWAII REVISED STATUTES**

**Annual Report on the Corrections Population
Management Commission**

December 2016

INTRODUCTION

This report has been prepared in compliance with Section 353 F5, Hawaii Revised Statutes. The Legislature enabled the creation of a commission to establish maximum inmate population limits for each correctional facility and to formulate policies and procedures to prevent the inmate population from exceeding the capacity of each correctional facility, known as the Corrections Population Management Commission, (hereinafter “the Commission” or “CPMC”). The CPMC was administratively attached to the Department of Public Safety (PSD), and its membership was amended in 2013. The Commission was tasked with:

[§353F-3] Recommendations. The commission shall recommend to the appropriate authorities, cost-effective mechanisms, legislation, and policies to prevent the inmate population from exceeding the limits established pursuant to section 353F-

2. These recommendations shall include estimates of fiscal impact. In addition, the commission shall consider and make recommendations on the following to the appropriate authorities:

- (1) Strategies for the management of projected growth in the inmate population;
- (2) Bail and other pretrial release programs;
- (3) Legislation relating to sentencing;
- (4) Judicial sentencing policies;
- (5) Intermediate punishments and other alternatives to incarceration;
- (6) Probation programs;
- (7) Inmate classification systems;
- (8) Reintegration and treatment programs for inmates;
- (9) Paroling policies and supervision programs; and
- (10) Future construction of correctional facilities. [L1993, c 343, pt of §2]

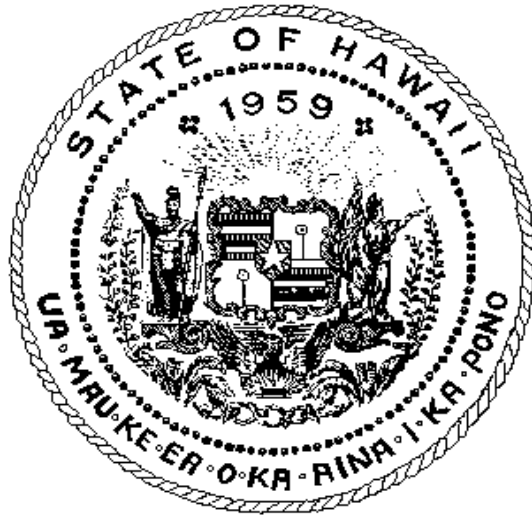
FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The incoming Ige Administration had many new appointments to make, beginning with the Governor’s Cabinet, which required Senate consent. This process extended over the course of the 2015 Legislative session. The process of appointing board members and commissioners followed and is now completed except for one appointment, which was caused by the vacancy created when newly-appointed commissioner Fred Hyun was later appointed to be the chair of the Hawaii Paroling Authority.

New members of the CPMC are Senator Clarence Nishihara (replacing Senator Will Espero), Representative Gregg Takayama (replacing Representative Henry Aquino), First Circuit Court Judge Rom Trader (replacing retired Judge Steven Alm), and Sidney Nakamoto (replacing Probation Administrator Cheryl Marlow).

CPMC met twice in 2016 and achieved quorum on both dates. At the April 2016 meeting, the commission recommended to the Department that the population capacity of the Kulani Correctional Facility, reopened in July 2014, be raised from 160 to 200 since the facility's capacity was increased during its occupation by Hawaii Youth Challenge beginning in 2009.

CPMC met again on September 19, 2016 and received presentations by consultants regarding the OCCC relocation project and the release of certain misdemeanants by Public Safety. No recommendations were made at this meeting.



**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
REPORT TO THE 2017 LEGISLATURE**

**Response to Act 194, Sessions Law of Hawaii 2010
SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**

December 2016

Act 194, Sessions Law of Hawaii 2010 SEXUAL ASSAULTS IN CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Act 194, Sessions Law of Hawaii 2010, requires the Department of Public Safety (PSD) to report to the Legislature the statistical information related to the number of sexual assaults that occurred while a person is in the custody of PSD. The Prison Rape Elimination Act's (PREA) definition of sexual abuse and sexual harassment will be adopted for this report. Accordingly, the data reported under paragraphs I - V is from the calendar year 2015.

I. Sexual assaults (sexual abuse) by persons in custody against other persons in the custody of PSD.

In 2015, there were thirty-three (33) reported incidents of offender-on-offender sexual abuse. PSD is responsible for conducting the administrative investigation for all PREA sexual abuse incidents and PSD refers all reported PREA sexual abuse incidents to County law enforcement to process the parallel criminal investigation. PSD's administrative investigation process substantiated four (4) of the reported incidents made by offender victims, which resulted in administrative disciplinary action for the perpetrator of the sexual abuse. PSD's administrative investigation process determined that twenty-seven (27) reported incidents were either unfounded or unsubstantiated. There are two (2) incidents still pending the administrative investigation process.

II. Sexual assaults (sexual abuse) by correctional staff against persons in custody of the PSD.

In 2015, there were thirty-one (31) reported incidents of staff-on-offender sexual abuse. PSD's administrative investigation process concluded that eight (8) reported incidents were substantiated. Five (5) staff perpetrators were either terminated or submitted their resignations with stipulations. Out of the five there were two (2) perpetrators that had multiple victims. One (1) staff perpetrator investigation was found to be substantiated and the disciplinary action is pending. The remaining twenty-three (23) reported incidents resulted in eighteen (18) reported incidents deemed either unsubstantiated or unfounded, and five (5) reported incidents are still pending the administrative investigation process. All reported incidents of sexual abuse by staff, contractors, or volunteers were also reported to County law enforcement authorities to process the criminal investigation component, if warranted.

III. Non-criminal sexual misconduct by staff, including sexual harassment of persons in custody of PSD.

In 2015, there were nine (9) reported incidents of staff-on-offender sexual harassment. PSD's administrative investigation process concluded that one (1) reported incident was substantiated. The one (1) staff-on-offender sexual harassment investigation was found to be substantiated and the disciplinary action is pending. Six (6) reported incidents were deemed either unsubstantiated or unfounded. The remaining two (2) reported incidents are still pending the administrative investigation process.

IV. Criminal cases initiated, and closed for sexual assaults (sexual abuse) by or upon a person in custody of PSD.

In 2015, there were eight (8) substantiated sexual assault cases which were referred to County law enforcement for criminal investigation. These criminal cases are pending with the appropriate County Police and/or Prosecutor's Office.

V. Civil Claims filed and closed for sexual assaults by or upon a person in custody of PSD.

In 2015, there were zero (0) new civil lawsuits filed, related to allegations of sexual harassment and/or sexual abuse on behalf of the offender victim.

VI. PREA UPDATE

Act 194 also requires PSD to report to the Legislature on its efforts to implement the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA) in our state correctional facilities. The goal of PREA focuses on preventing, reducing, eliminating, investigating incidents, providing treatment for victims, and the prosecution of accusers.

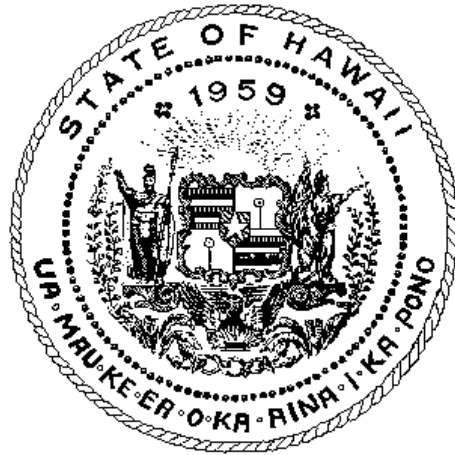
The final PREA National Standards were signed by U.S. Attorney General on May 16, 2012 and published in the Federal Register on June 20, 2012. All State, County and private prisons, jails, lockups, juvenile facilities, and community confinement facilities (halfway houses, re-entry centers, and day reporting centers) were required to comply with these standards by August of 2013 and are subject to independent audits conducted by a Department of Justice (DOJ) Certified PREA Auditor. The audits are conducted on a three-year cycle with one-third of PSD's facilities audited each year in a three-year cycle beginning in August of 2013 to August of 2016. The Department has completed its first three-year audit cycle as of August 2016 and has now entered its second three-year cycle.

All eight PSD facilities, including contracted facilities, were audited by DOJ PREA Certified Auditors and the following PSD facilities have been certified as Compliant: Halawa Correctional Facility, Hawaii Community Correctional Center, Kauai Community Correctional Center, Kulani Correctional Facility, Maui Community Correctional Center, Waiawa Correctional Facility, and Women's Community Correctional Center. PSD is pending the final audit report for the Oahu Community Correctional Center as it was audited in August 2016. Contracted facilities: Corrections Corporation of America (CCA), Saguaro Correctional Center, and the Federal Detention Center were also audited and deemed compliant with the national PREA Standards.

PSD entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with several Western States to conduct "circular auditing." The goal of the MOU is to minimize audit costs by sharing state staff resources among the MOU state members on a rotational basis to conduct the mandated PREA audits as defined by the DOJ PREA Standards. The MOU requires that PSD has DOJ Certified PREA Auditors on staff. As a result, PSD has sent five (5) staff members to the Certified DOJ PREA Auditor Training. PSD currently has four (4) Certified DOJ PREA Auditors, as the fifth staff member transferred to the University of Hawaii system.

In May and October of 2016, Governor David Y. Ige informed the DOJ that the State of Hawaii would provide assurances to work towards PREA compliance. The certification of assurances was provided because the Office of Youth Services Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility, under the Department of Human Services (DHS), has not yet achieved full compliance with the DOJ PREA Standards, and there is no exception for certifying only the PSD Adult Prison and Jails. The certification and notification of assurances allowed the Executive Branch to avoid forfeiting five (5) percent of Federal grant funds dedicated to prisons, jails, lock ups, and juvenile detention facilities. PSD has applied for and is approved to utilize the five (5) percent penalty to supplement PSD's compliance with the PREA Standards. As of this writing, PSD is pending approval for grant funds in the amount of \$23,253 related to the Justice Assistance Grant and \$51,076 related to the STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant. These funds will be redirected to supplement PSD's compliance with the PREA Standards.

PREA impacts PSD in its Corrections and Law Enforcement Division, as well as, the DHS Office of Youth Services Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility. As the responsible manager of the finalized PREA national standards, PSD's budget, programs, and resources are significantly impacted by PREA. PSD respectfully asks the Legislature's consideration in supporting PSD submittals based on PREA, for the benefit of offenders, staff, and the community.



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
REPORT TO THE 2017 LEGISLATURE

HRS 353G-13 (c)
CRIMINAL OFFENDER TREATMENT ACT

Department of Public Safety
Corrections Program Services
December 2016

INTRODUCTION

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) is statutorily required to report on an annual basis to the Legislature and to the Governor, its findings concerning the need for and implementation of the various provisions of Chapter 353G. The report must include information collected under HRS 353G-13 (c), subsection:

- (a) Every assessment program, treatment program, correctional center or facility, and parole agency that provides services pursuant to this chapter or that otherwise supervises a person or issues an order pursuant to this chapter shall keep case-specific records and aggregate data and statistics as may be required by the Department of Health and which shall be required by the statewide substance abuse treatment monitoring program under section 321-192.5. The Department of Public Safety shall collect data in accordance with section 321-192.5 from any assessment program, treatment program, treatment provider, correctional center or facility, and parole agency that provide substance abuse treatment to persons served through public funds administered by the Department of Public Safety.
- (b) The Department of Public Safety shall include in the contract with any treatment provider all criteria established by the Department of Health pursuant to section 321-192.5 to determine whether the treatment provider is achieving success in treating individuals with substance abuse problems/dependencies.
- (c) The Department of Public Safety, in conjunction with the Department of Health, shall report on an annual basis to the legislature and to the governor, its findings concerning the need for and implementation of the various provisions of this chapter. The report shall include information collected under subsection (a) and a synopsis of information or data necessary to determine the impact, utility, and cost benefits of the provisions of this chapter.
- (d) The Department of Public Safety, in conjunction with the Department of Health, shall establish an advisory board that shall be comprised of judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, adult probation officials, parole officials, correctional officials, representatives of assessment programs and treatment programs, and individuals working in licensed alcohol and other drug abuse treatment facilities who are past consumers of treatment services. The advisory board shall meet periodically to discuss the provisions, implementation, and evaluation of this chapter, and to make recommendations to the Department of Health.

URINALYSIS DRUG TESTING OF OFFENDERS

PSD's Drug Detection Program policy and procedure (COR.08.10) for offenders and defendants was established in order to standardize a statewide program to detect, control and deter the unauthorized use and/or abuse of drugs and alcohol by adult offenders/defendants in order to support PSD's commitment to its policy of zero-tolerance for substance abuse.

Drug testing is conducted at all of PSD's correctional centers, correctional facilities, community based programs and furlough programs. The general population at each facility is tested randomly at 5% per month in addition to having suspicion or cause to test the offenders.

Offenders in community based programs are tested a minimum of twice per month. Offenders in substance abuse treatment programs are tested a minimum of once per month.

During FY July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016, approximately 10,248 tests were administered statewide; 648 tests, or 6.32%, registered positive for drug use.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT SERVICES

Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment (former Level II):

Women's Community Correctional Center, Halawa Correctional Facility, Kulani Correctional Facility, Waiawa Correctional Facility, Kauai Community Correctional Center, and Maui Community Correctional Center provide Outpatient substance abuse treatment services through PSD's Purchase of Service Contract with Salvation Army.

Level II services utilize a cognitive-behavioral treatment component lasting 44 hours, meeting once per week. An evidence based cognitive-behavioral therapy curriculum is utilized. Level II services are for inmates who are at lower risk for criminal conduct and meet diagnostic criteria for substance abuse or dependence. They have had minimal disruption in their psychosocial or vocational functioning due to substance abuse. This level of service may also be appropriate (based on assessment) for inmates who have completed treatment programs in the community or during previous incarceration, but have not been able to maintain their recovery consistently.

For FY 2015, there were 453 new admissions and 373 successful completions. Eighty inmates did not complete treatment programming due to being terminated for rule violations, transferred to another facility, had been paroled, discharged from custody, and/or decided not to continue with treatment.

Intensive Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment (Level 2.5)

Halawa Correctional Facility and Waiawa Correctional Facility provide Intensive Outpatient (IOP) substance abuse treatment services through PSD's Purchase of Service Contract with the Salvation Army.

The IOP consists of daily, two to three hour group sessions, 4 days per week with accompanying individual counseling sessions as needed. The vendor utilizes the Change Companies' Residential Drug Abuse Program, which is an evidenced based, cognitive-behavioral curriculum. The duration of the program is approximately 9 months to completion. Each group is a closed ended group with a maximum of 15 men per group. Assessment and treatment planning, individual and family counseling, and aftercare services are provided for each participant.

For FY 2015, there were 174 new admissions with 128 successful completions. Forty-six inmates did not complete treatment programming due to being terminated due to rule violations, transferred to another facility, had been paroled, discharged from custody, and/or decided not to continue with treatment.

O Malama, Women's IOP

The IOP consists of daily, two to three hour group sessions, 4 days per week with accompanying individual counseling sessions as needed. Staff utilizes the Change Companies' Residential Drug Abuse Program, which is an evidenced based, cognitive-behavioral curriculum. The duration of the program is approximately 9 months to completion. Each group is a closed ended group with a maximum of 15 women per group. Assessment and treatment planning, individual and family counseling, and aftercare services are provided for each participant.

For FY 2015 there were 30 admissions and 25 successful completions. No inmates were terminated due to rule violations. The remaining 5 inmates were either still in treatment, have been transferred to another facility, have been paroled or discharged from custody, and/or decided not to continue with treatment.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (former Level III):

Waiawa Correctional Facility (WCF):

KASHBOX Therapeutic Community (TC): 102 beds, Operated by PSD's Corrections Program Services-Substance Abuse Services Branch

KASHBOX is an intensive long-term, TC treatment program lasting 9-15 months. It is for inmates diagnosed as substance abusers or substance dependent and who were assessed as having significant risk for criminal conduct.

Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment and Social Learning Theory were combined to address criminal thinking and behavior. The inmates work through the Residential Drug Abuse Program cognitive-behavioral curriculum. As the TC residents live and work together separated from the general population, they hold each other accountable to practice recovery skills and change their criminal thinking and behavior.

The average daily participation of inmates in the program is about 85 inmates at any given time. At the beginning of FY 2015, there were approximately 102 inmates in various stages of treatment in Kashbox. During the period from July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016, there were 94 new admissions, 55 successful completions, and 11 terminations due to non-compliance with treatment plan, misconducts, or new charges. The remaining inmates continued their participation in the program after the June 30, 2016 date.

Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC):

Ke Alaula Therapeutic Community (TC): 50 beds.

The program is operated by Hina Mauka through a purchase of service agreement with PSD, and is located within the WCCC. The program is an intensive long-term, 9 to 12 month therapeutic community.

Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment and Social Learning Theory combine to address criminal thinking and behavior. As the TC residents live and work together separated from the general population, they hold each other accountable to practice recovery skills

and change their criminal thinking and behavior. Specialized services were also provided in the area of sexual and physical abuse, domestic violence, criminality and other types of gender responsive issues.

The average daily participation of inmates in the program is 50. At the beginning of FY 2015, there were approximately 50 inmates in the program. Between July 1, 2015 and June 30, 2016, there were 73 new admissions, 38 successful completions, and 33 terminations due to non-compliance with treatment plan, or decided to remove themselves from treatment. The remaining inmates continued their participation in the program after the June 30, 2016 date.

Oahu Community Correctional Center, Laumaka Work Furlough Center

Laumaka Bridge Program is a 64-bed residential substance abuse reentry, work furlough program for inmates who have completed IOP, or Residential substance abuse treatment while incarcerated. In March of 2015, the amount of beds increased from 32-beds to currently 64-beds with the help of federal funding of the Bridge expansion grant. The program provides opportunities to practice social learning, cognitive, and recovery skills learned in treatment while transitioning to the community. Family therapy and job development services are provided as the inmate reconnects with family and community resources.

At the beginning of FY July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016, there were approximately 64 inmates in Laumaka Bridge program. During the fiscal year, there were 103 new admissions, 55 successful completions, and 69 terminations due to non-compliance with treatment plans. It is important to note that some terminations were individuals carried over from last fiscal year and were terminated in the current fiscal year's report. The daily average inmate participation was 42 inmates at any given time.

Women's Community Correctional Center

The Bridge Program is a residential substance abuse reentry, work furlough program for inmates who have completed IOP, or residential substance abuse treatment while incarcerated. The program provides opportunities to practice social learning, cognitive, and recovery skills learned in treatment while transitioning to the community. Family therapy, psychological, and job development services were provided as the inmate re-connects with family and community resources.

During the period from July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016, there were 29 new admissions, 18 successful completions, and 7 terminations due to non-compliance with treatment plan. The daily average inmate participation was 12.

Cognitive Behavioral Intervention Services

The Cognitive Behavioral Intervention program (CBIP) is designed to address patterns of negative attitudes and behaviors displayed by the inmate while transitioning back into the community. These attitudes and behaviors are documented on a referral form by the case manager and then submitted to the provider. The purpose of this program is to provide an opportunity for the inmate to "get back on track" and to address identified

patterns through cognitive behavioral, evidence based curriculum. without changing custody level Services are offered at the Women's Community Corrections Center for females and at the Oahu Community Corrections for male offenders.

During the period between July 1, 2015 and June 30, 2016, new admissions included 57 male and 24 female offenders for a total of 81 new admissions. Twelve females and fifty-eight males successfully completed the program; a total 70 successful completions altogether. A total of 7 inmates were discharged for administrative reasons (3-male, 4-female).

The Relapse Intervention Program

The Relapse Intervention Program (RIP) is designed to provide an opportunity for offenders in furlough programs whom have a positive urinalysis result to go to a minimum security status facility as opposed to medium security status. The case manager would document the circumstances regarding the positive UA on the referral form and submit it to the provider. While in the RIP Program, the offender will participate in evidence based cognitive behavioral programming to specifically target the offender's needs. These inmates will receive 6 to 9 months of intense intervention and relapse prevention planning.

During the period between July 1, 2015 and June 30, 2016, there were 32 new admissions and 31 were discharged; 24 completed the program successfully. A total of 11 inmates were discharged for administrative reasons.

Saguaro Correctional Center

The Saguaro Correctional Center is contracted under the *Mainland Branch* of the *State of Hawaii Public Safety Department* and offers Outpatient (Level 2) and Intensive Residential (Level 3) substance abuse treatment for adult male offenders.

During the fiscal year, July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016, there were approximately 318 new admissions and 225 successful completions recorded for both levels of treatment services received. There were also 50 terminations during this reporting period due to non-compliance, administrative sanctions, and the offender decision to voluntarily withdraw from treatment. Programming had 42 offenders carried over from last fiscal year reporting. Detailed reports may be viewed via the Mainland Branch data reports.



**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY REPORT
TO THE 2017 LEGISLATURE**

Section 354D-3.5; Hawaii Revised Statutes

Fiscal Year 2016

**ANNUAL POSITION LISTING
REPORT OF
HAWAII CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES**

December 2016

This report is provided in compliance with **§354D-3.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes:**

The department shall submit to the legislature an annual report at least twenty days prior to the convening of each regular session, which shall include:

- (1) A listing by position number and title of all positions established under section 354D-3;*
- (2) The salaries paid to the employees in these positions;*
- (3) A description of the duties and responsibilities of each employee; and*
- (4) The usual work site of each employee.*

| <u>1. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 102349 | HCI Administrator | 8,500 |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is responsible for all Correctional Industries programs, which can employ up to 42 civilian employees and an average of 500 inmates. This incumbent is responsible for the administration of industries operations, financial management of the overall program, marketing of goods and services, development of program plans and directions, establishment of standards, development and implementation of business plans, implementation of new business and joint venture programs and management of a broad range of industries which include the Department inmate canteen, print shops, furniture shops, garment and mattress manufacturing, maintenance labor forces, and sales and marketing.

Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility

| <u>2. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| 103139 | CI Specialist I – Production | 2,715 |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the HCI Specialist II for the supervision, guidance, and training of offenders assigned to this shop. The incumbent is responsible for job cost estimates, production planning, inventorying controls, controlling cost analysis on jobs, inspecting work in progress for quality, production reports, and other production standards. The incumbent is also responsible for maintenance of tools and equipment, safety training, and overall operations of this shop.

Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>3. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 103141 | CI Furniture Specialist I | vacant |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the HCI Specialist II for the supervision, guidance, and training of offenders assigned to the Furniture Shop. The incumbent is responsible for job cost estimates, production planning, inventorying controls, controlling cost analysis on jobs, inspecting work in progress for quality, production reports, and other production standards. The incumbent is also responsible for maintenance of tools and equipment, safety training, and overall operations of this shop.
Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>4. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 103142 | CI Specialist I – Canteen | 2,715 |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the HCI Specialist II for the supervision, guidance, and training of offenders assigned to the Canteen Shop. The incumbent is responsible for job cost estimates, production planning, inventorying controls, controlling cost analysis on jobs, inspecting work in progress for quality, production reports, and other production standards. The incumbent is also responsible for maintenance of tools and equipment, safety training, and overall operations of this shop.
Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>5. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 103143 | Light Truck Driver | vacant |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the HCI Warehouse Specialist I and operates as a truck driver as a major work assignment in transporting a variety of cargo. The incumbent is responsible for the timely delivery of goods produced by Correctional Industries. The incumbent is responsible for supervision of two-five (2-5) inmates in the loading, unloading and delivery of cargo between private companies, government offices and other destinations. In addition, the incumbent delivers mail, prepares delivery receipts and logs, prepares “bill of lading” for shipment by U.S. Post office or common carrier. The incumbent is responsible for the maintenance of Correctional Industries Vehicles by checking and servicing fuel, oil, water, fluids, tires and maintaining vehicle logs.

Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>6. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 103145 | CI Sales Specialist II | 3,425 |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the HCI Specialist V for all sales in Correctional Industries. The incumbent is responsible for sales exceeding \$1.0 million during each fiscal year. The incumbent is also responsible for developing strategies to expand sales and market share in the state, maintain close communications with customers, quality control programs, marketing programs, and represents Correctional Industries at conventions, trade shows and conferences. Submits weekly reports, assists in sales forecasting, conducts research and surveys and develops customer product lines in furniture, printing, and garments manufacturing goods and expands maintenance labor force services.

Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>7. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 103146 | CI Specialist I – Install | 2,937 |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the HCI Specialist II for the supervision, guidance, and training of ten-twenty (10-20) inmates assigned to the Canteen Shop. The incumbent is responsible for job cost estimates, production planning, inventorying controls, controlling cost analysis on jobs, inspecting work in progress for quality, production reports, and other production standards. The incumbent is also responsible for maintenance of tools and equipment, safety training, and overall operations of this shop.

Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>8. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 103147 | CI Secretary III | 3,350 |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is responsible for all administrative support required for Correctional Industries Division. The incumbent works under the general supervision of the HCI Administrator to provide support services and to develop, coordinate, and monitor Correctional Industries programs. This position is critical due to the responsibilities of coordinating meetings with Department Administrators, Representatives of the Legislature, Business Owners/Managers, and the Correctional Industries Advisory Committee.

Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| 9. <u>Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 103148 | CI Specialist I – Install | 3,317 |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the HCI Specialist II for the supervision, guidance, and training of offenders assigned to the DOT. The incumbent is responsible for job cost estimates, production planning, inventorying controls, controlling cost analysis on jobs, inspecting work in progress for quality, production reports, and other production standards. The incumbent is also responsible for maintenance of tools and equipment, servicing of vehicle, safety training, and overall operations of this work crew.
Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| 10. <u>Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 103159 | CI Specialist III – Production | 3,762 |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the HCI Specialist V for managing a wide range of Correctional Industries programs, including the Kulani furniture shop, all maintenance labor force work lines, and sewing and also manages the HCI Specialist II who oversees the Halawa furniture plant, centralized inmate canteen, and distribution. The incumbent is responsible for direct supervision of all Specialist I and or IIs as delineated above and is responsible for all performance ratings and measurements. This incumbent is also responsible for planning, developing and conducting program activities for these shops and for submitting weekly reports; assists in developing improvements to all production methods and standards and quality assurance; and serves as the liaison to the facility.
Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| 11. <u>Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 103160 | CI Clerk I | vacant |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the HCI Specialist V for clerical support to the Operations and Business Divisions. The incumbent will process requisitions; manage tracking and filing systems; draft correspondence; arrange meetings; take notes; arrange travel; control equipment, supplies and materials; and provides receptionist functions. In addition, the incumbent will assist with time and attendance and any statistical and financial reporting as well.
Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>12. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|
| 103163 | CI Specialist I – Administration | vacant |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the HCI Business Manager V for supervising the Correctional Industries Business Office. The incumbent is responsible for all business affairs, directs budget activities, provides assistance to the staff on financial matters, and plans, develops, and conducts HCI Budget executions. Other responsibilities include property and inventory accountability, purchasing, order entry programs, time and attendance of civilian employees and inmates and supporting the business office.

Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>13. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 103168 | CI Sales Specialist II | 4,501 |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the HCI Specialist V for all sales in Correctional Industries. The incumbent is responsible for sales exceeding \$1.0 million during each fiscal year. The incumbent is responsible for developing strategies to expand sales and market share in the state, maintaining close communications with customers, developing quality control and marketing programs, and represents Correctional Industries at conventions, trade shows and conferences. Submits weekly reports, assists in sales forecasting, conducts research and surveys and develops customer product lines in furniture, printing, garments manufacturing goods and expands maintenance labor force services.

Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>14. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| 103170 | CI Specialist I – Delivery | 3,281 |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the HCI Specialist II for the supervision, guidance, and training of up to ten (10) inmates assigned to the Delivery Work line. The incumbent is responsible for job cost estimates, production planning, inventorying controls, controlling cost analysis on jobs, inspecting work in progress for quality, production reports, and other production standards. The incumbent is also responsible for maintenance of tools and equipment, servicing of vehicles, safety training, and overall operations of this work line.

Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>15. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 103424 | Business Manager V | 5,200 |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the HCI Administrator for managing the Correctional Industries Business Office. The incumbent is responsible for all business affairs; directs budget activities; provides assistance to the staff on financial matters; and plans, develops and conducts HCI budget executions. Supervises three (3) civilian employees on procurement procedures, purchase orders, invoices, and fiscal records. The incumbent is also responsible for property and inventory accountability, purchasing, order entry programs, and overall management of the Business Office. This position is essential to the operations of the Correctional Industries Business Office.
Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>16. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|--|---------------|
| 103425 | CI Specialist V - Administrative Manager | 5,500 |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the HCI Administrator for developing all programs in Correctional Industries. The incumbent is responsible for the CI Business Office, Joint Venture Programs, Kulani Furniture Plant, sales and marketing, policies and procedures, personnel matters, recruitment and classification actions for civilian staff, inmate training programs, and Correctional Industries safety programs. The incumbent is also responsible for developing and conducting vocational training programs and coordinating the promotion and maintenance of support from public, private, and governmental entities.
Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>17. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| 103426 | CI Specialist I – Production | 2,880 |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the HCI Specialist II for the supervision, guidance, and training of ten-twenty (10-20) inmates assigned to this work line or shop. The incumbent is responsible for job cost estimates, production planning, inventorying controls, controlling cost analysis on jobs, inspecting work in progress for quality, production reports, and other production standards. The incumbent is also responsible for maintenance of tools and equipment, safety training, and overall operations of this work line or shop.
Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>18. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 103636 | CI Sewing Shop Supervisor I | 3,867 |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the HCI Specialist II for the supervision, guidance, and training of ten-twenty (10-20) inmates assigned to the Sewing Shop. The incumbent is responsible for job cost estimates, production planning, inventorying controls, controlling cost analysis on jobs, inspecting work in progress for quality, production reports, and other production standards. The incumbent is also responsible for maintenance of tools and equipment, safety training, and overall operations of this shop.

Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>19. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 103637 | CI Sewing Shop Supervisor I | 3,762 |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the CI Specialist II for the supervision, guidance, and training of ten-twenty (10-20) inmates assigned to the Sewing Shop. The incumbent is responsible for job cost estimates, production planning, inventorying controls, controlling cost analysis on jobs, inspecting work in progress for quality, production reports, and other production standards. The incumbent is also responsible for maintenance of tools and equipment, safety training, and overall operations of this shop.

Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>20. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 106465 | CI Specialist I – DOT | 2,715 |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the CI Specialist II for the supervision, guidance, and training of up to ten (10) inmates assigned to the DOT Work line. The incumbent is responsible for job cost estimates, production planning, inventorying controls, controlling cost analysis on jobs, inspecting work in progress for quality, production reports, and other production standards. The incumbent is also responsible for maintenance of tools and equipment, servicing of vehicles, safety training, and overall operations of this work line.

Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>21. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| 106466 | CI Specialist I – Delivery | 2,715 |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the CI Specialist II for the supervision, guidance, and training of up to ten (10) inmates assigned to the Delivery Work line. The incumbent is responsible for job cost estimates, production planning, inventorying controls, controlling cost analysis on jobs, inspecting work in progress for quality, production reports, and other production standards. The incumbent is also responsible for maintenance of tools and equipment, safety training, and overall operations of this work line.
Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>22. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| 106467 | CI Specialist I – Production | vacant |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the CI Specialist II for the supervision, guidance, and training of ten-twenty (10-20) inmates assigned to a shop.

The incumbent is responsible for job cost estimates, production planning, inventorying controls, controlling cost analysis on jobs, inspecting work in progress for quality, production reports, and other production standards. The incumbent is also responsible for maintenance of tools and equipment, safety training, and overall operations of the shop.

Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>23. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 106469 | CI Specialist I – Install | vacant |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the CI Specialist II for the supervision, guidance, and training of up to ten (10) inmates assigned to the DOT crew. The incumbent is responsible for job cost estimates, production planning, inventorying controls, controlling cost analysis on jobs, inspecting work in progress for quality, production reports, and other production standards. The incumbent is also responsible for maintenance of tools and equipment, servicing of vehicles, safety training, and overall operations of this crew.

Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>24. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 106470 | CI Clerk I – Steno | 3,334 |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position provides clerical support to the section managers, supervisors and works under the general supervision of the CI Secretary III. The incumbent is responsible for typing formatted letters and memorandums, purchase orders, and contracts; time and attendance reports, maintaining office supplies, and filing systems. In addition, the incumbent is responsible for travel arrangements and receptionist duties.

Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>25. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| 106472 | CI Specialist I – Production | 2,937 |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the HCI Specialist II for the supervision, guidance, and training of ten-twenty (10-20) inmates assigned to a shop. The incumbent is responsible for job cost estimates, production planning, inventorying controls, controlling cost analysis on jobs, inspecting work in progress for quality, production reports, and other production standards. The incumbent is also responsible for maintenance of tools and equipment, safety training, and overall operations of the shop.

Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>26. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| 106473 | CI Specialist V - Operations Manager | 3,416 |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the HCI Administrator for managing the PSD Canteen Operation, Furniture/Light Construction Plants, Sewing Plant, Mattress Plant, Print and Bindery Shop, Instant Document Reproduction Plant. The incumbent is responsible for planning, developing and conducting program activities for the above sections. The incumbent is also responsible for the operating budget, financial statements, accounting procedures, invoices, purchase orders, inventory of warehouse goods and overall operations for the above sections.

Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>27. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| 106883 | CI Specialist I – Production | vacant |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the CI Specialist II for the supervision, guidance, and training of ten-twenty (10-20) inmates assigned to a shop. The incumbent is responsible for job cost estimates, production planning, inventorying controls, controlling cost analysis on jobs, inspecting work in progress for quality, production reports, and other production standards. The incumbent is also responsible for maintenance of tools and equipment, safety training, and overall operations of a shop.

Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>28. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 109312 | CI Clerk II - Pre-Audit | 3,319 |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the HCI Specialist I, for Business Office clerical support. The incumbent is responsible for assuring compliance to established procurement practices, invoicing standards, and payroll processing methods. Assists with follow-up and tracking of accounts payable and receivables and provides receptionist and clerical as necessary.

Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility

| <u>29. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| 109313 | CI Specialist I – Production | 2,715 |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the CI Specialist II for the supervision, guidance, and training of ten-twenty (10-20) inmates assigned to a shop. The incumbent is responsible for job cost estimates, production planning, inventorying controls, controlling cost analysis on jobs, inspecting work in progress for quality, production reports, and other production standards. The incumbent is also responsible for maintenance of tools and equipment, safety training, and overall operations of a shop.

Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>30. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 109315 | CI Specialist II – Production | 3,762 |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the HCI Specialist V for managing the HCI Print Shops. The incumbent is responsible for direct supervision of all Specialists I or II's in this plant area and is responsible for all performance ratings and measurements. This incumbent is also responsible for planning, developing and conducting program activities for the print shops and for submitting weekly reports; assists in developing improvements to all production methods and standards and quality assurance; and assists with all expansion plans for a shop.

Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>31. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 109316 | CI Specialist III - Sales | 4,501 |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the HCI Specialist V for overseeing and monitoring various contracts and or memorandums of agreements. This includes the Department of Education Refurbishing project, the Department of Transportation Land Maintenance Work lines, and all Department of Public Safety agreements, including but not limited to ACO uniforms, mattresses, and centralized inmate canteen. Submits weekly reports, assists in sales forecasting, conducts research and surveys and develops customer product lines in furniture, printing, garments manufacturing goods and expands maintenance labor force services.

Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>32. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 109317 | CI Specialist II – Production | 4,028 |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the CI Specialist III for the supervision, guidance, and training of up to ten (10) inmates assigned to the shop. The incumbent is responsible for job cost estimates, production planning, inventorying controls, controlling cost analysis on jobs, inspecting work in progress for quality, production reports, and other production standards. The incumbent is also responsible for maintenance of tools and equipment, safety training, and overall operations of this shop.

Usual Work Site: Hawaii Branch

| <u>33. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 109318 | CI Sales Specialist III | 3,425 |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the CI Specialist V for all sales in Correctional Industries. The incumbent is responsible for sales exceeding \$1.5 million during each fiscal year. Position develops strategies to expand sales and marketing shares in the state, maintaining close communications with customers, developing quality control and marketing programs, and represents Correctional Industries at conventions, trade shows and conferences. Submits weekly reports, assists in sales forecasting, conducts research and surveys and develops customer product lines in furniture, printing, and garment manufacturing goods.

Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>34. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 109321 | CI Clerk I | vacant |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the CI Specialist V for clerical support to the Operations and Business Divisions. The incumbent will process requisitions; manage tracking and filing systems; draft correspondence; arrange meetings; take notes; arrange travel; control equipment, supplies and materials; and provides receptionist functions. In addition, the incumbent will assist with time and attendance and any statistical and financial reporting as well.

Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>35. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|---|---------------|
| 111471 | CI Specialist I – Delivery/Installation | 3,161 |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the CI Specialist II for the supervision, guidance, and training of up to ten (10) inmates assigned to the Delivery/Installation crew.

The incumbent is responsible for job cost estimates, production planning, inventorying controls, controlling cost analysis on jobs, inspecting work in progress for quality, production reports, and other production standards. The incumbent is also responsible for maintenance of tools and equipment, safety training, and overall operations of this crew.

Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>36. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 111537 | CI Specialist I – Install | vacant |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the CI Specialist II for the supervision, guidance, and training of up to ten (10) inmates assigned to the DOT crew. The incumbent is responsible for job cost estimates, production planning, inventorying controls, controlling cost analysis on jobs, inspecting work in progress for quality, production reports, and other production standards. The incumbent is also responsible for maintenance of tools and equipment, safety training, and overall operations of this crew.
Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>37. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| 111596 | CI Specialist II – Production | 3,379 |

Duties and Responsibilities: The incumbent is directly responsible for Correctional Industries Print Shop, Graphics Section. The CI Specialist II is directly responsible for the general supervision for the Graphics Section, subordinate supervisors and clerical staff. Responsibilities include supervision, guidance and training of assigned staff and inmates; planning, developing and conducting program activities; coordinating activities within the section and units; and promoting and maintaining the support and cooperation of public, private sector entities.

Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>38. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 111597 | CI Specialist V - Program Manager | 5,000 |

Duties and Responsibilities:
This position is directly responsible to the HCI Administrator for Production Control, Order Entry, Customer Service, Joint Venture Programs, policies and procedures and all new and special projects in Correctional Industries. The incumbent is responsible for developing strategies to expand sales and marketing shares in the state, maintaining close communications with customers, quality control programs, marketing programs, and assist CI Administrator in expanding Joint Venture Programs.

Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>39. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| 112139 | CI Specialist I – Canteen | 3,197 |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the CI Specialist II for the supervision, guidance, and training of ten-twenty (10-20) inmates assigned to the Canteen Shop. The incumbent is responsible for job cost estimates, production planning, inventorying controls, controlling cost analysis on jobs, inspecting work in progress for quality, production reports, and other production standards. The incumbent is also responsible for maintenance of tools and equipment, safety training, and overall operations of this shop.

Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>40. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 112140 | CI Specialist III – Production | 3,466 |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the CI Specialist V (Operations Manager) for managing the Correctional Industries Sewing Shops located at Halawa Correctional Facility and the Waiawa Correctional Facility. The incumbent is responsible for planning, developing and conducting program activities for the above sections. Other responsibilities include the operating budget, financial statements, accounting procedures, invoices, purchase orders, inventory of raw material, delivery of goods and services and the overall operations of the sewing shops.

Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>41. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|---|---------------|
| 112871 | CI Specialist I – Delivery/Installation | 2,715 |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the CI Specialist II for the supervision, guidance, and training of up to ten (10) inmates assigned to the Delivery/Installation crew. The incumbent is responsible for job cost estimates, production planning, inventorying controls, controlling cost analysis on jobs, inspecting work in progress for quality, production reports, and other production standards. The incumbent is also responsible for maintenance of tools and equipment, safety training, and overall operations of this crew.

Usual Work Site: Halawa Correctional Facility.

| <u>42. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| 112872 | CI Specialist I – Production | 3,414 |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the CI Specialist II for the supervision, guidance, and training of ten-twenty (10-20) inmates assigned to this shop. The incumbent is responsible for job cost estimates, production planning, inventorying controls, controlling cost analysis on jobs, inspecting work in progress for quality, production reports, and other production standards. The incumbent is also responsible for maintenance of tools and equipment, safety training, and overall operations of this shop.

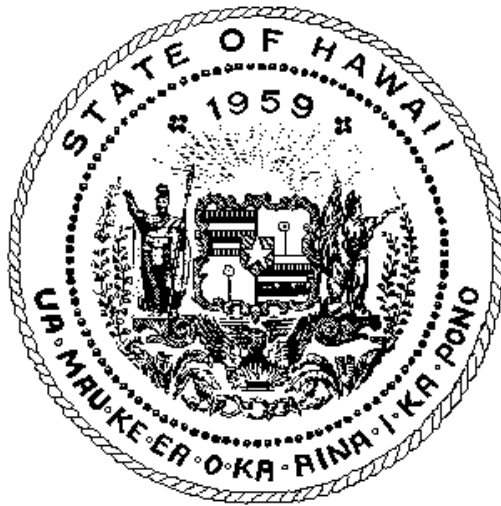
Hawaii Correctional Industries is authorized two (2) Civil Service positions within the Correctional Industries Division, Department of Public Safety.

| <u>1. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 38787 | Facility Supervisor | vacant |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the Administrator for independently managing the correctional industries programs at the facility, planning, developing and conducting program activities, coordinating activities with other sections and units, promoting and maintaining the support and cooperation of public, private and governmental groups and agencies.

| <u>2. Position Number</u> | <u>Position Title</u> | <u>Salary</u> |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 15251 | Account Clerk IV | 4,002 |

Duties and Responsibilities: This position is directly responsible to the Business Manager for the establishment, record and maintenance of fiscal, statistical, timekeeping, inventories, job orders, invoices and deposit records.



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
REPORT TO THE 2017 LEGISLATURE

HRS 367D-008
GENDER RESPONSIVE COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAMS
FOR WOMEN

Department of Public Safety
Corrections Program Services Division
December 2016

The 2006 Hawaii State Legislature mandated through Hawaii Revised Statutes §367D-2 that the Department of Public Safety (PSD) foster a gender responsive environment by providing model gender-responsive programs for female offenders that are responsive to statewide needs and geographical areas and award contracts for programs subject to funding by the Legislature. The gender-responsive environment and programs were to:

- (1) Respond in a rehabilitative way to the type of offense female offenders generally commit and address pathways to crime;
- (2) Respond to the problems of female offenders with dependent children;
- (3) Respond to the importance of developing self-determination through independent living and marketable job skills;
- (4) Assist female offenders in overcoming their own extreme degree of dependency by developing and fostering strong and healthy relationships without losing self-esteem;
- (5) Respond appropriately to the specific health care needs of women, including but not limited to mental health and substance abuse services;
- (6) Offer transitional support for female offenders and their families to promote successful reentry into their families and communities; and
- (7) Offer technical assistance and training toward the implementation of other similar programs.

This report is being submitted in response to §367D-8, which requires PSD to report on the following areas: program descriptions, type and costs of contracts made, name of the private agency awarded each contract, and the success of each contract in meeting program specifications.

Contracted Programs for Incarcerated Women Program Descriptions

Women's Community Correctional Center

Culinary Arts Program - The culinary training at the Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC) provides a quality education in culinary arts. It is a credited program. Women who finish the program in the facility may enroll in the culinary program at the Kapiolani Community College (KCC). The credits earned at WCCC are transferrable to KCC.

There are four modules covered:

Module 1: Introduction to Culinary Industry (CULN 111)

Module 2: Food Safety and Sanitation (CULN 112)

Module 3: Fundamentals of Cookery (CULN 120)

Module 4: Intermediate Cookery (CULN 130).

Women who completed Module 2 –Safety and Sanitation, receive the Serv-Safe certificate, a national certification. Women who completed and passed the four modules earn a certificate of professional development from Kapiolani Community College.

This program was provided through a Memorandum of Agreement with Kapiolani Community College. The total cost for the Culinary Arts Program was approximately \$92,000 for delivery and materials for the 4 modules.

Mother Read (Level II-Parenting) – is a family empowerment and literacy program sponsored by the Hawaii Council for the Humanities. All parents are welcome, including average and poor readers. Participants can improve their parenting skills and learn how to make reading with their children a family experience that is fun and educationally rewarding. Through a variety of books, parents strengthen reading skills, communication with their children, and family bonds. Parents find through participation in the Mother Read class, they can also help their children become better students.

This program was provided through a purchase of service with the Hawaii Council for the Humanities. The total cost of the program was \$4,000.

Hawaii Community Correctional Center also offers a Parenting class as well as a Cognitive Skills class. The classes are taught either by a contract teacher or by a Corrections Education Specialist.

The Office Worker Business Applications Training - is comprised of modules designed to prepare students interested in entering careers in the business environment. The program provides instruction, hands-on training and exercises to reinforce and apply the student's computer skills. The program focuses on the following training modules:

- Introduction to the World of Computers: To gain an overview of the basics of Microsoft Windows 7 from opening, editing and saving applications to copying and pasting and learning shortcut features.
- Microsoft Word 2013 for the Business World Level 1: To learn to work with text using formatting tools, creating and using tables and more.
- Microsoft Word 2013 for the Business World Level 2: To format text with styles and set up Mail Merge documents and labels.
- Business Applications Using Microsoft Excel 2013 Level 1: To create charts in Excel, modifying column width and row heights and transmitting.
- Business Applications Using Microsoft Excel 2013 Level 2: To apply advanced formatting to worksheet contents.
- Business Presentations using Microsoft PowerPoint Level 1: To integrate charts to display numerical data and create a SmartArt diagram.

The program was provided through a Memorandum of Agreement with the Windward Community College - Community and Career Education. The cost was \$13,100.

Professional Training for Tour Drivers and Guides -This program is designed for individuals seeking to pursue a career in Hawaii's tourism industry. The comprehensive training curriculum, developed by Hawaii tourism experts and educators, emphasizes excellence based on industry standards and expectations. During this 40-hour course, participants develop skills in customer service, cultural awareness, communication, including interpretive and storytelling skills, as well as, learn skills to customize tours that create an authentic experience for Hawaii's visitors.

Upon completion of this course, participants are able to: Explain standards for tour professionals, deliver a mock tour based on accurate information about Hawaii's history, culture and language (using learned communication, interpretation and storytelling skills), explain and demonstrate customer service standards when dealing with diverse customers, identify customer service components of "hospitality with Aloha", create a customized tour, and deliver a customized tour for the island of O'ahu.

The program was provided through a Memorandum of Agreement with the Kapiolani Community College - Community and Career Education. The cost was \$14,625.

Lifestiles for Women – is a comprehensive transition skills training program planned to provide assessments, cognitive skills, job development, job placement, transition services, and intensive re-entry services. The program uses social education and skills training to assist inmates to recognize behavior patterns so the making of errors and unintended consequences are minimized. This training covers Cognitive Skills Training, Life Skills Training, Self-directed Job Search and Personal Transition Planning.

This program is the remnants of the Intensive Reentry Program that was originally funded by the 2006 Hawaii Legislature. Last year, the Legislature granted Hawaii Correctional Industries a grant in aid in the amount of \$150,000. The program is delivered by Worknet, Inc. together with a comparable program for men at the Waiawa Correctional Facility. The latter is also funded by the same grant. It is recommended that the Department determine if funds are available for continuation of this program.

Outpatient Treatment Services (OPS-Level 2):

Through a Purchase of Service Contract with the Salvation Army, PSD provides a cognitive-behavioral treatment component lasting 44 hours, meeting once per week, which utilizes an evidence-based cognitive-behavioral therapy curriculum. Level II services are for female inmates who are at lower risk for criminal conduct and meet diagnostic criteria for substance abuse or dependence. Women receiving services in this modality of treatment have had minimal disruption in their psychosocial or vocational functioning attributed to substance abuse.

Intensive Outpatient Treatment Services (IOP-Level 2.5):

PSD provides IOP substance abuse treatment services to the female offenders located at WCCC. The IOP treatment modality consists groups sessions lasting two to three hours, four days a week with accompanying individual counseling sessions. Level II.5 services are for female inmates who

are at moderate risk for criminal conduct and meet diagnostic criteria for substance abuse or dependence. The female participants in IOP work through gender-specific, evidenced based journals purchased through The Change Companies' Residential Drug Abuse Program. These journals allow the participants to address gender-specific situations to develop and practice the skill sets necessary for a successful transition back into the community. The duration of the program is approximately 9 months to completion. Each group is a closed ended group with a maximum of 15 men per group. Assessment and treatment planning, individual and family counseling, and aftercare services are provided for each participant.

Residential Treatment Services (RES- Level 3):

The therapeutic community (TC) of 50-bed capacity is operated by Hina Mauka through a purchase of service agreement with PSD. The program is an intensive long-term, 9 to 12 month therapeutic community.

Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment and Social Learning Theory combine to address criminal thinking and behavior. As the TC residents live and work together, separated from the general population, they hold each other accountable to practice recovery skills and change their criminal thinking and behavior. Specialized services are also provided in the area of sexual and physical abuse, domestic violence, criminality and other types of gender responsive issues.

Re-Entry/Transition Services (The Bridge Program):

The Bridge Program is a residential substance abuse reentry, work furlough program operated by PSD for inmates who have completed IOP, or residential substance abuse treatment while incarcerated. The program provides opportunities to practice social learning, cognitive, and recovery skills in treatment while transitioning to the community. Family Therapy services are offered via POS contract through Institute of Psychological Growth as the inmate re-connects with family and community resources.

The Cognitive Behavioral Intervention program (CBIP)

CBIP is designed to address a pattern of negative attitudes and behaviors displayed by the inmate. These attitudes and behaviors are documented on a referral form by the case manager and then submitted to the provider. The purpose of this program is to provide an opportunity for the inmate to “get back on track” without changing custody level and being transferred from community based status to a higher custody level. A participant of this program would be permitted to keep their job but all other privileges would be suspended until they were able to demonstrate significant progress. Once the inmate has made significant progress, the case manager will gradually return privileges until they have all been restored.

The Relapse Intervention Program (RIP)

The Relapse Intervention Program (RIP) is designed to provide an opportunity for female in furlough programs whom have a positive urinalysis result to remain as minimum security status facility as opposed to medium security status. The case manager would document the

circumstances regarding the positive UA on the referral form and submit it to the provider. While in the RIP Program, the offender will participate in evidence based cognitive behavioral programming to specifically target the offender's needs. These inmates will receive 6 to 9 months of intense intervention and relapse prevention planning.

