Future of Oahu Community Correctional Center

STATUS/UPCOMING ACTIVITIES



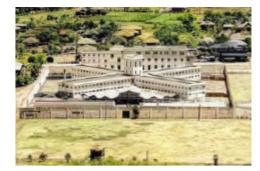
January 27, 2023

Topics

- Background
- Project Goals/Vision
- Accomplishments
- OCCC Programming
- Current Activities
- Cost Implications
- Misinformation
- Next Steps
- Schedule

Chronology

1857	Oahu Prison built in Iwilei
1912	Oahu Prison relocated to Kalihi
1950	New structures built to replace most 1912 structures
1975	Oahu Prison redeveloped as OCCC; functions as jail and prison
1987	OCCC felons transferred to new Halawa Correctional Facility
1998	Corrections Master Plan recommends replacing OCCC
2003	Corrections Master Plan Update recommends replacing OCCC
2014	Legislature funds planning for new OCCC
2016	Planning for new OCCC begins in earnest







EXISTING OCCC SHORTCOMINGS

- Most buildings date from 1970s; some date back to 1930s
- Existing facility issues include:
 - Obsolete design is inefficient
 - Deteriorated physical plant
 - Overcrowding
 - Limited space restricts available activities
 - Non-productive environment: Dark and narrow corridors, poor acoustics, limited natural light, lack of privacy
 - Incapable of providing conditions that are therapeutic, curative, compassionate, humane, and offering hope
 - Individuals with mental illness, serious medical conditions, and in protective and maximum custody, housed with general population to detriment to all
 - Security electronics and management technologies are outdated
 - Not prepared to deal with today's new challenges such as pandemics

PROJECT TEAM

• User and Operator:

Public Safety Department

• Project Coordinator:

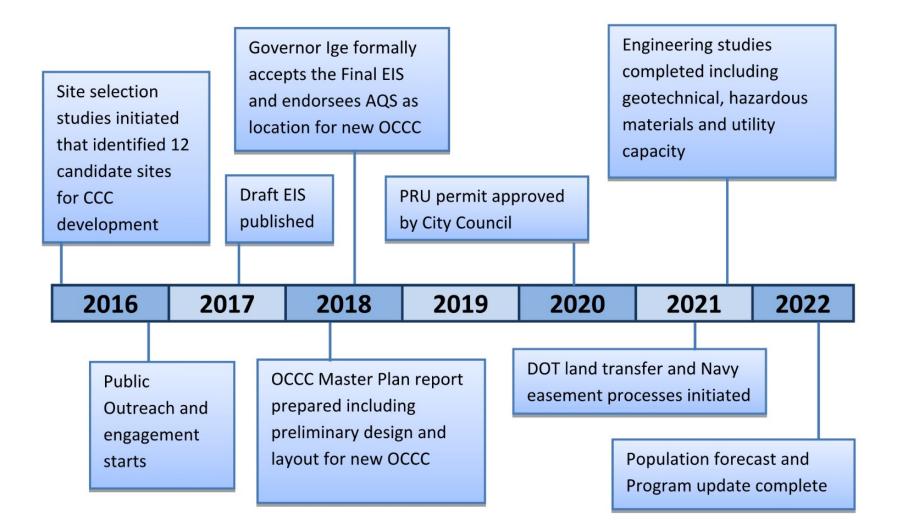
Department of Accounting and General Services

• Consultant Team:

Architects Hawaii	Project Management/Facility Planning
Pulitzer/Bogard	Justice Planning
Integrus Architecture	Facility Programming
WSP	Justice Site/Land Use Planning
PBR Hawaii	Planning
CommPac	Community Outreach
ECS, Inc.	Electrical Engineering
Cumming Corp.	Cost Estimates
Wilson Okamoto Corp.	Civil Engineering, Traffic, Planning

