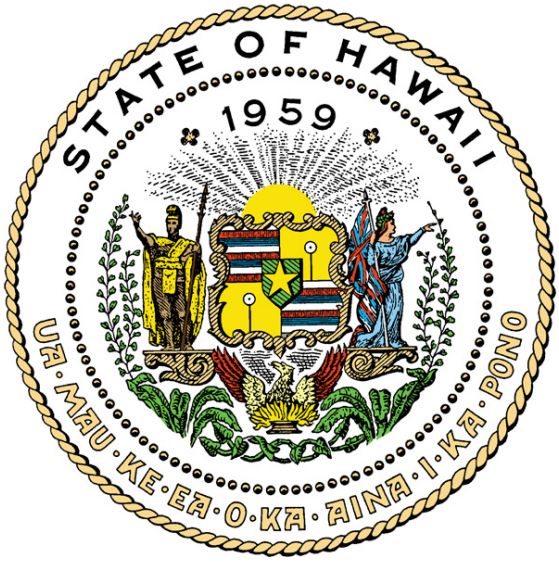

HAWAI'I CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

INFECTIOUS DISEASE EMERGENCY CAPACITIES

Hawaii Correctional System Oversight Commission
September 2020

COMMISSION MEMBERS

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Judge Mike Town (Ret.)
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INTRODUCTION

COVID-19 cases in Hawaii have rapidly increased in the past few weeks, including a major outbreak at Hawaii's largest jail, Oahu Community Correctional Center. Experience in other jurisdictions shows the rapid spread of the virus in correctional facilities is inevitable, given that social distancing is impossible in the confines of jails and prisons. And persons incarcerated are far more likely to suffer from chronic illnesses than the general population, increasing the risk of serious (and possibly deadly) infection. Excessive crowding in all Hawaii correctional facilities has existed for decades, putting the State in an especially vulnerable position for large outbreaks.

Determining "maximum inmate population limits for each correctional facility" is one of the mandates of Act 179, Session Laws of Hawaii 2019, which established the Commission. This responsibility was previously assigned to the now dissolved Corrections Population Management Commission (CPMC). In-depth analysis of facility capacities was conducted twenty years ago and published in the CPMC's *2001 Annual Report*. These capacities are still in use today as the facility operating capacities. However, the CPMC did not anticipate an infectious disease epidemic that might reach into our correctional facilities. Such an epidemic requires separation of inmates who may be infected by or exposed, in order to protect the remainder of the population and the staff of the facilities.

The purpose of this document is to present the recommendations of the Hawaii Correctional System Oversight Commission in housing inmates who, in accordance with CDC guidelines, are required to be separated from the general population.

In its July 22, 2020 interim guidance report for correctional and detention facilities, the CDC is clearly aware that abiding by its recommendations to isolate and quarantine inmates in America's over crowded facilities is very difficult, yet still argues best practices dictate the use of individual cells for infected and suspected COVID-19 cases. If single celling is not practicable, recommendations are provided for cohort housing with not less than six feet in all directions around a single bed. Confirmed cases must be housed in "a well ventilated room with solid walls and a solid door that closes fully," and separately from suspected cases.

Those exposed to COVID-19 should be quarantined. If the exposure happened in a living unit, after the infected inmate is placed in medical isolation, the whole unit should be placed under quarantine as a cohort and no new inmates introduced until the quarantine is complete. New admissions to the facility are not to be housed with those exposed.

The analysis included in this report is broken down by living units within each correctional facility. The Commission's intent is to designate maximum capacities for each living unit should it be designated to house quarantined or medically isolated inmates. Housing capacities for living units holding inmates not required to be separated from the general population are to remain at CPMC levels.

ASSUMPTIONS

1. The facility capacities identified in the 2001 report are retained. Since the CPMC 2001 report, The Commission is aware of the addition of one new living unit within the system—a second minimum security dormitory was reopened at the Hale Nani site of the Hawaii Community Correctional Center. Identified in this report as "Hale Nani Mauka," DPS provided a drawing and dimensions of this structure.

