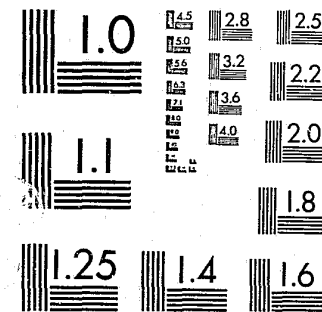


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10/20/83

CORRECTIONS IN HAWAII:
Studies of Hawaii's Correctional Facilities Population



I. REVIEW OF INCARCERATED POPULATION

Report 82-002
July 8, 1982

**II. ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS TO ALLEVIATE OVERCROWDING
IN HAWAII'S CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES**

Report 82-003
August 24, 1982

State of Hawaii
State Intake Service Centers
Department of Social Services and Housing
2199 Kamehameha Highway
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819

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REVIEW OF
INCARCERATED POPULATION

Report No. 82-002

NCJRS

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ACQUISITIONS

STATE INTAKE SERVICE CENTER
CORRECTIONAL INFORMATION AND STATISTICS OFFICE

July 8, 1982

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REVIEW OF INCARCERATED POPULATION

PURPOSE:

To review the incarcerated population of the state correctional facilities to determine potential release alternatives and relieve overcrowding.

INITIAL ASSUMPTIONS:

1. That there is a large proportion of non-dangerous incarcerated offenders who can be released on bail or placed in the Community Service Restitution Program.
2. That the bail set for pre-trial not-sentenced offenders is high and can probably be reduced or the offender can be released on OR (Own Recognizance) or SR (Supervised Release).
3. That the populations of Correction Division facilities are directly affected by policies established or implemented by police, prosecutors and judicial agencies.

SCOPE:

The target population of the correctional facilities include the following:

1. Incarcerated not-sentenced population on June 15, 1982.
2. Incarcerated sentenced population on June 15, 1982.
 - a. Misdemeanants
 - b. Intermittents (weekend or evening incarcerations)
 - c. Felons

FINDINGS:

1. The 30 persons with intermittent sentences accounted for only 2.6% of the total population in the Correction Division facilities on June 15, 1982. As can be seen in Table 1, 25 or 83.3% of these persons could qualify for alternative sentencing to the Community Services Restitution Program (CSRP) based on their type of offense. This would not, however, impact greatly on the problem of overcrowding except in the County of Hawaii which had 14 persons sentenced to intermittent terms.

2. The second group of detainees where a release procedure may relieve the overcrowding situation is that of the pre-trial or not-sentenced population. However, as can be seen from Tables 3 - 7, 83.4% of these persons are incarcerated for crimes against persons or felony type crimes (OCCC = 89.6%, HCCC = 47.1%, MCCC = 61.3%, KCCC = 1.4%). The seriousness of the offenses of this group is also emphasized when looking at Table 2. This table shows the length of stay for all pre-trial detainees admitted during the month of January 1982. As can be seen 66.1% are released within 7 days of admission. The remaining population are those persons who cannot post bail or are not recommended for release because of the types of offenses committed.
3. Table 9 shows that the sentenced population in the Correction Division facilities increased by 6.9% from January to May of 1982 while the not-sentenced population decreased by 8.4% for the same period.

CONCLUSION:

1. Sentencing alternatives would greatly affect the HCCC facility since they comprise 50% of their rated capacity (Table 8).
2. The not-sentenced population in correctional facilities should not be released because they are either pre-trial felons or pre-trial misdemeanants who may pose a danger to the community or may flee from prosecution.
3. The sentenced population is contributing to the overcrowding conditions of the correctional facilities rather than the not-sentenced population (Table 9).
4. The prosecutor is the major decision maker regarding imposition of high bail.
5. The judiciary is the major decision maker regarding sentencing alternatives.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Based on the preliminary findings and conclusions, the following are recommended:

1. Public Safety Criteria and policies should be developed and adopted by the major criminal justice agencies (police, prosecutor, Intake Service Center, Corrections and Parole) to ensure a coordinated and consistent effort in allocating resources to priority target groups (career criminals and dangerous offenders) which can be identified by objective criteria.

