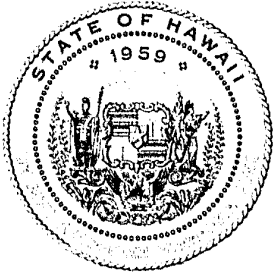


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STATE OF HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING

108928



1987
ANNUAL REPORT

U.S. Department of Justice
National Institute of Justice

108928

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Hawaii**

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108928

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING

ANNUAL REPORT 1987
Fiscal Year 1987: July 1, 1986—June 30, 1987



NCJRS

FEB 4 1988

ACQUISITIONS

Papahaha: "Ho'oponopono a me ka maluhia' o na po'e apau"
Purpose: "Setting right the problems and guarding the safety of the people."

John Waihee
Governor

Winona E. Rubin
Director

Harold J. Falk
First Deputy Director

Alfred K. Suga
Second Deputy Director

BOARD OF SOCIAL SERVICES

Marilyn Jean Wong, Chairperson

Barbara Adams

Toby Bailin

Carolina Boland

Barbara Dart

Richard Iga

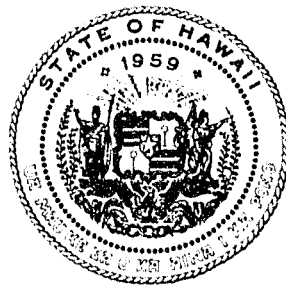
Rose T. Ohashi

William K. Pacatang

Beppie Shapiro











Dr. Denis Mee-Lee,
(Ex-Officio Member)
Department of Health

Winona E. Rubin,
Director, Department of
Social Services and Housing



STATE OF HAWAII

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John Waihee
Governor



Winona E. Rubin
Director



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING

Dear Governor Waihee:

I am pleased to submit the annual report of the Department of Social Services and Housing for fiscal year 1987 ending on June 30, 1987. This year is most significant as it is the last year of the department as we know it. It is the year that the Department of Human Services and the Department of Corrections were created by the Fourteenth Legislature to better serve the needs of Hawaii's people through a more total concentration on each department's individual areas of concern.

The department's leadership experienced major changes: the retirement of Franklin Y.K. Sunn, who led the department with great self commitment for six years; the departure of Deputy Director Richard K. Paglinawan to the Hawaii Housing Authority; the appointment of Harold J. Falk as First Deputy Director; the retirements of Public Welfare Administrator Shig Nakashima, who held the post since 1979; Kendrick Wong, executive director of the State Intake Service Centers; and Wilfred S. Pang, program administrator of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Commission.

Let me highlight a few of the department's major accomplishments.

The Public Welfare Division, during the past fiscal year, provided financial assistance to an average of 19,000 families per month, and provided social services to over 20,000 clients in the areas of child protective services, child welfare, and adult services.

The department further developed HAWI, the Hawaii Automated Welfare Information System, which is expected to be fully implemented by late 1988. HAWI will automate the eligibility determination for our financial assistance, Food Stamps, and Medicaid programs.

The department was given responsibility for the Child Support Enforcement Agency during FY 1986, and organized a statewide cashing and accounting function to collect and disburse approximately \$19 million in payments. Automation was initiated before transferring the agency to the Department of the Attorney General by July 1, 1987.

Our Health Care Administration Division (HCAD), which handles Medicaid for 113,000 persons has completed its first year of operation as a division. (It was formerly under the Public Welfare Division).

In October 1986, the Vocational Rehabilitation and Services for the Blind Division celebrated 50 years of providing vocational rehabilitation services to our disabled clients. This past fiscal year, the division served 7,243 individuals and assisted 782 into gainful employment.

The Corrections Division has made concerted effort to meet the requirements of the Consent Decree, and expects to make even greater improvements in areas such as overcrowding with the opening of the new Halawa Medium Security Facility.

The department achieved a reduction in the error rate in our Aid to Families with Dependent Children Program (from 10.1 percent in 1981 to 5.4 percent in 1986), which, while not bringing us into line with the federal target rates, has, nevertheless, been encouraging. Our Food Stamps Program error rates remain below the federal target rate and continue to fall.

Through the support and authorization of the state legislature, we will be able to: 1) increase basic assistance and shelter payments by ten percent in fiscal year 1988; 2) introduce a flat grant payment system that will free up some of our workers to provide more needed client services; and 3) implement voluntary "workfare" for dependent single parents to enable self-sufficiency through job training.

The coming year will be both a tremendous challenge and an opportunity for the two new departments to each creatively design an organization that marshals all available resources to bring about effective and efficient programs and services to assist people in Hawaii who have a wide range of problems.

It is an exciting, yet difficult period; one in which we have to define more specifically what is meant by human services, and how we can best participate in addressing issues that impact on our children, such as poverty and abuse, teen parents and alienated youth who are unprepared for the demands placed on adults as contributing members of society, and the multitude of related problems such as illiteracy, substance abuse, and health problems that arise from adverse conditions. Also, we are concerned about our growing number of elders, who need to be assured of care and attention when they become frail and vulnerable.

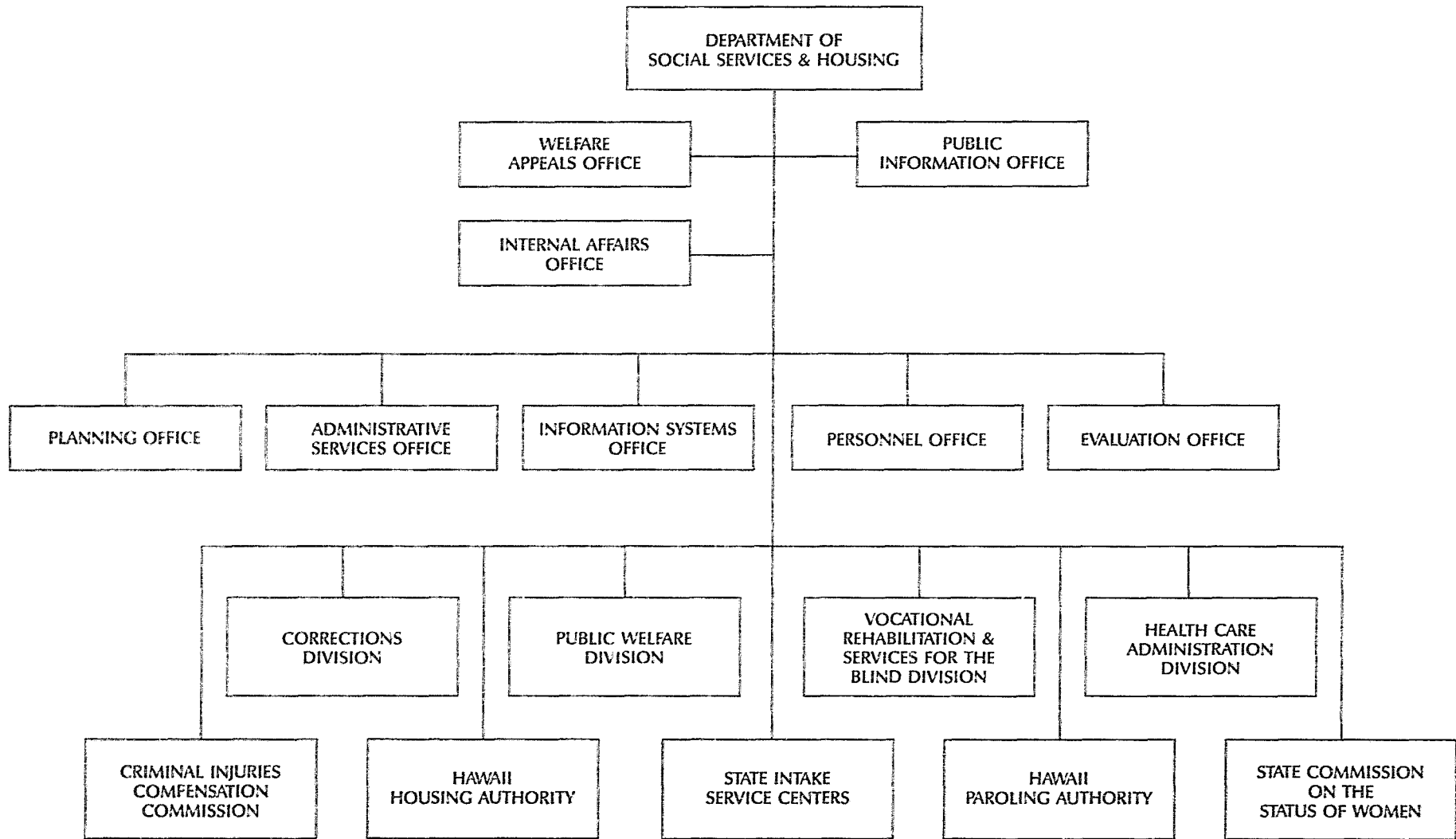
We in the new Departments of Human Services and of Corrections accept the challenge and look forward to the coming year with great vigor.

Sincerely,



Winona F. Rubin
Director

**STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING
ORGANIZATION**



ATTACHED TO DSSH FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES



Harold J. Falk



Alfred K. Suga



Dina Chuensanguansat



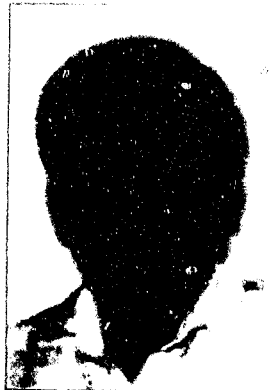
Edwin Igarashi



Raymond T. Sato



Bert M. Yamaguchi



Benjamin Y. P. Fong



Conroy Chow



Winona E. Rubin

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

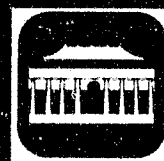
Director: Winona E. Rubin
1st Deputy Director: Harold J. Falk
2nd Deputy Director: Alfred K. Suga
Administrative Assistant for Public Affairs:
Dina Chuensanguansat

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

Administrative Services Officer: Edwin Igarashi
Evaluation Officer: Raymond T. Sato
Information Systems Officer: Bert M. Yamaguchi
Personnel Officer: Benjamin Y. P. Fong
Planning, Research and Budget Office Chief:
Conroy Chow

Fiscal Year 1987

Expenditures: \$4,990,638
Staff: 245



ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT RECOGNIZES EMPLOYEE EXCELLENCE

Each year, the department acknowledges its most outstanding employees, chosen from among the department's more than 2,500 workers. At the 1987 Employee of the Year Ceremony, seven employees received awards for either Sustained Superior Performance or Special Act or Service categories, and one of the awardees also received the Director's Award for Employee of the Year, the highest honor in the department. The winner went on to compete with nominees from other state agencies for the highest honor bestowed upon any state worker, the Governor's Award.

Sumiko Agena, a social services administrator and awardee for Sustained Superior Performance, was named both Hawaii State Employee of the Year as well as DSSH Employee of the Year. Her 31 years of dedicated leadership and unending commitment to her staff, colleagues, and the community she serves are filled with achievements. Ms. Agena has played a key role in the organization and implementation of a number of programs, most recently: the new elder protective services program; Oahu Branch Working Agreements with key community agencies to enhance client services; a sex abuse treatment program; and the initiation of "Sunday's Child," a weekly article aimed at finding foster parents for hard to place children.



An elated Sumiko Agena receives plaque from Director after being named DSSH Employee of the Year. Shortly after the department's award ceremony, Mrs. Agena received the highest recognition of service given to a state employee. She was named Hawaii State Employee of the Year and was presented with the Governor's Award in recognition of her outstanding service and commitment to the state.

DSSH SUSTAINED SUPERIOR PERFORMANCE AWARD



From left to right, front row: Jo desMarets, Larry Higa, Sumiko Agena, Masaru Oshiro, Shirley Sasaki, and Clarence A.F. Wong; back row: Alica U. Morioka, Lt. Governor Benjamin J. Cayetano, and Director Winona E. Rubin.