2. The American Correctional Association standards applied in 2001 are still in effect in 2020. NOTE: The Commission is well aware that ACA standards have evolved over the years, but did not have access to current standards. It is unlikely that standards have been modified to such an extent to render the 2001 unacceptable. DPS provided examples of changes made, such increased ratio of showers to inmates (from 1/8 to 1/12) and reduction of dedicated unencumbered space for single-celled inmates (from 35 square feet to 25 square feet). These limited changes do not impact the overall capacities established in 2001.

3. The National Commission on Correctional Health Care standards of 2001 still apply. NOTE: The Commission did not have access to current standards.

4. These Emergency Capacities are not intended to change the established design and operating capacities of any facility. Instead, they establish capacities for any housing unit within a facility which is used to isolate or quarantine inmates because of an infectious disease. For example, OCCC has a design capacity of 628 and an operating capacity of 954. If a unit within OCCC is designated to quarantine inmates because of an infectious disease, the capacity of that unit is reduced to the Emergency Capacity for the period of quarantine. Module 19 has 36 cells. Its design capacity is 36 and its Operating Capacity is 72. If Module 19 is used for quarantine, then its capacity is lowered to 36. During the time that quarantined inmates are housed in Module 19, then OCCC's de facto Operating Capacity is lowered by 36 beds.

5. The capacities are based on the specific guidelines included in the Center for Disease Control's (CDC) *Interim Guidance on Management of Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) in Correctional and Detention Facilities* (July 22, 2020) and its earlier rendition issued March 23, 2020, relating to:

    a. Medical isolation of confirmed or suspected COVID-19 cases;
    b. Quarantine of the newly admitted;
    c. Quarantine of those who had close contacts of COVID-19;
    d. Range of housing alternatives for medical isolation, in rank order of preference, from single cells with solid doors to cohorting in multi-person cells/dormitories;

e. Cohorting, if necessary, only those who are laboratory confirmed COVID-19 should be placed under medical isolation as a cohort; *do not* cohort confirmed cases with suspected cases or case contacts;
f. Cohorting of laboratory confirmed COVID-19 medical isolation cases, bunks must be at least 6 feet apart, double bunks have only one occupant.
g. Consideration of medical isolation and quarantine of cases who have a higher risk of severe illness from COVID-19.

6. Because of their design some housing units may have two or more distinct housing areas with shared common areas.
    a. For example, Annex 2 at OCCC has two dormitories with a shared common area in between the dormitories. Inmates from both dormitories use the common area. It is possible that they will share such facilities as toilets and showers, dining tables, and telephones. It is also possible that the housing unit (e.g. Annex 2) will house inmates with different COVID statuses i.e. positive, quarantine and negative-and-not-in-quarantine. If so, then there must be clear rules that restrict the use of distinct parts of the common areas to inmates of one status. For example, inmates who are in quarantine cannot use the same bathroom as inmates who have tested negative and are not in quarantine. If separation is not possible, then areas must be sanitized after use by each group.
    b. At some facilities, a group of cells open into a common dayroom. For example, at HCCC, twelve of the cells are located in a module setting, with four pods of three cells each. Each pod has a small dayroom of approximately 70sf immediately fronting the cells and a shower. If a pod is used for isolation or quarantine, then then no other inmates should be house din the same pod.

7. CDC *FAQs for Administrators, Staff, People Who Are Incarcerated, Families* (updated April 10, 2020) section relating to separation of medical isolation and quarantine locations.

8. Housing for women inmates is often limited in Hawaii's jails, which are all co-ed facilities. Options for segregating women with suspected or confirmed COVID-19 from the general population varies, depending upon the configuration of the physical plant. Per the CDC guidelines**,** **"**Cohorting should only be practiced if there are no other available options."

REQUIRED CONDITIONS

The bulk of the CDC's July 22, 2020 interim guidance report is dedicated to practices correctional institutions should institute to best protect inmates and staff from the continued spread of COVID-19. As stated in the document, "Consistent application of preparation, prevention, and management measures can help reduce the risk of transmission and severe disease from COVID-19." In addition, the Commission believes that it is essential that the conditions of medical isolation and quarantine housing be distinguished from those that are placed in restrictive housing, including administrative or disciplinary segregation.