Transitional Housing Program (YWCA):

The Department has newly awarded the **Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA)** Fernhurst with a contract on Oahu to provide community based residential programs for female offenders that focus on transition and re-integration to the community. This program provides job development, money management, life skills, anger management, and domestic-violence, relapse prevention and work furlough opportunities. The program is currently called Ka Hale Ho'Ala Hou No Na Wahine (Home of Re-awakening for Women) has up to 30 beds available.

Volunteer Programs for Incarcerated Women Program Descriptions

Haku Mo'olelo (Author, Story Writer) Program

This pilot program is a creative-writing, read-aloud program for inmates at the Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC). It is designed to help inmates write their own stories or tales. A teacher and a work line assistant assist with writing and preparing the stories for publication. The culminating event is sharing read aloud stories for children, parents and community members. It will enhance the inmates' self-esteem, sharpen their writing skills, and provide the necessary tools to share the joy of reading aloud to their children. Read to Me International, Hawaii Chapter, a non-profit organization, provides the services.

Women in Need – is dedicated to providing women at WCCC with the tools for healing and empowerment. It provides intensive case management, stabilizing courses in parenting, understanding and awareness of domestic violence, self-esteem, job readiness, basic life skills and mentorship. It is provided by Women in Need (WIN), a 501(c) 3 non-profit organization.

Hilo Community Correctional Centers

Essential Career Skills – This program is presented as an ongoing course for students who do not meet minimum writing and/or reading requirements to effectively gain and/or maintain housing, employment, or other essential services. The focus of the course is on applying critical reading skills for organizing, analyzing, and retaining material and developing written work appropriate to the audience, purpose, situation, and length of assignment. The course integrates preparation in basic applied reading skills and writing in a variety of applied formats.

This program was provided through a purchase of service with Mr. Doug Capogrossi. The total cost of delivery was \$15,000.

Maui Community Correctional Center

Life Skills-Women – This program is based on the tenets of the well-researched National Institute For Literacy (NIFL) product: Equipped for the Future Content (EFF) Standards. The following skills and defining standards, as set forth in EFF, provide the framework for educating adult learners for their life roles in the family, the workforce, and the community:

- a. Communication – read with understanding, convey ideas in writing, speak so others can understand, listen actively and observe critically
- b. Decision-making – use math to solve problems and communicate, solve problems and make decisions, and plan
- c. Interpersonal – cooperate with others, advocate and influence, resolve conflict and negotiate, and guide others, and
- d. Lifelong learning – take responsibility for learning, reflect and evaluate, learn through research and use information and communications technology. Students are further encouraged to read as much as possible to expand vocabulary. Maui Friends of the Library provides teachers with free used books and magazines to be able to acquire an abundance of reading material according to interests, reading levels, and availability.

Oahu Community Correctional Center

Women in Transition – the purpose and mission of this program are to address the transitional needs of youthful offenders aged twenty-two and under who are detained at Oahu Community Correctional Center and have the potential to be released into the community through electronic monitoring, supervised release, sentenced to probation, or released having completed their sentencing term. These programs address the psychosocial, vocational, and academic needs of young offenders beginning pre-release and continuing through post-release transition. Without these programs, youthful offenders would be left to manage their own lives with little or no preparation or guidance.

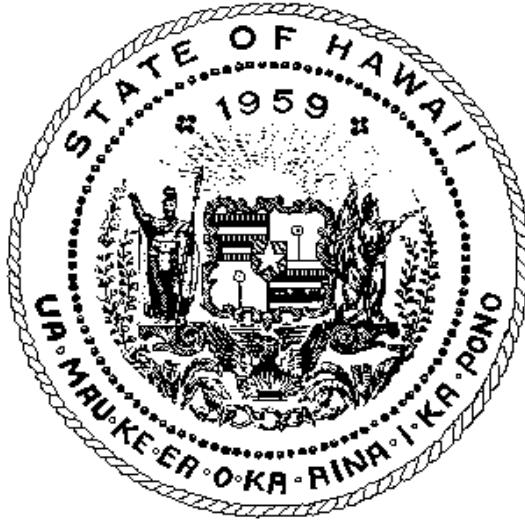
These comprehensive programs are designed to support and encourage the clients to successfully complete their GED academic courses, to motivate them to initiate and/or complete substance abuse treatment services, to provide mentoring that assists them with developing independent living skills, and to provide guidance and support in gaining and sustaining meaningful employment.

Evolve: - a program that is designed to prepare participants for the transition out of prison, into their communities, the workforce, and on to begin living healthy independent lives. The curriculum offers a carefully designed peer mentorship structure and strengthen it with inter-departmental support that aids the men through their incarceration and sets them up for life beyond imprisonment. Evolve aims to reduce recidivism among young men; improve outcomes for young men, their children, and family members; and promote responsible adults. The program provides participants with mentoring and transitional services while in confinement - on and matched to their assessed risks and needs - that support their successful reentry.

All prisons and community correctional centers offer adult basic education and preparation classes for high school diploma equivalency testing. The prisons offer GED testing, while the community centers offer HiSET testing.

CONCLUSION

The 2006 Hawaii State Legislature appropriated \$225,000 to support the intent of §367-2, Gender Responsive Community Based Programs for Women. The appropriation assisted PSD in establishing an Intensive Re-entry Program for high-risk women offenders in need of specialized services in transitioning into employment and pro-social lifestyles in the community. However, budget reductions in the ensuing years required the contracted services to lapse in July of 2009. By the end of FY 2010, PSD was required to reduce correctional programs strictly to constitutionally or legally mandated (core) programs. Most of PSD's contracted vocational and social development programs were, therefore, discontinued as a result of budget reductions.



**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
REPORT TO THE 2017 LEGISLATURE**

**ACT 8, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAII 2007
SPECIAL SESSION, PART 1, SECTION 7(C)**

RETURN OF OUT-OF-STATE INMATES

December 2016

Act 8, Special Session 2007, Part 1, Section 7(c)
Return of Out-of-State Inmates

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) continues to make every effort to comply with the requirement in Act 8 to return inmates housed in contracted private facilities on the mainland within one year of their parole or release date. PSD has implemented screening mechanisms to ensure that qualified inmates are returned to Hawaii’s correctional facilities in a timely manner. Qualified inmates must have completed all recommended programs, have misconduct-free records, and minimum custody status.

From November 2015 to October 2016, PSD brought 213 qualified inmates back to Hawaii for parole, Sex Offender Treatment program, or participation in work furlough.

The following table shows the numbers of inmates who are within 1 year of their parole hearing date and have not been returned in 2016:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Non-compliance in programs (i.e., refusal to participate in programs, termination of programs) | 234 |
| High/Greatest category misconducts within the last 18 months | 263 |
| Escape history within the past 7 years that precludes minimum custody housing | 61 |
| Detainers (i.e., Immigration, Federal, State) that preclude minimum custody housing | 28 |
| Refusal to participate in work furlough programs & parole; want to max out | 50 |
| Pending parole release to a state other than Hawaii (Interstate) | 24 |
| Pending available bed space at furlough program | 90 |
| TOTAL | 750 |

Although both bed and program space in our Hawaii correctional facilities are limited, PSD has maintained a proactive approach to bringing inmates back to Hawaii in a timely manner, as we continue to strive to achieve the goals and objectives of Act 8.

PSD reopened the Kulani Correctional Facility located on the Big Island in July 2014. An additional 200 minimum custody bed spaces came online to help reduce the population within the private Mainland prisons. The 2013 increase of bed space to 216 beds from 96 at the work furlough program at the Oahu Community Correctional Center continues to assist in decreasing the overall population; however, there continues to be a furlough bed waiting list for both in-state and out-of-state facilities.

PSD will continue its proactive approach to return qualified inmates to Hawaii within a year of their tentative parole date.



**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
REPORT TO THE 2017 LEGISLATURE**

**ACT 144, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAII 2007
MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR COMMITTED PERSONS**

DECEMBER 2016

Act 144, Session Laws of Hawaii 2007 Annual Report to the Legislature

Introduction:

This report is being submitted to fulfill the requirements outlined in Act 144, Session Laws of Hawaii 2007. Specifically:

(1) The Department of Public Safety shall submit a report to the Legislature no later than twenty days prior the commencement of the 2008 regular session and every session thereafter...

(2) This written report shall be submitted in a form understandable by lay readers and made available to the public.

Itemized Report:

As outlined in Act 144, the Department reports annually on six (6) specific items of concern. These six (6) items are listed below (as extracted from the statute), followed by the Department's status report on each item.

- 1) Assessment of the Department's existing resources and staffing, and additional resources and staffing needed to bring mental health services up to standard and to keep up with future demands.
 - a. The focus on the federal investigation and subsequent Settlement Agreement between the State of Hawaii, Department of Public Safety (PSD) and the Federal Department of Justice (DOJ) was to bring Oahu Community Correctional Facility (OCCC) up to national standards for correctional mental health care. The Department has successfully disengaged from an extended Corrective Action Plan with the Department of Justice. Therefore, OCCC is considered to be in compliance with national standards of correctional mental health care, but requires that a few longer-term vacancies be filled in order to remain in compliance.
 - b. During FY 2014, the department requested and received staffing and other resources to address deficiencies in mental health care in the remaining correctional facilities. Positions were funded for half of the 2014 fiscal year, with anticipated phase-in of positions over the course of FY 2014-15. PSD submitted annualization requests to support the continued funding of these positions, in consideration of the prior budget cycle. The addition of new positions required a reorganization of mental health services. As of the writing of this report, the reorganization is awaiting consultation with the Union for positions affected by

the organizational changes. However, a small number of the positions are proceeding forward for posting and recruitment, as they are not affected by the organizational changes. It is anticipated that the reorganization will be fully approved in the near future; all position descriptions have been revised or rewritten consistent with the new table of organization for mental health services. Of paramount importance are positions to provide clinical leadership in our neighbor island facilities. These positions will be the first to be secured.

- c. Other resources to support Psychology Internships in our facilities were similarly initiated at OCCC, and within the FY2014-15 budget, \$150,000 was requested and authorized to continue this initiative. OCCC has been fully accredited by the American Psychological Association (APA) for doctoral and post-doctoral internships. The expanded resources identified in the FY 2014-2015 budget permitted PSD to place a post-doctoral position at the Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC) in addition to the pre-doctoral position at OCCC. As the new staffing is phased into WCCC, we will prepare the facility for APA site surveys and accreditation. The following year, it is anticipated that the accreditation process will be initiated at Halawa Correctional Facility (HCF), depending on how quickly supervising Psychology staffing can be expanded at each facility, which is subject to approval of the reorganization.
- 2) The use of alternative services, such as the use of telemedicine, to provide mental health services to incarcerated offenders.
- a. A telemedicine system has been installed across PSD facilities. The telemedicine system is being effectively utilized by psychiatrists to perform general evaluations, medication reviews and medication renewals. However, telemedicine is of limited practicality in the delivery of crisis-related mental health care, since much of the direct provision of care attends to risk-related assessments requiring face-to-face interaction with inmates.
 - b. Tele-mental-health has demonstrated the greatest efficacy in the delivery of **“group”** outpatient care. PSD's approach to the delivery of mental health care is fundamentally through “inpatient-type” treatment to inmates residing in special mental health units (modules) within the facilities. Inmates presenting either Seriously Mentally Illnesses (SMI) or Severe and Persistent Mental Illnesses (SPMI), who are not in specialized mental health modules that can be effectively managed in the General Population, receive the outpatient level of care, but our delivery is individual vs. group. Therefore, staffs at each of the facilities deliver the medication management and supportive counseling at an individual level across all facilities.
 - c. The PSD requested and received \$80,000 in FY 2014-15 to renovate two rooms as “Sensory Rooms” at HCF for the purpose of de-escalating inmates in psychiatric

crises. At present the department is scheduling the positions required to staff the interventions, while appropriate rooms are being identified for renovation.

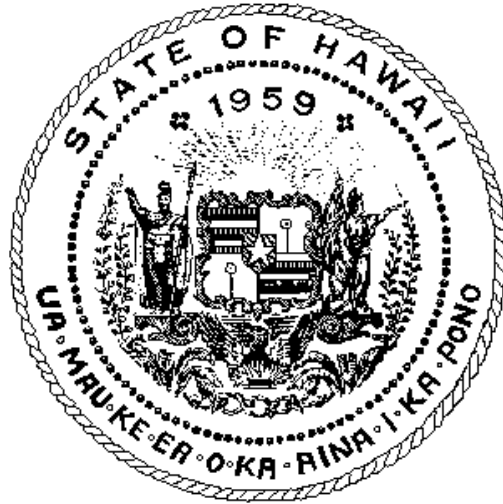
- 3) The completion of a departmental training and policy manual.
 - a. The PSD/MH branch continues to update the training curriculum for “Mental Health Services”, “Suicide Prevention”, and “Restraint and Seclusion”. Four-hour core courses are offered to all new employees in Mental Health Services and Suicide Prevention, with two-hour refresher courses every other year. Restraint and Seclusion is a two-hour core course with two-hour refreshers every other year. These trainings are targeted at staff having direct contact with inmates. Additionally, all staff members are required to have initial First Aid/ CPR training, and periodic renewals for certification. These continue to be offered as part of Basic Correctional Training (BCT) and Civilian Familiarization Training (CFT) for all new uniformed and non-uniformed facility employees, respectively. During FY2015, Mental Health Services and Suicide Prevention training was expanded to include the Law Enforcement Division.
 - b. PSD has updated many of its mental health-related policies and procedures contained in our Policy Manual. All new employees are required to be oriented to this manual.
 - c. Mental Health Policies and Procedures are reviewed annually for general operational updating, as well as to integrate any changes in practices to continue to remain current with or ahead of national standards.

- 4) The appropriate type of updated record-keeping system.
 - a. The Health Care Division has completed the installation and training for the new Electronic Medical Record (EMR) in all correctional facilities.

- 5) An update on the feasibility study initiated by the Departments of Health and Public Safety related to the expansion of Hawaii State Hospital (HSH) to include a wing that may adequately treat mental health patients who are incarcerated.
 - a. DOH has submitted a 21-year plan to address the census issues related to HSH. It is PSD’s understanding that this plan is comprised of three (3), seven-year phases focusing on demolition, replacement, and construction. Presently, HSH is “over census” and has been for several years since the inception of the requirement outlined in this legislation. At this point, no capacity exists to entertain designation of a wing or expansion to treat incarcerated mental health patients.
 - b. There is an assumption in this requirement that individuals with mental health disorders are not being treated “adequately” in PSD correctional facilities. However, PSD has been able to demonstrate more than adequate treatment at OCCC for these inmates and, despite some of the physical challenges of the

construction of our antiquated facilities, the care has been deemed “adequate” to “good” and will continue to improve, particularly with the additional staff being phased-in during the current 2017 fiscal year.

- 6) Any other suggestions or ideas to improve the provision of mental health services to incarcerated individuals to comply with local, state and federal laws and mandates.
 - a. Periodically, inmates with extreme mental health disorders require long-term involuntary treatment with medication. Recognizing that PSD did not have the capacity to administer long-term involuntary medication for such individuals, PSD proposed and eventually saw the passage of a new statute that permitted such treatment in correctional facilities. Since the enactment of this statute, PSD has routinely secured court authorized medications for mentally ill inmates in need of such intervention. In the past Legislative session, the Department operationally refined this statute to streamline the process, while continuing to protect the due process rights of patients.
 - b. There is a new national initiative (Stepping-Up Initiative) to attempt to reduce the number of individuals with mental health disorders in correctional facilities. Many of the mentally ill are incarcerated for minor violations such as trespassing, violating park rules, etc. Additionally, once mentally ill individuals are incarcerated, they remain longer than non-mentally ill individuals with similar charges. PSD is participating with the City and County of Honolulu in the beginning stages of this endeavor. Under a proposal prepared and submitted by the PSD Mental Health Branch Administrator, Honolulu County was one of 21 selected in the country for a collective of governmental employees to participate in the Stepping-Up Initiative in Washington, DC. This past year, the PSD Mental Health Branch Administrator, the DOH Forensic Director, the City’s Director of Community Services and a delegate from the Honolulu City Council participated with several other counties across the United States. Additionally, both the PSD Mental Health Branch Administrator and the DOH Director of Forensic Services were asked to present at break-out plenary sessions at the conference. The PSD Mental Health Branch Administrator is in the initial stages of needs assessment of the population, as a precursor for service development. The success of this initiative will be largely dependent upon: (1) the filling of PSD/MH infrastructure positions to collect the required data and (2) expanding and restructuring community mental health services with the DOH and DHS.



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
REPORT TO THE 2017 LEGISLATURE

ACT 193, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAII 2010
COGNITIVE RESTRUCTURING

Department of Public Safety
Corrections Program Services Division
December 2016

INTRODUCTION

In 2010, the Twenty-Fifth Legislature passed Act 193 with the purpose of authorizing the Department of Public Safety (PSD) to offer reentry/reintegration programs within Hawaii's correctional facilities that included cognitive-behavioral therapy with cultural and other interventions. The Legislative intent of these programs was to promote the successful transition of offenders from incarceration to the community by addressing domestic violence, addictions, self-mastery through identity and community connections.

PSD was unable to implement new contracts for reentry/reintegration programs that included cognitive-behavioral therapy with cultural and other interventions due to the lack of additional funding. PSD was able, however, to continue with the provision of intervention programs to address reentry/reintegration during FY 2014 with previously reduced allocations for cognitive-behavioral programs that focused on self development, substance abuse treatment and/or sex offender treatment.

EDUCATION PROGRAM SERVICES

General Course Descriptions/Criteria

Self Development Courses focus on personal change and personal growth. Courses in this group include Cognitive Skills, Parenting for active parents, Hawaiian Studies, Yoga, Basic and Technical Education, Career and Technical Education,

Criteria: Cognitive skills requires a reading level at grade point 6.0 as determined on the Tests of Adult Basic Education. Parenting is open to all students who are custodial parents. All other self-development courses are open to any interested student or students referred to the course by their case manager.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT SERVICES

PSD began assigning inmates to substance abuse treatment levels on July 1, 2009, by utilizing LSI-R/ASUS summary score results. This was accomplished after implementing an Intensive Outpatient Program (IOP) at Halawa and Waiawa Correctional Facility for moderate risk offenders. With the implementation of IOP, PSD was able to provide separate and specific substance abuse treatment for low, moderate, and high risk sentenced male and female felons.

General Treatment Description

Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment (Level II):

The Halawa, Waiawa, and Kulani Correctional Facilities, Women's, Kauai and Maui Community Correctional Centers all provide Level II substance abuse treatment services through PSD's Purchase of Service Contract with Salvation Army.

Level II services utilize a cognitive-behavioral treatment component lasting 44 hours, meeting once per week. An evidence-based cognitive-behavioral therapy curriculum is utilized. Level II services are for inmates who are at lower risk for criminal conduct and meet diagnostic criteria for substance

abuse or dependence. They have had minimal disruption in their psychosocial or vocational functioning due to substance abuse.

For FY 2015, there were 453 admissions and 373 successful completions. The remaining 80 inmates are either still in treatment, have been transferred to another facility, have been paroled or discharged from custody, and/or decided not to continue with treatment.

Intensive Outpatient Substance Abuse Treatment (Level II.5):

Halawa, Kulani and Waiawa Correctional Facility provide IOP substance abuse treatment services through PSD's Purchase of Service Contract with the Salvation Army. PSD was also successful in developing and implementing a smaller IOP program at the Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC) by utilizing existing qualified staff to administer the program.

The IOP consists of daily, two to three hour group sessions, 4 days per week with accompanying individual counseling sessions as needed. The Change Companies' Residential Drug Abuse Program, which is an evidenced based, cognitive-behavioral curriculum, is utilized. The duration of the program is approximately 9 months to completion. Each group is a closed ended group with a maximum of 15 men per group. Assessment and treatment planning, individual and family counseling, and aftercare services are provided for each participant.

For FY 2015 there were 144 admissions and 103 successful completions. No inmates were terminated due to rule violations. The remaining 41 inmates are either still in treatment, have been transferred to another facility, have been paroled or discharged from custody, and/or decided not to continue with treatment.

O Malama, Women's IOP

The IOP consists of daily, two to three hour group sessions, 4 days per week with accompanying individual counseling sessions as needed. Staff utilizes the Change Companies' Residential Drug Abuse Program, which is an evidenced based, cognitive-behavioral curriculum. The duration of the program is approximately 9 months to completion. Each group is a closed ended group with up to 20 women per group. Assessment and treatment planning, individual and family counseling, and aftercare services are provided for each participant.

For FY 2015 there were 30 admissions and 25 successful completions. One inmate was terminated due to rule violations. The remaining 15 inmates are either still in treatment, have been transferred to another facility, have been paroled or discharged from custody, and/or decided not to continue with treatment.

Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (Level III):

The therapeutic community (TC) of 50-bed capacity is operated by Hina Mauka through a purchase of service agreement with PSD and is located within the WCCC facility. The program is an intensive long-term, 9 to 12 month therapeutic community.

Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment and Social Learning Theory combine to address criminal thinking and behavior. As the TC residents live and work together, separated from the general population,

they hold each other accountable to practice recovery skills and change their criminal thinking and behavior. Specialized services are also provided in the area of sexual and physical abuse, domestic violence, criminality and other types of gender responsive issues.

The average daily participation of inmates in the program is 50. At the beginning of FY 2015, there were approximately 50 inmates in the program. Between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015, there were 73 new admissions, 71 successful completions, and 14 terminations due to non-compliance with treatment plan. The remaining inmates continued their participation in the program after June 30, 2016.

The KASHBOX Therapeutic Community located at the Waiawa Correctional Facility is a Residential Program (Level 3.0) which has a 102-bed capacity. The program is an intensive 12-month program serving the male population with the highest risk and highest needs.

Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment and Social Learning Theory combine to address criminal thinking and behavior. As the TC residents live and work together, separated from the general population, they hold each other accountable to practice recovery skills and change their criminal thinking and behavior on a daily basis.

The average daily participation of inmates in the program is 94. Between July 1, 2014 and June 30, 2015, there were 94 new admissions, 55 successful completions, and 11 terminations due to non-compliance with treatment plan. The remaining inmates continued their participation in the program after June 30, 2016.

Oahu Community Correctional Center, Laumaka Work Furlough Center:

Laumaka Bridge Program is a residential substance abuse reentry, work furlough program for inmates who have completed IOP, or residential substance abuse treatment while incarcerated. The program provides opportunities to practice social learning, cognitive, and recovery skills learned in treatment while transitioning to the community. Family therapy and job development services are provided as the inmate reconnects with family and community resources.

At the beginning of FY 2015, there were approximately 32 inmates in Laumaka Bridge program. Between July 1, 2015 and June 30, 2016, there were 139 new admissions, 69 successful completions, and 67 terminations due to non-compliance with treatment plan. The daily average inmate participation was 64 inmates.

The Cognitive Behavioral Intervention program (CBIP) is designed to address patterns of negative attitudes and behaviors displayed by the inmate while transitioning back into the community. These attitudes and behaviors are documented on a referral form by the case manager and then submitted to the provider. The purpose of this program is to provide an opportunity for the inmate to “get back on track” and to address identified patterns through cognitive behavioral, evidence-based curriculum without changing custody level. Services are offered at the Women’s Community Corrections Center for females and at the Oahu Community Corrections for male offenders.

During the period between July 1, 2015 and June 30, 2016, new admissions included 57 male and 24 female offenders for a total of 81 new admissions. Twelve females and fifty-eight males successfully completed the program; a total 70 successful completions altogether. A total of 7 inmates were discharged for administrative reasons (3-male, 4-female).

The Relapse Intervention Program (RIP) is offered at the Waiawa Correctional Facility and the Women's Community Correctional Center and is designed to provide an opportunity for offenders in furlough programs whom have a positive urinalysis result to go to a minimum security status facility as opposed to medium security status. The case manager would document the circumstances regarding the positive UA on the referral form and submit it to the provider. While in the RIP Program, the offender will participate in evidence based cognitive behavioral programming to specifically target the offenders needs. These inmates will receive 6 to 9 months of intense intervention and relapse prevention planning.

During the period between July 1, 2015 and June 30, 2016, there were 32 new male admissions, 31 were discharged; 24 completed the program successfully. A total of 11 inmates were discharged for administrative reasons. No services were reported for women during this reporting period.

Women's Community Correctional Center

The Bridge Program is a residential substance abuse reentry, work furlough program for inmates who have completed IOP, or residential substance abuse treatment while incarcerated. The program provides opportunities to practice social learning, cognitive, and recovery skills in treatment while transitioning to the community. Family therapy, psychological, and job development services were provided as the inmate re-connects with family and community resources.

At the beginning of FY 2015, there were approximately 15 inmates in WCCC Bridge program. During the period from July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016, there were 26 new admissions, 18 successful completions, and 7 terminations due to non-compliance with treatment plan. Due to Bridge counseling and WCCC shortages of case managers, the daily average inmate participation was 15.

