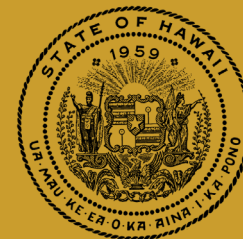


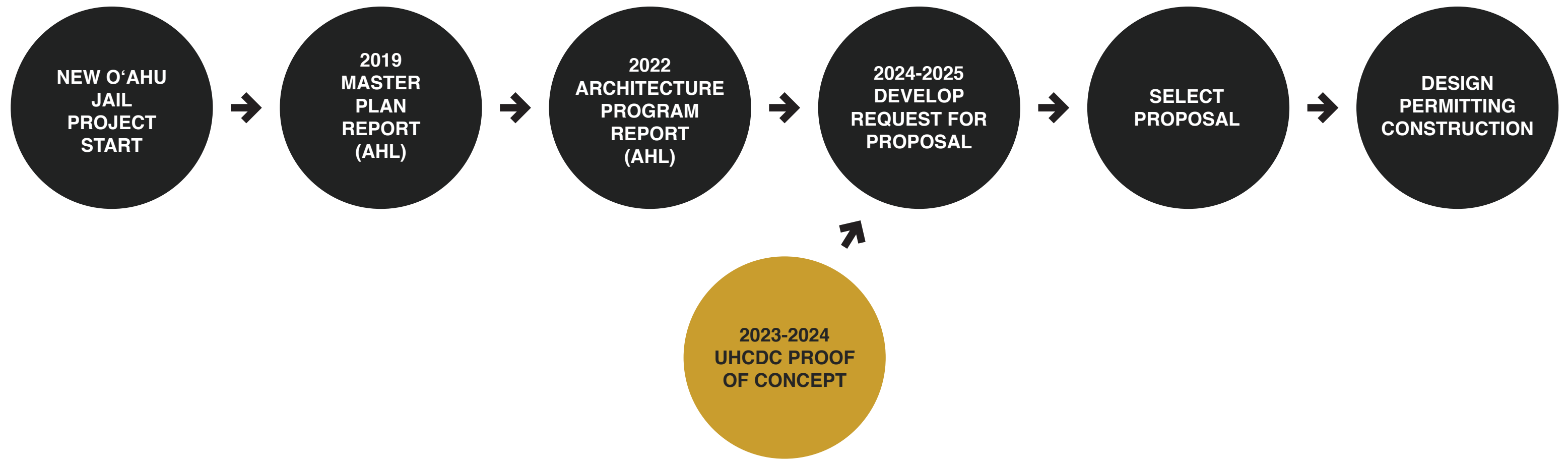
# Breaking Cycles Report Overview

Presented by University of Hawai'i Community Design Center  
February 3, 2025



**UHEDC**  
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII  
COMMUNITY DESIGN CENTER

# UHCDC Project Role



## UHCDC Goals and Objectives

- **Engage diverse stakeholders** to co-envision an alternative program and facility model for the proposed jail site in Hālawā AND a pathway toward a community-based continuum of care.
- **Research restorative justice models** that incorporate Indigenous knowledge, culturally grounded methods, and trauma-informed programs.
- **Consult with peer facilities** for critical analysis, lessons learned, and best practices.
- **Share knowledge** to raise awareness of key issues.
- **Develop proof of concept designs** that reflect stakeholder input.
- **Draft a guideline document** to inform a future Request for Proposals based on research, engagement, alignment, and proof of concept designs. Guidelines to include information on goals, models, programs, partners, physical design considerations, engagement criteria, personnel and training approaches, and develop initial recommendations for a community-based continuum of care.

# Engagement Overview

**120**  
Talk stories

- ▶ ACLU Hawai'i
- ▶ Achieve Zero
- ▶ Catholic Charities
- ▶ Care Hawai'i
- ▶ 'Aiea Neighborhood Board Chair
- ▶ Community Alliance on Prisons
- ▶ Connections Health Solutions
- ▶ Correctional Reform Working Group
- ▶ Department of Community Services
- ▶ Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation
- ▶ Department of Education
- ▶ Department of Health
- ▶ Ekolu Mea Nui
- ▶ EPIC 'Ohana
- ▶ Family Programs Hawai'i
- ▶ Family Promise Hawai'i
- ▶ First Life After Prison
- ▶ Governor's Office
- ▶ Habilitat
- ▶ Hawai'i Community Foundation
- ▶ Hawai'i Correctional System Oversight Commission
- ▶ Hawai'i Friends of Restorative Justice
- ▶ Hawai'i Health and Harm Reduction Center
- ▶ Hawai'i Paroling Authority
- ▶ Hawai'i Public Health Institute
- ▶ Hawai'i Public Housing Authority
- ▶ Hawai'i State Judiciary
- ▶ Hawai'i Substance Abuse Coalition
- ▶ He Ala Hou O Ke Ola
- ▶ Healthy Mothers Healthy Babies
- ▶ Hina Mauka
- ▶ Honolulu Mayor's Office
- ▶ Honolulu Police Department
- ▶ Institute for Human Services
- ▶ Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions
- ▶ Ka Hale Pomaikai
- ▶ Kapi'olani Community College - Community Health Education Program
- ▶ Ke Ola Mamo
- ▶ Kokua Kalihi Valley
- ▶ Kokua Support Services
- ▶ Lili'uokalani Trust
- ▶ Los Angeles Regional Reentry Partnership (LAARP)
- ▶ Makana O Ke Akua
- ▶ Mental Health Kokua
- ▶ Office of the Public Defender
- ▶ Parents and Children Together
- ▶ Partners in Care
- ▶ Project Vision
- ▶ Purple Ma'i'a
- ▶ Queen's Care Coalition
- ▶ Queen's Medical Center
- ▶ Touch A Heart
- ▶ U.S Department of Housing and Urban Development
- ▶ U.S Vets
- ▶ Waikikī Health
- ▶ Waimanalo Health Center
- ▶ Women's Prison Project
- ▶ WorkNet, Inc.
- ▶ YWCA Fernhurst
- ▶ Elected Officials
- ▶ Incarcerated individuals
- ▶ Furloughed individuals
- ▶ Post-release individuals
- ▶ Family members of incarcerated individuals