Required conditions in housing units used for quarantine or medical isolation because of the threat of infectious disease:

General Requirements for isolation or quarantine:

- In dormitories or multiple-occupancy cells used for quarantine, social distancing shall be the fullest extent possible i.e., inmates shall be given six feet of personal space in all directions; double bunks should not be used.
- Cells that are used for medical isolation or quarantine shall be single celled to the maximum extent possible. If single occupancy is not possible because the number of inmates requiring quarantine exceeds the space available, cohorting shall follow CDC guidelines.

A. Activity Requirements for areas in which inmates are in isolation or quarantine

- All inmates shall be provided with hygiene items, such as soap, disposable paper towels, and hand sanitizer as required by guidelines of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).
- All inmates shall wear protective masks while out of their cells, while in common areas, or when out of the housing unit.
- All staff who work in or enter the housing unit shall wear protective masks.
- All staff who work in or enter the housing unit shall be provided with hand sanitizer.
- All hard surfaces that are used or touched by inmates or staff shall be sanitized at the beginning and end of each work shift. Hard surfaces include door handles, counters, table and desktops, and railings.
- If inmates are quarantined in separate sections of a housing unit which also houses non-quarantined inmates, all common areas accessed by the quarantined inmates that are also accessed by non-quarantined inmates must be immediately sanitized in accordance with CDC guidelines.
- Female inmates shall be isolated or quarantined separately from male inmates. All areas that house female inmates shall be staffed with female correctional officers in accordance with regular staffing plans.
- Inmates who are require separate housing because of mentally illness during a non-emergency shall be quarantined or locked down in units separate from the general population. Entry into and release from mental

health housing units require the approval of a designated mental health professional.

- While in quarantine, inmates shall have access to caseworkers for such purposes as program planning and parole planning.
- To the extent possible, inmates shall be afforded the opportunity to continue with regular educational and treatment programs through electronic means if available.
- Inmates in quarantine shall be provided with
    - The opportunity for one hour of large motor exercise per day, preferably in open air.
    - Daily showers
    - Access to telephones at no or minimal cost.
- Inmates in quarantine shall be afforded regular daily access to dayrooms. A sufficient number of inmates shall have the opportunity for out of cell time while allowing for social distancing, for activities such as but not limited to
    - Telephone calls
    - Law library
    - Visits with spiritual advisors, so long as social distancing can be practiced.
    - Meals
    - Small group activities so long as social distancing can be practiced.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE EMERGENCY CAPACITIES

HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER
INFECTIOUS DISEASE EMERGENCY CAPACITY
SEPTEMBER 2020

EMERGENCY CAPACITY

Housing Capacity			
	Design	CPMC	**EMERG**
a. Total Cell Capacity			
Punahele	22	22	**22**
Komohana	64	64	**32**
b. Total Dormitory Capacity			
Waianuenue	20	40	**10**
Hale Nani (Mauka)	100	100	**36**
Hale Nani (Makai)*	n/a	n/a	**20**

*Hale Nani Makai was not used for housing at the time the CPMC capacity report was completed, so was not included in both design and CPMC capacity. See discussion below.

Hawaii Community Correctional Center (HCCC) occupies two sites – the main facility is on Punahele Street in Hilo, the second site is south of Hilo on Kanoelehua Highway. At the Punahele site there are three structures: Punahele and Komohana are made up of individual cells and Waianuenue is a dormitory with bays separating sleeping areas. The Hale Nani site south of Hilo has two open dorm buildings.

Areas with Cells: Total Capacity=54

All cells are reduced to one occupant in Punahele and Komohana.

Waianuenue: Total Capacity=10

Waianuenue is a L-shaped building made up of two separate living units (Dorm A and Dorm B), each with its own bathroom. Each dorm now has five cubicles that are open to the common area, with approximately 169 square feet per cubicle (12'9" X 13'4"). Given all cubicles are open with no wall or door to separate from others, each cubicle should hold no more than one inmate under emergency capacity.