2. The Community Service Restitution Program be utilized more as a sentencing alternative rather than intermittent sentences, jail as a condition of probation, or short misdemeanor incarceration terms.
3. Further analysis be done on the sentenced felon population in order to develop Corrections and Parole policies and criteria to increase the number of persons placed on furlough and parole programs.
4. Further analysis be done on the current population used in this analysis to determine number of offenders in the correctional facilities who have prior records (convictions - pled and proven criteria) to further confirm the findings that the serious offenders are being detained.
5. Further analysis be done to address the issues involved in updating the bail laws and coordinating its implementation among the criminal justice agencies.

TABLE 1
SENTENCED INTERMITTENT FELON PROBATIONERS AND MISDEMEANANTS
UNDER CORRECTION DIVISION JURISDICTION ON JUNE 15, 1982

	<u>Number of Sentenced Intermittents</u>	<u>Number Committing Offenses that were Accepted for CSRP Placement</u>
Oahu	11	9
Hawaii	14	12
Maui	3	3
Kauai	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
	30	25

<u>Types of Offenses Accepted by CSRP</u>	<u>Number of Sentenced Intermittents</u>
Theft 1°	6
Burglary 1°	4
Driving Under the Influence	3
Burglary 2°	3
Assault 3°	2
Criminal Contempt of Court	2
Harassment	1
Negligent Homicide	1
Carrying Firearm without Permit	1
Promoting Detrimental Drug 1°	1
Terroristic Threatening 1°	<u>1</u>
	25

<u>Types of Offenses Not Accepted by CSRP</u>	<u>Number of Sentenced Intermittents</u>
Sexual Abuse 1°	1
Sexual Abuse 2°	1
Unlawful Imprisonment 1°	1
Robbery 1°	1
Offense Unknown	<u>1</u>
	5

TABLE 2

PRE-TRIAL DETAINEES ADMITTED TO ALL CORRECTION DIVISION FACILITIES
DURING JANUARY 1982

<u>Days Detained</u>	<u>Persons Released</u>	<u>Cumulative Frequency</u>	<u>Per Cent of Admissions Released</u>
0	64	64	28.2
1	30	94	41.4
2	15	109	48.0
3	23	132	58.2
4	9	141	62.1
5	4	145	63.9
6	2	147	64.8
7	3	150	66.1
8-14	16	166	73.1
15-21	7	173	76.2
22-28	4	177	78.0
29-35	6	183	80.6
36-66	9	192	84.6
67-96	7	199	87.7
107-136	7	206	90.8
137+	21		

TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF PRE-TRIAL DETAINEES IN OCCC ON JUNE 15, 1982
BY CLASS OF OFFENSE AND OFFENSE TYPE

<u>Class of Offense</u>	<u>Offense Type</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Personal</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Drugs</u>	<u>Other</u>	
Felony A	69	0	0	0	69
Felony B	25	24	4	3	56
Felony C	11	52	4	1	68
Misdemeanor	6	0	4	1	11
Petty Misdemeanor	0	17	0	1	18
Other	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	111	93	12	6	222

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF PRE-TRIAL DETAINEES IN HCCC ON JUNE 15, 1982
BY CLASS OF OFFENSE AND OFFENSE TYPE

<u>Class of Offense</u>	<u>Offense Type</u>				<u>Total</u>
	<u>Personal</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Drugs</u>	<u>Other</u>	
Felony A	2	0	0	0	2
Felony B	0	2	0	0	2
Felony C	0	4	0	0	4
Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	0
Petty Misdemeanor	0	1	0	0	1
Other	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
Total	2	7	0	8	17

TABLE 5

DISTRIBUTION OF PRE-TRIAL DETAINEES IN KCCC ON JUNE 15, 1982
BY CLASS OF OFFENSE AND OFFENSE TYPE

Class of Offense	Offense Type				Total
	Personal	Property	Drugs	Other	
Felony A	3	0	0	0	3
Felony B	0	1	0	0	1
Felony C	1	0	0	0	1
Misdemeanor	0	0	0	2	2
Petty Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	0
Other	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	4	1	0	2	7

