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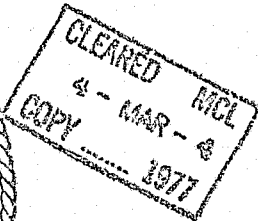
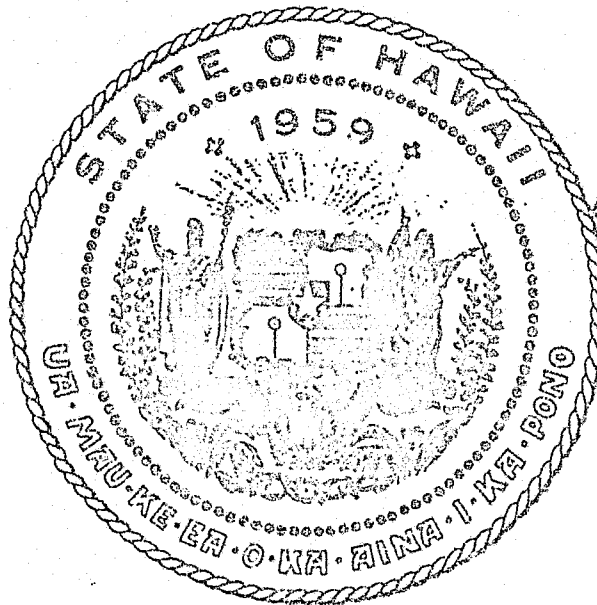
Program Memorandum
Public Safety

Hawaii State, Honolulu

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STATE OF HAWAII



PROGRAM MEMORANDUM

PUBLIC SAFETY

SUBMITTED TO THE NINTH STATE LEGISLATURE

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PUBLIC SAFETY

I. OVERVIEW

This Program Memorandum covers Public Safety, the ninth of the eleven major programs in the statewide program structure. The overall objective of the Public Safety program is to protect the individual and his property from injury and loss caused by criminal actions, accidents, physical hazards, and natural and man-made disasters.

The Public Safety program is composed of two principal sub-programs: Safety From Criminal Action and Safety From Physical Disasters. A total of 18 individual, lowest-level programs and their associated plans are included in the Multi-Year Program and Financial Plan for the period FY 1977-78 to 1982-83.

This total represents a reduction of 3 lower level programs. Two of the programs have been temporarily collapsed into a single program for one fiscal biennium and two others have been permanently combined with a larger closely related program. One new program has been added for the Intake Service Centers, which appear in the Multi-Year Program and Financial Plan for the first time.

The following organizational entities are involved in the major program, Public Safety: Department of Social Services and Housing, 11 lowest-level programs; Department of Defense, 1 program; Department of Land and Natural Resources, 1 program; Department of Regulatory Agencies, 1 program; Office of the Governor, 2 programs; the University of Hawaii, 1 program; and the Office of the Attorney General, 1 program.

The programs of the Judiciary contribute towards the goals of the Public Safety program but are not shown in the budget or in the program and financial plans submitted by the Executive.

The protection of the individual and his property from injury and loss caused by criminal actions or physical hazards is a function of all levels of government as well as the private sector. As such, this Program Memorandum attempts to touch upon the more significant federal, state, county, and private activities as they relate to the provision of safety to the public. Among these relationships are included: (1) the State Law Enforcement and Planning Agency's coordination and monitoring of Federal Law Enforcement Assistance

Administration funded projects; (2) the Family Court's utilization of private community resources for treatment and services to children; and (3) Federal legislation affecting the State's Occupational Safety and Health programs.

The activities within this program vary considerably between the two distinctive Level II programs which make up the Public Safety program. In the Safety From Criminal Action area, activities consist primarily of provision of confinement facilities for those persons needing detention and the supervision of persons released from confinement. Major activities in the Safety From Physical Hazards sub-program consist primarily of the prevention of accidents and disasters through education of the public, training of individuals to help in emergencies, development of emergency plans, and the procurement and maintenance of medical resources.

Significant trends in the Public Safety program include the differential use of institutionalization and in-community placement for offenders and the increasing emphasis being placed on the development of national standards and guidelines to improve physical safety.

The following section provides some interpretive commentary on program cost projections as shown in Table I-1. Annual costs of the Public Safety Program vary from a low of \$17.1 million to a high of \$30.7 million. Capital investment is the greatest cause of variation in this period. Approximately \$29 million is dedicated to the completion of Intake Service Centers/Community Correctional Centers (ISC/CCC) facilities on each of the counties and to the renovation of Halawa Jail to be a statewide high security facility. Availability of Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) funds for grants in the Safety From Criminal Action sub-program area accounts for an increase in that fiscal year (FY 1977). Operating costs increase from \$19.3 million at the beginning of the planning period to \$20.4 million at the end. The average annual increase is \$0.2 million per year, or an increase of 1% annually. Some portion of this increase is related to gradually expanding Safety From Criminal Actions programs to implement the Corrections Master Plan.

Detailed examination of individual lower level multi-year program plans comprising the Public Safety programs indicate that the unexpectedly high operating cost for 1976-77 is associated with LEAA grants in State Law Enforcement and Juvenile Delinquency Planning Agency (GOV 893). Other higher than usual expenditures are grants to non-State agencies in that fiscal year.

Capital investment is clustered in the beginning of the planning period and sufficient funds have been appropriated to complete the presently authorized scope of corrections facilities. No funds are provided for research and development costs in the Public Safety programs.

Of the total operating costs, approximately 75% is general funds, 24% Federal funds and the balance Special funds. In general, the fiscal trends are for current service levels in the early years of the planning period with significant increases for authorized program change request from FY 1977-1979 and subsequent years.