**18**  
Site visits/  
Listening workshops

- |  | Fall 2022  | Spring 2023 | Summer 2023  | Fall 2023  | Spring 2024  | Summer 2024  | Fall 2024   |   |
|--|--|-------------|--|--|--|--|---|---|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Dynamic Healing Center<br/>November 11, 2022</li> </ul> |             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ YWCA Laniākea<br/>June 26, 2023</li> <li>▶ YWCA Fernhurst<br/>June 27, 2023</li> <li>▶ Care Hawai'i Kua Hale<br/>July 11, 2023</li> <li>▶ Care Hawai'i Palekana<br/>July 12, 2023</li> <li>▶ Habilitat - Visit 1<br/>July 13, 2023</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ OCCC<br/>August 1, 2023</li> <li>▶ Kokua Kalihi Valley<br/>August 1, 2023</li> <li>▶ Makana O Ke Akua<br/>August 8, 2023</li> <li>▶ Queen's Care Coalition<br/>August 9, 2023</li> <li>▶ Correctional Reform Working Group<br/>August 22, 2023</li> <li>▶ Waimanalo Health Center<br/>August 11, 2023</li> <li>▶ Touch A Heart<br/>September 5, 2023</li> <li>▶ Habilitat - Visit 2<br/>September 21, 2023</li> <li>▶ Breaking Cycles Symposium<br/>October 9-12, 2023</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Ke Ola Mamo<br/>March 8, 2024</li> <li>▶ He Ala Hou O Ke Ola<br/>April 4, 2024</li> <li>▶ Breaking Cycles Symposium UPDATE<br/>March 6, 2024</li> <li>▶ Breaking Cycles Virtual Roundtable<br/>April 12, 2024</li> <li>▶ UH Research Day<br/>February 6, 2024</li> <li>▶ Key Project Job Fair<br/>March 28, 2024</li> <li>▶ Mental Health Day at Capitol<br/>May 1, 2024</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Loko I'a Pā'aiau<br/>June 27, 2024</li> <li>▶ Hale O Honolulu Clubhouse<br/>July 12, 2024</li> <li>▶ Habilitat - Visit 3<br/>July 30, 2024</li> <li>▶ Hālawā Correctional Facility<br/>August 20, 2024</li> <li>▶ Makana O Ke Akua<br/>July 10, 2024</li> <li>▶ Ke Ola Mamo<br/>July 12, 2024</li> <li>▶ Habilitat<br/>July 30, 2024</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Correctional Reform Working Group<br/>August, 22, 2023</li> <li>▶ Breaking Cycles - Day 2<br/>October 10, 2024</li> <li>▶ Habilitat<br/>September 21, 2023</li> <li>▶ 'Aiea Shareout Workshop<br/>February 1, 2024</li> <li>▶ He Ala Hou O Ke Ola<br/>April 3, 2024</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Community of Practice 1<br/>June 5, 2024</li> <li>▶ Community of Practice 2<br/>July 19, 2024</li> <li>▶ Community of Practice 2<br/>Virtual Shareout<br/>August 2, 2024</li> <li>▶ Community of Practice 3<br/>September 11, 2024</li> <li>▶ Community of Practice 3<br/>Virtual Shareout<br/>November 7, 2024</li> </ul> |

**3**  
symposiums

**3**  
exhibits

**6**  
co-design workshops

**5**  
community of practice meetings

ENGAGEMENT

# Site visits & listening workshops

The team conducted 18 site visits, during which 16 listening workshops were held at various community facilities, allowing the team to interact with caregivers, patients, and residents in their own environments. These visits included hospitals, health centers, cultural centers, stabilization centers, sober living homes, long term treatment facilities, social enterprise programs, and churches. Activities included dot voting, sorting, ranking, brainstorming, and group discussions. A significant portion of the participants in these workshops were individuals with lived experience.



Habilitat. Photo credit: UHDCDC



Makana O Ke Akua. Photo credit: UHDCDC



Touch a Heart. Photo credit: UHDCDC



YWCA Fernhurst. Photo credit: UHDCDC

ENGAGEMENT TOOLS

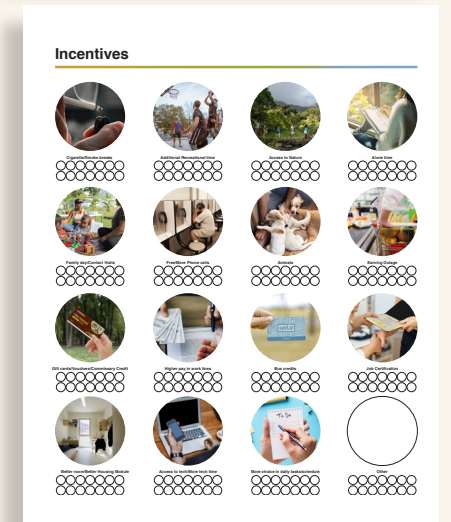
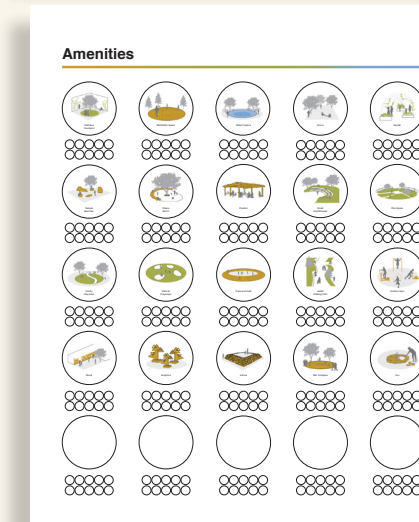
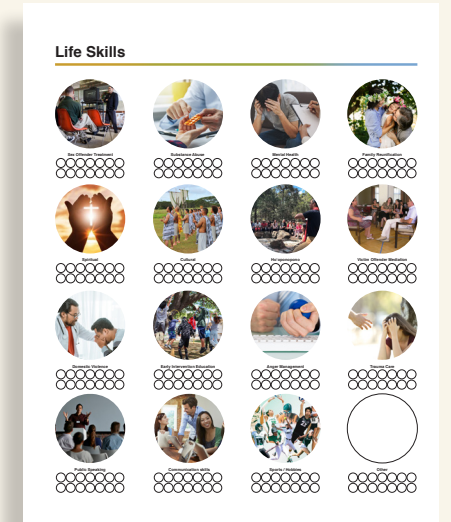
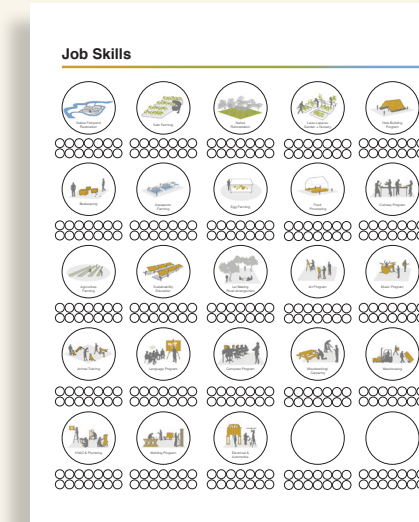