Hale Nani Mauka: Total Capacity=36

Hale Nani Mauka is the same design as OCCC Annex 1 and MCCC Dorm 6 and 7. It has a dayroom in the center with two dorms on each side. Dorms are approximately 70' X 30' (2100 sf). Allowing for the length and width of a standard bunk (80" X 36") and six feet between each bunk, seven single bunks can be placed against each wall. Given the 30' width of each dormitory, another four single bunks can be placed length-wise in the

center of the room and still allow for CDC recommended six feet on all sides of every bunk. This allows 18 single bunks in each dormitory, for a total of 36 bunks.

Hale Nani Makai: Total Capacity=20
(not used for housing in 2001; provided program space and offices at that time)

Hale Nani Makai is a smaller building than Hale Nani Mauka, but of the same basic design (two dorm wings off a central dayroom). When Hale Nani first opened, Makai was used as the living unit and Mauka was built later. Upon completion of Mauka, inmates were moved in and Makai became a program/office building. This was its use in 2001.

Former Public Safety Director Ted Sakai recalled the housing capacity of Hale Nani Makai at 60 inmates, allowing for 15 double bunks in each dorm. As Hale Nani Mauka was reduced by approximately 2/3^{rds} of original CPMC capacity for this exercise, the same reduction is being applied to this building, reducing the capacity to 20.

IMPORTANT NOTE: Drawings for the Hale Nani buildings provided by the Department of Public Safety have hand written measurements that indicate much larger spaces, with Hale Nani Mauka 210' X 30' (6300 sf) and Hale Nani Makai at 120' x 30' (3600 sf) per dorm. The dimensions provided for Hale Nani Mauka do not reconcile with the space measured in 2001 or similar buildings at OCCC and MCCC, therefore the Commission is using the 2001 dimensions for this table exercise. A Google maps satellite view of the site clearly shows that Hale Nani Makai dorms are smaller than Mauka.

MAUI COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER
INFECTIOUS DISEASE EMERGENCY CAPACITY
SEPTEMBER 2020

EMERGENCY CAPACITY

Housing Capacity			
	Design	CPMC	**EMERG**
a. Total Cell Capacity			
Module 2*	9	9	**0**
Module 3	6	6	**6**
Module A	24	48	**24**
Module B	24	48	**24**
Module C	6	6	**6**
Module D**		n/a	**???**
b. Total Dormitory Capacity			
Dorm 1	10	20	**10**
Dorm 2	10	20	**10**
Dorm 3***	0	12	**6**
Dorm 4	10	16	**8**
Dorm 5	10	16	**8**
Dorm 6	50	50	**14**
Dorm 7	50	50	**14**

*Module 2 is no longer used for housing.
**Module D appears to be new housing, added after the 2001 CPMC report. Require additional information from DPS.
***Dorm 3 is the oldest building on the oldest building on campus, built prior to the transfer of the old Maui jail to the State and, therefore, was never included in the design capacity. See discussion below.

Many changes have taken place since the 2001 CPMC report. For example, it appears that Module 2 is no longer in use as a housing unit while a new cell area has been added (Module D). Dorm 6 and 7 were previously labeled as Dorm 7 and 8 in the 2001 CPMC report.

Areas with Cells: Total Capacity=60

All cells are reduced to one occupant. *Need to receive information concerning Module D from DPS.*

Dorm 1 and 2: Capacity=20

This building has two dorms off a central dayroom. Each dorm is 40’ X 25’ for 1000 square feet. Five single beds along each 40’ wall allows for 10 occupants per dorm, for a total of 20 inmates.

Dorm 3: Capacity=6

This concrete building is very small (dorm is 741 square feet). The CPMC allowed capacity to exceed ACA recommended standards given its designate use to support the Maui drug court. Under emergency conditions, that is no longer acceptable. It was previously not included in the design capacity.

Dorm 4 and 5: Capacity=16

Another structure with two dorms off a central dayroom. The dormitories measure 36' X 23' and are smaller than those found in Dorm 1 and 2 (780 sf vs. 1000 sf). To allow 6 feet on all sides of each bed, not more than 8 single bunks should be placed in each dorm, for a total of 16 beds.