TABLE 1
INVESTMENT AND OPERATING COSTS
PUBLIC SAFETY

	F i n a n c i a l Y e a r s							
	Act. 1975-76	Est. 1976-77	Rec. 1977-78	1978-79	P r o j e c t e d			
					1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
<u>Costs of the</u> <u>Recommended Program</u> ^{a/}								
Research & Development	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Capital Investment	2.2	11.4	.9	.1	....	....	....	....
Operating	14.9	19.3	16.9	18.2	18.4	19.0	19.7	20.4
Total ^{b/}	17.1	30.7	17.8	18.3	18.4	19.0	19.7	20.4

a/ Expenditures in millions of dollars from all funds.

b/ Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

II. COSTS AND EFFECTIVENESS OF THE RECOMMENDED PROGRAMS

This section discusses the activities, costs, and effectiveness of the two Level II programs which constitute the Public Safety program.

SAFETY FROM CRIMINAL ACTION

General Description of the Program

The objective of this sub-program is to protect the individual and his property from injury and loss caused by criminal actions by providing and coordinating services, facilities, and legislation to prevent and deter crime, to detect and apprehend, prosecute, adjudicate, detain and rehabilitate criminals; and where appropriate to compensate victims of crime. A total of 15 individual, lowest-level programs and their associated plans are included in the Multi-Year Program and Financial Plan.

The organizational entities involved in the Criminal Action program include the Department of Social Services and Housing, University of Hawaii, Office of the Governor, and the Department of the Attorney General.

A significant relationship between the State, Federal, and County governments involves the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency (SLEPA) which directs and coordinates a program of statewide, comprehensive law enforcement planning involving public law enforcement and justice agencies and related private agencies. One means of enhancing the effectiveness of crime prevention, detection, and apprehension is SLEPA's annual disbursement of federal and state funds to the four county police departments, four county prosecutor offices, Office of the Public Defender, Judiciary, Corrections Division and Board of Paroles and Pardons of the Department of Social Services and Housing, Department of Education, Department of Health, and private agencies administering programs supportive of law enforcement and the administration of justice.

Grants supporting various Executive Branch programs include:

1) Title of Program:

Boys Group Home

Objective:

1. To provide a home with a capacity of ten older paroled boys who cannot be placed in their own disorganized homes or in standard foster homes.
2. To provide relevant social and behavioral guidance so as to integrate the boy with the community.
3. To provide an alternative to re-institutionalization of selected boys.

2) Title of Program:

Statewide Prosecutor-Defender Intern Program

Objective:

The objectives of this program are (1) to provide the offices of the Prosecuting Attorney and the Public Defender with well-qualified law students to serve as research assistants, (2) to attract capable individuals to serve in the criminal justice system, and (3) to reduce the felony caseload of each deputy prosecuting attorney and public defender.

3) Title of Program:

Prosecutor-Defender Training (FY 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972 Carryover)

Objective:

To improve prosecutor and defender effectiveness by providing formal, in-service or specialized training for all prosecuting attorneys and public defenders by July 30, 1975.

4) Title of Program:

Program Development of the Correctional
Master Plan - Intake Service Centers

Objective:

To provide administrative planning and development process for the Intake Service Center component of the Hawaii Correctional Master Plan.

5) Title of Program:

State-Wide Security Plan Development

Objective:

To provide adequate security conditions to State Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Branch officers and employees, especially from threats related to the performance of their official duties and to provide for the protection of real property, equipment, and all assets for which they are accountable.

Project totals of \$292,000 for fiscal year 1977-78 and \$338,001 for fiscal year 1978-79 are budgeted. Figures for 1977-78 are relatively firm while the out-year projections are subject to various unknown factors at the Federal level. Of the total amounts above, \$207,200 and \$232,200 for fiscal years 1978 and 1979, respectively, are to be federally funded and the project balances are to be State funded from the various effected lower level programs.

The major activities in the Safety From Criminal Action program are essentially those which characterize operation of the criminal justice system. These activities consist of the confinement of juveniles at the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility, while adults may be assigned to the Hawaii State Prison, community centers, an honor camp, county jails or mainland facilities. Activities at each of these facilities consist of counseling and guidance services, work and education programs, community furloughs and recreation. Parole activities include the counseling and supervision of parolees, job placement, and coordination of services with other social agencies.

All of the above activities are intended to aid in the preparation and rehabilitation of the offender for eventual reintegration into the community while continuing to protect the public from further criminal actions.

Probably the most significant trend within the Safety From Criminal Action program is the increasing emphasis on the selective use of institutional treatment of offenders and increasing use of community-located programs.

The present arrangement of agencies and institutions which characterizes the Hawaii Criminal System, as with most other states' systems, emphasizes the differential use of differing degrees of incarceration in various kinds of public institutions as the response to criminal behavior. Current evidence suggests this approach has been largely satisfactory in achieving criminal justice objectives. Institutionalization in a conventional correctional institution in terms of direct costs is the most expensive response; however, it does appear to have been somewhat effective in dealing with criminal behavior.

As an alternative to total institutionalization, community-located correctional facilities are less costly; and the prevalent thinking is that for selected offenders, this is an effective method of rehabilitating criminals and reducing recidivism.

The following sections provide some interpretive commentary on major program cost and size indicators as shown on Table II-1, following.

TABLE II-1

INVESTMENT AND OPERATING COSTS
AND
MEASURES OF EFFECTIVENESS/ACTIVITY
SAFETY FROM CRIMINAL ACTIONS

	F i s c a l Y e a r s							
	Act. 1975-76	Est. 1976-77	Rec. 1977-78	Rec. 1978-79	P r o j e c t e d			
					1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
A. <u>Costs of the Recommended Program</u> ^{a/}								
Research & Development	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Capital Investment	....	11.0	....	....	....	....	....	....
Operating	12.6	16.8	14.4	15.7	15.8	16.3	16.9	17.5
Total ^{b/}	12.6	27.8	14.4	15.7	15.8	16.3	16.9	17.5
⁶ B. <u>Selected Measures of Effectiveness/Activity</u>								
Redirection & Counseling programs - Oahu ISC/CCC and Halawa High Security Facility	350	375	400	890	1,360	1,500	1,630	1,830
Academic programs at Oahu ISC/CCC & HHSF	125	130	135	180	500	510	520	540
Gross annual admissions - Oahu ISC/CCC & HHSF	350	375	400	1,750	3,200	3,500	3,800	4,100
Average annual population - Oahu ISC/CCC & HHSF	250	260	270	345	345	375	400	430

^{a/} Expenditures in millions of dollars from all funds.