Jo desMarets, for devoting time and energy above and beyond her job responsibilities as a social worker at the Women's Community Correctional Center. Ms. desMarets, has initiated many programs to improve the condition of the facilities for both inmates and staff and spearheaded a number of programs, including a craft fair, an inmate orientation program, a parenting program, and a child care program aimed at improving the lives of the inmates, offering them opportunities to contribute to the community and their families, and helping them improve their self-esteem.

Alice Morioka, for 31 years of consistent and loyal dedication. As an account clerk with the Hawaii Housing Authority, Ms. Morioka provided much needed stability for the Punchbowl and Pumehana elderly housing projects during a three-year period when there were a tremendous number of management and personnel changes, and both elderly renters and fellow staffers increasingly relied upon her for assistance beyond the scope of her job responsibilities. The residents frequently came to Ms. Morioka for assistance with their concerns and problems, and she, on her own, made home visits and emergency checks and followed up with calls to doctors, agencies, and family members when such assistance was needed.

Masaru Oshiro, for exceptional managerial skills while administering the Policy and Program Development Branch of the Health Care Administration Division. Mr. Oshiro's innovative organizational ideas have significantly improved communications and expedited problem-solving with Medicaid fiscal personnel and laid the basis for future reorganization of the Medicaid program. He introduced and authored the proposal that led to the establishment of a section concerned with reimbursement and contracts, which later became the Financial and Contract Administration Branch within the Division.

Shirley Sasaki, for consistently exceeding both quantitative and qualitative goals in her position as a vocational rehabilitation specialist with the Vocational Rehabilitation and Services for the Blind Division. Ms. Sasaki has been Oahu Branch's top producer in placing and maintaining handicapped individuals in employment for the past three years. She is highly respected by her fellow workers as a quality provider of services and for her success in instilling a sense of self-worth in the clients she works with. Among her innovative accomplishments is the setting up of Out stations in the Windward area to provide outreach services to clients with transportation or mobility problems.

HONOREES FOR SPECIAL ACT OR SPECIAL SERVICE AWARD

Larry Higa, for his excellent service and commitment to the Income Maintenance Program as an income maintenance supervisor. Mr. Higa is intense, deliberate, consistent, and alert to the ways in which his staff can improve their performance and provide quality services to their clients. He helped design the Corrective Actions Panel, worked with Personnel Services to develop training packages for his staff where gaps in specialized skills were identified, and he is considered a forerunner in exploring ways to create a positive work environment for his staff.

Clarence A.F. Wong, for assuming assignments far beyond his job description and striving to improve depart-

mental operations and initiate cost savings. Mr. Wong, a general maintenance supervisor in the Corrections Division, was the first supervisor to work with Correctional Industries projects, and his work with inmates to maintain and renovate teachers cottages in Waimea, Kohala, and Halaula meant working 12-16 hours per day and being away from his home for five days at a stretch. He also has the ability to plan for all the needs and requirements to successfully complete assignments and is adept at communicating these necessities to fellow workers and inmates.

OTHERS ALSO ACKNOWLEDGED

DSSH also recognized the contribution of Evangeline Gaspar, with the Hawaii Housing Authority, who has put in forty years of state service. In addition, as 1987 was the last year DSSH employees would be honored, those or their next of kin, who have received the Employee of the Year Award since 1974, when the Governor's State Employee of the Year Award was first initiated were invited to participate in the 1987 ceremony.

Each person who participated in the day's ceremony was presented with a maile lei.

The department is proud of the calibre and commitment of these and other employees.



Our volunteer Foster Grandparents help youngsters in need by providing assistance, encouragement, and most of all loving care and concern.



Judy Ooka

Public Welfare Administrator:
Shig Nakashima; Judith Ooka from 6/1/87

Assistant Public Welfare Administrator:
Judith Ooka

Branch Administrators:
Oahu: Lei Lee Loy (Acting)
Hawaii: Andrew Higa
Maui: Andrew Higa (Interim)
Kauai: Georgia Meyer

Social Services Program Development Administrator:
Edward Yoshimoto

Income Maintenance Program Administrator:
Helen Onoye

Fiscal Year 1987

Expenditures:	\$141,058,488
Staff:	1,354

There are two major programs in the Public Welfare Division.

The Income Maintenance Program serves eligible individuals and families who have difficulty acquiring a minimally adequate amount of food, clothing, shelter, and other essentials. Assistance is provided in the form of direct cash payment (financial assistance), food stamps, low income energy assistance, and refugee cash assistance.

In addition, the program helps those receiving public assistance to attain economic self-support and independence through established linkages with employment and training opportunities programs.

The Social Services Program promotes self-support, self-sufficiency, protection, prevention of unnecessary institutionalization, and appropriate levels of institutional care when necessary for high risk and/or disadvantaged vulnerable children, families, and disabled or elderly adults.

An array of services for children and adults is provided. They include: protective services, adoption, foster care, chore services, day care, licensing of care facilities, respite, social rehabilitation services, family adjustment, senior companions, and foster grandparents.

To support these programs, the division also has a volunteer services program, a program for investigation of welfare fraud, and community planning services.



**PUBLIC WELFARE
DIVISION**

IN PERSPECTIVE

Fiscal year (FY) 1987 was a year of continuing progress towards improved operational efficiency and effectiveness for the Public Welfare Division.

Major activities and accomplishments of the division include:

Income Maintenance

- Continued quality control process to tackle eligibility and payment errors in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and Food Stamps programs.

Although the Department of Social Services and Housing (DSSH) has not attained the 3 percent federal target for AFDC errors, the department has gradually decreased its error rate from 10.1 percent in 1981 to 5.4 percent in 1986. The cumulative error rate in 1987 is projected to be 5.2 percent.

For Food Stamps, in federal fiscal year 1985, the error rate was 4.3 percent, according to unofficial state calculations. In federal fiscal year 1986, it was 4.1 percent. The Food Stamp error rate in both years was below the federal target rate of 5 percent.

- Reduced ineligible payments and overpayments through implementation of "Project Hotline" for complaints of AFDC fraud. The hotline has been particularly successful in alleged absent parent cases.

In FY 1987, \$652,654 in overpayments was discovered for possible recovery as a result of Project Hotline.

Another \$303,814, which the department may have paid out if fraud or error was not discovered, was also saved by terminating, denying, or reducing benefit payments.

- Implemented the Income Eligibility Verification System (IEVS), which provides for automated matches of the financial assistance, food stamps, and medical assistance files with files of the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DLIR), Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and the Social Security Administration (SSA). The purpose is to make more accurate eligibility determinations and benefit payments by obtaining unearned income data from IRS, and other income and wage data from SSA and state wage and unemployment insurance data files.

- Initiated a program in December 1986 for recovering financial, medical, and food stamp overpayments by intercepting tax refunds for delinquent accounts. In FY 1987, an additional \$243,479 was recovered.

- Requested and was authorized by the legislature a 10 percent increase in our basic assistance standard, effective July 1987. In addition, a flat grant system for shelter allowance to be implemented in January 1988 was approved along with a 10 percent increase in the current maximum shelter allowance. This should simplify administration of the program, bring about equity in payments to eligible families, and improve the standard of living of recipient households.

- Implemented an employment and training program for Food Stamp recipients in April 1987. From April to June 1987, the division served 762 clients.

- Planned for implementation of Workfare, which is scheduled to begin in October 1987.

In the meantime, a special project has been undertaken to provide training and employment services for 500 AFDC mothers who are single parents and who will soon be ineligible for AFDC because their youngest child will be reaching the age of majority.

- Implemented numerous changes in the Food Stamp Program in accordance with the U.S. Food Security Act of 1985. A major change in the federal regulations enabled households in which all members receive AFDC to also be eligible for food stamps.

HAWI Project

- Continued the development of an integrated eligibility system for the income maintenance, food stamps, and medical assistance programs.

This system when fully established in late 1988 will:

1. Replace the manual entering of information by eligibility workers with a computerized data entry system, thus, abolishing a good deal of routine paperwork, reducing redundant data collection, and permitting retention of historical data.
2. Provide for accurate and timely program benefits, identify potential fraud and error-prone conditions, and provide timely and efficient management operation reports to meet local, state, and federal requirements.
3. Address client concerns regarding the necessity of going from one unit to another to apply for different benefits by having a one-stop application process for income maintenance, food stamps, and medical assistance.



Social Services

- Continued efforts to put in place a core of direct and purchased intervention services for child victims of abuse and/or neglect on each island.

- Started child sex abuse treatment services on Kauai, Maui, and Hawaii, and expanded services on Oahu through purchase of service (POS) contracts resulting in over 480 minors receiving treatment.

- Stenghtened training of 200 new social services staff to assure competence in such areas as child protective services, basic child welfare, the State Child Protective Act, investigation and intervention techniques for sex abuse cases, worker safety, and Child Protective Services supervision.

- Through the Foster Grandparent Program, provided a wide range of services including personal care, training, tutoring, companionship, and support to 460 children and young adults under the age of twenty-one who have special social and/or behavioral problems or exceptional physical handicaps.

One hundred fourteen foster grandparents provided 96,427 hours of service resulting in a cost savings of \$112,380 for the state.

- The department's scope of responsibility with regards to the elderly who are exposed to abuse and/or neglect by caretakers was broadened by legislation, which lowered the age range of our mandatory target group from age sixty-five and older to age sixty and older.

- To prevent institutionalization of frail elders, provided supportive in-home assistance to 600 elderly adults requiring personal care services, socialization and recreation, and home management through the Senior

FOOD STAMP PARTICIPATION

Average Monthly Served

Fiscal Year 1987

County	Cases	Persons	Bonus*
Oahu	21,908	57,936	\$56,959,031
Hawaii	7,244	18,456	19,011,210
Maui	2,555	6,461	6,511,509
Kauai	1,717	4,217	4,109,993
TOTAL	33,424	87,070	\$86,591,743

*Dollar value of food stamps

Companion Program. This effort helped to reduce the potential cost of institutionalization by \$2.4 million. Ninety-eight stipended, low income volunteers, age sixty or older, provided 80,300 hours of service.

- Additionally, funds were appropriated to expand respite services under the Senior Companion Program, enabling the department to provide personal care services to the homebound.

MONEY PAYMENTS

Fiscal Year 1987

Type	Oahu	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai	Total
Aid to Families With Dependent Children	\$44,786,022	\$13,862,032	\$4,470,343	\$2,419,405	\$65,537,802
General Assistance	10,956,307	3,545,814	821,455	479,037	15,802,613
Aid to the Aged, Blind and Disabled	1,234,324	575,017	39,323	26,215	1,874,879
Child Welfare Foster Care	2,153,068	516,548	158,414	145,465	2,973,495
SSI State Supplement	2,530,168	1,179,919	81,028	54,633	3,845,748
Low Income Energy Assistance	1,131,947	437,270	181,666	123,398	1,824,281
TOTAL	\$62,791,836	\$20,116,600	\$5,752,229	\$3,248,153	\$91,908,818

CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

Caseload and Collections

	AFDC				Total
	Oahu	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai	
Number of Cases Beginning of Fiscal Year	16,156	4,695	2,775	1,145	24,771
Cases opened	4,095	1,683	701	254	6,773
Cases closed	2,708	677	300	165	3,850
End of Fiscal Year	17,543	5,701	3,176	1,234	27,654
Collections (in thousands)	\$3,886	\$1,170	\$605	\$398	\$6,059

	NON-AFDC				Total
	Oahu	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai	
Number of Cases Beginning of Fiscal Year	2,905	234	548	181	3,868
Cases opened	4,034	165	427	80	4,706
Cases closed	1,228	14	65	5	1,312
End of Fiscal Year	5,711	385	910	256	7,262
Collections (in thousands)	\$8,410	\$495	\$792	\$198	\$9,895

An additional \$3.3 million collected for Non IV-D Cases.