TABLE 6

DISTRIBUTION OF PRE-TRIAL DETAINEES IN MCCC ON JUNE 15, 1982
BY CLASS OF OFFENSE AND OFFENSE TYPE

Class of Offense	Offense Type				Total
	Personal	Property	Drugs	Other	
Felony A	2	0	1	0	3
Felony B	1	0	0	0	1
Felony C	5	9	0	1	15
Misdemeanor	0	4	0	2	6
Petty Misdemeanor	0	2	0	0	2
Other	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	8	15	1	7	31

TABLE 7

PER CENT OF PRE-TRIAL DETAINEES
WITH CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS OR FELON OFFENSES

All Correction Division Facilities

83.4%

OCCC

89.6%

HCCC

47.1%

KCCC

71.4%

MCCC

61.3%

TABLE 8
 RATED CAPACITY* AND POPULATION
 OF CORRECTIONS DIVISION FACILITIES
 AS OF JUNE 1982

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Rated* Capacity</u>	<u>Population on 05/31/82</u>	<u>Per Cent of Capacity</u>	<u>Intermittent Population on 06/15/82</u>	<u>Per Cent of Capacity</u>
OCCC	642	863	+134.4	9	1.4
HCCC	24	43	+179.2	12	50.0
KCCC	15	30	+200.0	1	6.7
MCCC	22	63	+286.4	3	13.6

*Source: Mike Kakesako, Correction Division Administrator

TABLE 9
STATE WIDE ADULT INMATE POPULATION
ALL CORRECTION DIVISION FACILITIES, HEAD COUNT
JANUARY - MAY 1982
(AS OF THE END OF EACH MONTH)

	<u>Sentenced Felons</u>	<u>Per Cent Change</u>	<u>Sentenced Felon Probationers</u>	<u>Per Cent Change</u>	<u>Sentenced Misdemeanants</u>	<u>Per Cent Change</u>	<u>Not-Sentenced</u>	<u>Per Cent Change</u>
January 1982	699		38		35		285	
February 1982	713	2.0	43	13.2	41	17.1	279	-2.1
March 1982	743	4.2	53	23.2	31	-24.4	295	5.7
April 1982	727	-2.2	63	18.9	43	38.7	266	-9.8
May 1982	747	2.8	59	-6.3	39	-9.3	261	-1.9
January - May		6.9		55.3		11.4		-8.4

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ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS
TO ALLEVIATE OVERCROWDING
IN HAWAII'S CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

Report No. 82-003

STATE INTAKE SERVICE CENTER
CORRECTIONAL INFORMATION AND STATISTICS OFFICE

August 24, 1982

PREFACE

Overcrowding in our correctional facilities has become a problem which must be addressed by all agencies in our criminal justice system. To continue to incarcerate individuals beyond the number of bedspaces available may subject Hawaii to a Federal sanction to ease this overcrowding problem. This in turn may result in offenders being released prior to their original sentence or parole date and may severely limit the use of pretrial detention. As a result, the protection of society may be jeopardized.

To avoid this situation, the sentenced population currently incarcerated in our correctional facilities will be examined to determine whether sentencing alternatives or early release would be possible for certain offenders.

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I. INTRODUCTION

There are two major philosophies in the criminal justice system regarding its use of jails and prisons for criminal offenders:

1. Protection of the community from further criminal acts;
2. Punishment of the offender.

Of these two, the protection of society is of utmost importance. Society cannot survive without law and order and it must protect itself from those who commit acts detrimental to its orderly functions. The purposes of incarceration have swayed from punishment to rehabilitation and back to punishment. At this time, it appears that punishment is being emphasized as evidenced by the growing number of mandatory sentencing laws passed by the Legislature and the lengthy minimum terms set by the Hawaii Paroling Authority. However, we should be aware that regardless of what type of laws, sentences, or minimum parole terms are passed, it is for the protection and preservation of society. With this in mind, and with the realization that our prisons are overcrowded and budgets are tight, alternatives to the prison overcrowding problem are being sought.