Dorm 6 and 7: Capacity=28

Dorm 6 and 7 is the same configuration and size as HCCC's Hale Nani Makai and OCCC's Annex 1. The dorms are approximately 70' X 30' (2100 sf). Allowing for the length and width of a standard bunk (80" X 36") and six feet between each bunk, seven single bunks can be placed against each wall. Given the 30' width of each dormitory, another four single bunks can be placed length-wise in the center of the room. This allows 14 single bunks in each dormitory, for a total of 28 bunks.

OAHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER
INFECTIOUS DISEASE EMERGENCY CAPACITY
AUGUST 2020

EMERGENCY CAPACITY

Housing Capacity			
	Design	CPMC	**EMERG**
a. Total Cell Capacity			
Module 1	24	48	**24**
Module 2	24	48	**24**
Module 3	30	60	**30**
Module 4	30	24	**30**
Module 7	12	24	**12**
Module 8	12	24	**12**
Module 11	24	48	**24**
Module 13	24	48	**24**
Module 17	24	48	**24**
Module 18	36	72	**36**
Module 19	36	72	**36**
b. Total Dormitory Capacity			
Module 20	*80*	80	**20**
Annex 1	100	100	**28**
Annex 2	*100*	114	**29**
Pan Abode Mauka	12	24	**12**
Pan Abode Makai	12	24	**12**
Laumaka (work furlough)	48	96	**48**

Areas with Cells: Total Capacity=276

All cells are reduced to one occupant.
NOTE: In 2001, Module 4, a 30-cell unit, was the Mental Health Unit and had six cells removed from the capacity count as suicide management cells, and the remainder rated as single cell, for a total capacity of 24 (30-6=24).

Module 20: Total Capacity=20

Module 20 consists of two dorms joined by a common dayroom. Each dorm is 80’ X 30’ (2400 square feet) and consists of 10 bays. One single bunk can be placed in each bay, for 10 inmates per dorm.

Annex 1: Total Capacity=28

Annex 1 is the same design as HCCC's Hale Nani Makai and MCCC's Dorm 6 and 7, but the dorms are broken down into 10 cubicles with impacts the number of beds that can be safely placed so that there is at least 6' clearance all around. Therefore, only one inmate should be placed in each cubicle. The cubicle partial walls extend 7' in to the room, leaving a center area 16' wide allowing for 4 additional bunks to be placed lengthwise in the center of the dormitory, resulting in 14 bunks per dorm for a total of 28.

Annex 2: Total Capacity=29

Annex 2 is a three-story concrete building divided into open bays on each floor. The bays are approximately 150 square feet each and should therefore hold not more than one inmate per bay. The first floor has 9 bays, with 10 bays on each higher floor.

Pan Abode Mauka: Total Capacity=12

This building is a dormitory setting with 12 cubicles and no interior dayroom. No more than one inmate should be assigned each cubicle.

Pan Abode Makai: Total Capacity=12

Though slightly larger than Pan Abode Mauka, this building also has 12 cubicles. Again, no more than one inmate should be assigned each cubicle.

Laumaka Work Furlough Center: Capacity=48

Laumaka is made up of three two-story units, with eight bedrooms one each floor. Only one inmate should be assigned each room.

KAUAI COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER
INFECTIOUS DISEASE EMERGENCY CAPACITY
AUGUST 2020

EMERGENCY CAPACITY

Housing Capacity			
	Design	CPMC	**EMERG**
a. Total Cell Capacity			
Module A (12 cells)	12	24	**12**
Module B (6 cells)	18	24	**12**
b. Total Dormitory Capacity			
Module C	80	80	**20**
*c. Cabins**			
Cabin 1 (n=4)	*0*	*0*	***4***
Cabin 2 (n=4)	*0*	*0*	***4***
Cabin 3 (n=4)	*0*	*0*	***4***

Areas with Cells: Total Capacity=18

Module A cells, at 75 square feet, is reduced to one occupant per cell. Module B has larger cells, at 158 square feet and can house two inmates who are quarantined or medically isolated. *Cells in Module B are approximately 158 square feet, twice the size of Module A cells (75 sf). Need dimensions to determine if more than one inmate may be adequately housed in each large cell.*

Module C: Capacity=20

This L-shaped building has two dorms off a central dayroom. Each dorm has a total of 1680 sf and 10 cubicles *(need to get dimensions)*. Until more information is received re dimensions, only one inmate should be housed in each cubicle, allowing 10 inmates per dorm.