EDUCATION PROGRAM SERVICES

**Class Completions By Ethnicity
July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014**

| Program | Course | Hawaiian | | | Non-Hawaiian | | | Totals | | |
|---|---|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| | | Completed | Enrolled | % | Completed | Enrolled | % | Completed | Enrolled | % |
| Assessments | Assessments | 456 | 985 | 46% | 813 | 1,599 | 51% | 1,269 | 2,584 | 49% |
| | Academic | 49 | 117 | 42% | 58 | 166 | 35% | 107 | 283 | 38% |
| | Vocational | 0 | 10 | 0% | 0 | 18 | 0% | 0 | 28 | 0% |
| | Totals | 505 | 1,112 | 45% | 871 | 1,783 | 49% | 1,376 | 2,895 | 48% |
| Academic | Adult Basic Education I | 2 | 31 | 6% | 24 | 101 | 24% | 26 | 132 | 20% |
| | Adult Basic Education II | 34 | 182 | 19% | 105 | 369 | 28% | 139 | 551 | 25% |
| | Adult Basic Education III | 31 | 96 | 32% | 63 | 196 | 32% | 94 | 292 | 32% |
| | Adult Basic Education IV | 6 | 30 | 20% | 20 | 57 | 35% | 26 | 87 | 30% |
| | GED | 5 | 9 | 56% | 10 | 18 | 56% | 15 | 27 | 56% |
| | General Education | 84 | 410 | 20% | 167 | 724 | 23% | 251 | 1,134 | 22% |
| | Study Period | 20 | 59 | 34% | 42 | 128 | 33% | 62 | 187 | 33% |
| | Post Secondary | 5 | 10 | 50% | 5 | 17 | 29% | 10 | 27 | 37% |
| | Totals | 187 | 827 | 23% | 436 | 1,610 | 27% | 623 | 2,437 | 26% |
| Basic Career & Technical Education Prep | Basic Career & Technical Education | 16 | 211 | 8% | 37 | 282 | 13% | 53 | 493 | 11% |
| | Intermediate Career & Technical Education | 10 | 177 | 6% | 11 | 260 | 4% | 21 | 437 | 5% |
| | Totals | 26 | 388 | 7% | 48 | 542 | 9% | 74 | 930 | 8% |
| Career & Technical Education | Core Curriculum | 45 | 95 | 47% | 33 | 93 | 35% | 78 | 188 | 41% |
| | OSHA Safety | 29 | 45 | 64% | 52 | 69 | 75% | 81 | 114 | 71% |
| | Applied Construction Math | 17 | 29 | 59% | 44 | 57 | 77% | 61 | 86 | 71% |
| | Plumbing | 9 | 12 | 75% | 20 | 26 | 77% | 29 | 38 | 76% |
| | Electrical | 12 | 28 | 43% | 18 | 48 | 38% | 30 | 76 | 39% |
| | Culinary Arts | 9 | 12 | 75% | 16 | 18 | 89% | 25 | 30 | 83% |
| | General Courses | 10 | 55 | 18% | 18 | 92 | 20% | 28 | 147 | 19% |
| | Business Management | 9 | 20 | 45% | 30 | 43 | 70% | 39 | 63 | 62% |
| | Introduction to Information Technology | 87 | 178 | 49% | 129 | 240 | 54% | 216 | 418 | 52% |
| | General Construction | 0 | 1 | 0% | 456 | 985 | 46% | 456 | 986 | 46% |
| | Totals | 227 | 475 | 48% | 816 | 1,671 | 49% | 1,043 | 2,146 | 49% |
| College/University | Independent Study | 1 | 2 | 50% | 2 | 9 | 22% | 3 | 11 | 27% |
| | Totals | 1 | 2 | 50% | 2 | 9 | 22% | 3 | 11 | 27% |

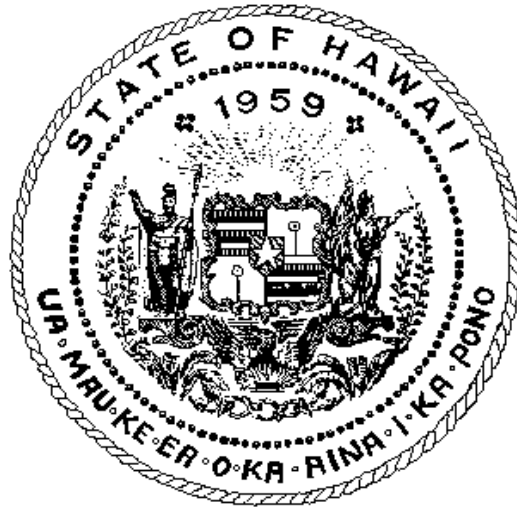
| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Language & Cultural Studies | Hawaiian Language | 13 | 27 | 48% | 6 | 10 | 60% | 19 | 37 | 51% |
| | Spanish Language | 1 | 1 | 100% | 0 | 1 | 0% | 1 | 2 | 50% |
| | Geo-Cultural Studies | 16 | 23 | 70% | 12 | 16 | 75% | 28 | 39 | 72% |
| Totals | | 30 | 51 | 59% | 18 | 27 | 67% | 48 | 78 | 62% |
| Self Development | Cognitive Skills Basic Course | 99 | 147 | 67% | 152 | 232 | 66% | 251 | 379 | 66% |
| | Cognitive Skills Intensive Course | 34 | 86 | 40% | 66 | 148 | 45% | 100 | 234 | 43% |
| | RAD Intensive Entry Course | 92 | 130 | 71% | 174 | 215 | 81% | 266 | 345 | 77% |
| | Parenting | 133 | 208 | 64% | 144 | 222 | 65% | 277 | 430 | 64% |
| | Health Management | 1 | 27 | 4% | 11 | 74 | 15% | 12 | 101 | 12% |
| | Toastmasters | 29 | 106 | 27% | 47 | 151 | 31% | 76 | 257 | 30% |
| | Tutor Training | 5 | 18 | 28% | 13 | 32 | 41% | 18 | 50 | 36% |
| | Men In Transition | 1 | 8 | 13% | 6 | 14 | 43% | 7 | 22 | 32% |
| | Women In Transition | 138 | 239 | 58% | 196 | 333 | 59% | 334 | 572 | 58% |
| | Intensive Re-entry for Women | 6 | 7 | 86% | 11 | 13 | 85% | 17 | 20 | 85% |
| Totals | | 538 | 976 | 55% | 820 | 1,434 | 57% | 1,358 | 2,410 | 56% |
| Workshops/Seminars | Self Improvement | 77 | 138 | 56% | 134 | 243 | 55% | 211 | 381 | 55% |
| | Employment | 456 | 985 | 46% | 0 | 2 | 0% | 456 | 987 | 46% |
| | Communication | 13 | 23 | 57% | 23 | 36 | 64% | 36 | 59 | 61% |
| | Creative Writing | 12 | 20 | 60% | 23 | 36 | 64% | 35 | 56 | 63% |
| | Music/Arts | 3 | 4 | 75% | 2 | 2 | 100% | 5 | 6 | 83% |
| | Arts & Crafts | 5 | 5 | 100% | 4 | 4 | 100% | 9 | 9 | 100% |
| | Guest Speaker | 49 | 176 | 28% | 58 | 233 | 25% | 107 | 409 | 26% |
| | Research | 3 | 3 | 100% | 5 | 5 | 100% | 8 | 8 | 100% |
| | Totals | | 618 | 1,354 | 46% | 249 | 561 | 44% | 867 | 1,915 |
| Title 1 N/D | Classroom Training | 7 | 10 | 70% | 9 | 17 | 53% | 16 | 27 | 59% |
| | Totals | 7 | 10 | 70% | 9 | 17 | 53% | 16 | 27 | 59% |

NOTE: Inmate ethnicity is self-reported.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT SERVICES

| Treatment Type | Completed | Admitted | % |
|------------------------------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| Out-Patient (Level 2.0) | 373 | 453 | 82% |
| HCF/KCCC/KCF/MCCC/WCF/WCCC | | | |
| Intensive Out-Patient (2.5) | 128 | 174 | 74% |
| HCF/WCF/KCF | 103 | 144 | 72% |
| WCCC O Malama | 25 | 30 | 83% |
| Residential (3.0) | 93 | 167 | 56% |
| WCF Kashbox | 55 | 94 | 59% |
| WCCC Ke Aulaula | 38 | 73 | 52% |
| CBIP | 70 | 81 | 86% |
| OCCC | 55 | 57 | 97% |
| WCCC | 12 | 24 | 50% |
| RIP | 31 | 32 | 97% |
| Saguaro (2.0 and 3.0) | 203 | 318 | 64% |
| Bridge | 55 | 132 | 42% |
| OCCC Laumaka | 37 | 103 | 36% |
| WCCC Olomana | 18 | 29 | 62% |
| Total | 953 | 1357 | 70% |

NOTE: Inmate ethnicity is not available for those that received substance abuse treatment.



**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
REPORT TO THE 2017 LEGISLATURE**

**SECTION 329-11, HAWAII REVISED STATUTES
2016 ANNUAL REPORT
NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT DIVISION**

DECEMBER 2016

CHAPTER 329-11 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

NOTICE OF FEDERAL SCHEDULING ACTIONS:

Chapter 329-11(d) of the Hawaii Revised Statutes states that if a substance is added, deleted or rescheduled under federal law then the Department of Public Safety (“Department”) shall recommend to the Legislature that a corresponding change in Hawaii law be made. The following substances were scheduled by the Federal Government in 2016:

AH-7921

(3,4-dichloro-*N*-[(1-dimethylamino)cyclohexylmethyl]benzamide), its isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters and ethers

On April 14, 2016, the Department was given notice that the United States Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) was placing AH-7921 (3,4-dichloro-*N*-[(1-dimethylamino)cyclohexylmethyl]benzamide), its isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters and ethers, into schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act (CSA). This action is based on a finding by the DEA Administrator that the placement of this opioid substance into Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act is necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety. As a result of this order, the regulatory controls and administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions applicable to Schedule I controlled substances will be imposed on persons who handle (manufacture, distribute, import, export, engage in research, or possess), or propose to handle, AH-7921. On May 6, 2016, the NED Administrator gave notice in compliance with Section 329-11(d) HRS, that the State would follow the scheduling actions made by the Federal Government effective June 6, 2016.

Butyryl fentanyl

N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-*N*-phenylbutyramide, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers.

On May 12, 2016, the Department was given notice that the DEA was temporarily placing *N*-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-*N*-phenylbutyramide, also known as *N*-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-*N*-phenylbutanamide, (butyryl fentanyl) its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers, into Schedule I of the CSA. This action is based on a finding by the DEA Administrator that the placement of this opioid substance into Schedule I of the CSA is necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety. As a result of this order, the regulatory controls and administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions applicable to Schedule I controlled substances will be imposed on persons who handle (manufacture, distribute, import, export, engage in research, or possess), or propose to handle, butyryl fentanyl. On May 18, 2016, the NED Administrator gave notice in compliance with Section 329-11(d) HRS, that the State would follow the scheduling actions made by the Federal Government effective June 18, 2016.

beta-hydroxythiofentanyl

N-[1-[2-hydroxy-2-(thiophen-2-yl)ethyl]piperidin-4-yl]-*N*-phenylpropionamide, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers.

On May 12, 2016, the Department was given notice that the DEA was placing *N*-[1-[2-hydroxy-2-(thiophen-2-yl)ethyl]piperidin-4-yl]-*N*-phenylpropionamide, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers (other names: beta-hydroxythiofentanyl) its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers, into Schedule I of the CSA. This action is based on a finding by the DEA Administrator that the placement of this opioid substance into Schedule I of the CSA is necessary to avoid an imminent hazard to the public safety. As a result of this order, the regulatory controls and administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions applicable to Schedule I controlled substances will be imposed on persons who handle (manufacture, distribute, import, export, engage in research, or possess), or propose to handle, beta-hydroxythiofentanyl. On May 18, 2016, the NED Administrator gave notice in compliance with Section 329-11(e) HRS, that the State would follow the scheduling actions made by the Federal Government effective June 18, 2016.

Brivaracetam

((2*S*)-2-[(4*R*)-2-oxo-4-propylpyrrolidin-1-yl]butanamide) (other names: BRV; UCB-34714; Briviact) (including its salts)..

On May 12, 2016, the Department was given notice that Brivaracetam ((2*S*)-2-[(4*R*)-2-oxo-4-propylpyrrolidin-1-yl]butanamide) (also referred to as BRV; UCB-34714; Briviact) (including its salts), was placed into Schedule V of the CSA by the DEA. This scheduling action is pursuant to the CSA and requires that such actions be made on the record after opportunity for a hearing through formal rulemaking. This action imposes the regulatory controls and administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions applicable to Schedule II controlled substances on persons who handle (manufacture, distribute, dispense, import, export, engage in research, conduct instructional activities with, or possess) or propose to handle Brivaracetam. The DEA placed an effective date of May 12, 2016 on this scheduling action. On September 6, 2016, The NED Administrator gave notice in compliance with Section 329-11(d) of the HRS that the State would follow the scheduling actions made by the Federal Government effective October 31, 2016.

Thiafentanil

(4-(methoxycarbonyl)-4-(*N*-phenmethoxyacetamido)-1-[2-(thienyl)ethyl]piperidine), including its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers as possible.

On August 26, 2016 the Department was given notice that Thiafentanil (4-(methoxycarbonyl)-4-(*N*phenmethoxyacetamido)-1-[2-(thienyl)ethyl]piperidine), including its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers as

possible, was placed into Schedule II of the CSA by the DEA. This scheduling action is pursuant to the CSA and requires that such actions be made on the record after opportunity for a hearing through formal rulemaking. This action imposes the regulatory controls and administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions applicable to Schedule II controlled substances on persons who handle (manufacture, distribute, dispense, import, export, engage in research, conduct instructional activities with, or possess) or propose to handle thiafentanil. The DEA placed an effective date of August 26, 2016 on this scheduling action. On September 30, 2016, The NED Administrator gave notice in compliance with Section 329-11(d) of the HRS that the State would follow the scheduling actions made by the Federal Government effective October 31, 2016.

EMERGENCY SCHEDULING ACTIONS

Section 329-11(e), HRS authorizes the NED Administrator to make an emergency scheduling by placing a substance into schedules I, II, III, IV or V on a temporary basis, if the Administrator determines that such action is necessary to avoid an imminent hazard or the possibility of an imminent hazard to the health and safety of the public. The Department shall post a public notice thirty days prior to the effective date of the emergency scheduling action, at the state capitol, in the Office of the Lieutenant Governor, and on the Department's website for public inspection. If a substance is added or rescheduled under this subsection, the control shall be temporary and, if the next regular session of the State Legislature has not enacted the corresponding changes in this chapter, the temporary designation of the added or rescheduled substance shall be nullified.

Furanyl Fentanyl

N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylfuran-2-carboxamide, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers.

Furanyl fentanyl is a synthetic opioid substance with no approval for medical use or human consumption in the United States. Furthermore this substance has been associated with drug overdose fatalities in 2015 and 2016. ¹

The National Forensic Laboratory Information System (NFLIS), is a national drug forensic laboratory reporting system that systematically collects results from drug chemistry analyses conducted by State and local forensic laboratories across the country. The first reported instance of furanyl fentanyl was in January 2016, however drug submissions testing positive for furanyl fentanyl showed an increased trend (with a total of 80 NFLIS submissions from January to July 2016).

During 2016, there have been reported cases of furanyl fentanyl submitted to law enforcement laboratories in Hawaii.

Furanyl fentanyl exhibits pharmacological profiles similar to that of fentanyl and other μ -opioid receptor agonist. Seizures of furanyl fentanyl have been reported in powder form and it has been found in drug paraphernalia commonly associated with heroin use (spoons, bottle caps and syringes). The United States Drug

Enforcement Administration (DEA) is aware of at least nationwide 128 fatalities associated with furanyl fentanyl in 2015 and 2016.¹

As of September 15, 2016, furanyl fentanyl has been placed into Schedule 1 in at least three other states; Virginia, Wisconsin and Louisiana.

On September 27, 2016, the Administrator of the DEA issued a ‘notice of intent’ to temporarily schedule the synthetic opioid, N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylfuran-2-carboxamide (furanyl fentanyl), into schedule I pursuant to the temporary scheduling provisions of the Controlled Substances Act. That notice was based on a finding by the DEA Administrator that the placement of this synthetic opioid into schedule I of the CSA is necessary to avoid an imminent hazard.¹

As of July 8, 2016 the Food and Drug Administration notified the DEA that there are currently no investigational new drug applications or approved new drug applications for furanyl fentanyl.¹

The NED Administrator has reviewed reference material and literature related to the emergency scheduling of this substance. Consequently, in accordance with provisions set forth in Section 329-11(e) of the HRS, the NED Administrator has emergency scheduled this substance in order to address or avoid a current or imminent threat to the health and safety of the public. The effective date of this emergency scheduling action was November 7, 2016.

¹Federal Register 81(187): FR Doc 2016-23183.

5F-ADB

Methyl -2-[1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido]-3, 3-dimethylbutanoate (other names: 5F-ADB, 5-flouro-ADB and 5F-MDMB-PINACA), its optical, positional, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers

5F-ADB (also known as 5F-MDMB-PINACA) is an indazole-based synthetic cannabinoid from the indazole 3-carboxamide family and is an analog of a fluorinated ADB-PINACA derivative in which the terminal amide has been replaced with a methyl ester.¹ ADB-PINACA is a schedule 1 synthetic cannabinoid (spice drug). 5F-ADB has been found in laboratory submissions of evidence in Hawaii during 2016. Synthetic cannabinoids, also known as “Spice Drugs” are man-made chemicals that are applied (often sprayed) onto plant material and marketed as a “legal” high.² Synthetic cannabinoids refer to a growing number of man-made, mind-altering chemicals that are either sprayed on dried, shredded plant material so they can be smoked or sold as liquids to be vaporized and inhaled in e-cigarettes and other devices.³

Synthetic cannabinoids laced on plant material were first reported in the U.S. in December 2008, when a shipment of “Spice” was seized and analyzed by U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) in Dayton, Ohio.²

The effects of synthetic cannabinoids include severe agitation and anxiety, nausea, vomiting, tachycardia (fast, racing heartbeat), elevated blood pressure, tremors and seizures, hallucinations, dilated pupils, and suicidal and other harmful thoughts and/or actions.²

5F-ADB was first identified in November 2014, from postmortem samples taken from an individual who had died after using a product containing this substance. 5F-ADB was found in ten people who died from unexplained drug overdoses in Japan between September and December 2014. It was added to the Japanese banned drug list in December 2014.⁴ 5F-ADB was also associated in the death of a Washington State man in March of 2016. It was also associated with over 30 driving under the influence cases in that State.⁵ In 2016, a commercial bioanalytical toxicology laboratory in the United States reported that 5F-ADB newer synthetic compounds such as 5F-ADB are on the rise.⁶ 5F-ADB is believed to be an extremely dangerous synthetic cannabinoid.⁴ In 2016, 5F-ADB was identified in several law enforcement submissions to forensic laboratories in Hawaii. In 2015, the State of Louisiana emergency scheduled 5F-ADB and placed it into Schedule I.⁷ The NED is not aware of any currently accepted medical uses for 5F-ADB in the United States.

The NED Administrator has reviewed reference material and literature related to the emergency scheduling of this substance. The Administrator has determined that due to reports of numerous fatalities and its discovery in Hawaii, that placing 5F-ADB into Schedule 1 of the HRS is necessary. Consequently, in accordance with provisions set forth in Section 329-11(e) of the HRS, the NED Administrator has emergency scheduled Methyl -2-[1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido]-3,3-dimethylbutanoate (other names: 5F-ADB, 5-flouro-ADB and 5F-MDMB-PINACA), its optical, positional, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers in order to address or avoid a current or imminent threat to the health and safety of the public. The effective date of this emergency scheduling action is December 16, 2016.

¹ Cayman Chemical. 2016. Product Insert 5F-ADB.

²<https://www.whitehouse.gov/ondcp/ondcp-fact-sheets/synthetic-drugs-k2-spice-bath-salts> (accessed 11-2016)

³National Institute of Drug Abuse. 2015. Drug Facts Synthetic Cannabinoids.

⁴Hasegawa, K et al. 2014. Forensic Toxicol. 33, 112-121.

⁵Peterson, B. and Glowacki. August 2016. Presentation IACP conference.

http://www.theiacp.org/Portals/0/Synthetic_Cannabinoids_Impact_Driving.pdf (accessed 11-2016)

⁶NMS Labs. 2016. New Synthetic Cannabinoids are making your old tests obsolete.

⁷Louisiana-Declaration of Emergency 5F-ADB February 2015.

U-47700

3,4-dichloro-*N*-[2-(dimethylamino)cyclohexyl]-*N*-methylbenzamide, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers (Other names: U-47700)

U-47700, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers is a synthetic opioid substance developed by a pharmaceutical company that was classified as a research chemical. It was never tested on humans and has no approval for medical use or human consumption in the United States.^{1,3} U-47700 is 7.5 times more potent than morphine and parallels abuse trends of heroin and prescription opioid analgesics.^{2,6} It has been associated with 105 drug overdose fatalities, spanning 31 states in 2015 and 2016.^{1,2}

Seizures of U-47700 have been encountered in powder form and in counterfeit tablets that mimic pharmaceutical opioids. U-47700 has also been encountered in glassine bags, envelopes, and knotted corners of plastic bags, which demonstrates the abuse of this substance as a replacement for heroin or other opioids, either knowingly or unknowingly. U-47700 has been encountered as a single substance as well as in combination with other substances, including heroin, fentanyl, and furanyl fentanyl.¹

As of September 15, 2016, at least four other states have placed U-47700 into schedule I: Louisiana, Idaho, Ohio and Florida.^{4,5,6,7} On November 14, 2016, the Administrator of the DEA issued a ‘Final Order’ to temporarily schedule U-47700 opioid in schedule I.¹ U-47700 is a chemical analog of AH-7921, which was administratively placed into Schedule I in Hawaii pursuant to a federal scheduling action on May 6, 2016.

On November 14, 2016, the DEA issued a “Final Order” to place 3,4-dichloro-*N*-[2-(dimethylamino)cyclohexyl]-*N*-methylbenzamide, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers (Other names: U-47700), into schedule I pursuant to the temporary scheduling provisions of the Federal CSA. That notice was based on a finding by the DEA Administrator that the placement of this synthetic opioid into schedule I of the Federal CSA is necessary to avoid an imminent hazard.¹

As of April 28, 2016 the United States Food and Drug Administration performed a review and found that there are currently no investigational new drug applications or approved new drug applications for U-47700.^{1,3}

The NED Administrator has reviewed reference material and literature related to the emergency scheduling of this substance. The NED Administrator has found that due to its widespread patterns of abuse across the nation, its high potential for abuse, and reports of numerous fatalities associated with this synthetic opioid that placing U-47700 into Schedule 1 of the HRS is necessary. Consequently, in accordance with provisions set forth in Section 329-11(e) of the HRS, the NED Administrator has emergency scheduled 3,4-dichloro-*N*-[2-(dimethylamino)cyclohexyl]-*N*-methylbenzamide, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers (Other names: U-47700) in order to address or avoid a current or imminent threat to the health and safety of the public. The effective date of this emergency scheduling action is December 16, 2016.

¹Federal Register 81(219) FR Doc. 2016-27357.

² Kamp, J and A Campo-Flores. Nov. 2016. This is U-47700, Once a lab experiment, now a killer opioid. Wall Street Journal (wsj.com accessed 11-09-16)

³ Blau, Max. Nov 2016. CNN: This legal opioid is leaving a lethal trail in the US. (cnn.com accessed 11-09-16)

⁴ Louisiana Register 2016-10-16 Volume 42 number 10.