Certain offenses, particularly those against persons, should be punishment-oriented and warrant incarceration, since any other sentence would diminish the severity of the offense; e.g., murder, rape, sodomy, robbery, etc. Likewise, those offenders who continually commit crimes, including property crimes, should also be incarcerated as these offenders have shown through their repetitive behavior that they cannot live within the laws of society.

We are under the assumption that most offenders who are in correctional facilities are justifiably detained. The courts, correctional officials, Hawaii Paroling Authority, Legislature, etc. are doing their part in trying to make this community a safer place to live. However, to alleviate the prison overcrowding problem, we must scrutinize all aspects of the criminal justice system.

II. ALTERNATIVE PROPOSALS FOR ALLEVIATING THE PRISON OVERCROWDING PROBLEM

- A. Build more facilities to accommodate the growing prison population. Studies have shown that the more prison bedspaces are available, the more likely those bedspaces will be filled, thus the problem will continue to exist. Also, the cost to build more bedspaces is astronomical. The planned Halawa Medium Security Facility will alleviate but most likely will not resolve the problem.
- B. Relax the requirements for admission into furlough and half-way houses. Offenders are presently thoroughly screened before being eligible for furlough or admittance into a half-way house. For the protection of society eligibility for furlough should continue to be stringent. The same argument applies to parole.
- C. It may not be necessary to incarcerate certain non-violent crime offenders. This would mean that some offenders who are not dangerous to others or who commit certain property offenses should not be incarcerated; e.g., prostitution, vagrancy, certain drug offenses (possession of small amounts of marijuana), bribery, littering, drinking in public, loitering, open lewdness, certain gambling offenses, and shoplifting.

This is not to imply that we condone these types of crimes. People who commit crimes against society should be dealt with. However, the above types of crimes do not unduly jeopardize the safety of the community; therefore, incarceration may not be warranted.

- D. Develop alternatives to incarceration for the above types of offenders. One alternative is to develop additional low-security half-way houses or short-term residential facilities for pre-trial offenders or those who are sentenced to intermittent terms of incarceration. This could also be used for certain offenders who do not need long term incarceration but require some type of supervision over a period of time.

Another alternative would be to expand the use of community service and other forms of restitution.

- E. Develop programs in which selected agencies can release certain pre-trial defendants prior to their transfer to the Community Correctional Center. Some of these programs include:
 1. Citation Release - Present statutes authorize the police department to release a misdemeanor, petty misdemeanor, or violator by issuing a citation to appear in court. There are certain conditions that must be met but the expanded use of citation releases seems to be a viable alternative to pre-trial detention.

2. Pre-trial Release (Bail, Release on Own Recognizance, Supervised Release) - This authority could be given to an agency other than the court in which after an assessment, a form of pretrial release could be given to selected misdemeanants, petty misdemeanants, or violators. In these cases, an individual would not have to wait at the Community Correctional Center for his appearance in court.
3. Ten Percent (10%) Bail - This would allow defendants to post 10 percent of the set bail amount to a government agency instead of searching and waiting for a bail-bondsperson. Not only would this save detention time but the government could offset some of the cost of processing offenders through the system by retaining a percentage of the bail posted.
4. Deferred Prosecution - This allows the prosecutor to drop proceedings against a person if that person fulfills certain requirements over a period of time.

III. REVIEW OF CURRENT INCARCERATED POPULATION

The following sections will address the overcrowding problem by looking at the population currently incarcerated in Hawaii's prisons. This would include the not sentenced population for possible pre-trial release and the sentenced population for possible sentencing alternatives or early release. The data used for this analysis was obtained from the Offender Based Transaction Statistics/Computerized Criminal History (OBTS/CCH) and the data base developed by the State Intake Service Center.

A. Not Sentenced Population

As referenced from Tables 1-6, the majority of pre-trial detainees are being held for crimes against persons or felony offenses. The remaining population either cannot post bail or are not recommended for release. A study on the current bail system in Hawaii is currently under way for presentation to the 1983 Legislature. This study could provide possible solutions to the above problems.