Permanency Planning Project

- On any given day, the department is responsible for the care and supervision of 900 to 1,000 children in substitute care. Although half of these children generally return home within six months, a significant number remain in foster care.

- The department has in the past been unable to certify that it meets the federal permanency planning protections cited in Section 427 of Public Law 96-272, Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980, for children in substitute care. As a result, it has not been able to claim some \$500,000 in federal funds to enhance our child welfare services program.

- Steps are being taken by the department to certify in federal fiscal year 1987 (October 1987 to September 1988). These include:

1. Development of inventory of all children in substitute care and establishment of a foster care tracking system.
2. Changes in case registration for tracking purposes.
3. Case preparation for federally required reviews.
4. Plans for third party review of cases not known to the court by April 1988.

Project Malama, Long Term Care Channeling Project

- Provided case management services on Oahu from Hawaii Kai to the Waianae coast for frail and/or disabled elderly persons over age sixty to enable them to continue living at home.

In the past year, 240 frail and/or disabled elderly persons were able through this project to continue living at home, thereby delaying or avoiding the need for institutionalization.

The prevention of institutionalization resulted in a savings to the state of \$1.4 million in the year.

Volunteer Services

- A total of 650 volunteers provided over 23,000 hours of volunteer services with a conservative savings to the department of \$80,500.

- Postal savings amounting to \$8,168 were also realized as a result of volunteers presorting mail.

- In addition, material and monetary donors, both individuals and organizations, provided the department with about \$23,100 worth of material goods and cash.

Child Support Enforcement

- The 1986 Legislature passed Act 332, Relating to Child Support, which transferred all child support collection and



enforcement operations to the newly created Child Support Enforcement Agency. These operations were to be housed within DSSH for one year and then transferred to the Department of the Attorney General on July 1, 1987.

- During the interim, DSSH was charged with setting up the new integrated agency. Towards this end, the following have been accomplished:

1. Organized a statewide cashiering and accounting function to collect and disburse child support payments.
2. Established a centralized collections unit in Honolulu. Cashier offices were established in Maui, Kauai, and Hawaii.
3. Added a newly organized enforcement section to provide more efficient services in enforcing court orders and collecting debts by intercepting federal and state income tax refunds.

HIGHLIGHTS

Financial Assistance

Over \$86 million was spent in FY 1987 for direct cash payments to needy recipients. The average monthly caseload was 19,531 eligible individuals and families.

- About 73 percent (14,334) of the cases were needy families with dependent children (AFDC cases).

- Twenty-six percent (4,997) were General Assistance cases.

- One percent (200) were needy Aid to the Aged, Blind and Disabled cases.

Activities of the Child Support Enforcement Program by County, Fiscal Year 1987

	AFDC				Total
	Oahu	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai	
Locates Made	3,191	1,421	496	418	5,526
Paternities Established	665	80	66	6	817
Support Obligation Established	929	279	115	283	1,606
	NON-AFDC				Total
	Oahu	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai	
Locates Made	84	14	23	17	138
Paternities Established	98	2	13	3	116
Support Obligation Established	126	30	75	64	295

Food Stamps

Over \$86 million was expended in fiscal year 1987 for food stamps. The average monthly caseload was 33,431.

- Roughly 48 percent (16,164) of the food stamp cases were also receiving direct cash payments/financial assistance.

Social Services

Our Social Services Program served 20,290 clients at a cost of about \$21 million. Of the clients served:

- Sixty-seven percent (13,594) were child welfare cases, protective services.
- Thirteen percent (2,602) were child welfare cases, non-protective services.
- Twenty percent (4,136) were adult services cases.

LOOKING AHEAD

FY 1988 should be both challenging and productive. With the creation of a new Department of Human Services, organizational transformation within the division will also be taking place.

The division will continue to pursue several major initiatives during FY 1988. Among these are:

1. Strengthening permanency planning, a system of timely assurances that children will not be placed or remain in substitute care unnecessarily, but will, when possible, (a) be protected while remaining in their own home; (b) if removed, be expeditiously returned when the home is determined to be safe; or (c) failing that, be permanently placed in an alternative stable family environment. This is the cornerstone of basic child welfare. The division will seek certification of compliance with federal requirements, which would provide about \$500,000 in federal funds to the department. This additional money will be used for the improvement of child welfare services.
2. Converting from a manual data entry system to a computerized data entry system for eligibility determination in the income maintenance, food stamps, and medical assistance programs.
3. Implementing a voluntary workfare program to provide career planning, education, training,

SOCIAL SERVICES SUMMARY (Clients Served) Fiscal Year 1987

Service	Oahu	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai	State
Adoption	180	29	38	10	257
Adult Services	2,112	326	281	261	2,980
Chore Services	822	246	318	79	1,465
Day Care	875	277	94	226	1,472
Child	856	216	52	188	1,312
Adult	19	61	42	38	160
Employment	152	4	11	6	173
Family Adjustment	1,781	279	269	207	2,536
Foster Care	3,666	482	209	318	4,675
Child	1,916	275	114	126	2,431
Adult	1,750	207	95	192	2,244
Health	64	14	23	7	108
Homemaker	72	24	20	26	142
Protection	10,342	1,652	1,037	1,053	14,084
Child	5,616	867	621	546	7,650
Parents	4,645	760	402	485	6,292
Adults	81	25	14	22	142
Social Rehab	121	11	6	9	147
Foster Grandparents					0
Grandparents	139			2	141
Children served	477			8	485
Senior Companion					0
Companions	98	13	7	9	127
Clients	302	56	63	36	457
Respite					0
Companions	53				53
Clients	264				264
Recipients (Unduplicated)	15,329	2,541	1,663	1,670	21,203

employment opportunities, and supportive services to public assistance recipients who participate in the program. The aim of the program is to enable and assist needy clients to become economically self-sufficient. Program activities would include identifying and dealing with some of the major barriers to stable employment such as transportation, child day care, medical, education and training needs.

In FY 1988, the continued focus will be on improved operational efficiency and effectiveness.



CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT REPORTS

(By county)

Fiscal Years 1981 to 1987

COUNTY	FY 81		FY 82		FY 83		FY 84		FY 85		FY 86		FY 87	
	TOTAL	CONFIRM	TOTAL	CONFIRM	TOTAL	CONFIRM	TOTAL	CONFIRM	TOTAL	CONFIRM	TOTAL	CONFIRM	TOTAL	CONFIRM
OAHU	1688	834	1930	935	2512	1205	3265	1427	3380	1778	3177	1830	3016	1712
HAWAII	228	90	262	108	350	150	356	161	520	240	631	374	620	319
KAUAI	137	92	183	97	197	105	226	124	275	149	337	152	232	104
MAUI	125	74	143	100	122	90	130	79	225	123	391	206	642	230
STATE	2178	1090	2518	1240	3181	1550	3977	1791	4400	2290	4536	2562	4510	2365



Earl Motooka

Health Care Administrator:

Judith Ooka (Acting); Earl Motooka from 01/01/87 (Acting)

Assistant Health Care Administrator:

Earl Motooka; Masaru Oshiro from 01/01/87 (Acting)

Branch Administrators:

Policy and Program Development

Masaru Oshiro; Winifred Odo from 01/01/87 (Acting)

Financial and Contract Administration:

Carl Yoshimoto; Richard Kato from 06/01/87

Quality Assurance:

Lenore Ishimi

Health Care Authorization:

John Sheedy, M.D. (Acting)

Community Long Term Care:

Gary Smith

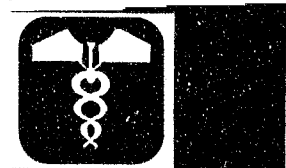
Fiscal Year 1987

Expenditures:	\$172,965,958
Staff:	229

The Health Care Administration Division (HCAD), previously a component of the Public Welfare Division, became operational as a division on July 1, 1987. The division's medical assistance program, called Medicaid, provides payments for health services to eligible recipients of financial public assistance, (cash payments), and to those who qualify for medical assistance only. Services covered under this program include hospital and nursing care; medical, dental, psychiatric, psychological, and other practitioner services; laboratory, x-rays, drug; family planning, early screening, and diagnostic services; and home health and other supportive services such as transportation and medical supplies.

The division contracts with health care providers and monitors their services to assure quality of care. A fiscal agent administers claims payments to providers.

A Medical Care Advisory Committee advises on the operation of the program.



**HEALTH CARE
ADMINISTRATION
DIVISION**

IN PERSPECTIVE

Some significant developments immediately affected the fledgling Health Care Administration Division. Federal Financial Participation for the state's administrative costs was substantially reduced to limit 75 percent federal funding only to more tightly defined "skilled professional medical personnel." As a result, significant losses upwards of \$400,000 are in store for the state's medical assistance program. On a brighter note, the Fourteenth Legislature approved a 10 percent increase to the state's basic public assistance standard, which, in turn, automatically increased the medical assistance standard. This will result in more medical benefits to more people. Moreover, at a cost of \$6 million, a modest increase to the reimbursement rates of the state's health care providers was authorized by the legislature. Increased provider participation and increased utilization of services can be anticipated.

The federal Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) had sought to recover over \$10 million in federal matching funds relating to the state's gross excise tax on medical expenditures paid, dating back to 1979. Hawaii contested the federal agency's right to recover such monies and the state's position was upheld in Federal Court.

Negotiations, prompted by the Office of the Governor, were resumed in early April 1987 in an attempt to resolve the long drawn out Prospective Payment System suit, initiated by the providers of long-term care services. By the end of June, mutually satisfactory arrangements were agreed upon and, as of this writing, are awaiting the endorsement of the HCFA. Preliminary indications are that the arrangements will be favorably received by the federal agency.

In order to demonstrate the cost effectiveness of alternatives to long-term care institutionalization, the division has funded a federal home and community-based project called the Nursing Home Without Walls Program.

The Community Long-Term Care Branch (CLTCB), which began with this as a single demonstration project, has now blossomed to encompass the Personal Care Program, Queen's Medical Center Community Care Program, Community-Based Care for the Mentally Retarded, and a Technology-Dependent Demonstration project. Starting with a hand-full of personnel, 47 temporary employees currently staff CLTCB.

A centralized HCAD is now housed in the Hasegawa-Komuten Building. The move enabled the new division to integrate and consolidate all of its dispersed and fragmented operational branches.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The fledgling Health Care Administration Division completed its first full year of operational existence in fiscal year (FY) 1987. Significant and key personnel support was obtained from the Fourteenth Legislature including positions for a permanent division administrator and a secretary. Recruitment of these key positions plus ten others are currently in process.

- The federal government sought recovery of over \$10 million, dating back to 1979, for gross excise taxes paid on medical services, supplies, and equipment. In this past year, Hawaii challenged the propriety of this recovery effort despite the affirmation of the Federal Appeal Board for the federal interpretation to its right to recover, and initiated its alternative to a judicial determination. In FY 1987, the



The cost of laboratory services are covered by the Medicaid program.

state prevailed and, hence, was able to retain the disputed funds.

- Following two successive years, 1984 and 1985, in which the state's health care payment program experienced a reduction in expenditures, 1986 and 1987 saw significant increases in expenditures to the state's health care program. Increases in expenditures of \$10 million in 1986 and \$6 million in 1987 were experienced by the state's medical assistance program.

- In accordance with the new Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (COBRA), expanded health care services with corresponding increases to expenditures were noted. New rules address the payment for limited organ transplants and the related transportation and out-of-state living expenses, automatic Medicaid coverage for pregnant women as well as for children below the age of five, coverage for patients in need of ventilator services, and widows under the provision of the Pickle Amendment. Moreover, in light of the tenuous situation of providers refusing to accept Medicaid patients, a modest increase in reimbursements amounting to \$6 million was authorized by the legislature.