Image credit: UHDCDC

**“What we feel that is important, is family is important—[and] creativity—so you gotta keep learning.”**

**- YWCA Fernhurst Workshop participant**

## ENGAGEMENT

# Breaking Cycles Symposium

The broader community highlighted the need for a collective discussion across agencies, organizations, and individuals to facilitate alignment and collaboration. As a result, UHDCDC hosted a 2-day Breaking Cycles Symposium at YWCA Laniākea in partnership with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Hawai'i Correctional System Oversight Commission, Correctional Reform Working Group, YWCA O'ahu, and AMEND from the University of California San Francisco.

Over the two days, 31 speakers from Hawai'i, Los Angeles, and Norway, participated in the event with 80 organizations in attendance. The event included an afternoon plenary workshop soliciting recommendations for prevention, diversion, correctional culture, facility design, and reentry.

On the days before and after the symposium, DCR also participated in seminars with AMEND on leading correctional culture change, and dynamic security.

There were four main goals of the symposium:

- ▶ Share new models, approaches, and proven practices for corrections, diversion, and reentry.
- ▶ Facilitate collaboration between health, housing, and justice agencies and community organizations.
- ▶ Build on recent justice-related discussions to develop a plan for legislative, departmental, and individual action.
- ▶ Increase public and political awareness.

The Breaking Cycles Symposium Workshop outcomes are included in the Appendices of this report.



Photo credit: UHDCDC



Troy Vaughn. Photo credit: UHDCDC



Governor Josh Green. Photo credit: UHDCDC



From left to right: Monica Lortz, Les Estrella, Jamee Miller, Troy Vaughn, Shoshanna Scholar, James Koshiba. Photo credit: UHDCDC



Breaking Cycles Symposium. Photo credit: UHDCDC

**“This is a special moment in Hawai'i's history where there's a genuine interest in seeing human-centered change, which is hope-inspiring. We need everybody at the table to make it happen.”**

**- Governor Josh Green**

**“We cannot be silos ourselves even as a nonprofit provider. We need to find ways to work together - even if we are not agreeing on different types of programs, services, or approaches - for the betterment of the community's health and safety.”**

**- Les Estrella, President of Going Home Hawai'i**

ENGAGEMENT

# 'Aiea Neighborhood Workshop

On February 1, 2024, UHDCDC held an event at the 'Aiea Elementary School Cafeteria to share progress and to solicit feedback through interactive dot voting, brainstorming, and group conversations. Invitations were sent to every residential address in the surrounding zip codes, posters were set up near the highway, and the event was announced at neighborhood board and community association meetings.

Director Tommy Johnson, from Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Francine Dudoit from Waikīkī Health, and Pastor Scott Sonada from First Assembly of God spoke to the community prior to updates and workshop activities. Approximately 60 people attended.

In addition, UHDCDC attended or presented at 5 'Aiea Neighborhood Board meetings and 5 'Aiea Community Association meetings, 10 meetings in total.



Pastor Scott Sonada. Photo credit: UHDCDC



Photo credit: UHDCDC



Photo credit: UHDCDC



'Aiea Neighborhood Workshop. Photo credit: UHDCDC



Photo credit: UHDCDC



Photo credit: UHDCDC

## Workshop engagement boards

**PLAN-IT! RESULTS**

Which ADDITIONAL facilities or spaces need to be incorporated into this project?

<b>Diversion</b>	<b>Corrections / Reintegration</b>	<b>Cultural and Spiritual</b>
<b>Crisis Response Center</b> A 24-hour drop-in center providing support and resources for families, friends, and community members. Includes a secure storage area for personal items and a secure storage area for personal items.	<b>Furlough / Transitional Housing</b> Temporary housing for individuals participating in work training, with support services for family members and placement assistance.	<b>Cultural and Spiritual Healing Space</b> On-site space for restorative justice practices, for contemplative, holistic, and spiritual practices.
<b>Family Center</b> Community-based organization or facility providing comprehensive support and resources for families, including counseling, case management, and other services.	<b>Job Academy</b> On-site or off-site training and job placement assistance for individuals with barriers to employment.	<b>'Aiea-Based Outdoor Spaces</b> Outdoor spaces that provide a safe and secure area for individuals to engage in physical activity and recreation.
<b>Secure Behavioral Care Center</b> On-site or off-site facility for individuals with mental health needs, including crisis stabilization and long-term care.	<b>Family Reconnection Space</b> On-site or off-site space for family members to connect with loved ones and receive support services.	<b>Social Enterprise</b> A socially minded business enterprise that provides training and employment for individuals with barriers to employment.
<b>Courthouse</b> A courthouse closer to proximity to the proposed facility, with secure and accessible public transit options and secure and accessible public transit options.	<b>Clinical Treatment Space</b> On-site or off-site space for individuals with mental health needs, including crisis stabilization and long-term care.	<b>Long Term Addiction Treatment</b> Long-term residential treatment facility for individuals with substance use disorders.
	<b>One-Stop Transition Concierge</b> A concierge service that provides individuals with navigation and support services to connect to a range of services.	

Image credit: UHDCDC

**PIN-IT!**

Help us to identify challenges and opportunities in the area.

**SITE-IT!**

Determine where programs should be placed, on or off-site of the newly proposed OCCC.

**INTERCEPT-IT!**

How can we strengthen our care infrastructure inside and outside of corrections to break cycles of incarceration, homelessness, and health inequity? Use voting dots to indicate your top three priority areas for near-term investment of time, money, and/or other resources.

ENGAGEMENT

# Hālawā Correctional Facility Workshop #1

UHCDC held a listening workshop at the Hālawā Correctional Facility to learn directly from the stories and experiences of the men there. Dot voting, card sorting, brainstorming, and group discussions invited different forms of interaction.