⁵ Idaho Board of Pharmacy (Docket 27-0101-1605)

⁶ Ohio Executive Order (2016-01-K0)

⁷ Florida Press Release -2016-09-27. Attorney General Bondi Outlaws Deadly Synthetic Drug

PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE HAWAII REVISED STATUTES AS THE RESULT OF FEDERAL 329-11(d) AND EMERGENCY 329-11(e) SCHEDULING ACTIONS:

Section 329-14, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsection (b) to read as follows:

"(b) Any of the following opiates, including their isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters, and ethers, unless specifically excepted, whenever the existence of these isomers, esters, ethers, and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation:

- (1) Acetyl-alpha-methylfentanyl (N-[1-(1-methyl-2-phenethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylacetamide);
- (2) Acetylmethadol;
- (3) Allylprodine;
- (4) Alphacetylmethadol (except levo-alphacetylmethadol, levomethadyl acetate, or LAAM);
- (5) Alphameprodine;
- (6) Alphamethadol;
- (7) Alpha-methylfentanyl (N-[1-(alpha-methyl-beta-phenyl)ethyl-4-piperidyl] propionanilide; 1-(1-methyl-2-phenylethyl)-4-(N-propanilido) piperidine);
- (8) Alpha-methylthiofentanyl (N-[1-methyl-2-(2-thienyl)ethyl-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylpropanamide);
- (9) Benzethidine;

- (10) Betacetylmethadol;
- (11) Beta-hydroxyfentanyl (N-[1-(2-hydroxy-2-phenethyl)-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylpropanamide);
- (12) Beta-hydroxy-3-methylfentanyl (N-[1-(2-hydroxy-2-phenethyl)-3-methyl-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylpropanamide);
- (13) Betameprodine;
- (14) Betamethadol;
- (15) Betaprodine;
- (16) Clonitazene;
- (17) Dextromoramide;
- (18) Diampromide;
- (19) Diethylthiambutene;
- (20) Difenoxyin;
- (21) Dimenoxadol;
- (22) Dimepheptanol;
- (23) Dimethylthiambutene;
- (24) Dioxaphetyl butyrate;
- (25) Dipipanone;
- (26) Ethylmethylthiambutene;
- (27) Etonitazene;
- (28) Etoxeridine;
- (29) Furethidine;
- (30) Hydroxypethidine;
- (31) Ketobemidone;

- (32) Levomoramide;
- (33) Levophenacymorphan;
- (34) 3-Methylfentanyl (N-[3-methyl-1-(2-phenylethyl)-4-piperidyl]-N-phenylpropanamide);
- (35) 3-methylthiofentanyl (N-[3-methyl-1-(2-thienyl)ethyl-4-piperidinyl]-N-phenylpropanamide);
- (36) Morpheridine;
- (37) MPPP (1-methyl-4-phenyl-4-propionoxypiperidine);
- (38) Noracymethadol;
- (39) Norlevorphanol;
- (40) Normethadone;
- (41) Norpipanone;
- (42) Para-fluorofentanyl (N-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-[1-(2-phenethyl)-4-piperidinyl] propanamide);
- (43) PEPAP (1-(2-phenethyl)-4-phenyl-4-acetoxypiperidine);
- (44) Phenadoxone;
- (45) Phenampromide;
- (46) Phenomorphan;
- (47) Phenoperidine;
- (48) Piritramide;
- (49) Proheptazine;
- (50) Properidine;
- (51) Propiram;
- (52) Racemoramide;
- (53) Thiofentanyl (N-phenyl-N-[1-(2-thienyl)ethyl-4-piperidinyl]-propanamide);

- (54) Tilidine;
- (55) Trimeperidine;
- (56) N-[1-benzyl-4-piperidyl]-N-phenylpropanamide (benzylfentanyl), its optical isomers, salts, and salts of isomers;
- (57) N-[1-(2-thienyl)methyl-4-piperidyl]-N-phenylpropanamide (thenylfentanyl), its optical isomers, salts, and salts of isomers; [~~and~~]
- (58) N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylacetamide [~~r~~] (acetyl fentanyl), its optical, positional, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers[~~-~~];
- (59) AH-7921 (3,4-dichloro-N-[(1-dimethylamino)cyclohexylmethyl]benzamide), its isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, esters and ethers;
- (60) N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylbutyramide, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers (other names: Butyryl fentanyl);
- (61) N-[1-[2-hydroxy-2-(thiophen-2-yl)ethyl]piperidin-4-yl]-N-phenylpropionamide, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers (other names: beta-hydroxythiofentanyl);
- (62) N-(1-phenethylpiperidin-4-yl)-N-phenylfuran-2-carboxamide, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers (other names: Furanyl fentanyl). and;
- (63) 3,4-dichloro-N-[2-(dimethylamino)cyclohexyl]-N-methylbenzamide, its isomers, esters, ethers, salts and salts of isomers, esters and ethers (Other names: U-47700)."

SECTION 2. Section 329-14, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsection (g) to read as follows:

"(g) Any of the following cannabinoids, their salts, isomers and salts of isomers, unless specifically excepted, whenever the existence of these salts, isomers and salts of isomers is possible within the specific chemical designation:

- (1) Tetrahydrocannabinols; meaning tetrahydrocannabinols naturally contained in a plant of the genus Cannabis (cannabis plant), as well as synthetic equivalents of the substances contained in the plant, or in the resinous extractives of Cannabis, sp. or synthetic substances, derivatives, and their isomers with similar chemical structure and pharmacological activity to those substances contained in the plant, such as the following: Delta 1 cis or trans tetrahydrocannabinol, and their optical isomers; Delta 6 cis or trans tetrahydrocannabinol, and their optical isomers; and Delta 3,4 cis or trans-tetrahydrocannabinol, and its optical isomers (since nomenclature of these substances is not internationally standardized, compounds of these structures, regardless of numerical designation of atomic positions, are covered);
- (2) Naphthoylindoles; meaning any compound containing a 3-(1-naphthoyl)indole structure with substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by a alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl group, whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent;
- (3) Naphthylmethylindoles; meaning any compound containing a 1H-indol-3-yl-(1-naphthyl) methane structure with substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by a alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl) methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl) ethyl group whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent;
- (4) Naphthoylpyrroles; meaning any compound containing a 3-(1-naphthoyl)pyrrole structure with substitution at the nitrogen atom of the pyrrole ring by a alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl group whether or not further substituted in the pyrrole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent;

- (5) Naphthylmethylindenes; meaning any compound containing a naphthylideneindene structure with substitution at the 3-position of the indene ring by a alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl) methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl) ethyl group whether or not further substituted in the indene ring to any extent, whether or not substituted in the naphthyl ring to any extent;
- (6) Phenylacetylindoles; meaning any compound containing a 3-phenylacetylindole structure with substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by a alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl) methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl) ethyl group whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent, whether or not substituted in the phenyl ring to any extent;
- (7) Cyclohexylphenols; meaning any compound containing a 2-(3-hydroxycyclohexyl) phenol structure with substitution at the 5-position of the phenolic ring by a alkyl, haloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl) methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl) ethyl group whether or not substituted in the cyclohexyl ring to any extent;
- (8) Benzoylindoles; meaning any compound containing a 3-(benzoyl) indole structure with substitution at the nitrogen atom of the indole ring by a alkyl, aloalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl) methyl or 2-(4-morpholinyl) ethyl group whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the phenyl ring to any extent; and
- (9) 2,3-Dihydro-5-methyl-3-(4-morpholinylmethyl) pyrrolo[1,2,3-de]-1,4-benzoxazin-6-yl]-1-naphthalenylmethanone (another trade name is WIN 55,212-2);
- (10) (6a,10a)-9-(hydroxymethyl)-6, 6-dimethyl-3-(2-methyloctan-2-yl)-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydrobenzo[c]chromen-1-ol (other trade names are: HU-210/HU-211);
- (11) Tetramethylcyclopropanoylindoles; meaning any compound containing a 3-tetramethylcyclopropanoylindole structure with substitution at the nitrogen atom of

the indole ring by an alkyl, haloalkyl, cyanoalkyl, alkenyl, cycloalkylmethyl, cycloalkylethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-piperidinyl)methyl, 2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl, 1-(N-methyl-2-pyrrolidinyl)methyl, 1-(N-methyl-3-morpholinyl)methyl, or tetrahydropyranylmethyl group, whether or not further substituted in the indole ring to any extent and whether or not substituted in the tetramethylcyclopropyl ring to any extent.

- (12) N-(1-adamantyl)-1-pentyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide, its optical, positional, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers. (Other names: APINACA, AKB48);
- (13) Quinolin-8-yl 1-pentyl-1H-indole-3-carboxylate, its optical, positional, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers (Other names: PB-22; QUPIC);
- (14) Quinolin-8-yl 1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxylate, its optical, positional, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers (Other names: 5-fluoro-PB-22; 5F-PB-22);
- (15) N-(1-amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide, its optical, positional, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers (Other names: AB-FUBINACA);
- (16) N-(1-amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-pentyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide, its optical, positional, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers (Other names: ADB-PINACA);
- (17) N-(1-amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide, its optical, positional, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers (Other names: AB-CHMINACA);
- (18) N-(1-amino-3-methyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-pentyl-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers (Other names: AB-PINACA);
- (19) [1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazol-3-yl](naphthalen-1-yl)methanone, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers (Other names: THJ-2201);
- (20) Methyl (1-(4-fluorobenzyl)-1 H-indazole-3-carbonyl)-L-valinate, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers (Other names: FUB-AMB);

- (21) (S)-methyl 2-(1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido)-3-methylbutanoate, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers (Other names: 5-fluoro-AMB, 5-fluoro-AMP);
- (22) N-(3s, 5s,7s)-adamantan-1-yl)-1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers (Other names: AKB48 N-(5-fluoropentyl) analog, 5F-AKB48, APINACA 5-fluoropentyl analog, 5F-APINACA);
- (23) N-adamantyl-1-fluoropentylindole-3-Carboxamide, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers (Other names: STS-135, 5F-APICA; 5-fluoro-APICA);
- (24) Naphthalen-1-yl 1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indole-3-carboxylate, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers (Other names: NM2201); ~~and~~
- (25) N-(1-amino-3,3-dimethyl-1-oxobutan-2-yl)-1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamide, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers (Other names: MAB-CHMINACA and ADB-CHMINACA) [~~-~~]; and
- (26) Methyl -2-[1-(5-fluoropentyl)-1H-indazole-3-carboxamido]-3,3-dimethylbutanoate (other names: 5F-ADB, 5-flouoro-ADB and 5F-MDMB-PINACA), its optical, positional, and geometric isomers, salts and salts of isomers."

SECTION 3. Section 329-16, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

"(c) Any of the following opiates, including their isomers, esters, ethers, salts, and salts of isomers, whenever the existence of these isomers, esters, ethers, and salts is possible within the specific chemical designation:

- (1) Alfentanil;
- (2) Alphaprodine;
- (3) Anileridine;
- (4) Bezitramide;
- (5) Bulk Dextropropoxyphene (nondosage form);

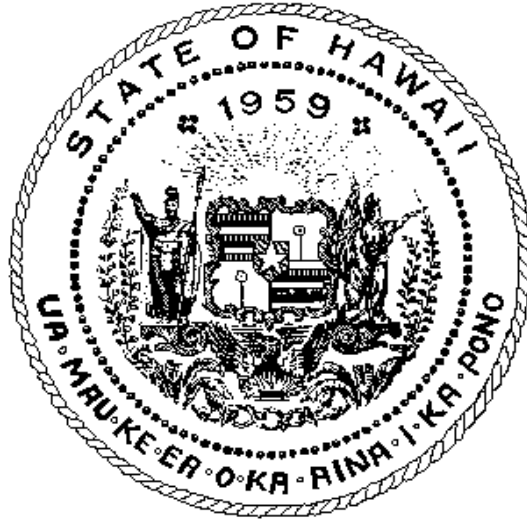
- (6) Carfentanil;
- (7) Dihydrocodeine;
- (8) Diphenoxylate;
- (9) Fentanyl;
- (10) Isomethadone;
- (11) Levo-alphaacetylmethadol (LAAM);
- (12) Levomethorphan;
- (13) Levorphanol;
- (14) Metazocine;
- (15) Methadone;
- (16) Methadone-Intermediate, 4-cyano-2-dimethylamino-4, 4-diphenyl butane;
- (17) Moramide-Intermediate, 2-methyl-3-morpholino-1, 1-diphenyl-propane-carboxylic acid;
- (18) Pethidine (Meperidine);
- (19) Pethidine-Intermediate-A, 4-cyano-1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine;
- (20) Pethidine-Intermediate-B, ethyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylate;
- (21) Pethidine-Intermediate-C, 1-methyl-4-phenylpiperidine-4-carboxylic acid;
- (22) Phenazocine;
- (23) Piminodine;
- (24) Racemethorphan;
- (25) Racemorphan;
- (26) Remifentanil;

- (27) Sufentanil; [~~and~~]
- (28) Tapentadol [~~-~~]; and
- (29) Thiafentanil."

Section 329-22, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

"(d) Depressants. Unless specifically exempted or excluded or unless listed in another schedule, any material, compound, mixture, or preparation that contains any quantity of the following substances having a depressant effect on the central nervous system, including its salts, isomers, and salts of isomers:

- (1) Lacosamide [(R)-2-acetoamido-N-benzyl-3-methoxypropionamide], (Vimpat); [~~and~~]
- (2) Pregabalin [(S)-3-(aminomethyl)-5-methylhexanoic acid] [~~-~~]; and
- (3) Brivaracetam ((2S)-2-[(4R)-2-oxo-4-propylpyrrolidin-1-yl]butanamide) (other names: BRV; UCB-34714; Briviact)."



**DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
REPORT TO THE 2017 LEGISLATURE**

**RESPONSE TO SENATE RESOLUTION 147, SENATE DRAFT 1
2014 REGULAR SESSION**

December 2016

Response to Senate Resolution 147, Senate Draft 1 Regular Session of 2014

In an effort to respond to Senate Resolution (SR) 147, SD1, the Department of Public Safety (PSD) and the Hawaii Paroling Authority (HPA) reviewed HPA's Administrative Rule 23-700 and PSD's internal policies as they relate to consideration of parole for offenders with various medical conditions.

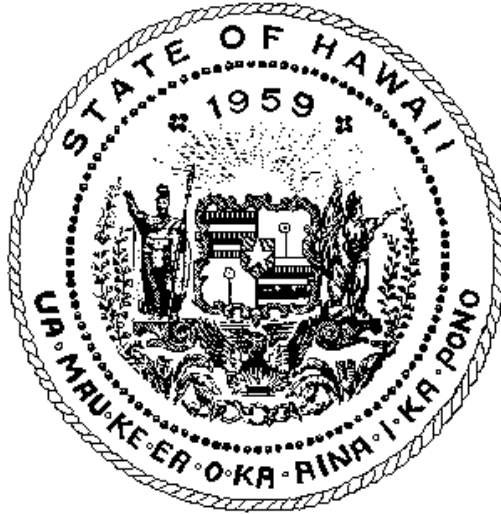
As a result of the review of each agency's respective Administrative Rules, Policies, and Practices, the PSD and the HPA have agreed to address the Legislature's concerns by implementing a more permanent medical release consideration program. PSD has amended and republished policy COR. 10.1G.11 (Medical Releases), which further expands the categories of offenders who can be considered for medical/compassionate release.

In addition, the HPA has agreed to utilize the broader language of PSD's amended policy COR.10.1G.11 by amending its Administrative Rules §23-700-26(c) and §23-700-29(b), to significantly broaden and increase the number of offenders qualifying for consideration of reduction in minimum terms of imprisonment for medical reasons. At present, HPA's Administrative Rules (HAR §23-700-26(c) and §23-700-29(b)) state, in part, "The Authority may also reduce a minimum term when an inmate has a seriously debilitating medical condition for which treatment is not available in prison or a terminal disease wherein competent medical authorities indicate death is imminent."

The amended language of PSD Policy No. COR. 10.1G.11 and the proposed amendment to HPA's HAR §23-700-26(c) and §23-700-29(b) cited above now reads as follows:

"The Authority may also reduce a minimum term when an inmate has a seriously debilitating medical condition for which treatment is not available in prison or the inmate's condition is such that the inmate's medical condition renders the inmate too cognitively impaired and/or functionally compromised to pose a significant risk to public safety. This also applies to inmates who have a terminal disease wherein competent medical authorities indicate death is imminent."

As a result of the collaborative efforts of PSD and HPA, the amended language of PSD Policy No. COR. 10.1G.11 and HPA's proposed amendments to HAR §23-700-26(c) and §23-700-29(b) address the concerns the Legislature expressed in SR 147, SD1. PSD and HPA's initiative greatly expands, beyond the 3-year pilot program suggested by the Senate, the number of offenders who would qualify for early release consideration. The HPA's proposed amendments to its HAR are currently with the Department of the Attorney General and should be finalized soon. In light of these actions, a pilot project would not seem to be necessary at this time, as the goals of such a program are being adopted on a non-pilot project basis.



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
REPORT TO THE 2017 LEGISLATURE

ACT 124, (2016)

REGULAR SESSION SECTION 52.1
STUDY OF POSSIBLE SITES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION
OF A NEW OAHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

December 2016

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) continues to work with the Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) – Public Works on DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670, Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC), Planning for Relocation and Expansion.

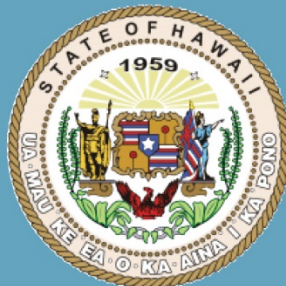
The scope of work of DAGS Job No. 12-27-5670 includes, but is not limited to, evaluation of the existing OCCC site, site identification and selection, and development of an implementation schedule. The attached Siting Study was prepared by Louis Berger Group and outlines what has been accomplished thus far. The study describes the 11 sites being considered and the criteria by which they will be evaluated.

No later than February 1, 2017, PSD will be submitting the progress report on the OCCC replacement in compliance with Act 124 (2016), Section 52. We anticipate that this report will include the ranking of each site identified in the Siting Study and a recommendation of a short list of viable sites.

Siting Study

Oahu Community Correctional Center

December 29, 2016

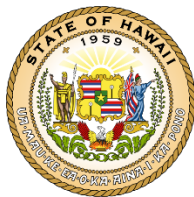


**State of Hawaii
Hawaii Public Safety Department**

Siting Study

Oahu Community Correctional Center

December 29, 2016



Prepared for:

**Hawaii Department of Public Safety
Hawaii Department of Accounting
and General Services**

Prepared by:



Louis Berger

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Hawaii Department of Public Safety (PSD) is responsible for carrying out judgments of the state courts whenever a period of confinement is ordered. Its mission is to uphold justice and public safety by providing correctional and law enforcement services to Hawaii's communities with professionalism, integrity and fairness. PSD operates the Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) which houses sentenced (felons, probation, and misdemeanor), pretrial (felons and misdemeanor), other jurisdiction, and probation/parole violators. OCCC provides the customary county jail function of managing both pre-trial detainees and locally-sentenced misdemeanor offenders and others with a sentence of one year or less. OCCC also provides an important pre-release preparation/transition function for prison system inmates when they reach less than a year until their scheduled release.

With increasingly aged and obsolete correctional facilities, PSD is proposing to improve its corrections infrastructure through modernization of existing facilities and construction of new institutions to replace others. Among its priority projects is the complete replacement of Oahu CCC (OCCC). Located within an approximately 16-acre property at 2109 Kamehameha Highway in Honolulu, OCCC is currently the largest county jail facility in the Hawaii system and can be expected to remain so as it serves the entire Honolulu/Oahu population. From its beginning in 1975 as a part of the county-based community corrections system concept with 456 beds, the facility has been expanded beyond its boundaries to include the nearby Laumaka Work Furlough Center. The OCCC has a design capacity of 628 beds and an operational capacity of 954 beds and consistently operates above these capacities.

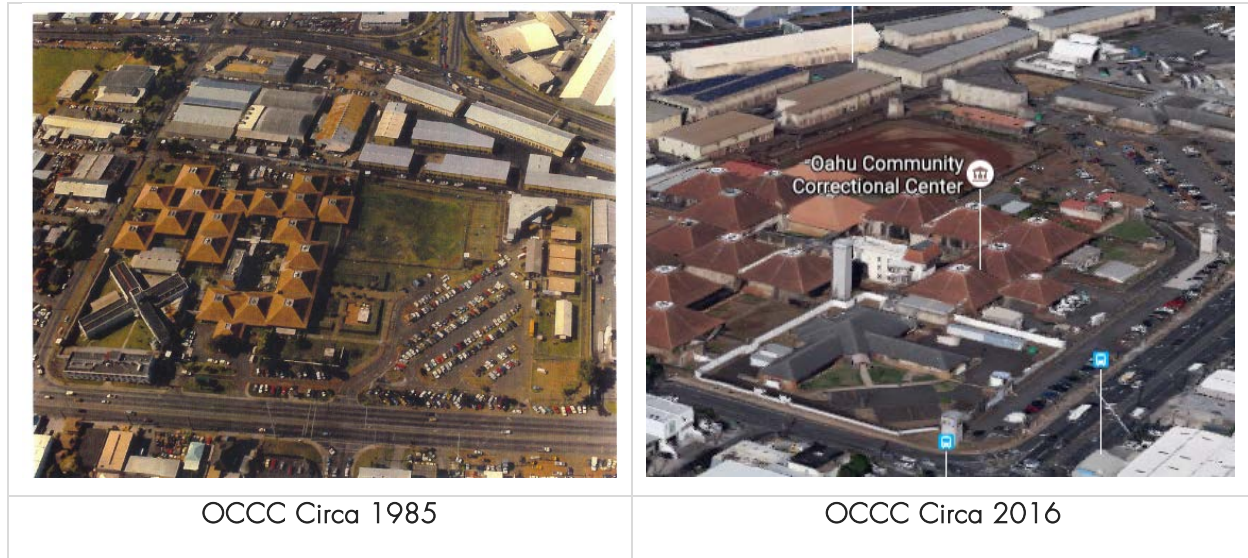


Oahu Community Correctional Center

The current OCCC is out of date, inefficient and no longer meeting PSD needs. Outmoded design and site layout make day-to-day operations more costly than necessary and PSD is proposing to replace the OCCC with a modern facility. To assist with the planning for replacement of the OCCC, the State of Hawaii has assembled a team consisting of representatives of the Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS), PSD, and a group of specialized consultants led by Architects Hawaii Ltd. (together the "Project Team").

1.2 History of Oahu Community Correctional Center

The facility initially came under state control in 1975, when it was transferred from City and County control as part of the State assuming state-wide responsibility for all aspects of incarceration. Annex 1 to the old jail was completed at the time of transfer. The main jail building, constructed as a 312-cell facility, opened in 1980 and was fully completed and occupied in 1982. At the time it was constructed, it was viewed as a state-of-the-art facility and a positive step in the development of facility design and operations as detention and corrections evolved from the historic "telephone/intermittent surveillance custody and control model" to a more modern podular direct supervision approach to care and custody. From 1978 to 1987, OCCC was both the local jail and primary prison for Hawaii, since the largest portion of the inmate population originated from Oahu.

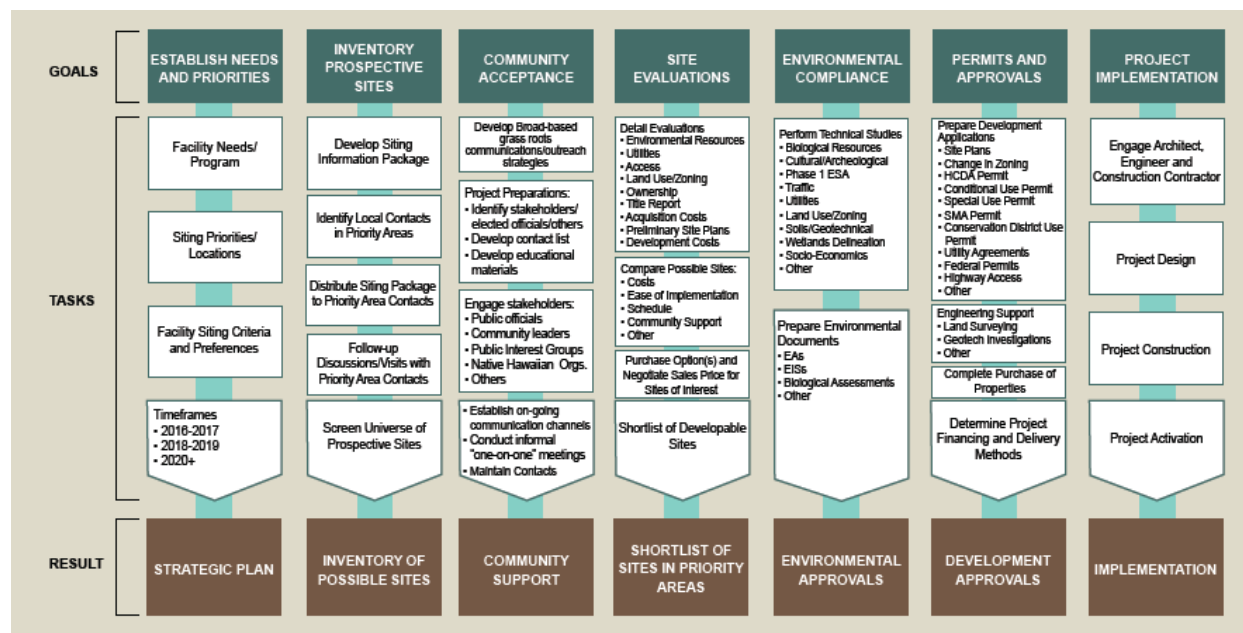


Since 1987, OCCC has functioned primarily as a pre-trial detention facility. While a model at the time of construction, overcrowding and a patchwork of additions makes operation of the facility challenging in terms of security, safety, support services and access to programs. It's important to note that the inmates housed at OCCC are under the jurisdiction of the Judiciary (courts) and not PSD. Detainees in jail can only be released, placed in outside programs or assigned to other alternatives to incarceration by the Judiciary (courts).

2.0 PLANNING FOR NEW OCCC FACILITY

PSD is proposing to replace OCCC with a modern facility that broadens its custody and treatment scope and capability with county/community-based correctional services. While various studies have been performed over the past decade in an effort to determine the feasibility and costs associated with developing a new OCCC, it took this current planning and siting effort to provide a sound basis for the decision to replace the existing OCCC and for moving forward with planning for development of a replacement facility.

Development of a new OCCC is being advanced using a process summarized in Exhibit 1. At its most basic level, the process of planning for a new OCCC facility is similar to developing a business park, medical complex, or other public institution. However, the unique issues and challenges surrounding OCCC development make the process more complex, time-consuming and costly than other projects of a similar scale.



Source: Louis Berger, 2016.