Cabins A, B, and C: Capacity=12

Cabins A, B, and C are not included in the design or CPMC capacity. Originally built for temporary housing for Kauai residents after Hurricane Iniki, structures were moved to KCCC when no longer needed in the community. The cabins do not have fire suppression equipment or a second exit in case of fire and should not be used for inmate housing.

WOMEN'S COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER
INFECTIOUS DISEASE EMERGENCY CAPACITY
AUGUST 2020

EMERGENCY CAPACITY

Housing Capacity			
	Design	CPMC	**EMERG**
a. Total Cell Capacity			
Olomana, Dorm B	12	12	**12**
Olomana, Dorm C	20	22	**16**
b. Total Dormitory Capacity			
Olomana, Dorm A	22	22	**11**
Olomana, Dorm D	16	16	**8**
Ka'ala, Dorm A	32	32	**14**
Ka'ala, Dorm B	32	32	**11**
Ka'ala, Dorm D	16	16	**8**
Akahi, Dorm A	44	44	**12**
Akahi, Dorm B	44	44	**12**
Maunawili, Dorm D*	20	20	**0***

*Maunawili, Dorm D is no longer used for housing.

Olomana, Dorm B: Total Capacity=12

All cells will be single occupancy.

Olomana, Dorm C: Total Capacity=16

All cells will be single occupancy.

Olomana, Dorm A: Total Capacity=11

Olomana, Dorm A is one large dorm with 11 sleeping bays of 70 square feet. One inmate per bay. *May have to be one inmate per every other bay, as each bunk is approximately 36' wide, which would only allow 4 feet to the next cubicle wall.*

Olomana, Dorm D: Total Capacity=8

Olomana, Dorm D, is a former staff apartment with four bedrooms ranging in size from 177 sf to 225 sf. This should accommodate two inmates per bedroom.

Ka'ala, Dorm A: Total Capacity=14

Ka'ala, Dorm A is one large dorm with 14 sleeping bays of 70 square feet. One inmate per bay. *May have to be one inmate per every other bay, as each bunk is approximately 36' wide, which would only allow 4 feet to the next cubicle wall.*

Ka'ala, Dorm B: Total Capacity=11

Ka'ala, Dorm B, is one large dorm with 11 sleeping bays of 74 square feet. One inmate per bay. *May have to be one inmate per every other bay, as each bunk is approximately 36' wide, which would only allow 4 feet to the next cubicle wall.*

Ka'ala, Dorm D: Total Capacity=8

Ka'ala, Dorm D, is a former staff apartment with four bedrooms ranging in size from 177 sf to 225 sf. This should accommodate two inmates per bedroom.

Akahi, Dorm A: Total Capacity=12

Akahi, Dorm A, is one large dorm with 12 sleeping bays of 142 sf. Bathroom facilities shared with Dorm B. One inmate per bay.

Akahi, Dorm B: Total Capacity=12

Same configuration as Dorm A.

Maunawili, Dorm D: Total Capacity=0

This living unit is currently not in use.

WAIAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
INFECTIOUS DISEASE EMERGENCY CAPACITY
AUGUST 2020

EMERGENCY CAPACITY

Housing Capacity			
	Design	CPMC	**EMERG**
a. Total Cell Capacity			
None			
b. Total Dormitory Capacity			
Building 2		20	**0**
Building 4		48	**???**
Building 5		40	**???**
Building 6		40	**???**
Building 9		100	**26**
Building 10*		100	**26**

*DPS indicated that it is currently using only one dorm in Building 10, but could use both in the time of an infectious disease emergency.

Waiawa Correctional Facility is a minimum security facility made up of dormitories. NOTE: The plans for the original buildings (Buildings 4, 5 and 6), apartments renovated to dormitories, were forwarded by DPS, but the dimensions included for each dormitory were difficult to read. Additional information will be requested from DPS.