LOOKING AHEAD

Ahead, HCAD faces a challenging future. Paramount will be a need to review the entire medical assistance program with a focus to realigning Medicaid policies in compatible juxtaposition to the needs of our colleagues who provide

MEDICAID SERVICES*
(Fiscal Year 1987)

	Number of Patients**	Average Amount Per Patient	Total Service Benefits	Percentage of Services (Institutional and Non-Institutional)	Percentage of Services (All Services)
Institutional					
Hospital	13,231	\$ 2,806.93	\$37,138,466	41.1	24.9
Nursing Home	1,611	9,645.92	15,539,572	17.2	10.4
ICF	2,599	13,728.01	35,679,107	39.5	23.9
ICF/MR	121	16,430.57	1,988,099	2.2	1.3
TOTAL	17,562	N/A	90,345,244*	100.0	60.5
Non-Institutional					
Physician Services	90,260	\$ 247.08	\$22,301,499	37.9	14.9
Dental Services	39,740	159.26	6,329,126	10.8	4.2
Other Practitioners	9,264	174.75	1,618,850	2.7	1.1
Hospital Outpatient	30,660	263.97	8,093,365	13.7	5.4
Lab/X-ray	55,663	68.38	3,806,102	6.5	2.6
Home Health	528	1,055.57	557,339	1.0	.4
Drug	79,964	135.72	10,852,961	18.4	7.3
Other Care	11,447	377.04	4,315,999	7.3	2.9
Family Planning	5,334	69.19	369,046	.6	.2
Screening Services	4,161	53.24	221,528	.4	.2
Sterilization	422	974.63	411,292	.7	.3
TOTAL	95,752	\$ 614.89	\$58,877,107*	100.0	39.5

*All figures in this table represent only those unadjusted claims processed through the state's fiscal intermediary (approximately 86% of all benefits paid).

**The total number of non-institutional patients was obtained by subtracting the total number of institutional patients from the total number of patients. (The patient count is unduplicated WITHIN services, but NOT ACROSS services, and these counts should be viewed accordingly)

N/A = Not Applicable

other types of human services assistance. In addition, despite a modest increase in the level of professional reimbursements, a further increase of another \$6 million will be sought by Medicaid. The previous increase was insufficient to ensure a free access to mainstream health care services for public assistance recipients.

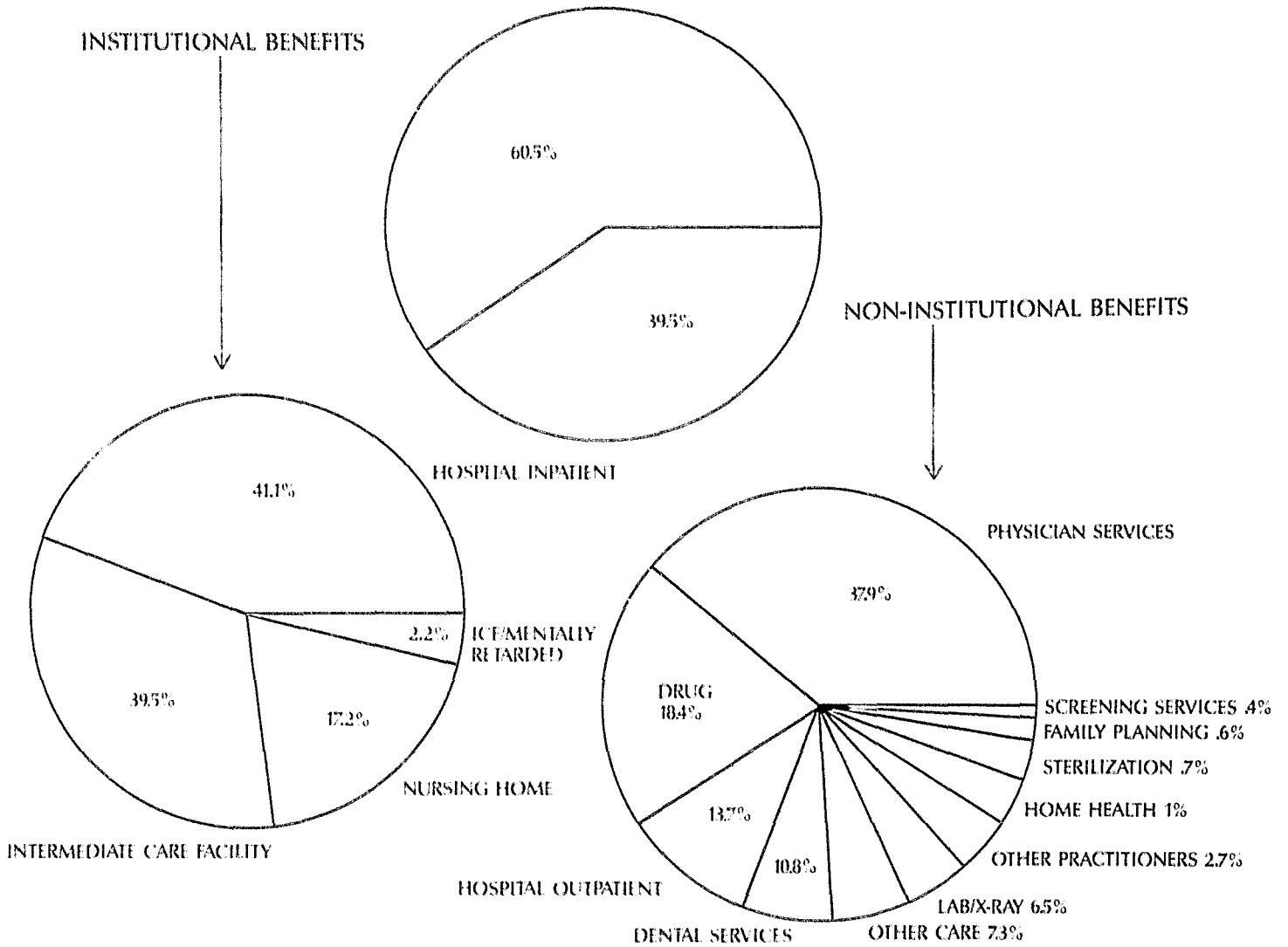
Innovative methods of delivering health care services are

being explored. Negotiations and discussions have been initiated with several providers of innovative forms of delivering services such as, HMSA's Health Plan Hawaii, Island Care, Hawaii Dental Service, etc. Expansion of services to encompass more pregnant women is being pursued in tandem with the Department of Health's Maternal and Child Health Division.

In conjunction with the Department of Health, Medicaid will be expanding its scope and breadth of services to encompass more of the developmentally disabled. That is, admissions to the department's community-based intermediate care facility for the mentally retarded may also be obtained direct from the community. Restoration

of Family Planning Services to the General Assistance population is being considered. Innovative and compassionate approaches to addressing AIDS victims are under consideration. Finally, hospice services will be embraced by Medicaid.

MEDICAID BENEFITS* (\$)
(Fiscal Year 1987)





Toshio Nishioka

Vocational Rehabilitation Administrator:

Toshio Nishioka

Board of Vocational Rehabilitation:

Geraldine Ah Sam

Laura Chock

Ronald I. Nakatsu

Lawrence Pang

Sally Ann Price, Chair

Richard Y. Suehiro

Karen A. Taketa

Ex-Officio Members:

Mario Ramil, director,

Department of Labor and Industrial Relations

Charles Toguchi, superintendent

Department of Education

John C. Lewin, director

Department of Health

Fiscal Year 1987

Expenditures: \$9,156,492

Staff: 186

The Vocational Rehabilitation and Services for the Blind Division provides rehabilitation services to assist eligible disabled persons find employment and assists visually handicapped persons to lead full and independent lives. The division also determines eligibility for Social Security Disability Insurance and Supplemental Security Income.



**VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION
AND SERVICES FOR THE
BLIND DIVISION**

IN PERSPECTIVE

- In 1986, the Vocational Rehabilitation and Services for the Blind Division (VRSBD) celebrated 50 years of assisting Hawaii's disabled persons to become employed. During the year, the division served 7,243 disabled persons and rehabilitated 782 into gainful employment. Statewide training to implement our quality assurance system was completed in February 1987.

The Services for the Blind Program served 850 blind and visually impaired persons. Its vending facilities, which are operated by visually impaired persons, numbered 22 on Oahu and 12 on the neighbor islands and generated \$4.1 million in total gross sales. Annual earnings for the vendors averaged \$30,000, one of the highest in the nation, and sales tax generated by the vendors (who qualify for the general excise tax of 1/2 of one percent) amounted to \$24,600.

The Low Vision Clinic, which specializes in magnifying devices, prescribed optical aides for 231 persons to make maximum use of their residual vision for reading and distance viewing.

The Ho'opono workshop for the blind served 48 persons in extended employment. Gross sales of goods and services produced in the workshops totaled \$539,074.

A wide range of volunteer support services is available to the Ho'opono staff. Some of the volunteers include classroom and workshop aides, readers, drivers, recreational assistants, clerical support, graphic artists, and photographers. This year 122 volunteers provided over 7,239 hours to the agency.

The Disability Determination Branch rendered 7,795 decisions under the Social Security Insurance and Supplemental Income programs (regarding applicants' disabilities and qualifications for social security benefits) and the branch referred 738 individuals for vocational rehabilitation services.

HIGHLIGHTS

- On October 17, 1986, the Vocational Rehabilitation and Services for the Blind Division celebrated 50 years of providing vocational rehabilitation services to people with disabilities in Hawaii.

- Through the monitoring and reporting on the Social Security Administration Program, \$180,000 was reimbursed for rehabilitating severely disabled individuals receiving social security disability insurance into gainful employment.

- Act 111, SLH 1980, the Selective State Employment of the Severely Handicapped, extends employment opportunities to severely disabled persons through selective employment programs in state departments and agencies. The division has initiated contacts with the Departments of Health, Land and Natural Resources, Education, Accounting and General Services, and the Public Welfare Division of the Department of Social Services and Housing to coordinate efforts to implement this program, which has resulted in placements for those with severe disabilities.

- The Special Education Vocational Rehabilitation Work Study Program provided services to 519 disabled youths from 44 schools throughout the state. This program enables the special education student to develop vocational skills and to gain experience that would enable them to secure and maintain employment when they leave the school system. Joint visitation to programs throughout

the state was conducted by staff members of the Department of Education and our division.

- In-service training provided to our staff during the past year focused on the following areas: blindness and innovation; quality assurance; workers compensation and temporary disability insurance; traumatic brain injury; and excellence in management.

- Our division in cooperation with Goodwill Industries of Honolulu, Inc. has finalized the establishment of an extended sheltered workshop to be administered by Goodwill Industries. This program will enable 50 severely disabled workers to be assured work slots at this facility.

- The division received a grant from Mainstream, Inc. for technical assistance to develop a computerized job matching system for our clients. This will enable the division to expediently match clients to jobs and to refer them to appropriate jobs within their work capacity and limitations.

- Career Kokua, a vocational information and assessment system, has been extended statewide to all our offices through our personal computers.

- The independent living rehabilitation services program has been extended to Hilo, in addition to Oahu.

- The division entered into an agreement with the City and County of Honolulu to provide unpaid work experience for our clients, designed to assist them in acquiring job skills that would enable them to compete for positions in the public or private sector.

- The division's marketing program continues to improve. This year, three informational brochures, targeted to employers, potential clients, and the general public, were developed to describe the agency's services.

LOOKING AHEAD

- Congress has allocated \$250,000 annually to each state through 1991, to develop and implement statewide supported employment programs. The division will be working with other agencies to insure continuation of long-term support to clients who successfully become employed through this program to enable them to maintain employment throughout their work life.

- There continues to be an emphasis at the federal level to provide services for individuals with chronic mental illness and traumatic brain injury.

- Rehabilitation engineering is a new service available for our clients. This provides for adaptive devices at the work site to enable the individual to perform the full range of job duties.

- The division will expand its independent living rehabilitation services to the islands of Maui and Kauai.