Exhibit 1: OCCC Siting and Development Process

OCCC is currently housing approximately 1,057 individuals. Forecasts show the number of detention beds needed for males at OCCC in 2026 is 959 representing a 9 percent decline from the current population. Approximately one-third of the male population are sentenced inmates. 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 inmate population. The forecast also predicts approximately 392 pre-release males with the existing Laumaka Work Furlough Center accommodating 96 (unless expanded or replaced) with a net increase of 296 pre-release beds. Therefore, the total number of new detention and pre-release beds needed to accommodate the OCCC male population is approximately 1,255.

While female inmates are planned to only receive intake services at OCCC, females were included in the forecast in order to understand the system-wide impacts. The number beds needed for female inmates is expected to increase to 243 (from the current 190) with approximately 25 percent representing a sentenced population. Expanding pre-release to the Ho’okipa Unit at the Women’s Community Corrections Center will address the need for 38 additional pre-release beds bringing the total of beds needed for females to 281.

It is these forecasted populations that PSD will be responsible for housing and supervising by 2026 and form the basis for planning and programming a new OCCC.

3.0 OCCC SITING PROCESS

The OCCC siting process consists of three principal phases: site identification, site screening, and detailed site evaluation. With each step, PSD applies a set of requirements and criteria to guide its analysis and decision-making. By applying these requirements and criteria, PSD can identify and eliminate less suitable sites from further consideration while allowing more suitable sites to move forward to the next phase.

As each phase of the process advances, increasing amounts of information are gathered about prospective sites, while considering the advice and input received from community leaders and the public. The review and analysis process continues until PSD determines that suitable sites for building and operating a modern, new OCCC have been identified. Throughout the process, the team has sought to strike a balance between the time and effort needed to gather and assess information about particular sites while providing the decision-makers, stakeholders and the public with accurate and timely updates about progress in the siting process.

Identifying, evaluating, and ultimately selecting the best site option for developing a new OCCC will ensure that Hawaii's criminal justice system functions in a high-quality manner while addressing the need for modern, efficient and cost effective institutions for current and future offender populations. Development of a new OCCC facility will allow PSD to accomplish its mission, meet the needs of the offender population, and provide for the continued security of offenders, staff and the public at large.

3.1 Search Area

Replacement of the aging OCCC may occur at its current location in the Makai portion of Kalihi; it may also occur at another location on the Island of Oahu. To provide an equal and unbiased opportunity to all areas of Oahu, the entire island has been considered for possible alternative locations for the proposed OCCC. Therefore, prospective sites that can meet some or most of the key OCCC facility siting criteria anywhere on Oahu have been screened for possible use.

There are, however, areas of Oahu that are more preferable than others for locating a new OCCC facility. When considering alternative sites, it is necessary to determine a preferred search area within which such sites would be favored and, conversely, sites beyond the preferred search area would be less favored although still subject to consideration.

Currently, 595 staff make up the permanent workforce at the existing OCCC. In the event of a relocation away from Kalihi, the ability of PSD to retain existing skilled staff and to recruit staff to operate a new OCCC could be adversely affected. Therefore, in determining the preferred search area, a factor to be considered is the potential impacts on OCCC employees involving their daily commute to and from any potential new facility location. In addressing this aspect of the proposed project, an analysis was performed to help determine the preferred search area for the potential facility location.

The analysis to determine the preferred search area considered the place of residence for the current OCCC workforce at the zip code level. While analysis of employee residences throughout Oahu was the primary method of evaluating the geographic suitability of a new facility location, consideration was also given to the influence of public transit services and major roadways, which provide access for staff to the current OCCC location as well as prospective site locations. Access considerations included major highway routes such as H-1, H-2 and H-3, as well as bus transit services operated by the City and County of Honolulu. Plans for an elevated train line from East Kapolei to the edge of Waikiki along the southern coast of Oahu, currently under construction by the Honolulu Authority for Rapid Transportation (HART), were also considered.

In addition to the OCCC workforce, consideration has been given to the potential for impacts to friends, family members, and volunteers as well as to the judiciary and medical community within which the OCCC operates. Since the OCCC acts as the local detention center for the First Circuit Court, proximity to the courthouse and the associated legal infrastructure is an important factor. This is also the case for proximity to medical facilities which

provide treatment and care not available within the OCCC itself. So, although sites identified anywhere on Oahu have been considered, it is important to recognize the importance for locating a new OCCC in reasonable proximity to where the First Circuit Court and major medical facilities are located. To provide a basis for determining the preferred search area, Oahu was divided into six geographic areas:

- Central Oahu
- Greater Honolulu
- West Oahu
- Windward Oahu
- East Oahu
- North Shore

Table 1 presents the 39 zip codes included in the analysis and the number of current OCCC employees residing within those zip codes. All 39 zip codes are shown in Exhibit 2 and each zip code associated with the six geographic areas is shown in Exhibit 3.

Table 1: OCCC Staff Place of Residence by Zip Code and Geographic Area

| Zip Code | OCCC Staff Population by Geographic Area | | | | | |
|----------|--|------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-------------|
| | Central Oahu | Greater Honolulu | West Oahu | Windward Oahu | East Oahu | North Shore |
| 96701 | | 26 | | | | |
| 96706 | | | 59 | | | |
| 96707 | | | 39 | | | |
| 96712 | | | | | | 0 |
| 96717 | | | | | | 6 |
| 96730 | | | | | | 0 |
| 96731 | | | | | | 5 |
| 96734 | | | | 17 | | |
| 96744 | | | | 47 | | |
| 96762 | | | | | | 12 |
| 96782 | | 25 | | | | |
| 96786 | 17 | | | | | |
| 96789 | 33 | | | | | |
| 96791 | | | | | | 3 |
| 96792 | | | 50 | | | |
| 96795 | | | | 15 | | |
| 96797 | | | 39 | | | |
| 96813 | | 8 | | | | |

| Zip Code | OCCC Staff Population by Geographic Area | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Central Oahu | Greater Honolulu | West Oahu | Windward Oahu | East Oahu | North Shore |
| 96814 | | 10 | | | | |
| 96815 | | 8 | | | | |
| 96816 | | 22 | | | | |
| 96817 | | 30 | | | | |
| 96818 | | 35 | | | | |
| 96819 | | 36 | | | | |
| 96821 | | | | | 6 | |
| 96822 | | 15 | | | | |
| 96823 | | 2 | | | | |
| 96825 | | | | | 7 | |
| 96826 | | 12 | | | | |
| 96837 | | 1 | | | | |
| 96858 | | 0 | | | | |
| 96861 | | 0 | | | | |
| 96863 | | | | 0 | | |
| 96857 | | | 0 | | | |
| 96797 | | | 0 | | | |
| 96820 | | 0 | | | | |
| 96853 | | 0 | | | | |
| 96860 | | 0 | | | | |
| 96844 | | 0 | | | | |
| Total OCCC Staff Population | 50 | 230 | 187 | 79 | 13 | 26 |
| Percent of Total OCCC Staff | 8.5% | 39.3% | 31.9% | 13.5% | 2.2% | 4.4% |

Note: Zip codes shaded in gray do not fall within that study area.

Source: Hawaii Department of Public Safety, May 2016.

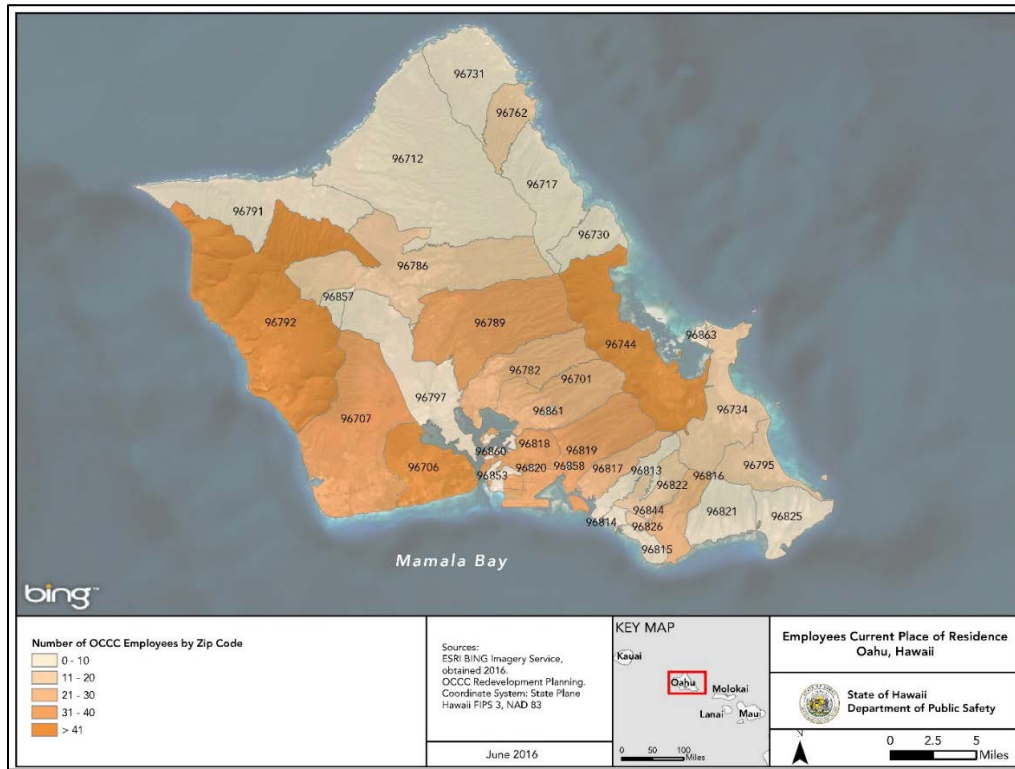


Exhibit 2: OCCC Staff Density by Zip Code of Residence

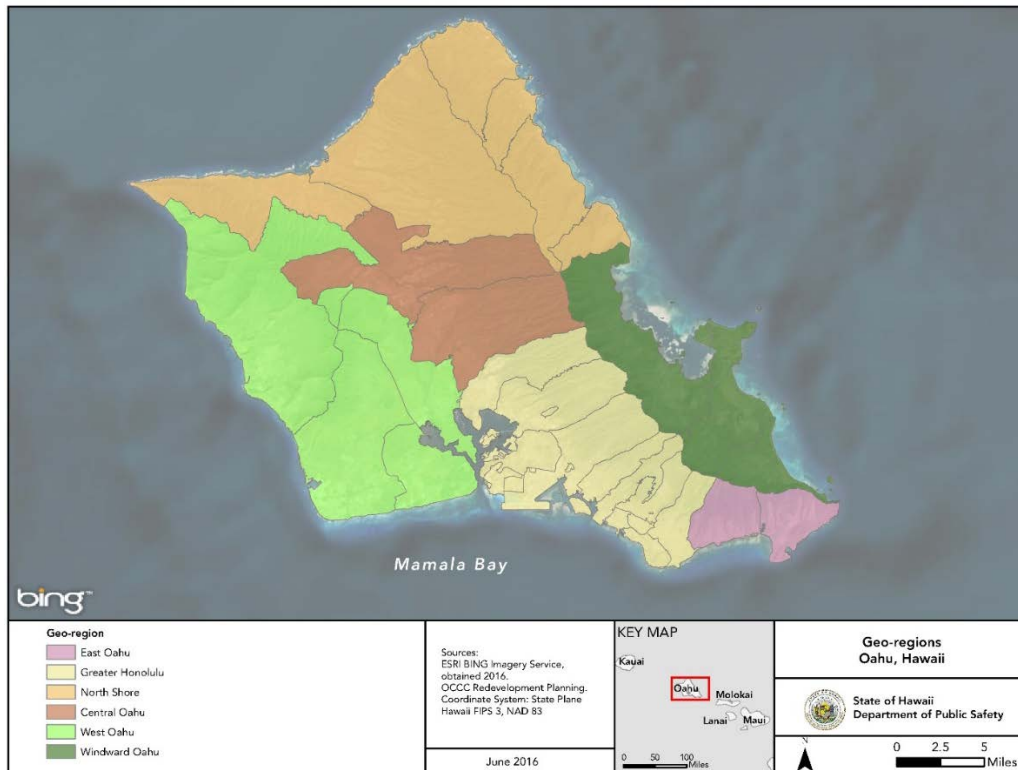


Exhibit 3: Zip Code-Based Geographic Areas

3.2 Search Area Findings

Upon review of OCCC staff residence data, several salient characteristics of staff distribution are evident, as described below.

- As would be expected, nearly 40 percent of the total 595 OCCC staff (239) reside within the 19 zip codes that compose the Greater Honolulu area. A large percentage of island residents live within the Greater Honolulu area and, not surprisingly, a majority of the OCCC staff have chosen to reside within a relatively short distance to their place of work. Enhancing the appeal of this area is the easy access to the regional highway network and as well as public transit services (The Bus). Also located within this geographic area is the Halawa Correctional Facility.
- Approximately 32 percent of the OCCC staff (187) reside within the six zip codes comprising the West Oahu area. H-1 serves as the major freeway providing access between West Oahu and the Greater Honolulu area (and the OCCC and Halawa Correctional Facility). With the rapid pace of development and a more affordable cost of living in the West Oahu area, island residents in large numbers are moving to this area. When completed, the light rail system currently under construction would enhance access between West Oahu and the Greater Honolulu metropolitan area.
- Approximately 28 percent of the OCCC staff (168) reside in the 14 zip codes comprising the remainder of Oahu. Of that total, 50 staff (approximately 9 percent) live in the two zip codes in Central Oahu; 79 staff (approximately 14 percent) live in the four zip codes comprising the Windward Oahu; 13 staff (approximately 2 percent) live in the two zip codes comprising the East Oahu area; and 26 staff (approximately 4 percent) live in the six zip codes comprising the North Shore area of the island.

From the more remote and distant areas of the island, access to metropolitan Honolulu and the current OCCC involves a greater level of difficulty (drive distance and drive time) for employees compared to employees already residing in the Central Oahu and Greater Honolulu areas. The distance involved in a daily commute could increase if the OCCC were relocated to West Oahu area, however, travel would be a reverse commute (away from the peak hour congestion) and is not be expected to result in a significant adverse impact on OCCC staff.

With approximately 40 percent of staff residing in the Greater Honolulu area, replacing the OCCC at its current location or relocating the OCCC within the Greater Honolulu area (including at the Halawa Correctional Facility) would have little or no adverse impact upon the commuting patterns or travel time by current OCCC employees. By contrast, staff residing in northern Oahu, who account for only 4 percent of the total workforce, would continue to experience relatively long travel times regardless of where the replacement facility is eventually sited.

Based on these findings, a preferred search area has been identified that encompasses the Greater Honolulu and the East Oahu and West Oahu areas. The area generally extends westward to encompass Kapolei, southeast to Ward Avenue to encompass the First Circuit Court, and north of H-1 to include the Halawa Correctional Facility. The preferred search area is illustrated in Exhibit 4.

The preferred search area encompasses an area of Oahu which would provide reasonable access for nearly 80 percent of current OCCC staff. This area also encompasses large population centers on Oahu and would be expected to be accessible to any facility location. Most potential replacement facility locations within this area would also be generally accessible to public transit, court facilities and other institutional facilities providing for administrative support to the OCCC.



Exhibit 4: Preferred Search Area for OCCC Replacement Facility

4.0 SITING CRITERIA

4.1 Introduction

Identifying prospective sites with criteria in mind is the next step in determining whether development is feasible at a particular site and if the site and its surroundings are well-suited to host the facility. At the same time, it is recognized that identifying sites that strictly adhere to all siting requirements is unlikely to be successful and will result in elimination of viable sites from consideration. Therefore, flexibility is necessary to achieve the desired result; sites that can be developed for OCCC use within a preferred search area, at reasonable cost, and with minimal adverse environmental impacts. The criteria to be considered when evaluating prospective sites encompass six principal categories:

- Proximity
- Land and environment
- Infrastructure
- Community services/other
- Development costs
- Community acceptance

Each is described below along with the recommended relative importance (weighting) to be considered, adjusted as necessary, and utilized during the site identification and evaluation process.

4.2 Criteria: Proximity

4.2.1 Proximity to PSD Staff, Visitors, and Others

Successful OCCC operation depends on convenient access by those responsible for operating the facility as well as family members, friends, volunteers, vendors and others visiting the facility on a regular basis. Therefore, where possible, prospective OCCC sites should be located in areas readily accessible to current and future PSD employees, visitors, and others. 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.

4.2.2 Proximity to Medical and Treatment Providers

Efficient and effective operation depends on ready access to medical facilities and specialists not available within the OCCC itself. Therefore, sites should be located in areas with reasonable access to medical facilities and services used by the current OCCC. Sites requiring long drive times to reach such facilities and specialists are less appealing than those with shorter drive times.



4.2.3 Proximity to Legal Services

OCCC operation also depends on ready access to the First Circuit Court and various legal services and infrastructure. Therefore, sites should be located in areas with reasonable access to the courts and other legal system facilities. Sites requiring long drive times to reach such facilities are less appealing than those with shorter drive times (although greater use of communications technology in the future may reduce this dependence).



Recommended Proximity Criteria Weighting: 20 of 100.

4.3 Criteria: Land and Environment

4.3.1 Land Area

Development of a new OCCC facility requires sufficient land area for placement of structures, employee and visitor parking areas, as well as a buffer zone between the facility and neighboring developments. A minimum land area has been determined to be approximately 20 acres using a mid-rise or high-rise design solution; a low-rise campus design would require a minimum of approximately 25+ acres. Larger sites are more appealing than smaller sites.

4.3.2 Site Topography

Site topography influences facility placement, layout and design, as well as construction costs associated with site preparation. Sites as near to level (0–2 percent slope) as possible with average slope across the site limited to less than 5 percent are preferable to sites with pronounced changes in topography.



4.3.3 Soil Characteristics

Construction costs can increase significantly where soils having unusual or challenging characteristics (i.e., shallow bedrock, collapsible soils, high water table, liquefaction potential, etc.) are found. Sites with a preponderance of soils exhibiting challenging building conditions and characteristics or require costly removal or mitigation measures are less appealing than those without such characteristics or requirements.

4.3.4 Critical Environmental Resources

Wetlands are lands inundated by surface or ground waters with “a frequency to support under normal circumstances a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction” (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers). The alteration or loss of wetlands can result in habitat loss, increased flooding, and decreased ground water recharge. Development of lands designated as wetlands can also involve significant additional time and resources to satisfy the regulatory review and approval processes. Sites containing areas of wetlands that cannot



be avoided or require costly or time-consuming permitting and mitigation are less appealing than those without such characteristics or requirements.

Similarly, lands containing habitats for rare, threatened or endangered flora and fauna should be avoided. Development of sites designated as critical habitats can involve considerable time and resources to satisfy the regulatory review and approval processes and are less appealing than those without such characteristics or requirements.



4.3.5 Cultural, Archaeological and Native Hawaiian Sites and Resources

State and federal cultural, archaeological or Native Hawaiian sites and resources are important to Hawaii and should be preserved and protected. Development of lands designated as important state or federal cultural, archaeological or Native Hawaiian sites and resources can damage such resources and involve significant additional time and costs to satisfy the regulatory review and approval processes.

Construction costs and challenges to development increase significantly where cultural, archaeological, and Native Hawaiian sites, are found.

Prospective sites containing cultural, archaeological or Native Hawaiian resources that cannot be avoided or require costly or time-consuming permitting and mitigation measures are less appealing than those absent such features or requirements.



4.3.6 Hazards Avoidance

Flooding and Tsunami Inundation Areas

The volume and momentum of rushing water at flood stage or resulting from a tsunami has the potential for creating a wide path of destruction. Such flooding and inundation could significantly disrupt OCCC facility operations, adversely affect facility security, risk the safety of inmates and staff, and cause severe structural damage. Therefore, prospective OCCC sites that may be adversely affected by flooding or lie within tsunami inundation areas are less appealing than those with no flood or inundation potential.



Geologic Faults and Seismic Zones

The nature of geological fault zones and active seismic areas presents a potential threat to the integrity of structures, institution security, and the welfare and safety of inmates and staff. As a result, prospective OCCC sites should avoid such areas when possible.



Landfills and Related Disposal Sites

Lands previously used for the disposal of solid or liquid wastes have the potential for methane gas releases, leachate formation, and settlement that can damage structures, parking areas, access roadways, and utilities. Sites exhibiting contamination or containing areas previously landfilled with solid and other wastes should be avoided.



Emergency Evacuation

Prospective OCCC sites located in proximity to hazardous waste treatment/disposal facilities, petrochemical plants, fuel storage tanks and similar uses and activities should be avoided. Such uses represent potential health and safety risks and during emergencies, may require evacuation, which is not an option for the proposed facility.



Recommended Land and Environment Criteria Weighting: 15 of 100.

4.4 Criteria: Infrastructure

4.4.1 Roadway Access

OCCC facility operation depends on a workforce, service providers, and others having access to the network of regional highways and connections to local roadways. Therefore, prospective OCCC facility sites should be located within areas readily accessible to the regional highway network. Access should be via well-constructed and well-maintained roadways with no obstructions, height limitations or weight restrictions. Access to public transit service is considered beneficial.



4.4.2 Water Supply Service

Potable water supply service is a basic requirement to the functioning of the OCCC. New OCCC facility sites, therefore, should be within areas serviced by a public/private potable water utility capable of providing an uninterrupted supply of approximately 150,000 gallons of water daily. Locations which minimize the cost for extending, upgrading or otherwise improving water supply service are preferred over sites requiring costly improvements. In areas where public/private water supply systems are unavailable or incapable of meeting facility requirements, development of an on-site or independent water supply system would need to be considered. However, connection to the public water supply system is preferred.



4.4.3 Wastewater Treatment Service

Wastewater treatment service is a basic requirement to the functioning of the OCCC. Therefore, prospective OCCC sites should be located within areas serviced by public wastewater collection and treatment systems with the capability to collect and treat approximately 135,000 gallons daily. Locations which minimize the costs associated with extending, upgrading or otherwise improving wastewater systems are preferred over sites requiring costly improvements. In areas where public wastewater systems are unavailable or incapable of meeting facility needs, an on-site or independent wastewater treatment and disposal system would need to be considered; however, connection to the public wastewater treatment system is preferred.



4.4.4 Electric Power Service

Electric power service is a basic requirement to the functioning of any large public institution including the proposed OCCC facility and all prospective sites should have access to electric power transmission systems. Sites which minimize costs associated with extending, upgrading or otherwise improving power supply equipment necessary to service the facility are preferred over sites requiring costly improvements.



4.4.5 Natural Gas Service

Natural gas supply is typically a basic requirement to the functioning of large public institutions including the proposed OCCC facility and therefore sites should be located within areas serviced by natural gas suppliers. An underground synthetic natural gas (SNG) distribution system reportedly supplies the majority of the businesses and residents on Oahu from Kapolei to Hawaii Kai. Other areas of Oahu not served by the SNG infrastructure are provided with propane gas, which is distributed underground from a central storage facility. Other customers outside of the service areas for these two distribution systems are serviced through delivery of propane. Access to the SNG distribution system is considered beneficial.

4.4.6 Telecommunication Services

Telecommunications service is a basic requirement to the functioning of a detention facility. Sites should be located within areas served by telecommunications operators providing local, long distance, and mobile services. Locations which minimize the cost for extending, upgrading or otherwise improving telecommunications service are preferred over sites requiring costly improvements.



Recommended Infrastructure Criteria Weighting: 20 of 100.

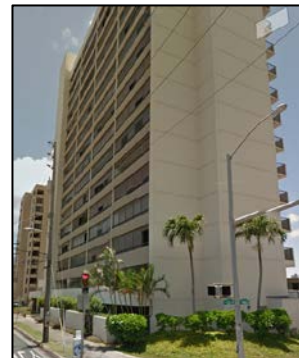
4.5 Criteria: Community Services/Other

4.5.1 Emergency Response Services

Sites should be located in or near areas served by municipal/county police and fire departments employing full-time police officers, trained firefighters, dispatchers and support personnel and equipment. Although PSD relies upon its staff and resources to ensure overall facility security, support from additional law enforcement resources is desirable in the event of an emergency. While new facilities are fire resistive and have fire and smoke detectors, sensors, and sprinkler systems, it is advantageous to have back-up support from nearby fire protection resources in the event of an emergency. Sites should also be located in proximity to public/private hospitals providing 24-hour emergency services. Although new facilities include fully equipped and staffed medical units, it is advantageous to have emergency medical services available if a serious accident, illness or similar emergency occurs.

4.5.2 Adjoining and Nearby Land Uses

Sites containing homes or commercial uses should be avoided to eliminate the need to relocate residents or businesses. Sites bordering upon residential neighborhoods, local parks and playgrounds, schools, religious and cultural sites, and similar land uses should also be avoided. Provision of a buffer from such developments reduces land use compatibility conflicts.



4.5.3 Ownership

Property acquisition should be able to be accomplished with relative ease. Sites consisting of only one parcel or relatively few individual parcels requiring acquisition are favored over sites involving numerous parcels. The same is true of ownership; sites to be acquired comprising a single owner are favored over sites involving multiple owners. In addition, sites should be free of deed restrictions and covenants and include surface and subsurface water and mineral rights as applicable. Use of public lands shall be considered when available, practical, and equal to or better suited than private lands.