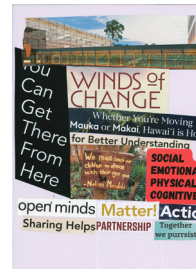
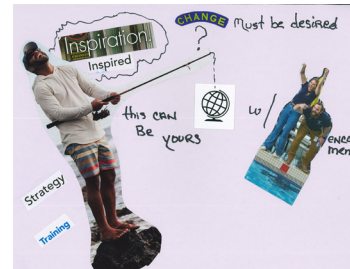
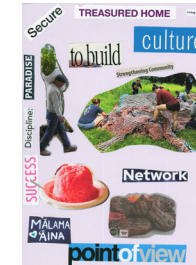
Photo credit: UHCDC



Halawa Correctional Facility. Photo credit: UHCDC



Photo credit: UHCDC



Collages. Image credit: HCF Participants

# Hālawā Correctional Facility Workshop #2

UHCDC joined an evening class at the Hālawā Correctional Facility hosted by TryThink which is a conversation-based program that provides a space for incarcerated people to feel safe and share their opinions, perspectives, and hopes.<sup>93</sup> The class began with an ice breaker that asked the 15 participants to reflect on a space or place where they felt safe. Participants were then invited to create a collage that visualized their understanding of healing and wellbeing. Each individual presented their collages to the class in an open discussion. These collages and the comments that were written, are included in the Appendix.

**“When a man wants to change, society should be there to help us stay out with school, jobs, housing, and support.”**

**- Incarcerated individual from TryThink Workshop at Hālawā Correctional Facility**

ENGAGEMENT

# Community of Practice Meetings

A community of practice refers to a group dedicated to a common cause. UHCDC framed a series of three Community of Practice meetings as opportunities to share-out progress, gather feedback, and strengthen relationships to continue to support long-term system reform beyond the timeline of this project.

### Community of Practice Meeting 01

The first of three Community of Practice Meetings was held on June 5, 2024 as a hybrid meeting, located at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa School of Architecture and online via Zoom. This meeting focused on the mission, vision, and purpose of the new facility as well as programming and population scenarios. There were a total of 56 attendees at this first meeting.

### Community of Practice Meeting 02

The second Community of Practice Meeting was held in-person on July 19, 2024 at the State Office Tower. This meeting focused on sharing UHCDC proof of concept design considerations and approaches that were created based on public input. There were a total of 31 attendees. A virtual share-out of the meeting was offered on August 2, 2024, which included an additional panel of speakers. There were a total of 51 attendees.

### Community of Practice Meeting 03

The third Community of Practice focused on updates from DCR and DAGS on the timeline for the professional project, consultant scopes, procurement approaches, an outline of UHCDC's final report, and a brainstorm to envision continued community engagement. There were a total of 51 attendees. A virtual share-out of the meeting was offered on November 7, 2024, which included an additional panel of speakers. There were a total of 55 attendees.

**“[We] need to design community-based treatment; this jail belongs to the community, it is a reflection of us. We cannot allow them to build the jail the state wants, but we can change that so that when UHCDC shares their report, the community is behind it.”**

**- Bob Merce, Correctional Reform Working Group**



Photo credit: UHCDC



Community of Practice Meeting 1. Photo credit: UHCDC



Photo credit: UHCDC



Community of Practice Meeting 2. Photo credit: UHCDC



Photo credit: UHCDC



Photo credit: UHCDC



Photo credit: UHCDC



Community of Practice Meeting 3. Photo credit: UHCDC



Photo credit: UHCDC

## OUTCOMES

# Design Framework

Based on the Kāi Koi taro, which exclusively grew in the Hālawā area, the Kāi Koi design framework serves as a visual aid to conceptualize a model for the rehabilitation of the individual.