A major problem with the current bail release system is that if a pre-trial detainee does not have community ties or an approved place to reside, the likelihood is the offender would not be recommended for release from custody. As stated earlier, a short-term residential type of facility could be utilized for these offenders as long as they do not present a danger to the community and are not a risk to abscond to avoid prosecution.

B. Sentenced Felon Population - Sentencing Alternatives

The sentenced population at the Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) represents the largest percentage of all incarcerated persons and any significant impact in reducing the overcrowding problem would have to come from OCCC. The Halawa High Security Facility was not considered in this study since individuals at Halawa are considered the most dangerous to the community.

As of June 15, 1982, there were 648 sentenced felons at OCCC. From this population, we have attempted to select the least likely candidates for sentencing alternatives based on the following factors:

1. All crimes against persons were not considered.
2. All Class A felonies were not considered.
3. Arson and weapons violations were not considered.

4. Parole and probation revocations were not considered.
5. Escapes and promoting prison contraband were not considered.

The population that remained was considered to be the most suitable candidates for sentencing alternatives and were incarcerated for the following types of crimes: Theft, Criminal Property Damage, Unauthorized Control of a Propelled Vehicle, Burglary Second Degree, Promoting Dangerous Drugs Second Degree, Refusal to Stop, Forgery, Criminal Contempt of Court, Promoting Prostitution Second Degree, Promoting Detrimental Drugs First Degree, Promoting Harmful Drugs Second Degree, and Fraudulent Use of Credit Card. There were 104 offenders who fell into these categories. However, in reviewing the criminal histories of individuals in this population, we discover that most of these inmates seem to be well known to the criminal justice system having numerous arrests (up to 97 prior arrests) and convictions (up to 42 prior convictions) for misdemeanor and felony offenses. Therefore, it was necessary to make a further selection by using the criteria of the least number of prior convictions (not arrests since the presumption of innocence prevails). If that number was set at 1 or 2 convictions, whether misdemeanor or felony convictions, only 22 persons or three percent (3%) of the sentenced felon population would be considered as suitable candidates for sentencing alternatives.

From the preceding data, the following conclusions can be made regarding the sentenced felon population at OCCC:

1. Most offenders who are sentenced to long term incarceration either have committed violent crimes, Class A felonies, or have numerous arrest and conviction records.
2. It is difficult, if not impossible, to determine what type of offenders may be suitable candidates for alternative sentences without considering the circumstances of the crime, the individuals personal history, and criminal history.
3. The number of inmates (22) that may be suitable candidates for alternative sentences will not totally resolve the overcrowding problem.

These conclusions could be drawn for the sentenced felon probationers and sentenced misdemeanants; i.e., these offenders are incarcerated for the protection of the community and/or because of their record of multiple arrests and convictions.

Alternative sentencing would probably be best for the sentenced intermittents, those that are sentenced to weekends and/or evenings in jail. This group is probably not a danger to the community since they spend only a portion of their time incarcerated. However, as can be seen in Table 7, the small number of offenders (30) statewide would not significantly alleviate the overcrowding problem with perhaps the exception of the Hawaii Community Correctional Center (HCCC). The HCCC also appears to have a peculiar situation which may be contributing to its overcrowding problem. As of May 31, 1982, there were 43 persons being held. Eight of these were 'holds', mostly for the Police Department pending investigation. Apparently, there is a shortage of detention space at the Hawaii Police Department for alleged offenders while police conduct their investigations. Also, there were 10 probation felons serving weekends in HCCC. This could be attributed to the court's reluctance to sentence felons to long term sentences (which most likely would mean transfer to OCCC) and the court's need to punish violators. If the Police Department could care for the 'holds' and if there were alternative sentencing options for the courts, the overcrowding problem at HCCC would be lessened considerably.

C. Sentenced Felon Population - Early Release

The examination of the possibility of releasing long term sentenced felons presently incarcerated in OCCC is based on the following assumptions:

1. The classification system that the Corrections Division has implemented for long term felons is the best available system.
2. The time served in incarceration plays a large part in determining custody level.
3. An inmate will not obtain a community or furlough custody level if he/she is a danger to the community or others.
4. Punishment is the sentence of incarceration, not the length of incarceration.
5. The minimum sentence set by the Hawaii Paroling Authority is based on the entire history of the offender.