^{b/} Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

Annual total costs of the Safety From Criminal Actions program over the budget planning period vary between \$14.4 million and \$17.5 million. This variation is the result of gradually increasing operating costs as the new correctional facilities are completed and extensive institutional as well as non-institutional programming increases. Part of the fluctuation is due to Capital Improvement Expenditures which peak within the body of the planning period. All CIP appropriations to support the displayed flow of expenditures have been made and no new CIP for the Criminal Actions portion of the Public Safety program are anticipated.

Included within the CIP costs are funds for new ISC/CCC facilities on Oahu, Hawaii, Kauai, Maui, and extensive remodeling of Halawa Jail to be the Halawa High Security Facility. Planned expenditures of CIP funds are programmed at approximately \$2.0 million less than funds appropriated. This has been made possible by a combination of deferring construction of Modules 17, 18, and 19 at Oahu ISC/CCC and Module C at Halawa High Security Facility and bids for construction being submitted below estimated costs. Decisions regarding additional construction with the "savings" is being held in abeyance pending justification of where the construction should occur. Preliminary studies indicate that Modules 17 and 18 at Oahu ISC/CCC are likely candidates should present inmate population projections continue and the "savings" not be absorbed by authorized change orders.

Large planned increases can be noted in part B of Table II-1. Attention is directed especially to the increases anticipated to take place in FY 1978-1979, when many of the new facilities will be completed and will be capable of physically supporting new and/or expanded rehabilitation programs. Lower levels of activity are anticipated in program areas in the years immediately prior to 1978-1979. It is believed that meaningful measures of effectiveness related to recidivism will be developed by the Criminal Research and Statistics Bureau as soon as Universal Offender based statistics can be developed.

SAFETY FROM PHYSICAL HAZARDS

General Description of the Program

The objective of this program is to minimize death, injury, disability, and property damage and the economic losses therefrom by preventing potentially hazardous phenomena from occurring, reducing the severity of the harmful forces involved, removing or reducing the number and susceptibility of people and property subject to injury or damage, helping the victims of and restoring property damaged by accidents and disasters, and preventing secondary injury and damage from occurring.

A total of 3 individual, lowest-level programs and their associated plans are included in the Multi-Year Program and Financial Plan for the budget and planning period. This is a reduction from the previous biennium when 5 programs were displayed. All three former Department of Defense Public Safety programs were collapsed into a single program designated as Amelioration of Physical Disasters.

The organizational entities involved in the Physical Hazards program include the Department of Defense, Department of Land and Natural Resources, and Department of Regulatory Agencies.

Activities related to the prevention and amelioration of disasters include maintenance and supervision of National Guard personnel and facilities, and provision of equipment, supplies, and trained personnel for the State Civil Defense program.

Evaluation of Costs and Effectiveness of the Program

The following sections provide some interpretive commentary on major program cost and size indicators as shown on Table II-2, following.

TABLE II-2

INVESTMENT AND OPERATING COSTS
SAFETY FROM PHYSICAL DISASTERS

	F i s c a l Y e a r s							
	Act.	Est.	Rec.	Rec.	P r o j e c t e d			
	<u>1975-76</u>	<u>1976-77</u>	<u>1977-78</u>	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1979-80</u>	<u>1980-81</u>	<u>1981-82</u>	<u>1982-83</u>
<u>Costs of the</u> <u>Recommended Program^{a/}</u>								
Research & Development	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Capital Investment	2.2	.4	.9	0.1	....	....	....	....
Operating	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9
Total ^{b/}	4.5	2.8	3.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9

a/ Expenditures in millions of dollars from all funds.

b/ Details may not add to totals because of rounding.

Annual total costs of the Physical Hazards program over the budget and planning period fluctuate from a high of \$3.4 million in fiscal year 1977-78 to a low of \$2.6 million, primarily because of varying annual expenditures for capital investment. Operating costs increase from \$2.4 million in fiscal year 1976-77 to \$2.9 million in fiscal year 1982-83, a \$0.1 million average annual increase or 3.2% (compounded annually). Capital investment costs vary from a low of \$.1 million in FY 1978-79 to a high of \$2.2 million in FY 1975-76. No funds are provided for research and development for the budget and planning period.

The gradual increase in operating costs reflects expected increases in salaries and prices, with no anticipated change to the existing program. Fluctuation in capital investment appropriations coincides with planned projects such as the improvements to Diamond Head Crater civil defense facilities and flood control projects.

In previous years, the measures of effectiveness have involved injuries, fatality rates, and economic losses resulting from physical disasters. Although these were probably sound measures, the actual occurrence of disasters was necessary to generate effectiveness data. These measures have been restated in terms of readiness to respond to disasters and data will be available irrespective of the occurrence of physical disasters.

III. PROGRAM CHANGE RECOMMENDATIONS

The following section briefly summarizes the principal program change recommendation affecting the Safety From Criminal Action sub-program, together with the supporting rationale.

Program Change Recommendation: Continue Implementation of the Correctional Master Plan

Legislative Act 179, passed in 1970, mandated the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency (SLEPA) to develop a master plan for adult correctional facilities for the State of Hawaii. Since that mandate coincided with completion of the new Federal Guidelines by the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture at the University of Illinois, the decision was made to utilize this planning instrument in the development of the Adult Hawaii State Correctional Master Plan, as well as to utilize the assistance of the National Clearinghouse staff in formulation of that plan.