- The Hawaii State Coordinating Council on Deafness has been established by statute as a result of legislation passed during the 1987 Legislative Session. With full time positions to staff the Hawaii State Coordinating Council on Deafness, the deaf community has assurance of the beginnings of access to government and other resources.



Russell N. Fukumoto

Executive Director:
Russell N. Fukumoto

Hawaii Housing Authority Commission:
John P. Spierling, *Chairman*
Commissioner, City & County of Honolulu

Fred K. Kwock, *Vice-Chairman*
Commissioner-at-Large

Calvin S. Nemoto, *Secretary*
Commissioner, County of Maui

George G. Costa, Jr.
Commissioner, County of Kauai

Wilbert K. Eguchi
Commissioner-at-Large

William A. Knutson
Commissioner, County of Hawaii

Ex-Officio Members:

Hideo Murakami
Governor's Special Assistant on Housing

Winona E. Rubin, director
Department of Social Services & Housing

Fiscal Year 1987

Expenditures: \$22,856,981
Staff: 386

The Hawaii Housing Authority (HHA) is a quasi-autonomous, public organization which provides needed shelter for qualified families and the elderly. HHA is vested with the power to sell, lease, rent, own, develop and administer housing and to sell bonds to finance such housing. While HHA is subject to general administrative controls of the Director of Social Services, its activities are under the control of a commission and an executive director.



**HAWAII HOUSING
AUTHORITY**

IN PERSPECTIVE

Fiscal year 1987 has been a significant year for the Hawaii Housing Authority (HHA).

The 1987 Legislative Session was a very exciting and productive one with the passage of several bills that improve HHA's development and finance programs. Act 337, SLH (S.B. 1318) provides for the reorganization of the Hawaii Housing Authority, effective July 1, 1987.

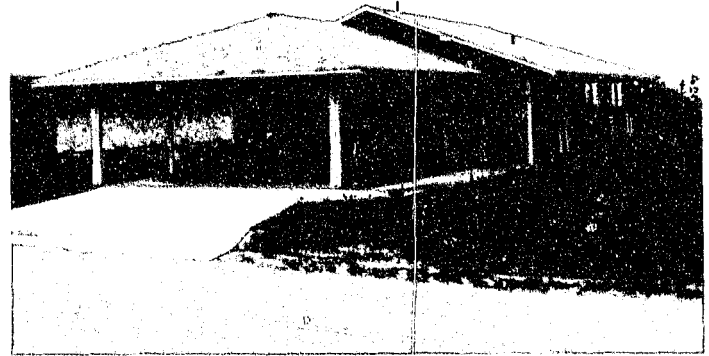
This bill provides that the authority's Housing Finance, Housing Development, and Land Reform Programs are to be transferred to a new agency called the Housing Finance and Development Corporation (HFDC). The HFDC will be administratively assigned to the Department of Business and Economic Development, thus bringing the land use, Kakaako redevelopment, Aloha Tower development, and housing development agencies under one department. The only major HHA program area to remain with the Department of Human Services is its Housing Management Program.

The state legislature was also very generous with its capital improvement projects funding for the construction of a rental housing project, the first new one in over two decades. A sum of \$16.1 million was appropriated for the development of an elderly rental project located on Honolulu's North School Street.

Another exciting change involves the direction in which the authority's housing development program is headed. The authority is undertaking the master planning of large acreages of land in Ewa, Oahu; Waiehu, Maui; and Kealahou on the island of Hawaii.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The authority began the master planning of over 800 acres of land in Ewa, on Oahu.
- The authority developed 355 affordable homes for sale or rent to Hawaii's residents.
- The authority offered Hula Mae loans at 8.00 percent interest, the lowest rate in the program's history.
- The Hula Mae program purchased 275 mortgage loans in the aggregate amount of \$20.9 million. An additional 178 mortgage loans in the aggregate amount of \$134 million were closed, but not yet purchased by the authority.
- The authority entered into an agreement with Manana Associates to provide rent subsidies to eligible tenants of the 72-unit Manana Garden Apartments in Pearl City, Oahu.
- The lessees and lessors of seventeen subdivisions reached settlements on fee purchases, thus avoiding court proceedings.
- Fee purchase offers were extended to lessees who did not participate in the condemnation lawsuits, thus providing more lessees with the opportunity to convert their land to fee simple on a direct sale basis. At year's end, there were more than 2,300 lessees involved in negotiated settlements.
- The authority conducted a study on homelessness in Hawaii in response to a 1986 Senate Resolution, and also provided relocation assistance to some of the homeless who were displaced from their homes in Honolulu.
- The authority completed a study to measure lessees' interest and financial ability to convert the land underlying residential leasehold condominiums to fee simple.
- Revisions were made to the State Housing Functional Plan and Technical Reference Document in conformance



A typical home in Waiehu Terrace, on Maui, developed by the Hawaii Housing Authority. The project was aimed at making home ownership available to gap group families, whose incomes are too high for federal assistance programs, yet do not readily qualify for conventional financing.

with the Hawaii State Plan and to address such emerging issues as leasehold to fee conversion of land underlying condominiums, and the costs of required off-site improvements and its effect on the cost of housing.

LOOKING AHEAD

- Fiscal year 1988 will be a year of new beginnings for both the Hawaii Housing Authority and the newly created Housing Finance and Development Corporation.
- Both agencies will undergo a period of transition as the financing, development, and residential leasehold programs of the HHA are transferred to the HFDC. After the brief transitional period, the authority's staff and commission will be able to concentrate on improving the state's public housing program and the program's human services element.
- The preservation and maintenance of over 6,000 existing rental projects housing approximately 18,000 people will also be a priority. The HHA will continue to seek and utilize various resources to improve the physical condition of its rental housing projects.

Executive Secretary:

Marion Heen Shim

Members of the Commission:

Terri M. McGraw, *Chairperson*

Sharon S. Narimatsu, *Vice Chairperson*

Linda M. Colburn, *Treasurer*

Ruth Fujimoto (Hawaii), *Secretary*

Rosie K. Chang

Sharon N. Chiba (Kauai)

Lois J. Evora

Elsie Hirai (resigned)

Joan L. Husted

Mary K. Kama (Maui)

Barbara B. Peterson

Andrea L. Simpson (resigned)

Patrice A. Tottori

Blossom Y. Tyau

Alice I. Yamanishi

Ex-Officio Members:

Lynn Fallin, *director*

Office of Children & Youth

Al Lardizabal, *director*

Department of Personnel Services

Warren Price, *Attorney General*

Mario Ramil, *director*

Department of Labor & Industrial Relations

Winona E. Rubin, *director*

Department of Social Services & Housing

Charles Toguchi, *superintendent*

Department of Education

Fiscal Year 1987

Expenditures: \$45,115

Staff: 2

The objectives of the Hawaii State Commission on the Status of Women include:

- Improving the status and well-being of women insuring their full and equal participation in government, business and education.*
- Directing a continuing evaluation and study of state laws as they affect women.*
- Recognizing women's contributions to the home, family and community.*
- Encouraging the promotion of equality.*

In the pursuit of these objectives the commission acts as a clearinghouse and coordinating body for activities and information relating to the status of women. It also assists in the development of long-range goals and coordinates the research, planning, programming, and activities on the needs, problems and contributions of women in Hawaii.



**COMMISSION ON
THE STATUS
OF WOMEN**

IN PERSPECTIVE

A review of the commission's history indicates that since its creation in 1970, it has struggled to meet both its legal mandate and its administrative responsibilities with a small staff and a modest budget. This year has opened new possibilities for the commission with an administration committed to a state government that works for everyone.

The 1987 Legislature approved a permanent clerical position for the commission. This will provide for some continuity and stability as this was formerly a temporary position. The Executive Secretary is an exempt employee, who serves at the will of the commission.

Under an arrangement with the Employment and Training program of Alu Like, Inc., two work-experience employees, whose salaries were paid by Alu Like, were placed in the commission office. The first placement was made in September 1986 for a period of six months, followed by a second placement in April 1987. While these employees received basic training in office responsibilities and clerical skills, their contribution in return has been extremely valuable.

Even with added staffing, however, the commission's responsibilities could not have been met without the assistance of volunteers. Hundreds have contributed their time, talents, and money to further the commission's work.

Six individuals referred by the Judiciary Community Sentencing Program worked 101 hours in the commission office. Appointed commissioners put in a total of 1,200 hours attending commission executive and committee meetings, planning sessions, and legislative hearings. And, in conjunction with the commission's Statewide Women's Conference, "Choices," 3,400 hours of preconference and conference work was performed. Indeed, volunteers have made a major contribution to the commission and to the State of Hawaii.

Individual and corporate contributions toward the commission's newsletter, Statewide Conference, and Women's History Week celebration totaled \$3,668.03.

Meanwhile, the commission's newsletter mailing list has increased 100 percent to a present circulation of 2,400 individuals and organizations.

HIGHLIGHTS

The 1986 Statewide Women's Conference, "Choices," held at the Neal Blaisdell Center (NBC) on October 18, 1986, was the commission's major activity for the year. Funded by a grant of \$2,500 from the Atherton Foundation and an allotment of \$24,000 from the Department of Social Services and Housing, it was the first statewide meeting of women in eight years. Twelve hundred women from Oahu, Kauai, Hawaii, Maui, and Molokai (including Kalaupapa) gathered to discuss concerns, share information and ideas, and explore "Choices."

Participants attended all day workshops at the NBC Concert Hall, Kapiolani Community College, Straub Clinic, Hawaiian Electric Company's Ward Avenue site, and the First Methodist Church. There were over fifty workshops on such topics as Quality Child Care for Our Future; Domestic Violence: The Issues and Innovative Solutions; Power Alliances: Crossing Racial, Class and Age Barriers; Cooperative Leadership; Women's Legal Rights In Hawaii; Comparable Worth; Sexual Freedom and Responsibility; Teenage Pregnancy; Gender Bias in the Courts?; and Imprisoned Women's Transition to Freedom.



Teri McGraw, chairperson (left) and Marion Heen Shim, executive secretary (right)

They were encouraged by Lt. Governor John Waihee, who, in representing Governor George R. Ariyoshi, said, ". . . all women, whether in the work force or not, need to be able to make new choices for a life of fulfillment in today's society. I believe, as you do, that we should be helping to provide these options, and that includes supporting programs that help women in mid-life return to school or the workplace, that assist women on welfare to become self-sufficient, or that provide reentry into the community after imprisonment. We should also be helping to find a solution to spouse abuse, a social problem that too often has been treated only as a private family matter, when, in fact, it is an act of violence . . . And, parents need other things to help them deal with family responsibilities such as job-sharing, at-home work, flex-time, paternity leave, and sick leave for mothers or fathers when a child is ill. But, perhaps the biggest need of all is the development of adequate and affordable child care . . . We should develop some tax incentives for business and corporations, which provide nurseries at minimal cost to their employees . . . This is a problem that affects us all, because it involves our most important resource — "OUR CHILDREN."

And they were inspired by Carol Bollinger-Sasaki, keynote speaker and former welfare recipient and seventh-grade drop-out from Pullman, Washington, who holds a master's degree in adult education and is presently working toward her Ph.D. Ms. Sasaki shared the experiences that caused her to establish H.O.M.E. (Helping Ourselves Means Education).

Participants identified the five major issues of the day — CHILD CARE, EMPLOYMENT, PAY EQUITY, EDUCATION AND HEALTH.

Many organizations collaborated with the Commission in this undertaking such as Alu Like's Oahu Island Center, Federally Employed Women, Aloha and Rainbow Chapters, Hawaii Women Lawyers, Commission on the Handicapped, National Organization for Women, Health and Community Services Council, and others. Other commission activities included:

- Participation in the Hawaii Women's History Foundation, Inc.'s, observance of Women's History Week, March 14-18, 1987, "Honoring Generations of Compassion, Courage and Conviction" with a local theme "WOMEN IN THE WORKPLACE: 1901-2001 - LEARN FROM THE PAST, LEARN IN THE PRESENT, LEARN FOR THE FUTURE." The Commission co-sponsored the event, a photographic exhibit, with the help of volunteer workers and financial contributions.