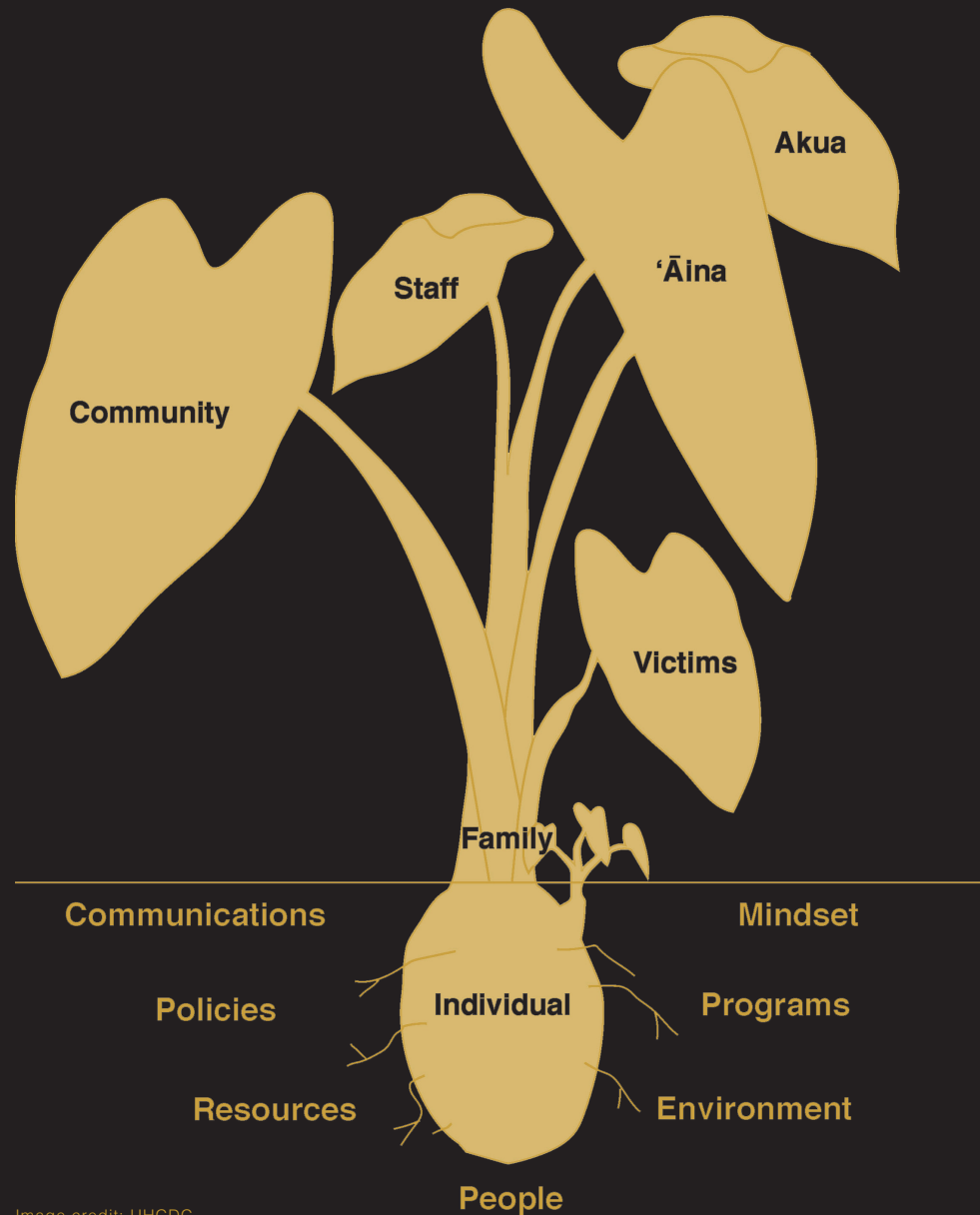


Image credit: UH CDC

# Design Principles

Adopt a **holistic, health-centered, trauma-informed, approach.**

**Nurture relationships** to self, family, community, land, and the spiritual world.

**Connect to 'āina,** provide spaces to interact with the land.

Honor diverse **cultures and identities.**

**Ensure safety,** both physical and emotional.

Take a **strengths-based approach** that focuses on assets.

Create opportunities for **improvement and empowerment.**

**Support learning** through educational programs and spaces.

**Demonstrate respect** for each individual, through comfortable and dignified environments.

# Design Considerations

## Program adjacency

- ▶ Invest in a distributive continuum of care, that locates prevention, diversion, and reentry services across the island to serve communities most impacted by the justice system.
- ▶ Consider a community service hub: a community-facing facility that provides people inside and outside of the facility with social, cultural, health, employment, and other services.
- ▶ Keep program spaces at the center.
- ▶ Separate pre-trial and sentenced populations: ensure that people are separated according to need and risk. Misdemeanants should not be next to murderers. Separate gang members.
- ▶ Design for decommissioning: organize programs to allow for maximum flexibility, to be partially built, or to be partially decommissioned and adaptively reused.

## Site design

- ▶ Orient to central green space to provide views and access to nature.
- ▶ Progression/graduated housing to incentivize behavior.
- ▶ Enclosed courtyards for secured open space within each module.
- ▶ Access to smaller landscape areas that offer refuge or retreat.
- ▶ Campus approach to facilitate movement and daily commutes.
- ▶ Smaller units for the sentenced population for a more normalized environment.

## Staff spaces

- Prioritize dedicated staff spaces to promote a healthier work environment, to demonstrate investment and care for staff, and to incentivize attendance at work.
- ▶ Establish a dedicated staff lounge to promote relaxation.
  - ▶ Designate a dining room for staff meals and social interactions.
  - ▶ Create a wellness courtyard for relaxation and privacy.

- ▶ Develop a walking path to encourage physical activity.
- ▶ Set up training rooms/classrooms for staff development and skill-building sessions.
- ▶ Equip a staff gym to support fitness and overall well-being.

## Housing module

Workshops with incarcerated men from MOKA, Hāhāione, and HAHOKO revealed the need for the following attributes to provide a more normalized environment.

- ▶ Provide treatment rooms to support rehabilitative services for mental health, substance abuse, etc.
- ▶ Incorporate glazing for natural sunlight to enter the space.
- ▶ Develop accessible green spaces to foster a connection with nature.
- ▶ Provide an outdoor recreation yard to promote physical activity.
- ▶ Integrate wall murals to create a visually uplifting and calming environment.
- ▶ Establish multi-purpose rooms for educational programs.
- ▶ Implement dynamic security with ACO stations to balance safety and positive interaction.
- ▶ Introduce varied furniture configurations to support different needs and activities.
- ▶ Design with views to the outside to reduce feelings of confinement.

## Sleeping unit

Additional workshops with Hāhāione also revealed the following preferences for double rooms with the following attributes that support well-being (in descending order):

- ▶ Include windows with views of nature or the surrounding environment.
- ▶ Provide enclosed toilet to provide privacy and dignity.
- ▶ Avoid bunked beds to prioritize comfort and personal space.
- ▶ Incorporate functional furniture to meet

- ▶ daily living needs effectively.
- ▶ Provide personal storage to secure belongings.

## Transition housing

People value transition housing as an essential part of reintegration. The neighborhood community, general community, and previously incarcerated men felt that transition housing should be located off site, closer to families, jobs, transportation and services. They recommended that onsite transition housing should be provided only for those who cannot be safely housed elsewhere. The following models were shared:

- ▶ Kauhale Model
- ▶ Health Facility Model
- ▶ Mixed-use Apartment Model
- ▶ Restorative Care Village Model

OUTCOMES

# Design Elements

- ▶ Mālama ‘āina
- ▶ Spiritual reconnection
- ▶ Keiki to kūpuna
- ▶ Ritual & practice
- ▶ Making & makana
- ▶ Art & music
- ▶ Sustainability & resilience
- ▶ Learning & working
- ▶ Restorative landscapes

**DESIGN ELEMENTS**  
**Mālama ‘āina**

When you take care of the ‘āina, it takes care of you. - interviewee

**Case Study:**  
Kape‘a‘ina Kape‘a‘ina translates to “Tenderness land for the people of Hawaii” and is located in the Kape‘a‘ina Youth and Family Wellness Center. This program provides opportunities for intergenerational and family work training at the farm. The farm, business values and religious beliefs such as a variety of Hawaiian laws and traditions. It serves as a place for learning, healing, and connection to ‘āina.

**Actions:**  
 • Develop partnership with ‘āina-based programs.  
 • Implement sustainable agricultural programs on-site.  
 • Cultivate historically and regionally relevant native plants for use in the facility or the community through a display of native medicinal plants.  
 • Cultivate plants for drought tolerant techniques to support green infrastructure programs.  
 • Partner with Lani‘a Pū‘āhala or other related sustainable programs off-site.  
 • Partner with ‘āina-based community organizations that can continue to offer ‘āina-based jobs or opportunities after release.