Building 2: Total Capacity=0

Building two is no longer in use. *Taken down?*

Building 4: Total Capacity=???

There is a range of different sized rooms found in this converted apartment building. Need more information before capacity can be determined.

Building 5: Total Capacity=???

There is a range of different sized rooms found in this converted apartment building. Need more information before capacity can be determined.

Building 6: Total Capacity=???

There is a range of different sized rooms found in this converted apartment building. Need more information before capacity can be determined.

Building 9: Total Capacity=26

This building is designed with two dorms, broken down into bays, connected by a common dayroom. Each dorm has 13 bays, only one inmate should occupy each bay.

Building 10: Total Capacity=26

Building 10 is the same configuration as Building 9. but the Department has indicated through previous shared documents that only one dorm is currently in use.

KULANI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
INFECTIOUS DISEASE EMERGENCY CAPACITY
AUGUST 2020

EMERGENCY CAPACITY

Housing Capacity			
	Design	CPMC	**EMERG**
a. Total Cell Capacity			
None			
b. Total Dormitory Capacity			
Dorm 1	20	20	**14**
Dorm 2	20	20	**14**
Dorm 3	20	20	**14**
Dorm 4	20	20	**14**
Dorm 5	20	20	**14**
Dorm 6	20	20	**14**
Dorm 7	40	40	**24**

Kulani Correctional Facility is a minimum security facility made up of dormitories.

Dorm 1: Total Capacity=14

Dorm 1 sleeping area is 1320 square feet, approximately 70' X 18.8'. The length of the wall allows for 7 single bunks on each side, with approximately 6' between the end of each bed.

Dorm 2: Total Capacity=14

Dorm 2 sleeping area is 1330 square feet, 70' X 19'. The length of the wall is adequate for 7 bunks along each wall; the center of the dorm allows for 6' between the end of each bed.

Dorm 3: Total Capacity = 14

Dorm 3 is the same design and layout as Dorm 1.

Dorm 4: Total Capacity = 14

Dorm 4 is the same design and layout as Dorm 1.

Dorm 5: Total Capacity = 14

Dorm 5 is the same design and layout as Dorm 1.

Dorm 6: Total Capacity = 14

Dorm 6 is the same design and layout as Dorm 2.

Dorm 7: Total Capacity=24

Dorm 7 is comprised of two large sleeping rooms adjoined by a dayroom and common bathroom. The dormitories are 1440 square feet (60' X 24'). Six single bunks along each wall would allow 12 inmate per dorm for a total of 24. There is not adequate space in the area between the foot of each bunk (11 feet) to allow for addition beds to be placed length-wise.

HALAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY
INFECTIOUS DISEASE EMERGENCY CAPACITY
AUGUST 2020

EMERGENCY CAPACITY

Housing Capacity			
	Design	CPMC	**EMERG**
a. Total Cell Capacity			
Module 1*	124	248	**124**
Module 2	124	248	**124**
Module 3	124	248	**124**
Module 4*	124	248	**124**
Module 5	30	30	**30**
Module 6	30	42	**30**
Module 7	30	60	**30**
b. Total Dormitory Capacity			
None			

Halawa Correctional Facility is made up of two separate and distinct buildings—the Special Needs Facility and Halawa Medium Security Facility. Both buildings consist of cells, with no dormitories on the site.

Special Needs Facility: Total Capacity=90

The Special Needs Facility is made up of three housing units (Modules 5, 6 and 7) with 30 cells each. The 2001 CPMC report considered the types of inmates assigned each housing unit and designated some cells as singled cells. For this exercise, all cells will house one inmate.

Halawa Medium Security Facility: Total Capacity=496

Modules 1,2, 3 and 4 are each divided into two Blocks. Each Block is in turn divided into two Quads. A Quad has 31 cells; a Block has 62 cells and a Module has 124 cells. All cells have solid walls. However, the doors are not solid. Under CEC Guidelines, it is recommended that inmates are quarantined in single cells with solid walls and doors. If a Quad is used for quarantine, then its capacity is 31.