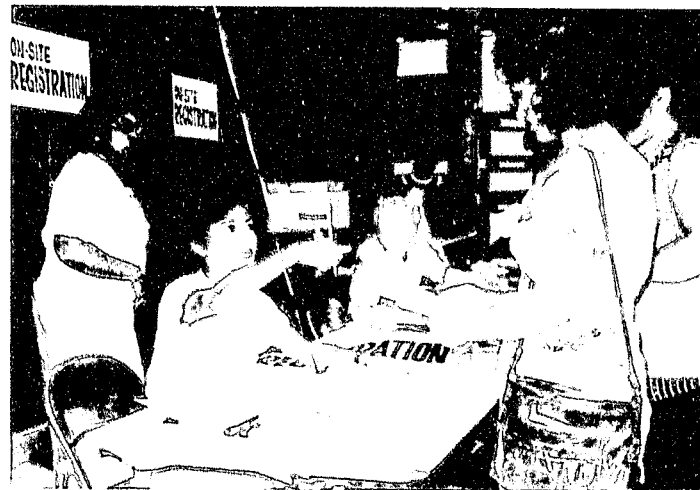
- Conferred with Don Fields of Arthur Young & Associates on the Job Evaluation Study, authorized by the 1986 Legislature.

- Proposed Client Flow/Intervention Options, outlining various steps in the Family Court mediation process to Judge Betty Vitousek, and surfaced questions regarding qualification of mediators, presence of physical and psychological abuse and its impact on spouse during mediation, funding, and judges' attitudes.

- Elicited current issues and concerns from residents of the Women's Correctional Facility.

- Reviewed goals and objectives of the 1985 Report to Legislature, and established new directions, most important to utilize the expertise and skills of the ex-officio representatives on the Commission.

- The Commission's lobbying efforts resulting in the approval of the budget, and a permanent status for the clerk-stenographer position.



One of the 1200 participants in the "Choices" conference signs up at the registration desk.



Deputy Director Harold J. Falk congratulates Adult Corrections Officer Wallace Kahapea for his voluntary participation in a film aimed at recruiting other ACOs.



Theodore Sakai

Division Administration:

Theodore Sakai, *Administrator*
Vernon Chang, *Assistant Administrator*

Correctional Facilities Administrators:

Halawa High Security Facility:

William Oku

Oahu Community Correctional Center:

Edwin Shimoda

Women's Community Correctional Center:

Mark Abe

Waiawa Correctional Facility:

John Kellam; Albert Keliinui from 4/14/87 (Acting)

Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility:

Shinobu Sato (Acting)

Hawaii Community Correctional Center:

Clarence Andrade

Kulani Correctional Facility:

George Iranon

Maui Community Correctional Center:

Kazumi Kobayashi; Marye Deming from 6/11/87

Kauai Community Correctional Center:

John Smythe

Fiscal Year 1987

Expenditures: \$45,961,411

Staff: 1441

In carrying out its public safety mission, the Corrections Division is responsible for:

Ensuring the protection of society by confining and supervising persons detained or committed to the department;

Providing a safe, healthful, and humane environment for inmates and wards; and a safe working environment for staff;

Assisting in the redirection of persons detained or committed by operating facilities and programs of varied degrees of control consistent with the offender's behavior and the state's commitment to rehabilitation.



**CORRECTIONS
DIVISION**

IN PERSPECTIVE

In Fiscal year 1987, the Consent Decree was the overriding concern of the Corrections Division. The Decree, which was signed in June 1985, is an agreement between the State of Hawaii and the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) to settle the ACLU's lawsuit that unconstitutional conditions existed at the Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) and the Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC). The terms of the settlement, which has the force of a court order, requires the state to limit its inmate population to 1,270 at OCCC and 119 at the WCCC. Also, the decree requires the state to comply with plans for improvement in several areas: corrections programming, environmental health and safety, and food services; and medical and mental health services. These plans were drawn up by expert panels, who also inspect the state's progress every spring and fall.

For the first half of the year, the state struggled to comply with the hundreds of separate requirements. Despite constant transfers of inmates to other facilities, OCCC was unable to stay within the population limit established by the decree. Its population exceeded 1,270 more often than not. Moreover, there was slow progress toward complying with the requirements of the plan. The fall 1986 reports of each of the three panels were similarly critical.

However, the second half of the year brought great improvements due to two key factors. First, many of our efforts to meet compliance began to take effect. As we filled positions appropriated by the 1986 Legislature, we acquired the manpower badly needed to implement the necessary changes. This was especially critical in the medical, mental health, and environmental health areas. The single key position filled was that of medical director. Also, our capacity was expanded by opening new housing areas at OCCC, Waiawa Correctional Facility and the Maui Community Correctional Center. These areas gave greater flexibility in housing the inmate population, and therefore, in complying with the decree requirements.

The second factor was the impetus given our efforts by the Waihee administration. With support from the highest levels of state government, especially the Departments of Personnel Services, Accounting and General Services, Health, Labor and Industrial Relations, and Budget and Finance, compliance was greatly accelerated. Each of the three panels noted substantial progress since the fall 1986 inspections.

The Corrections panel, however, found we had no overall plan for the control of the inmate population. Without such a plan, the panel feared that the population would continue to increase. With continued overcrowding, which would eventually erode living conditions, our best efforts at compliance would be fruitless. Therefore, the panel required the state to develop a long-range plan to address this. The panel was also dissatisfied with the level of activities, too many idle inmates at OCCC. Both are priorities to be resolved by administration.

Although the year's focus was on the Consent Decree, the division was engaged in a number of other major undertakings. The division's accomplishments included:

- continued progress toward the opening of the Halawa Medium Security Facility.
- continued expansion of community service programs, which by year's end were available on every island.
- development of a Master Plan for Correctional Industries.

- greater emphasis on the use of inmate labor for repairing, renovating, and building facilities.
- further expansion of the educational and vocational training program for inmates
- additional training for correctional employees.

Even in view of these accomplishments, the most exciting development of the year was the passage and vision of Senate Bill 5 (Act 338) creating the Department of Corrections, effective July 1, 1987. With the new department, Corrections anticipates speedier decision-making, a more efficient organization, better access to the governor, and increased recognition for its important work. With this in mind, all correctional employees looked forward to an even more exciting and productive 1988.

HIGHLIGHTS

Consent Decree

The out-of-court Consent Decree agreement between the state and ACLU, issued by the U.S. District Court in June 1985, has directed a substantial part of the division's activities in the past year. Plans developed by the three panels established by the decree have far reaching effects on all aspects of divisional operations. Support and cooperation from the three branches of government and their respective agencies is required to implement and comply with the terms of the plan. While the process may be slow, the State of Hawaii has exhibited its commitment to resolving the problems experienced in the correctional system by developing viable solutions through the active participation at all levels of government.

During FY 1987, the division carried out the following to achieve compliance with the decree:

- Opened a 114 bed residential unit at the Keehi Annex site of OCCC.
- Expedited the renovation of existing structures at the Waiawa Correctional Facility, to bring its capacity from 40 to 120.
- Renovated the old jail at the Maui Community Correctional Center to house 20 inmates
- Developed a plan for the disbursement of inmates from OCCC to insure compliance with the court-imposed cap
- Hired a medical director for OCCC
- Redrafted the policies and procedures governing medical care at OCCC
- Purchased a variety of equipment to improve the delivery of services and insure safety and sanitation at OCCC and the WCCC
- Hired a dietician to assure nutritious meals at OCCC and the WCCC
- Renovated existing buildings at OCCC to provide badly needed program space
- Revamped the system for classifying short-term inmates
- Implemented a system of inspections to assure compliance with the detailed requirements of the decree
- Began construction of a new dormitory and program building at Kulani Correctional Facility

Correctional Industries

Correctional industries have had a place in the American prison system from its inception. In the U.S., at the turn of the century, 80 percent of prison inmates were involved in industry operations; today the figure is less than 10

CORRECTIONS: "END-OF-YEAR POPULATION"

Population Count for June 29, 1987*

Facility	Capacity	Total	Male	Female	Sentenced Felons		Probationary Felons		Mis-demeanants		Non-Sentenced		Other Jurisdiction	
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Halawa High Security Facility	90	156	156	—	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Oahu Community Correctional Center	711	1305	1305	—	913	—	48	—	32	—	285	—	27	—
Women's Community Correctional Center	88	107	—	107	—	64	—	12	—	2	—	26	—	3
Hawaii Community Correctional Center	24	91	88	3	1	—	35	1	12	—	39	2	1	—
Kauai Community Correctional Center	45	61	61	—	34	—	3	—	12	—	12	—	—	—
Maui Community Correctional Center	62	86	85	1	27	—	28	1	6	—	24	—	—	—
Kulani Correctional Facility	120	135	135	—	135	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waiawa Correctional Facility	30	114	114	—	104	—	10	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Facilities Total	1170	2055	1944	111	1369	64	124	14	62	2	360	28	29	3
"Out Count" Total		225	189	36	90	15	41	7	22	4	35	10	1	—
GRAND TOTAL		2280	2133	147	1459	79	165	21	84	6	395	38	30	3
Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility	M 72	F 10	97	82	15	Short Term M 21		F 4	Regular M 61		F 11	Outcount M 2		F 2

* Figures are distributed on a weekly basis.

percent. There are numerous reasons for the decline, but the primary cause is found in the imposition of legal restrictions on the operation of industries and the sale of products. In the past ten years, though, correctional industries have been experiencing a renaissance. Industries programs have been instrumental in reducing inmate idleness, training inmates in marketable job skills, and defraying some of the costs of incarceration.

Three major achievements in correctional industries occurred during FY 1987. First, the Correctional Industries Advisory Board, appointed by the director and comprised of citizens from various segments of the community, was revived. This board, advises the director on major policies and programs involving correctional industries. Its membership includes representatives of business, trade unions, and the legislature. Businessman Malcolm Love currently chairs the board.

Second, an important board action was the approval of a Master Plan for industries. Under this plan, 21 new industries will be developed in the next five years. Eventually, 250 inmates will participate in this program. Each facility will have at least one industry, led by Halawa Medium Security Facility, which will have five.

The third major achievement was the successful renovation of teachers' homes on the island of Hawaii. Under this project, Kulani inmates repaired and renovated cottages in Waimea, Hauula and Kohala for the Hawaii Housing Authority, saving it an estimated \$50,000.

Community Service

One of the division's most popular programs—Community Service—continues to bring beneficial services to the community at large, and allows for more than 300 inmates to undertake projects in each county, filling community needs not otherwise met. At the same time, the program provides an opportunity for inmates to make restitution to the community. Below are examples of work performed by the inmates at various facilities.

Kulani Correctional Facility

- Cleaning of various public parks and areas in Hilo
- Restoring of pavilions at Onekahakaha Beach Park
- Clearing of hunting roads and trails for the Forestry and Wildlife Division of the Department of Land and Natural Resources
- Renovation of offices for the Public Welfare Division of the Department of Social Services and Housing

- Cleaning of fungi in root crops for the Department of Agriculture
- Planting of trees and landscaping work for private non-profit agencies
- Clearing of brush for the creation of a parkway at the Hilo Hospital
- Construction of a moss rock wall for the Tree Nursery in Hilo. This wall, valued at over \$100,000, was completed at a cost of less than \$20,000.

Oahu Community Correctional Center

- Maintenance of vast stretches of highways, including the Pali, Likelike, Kahekili, and Kamehameha Highways
- Construction of a day care center for a private, nonprofit group at the Kuhio Park Terrace grounds
- Re-roofing of a building in Ewa for the Child and Family Service agency
- Continued maintenance of forest trails, church grounds, school grounds, and other public areas.