**Native reforestation** **Lani‘a (native field)** **‘Āina (native irrigation system)** **Lani‘a (native medicinal) garden & nursery**

**DESIGN ELEMENTS**  
**Art & Music**

Transform and heal through music and art. Celebrate existing talent, cultivate new skills, and build a creative culture.

**Case Study:**  
Musicians at Women’s Community Connection Center Local artists and residents of WCCO collaborated to create the artist mural, featuring music, nature, and a sense of tranquility and identity. This initiative provided the women an opportunity to showcase their artistic talents while creating a vibrant space of Hawaii’s most renowned musicians.

**Actions:**  
 • Incorporate music and art that contrast to place, history, or other themes aligned with the mission, vision, and values of the facility.  
 • Collaborate with local artists to develop a program that includes residents in the conceptualization and implementation of murals and other art forms.  
 • Provide dedicated spaces for musical practice and performances.  
 • Host events where individuals can perform that leads to their family and friends.  
 • Consider signage and wayfinding graphics as opportunities for art and design.



**Murals** **Sculpture** **Performance space** **‘Āina inspired patterns**

**DESIGN ELEMENTS**  
**Learning & Working**

Educational opportunities that advance life skills, job skills, and general education give individuals a better chance of succeeding after they leave.

**Case Study:**  
Habitat is a nonprofit organization dedicated to helping people overcome substance abuse and homelessness. As part of their program, individuals gain knowledge and experience in various fields including construction and training, landscaping, remodeling & maintenance, vital housing, recovery, career, case management, and more.

**Actions:**  
 • Provide access to computers and technology to build digital literacy for individuals to access classes and information during lockdowns.  
 • Provide life readiness training.  
 • Provide multi-purpose spaces that can be used for different training and learning activities.  
 • Connect individuals to trade, workforce, or degree programs that can be continued upon release.



**Computer and technology room** **Multi-purpose classroom** **Workshop / lab** **Warehouse / garage**

**DESIGN ELEMENTS**  
**Spiritual Reconnection**

Signify sacred sites and connect to important landmarks to strengthen connections to place.

**Case Study:**  
Ahu at Lili‘uokalani Mall The ahu is the counterpart of Burial Hill and serves as a reminder to Lili‘uokalani of the history and responsibility to Kāhala Māhala. The ahu features rocks from across the islands and plants representing their major areas: Kū‘i (Hawaii), Lani‘a (Kauai), Kape‘a‘ina (Oahu), and Kape‘a‘ina (Hawaii).

**Actions:**  
 • Collaborate with cultural practitioners and kahu (teachers) to incorporate spiritual practices that help to honor or grant individuals.  
 • Establish sites that allow for ceremonial offerings and bring them to a space. An ahu, a flat stone marker that is laid out of stone, coral, or local material, is used to mark significant ceremonies or events.  
 • Include significant elements that connect to the site, such as the ahu, significant tools, and places of significance.  
 • The ahu is a significant site, where many important events have taken place, and many important events have taken place, and many important events have taken place.



**Star compass (Wayfinding)** **Ahu** **Pohaku** **Wahi pona**

**DESIGN ELEMENTS**  
**Making & Makana**

Cultivate skills that help individuals to create things of value that give back to their communities.

**Case Study:**  
Baker’s Heart Hawaii’s Tūhū‘ā‘ā Heart provides food service vocational training through its social enterprise, Baker’s Heart, a program that offers practical, hands-on experience for individuals. Baker’s Heart features a diverse assortment of goods that highlight local ingredients such as ‘āhi (blackfish) and ‘āhi, combined with familiar ones like coffee, eggs, and oatmeal.

**Actions:**  
 • Train skills that help individuals to give back to their communities.  
 • Create programs from local materials partners to establish a short duration program that equips individuals in and out of confinement.  
 • Provide the training area.  
 • Provide teaching kitchen for culinary program.  
 • Provide workshop space for woodworking and other shop use.



**Culinary** **Hula building** **Woodworking** **Lal making**

**DESIGN ELEMENTS**  
**Sustainability & Resilience**

Demonstrate care for the natural environment, creating a resilient and climate-adaptive facility to safeguard resources for future generations.

**Case Study:**  
Lani‘a Detention and Reentry Facility The landscape design of the Lani‘a Detention and Reentry Facility is driven by both the need and commitment to create a sustainable campus. Guided by sustainable principles, every element of the landscape serves a dual purpose. For instance, gently graded, border-to-edge organic naturally manage stormwater runoff while enhancing the aesthetics as a natural urban oasis.

**Actions:**  
 • Utilize renewable energy system such as solar panels on the roof to reduce consumption of fossil fuels.  
 • Integrate low impact development strategies such as permeable paving, filter, and dual stormwater runoff.  
 • Provide low maintenance, drought tolerant, native plants.  
 • Locally sourced materials to minimize carbon footprint.  
 • Implement waste, recycling, and composting programs.



**Renewable energy systems** **Water & stormwater management** **Passive design strategies** **Use of natural materials**

**DESIGN ELEMENTS**  
**Restorative Landscapes**

Promote healing and enhance well-being by providing calming, nature-based environments that foster physical and emotional rejuvenation.

**Case Study:**  
Hawaii Women’s Connection Center The current learning, long-term planning, and thoughtful design process and gathering spaces in the landscape design were tailored specifically to meet the needs of female incarcerated individuals. These spaces are thoughtfully designed with individual oversight, allowing incarcerated individuals a degree of autonomy and a sense of freedom within a secure environment.

**Actions:**  
 • Provide courtyards that can be used as gathering spaces that are enclosed and secured.  
 • Create space that has views of the sky and adequate shade.  
 • Create space that is beneficial to user health, allowing for walking, stretching, and other fitness activities.  
 • Create walking paths for employees and residents.  
 • Create landscape elements include: perched paths, artificial green walls, water artwork or fountains are a chance to breath health.



**Health walking path** **Trees with seating** **Private courtyards** **Interior landscape**

**DESIGN ELEMENTS**  
**Keiki to Kūpuna**

Provide intergenerational spaces where children, parents, and kūpuna can comfortably spend time together to maintain familial relationships.

**Case Study:**  
Supporting Families Affected by Incarceration The WFC program helps children, their caregivers, and incarcerated parents interact through family visitation, parenting classes, and parent-child activities, using life readiness and support classes, and more. The purpose is to strengthen families affected by incarceration.