4.5.4 Ability to Share Services

Co-locating institutions of a similar nature offers potential cost savings during operation of both facilities. Locating the proposed OCCC facility on or near PSD-operated correctional facilities on Oahu could allow for the sharing of services, equipment, and under certain circumstances, manpower.

Recommended Community Services/Other Criteria Weighting: 10 of 100.

4.6 Criteria: Development Costs

Each prospective site has unique features, conditions and characteristics that result in higher or lower construction costs. Sites that result in high costs to develop (i.e., land acquisition, site preparation, infrastructure improvements, environmental mitigation, etc.) relative to other sites should be avoided. The total cost to develop, considering land acquisition, site preparation, infrastructure improvements, and building construction, shall be the basis for comparison between prospective sites.

Recommended Development Costs Criteria Weighting: 25 of 100.

4.7 Criteria: Community Acceptance

Sites located in or near communities that have expressed the willingness to accept community correctional facility development are preferred. 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.

Recommended Community Acceptance Criteria Weighting: 10 of 100.

4.8 Summary

The above discussion describes the rationale for criteria against which prospective sites will be objectively and consistently screened. Screening is the first step in determining whether development is feasible at a particular site and if the site and its surroundings are well-suited to host the facility. The criteria to be considered encompass six principal categories (Proximity, Land and Environment, Infrastructure, Community Services/Other, Development Costs, and Community Acceptance) and 19 subcategories. Each is listed in Table 2 along with their relative importance (weighting) to be utilized during the site identification and screening process.

Table 2: OCCC Facility Siting Criteria and Weightings

| Category | Recommended Weighting |
|--|-----------------------|
| Proximity | 20 |
| Proximity to Staff, Visitors, Others | |
| Proximity to Medical and Treatment Providers | |
| Proximity to Legal Services | |
| Land and Environment | 15 |
| Land Area | |
| Topography | |
| Soil Characteristics | |
| Critical Environmental Resources | |
| Cultural, Archaeological and Native Hawaiian Sites and Resources | |
| Hazards Avoidance | |
| Infrastructure | 20 |

| Category | Recommended Weighting |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Roadway Access | |
| Water Supply Service | |
| Wastewater Treatment Service | |
| Electric Power Service | |
| Natural Gas Service | |
| Telecommunications Service | |
| Community Services/Other | 10 |
| Emergency Response Services | |
| Adjoining and Nearby Land Uses | |
| Ownership | |
| Ability to Share Services | |
| Development Costs | 25 |
| Community Acceptance | 10 |
| Total | 100 |

5.0 IDENTIFYING ALTERNATIVE OCCC SITES

Since mid-2016, the OCCC team focused its efforts on identifying properties capable of accommodating development of the new OCCC using the following set of initial facility and siting requirements to guide the search process:

- Land area of approximately 20 to 25+ acres
- Few development/environmental constraints (topography, wetlands, floodplains, cultural and historic sites, etc.)
- Absent current or past land uses that could pose a risk of contamination
- Compatibility with surrounding/nearby land uses (light industrial, commercial, agricultural, vacant)
- Ability to access to water supply and wastewater treatment systems
- Ability to access to electric power supply service
- Ability to access telecommunications networks
- Access to the regional highway network

Concurrent with establishing the initial facility and siting requirements, PSD and its project team conducted outreach to identify prospective sites for development of a new OCCC. Over these months, the OCCC team engaged the Oahu real estate community, government agencies, public and private land owners, and the public to identify and offer potential OCCC development sites. As noted earlier, the entire island was considered as possible locations for the proposed OCCC.

At the onset of the site identification effort, previously studies which identified potential OCCC sites were reexamined along with opportunities to colocate the new OCCC at an existing PSD facility location. In addition, communication with the Oahu real estate community, with an emphasis on commercial and industrial properties, was undertaken with similar communication and outreach to property owners with large land holdings and their representatives to seek out potential properties for consideration. Lastly, state- and federal-owned properties that could meet OCCC siting requirements were also sought out for consideration.

Relying upon these sources, 11 sites, clustered within the Kalihi, Aiea, Kalaeloa, Waiawa and Miliani areas, have been identified for initial assessment and consideration (Table 3). The locations of the 11 prospective sites comprising the OCCC inventory are shown on Exhibit 5, and the maps at the end of this Siting Study depict the individual sites and provide a summary of each site's attributes.



Exhibit 5: Regional Location of Prospective OCCC Sites

Table 3: Inventory of Prospective OCCC Sites

| Site No. and Location | Site Name |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Kalihi | Current OCCC |
| 2. Aiea | Halawa Correctional Facility |
| 3. Aiea | Animal Quarantine Facility |
| 4. Kalaeloa | Parcel B |
| 5. Kalaeloa | Parcel C |
| 6. Kalaeola | Parcels 6A/7 |
| 7. Kalaeloa | Parcels 18A/18B |
| 8. Kalaeloa | Barbers Point Riding Club |
| 9. Mililani | Mililani Technology Park Lot 17 |
| 10. Waiawa | Waiawa Property 1 |
| 11. Waiawa | Waiawa Property 2 |

6.0 SCREENING ALTERNATIVE OCCC SITES

To determine initial viability of the 11 sites in the OCCC inventory, it is necessary to screen each against the established siting criteria. To avoid the time and effort of conducting in-depth evaluations of 11 potential sites, a site screening tool is being used to compare and assess site conditions and characteristics against the siting criteria. Information concerning the 11 sites is currently being gathered for:

- General site features (total acreage, configuration, number of parcels)
- Proximity to OCCC workforce, visitors, medical facilities, and legal services and court facilities (using the current OCCC as a reference point)
- Development considerations (topography, seismic potential, soils, etc.)
- Utility services (providers, proximity and access to service connections)
- Transportation systems (highway access, transit service availability)
- Environmental resources (floodplains, tsunami zones, wetlands, known historic and cultural resources, critical habitats, etc.)
- On-site, adjoining and nearby land uses including potential for contamination, land use conflicts, etc.

Each site has been inspected, and, in lieu of costly field investigations, the OCCC team is relying on information provided by property owners and gathered from reliable published sources such as:

- USGS topographic maps
- USDA soil surveys
- FEMA flood hazard maps
- State and local GIS databases
- Other data sources
- USGS seismic ratings maps
- USFWS National Wetland Inventory maps
- Aerial photographs
- Property-owner provided maps, studies, surveys, etc.

The purpose of the screening process is to quickly and efficiently screen sites with the goal of identifying sites that most closely address PSD's siting criteria. At this time, data gathering continues for the key screening criteria for each of the 11 prospective sites. During this time, the prospective sites will continue to be assessed, scored, rated, and ranked for PSD to eliminate sites least suitable for OCCC development while advancing sites judged most suitable for detailed evaluation as part of Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) preparation phase.

7.0 NEXT STEPS

Prior to completing the site screening phase, and to properly assess and score the "Community Acceptance" criteria, PSD will be participating at meetings with Neighborhood Boards #15, #20, #21, #26 and #34 (within which one or more of the 11 prospective sites are located). At these neighborhood board meetings, the OCCC team will present information and answer questions about the proposed OCCC project including the need for a new facility, the siting process, the prospective sites, and upcoming phases in the planning and development process. For one to two hours prior to each neighborhood board meeting, PSD will also host open house/information sessions to allow for one-on-one discussions with OCCC team representatives about the proposed facility and each of the 11 prospective sites. Throughout this time, discussions with elected officials representing jurisdictions containing one or more prospective sites, along with community groups and organizations, will also take place to gauge public interest and willingness to support or oppose to the proposed OCCC facility at a given location. The results of these meetings and discussions will be used to score the "Community Acceptance" criteria.

The results of the analysis for each site will be summarized and presented on a Site Screening Scoring Matrix. The matrices will include screening criteria, indicators used to assess sites conditions against the criteria, notes that provide the basis for the analysis and point scores for each criteria. Scores will be totaled for each site and used to compare against other sites. A summary of findings and recommendations shall be provided for each site as well. Copies of the current Site Screening Scoring Matrices are provided at the end of the document.

Once all screening criteria have been assessed for each prospective site, all sites will be rated and ranked and presented to PSD for its consideration. PSD will then determine which sites should be removed from further consideration and those that shall continue to advance through the study process. At that time, sites eliminated and those continuing forward will be widely publicized and an additional round of public meetings will occur to focus attention on the remaining sites and the subsequent EIS study phase. Identification of sites to be further evaluated in-depth as part of the EIS shall be completed by February 1, 2017, and will be incorporated into the February 1, 2017, Progress Report to the Hawaii State Legislature.

Attachment 1: Prospective OCCC Site Maps



Oahu Community Correctional Center



Legend OCCC Facility

0 200 400 FT

 1" = 400 FT



Attributes:

- Proximity to workforce, visitors, volunteers, vendors, medical facilities, and courts
- Access via roads, public transit
- Available utility services
- Compatible surrounding land uses
- State of Hawaii ownership; PSD control





Legend Halawa Correctional Facility

0 400 800 FT

 1" = 800 FT



Attributes:

- Opportunities to share services between OCCC and Halawa CF
- Compatible surrounding land uses
- State of Hawaii ownership; PSD control
- Precludes development of additional prison beds





Animal Quarantine Facility



Legend Animal Quarantine Facility

0 250 500 FT

 1" = 500 FT



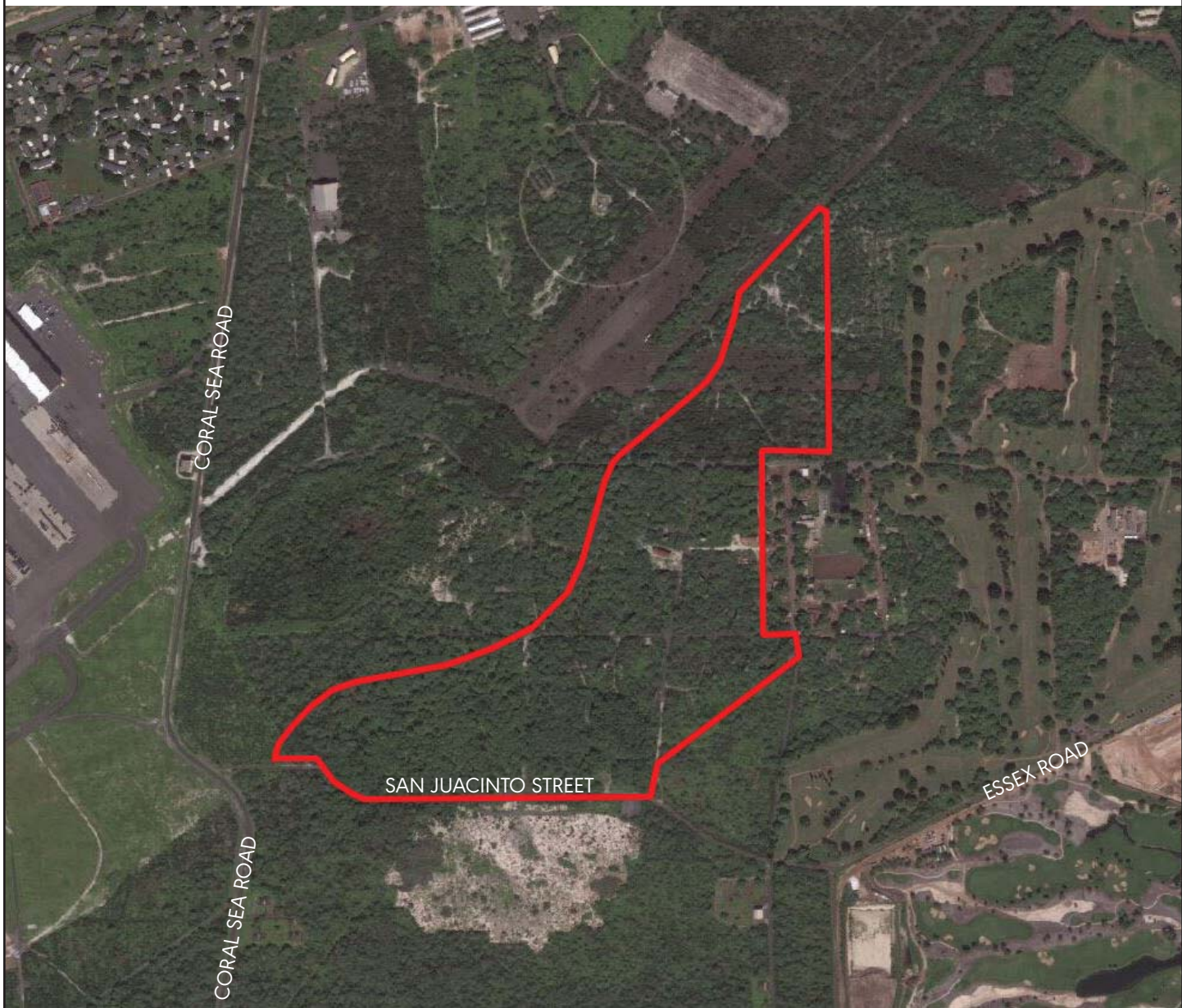
Attributes:

- Proximity to Halawa CF, opportunities to share services
- Proximity to downtown, convenient access
- Compatible surrounding land uses
- State of Hawaii ownership






Kalaeloa Area Parcel B



Legend  Kalaeloa Area Parcel B

0 400 800 FT

1" = 800 FT



Attributes:

- Exceeds minimum requirements for land area; opportunity for additional (future) PSD development
- Little to no surrounding land uses
- DHHL ownership allows for streamlining of development permits



Kalaeloa Area Parcel C



Legend  Kalaeloa Area Parcel C

0 400 800 FT

1" = 800 FT



Attributes:

- Exceeds minimum requirements for land area; opportunity for additional (future) PSD development
- No surrounding land use conflicts
- DHHH ownership allows for streamlining of development permits





Kalaeloa Area Parcels 6A/7



Legend  Kalaeloa Area Parcels 6A/7

0 500 1,000 FT



1" = 1,000 FT



Attributes:

- Exceeds minimum requirements for land area; opportunity for additional (future) PSD development
- Proximity to emerging Kapolei Community



Kalaeloa Area Parcels 18A/18B



Legend  Kalaeloa Area Parcels 18A/18B

0 400 800 FT

1" = 800 FT



Attributes:

- Exceeds minimum requirements for land area; opportunity for additional future PSD development
- Compatible surrounding land uses
- Access to utilities





Kalaeloā Area Barbers Point Riding Club



Legend



Kalaeloā Area Barbers Point Riding Club

0 300 600 FT



1" = 600 FT



Attributes:

- Meets minimum requirements for land area
- Compatible surrounding land uses
- Outside Historic Ewa Battlefield zone
- Federal Government ownership (U.S. Navy)



Mililani Technology Park Lot 17



Legend



Mililani Technology Park
Lot 17

0 400 800 FT



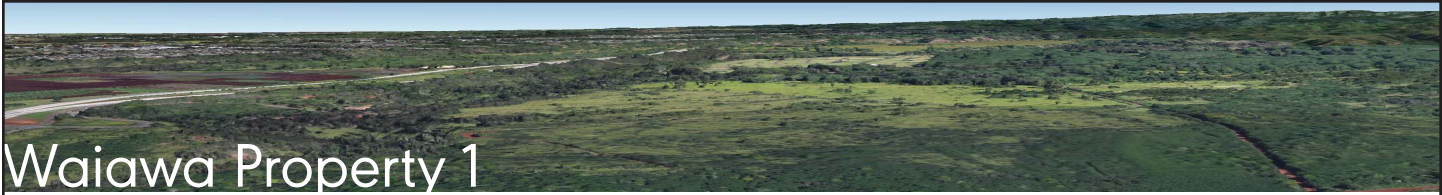
1" = 800 FT



Attributes:

- Meets minimum requirements for land area
- Accessible via H-2
- Available infrastructure; minimal required investment likely
- Adjoins planned First Responders Technology Park (Mililani Tech Park, Phase II)
- Compatible surrounding land uses





Waiawa Property 1



Legend  Waiawa Property 1

0 800 1,600 FT

1" = 1,600 FT



Attributes:

- Exceeds minimum requirements for land area; opportunity for additional (future) PSD development
- Accessible via H-2
- Proximity to Waiawa Correctional Facility; Potential to share services



Waiawa Property 2



Legend  Waiawa Property 2

0 800 1,600 FT



1" = 1,600 FT



Attributes:

- Meets minimum requirements for land area
- Accessible via H-2
- Proximity to Waiawa Correctional Facility; potential to share services



Attachment 2: Site Screening Scoring Matrices

SITE SCREENING SCORING MATRIX: Oahu Community Correctional Center Site

| Category | Criteria | Indicators | Notes | Score |
|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Proximity (20 points) | Proximity to OCCC (20 points) | Drive distance and time (minutes) | Represents current OCCC location (0 miles). | |
| Proximity Total Score: | | | | |
| Land & Environment (15 points) | Land Area and Topography (5 points) | Site topography and slope (3 points); gross land area (2 points) | Elevation range: 9-25 feet amsl; slope: 1.2%; approximate land area: 15 acres (total). | |
| | Soil Characteristics (3 points) | Soil suitability for development | 20% Very limited; 80% Not limited. | |
| | Wetlands (3 points) | Percent of site covered by wetlands | 0% | |
| | Hazard Avoidance (flood hazard zones, seismic hazard, tsunami zone (4 points) | Seismic hazard; floodplains, tsunami zones, etc. | FEMA Flood Zone: X (69%), XS (13%), AO (17%), AE (1%); OCCC property partially located within "extreme tsunami evacuation zone" and partially within "safe zone". | |
| Land & Environment Total Score: | | | | |
| Infrastructure (20 points) | Access (10 points) | Access to road network (4 points), The Bus (4 points), and HART (2 point) | Approximately 0.35 miles to H-1. Closest bus stop less than 200 feet (1 -2 minute walk). Planned Middle Street Transit Center approximately 0.2 miles. | |
| | Water Supply (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | No major improvements anticipated. | |
| | Wastewater Treatment (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | No major improvements anticipated. | |
| | Electric Power (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | No major improvements anticipated. | |
| | Natural Gas /Telecom (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connections with capacity | No major improvements anticipated. | |
| Infrastructure Total Score: | | | | |
| Community Services/Other (10 points) | Emergency Response Services (3 points) | Distance to nearest fire company/station | Approximately 0.5 miles to Kalihi Fire Station. | |
| | Ability to Share Services (3 points) | Relationship to nearest PSD facility (drive distance and time) | Approximately 6.5 miles to Halawa CF (14-minute drive); no opportunities to share services. | |
| | Land Use Considerations (4 points) | Zoning (1 point); immediately adjoining land uses (1 point); land uses within mile that conflict (2 points) | Zoning: I-2 Intensive Industrial. | |
| Community Services / Other Total Score: | | | | |
| Development Costs (25 points) | Development Costs | Land acquisition cost (per acre) (5 points) | Ownership: State of Hawaii (PSD); no acquisition costs anticipated. | |
| | | Building costs (5 points) | Mid-rise development with structured parking likely necessary. | |
| | | Infrastructure costs (5 points) | Services connected and reportedly adequate. | |
| | | Complexity (10 Points) | Development on existing OCCC site; relatively difficult if PRU required. | |
| Development Costs Total Score: | | | | |
| Community Acceptance (10 points) | Community Acceptance | Stated interest/willingness to host from community reps (10 points) vs. strong stated opposition (0 points) | Pending response following public discussion. | |
| Community Acceptance Total Score: | | | | |
| Total Score (out of 100 points) | | | | |
| Summary of Findings/Recommendations: | | | | |

SITE SCREENING SCORING MATRIX: Halawa Correctional Facility Site

| Category | Criteria | Indicators | Notes | Score |
|---|---|---|--|-------|
| Proximity (20 points) | Proximity to OCCC (5 points) | Drive distance and time (minutes) | Approximately 6.5 miles to OCCC (14-minute drive). | |
| | Proximity Total Score: | | | |
| Land & Environment (15 points) | Land Area and Topography (5 points) | Site topography and slope (3 points); gross land area (2 points) | Elevation range: 165-252 feet amsl; slope: 5.1%; approximate land area: 30 acres. | |
| | Soil Characteristics (3 points) | Soil suitability for development | 69% Very limited; 31% Not limited. | |
| | Wetlands (3 points) | Percent of site covered by wetlands | 0% | |
| | Hazard Avoidance (flood hazard zones, seismic hazard, tsunami zone (4 points) | Seismic hazard; floodplains, tsunami zones, etc. | FEMA Flood Zone: X (30%), D (70%); located in tsunami safe zone. | |
| Land & Environment Total Score: | | | | |
| Infrastructure (20 points) | Access (10 points) | Access to road network (4 points), The Bus (4 points), and HART (2 point) | Approximately 1.2 miles to H201. Closest bus stop approximately 1.4 miles (4-minute drive). Planned Aloha Stadium Rail Station #9 approximately 3 miles. | |
| | Water Supply (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | Minimal off-site improvements anticipated. | |
| | Wastewater Treatment (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | Off-site wastewater improvements anticipated with significant costs and time requirements. | |
| | Electric Power (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | Electric distribution/substation in area operating at/near capacity; major upgrades anticipated. | |
| | Natural Gas /Telecom (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connections with capacity | Requires additional on-site propane storage. | |
| Infrastructure Total Score: | | | | |
| Community Services/Other (10 points) | Emergency Response Services (3 points) | Distance to nearest fire company/station | Approximately 1.8 miles to Moanalua Fire Station. | |
| | Ability to Share Services (3 points) | Relationship to nearest PSD facility (driving distance) | Halawa CF; opportunities to share services. | |
| | Land Use Considerations (4 points) | Zoning (1 point); immediately adjoining land uses (1 point); land uses within mile that conflict (2 points) | Zoning: R-5 Residential/P-1 Restricted Preservation | |
| Community Services / Other Total Score: | | | | |
| Development Costs (25 points) | Development Costs | Land acquisition (cost per acre) (5 points) | Ownership: State of Hawaii (PSD); no acquisition costs anticipated. | |
| | | Building costs (5 points) | High-rise/mid-rise development with structured parking likely necessary. | |
| | | Infrastructure costs (5 points) | Sewer system requires significant investment. | |
| | | Complexity (10 Points) | Development on Halawa CF site; relatively difficult if PRU required. | |
| Development Costs Total Score: | | | | |
| Community Acceptance (10 points) | Community Acceptance | Stated interest from community leaders and representatives and/or risk of opposition (10 points) | Pending response following public discussion. | |
| Community Acceptance Total Score: | | | | |
| Total Score (out of 100 points) | | | | |
| Summary of Findings/Recommendations: | | | | |

SITE SCREENING SCORING MATRIX: Hawaii Department of Agriculture—Animal Quarantine Facility Site

| Category | Criteria | Indicators | Notes | Score |
|---|---|---|--|-------|
| Proximity (20 points) | Proximity to OCCC (5 points) | Drive distance and time (minutes) | Approximately 6 miles to OCCC (13-minute drive). | |
| | Proximity Total Score: | | | |
| Land & Environment (15 points) | Land Area and Topography (5 points) | Site topography and slope (3 points); gross land area (2 points) | Elevation range: 87-184 feet amsl; slope: 6.7%; approximate land area: 27 acres. | |
| | Soil Characteristics (3 points) | Soil suitability for development | 99.2% Very limited; 0.8% Not limited. | |
| | Wetlands (3 points) | Percent of site covered by wetlands | 0% | |
| | Hazard Avoidance (flood hazard zones, seismic hazard, tsunami zone (4 points) | Seismic hazard; floodplains, tsunami zones, etc. | FEMA Flood Zone: X (100%); located in tsunami safe zone. | |
| Land & Environment Total Score: | | | | |
| Infrastructure (20 points) | Access (10 points) | Access to road network (4 points), The Bus (4 points), and HART (2 point) | H-3 runs (elevated) through parcel; H201 approximately 0.1 miles south. Closest bus stop less than 1 mile (3-minute drive). Planned Aloha Stadium Transit Station #9 approximately 2 miles (7-minute drive). | |
| | Water Supply (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | Off-site water supply improvements anticipated. | |
| | Wastewater Treatment (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | Off-site wastewater improvements anticipated. | |
| | Electric Power (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | Electric distribution/substation in area operating at/near capacity; major upgrades anticipated. | |
| | Natural Gas /Telecom (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connections with capacity | May require on-site propane storage. | |
| Infrastructure Total Score: | | | | |
| Community Services/Other (10 points) | Emergency Response Services (3 points) | Distance to nearest fire company/station | Approximately 1.6 miles to Aiea Fire Station. | |
| | Ability to Share Services (3 points) | Relationship to nearest PSD facility (driving distance) | Approximately 1.3 miles to Halawa CF (4-minute drive); potential opportunities to share some services. | |
| | Land Use Considerations (4 points) | Zoning (1 point); immediately adjoining land uses (1 point); land uses within mile that conflict (2 points) | Zoning: I-2 Intensive Industrial / R-5 Residential. | |
| Community Services / Other Total Score: | | | | |
| Development Costs (25 points) | Development Costs | Land acquisition (cost per acre) (5 points) | Ownership: State of Hawaii (Department of Agriculture); minimal acquisition costs anticipated. | |
| | | Building costs (5 points) | Low-rise development with at-grade parking likely. | |
| | | Infrastructure costs (5 points) | Utilities serve property; conditions unknown. | |
| | | Complexity (10 Points) | Requires Animal Quarantine Facility relocation prior to OCCC development. Relatively difficult if PRU required. | |
| Development Costs Total Score: | | | | |
| Community Acceptance (10 points) | Community Acceptance | Stated interest from community reps and/or risk of opposition (10 points) | Pending response following public discussion. | |
| Community Acceptance Total Score: | | | | |
| Total Score (out of 100 points) | | | | |
| Summary of Findings/Recommendations: | | | | |