Act 179, SLH 1973, adopted the resultant Master Plan and provided the vehicle to implement the portions of the plan pertaining to the management and establishment of intake service centers and correctional facilities and programs. It also furthered a modern correctional system by establishing an integrated relationship among the agencies and institutions that have correctional responsibilities, altering the responsibilities given to such agencies and institutions, creating authority for new programs, and cooperating with and utilizing agencies outside of the State's correctional system. As envisioned, the new system would be characterized by a diversity of programs and differential utilization of community resources as well as those of government. It would provide a correctional program which responds to the needs of the community for safety and to the needs of each individual offender for truly rehabilitative treatment.

Implementation of the Master Plan is premised on the expectation of better results through community-located correctional programs rather than on institutional treatment. It is important to note that the plan represents an optimum system. It should be viewed, therefore, only as a blueprint which will undergo changes and refinements as the correctional system itself undergoes the long and complex change to differential use of institutionalization and community-located programs. In this framework, the plan provides the system with specific goals and a framework in which to achieve these goals.

Ground has been broken during the first half of FY 1976-77 for the following master planned facilities:

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Location</u>
Hawaii ISC/CCC	adjacent to site of present Hawaii Jail
Maui ISC/CCC	adjacent to site of present Maui Jail
Kauai ISC/CCC	adjacent to site of present Kauai Jail
Oahu ISC/CCC	at site of Hawaii State Prison
Halawa High Security Facility	contiguous to and within Halawa Jail

It can be noted that three (the neighbor island) projects will cause only minor disruptions to ongoing CCC operations as the new construction has minimal or no effect on an existing facility. On the other hand, major transitional problems must be anticipated and planned for at both of the Oahu installations. For example, at Halawa Jail, new and attached living units must be completed in order to transfer correctional clients from interior areas to be extensively remodeled. In at least one case, it has been determined that the female clients will be transferred to a renovated cottage located at the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility pending completion of the Oahu ISC/CCC.

On the other hand, major problems must be resolved regarding the disposition of sentenced felons housed in the Hawaii State Prison. Portions of the prison must be demolished prior to commencing and during construction of the new ISC/CCC complex. A high degree of transfer activity between existing adult correctional facilities is anticipated during this transitional period. The greatest correctional client transfer activity will take place late in FY 1978-79 when the present Halawa Jail and Hawaii State Prison trade roles. At that time, there will be a mass transfer of all pre-trial and misdemeanants from Halawa Jail to the Oahu ISC/CCC with a corresponding movement of sentenced felons from Hawaii State Prison to the Halawa High Security Facility. The Department of Social Services and Housing has established a committee to plan for this transfer.

In the interim between ground breaking (which has occurred) and acceptance of the new or remodeled facilities, all members of the Corrections Division associated in any way with the custody of correctional clients must receive varying amounts of training or in some cases, re-training. It is essential that the Corrections Division of the DSSH assess the training requirements for most, if not all, of the on-board personnel and substantially complete at least basic training of all personnel prior to the end of fiscal biennium 1977-79.

Twenty-nine million dollars has been made available from several State and LEAA appropriations for the currently authorized facilities. These facilities do not include three community release modules (17, 18, and 19) at Oahu ISC/CCC and the third residential module at the Halawa High Security Facility. The Department of Social Services and Housing has been attempting to update 1971 adult institutional population data to prioritize the relative future need for the four modules. Each of the four modules is expected to cost \$900,000 while there is only \$2.0 million available from the existing \$29.5 million appropriation. Indications are that should this \$2.0 million remain available, it should be used to construct modules 17 and 19 at the Oahu ISC/CCC. A problem with this proposal is that the additional modules are to be sited in an area designated as the contractor's staging area and the space to construct modules 17 and 19 will not be available until mid-1978. This could possibly create client placement problems for at least a year past the completion date of the correctional facilities now under construction.

Effect of Program Change Recommendation - Expenditures

	Fiscal Years							
	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Costs (State Funds)								
(in \$ millions)								
Research and Development	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Capital Investment	7.1	3.7	12.1	4.2	....	....	....	....
Operating	....	....	2.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
Total	7.1	3.7	14.9	6.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0

IV. EMERGING CONDITIONS, TRENDS, AND ISSUES

Changes in the Correctional System

A primary focus of corrections should be on safety of the community and the successful return of the individual to productive community life, rather than retribution. Specifically:

1. As much as possible, offenders within the entire criminal justice system should be assisted in their home communities and at their own homes within the degree that they would not pose a threat to the community.
2. Confinement to the correctional facilities should be for those posing public safety problems.
3. The degree of confinement and the length of confinement should vary according to differential needs.
4. Institutionalization is an extremely expensive alternative and it should be used accordingly.
5. Provisions should be made for the inmates to prepare for re-entry into the community as soon as possible to assist in their future adjustment. This will also provide the added benefits of recycling the available bed spaces in the institutions.

Perhaps the basic problem with conventional criminal justice systems is the underlying concepts utilized to develop and operate the systems. Basically, there are three theoretical models that account for the different types of responses to criminal justice problems. The first is the regulatory model that sees the goals of correction primarily as the detection of crime and the apprehension, trial, and punishment of the offender. The second is the psychogenic or "medical" model. It presumes that offenders are emotionally maladjusted and in need of psychological therapy. The third is the sociogenic model that considers sociological factors such as social disorganization, cultural conflict, cultural lag, individual disorganization, and social alienation as complex variables in the patterns of crime and criminal behavior. An important premise of this approach is that certain crimes and forms of delinquency are symptoms of failures and disorganization in the community. Such failures are often credited to the lack of resources to respond to the range of behavior that occurs in the community. Inherent in this concept is the idea that, whereas individual responsibility for criminal behavior is usually appropriate, that

responsibility must be matched with the development within the community of adequate opportunities for the individual to function as a well-adjusted human being. This premise in part builds in a ready excuse for the criminal behavior.