**Actions:**  
 • Incorporate family-friendly spaces that support safe visitation in welcoming environments for children.  
 • Provide spaces for play.  
 • Provide different types and sizes of seating areas that allow for more comfortable interaction.  
 • Design for a wide range of ages and mobility needs.  
 • Host virtual, or family days with performances, storytelling, or cultural activities that strengthen family connections.  
 • Provide technology and space for virtual visits.



**Family bench** **Natural playgroup** **Family playgroup** **Seated area**

**DESIGN ELEMENTS**  
**Ritual & Practice**

Honor traditional rituals and practices that strengthens social, cultural, and spiritual identities and holistic well-being.

**Case Study:**  
Māhala Incorporated individuals at Waiānae Community Center participated in māhala, a traditional Hawaiian ceremony, as a celebration to honor Lani‘a. The ceremony took place in the courtyard. For the men, māhala was an opportunity to celebrate their fatherhood identity and give gratitude. It was a time of reflection, connection, peace, diplomacy, and healing.

**Actions:**  
 • Provide meditation spaces to promote mental well-being.  
 • Create hula grounds or outdoor amphitheaters for performances.  
 • Offer a large area for outdoor (ceremonial) events.  
 • Create spaces for religious worship.



**Event gathering space** **Meditation area** **Hula mound** **Puka (grass) circle**

## OUTCOMES

# Proof of Concept Approaches

Three proof of concept approaches were developed based on public input, and the design principles, considerations, and elements listed above. These approaches visualize collective aspirations and should not be seen as technical design solutions.

### Step-up Campus

The first proof of concept approach, referred to as the “Step-Up Campus,” incorporates a series of buildings that individuals progress through, structured along a central spine which symbolizes the linear progression reflective of the rehabilitation process. Upon arrival, individuals enter the main administration building for processing. Individuals then progress through various stages, starting with medical and substance abuse detox, followed by pre-trial, sentencing, and ultimately transition to the community center before exiting the facility and returning to society. The navy setback on the property is maintained as a large open area for ‘āina-based activities.



Image credit: UHCDC

- ▶ Linear/curved layout allows individuals to move from the bottom to the top of the site as they get closer to release.
- ▶ All modules include courtyard, program space, and rooftop recreation area.
- ▶ Incorporates building-integrated art, suggesting collaboration with local artists.
- ▶ Building form reflects the nearby valleys and mountain peaks.



Image credit: UHCDC

### Community Resilience Center

The second proof of concept approach, known as the “Community Resilience Center,” features a compact main building and a health hub, designed to minimize the facility’s footprint to be more resource efficient. There is a central courtyard and education center at the core of the building surrounded by the administration, intake, and services. Adjacent is the health hub that includes a substance abuse and detox area to facilitate the screening of individuals prior to placement. This approach also has a large open area with an outdoor amphitheater and star compass at the center.



Image credit: UHCDC

- ▶ Integrates a large solar panel canopy to provide renewable energy and shade.
- ▶ Implements a bioswale with native plants to manage stormwater and support biodiversity on-site.
- ▶ Provides spacious pedestrian paths that encourage social interaction and movement.
- ▶ Combines social and ecological goals through sustainable features, emphasizing the importance of climate adaptation and community resilience.
- ▶ Minimizes building footprint to enhance security by improving visibility for surveillance.



Image credit: UHCDC

### Community Resource Village

The third proof of concept approach, termed the “Community Resilience Village,” proposes a core of services for the community and those in custody. The outer hub includes a courtroom, entry, visitation area, and reentry services which would include care management, health, family, culture, faith, and job related services. Community partners will collaborate with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to provide these services for the individuals in jail, those transitioning out, and members of the broader community. The inner hub provides education and health services for the men in custody. The housing modules at the end resemble urban housing.

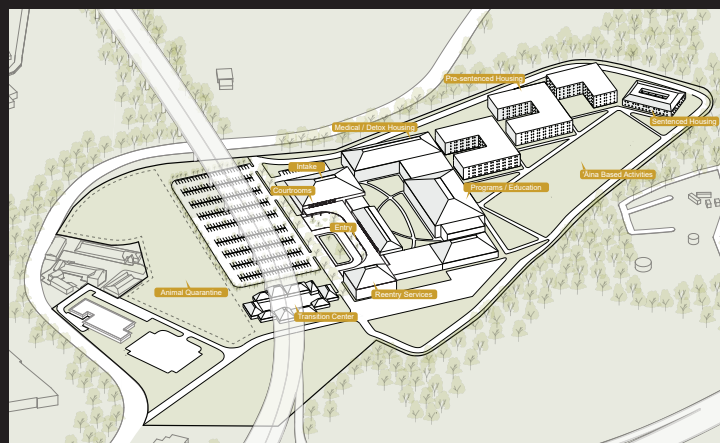


Image credit: UHCDC

- ▶ Serves as a hub for services, emphasizing community with a community-serving front.
- ▶ Includes designated spaces for courtroom and diversion services to minimize transport.
- ▶ Provides functions for both diversion and reentry under one roof.
- ▶ Incorporates greenery and open-air design to blend with the surrounding environment.



Image credit: UHCDC

## OUTCOMES

# Key Concepts: System Reform

The key concepts pulled from this research and engagement are summarized below. They are followed by a set of design principles, considerations, and elements, that shaped three different proof of concept design approaches for a new facility.

## Start with Systems Reform

- ▶ Develop a statewide diversion and reentry strategic plan to decrease incarceration and increase community-based care.
- ▶ Establish Governor’s support and convene DCR, DOH, Judiciary, and HCSOC for initial discussions.
- ▶ Appropriate funds for a strategic planning process across all four counties.
- ▶ Establish community co-leads, and a working group with balanced community representation including people with lived experience.
- ▶ Set benchmarks to facilitate tracking and accountability.
- ▶ Include periodic stakeholder and community visits to Hawai’i’s jails and prisons.

## Adopt a public health perspective

- ▶ Invest in stronger public communication programs to promote public awareness and political will around justice reform.
- ▶ Communicate the extent to which public health issues impact incarceration.
- ▶ Establish more collaboration across justice and health systems and organizations. Consider a department like the Los Angeles Office of Diversion and Reentry, housed in the LA Office of Health Services.

## Prevention as early as possible

- ▶ Integrate restorative justice circles and related programs into public school systems.
- ▶ Strengthen support for adolescent mental health, including residential treatment and family support.
- ▶ Support community and cultural health centers that provide support to vulnerable populations.