Project Goals / Vision

- Significantly improve how individuals are housed and treated at OCCC
- Eliminate need for costly temporary repairs that try to remedy obsolete physical plant and design
- Adopt new technologies, make more effective use of staff, and optimize cost efficiencies
- Expand number of transitional beds and treatment and program spaces to prepare inmates for successful community re-entry
- Ensure racial equity and provide therapeutic, rather than punitive, facilities and services
- Promote positive changes via new treatment programs, expanded medical and mental health services, and similar assistance
- Improve living and working conditions for occupants and staff
- Reduce recidivism



Accomplishments

Phase 1 – Planning (2016-2020) \$5.3 Million Completed

- Population forecast completed
- Public outreach and engagement program begins
- 12 alternative OCCC sites identified and evaluated
- Community Partnering Plan developed
- Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) accepted
- Governor Ige endorses new OCCC at Animal Quarantine Station site
- OCCC Master Plan completed
- Plan Review Use (PRU) application approved by City Council
- Boundary and topographic surveys completed



Accomplishments

Phase 2 – Planning (2020-present) \$4.5 Million

Completed

Request for Interest (RFI) released

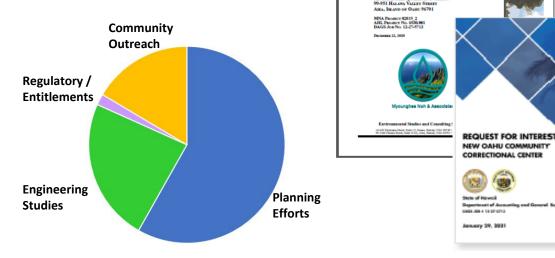
New OCCC population forecast

Geotechnical and hazardous materials investigations

Development plan for new Animal Quarantine Station

OCCC development program update

Preparation of Draft Request for Qualifications (RFQ)



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OAHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER POPULATION FORECAST FINAL REPORT

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Accomplishments

Community Outreach And Engagement:

- Phase 1 meetings with numerous Federal Agencies, elected government officials, State departments and agencies, City & County officials and departments and agencies, Neighborhood Boards 15, 16, 18, 20, 21, 26, 31, 32, and 34, and other Public Interest Groups and Organizations
- 49 OCCC newsletters and FAQ pages
- Monthly public outreach history calendars
- Dedicated OCCC website maintained at <u>https://dps.hawaii.gov/occc-future-plans/</u>
- OCCC Team represented at all Aiea Neighborhood Board and Community Association meetings since 2019



OCCC team presenting at Aiea Neighborhood Board #20 meeting

Current Activities

Project Management and Community Outreach

- Project Management
- Public Outreach

Property Easements and Entitlements

Building Floorplan and Site Plan Updates

Total Cost Summar

- Updated Site Design
- Conceptual Design for OCCC and CTC

Updated Cost Estimate

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OCCC Architectural Programming

- OCCC populations forecasted in 2016 for 10-year period
- 2021 forecast update shows a need for 1,012 beds for male detainees in 2024 declining to 911 beds in 2032
- For male re-entry population, 2021 forecast shows need for 393 beds in 2024 declining to 358 beds in 2032

		OCC	C (Males)			Grand Total		
Year	ADP	Peaking (5%)	Classification (10.6%)	Total Bed Need	ADP	Peaking (8.5%)	Total Bed Need	Bed Need
2024	875	44	93	1,012	362	31	393	1,405
2026	853	43	90	986	354	30	384	1,370
2028	831	42	88	960	346	29	375	1,336
2030	809	40	86	935	338	29	367	1,302
2032	788	39	84	911	330	28	358	1,269

OCCC Bed Types & Space Requirements

Inmates can't be assigned to just any bed; some types of beds need to reserved for specialized treatment, either temporarily or permanently

1,000 (+/-) Permanent Beds

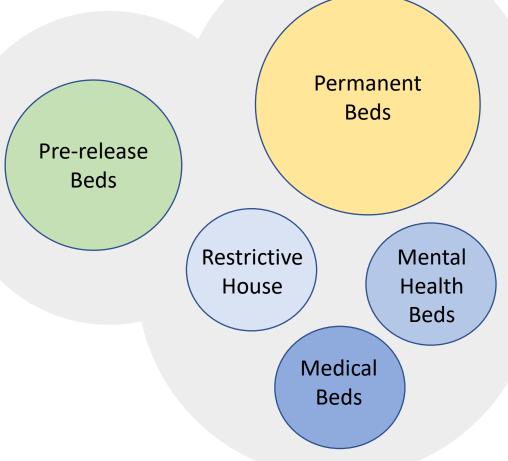
- Minimum, Medium, Maximum Security
- Mental Health Special Needs
- Medical Special Needs
- Special Management