In reviewing the sentenced felon population at OCCC for possible release on parole or to a half-way house, we considered those at the community custody level, S1 security designation level, and on furlough status. (See Exhibit 1)

As of August 6, 1982, there were 82 offenders with community custody level designations. Of these, 35 persons are presently on furlough status and could be considered candidates for parole. The remaining 47 offenders at the community custody level could be considered for half-way houses. Lastly, there were 23 offenders at the SI security level who could also be candidates for half-way houses. Of course, another alternative would be to put those who have low security or custody levels in Kulani Correctional Facility which has the capacity, but not the resources at the present, to handle 120 inmates.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

There are many contributing factors to the prison overcrowding problem as well as many possible alternatives both immediate and long range to alleviate this problem.

The immediate alternative would be to:

- Release certain low security/custody level individuals, intermittant sentenced offenders, and non-violent, non-career criminal type offenders to parole, half-way houses, community service, or other types of alternative sentences.

The long range alternatives are:

- Building more facilities/bedspaces to accommodate the increasing population.
- Developing half-way houses and short-term residential facilities for non-violent offenders who are not escape risks.
- Developing alternatives to incarceration, such as community service restitution and other forms of restitution.
- Passing statutory amendments in mandatory sentences.

However, before any measurable impact is made on the overcrowding problem, the following is necessary:

- Major policy changes within criminal justice agencies,
- Cooperation and coordination among criminal justice agencies, and
- Support from the Legislature and the public.

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TABLE 1
PRE-TRIAL DETAINEES ADMITTED TO ALL CORRECTION DIVISION FACILITIES
DURING JANUARY 1982

Days Detained	Persons Released	Cumulative Frequency	Per Cent of Admissions Released
0	64	64	28.2
1	30	94	41.4
2	15	109	48.0
3	23	132	58.2
4	9	141	62.1
5	4	145	63.9
6	2	147	64.8
7	3	150	66.1
8-14	16	166	73.1
15-21	7	173	76.2
22-28	4	177	78.0
29-35	6	183	80.6
36-66	9	192	84.6
67-96	7	199	87.7
107-136	7	206	90.8
137+	21		

TABLE 2
DISTRIBUTION OF PRE-TRIAL DETAINEES IN OCCC ON JUNE 15, 1982
BY CLASS OF OFFENSE AND OFFENSE TYPE

Class of Offense	Offense Type				Total
	Personal	Property	Drugs	Other	
Felony A	69	0	0	0	69
Felony B	25	24	4	3	56
Felony C	11	52	4	1	68
Misdemeanor	6	0	4	1	11
Petty Misdemeanor	0	17	0	1	18
Other	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	111	93	12	6	222

TABLE 3
DISTRIBUTION OF PRE-TRIAL DETAINEES IN HCCC ON JUNE 15, 1982
BY CLASS OF OFFENSE AND OFFENSE TYPE

Class of Offense	Offense Type				Total
	Personal	Property	Drugs	Other	
Felony A	2	0	0	0	2
Felony B	0	2	0	0	2
Felony C	0	4	0	0	4
Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	0
Petty Misdemeanor	0	1	0	0	1
Other	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
Total	2	7	0	8	17

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF PRE-TRIAL DETAINEES IN KCCC ON JUNE 15, 1982
BY CLASS OF OFFENSE AND OFFENSE TYPE

Class of Offense	Offense Type				Total
	Personal	Property	Drugs	Other	
Felony A	3	0	0	0	3
Felony B	0	1	0	0	1
Felony C	1	0	0	0	1
Misdemeanor	0	0	0	2	2
Petty Misdemeanor	0	0	0	0	0
Other	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	4	1	0	2	7

TABLE 5

DISTRIBUTION OF PRE-TRIAL DETAINEES IN MCCC ON JUNE 15, 1982
BY CLASS OF OFFENSE AND OFFENSE TYPE

Class of Offense	Offense Type				Total
	Personal	Property	Drugs	Other	
Felony A	2	0	1	0	3
Felony B	1	0	0	0	1
Felony C	5	9	0	1	15
Misdemeanor	0	4	0	2	6
Petty Misdemeanor	0	2	0	0	2
Other	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	8	15	1	7	31