Kauai Community Correctional Center

- Washing and waxing Kauai County police and municipal vehicles.

Maui Community Correctional Center

- Cleaning of highways and other public areas
- Renovation of cottages and other buildings at the Boy Scout camp.

Work Programs

With more than 1,900 adults incarcerated statewide, inmate labor is the Corrections Division's greatest resource. The use of inmate labor is a benefit to all the people of Hawaii through community service, the reduction of overall facility repair and maintenance costs, food production, and correctional industries. Of great benefit to the inmates themselves is the reduction of unproductive idle time.

Facility Repair and Maintenance

The new Waiawa Correctional Facility, a former military reservation in Central Oahu, officially opened October 1, 1985, with 21 inmates. These inmates were put to work immediately converting the site to a minimum security correctional facility. Work performed by inmates included:

- Construction of a new medical clinic for the facility
- Installation of a solar heating system
- Installation of an auto mechanic shop in the Waiawa tunnel
- Renovation of a portion of a barracks building to include kitchen and dining facilities and related storage space.

The inmates of the Kulani Correctional Facility also were highly productive. They made improvements to the auto shop, water system and farm. By the close of the year, Kulani inmates began construction of a new dormitory, program building, and visiting building.

LOOKING AHEAD

Corrections ended FY 1987 with a sense of accomplishment, and anticipation for an even more exciting and productive future. FY 1988 will represent a new beginning, as we establish our own department, and will also see the fruition of past efforts as several major projects are implemented.

- Act 338 provides that the Corrections Division and the

Intake Service Centers be operated within the Department of Corrections (DOC). The Criminal Injuries Compensation Commission, Hawaii Paroling Authority, and Hawaii Criminal Justice Commission will be attached for administrative purposes only. Although the department takes life on July 1, 1987, Act 338 allows for a one-year transition period for the DOC to become fully operational. During this time, the Department of Human Services will provide administrative support. Harold Falk, the deputy director of the Department of Social Services and Housing during FY 1987, will serve as the Acting Director of the DOC.

- There will be continued improvement in our compliance with the terms of the Consent Decree. The DOC will be implementing or finalizing plans in such areas as distribution of the inmate population; recruitment and retention of personnel; provision of medical and mental health services; staff training; management information systems; safety and sanitation; and inmate activities. Actions were taken to strengthen OCCC's management as FY 1987 ended, and with the new department, top management will be able to give concentrated leadership to assure continued progress.

- The opening of the Halawa Medium Security Facility marks the culmination of the largest single project in the history of corrections in Hawaii. Beginning in September, inmates will be transferred here from other state institutions, with most coming from OCCC, thus providing the overcrowded system with its first major relief. This facility will also be a major factor in our efforts to comply with the Consent Decree, and by summer 1988 will house more than 700 inmates.

- Our primary objective at Waiawa Correctional Facility will be to insure the development of a vocational/agricultural/educational program, in accordance with the QuitClaim Deed. This deed requires this program be in operation by April 1988.

- We anticipate a further expansion of our community service and correctional industries work programs. Inmate participants in these are developing a reputation for quality work, and the demand for their services continuously increases. We expect expansion of community activities on all neighbor islands. The Maui and Kauai Community Correctional Centers have relatively new programs with much room for growth. The Hawaii Community Correctional Center (HCCC) will also implement a program in conjunction with Kulani Correctional Facility, which will greatly improve the services available on the island of Hawaii.

- Although the Medium Security Facility and other recently completed buildings will help relieve the pressure, overcrowding will continue to be a significant concern. In particular, the three neighbor island facilities will experience serious difficulties, as crime rates remain high and police and prosecutors implement effective enforcement programs. Plans are being developed to relieve overcrowding at HCCC through diversion of offenders into other programs and by expanding the facility.

- Some facilities still operate with sub-standard housing units. Both the WCCC and the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility need replacement or complete renovation. The OCCC still depends on the old Cellblock, built in 1917, and the Keehi Annex, a series of wooden buildings erected in 1977 as a temporary measure. The DOC will be developing plans to replace these with more modern, safe, and sanitary facilities.

CORRECTIONS DIVISION
PER CAPITA COST BASED ON HEAD AND ASSIGNED COUNT MAN-DAYS
FOR THE PERIOD 07/01/86 - 06/30/87

FACILITY	RATED BED SPACE CAPACITY	MEAN MONTHLY POPULATION FY 1986-87		TOTAL EXPENDITURES FY 1986-87	MAN-DAYS OF ASSIGNED COUNT	ASSIGNED COUNT PER CAPITA COST		HEAD COUNT MAN-DAYS	HEAD COUNT PER CAPITAL COST	
		ASSIGN COUNT	HEAD COUNT			ANNUAL	DAILY		ANNUAL	DAILY
HVCF	82	93	69	\$ 2,820,265.00	33,945	\$30,325.43	\$83.68	32,485	\$31,688.37	\$86.92
HHSE	90	164	150	\$ 4,314,791.00	59,060	\$26,309.70	\$72.00	57,670	\$27,303.60	\$74.82
KCF	120	141	141	\$ 4,079,087.00	51,465	\$20,934.60	\$79.27	51,465	\$20,934.80	\$79.27
HCCC	24	93	73	\$ 1,183,434.00	33,945	\$12,725.10	\$34.66	26,645	\$16,211.42	\$44.41
MCCC	62	91	83	\$ 1,336,265.00	33,215	\$14,604.23	\$40.23	30,295	\$16,099.50	\$44.11
OCCC	701	1,429	1,312	\$22,161,618.00	521,505	\$75,503.48	\$42.49	478,880	\$16,091.48	\$45.28
KCCC	45	74	60	\$ 1,191,839.00	27,010	\$16,103.93	\$44.13	24,020	\$17,527.64	\$48.62
WCF	30	81	60	\$ 1,724,219.00	29,565	\$21,266.65	\$58.32	\$29,200	\$21,552.74	\$59.05
WCCC	63	136	102	\$ 2,583,165.00	49,640	\$19,083.57	\$52.03	37,230	\$25,344.75	\$69.44
TOTAL	1,252	2,192	2,106	\$41,397,403.00	840,230			760,690		
ANNUAL AVERAGE						\$17,983.23	\$49.27		\$19,656.89	\$53.85

Notes:

1. The OCCC count includes Keehi Annex.
2. Both the mean monthly assigned and head counts were based on month-end population counts.
3. The population figures have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Per capita costs were rounded to the nearest cent.



Thomas K. Hugo, Jr.

Executive Director:

Kendrick Wong; Thomas K. Hugo, Jr. from 2/2/87

Fiscal Year 1987

Expenditures: \$1,696,127

Staff: 62

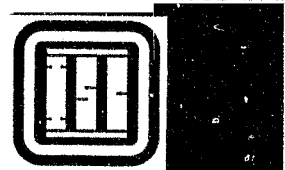
The State Intake Service Centers provides service delivery coordination to the Hawaii criminal justice agencies, public and private agencies, by means of effective intake, assessment, program services, and administration functions.

Operational functions include:

Initial screening; intake reception; release screening; pretrial investigation; presentence investigation; community service restitution; screening, assessment, referral, and follow up in the areas of mental health; substance abuse; vocation and education; security designation; social inventory and programming; counseling; and offender supervision.

Administrative functions include:

Program planning, development, and evaluation; and data processing support and analysis of information for offender monitoring, correctional management, services assessment and research, and disseminating relevant information to criminal justice agencies for planning and management.



**STATE INTAKE
SERVICE CENTERS**

IN PERSPECTIVE

The State Intake Service Centers (SISC) is involved in addressing critical problems and issues confronting the correctional system. SISC pretrial investigations are utilized by the courts to determine bail and appropriateness of releasing offenders into the community who are awaiting trial. This serves to divert low risk offenders from incarceration and, thereby, helps to alleviate prison overcrowding. Because of the increasing numbers of pretrial status offenders being incarcerated, the SISC has concentrated its efforts in reevaluating these offenders to determine if release from incarceration under appropriate terms and conditions without posing any significant risks to the community is justified.

SISC's Pretrial Misdemeanant Program staff at the Honolulu Police Cellblock conduct pretrial investigations and diversionary services to misdemeanants during early morning precourt hours. Offenders who are on supervised release status in the community awaiting trial are supervised by SISC staff. Presentence investigations are utilized by the courts to render an appropriate sentencing disposition upon a convicted offender. The SISC staff investigates, assesses, and recommends to the court a sentence appropriate to the offender's criminal conviction(s).

The Community Service Restitution Program (CSRP) continues to be a viable sentencing alternative for the courts on the neighbor islands. Under this program, offenders are sentenced to perform services to the community. CSRP is an intermediate sentencing alternative to incarceration.

HIGHLIGHTS

Caseload of Major SISC Program Areas in Fiscal Year 1987

Intake Reception and Screening	7,826
Pretrial Investigation	6,492
Presentence Investigations	442
Supervised Release	2,520
Community Service Restitution	1,388

Neighbor island Intake Service Centers concentrated on community service restitution during the year because of the continued large number of driving under the influence (DUI) cases being referred by the courts.

The Oahu Intake Service Center focused on improving the efficiency of its Pretrial Diversion Program by implementing procedures such as after hours curfew and house-arrest monitoring, drug screening, and expeditious bail reviews for class B and C preindictment felons.

The SISC assisted in the establishment of a Department of Corrections. This new department will consolidate certain public safety programs of the DSSH and other state agencies to provide a coordinated effort in addressing correctional problems and issues.

LOOKING AHEAD

Acquiring equipment for information processing, particularly with respect to management and fiscal information, is scheduled. Legislative funding has been obtained to purchase equipment for Halawa, OCCC and HCCC. In addition, administrative decisions were made to turn over responsibility for management information needs for all correctional agencies to the Correctional Information and Statistics Office of SISC.

The SISC continues to address the problem of fragmented services among public safety agencies and to work toward more effective coordination and integration of these services.

With the projected increases in crime, incarcerated offender populations, and budgetary restraints, public safety agencies must seek more effective and efficient ways to operate. The realization of a Department of Corrections will effect a coordinated effort in addressing the needs and problems facing the system. In addition, the finalization of a state public safety functional plan will provide future direction and goals for the correctional system. Computerized systems play a major role in the correctional system due to its potential for providing statewide computerized offender-based information and the ability to link various criminal justice agencies electronically. Such are the challenges to Hawaii's correctional system in meeting its commitment to serving the needs and protecting the rights of the people of Hawaii.



Marc Oley

Chairman:

Marc V. Oley

Members of the Board:

Kayo R. Chung

Georgina M. Yuen

Adminstrator:

Freddie A. Esperanza

Field Services Administrator:

Edwin Uyehara

Fiscal Year 1987

Expenditures: \$653,316

Staff: 28

Parole is as a conditional release of a prisoner from a penal institution. The granting of parole is most often based on an inmate's demonstration, or the Paroling Authority's perception, of readiness for reentry into the community, as well as the belief that the inmate no longer poses a threat to the community.

The Hawaii Paroling Authority is a quasi-judicial body which, for administrative purposes, is attached to the Department of Social Services and Housing. The major duties of the authority include: establishing minimum terms of imprisonment an inmate should serve before being considered for parole; granting or denying parole; providing supervision for those granted parole; revoking parole for violations of its conditions; determining when parolees no longer need to remain on parole status; and making recommendations on petitions for pardon to the governor.



**HAWAII PAROLING
AUTHORITY**

IN PERSPECTIVE

The Hawaii Paroling Authority (HPA), like other entities in the criminal justice system faces an increasing workload. The number of hearings held to set minimum terms and parole and the number of persons being supervised on parole have doubled over the past five years. At present, the HPA annually hears approximately 500 people for minimum terms, 500 people for parole, and is supervising approximately 900 people on parole. The challenge we face is clear: how can we fairly and efficiently accommodate the dramatic increase in the number of persons coming into our corrections system, while simultaneously improving the quality of services we provide to the client and to the community, without corresponding increases in expenditures?