Temporary Beds

- Mental Health Acute
- Mental Health Subacute
- Medical Skilled Nursing
- Restrictive Housing

Pre-release Beds

- 295 (+/-) New Beds
- 96 Beds at Laumaka (existing)



OCCC Architectural Programming



Administration

Screening lobby and reception desk

Visitation

 Video visitation facilities and limited court functions

Intake/Transfer/Release

- Secure area for inmate processing
- Holding cells

Intake Services Center

- Assessment and classification services
- Record keeping

Inmate Housing (Male)

- Sentenced
- Pre-Trial

Male Pre-Release Facility

- Work furlough program
- Education and treatment services



Inmate Program Services

- Education, library, treatment, religion
- Staff offices
- Culinary Arts training

Medical/Mental Health Services

- 24/7 infirmary
- Mental Health Housing

Food & Laundry Services

- Kitchen
- Laundry facility

Physical Plant Operations

- Facility maintenance
- Warehousing
- Central plant

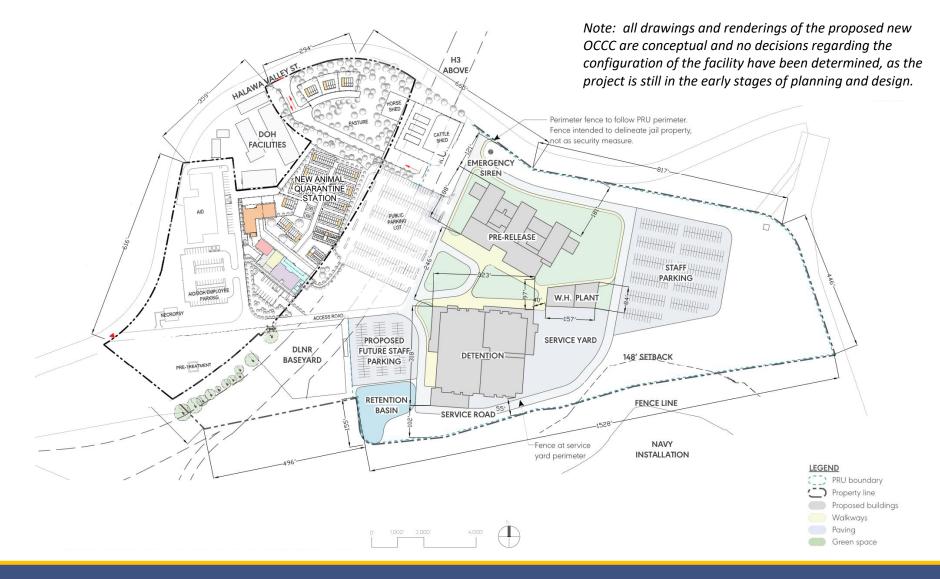
Security Operations

- 24/7 operation
- Briefing Room
- Watch Commander Office
- High security Control Room



OCCC Architectural Programming

NEW OCCC AND AQS PROPOSED SITE PLAN



OCCC Conceptual Renderings 2018



Note: all drawings and renderings of the proposed new OCCC are conceptual and no decisions regarding the configuration of the facility have been determined, as the project is still in the early stages of planning and design.