- ▶ Take advantage of federal funding for certified behavioral care centers and other community-based programs.
- ▶ See supportive housing recommendations below.

## Strengthen diversion

- ▶ Continue and increase diversion resources to fully realize all critical pieces.
- ▶ Develop Hawai’i-specific assessment tools for diversion.
- ▶ Commit resources to dedicated diversionary personnel.
- ▶ Support crisis line, crisis center, mobile crisis units, and crisis training for police and community-based services.
- ▶ Connect diversion programs to temporary and permanent supportive housing options to reduce similar cycling through the crisis system.
- ▶ Establish a secure diversion center or behavioral care center.
- ▶ Compile information into directories, manuals, and other resources to promote awareness and use of diversion resources by families, case managers, prosecutors, defenders, and judges.
- ▶ Support bail and sentencing reform to facilitate more diversion, starting with low risk individuals with nonviolent offenses.
- ▶ Learn from or build on Kaua’i Diversion Program, Hawai’i Youth Juvenile Justice System diversion, Miami-Dade County, and Pima County.

## Align supportive housing options

- ▶ Establish clear strategies to provide mental health, substance abuse, and other wraparound services with housing to address root causes of homelessness, crime, and incarceration.
- ▶ Expand support for smaller residential facilities, like group homes, that can be established in existing houses or buildings, with shorter start-up times, lower development costs, and normalized living environments.
- ▶ Eliminate barriers to housing for individuals with records.

## Community-partnered reentry

- ▶ Expand reentry funding and services within corrections and in the community to ensure warm hand-offs and continued support.
- ▶ Create an advisory board or coalition to represent and advocate for reentry and reentry providers.
- ▶ Locate reentry and transition beds closer to families, jobs, transportation, and services. Provide some reentry and transition beds at correctional facilities, with the aim of housing individuals who can safely be housed in the community, off-site.
- ▶ Develop full step-down reentry housing pathways that provide graduated living options for individuals to move from high to low intensity substance abuse treatment programs, for example from residential living, to therapeutic living, to a clean and sober facility.
- ▶ Consider the current OCCC site and Laumaka renovation as a future restorative care village, that could support correctional and other reentry for a spectrum of individuals in need of reentry housing. Redevelopment plans should address the history of incarceration tied to the site, and provide spaces for healing and care.

# Key Concepts: Facility Planning

## Gather more research

- ▶ Conduct population research to identify the most pressing needs of the current OCCC population through holistic assessments.
- ▶ Develop, fund, implement, and evaluate pilot programs with small cohorts in current OCCC to generate evidence for future programmatic decision-making.

## Establish a new mission, vision, values, function

- ▶ Communicate a clear facility mission, vision, values, and identity.
- ▶ Communicate initial programmatic intentions for the facility. Make clear how the new facility will function differently as a new model.
- ▶ Communicate clear plans for holistic assessment upon intake that result in comprehensive personal reintegration plans on day 1.

## Create a new identity

- ▶ Rename the facility to signal a new mission, vision, values, and function.
- ▶ The facility will occupy a site previously used for human sacrifice. The site needs to be spiritually cleansed and transformed. A new name will represent that this transformation has happened and will reflect the analogous transformation of an individual.

## Start correctional culture change now

- ▶ Develop a training program for new and existing employees to address the new mission, vision, values, and function of the new facility.
- ▶ Involve current staff in pilot programs.
- ▶ Take staff to other facilities with model programs, so they see firsthand how other approaches work.
- ▶ Recharacterize vacant ACO positions as social workers or health practitioners to facilitate better recruitment and retention.

## Require qualifications that include local knowledge and lived experience

- ▶ Require expertise in working with local communities in Hawai’i, especially Native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders.
- ▶ Require cultural expertise on project team.
- ▶ Require lived experience on project team.
- ▶ Require proposers to show how they integrate community feedback into their proposals and include this in the scoring rubric of each proposal.

## Continue community engagement

- ▶ Assemble an advisory group of government and community stakeholders to work together regularly to support the project. Establish a selection process for the committee, committee charge, structure, duties, and responsibilities.
- ▶ Include community engagement criteria in the RFP.
- ▶ Require engagement with the broader community on a regular basis.
- ▶ Host monthly meetings, quarterly symposia, and semi-annual workshops to keep stakeholders and community members engaged in the project as it continues.
- ▶ Host hybrid meetings, with in-person locations in communities most impacted by incarceration.
- ▶ Schedule meetings after work hours to allow for greater community participation.
- ▶ Regularly provide current evidence-based, best practices regarding prison reform, rehabilitation and related topics such as trauma-informed prison practices.

## Plan for different population scenarios

- ▶ Establish population scenarios to address the difference between the current population forecast and the potential for a reduced population with bail and sentencing reform and diversion programs. See O’ahu Community Correctional Center Population Forecast Final Report 2021.
- ▶ Plan and design a facility that can adapt to different population sizes.
- ▶ Require clear ways to eliminate whole or parts of the buildings or to repurpose

them for non correctional uses in the future.

- ▶ Require clear ways to house different populations according to changing needs and risks.
- ▶ Share cost savings associated with reduced capital improvement and operational costs for different scenarios.

## Build community partnerships

- ▶ Explore opportunities for co-location with community partners to provide an array of services, such as family support, cultural education, peer mentoring, job training, housing placement, etc. Issue a request for interest and host conversations with interested providers.
- ▶ Start with nearby community organizations such as Loko I’a Pa’ai’au.
- ▶ Provide more opportunities for service providers to get certified to work with corrections.
- ▶ Develop financial strategies to sustain long-term partnerships.

## Leverage federal funding

- ▶ Examine new health policy changes that allow community health providers to offer services in correctional facilities to the sentenced population with federal reimbursement.
- ▶ Consider including a Certified Behavioral Care Center, potentially eligible for federal funding as part of the new jail.
- ▶ Coordinate with the attorney general’s office and their plans for Department of Justice grants.
- ▶ Collaborate on planning grants offered by Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services focused on expanding continuity of care.

## Design for health and well-being of individuals, staff, and community

- ▶ Ask proposers to demonstrate how plans and designs reflect consideration of health and well-being for all three stakeholder groups.
- ▶ Consider the Design Framework, Design Principles, Design Considerations, and Design Elements in this report that are based on a broad research and engagement.

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