Fiscal year (FY) 1987 was an active and productive year for the HPA and its staff. Our efforts were directed towards:

1. Improving our ability to effectively and efficiently evaluate, assist, and supervise those on parole;
2. Improving working relationships between the HPA and other criminal justice agencies;
3. Improving the decision-making process of the HPA through increased input and better evaluations;
4. Improving internal operations through more efficient flow of paper and better use of work and information technology; and
5. Improving community understanding.

Over the past year a number of programs have been initiated to address the major areas of focus mentioned above:

1. Designed and implemented a comprehensive Case Management Classification System.
2. In cooperation with the Intake Service Center, completed software design for our Management Information System.
3. Initiated an institutional parole officer position.
4. Completed and submitted the HPA staff reorganization.
5. Expanded and refined the HPA inmate review process.
6. With the cooperation of the Corrections Division, initiated a policy whereby HPA hearings are convened quarterly at the Kulani Correctional Facility.
7. Revised policies on parole revocations to more quickly affect the return of those persons to prison, whose performance on parole indicated a likelihood of a return to prior criminal behavior.
8. Continued our efforts to expand and improve the professional capabilities of all staff including monthly staff training and a focused training plan, which builds staff expertise in the areas of mental illness, sexual offender therapy, substance abuse, and employment training.
9. Continued efforts to provide authority members with the best available information on individual cases by encouraging input from judges and county prosecuting attorneys.
10. Continued efforts to increase our community's understanding of corrections in general and parole in particular by encouraging authority members and staff to participate in numerous speaking engagements and conferences.



Inmates who learn a skill while in prison may have a better chance for success when applying for parole consideration.

HIGHLIGHTS

During FY 1987, minimum terms of imprisonment were set for 445 people; decisions to grant or deny parole were made on 494 people; and 66 people had their parole revoked. Of the 494 persons considered for parole, 336 paroles were granted and 158 were denied.

The number of persons on parole in Hawaii as of June 30, 1986, was 850. The cost to maintain the parole system during FY 1987 was \$653,316. Costs to provide direct service to active parolees amounted to about \$2.75 per day per parolee. Costs to provide overall supervision to those on parole, irrespective of their status, was about \$2.12 per day. These figures translated to an average of \$1,007 and \$775 respectively per parolee during FY 1987.

LOOKING AHEAD

The HPA's major focus during the next fiscal year will be to expand and refine the programs and policies discussed above and to work towards achieving the following:

1. Obtain funding for a two-year pilot Intensive Supervision program.
2. Complete a description and program evaluation of the primary private service providers to insure that parolees are being referred to appropriate programs and that the programs deliver the services promised.
3. Obtain the necessary data processing hardware to complete implementation of the HPA Management Information System.



Estra Quilausing

Program Administrator:

Estra Quilausing from 6/22/87 (Acting)

Commission Members:

Geoffrey Hamilton, *Chairperson*

Thomas Blondin

Jacob Manegdeg

Expenditures:	Fiscal Year 1987
Administrative	\$124,473
Awards	\$638,110
Staff:	4

The Criminal Injuries Compensation Commission assists victims of criminal acts by providing compensation for victims of certain crimes or dependents of deceased victims, and for indemnification of private citizens for personal injury or property damage suffered in the prevention of crime or apprehension of a criminal.

Crimes that are covered for compensation include assault, murder, manslaughter, rape, sexual abuse, sodomy, and kidnapping.



**CRIMINAL INJURIES
COMPENSATION
DIVISION**

IN PERSPECTIVE

Prior to 1967, victims of crime were overlooked in the criminal justice system. Since then, The Criminal Injuries Compensation Commission's (CICC) primary purpose is to provide aid to victims of crime through financial assistance in the form of compensation for out of pocket medical expenses and loss of earnings. The victim's unseen trauma, which results from a physical assault is recognized in an award for "pain and suffering."

Awards made in 1986 totaled \$512,561.58. Funds are provided through legislative appropriations. Since the inception of the CICC program in 1967, the commission has awarded in excess of five million dollars and made awards to 4,330 claimants. The average award was \$1,007.

HIGHLIGHTS

During the period December 15, 1985 to December 16, 1986, the commission received 633 new applications and made 509 awards. Of the total awards, 233 were carried over from previous years, 96 claims were denied, and 7 applications were withdrawn for personal reasons. At the end of the 1986 calendar year, 367 claims remained unresolved because of the need for medical, police, or other reports.

When the chairman resigned in October 1986, the commission lacked a quorum. Hearings were, therefore,

suspended for the period November 1986 to April 1987, creating a backlog of over 500 unresolved claims. The commission, in its effort to accommodate the needs of neighbor island residents, conducted ten hearings on the islands of Kauai, Maui, and Hawaii. These hearings were held on two separate trips to each of the islands. At the end of the 1986 calendar year, there were 74 applications still pending on the neighbor islands. The commission also held one hearing at the Oahu Community Correctional Center to accommodate three inmates who filed claims with the commission.

LOOKING AHEAD

With the assistance of an IBM personal computer, the commission is looking forward to receiving software that would facilitate the tracking of an application from its receipt to the mailing of the compensation check. It is hoped that additional software will be developed to assist the staff in identifying outstanding claims and the reasons they remain unresolved.

The commission also hopes to secure an additional personal computer to allow staff to directly input information into a computerized filing system, instead of the existing manual filing system.

Due to an increased workload, the present organizational structure will be examined for possible reorganization or expansion.

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING
FINANCIAL SUMMARY**

July 1986 to June 1987

	Staff (a)	Federal	State — General	State and Federal Special Funds	Total Expendi- tures (b)	% of Total tures
ADMINISTRATION						
Director's Office.....		\$ 112,727	\$ 483,869	\$ —	\$ 596,596	—
Administrative Services Offices....		—	1,547,818	—	1,547,818	—
Planning Office.....		—	415,871	—	415,871	—
Personnel Office.....		—	551,037	—	551,037	—
Evaluation Office.....		434,724	571,466	—	1,006,190	—
Information Systems Office.....		207,137	665,989	—	873,126	—
ADMIN TOTAL	245	\$ 754,588	\$ 4,236,050	\$ 0	\$ 4,990,638	1.25%
PUBLIC WELFARE						
Administrative Costs.....		\$ 3,856,506	\$ 3,220,950	\$ —	\$ 7,007,456(c)	—
Staff Costs for Providing Money & Services.....		19,276,025	11,545,474	—	30,821,499(d)	—
Money Support for Needy Persons.....		36,141,240	55,767,578	—	91,908,818	—
Services Payments (Includes POS).....		5,823,662	5,427,053	—	11,250,715(e)	—
PW TOTAL	1,354	\$65,097,433	\$75,961,055	\$ 0	\$141,058,488	35.25%
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION						
Administrative Costs.....		\$ 583,056	\$ 351,328	\$ —	\$ 934,384	—
Providing Rehabilitation Services.....		2,815,912	1,696,768	—	4,512,680	—
Providing Blind Services.....		534,517	338,580	862,786	1,735,883	—
Determining Disability for SSA....		1,973,545	—	—	1,973,545	—
VR TOTAL	186	\$ 5,907,030	\$ 2,386,676	\$862,786	\$ 9,156,492	2.29%
HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATION						
Administrative Costs (j)						
Vendor Payment for Medical Costs		\$74,791,570	\$94,492,118	\$ —	\$169,283,688	—
Burial of Indigents.....		—	654,630	—	654,630	—
Medical Payment for State and County Pensioners.....		—	60,958	—	60,958	—
Fiscal Agent.....		1,295,799	1,670,883	—	2,966,682	—
HCA TOTAL	229	\$76,087,369	\$96,878,589	\$ 0	\$172,965,958	43.23%

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING
FINANCIAL SUMMARY**

July 1986 to June 1987

	Staff (a)	Federal	State — General	State and Federal Special Funds	Total Expendi- tures (b)	% of Total tures
CORRECTIONS						
Administrative Costs.....		\$ —	\$ 1,925,797	\$ —	\$ 1,925,797	—
Juvenile Correc. Fac. (HYCF).....		—	2,820,265	—	2,820,265	—
Adult Maximum Security Facility (HHSF).....		—	4,079,808	234,983	4,314,791	—
Adult Medium Security Facility (HHSF).....		—	2,485,249	—	2,485,249	—
Adult Community Correc. Centers (OCCC, HCCC, MCCC, KCCC)..		—	27,789,319	669,002(f)	28,458,321	—
Adult Honor Camp (KCF, WCF)....		—	5,751,304	52,722	5,804,026	—
SLEPA		—	—	7,960	7,960	—
Energy Conservation Audit.....		—	—	66,754	66,754	—
Hoomano Educational Program....		—	78,248	—	78,248	—
CD TOTAL	1,739	\$ —	\$44,929,990	\$1,031,421	\$45,961,411	11.49%
HAWAII HOUSING AUTHORITY						
Rental Housing Augmentation.....		\$5,891,786(g)	\$ —	\$13,203,707(h)	\$19,095,493	—
Rent Supplement Program.....		—	1,189,021	—	1,189,021	—
Teacher Housing Program.....		—	—	323,244(i)	323,244	—
Broaden Housing Program.....		—	—	422,223	422,223	—
Private Housing Develop & Ownership, Repair & Maintenance.....		—	—	1,827,000	1,827,000	—
HHA TOTAL	386	\$5,891,786	\$ 1,189,021	\$15,776,174	\$22,856,981	5.71%
HAWAII PAROLING AUTHORITY						
Adult Parole Board Determination		\$ —	\$ 104,771	\$ —	\$ 104,771	—
Adult Parole Supervision & Counseling		—	548,545	—	548,545	—
HPA TOTAL	28	\$ —	\$ 653,316	\$ —	\$ 653,316	0.16%
STATE INTAKE SERVICE CENTER						
Administrative Costs.....		\$ —	\$ 1,696,127	\$ —	\$ 1,696,127	—
SISC TOTAL	62	\$ —	\$ 1,696,127	\$ —	\$ 1,696,127	0.42%

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING
FINANCIAL SUMMARY**

July 1986 to June 1987

	Staff (a)	Federal	State — General	State and Federal Special Funds	Total Expendi- tures (b)	% of Total tures
CRIMINAL INJURIES COMPENSATION COMMISSION						
Administrative Costs.....		\$ —	\$ 124,473	\$ —	\$ 124,473	—
Compensation Payments to Claimants.....		—	489,111	149,999	639,110	—
CICC TOTAL	4	\$ —	\$ 613,584	149,999	\$ 763,583	.19%
COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN						
Administrative Costs.....		—	\$ 45,115	—	45,115	
CSW TOTAL	2	\$ 0	\$ 45,115	\$ 0	\$ 45,115	0.01%
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING:						
Grand Total:	4,235	\$153,738,206	\$220,589,523	\$17,820,380	\$400,140,109	100.00%

(a) Consists of authorized permanent, exempt and temporary positions.

(b) Includes encumbrances for the year ended June, 1987. Also includes refunds and cancellations (over-payments, deaths, social security benefits, voluntary refunds, etc.).

(c) Includes Medicaid Fiscal Agent costs of \$2,966,682 not included as in prior years.

(d) Staff costs. Money Assistance: \$19,360,365

Social Services: \$11,461,134

(e) Recipient Services cost \$4,901,482. Purchase of Services cost \$6,349,233.

(f) Correctional Industries and Store Revolving funds.

(g) HUD subsidy to the Section 8 existing housing programs.

(h) Of this amount \$1,338,988 represents rental revenues from 510 State housing units used for their maintenance and operation. The remainder of \$11,864,79 consists of rent revenues from 5,189 federally-aided housing units for their maintenance and operation.

(i) Expenses for Teacher Housing Rentals, used for their maintenance and operation.

(j) Administrative costs for Health Care Administration are incorporated in Public Welfare Administrative costs.