As noted above there are indications that prisons as such do not have appreciable success at rehabilitation, and can be destructive to some offenders in their effects upon prisoners. This has brought about support for changes. Basic changes in the correctional system--as advocated in the Correctional Master Plan--emphasize that the modification of the selected offenders' behavior can be done in community treatment centers and half-way houses, increasing use of work release and home furloughs, and other procedures for helping offenders to step out of prison. Basically, the rationale underlying the trend to differential application of institutional incarceration for criminal offenders is based upon the assumption that the prison criminal culture life will not make criminals any less dangerous upon their release, but may well make them more likely to continue a life of crime; and that those selected offenders placed in a community treatment center will present no greater danger to persons in the outside community than many now already living there on probation and parole.

The current movement to change is oriented towards the differential use of community-centered treatment. This movement parallels that in the health field, particularly with mental health, which has led to the decline in the use of large scale mental hospitals and to the corresponding establishment of community health centers as the preferred facilities for treatment for many cases.

In addressing this question the basic need to protect the public and the need to provide some method of deterring those inclined to commit crimes cannot be ignored. There is a residual minority of prison inmates who are repeat offenders who give every evidence of being addicted to criminality as a way of life. Certainly there is no evidence that the abolition of prisons or the community treatment of offenders is more effective in curing criminality than is imprisonment. However, these changes can be defended on the grounds that they avoid subjecting selected offenders to the destructive and dehumanizing conditions inherent in traditional prison life. An unresolved question is whether a changed corrections system can be more effective as well as more humane.

Intake Service Centers

The Correctional Master Plan represents an effort to transform the existing and fragmented methods of administering criminal justice into a cohesive, comprehensive and systematic Hawaii criminal justice system. The main thrust of the new system revolves around an Intake Service Center which will emphasize: (1) intake screening that emphasizes diversion of an individual to alternatives to incarceration; (2) provision of pre-sentence and investigation and reports to the courts; (3) diagnostic services at all stages with respect to offenders; (4) on-going evaluation of an offender's adjustment to a given program; and (5) coordination and referral services related to facility and community-based services. The provision of pre-sentence investigation and reports to the courts will be continued as it exists under the Judiciary but supplemented by the diagnostic services of the Intake Service Center.

A critical requirement in the Intake Service Center is an effective information collection and retrieval system which can track offenders in terms of their adjustment to programs and program effectiveness. Such a system is essential to effective decision making at the point of intake and for enhancing individual program prescription and program development capabilities. It is anticipated that the existing Corrections Research and Statistics Bureau can serve as the nucleus of the Intake Service Center's information system.

Intake Service Centers integrated with the Community Correctional Centers will be constructed and operational on Maui, Hawaii and Kauai in July, 1977. The Oahu Intake Service Center also integrated with the Oahu Community Correctional Center will be constructed and begin operations on or about June 29, 1979.

The implementation of the Correctional Master Plan requires an orderly sequential development of the Intake Service Center and such is projected for the fiscal period 1977-79. As this development ensues, it would be appropriate to consider the following: (1) the staffing of the pre-sentence investigation functions might be provided for by the transfer of pre-sentence report preparation officers from the Judiciary to the Intake Service Center; and (2) the organizational location of the Intake Service Center should be settled by the transfer of the Center from the Office of the Governor to an appropriate department. Although the Organization Commission was not specific in their recommendation regarding the eventual placement of Intake Service Centers, the Governor's Task Force on Government Organization has recommended that Intake Service Centers be located in the Department of Social Services and Housing.

Crime Frequency and Trends

Major offenses reported to the police in 1975 numbered 51,777, three times as many as in 1960. The rate per 100,000 population has increased from 2,271 in 1960 to 5,986 in 1975. Approximately 84% of the total major crimes committed in 1975 occurred on Oahu; however, it is noted that this proportion, while declining for the past several years, has stabilized at the 84% - 85% level. The crime rates per 100,000 population for the neighbor islands have also stabilized. The percentage of reported crimes for Maui and Hawaii tends to be roughly twice the rate for Kauai.

These data suggest a rising incidence of crime of serious proportions. However, crime statistics even more than most, require great care in interpretation. The uncertain and varying relationship between crimes committed and those reported alone is grounds for great caution in drawing conclusions about the rate at which crime is growing. The definitional and reporting consistency problems are also formidable. Beyond these difficulties, the conceptual problems of relating the amount of crime to changes in population size, and more important, population characteristics, need to be considered. For crime against property, the huge upward bids in property values which have occurred in the last ten years because of inflation has to be taken into account in interpreting the reported data.

All of these considerations suggest that continuing effort is required to determine the confidence level of data on what may be one of the more important of many contemporary social problems. Until the cost of gathering and analyzing truly accurate crime frequency and trend data is known, we believe that extra care in terms of current data analysis is to be preferred to greatly increased levels of resources allocated to "improve" data now available.

Year	Total No. of Crimes	Oahu		Hawaii		Kauai		Maul	
		Crimes	%	Crimes	%	Crimes	%	Crimes	%
1968	34,295	31,044	91	1,297	4	730	1	1,224	4
1969	36,109	32,636	90	1,406	4	779	2	1,288	4
1970	41,201	36,779	89	1,626	4	993	2	1,803	5
1971	42,952	37,459	87	1,867	4	1,326	3	2,300	6
1972	37,091	31,594	85	2,047	6	1,195	3	2,255	6
1973	41,850	35,275	84	2,612	6	1,596	4	2,367	6
1974	51,451	43,572	85	3,031	6	1,732	3	3,116	6
1975	51,777	43,612	84	3,192	6	1,777	4	3,196	6

Possible Effects of Mandatory Sentencing

The long-range effects of Act 181, SLH 1976, an act relating to (mandatory) sentencing of repeat offenders, on average daily resident populations of the various correctional facilities is still unknown. This act, to a certain degree, limits the court's discretionary ability to limit sentences and the Parole Authority's ability to shorten incarceration periods. We anticipate that incarceration periods will probably increase, resulting in a need for additional bed space.