SITE SCREENING SCORING MATRIX: Department of Hawaiian Home Lands—DHHL Parcel B Site

| Category | Criteria | Indicators | Notes | Score |
|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Proximity (20 points) | Proximity to OCCC (5 points) | Drive distance and time (minutes) | Approximately 21 miles to OCCC (30-minute drive). | |
| | Proximity Total Score: | | | |
| Land & Environment (15 points) | Land Area and Topography (5 points) | Site topography and slope (3 points); gross land area (2 points) | Elevation range: 20-39 feet amsl; slope: 0.5%; approximate land area: 98 acres. | |
| | Soil Characteristics (3 points) | Soil suitability for development | 100% Very limited. | |
| | Wetlands (3 points) | Percent of site covered by wetlands | 0% | |
| | Hazard Avoidance (flood hazard zones, seismic hazard, tsunami zone (4 points) | Seismic hazard; floodplains, tsunami zones, etc. | FEMA Flood Zone: D (100%); partially located within the “extreme tsunami evacuation zone”. | |
| Land & Environment Total Score: | | | | |
| Infrastructure (20 points) | Access (10 points) | Access to road network (4 points), The Bus (4 points), and HART (2 point) | Roosevelt Ave. approximately 0.4 miles from site. Closest bus stop approximately 3 miles (4-minute drive). Planned East Kapolei Transit Station approximately 3.6 miles (7-minute drive). | |
| | Water Supply (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | Off-site water supply improvements anticipated. | |
| | Wastewater Treatment (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | Off-site wastewater improvements anticipated. | |
| | Electric Power (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | Electric distribution/substation improvements anticipated. | |
| | Natural Gas /Telecom (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connections with capacity | May require on-site propane storage. | |
| Infrastructure Total Score: | | | | |
| Community Services/Other (10 points) | Emergency Response Services (3 points) | Distance to nearest fire company/station | Approximately 1-mile to East Kapolei Fire Station. | |
| | Ability to Share Services (3 points) | Relationship to nearest PSD facility (driving distance) | Approximately 12 miles to Waiawa CF (25-minute drive); no opportunities to share services. | |
| | Land Use Considerations (4 points) | Zoning (1 point); immediately adjoining land uses (1 point); land uses within mile that conflict (2 points) | Zoning: F-1 Federal and Military Preservation. | |
| Community Services / Other Total Score: | | | | |
| Development Costs (25 points) | Development Costs | Land acquisition (cost per acre) (5 points) | Ownership: DHHL (quasi-public agency). Long-term lease anticipated with modest costs. | |
| | | Building costs (5 points) | Low-rise development with at-grade parking likely. | |
| | | Infrastructure costs (5 points) | To be determined. | |
| | | Complexity (10 Points) | If development on DHHL lands are exempt from HCDA, this may be one of easiest sites (from a permitting viewpoint) to meet planning approvals. | |
| Development Costs Total Score: | | | | |
| Community Acceptance (10 points) | Community Acceptance | Stated interest from community reps and/or risk of opposition (10 points) | Pending response following public discussion. | |
| Community Acceptance Total Score: | | | | |
| Total Score (out of 100 points) | | | | |
| Summary of Findings/Recommendations: | | | | |

SITE SCREENING SCORING MATRIX: Department of Hawaiian Home Lands—DHHL Parcel C Site

| Category | Criteria | Indicators | Notes | Score |
|---|---|---|--|-------|
| Proximity (20 points) | Proximity to OCCC (5 points) | Drive distance and time (minutes) | Approximately 22 miles to OCCC (32 minute-drive) | |
| | Proximity Total Score: | | | |
| Land & Environment (15 points) | Land Area and Topography (5 points) | Site topography and slope (3 points); gross land area (2 points) | Elevation range: 10-20 feet amsl; slope: 0.5%; approximate land area: 49 acres. | |
| | Soil Characteristics (3 points) | Soil suitability for development | 100% Very limited. | |
| | Wetlands (3 points) | Percent of site covered by wetlands | 0% | |
| | Hazard Avoidance (flood hazard zones, seismic hazard, tsunami zone (4 points) | Seismic hazard; floodplains, tsunami zones, etc. | FEMA Flood Zone: D (100%); located within the “extreme tsunami evacuation zone”. | |
| Land & Environment Total Score: | | | | |
| Infrastructure (20 points) | Access (10 points) | Access to road network (4 points), The Bus (4 points), and HART (2 point) | Roosevelt Ave. approximately 1.3 miles from site. Closest bus stop approximately 1.4 miles (2-minute drive) from site. Planned East Kapolei Station approximately 4 miles from site. | |
| | Water Supply (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | Off-site water supply improvements anticipated. | |
| | Wastewater Treatment (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | Off-site wastewater improvements anticipated. | |
| | Electric Power (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | Electric distribution/substation improvements anticipated. | |
| | Natural Gas /Telecom (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connections with capacity | May require on-site propane storage. | |
| Infrastructure Total Score: | | | | |
| Community Services/Other (10 points) | Emergency Response Services (3 points) | Distance to nearest fire company/station | Approximately 1.8 miles to East Kapolei Fire Station. | |
| | Ability to Share Services (3 points) | Relationship to nearest PSD facility (driving distance) | Approximately 14 miles to Waiawa CF (22-minute drive); no opportunities to share services. | |
| | Land Use Considerations (4 points) | Zoning (1 point); immediately adjoining land uses (1 point); land uses within mile that conflict (2 points) | Zoning: F-1 Federal and Military Preservation. | |
| Community Services / Other Total Score: | | | | |
| Development Costs (25 points) | Development Costs | Land acquisition (cost per acre) (5 points) | Ownership: DHHL (quasi-public agency). Long-term lease anticipated with modest costs. | |
| | | Building costs (5 points) | Low-rise development with at-grade parking likely. | |
| | | Infrastructure costs (5 points) | To be determined. | |
| | | Complexity (10 Points) | If development on DHHL lands are exempt from HCDA, this could be one of easiest sites (from a permitting viewpoint) to meet planning approvals. | |
| Development Costs Total Score: | | | | |
| Community Acceptance (10 points) | Community Acceptance | Stated interest from community reps and/or risk of opposition (10 points) | Pending response following public discussion. | |
| Community Acceptance Total Score: | | | | |
| Total Score (out of 100 points) | | | | |
| Summary of Findings/Recommendations: | | | | |

SITE SCREENING SCORING MATRIX: Hunt Company Parcels 6A/7 Site

| Category | Criteria | Indicators | Notes | Score |
|---|---|---|--|-------|
| Proximity (20 points) | Proximity to OCCC (5 points) | Drive distance and time (minutes) | Approximately 21 miles to OCCC (30-minute drive). | |
| | Proximity Total Score: | | | |
| Land & Environment (15 points) | Land Area and Topography (5 points) | Site topography and slope (3 points); gross land area (2 points) | Elevation range: 37-62 feet amsl; slope: 1.4%; approximate land area: 59 acres. | |
| | Soil Characteristics (3 points) | Soil suitability for development | 100% Very limited. | |
| | Wetlands (3 points) | Percent of site covered by wetlands | 0% | |
| | Hazard Avoidance (flood hazard zones, seismic hazard, tsunami zone (4 points) | Seismic hazard; floodplains, tsunami zones, etc. | FEMA Flood Zone: D (100%); located in tsunami safe zone. | |
| Land & Environment Total Score: | | | | |
| Infrastructure (20 points) | Access (10 points) | Access to road network (4 points), The Bus (4 points), and HART (2 point) | Roosevelt Ave. approximately 0.25 miles from site. Closest bus stop approximately 0.2 miles (4-minute walk). Planned East Kapolei Station approximately 3.5 miles from site. | |
| | Water Supply (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | Off-site water supply improvements anticipated. | |
| | Wastewater Treatment (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | Off-site wastewater improvements anticipated. | |
| | Electric Power (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | Electric distribution/substation improvements anticipated. | |
| | Natural Gas /Telecom (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connections with capacity | May require on-site propane storage. | |
| Infrastructure Total Score: | | | | |
| Community Services/Other (10 points) | Emergency Response Services (3 points) | Distance to nearest fire company/station | Approximately 1-mile to Kapolei Fire Station. | |
| | Ability to Share Services (3 points) | Relationship to nearest PSD facility (driving distance) | Approximately 12 miles to Waiawa CF (20-minute drive); no opportunities to share services. | |
| | Land Use Considerations (4 points) | Zoning (1 point); immediately adjoining land uses (1 point); land uses within mile that conflict (2 points) | Zoning: F-1 Federal and Military Preservation. | |
| Community Services / Other Total Score: | | | | |
| Development Costs (25 points) | Development Costs | Land acquisition (cost per acre) (5 points) | Ownership: Private company (Hunt); high acquisition costs anticipated. | |
| | | Building costs (5 points) | Low-rise development with at-grade parking likely. | |
| | | Infrastructure costs (5 points) | To be determined. | |
| | | Complexity (10 Points) | More difficult to secure HCDA approvals than DHHL sites, but better than parcels that need PRU approval from County. | |
| Development Costs Total Score: | | | | |
| Community Acceptance (10 points) | Community Acceptance | Stated interest from community reps and/or risk of opposition (10 points) | Pending response following public discussion. | |
| Community Acceptance Total Score: | | | | |
| Total Score (out of 100 points) | | | | |
| Summary of Findings/Recommendations: | | | | |

SITE SCREENING SCORING MATRIX: Hunt Company Parcels 18A/18B Site

| Category | Criteria | Indicators | Notes | Score |
|---|--|---|--|-------|
| Proximity (20 points) | Proximity to OCCC (5 points) | Drive distance and time (minutes) | Approximately 20 miles to OCCC (28-minute drive). | |
| | Proximity Total Score: | | | |
| Land & Environment (15 points) | Land Area and Topography (5 points) | Site topography and slope (3 points); gross land area (2 points) | Elevation range: 40-65 feet amsl; slope: 1.4%; approximate land area: 71 acres. | |
| | Soil Characteristics (3 points) | Soil suitability for development | 100% Very limited. | |
| | Wetlands (3 points) | Percent of site covered by wetlands | 0% | |
| | Hazard Avoidance (flood hazard zones, seismic hazard, tsunami zone) (4 points) | Seismic hazard; floodplains, tsunami zones, etc. | FEMA Flood Zone: D (100%); located in tsunami safe zone. | |
| Land & Environment Total Score: | | | | |
| Infrastructure (20 points) | Access (10 points) | Access to Road Network 4 points), The Bus (4 points), and HART (2 point) | Kapolei Parkway approximately 0.25 miles from site. Closest bus stop less than 100 feet (1-minute walk). Planned East Kapolei Transit Station approximately 2 miles from site. | |
| | Water Supply (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | Off-site water supply improvements anticipated. | |
| | Wastewater Treatment (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | Off-site wastewater improvements anticipated. | |
| | Electric Power (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | Electric distribution/substation improvements anticipated. | |
| | Natural Gas /Telecom (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connections with capacity | May require on-site propane storage. | |
| Infrastructure Total Score: | | | | |
| Community Services/Other (10 points) | Emergency Response Services (3 points) | Distance to nearest fire company/station | Approximately 0.5 miles to East Kapolei Fire Station. | |
| | Ability to Share Services (3 points) | Relationship to nearest PSD facility (driving distance) | 11.6 miles to Waiawa CF (20-minute drive); no opportunities to share services. | |
| | Land Use Considerations (4 points) | Zoning (1 point); immediately adjoining land uses (1 point); land uses within mile that conflict (2 points) | Zoning: F-1 Federal and Military Preservation. | |
| Community Services / Other Total Score: | | | | |
| Development Costs (25 points) | Development Costs | Land acquisition (cost per acre) (5 points) | Ownership: Private company (Hunt); high acquisition costs anticipated. | |
| | | Building costs (5 points) | Low-rise development with at-grade parking likely. | |
| | | Infrastructure costs (5 points) | To be determined. | |
| | | Complexity (10 Points) | More difficult to secure HCDA approvals than DHHL sites, but better than parcels that need PRU approval from County. | |
| Development Costs Total Score: | | | | |
| Community Acceptance (10 points) | Community Acceptance | Stated interest from community reps and/or risk of opposition (10 points) | Pending response following public discussion. | |
| Community Acceptance Total Score: | | | | |
| Total Score (out of 100 points) | | | | |
| Summary of Findings/Recommendations: | | | | |

SITE SCREENING SCORING MATRIX: Castle & Cooke Mililani Technology Park, Lot 17 Site

| Category | Criteria | Indicators | Notes | Score |
|---|---|---|---|-------|
| Proximity (20 points) | Proximity to OCCC (5 points) | Drive distance and time (minutes) | Approximately 13 miles to OCCC (16-minute drive). | |
| | Proximity Total Score: | | | |
| Land & Environment (15 points) | Land Area and Topography (5 points) | Site topography and slope (3 points); gross land area (2 points) | Elevation Range: 796-862 feet amsl; slope: 4.6% approximate land area: 19 acres. | |
| | Soil Characteristics (3 points) | Soil suitability for development | 10% Very limited; 90% Not limited. | |
| | Wetlands (3 points) | Percent of site covered by wetlands | 0 | |
| | Hazard Avoidance (flood hazard zones, seismic hazard, tsunami zone (4 points) | Seismic hazard; floodplains, tsunami zones, etc. | FEMA Flood Zone: D (100%); located in tsunami safe zone. | |
| Land & Environment Total Score: | | | | |
| Infrastructure (20 points) | Access (10 points) | Access to road network (4 points), The Bus (4 points), and HART (2 point) | Highway 142 approximately 0.4 miles from western point of site. Closest bus stop approximately 1-mile (3-minute drive) from site. Planned Pearl Highlands Transit Station #7 located approximately 9.5 miles from site. | |
| | Water Supply (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | Off-site water supply improvements anticipated. | |
| | Wastewater Treatment (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | Off-site wastewater improvements anticipated. | |
| | Electric Power (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | Electric distribution/substation improvements anticipated. | |
| | Natural Gas /Telecom (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connections with capacity | May require on-site propane storage. | |
| Infrastructure Total Score: | | | | |
| Community Services/Other (10 points) | Emergency Response Services (3 points) | Distance to nearest fire company/station | Approximately 1-mile to Mililani Mauka Fire Station. | |
| | Ability to Share Services (3 points) | Relationship to nearest PSD facility (driving distance) | Approximately 5 miles to Waiawa CF (10-minute drive); potential opportunities to share some services. | |
| | Land Use Considerations (4 points) | Zoning (1 point); immediately adjoining land uses (1 point); land uses within mile that conflict (2 points) | P-2 General Preservation; AG-1 Restricted Agriculture. | |
| Community Services / Other Total Score: | | | | |
| Development Costs (25 points) | Development Costs | Land acquisition (cost per acre) (5 points) | Ownership: Private company (Castle & Cooke); high acquisition costs anticipated. | |
| | | Building costs (5 points) | Mid-rise development with structured parking likely necessary. | |
| | | Infrastructure costs (5 points) | To be determined. | |
| | | Complexity (10 Points) | Relatively difficult if PRU required. Unilateral Agreement and CCRS may restrict OCCC development. | |
| Development Costs Total Score: | | | | |
| Community Acceptance (10 points) | Community Acceptance | Stated interest from community reps and/or risk of opposition (10 points) | Pending response following public discussion | |
| Community Acceptance Total Score: | | | | |
| Total Score (out of 100 points) | | | | |
| Summary of Findings/Recommendations: | | | | |

SCREENING ANALYSIS: Castle & Cooke Waiawa Property #1 Site

| Category | Criteria | Indicators | Notes | Score |
|---|---|---|--|-------|
| Proximity (20 points) | Proximity to OCCC (5 points) | Drive distance and time (minutes) | Approximately 18 miles to OCCC (23-minute drive). | |
| | Proximity Total Score: | | | |
| Land & Environment (15 points) | Land Area and Topography (5 points) | Site topography and slope (3 points); gross land area (2 points) | Elevation range: 360-701 feet amsl; slope: 7.2% slope; approximate land area: 422 acres. | |
| | Soil Characteristics (3 points) | Soil suitability for development | 60% Very limited; 40% Not limited; 40% Prime farmland if irrigated. | |
| | Wetlands (3 points) | Percent of site covered by wetlands | 0.49 acres freshwater/shrub and 0.4 acres riverine. | |
| | Hazard Avoidance (flood hazard zones, seismic hazard, tsunami zone (4 points) | Seismic hazard; floodplains, tsunami zones, etc. | FEMA Flood Zone: D (100%); located in tsunami safe zone. | |
| Land & Environment Total Score: | | | | |
| Infrastructure (20 points) | Access (10 points) | Access to road network (4 points), The Bus (4 points), and HART (2 point) | Site accessed by Mililani Cemetery Road; H-2 runs just west of site. Closest bus stop approximately 1-mile (4-minute drive). Planned Pearl Highlands Transit Station #7 approximately 5 miles from site. | |
| | Water Supply (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | Off-site water supply improvements anticipated. | |
| | Wastewater Treatment (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | Off-site wastewater improvements anticipated. | |
| | Electric Power (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | Electric distribution/substation improvements anticipated. | |
| | Natural Gas /Telecom (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connections with capacity | May require on-site propane storage. | |
| Infrastructure Total Score: | | | | |
| Community Services/Other (10 points) | Emergency Response Services (3 points) | Distance to nearest fire company/station | Approximately 1.7 miles to Mililani Mauka Fire Station. | |
| | Ability to Share Services (3 points) | Relationship to nearest PSD facility (driving distance) | Approximately 3-mile to Waiawa CF (6-minute drive); potential opportunities to share some services. | |
| | Land Use Considerations (4 points) | Zoning (1 point); immediately adjoining land uses (1 point); land uses within mile that conflict (2 points) | Zoning: P-2 General Preservation; AG-1 Restricted Agriculture. | |
| Community Services / Other Total Score: | | | | |
| Development Costs (25 points) | Development Costs | Land acquisition (cost per acre) (5 points) | Ownership: Private company (Castle & Cooke); high acquisition costs anticipated. | |
| | | Building costs (5 points) | Low-rise development with at-grade parking likely. | |
| | | Infrastructure costs (5 points) | To be determined. | |
| | | Complexity (10 Points) | One of two sites that requires lengthy major discretionary land use approval process (in comparison to other sites). | |
| Development Costs Total Score: | | | | |
| Community Acceptance (10 points) | Community Acceptance | Stated interest from community reps and/or risk of opposition (10 points) | Pending response following public discussion. | |
| Community Acceptance Total Score: | | | | |
| Total Score (out of 100 points) | | | | |
| Summary of Findings/Recommendations: | | | | |

SCREENING ANALYSIS: Kamehameha Schools Waiawa Property #2 Site

| Category | Criteria | Indicators | Notes | Score |
|---|---|---|--|-------|
| Proximity (20 points) | Proximity to OCCC (5 points) | Drive distance and time (minutes) | Approximately 15 miles to OCCC (21-minute drive). | |
| Proximity Total Score: | | | | |
| Land & Environment (15 points) | Land Area and Topography (5 points) | Site topography and slope (3 points); gross land area (2 points) | Elevation range: 568-798 feet amsl; slope: 6.4%; approximate land area: 264.9 acres. | |
| | Soil Characteristics (3 points) | Soil suitability for development | 40.3% Very limited; 59.7% Not limited; 59.7% Prime farmland if irrigated. | |
| | Wetlands (3 points) | Percent of site covered by wetlands | 0.29 acres freshwater/shrub, 0.57 acres riverine. | |
| | Hazard Avoidance (flood hazard zones, seismic hazard, tsunami zone (4 points) | Seismic hazard; floodplains, tsunami zones, etc. | FEMA Flood Zone: D (100%); located in tsunami safe zone. | |
| Land & Environment Total Score: | | | | |
| Infrastructure (20 points) | Access (10 points) | Access to road network (4 points), The Bus (4 points), and HART (2 point) | Accessed by Waiawa Prison Road. Closest bus stop approximately 2.6 miles (7-minute drive). Planned Pearl Highlands Transit Station #7 approximately 6 miles from site. | |
| | Water Supply (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | Off-site water supply improvements anticipated. | |
| | Wastewater Treatment (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | Off-site wastewater improvements anticipated. | |
| | Electric Power (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | Electric distribution/substation improvements anticipated. | |
| | Natural Gas /Telecom (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connections with capacity | May require on-site propane storage. | |
| Infrastructure Total Score: | | | | |
| Community Services/Other (10 points) | Emergency Response Services (3 points) | Distance to nearest fire company/station | Approximately 2.3 miles to Mililani Mauka Fire Station. | |
| | Ability to Share Services (3 points) | Relationship to nearest PSD facility (driving distance) | Approximately 1-mile to Waiawa CF (2 minute-drive); potential opportunities to share some services. | |
| | Land Use Considerations (4 points) | Zoning (1pt); immediately adjoining land uses (1pt); land uses within a mile that conflict (2pts) | P-1 Restricted Preservation; AG-1 Restricted Agriculture; F-1 Federal and Military Preservation. | |
| Community Services / Other Total Score: | | | | |
| Development Costs (25 points) | Development Costs | Land acquisition (cost per acre) (5 points) | Ownership: Quasi-public agency (Kamehameha Schools); high acquisition costs anticipated. | |
| | | Building costs (5 points) | Low-rise development with at-grade parking likely. | |
| | | Infrastructure costs (5 points) | To be determined. | |
| | | Complexity (10 Points) | One of two sites that requires lengthy major discretionary land use approval process (in comparison to other sites). | |
| Development Costs Total Score: | | | | |
| Community Acceptance (10 points) | Community Acceptance | Stated interest from community reps and/or risk of opposition (10 points) | Pending response following public discussion. | |
| Community Acceptance Total Score: | | | | |
| Total Score (out of 100 points) | | | | |
| Summary of Findings/Recommendations: | | | | |

SCREENING ANALYSIS: U.S. Navy—Barbers Point Riding Club Site

| Category | Criteria | Indicators | Notes | Score |
|---|---|---|--|-------|
| Proximity (20 points) | Proximity to OCCC (5 points) | Drive distance and time (minutes) | Approximately 21 miles to OCCC (30-minute drive). | |
| Proximity Total Score: | | | | |
| Land & Environment (15 points) | Land Area and Topography (5 points) | Site topography and slope (3 points); gross land area (2 points) | Elevation range 28-38 feet amsl; slope: 1.2%; approximate land area: 23.2 acres, | |
| | Soil Characteristics (3 points) | Soil suitability for development | 100% Very limited; 0.0% Prime farmland if irrigated. | |
| | Wetlands (3 points) | Percent of site covered by wetlands | 0 | |
| | Hazard Avoidance (flood hazard zones, seismic hazard, tsunami zone (4 points) | Seismic hazard; floodplains, tsunami zones, etc. | FEMA Flood Zone: D (100%); located in “extreme tsunami evacuation zone.” | |
| Land & Environment Total Score: | | | | |
| Infrastructure (20 points) | Access (10 points) | Access to Road Network (4 points), The Bus (4 points), and HART (2 point) | Roosevelt Ave. approximately 1.2 miles from northern portion of site. Closest bus stop approximately 1.2 miles (3-minute drive). Planned East Kapolei Transit Station approximately 3.9 miles. | |
| | Water Supply (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | Off-site water supply improvements anticipated. | |
| | Wastewater Treatment (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | Off-site wastewater improvements anticipated. | |
| | Electric Power (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connection with capacity | Electric distribution/substation improvements anticipated. | |
| | Natural Gas /Telecom (2.5 points) | Proximity to service connections with capacity | May require on-site propane storage. | |
| Infrastructure Total Score: | | | | |
| Community Services/Other (10 points) | Emergency Response Services (3 points) | Distance to nearest fire company/station | Approximately 1.2 miles to East Kapolei Fire Station. | |
| | Ability to Share Services (3 points) | Relationship to nearest PSD facility (driving distance) | Approximately 15 miles from Waiawa CF (29-minute drive); no opportunities to share services. | |
| | Land Use Considerations (4 points) | Zoning (1pt); immediately adjoining land uses (1pt); land uses within a mile that conflict (2pts) | F-1 Federal and Military Preservation; P-2 General Preservation. | |
| Community Services / Other Total Score: | | | | |
| Development Costs (25 points) | Development Costs | Land acquisition (cost per acre) (5 points) | Ownership: Federal Government; requires site remediation, disposal and transfer to Hawaii. | |
| | | Building costs (5 points) | Low-/mid-rise development with at-grade parking likely necessary. | |
| | | Infrastructure costs (5 points) | To be determined. | |
| | | Complexity (10 Points) | More difficult to secure HCDA approvals than DHHL sites, but better than sites that need PRU approval from County. | |
| Development Costs Total Score: | | | | |
| Community Acceptance (10 points) | Community Acceptance | Stated interest from community reps and/or risk of opposition (10 points) | Pending response following public discussion. | |
| Community Acceptance Total Score: | | | | |
| Total Score (out of 100 points) | | | | |
| Summary of Findings/Recommendations: | | | | |