TABLE 6

PER CENT OF PRE-TRIAL DETAINEES
WITH CRIMES AGAINST PERSONS OR FELONY OFFENSES

All Correction Division Facilities	83.4%
OCCC	89.6%
HCCC	47.1%
KCCC	71.4%
MCCC	61.3%

TABLE 7

SENTENCED INTERMITTENT FELON PROBATIONERS AND MISDEMEANANTS
UNDER CORRECTION DIVISION JURISDICTION ON JUNE 15, 1982

	Number of Sentenced Intermittents	Number Committing Offenses that were Accepted for CSRP Placement
Oahu	11	9
Hawaii	14	12
Maui	3	3
Kauai	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
	30	25

Types of Offenses Accepted by CSRP	Number of Sentenced Intermittents
Theft 1°	6
Burglary 1°	4
Driving Under the Influence	3
Burglary 2°	3
Assault 3°	2
Criminal Contempt of Court	2
Harassment	1
Negligent Homicide	1
Carrying Firearm without Permit	1
Promoting Detrimental Drug 1°	1
Terroristic Threatening 1°	<u>1</u>
	25

Types of Offenses Not Accepted by CSRP	Number of Sentenced Intermittents
Sexual Abuse 1°	1
Sexual Abuse 2°	1
Unlawful Imprisonment 1°	1
Robbery 1°	1
Offense Unknown	<u>1</u>
	5

SECURITY DESIGNATION AND CUSTODY LEVEL
FOR SENTENCED FELONS ASSIGNED TO OCCC
As of 8/6/82

SECURITY DESIGNATION	Custody Level						
	TOTAL	COMM	IN	MAX	OUT	MISSING	NEW ADM
TOTAL	660	82	310	26	145	3	54
S1	33	10	3		20		
S2	75	13	37		25		
S3	212	30	123	2	57		
S4	213	26	134	12	41		
S5	28	3	12	11	2		
S6	2		1	1			
MISSING	3					3	
NEW ADM	54						54
TEMP LEAVE	40						40

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LEVELS OF SECURITY

Security Levels

S-1

S-2

S-3

S-4

S-5

S-6

S-1

Inmate may be assigned to the least secure housing area within the institution or may be assigned to a community based residential program or may reside in the community. Freedom of movement is allowed within the institution to programs, etc., and allowed trips into the community for recreation, either escorted or on a furlough status. (Minimum security type facilities)

S-2, S-3, S-4

Inmate may be assigned to a lesser secure housing area within the institution. Inmates may be constantly or intermittently supervised and may be allowed escorted trips into the community for recreation. (Medium security type facilities)

S-5, S-6

Inmates are assigned to a closed institution which excludes inmates from Community programs with controlled movements under escort at all times. For escorted trips of a routine or emergency nature outside the facility, handcuff and leg restraints will be used at all times. (High security type facilities)

LEVELS OF CUSTODY

There are four custody levels as follows:

1. Maximum: Inmate requires maximum control and supervision. This custody is for individuals who, by their behavior, have identified themselves as assaultive, predacious, riotous, or serious escape risks. Such inmates have demonstrated an inability to relate with the general population without being dangerous to other inmate, or are disruptive to the orderly running of the institution. These individuals may be restricted from some work assignments, as well as parts of the institution as deemed appropriate. For escorted trips outside the institution, handcuffs and leg restraints will be used at all times for these individuals.
2. In: Inmate eligible for all regular work assignments and activities under normal level of supervision. (This level is similar to the former "close" custody.)
3. Out: Inmate is eligible for work details outside the institution's perimeter with indirect or intermittent supervision. (This level is comparable to the old "open" custody.)
4. Community: Inmate is eligible for community based program activities without escort (on furlough status) or escorted without restraints. These individuals may also be eligible to reside in the community with family, relatives, or friends on extended furlough status.

END