Adult Recidivism Rate in Hawaii

Various adult recidivism measures of effectiveness have been temporarily dropped from lower level programs because of two factors. These are:

1. Present difficulty in defining types of recidivism. If these types cannot be adequately defined, a more positive but general definition will be developed for use in Hawaii.
2. Difficulty in determining cause and effect of various programs as they relate to the total spectrum of programs which may deal with the individual client. It is anticipated that a possible re-defined offender-based recidivism measure of effectiveness will be developed for use with the upper level (Safety From Criminal Action) program.

We are hopeful that meaningful recidivism data which will provide a cause and effect measure of effectiveness can be developed by the end of the next fiscal biennium.

Current data, unrelated to specific programs, indicate that if a parole violation (for whatever cause) does not occur within two years after commencement of the parole period, the chances are excellent that the parole contract will be successfully executed by the parolee and that the parolee will not be returned to prison within the next eight years. This latter value is probably longer than eight years, but data is not available to substantiate a longer period.

The following table indicates that based on data for the past 13 years, 81% of all persons paroled will not be reimprisoned within one year. Between the end of the first year and the beginning of the second year, an additional 10% of the original group of parolees will be reimprisoned for various reasons and by the end of the third year, only 4% of the original group of parolees will be reimprisoned. After four years, the number returned to prison is negligible.

Should Hawaii be able to develop truly meaningful cause and effect recidivism data, it is believed that we shall be the first of the 50 states to do so. Our high degree of geographical isolation should give us a distinct advantage in this endeavor over the contiguous 48 states where offenders can and do move quite easily across state boundaries.

CUMULATIVE ADULT RECIDIVISM DATA - 3 YEARS FROM TIME OF RELEASE

STATE OF HAWAII - CALENDAR YEAR 1961 - 1973

Calendar Year of Release from Prison	Total Released From Prison	Within 1 Year From Release						Within 2 Years From Release						Within 3 Years From Release					
		Total not Returned to Prison		Returned on Tech Violation		Returned on new Crime		Total not Returned to Prison		Returned on Tech Violation		Returned on new Crime		Total not Returned to Prison		Returned on Tech Violation		Returned on new Crime	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1961	171	135	79	26	15	10	6	120	71	37	21	14	8	112	65	44	26	15	9
1962	197	168	85	24	12	5	3	146	74	38	19	13	7	135	69	46	23	16	8
1963	211	170	81	24	11	17	8	145	69	42	20	24	11	139	66	47	22	25	12
1964	157	119	76	26	17	12	7	101	65	40	25	16	10	94	60	44	28	19	12
1965	157	122	78	26	17	9	5	109	69	37	24	11	7	108	69	38	24	11	7
1966	194	155	79	34	18	5	3	142	73	45	23	7	4	137	70	46	24	11	6
1967	183	148	81	26	14	9	5	133	72	38	21	12	7	129	71	41	22	13	7
1968	175	135	78	24	13	11	8	116	66	43	25	16	9	106	61	48	27	21	12
1969	138	111	81	20	14	7	5	101	74	24	17	13	9	100	73	25	18	13	9
1970	135	114	84	9	7	12	9	101	75	17	13	17	12	91	67	23	17	21	16
1971	118	104	88	6	5	8	7	91	77	13	11	14	12	85	72	16	14	17	14
1972	101	83	82	10	10	8	8	76	75	13	13	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
1973	111	92	83	13	12	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Source: Management Data Book for Hawaii Corrections October 1975,
LEAA Project No. 73A-10.1 Abstracted from Table 20.

- Notes: 1) Releases are for all reasons including discharge.
2) Those not returning to prison may include PAROLE SKIP (persons whose whereabouts are unknown).
3) Full period of data not available for calendar years 1972 and 1973.

Federal Disaster Assistance

Few natural disasters can be prevented, but experience has shown that disaster effects can be minimized by careful planning and periodic testing of preparedness measures. The Federal Disaster Assistance Administration (FDAA) of the Department of Housing and Urban Development is charged with fostering the development of State and local organizations and plans to cope with major disasters and with providing practical programs for assisting individuals suffering losses as a result of a major disaster.

The emphasis of the Federal disaster assistance program is focused on preparedness and preventive measures to minimize disaster-related death or injury and damage to property. The Federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974, PL 93-288, provides Federal funds to the states for the development of comprehensive plans which identify and analyze disaster hazards throughout the state and provide measures designed for their reduction, avoidance and mitigation. Once the hazardous areas and conditions have been identified, the State and its political subdivisions must initiate necessary regulatory action to control development of industry and habitation in these high risk areas.

Following a disaster, the Federal program provides for assistance to individuals, businesses and state and local governments for the recovery of disaster-related losses of private and public property.

A companion Federal disaster assistance program provides for a low cost federally subsidized flood insurance program. This program enables individuals, businesses and political jurisdictions to insure their property in flood hazard areas against flood losses. Flood insurance is available in Hawaii and is slowly gaining public acceptance. Flood insurance covers both flood and tsunami related disaster losses. Since flooding and tsunamis have historically caused the greatest disaster losses in Hawaii, general public acceptance of the flood insurance program will provide a significant reduction of the economic impact on individuals, businesses and public jurisdictions resulting from these two types of disasters.

V. SELECTED PROBLEMS FOR POSSIBLE STUDY

Stockpiling of Emergency Supplies

In 1951 Congress appropriated funds to establish Federal stockpiles of medical supplies for Civil Defense disaster contingencies in Hawaii. Supplies capable of providing one week's care for an estimated 40,000 casualties were established and placed in storage throughout the State.

The Federal government decided in 1973 to eliminate Federal involvement in Emergency Medical Supplies and subsequently transferred title and total responsibility for the Disaster Medical Stockpile in Hawaii to the State.