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BDO AND GOLD

OCCC Treatment Programs

New OCCC to offer best practices and evidence-based opportunities for self improvement. Examples include:

Education: GED, life skills, literacy, computer literacy

Vocational skills training: culinary arts, hospitality, landscaping

Faith- and culture-based activities: religious services, faith studies, counseling, native islander studies

Library: recreational reading, legal research

Treatment: substance use disorder (counseling, intervention, medication assisted treatment), mental health (counseling, group and individual therapy)

Re-entry: community linkages (housing, employment, social services, health care, transportation)





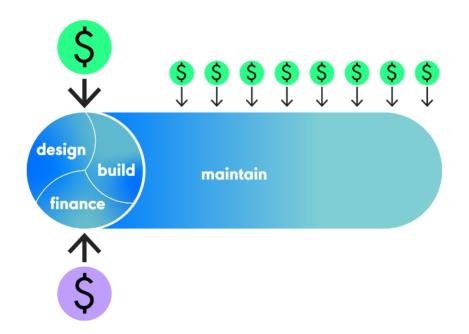
Cost Implications

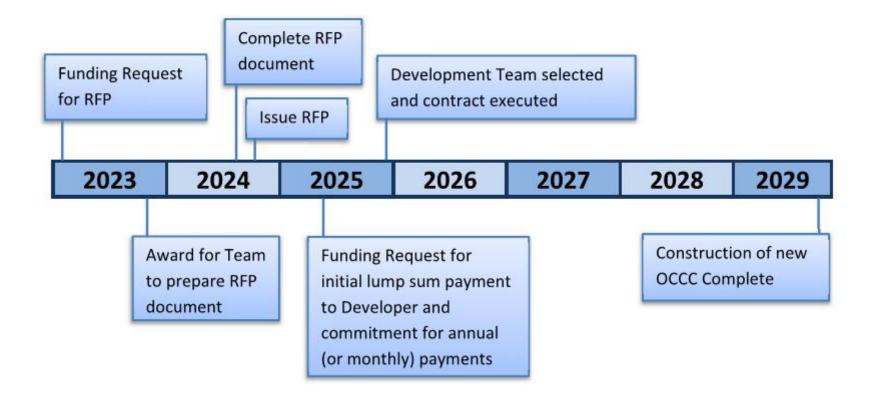
- Costly to extend lifespan, security, and usability of obsolete OCCC mechanical, electrical, plumbing, structural and security systems continue to age and require upgrading or replacement
- Taxpayers to fund operation of deteriorating facility with increasing capital expenditures each year to function
- OCCC work environment not conducive to attracting and retaining workforce, placing additional burden on PSD and taxpayers
- Economic and humanitarian cost of doing nothing: OCCC continues to deteriorate, with negative impacts on occupants, staff, and community
- Estimated construction cost: \$525 million (2018); costs will escalate if new OCCC delayed
- Property in Kalihi has significant economic development value; redeveloping property will result in significant benefits in jobs, tax revenues and other indirect and secondary economic activities

Financing

Public Private Partnership (P3)

- Built on pairing the talent, expertise, and capital of the private sector with a defined public need in the form of a long-term partnership to provide potential alternative sources of project funding.
- Would provide private sector financial support to design and build; OCCC operation and supervision would remain with Hawaii PSD.





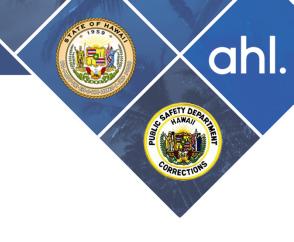
Next Steps

LEGISLATIVE FUNDING REQUESTS:

- 2023 Funding Request
 - Development of RFP (Design Drawings and Specifications)
 - \$15 Million
- 2024 Funding Request
 - Oversight of Construction
 - Approximately \$10 Million
- 2025 Funding Request
 - For Initial Lump Payment to Developer
- 2023 Separate Funding request by Department of Agriculture for design of new Animal Quarantine Station

Next Steps

- 2023 OCCC funding necessary for:
 - Developing Design and Preliminary Construction Documents
 - Legal and financial advisory services
 - Contract development and negotiation
 - Continuation of community outreach and engagement
 - Compliance with Community Partnering law (HRS 353-16.37) to develop community benefit and enhancement package
- Separate funding request by DOA will be made to advance design of new Animal Quarantine Station – needed to move OCCC project forward
- Essential to keep momentum and control future cost increases



Mahalo

Tommy Johnson, Director

Department of Public Safety

Keith A. Regan, Comptroller

Department of Accounting and General Services