Much of the stockpile has now been in storage for more than twenty years. Since 1973, purification of expired stocks has been accomplished, but limited replacement has been possible due to lack of State funding.

Assuming that packaged, boxed and crated supplies are still usable, the stockpile is currently valued at approximately \$1.0 million. The merits of maintaining the stockpile in an "as-is" condition or attempting to upgrade this disaster capability requires examination.

VI. STATISTICAL DATA

The following statistical tables related to Public Safety in general indicate that the broad spectrum of activities specifically related to law enforcement, the courts and the corrections system require continuous attention. The final table, related to natural disasters, indicates a need to constantly maintain a state of readiness to minimize deaths, injuries and property damage resulting from randomly occurring natural disasters such as earthquakes, tidal waves, floods, or volcanic eruptions.

Major offenses reported to the police in 1975 numbered 15,777, or twice as many as in 1965. The rate per 1,000 population has increased from 23 in 1960 to 60 in 1974 and 1975. More than 84% of the 1975 total occurred on Oahu. For the State as a whole, major offenses known to police in 1975 include 67 murders, 114 cases of negligent manslaughter, 206 rapes, 1,091 robberies, 496 aggravated assaults, 15,680 burglaries, 29,596 cases of larceny, and 4,257 auto thefts. The value of property reported stolen on Oahu alone in 1974 exceeded \$9.7 million; only 5.7% was recovered. For the State as a whole, 17.6% of the major offenses and 60.2% of the minor offenses were cleared by arrest or otherwise in 1975. Fifty-three percent of the persons arrested for major crimes and 25% percent of those arrested for lesser offenses on Oahu in 1974 were less than eighteen years of age. Over one-third of the juveniles were counseled and released, and only a small number was committed to the State Youth Correctional Facility. Inmates of the ten State and County correctional institutions averaged 551 during 1975, new commitments numbered 3,343. The State Supreme Court, five circuit courts, and twenty-seven district courts handled 604,000 cases in fiscal 1975--double the caseload a decade earlier. Filings in the Federal District Court included 382 civil cases, 160 criminal cases, and 549 bankruptcy cases.

Statistics on law enforcement, courts, and corrections in Hawaii appear in the annual reports of the county police departments, the State Judiciary, the Department of Social Services and Housing, and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. National data are summarized in the Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1975, Section 5.

ACTUAL MAJOR (PART I) OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, BY COUNTY, 1958 TO 1975 *

Year	State total		City and County of Honolulu	Hawaii County	Kauai County	Maui County
	Number	Rate ¹				
1958	13,971	2,308	12,150	902	349	570
1959	14,205	2,283	12,648	662	402	493
1960	14,569	2,271	12,986	628	465	490
1961	16,608	2,521	14,981	689	471	467
1962	17,675	2,586	15,973	747	408	547
1963	17,673	2,590	16,065	698	448	462
1964	19,198	2,743	17,533	643	395	627
1965	22,891	3,252	20,723	829	524	815
1966	24,865	3,561	22,689	816	506	854
1967	27,221	3,767	24,847	919	649	806
1968	34,295	4,669	31,044	1,297	730	1,224
1969	36,109	4,813	32,636	1,406	779	1,288
1970	41,201	5,322	36,779	1,626	993	1,803
1971	42,952	5,382	37,459	1,867	1,326	2,300
1972	37,091	4,518	31,594	2,047	1,195	2,255
1973	41,850	4,960	35,275	2,612	1,596	2,367
1974	51,451	6,024	43,572	3,031	1,732	3,116
1975	51,777	5,986	43,612	3,192	1,777	3,196

¹Annual rate per 100,000 resident population (including armed forces), July 1.

Source: County police departments, annual reports and records.

* Table from The State of Hawaii Data Book 1976, DPED.

**ACTUAL MAJOR OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE, FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU:
1958 TO 1975 ***

Year	Total Part I offenses	Murder; non-neg. mansl.	Man- slaughter (neglig.)	Rape	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burglary	Larceny					Auto theft
								Over \$200	\$100- \$200	\$50- \$100	\$5- \$50	Under \$5	
1958	12,150	14	20	18	85	40	3,454	302			7,094		1,123
1959	12,648	17	21	19	108	39	3,186	367			6,940		1,951
1960	12,986	12	22	18	68	32	2,922	438			7,816		1,658
1961	14,981	12	26	21	68	47	3,455	659			8,738		1,955
1962	15,973	19	24	15	118	97	4,167	780			8,577		2,176
1963	16,065	11	19	16	78	98	4,541	748			8,936		1,618
1964	17,533	13	15	15	95	48	5,486	870			9,253		1,738
1965	20,723	18	4	6	130	52	6,430	1,210			10,342		2,531
1966	22,689	18	15	30	151	46	7,440	1,518			11,230		2,241
1967	24,847	17	20	33	144	77	7,857	1,673			12,138		2,888
1968	31,044	19	11	52	167	130	9,776	2,214			14,863		3,812
1969	32,636	23	22	82	272	124	9,417	2,728			15,848		4,120
1970	36,779	25	3	85	473	219	10,252	3,568			17,913		4,241
1971	37,459	31	46	124	715	341	9,599		9,426		12,923		4,254
1972	31,594	46	31	144	424	343	8,943	3,955		3,874	7,449	3,428	2,957
1973	35,275	36	30	150	663	287	10,838	3,090	5,350		7,999	3,324	3,488
1974	43,572	62	84	190	951	301	13,040	3,621	6,362		9,780	4,306	4,675
1975	43,612	58	99	161	1,037	311	13,287	4,317	6,440		9,783	3,940	4,179

Source: Honolulu Police Department, *Statistical Report* (annual).

* Table from The State of Hawaii Data Book, DPED.

**PART I OFFENSES CLEARED BY ARREST OR OTHERWISE AND AGE OF PERSONS ARRESTED
FOR PART I OFFENSES, FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU: 1958 TO 1975 ***

Year	Part I offenses cleared ¹		Persons arrested for Part I offenses			
	Number	Percent	Total	Juveniles under 18 years		18 years of age and over
				Male	Female	
1958	3,239	27	3,450	2,250	176	1,024
1959	3,424	27	3,615	2,182	246	1,187
1960	3,168	24	3,371	2,000	233	1,138
1961	3,405	23	3,525	2,164	203	1,158
1962	3,767	24	3,686	2,155	254	1,277
1963	3,992	25	3,019	1,602	226	1,191
1964	3,809	22	2,988	1,685	252	1,051
1965	3,815	18	3,283	2,123	311	849
1966	4,402	19	4,071	2,328	460	1,283
1967	3,917	16	4,363	2,497	631	1,235
1968	6,028	19	5,841	3,380	907	1,554
1969	6,393	20	6,217	3,340	1,030	1,847
1970	6,437	19	6,405	2,899	995	2,511
1971	8,325	22	6,730	2,770	979	2,981
1972	10,028	32	5,994	2,406	1,035	2,513
1973	8,721	25	6,558	2,623	1,005	2,930
1974	9,727	22	8,043	3,227	1,027	3,789

¹Major (Part I) offenses cleared by arrest or otherwise, including prior years offenses.
Source: Honolulu Police Department, *Statistical Report* (annual).

* Table from The State of Hawaii Data Book, DPED.

**ACTUAL OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE, BY COUNTY, AND OFFENSES CLEARED BY
ARREST OR OTHERWISE: 1975 ***

Classification of offense	Actual offenses (except traffic) known to police					Cleared by arrest or otherwise ¹	
	State total	City & Co. of Honolulu	Co. of Hawaii	Co. of Kauai	Co. of Maui	Number	Percent
All offenses	106,826	86,561	6,520	3,699	10,036	42,288	39.6
Part I offenses	51,777	43,612	3,192	1,777	3,196	9,137	17.6
1A Murder; non-neg. manslaughter	67	58	3	—	6	31	46.3
1B Manslaughter (negligent)	114	99	—	5	10	64	56.1
2 Rape	206	161	20	10	15	108	50.5
3 Robbery	1,091	1,037	16	14	24	306	27.7
4 Aggravated assault	496	311	63	83	39	280	55.6
5 Burglary	15,680	13,287	912	553	928	2,554	16.2
6 Larceny	29,596	24,480	2,057	1,050	2,009	5,794	19.4
Over \$200	5,238	4,317	304	230	387	(NA)	(NA)
\$50 to \$200	7,992	6,440	620	327	605	(NA)	(NA)
\$5 to \$50	16,366	9,783	1,133	493	1,017	(NA)	(NA)
Under \$5		3,940				(NA)	(NA)
7 Auto theft	4,527	4,179	121	62	165	1,035	22.9
Part II offenses ²	55,049	42,949	3,338	1,922	6,840	33,151	60.2
8 Other assaults	6,405	4,822	367	525	691	4,612	72.0
9 Arson	267	238	12	17	—	44	16.5
10 Forgery; counterfeiting	510	317	86	18	89	227	44.5
11 Fraud	1,135	700	178	80	162	670	59.0
12 Embezzlement		12	1	2			
13 Stolen property, reg.	58	21	15	—	22	56	96.6
14 Vandalism	6,964	6,007	626	331	—	1,054	15.1
15 Weapons	652	533	69	9	41	575	88.2
16 Prostitution	406	401	3	1	1	331	81.5
17 Sex offenses	421	361	26	18	16	147	34.9
18 Drug laws	2,470	1,055	634	278	503	1,421	57.5
19 Gambling	493	438	2	24	29	417	84.6
20 Offenses against family	108	79	12	4	13	56	51.9
21 Driving intoxicated	2,523	1,747	279	109	388	2,485	98.5
22 Liquor laws	362	205	37	1	119	353	97.5
24 Disorderly conduct	3,011	2,594	125	88	204	2,778	92.3
25 Vagrancy	1	—	1	—	—	1	100.0
26 All other offenses	29,263	23,419	865	417	4,562	17,924	61.2
27 Curfew							
28 Runaway							

NA Not available

¹Includes previous year's cases cleared.

²Excludes 23, drunkenness, reclassified a non-criminal offense as of 1969, and all traffic offenses.

Source: County police departments, records.

* Table from The State of Hawaii Data Book, DPED.

JUVENILES AND ADULTS ARRESTED, BY SEX AND DISPOSITION, FOR OAHU: 1973 AND 1974 *

Age group, sex, and disposition	Part I offenses		Part II offenses	
	1973	1974	1973	1974
JUVENILES UNDER 18 YEARS				
Juveniles arrested	3,628	4,254	3,589	3,987
Male	2,623	3,227	2,389	2,710
Female	1,005	1,027	1,200	1,277
Released without charges	499	792	143	221
Counseled and released	1,079	1,651	877	1,021
Referred to social agency	434	1	239	176
Referred to Family Court	1,616	1,810	2,330	2,569
Probation or protective supervision	1	—	3	—
Counseled and released	163	158	459	496
Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility	21	5	25	3
Social agency	—	—	—	6
Discharged or other	910	—	1,281	—
Disposition not reported	521	948	562	1,272
ADULTS, 18 YEARS AND OVER				
Adults arrested	2,930	3,789	8,797	12,015
Male	1,977	2,636	7,550	9,646
Female	953	1,153	1,247	2,369
Released	505	671	610	722
Charged	2,425	3,118	8,187	11,293
Disposition by court	1,822	2,469	6,176	8,950
Convicted	785	1,121	3,853	5,205
Fine	356	563	2,968	4,022
Jail	87	170	94	198
Probation, suspended sentence	340	385	744	950
Other convictions	2	3	47	35
Bail forfeitures	48	80	281	511
Discharged	834	1,063	1,513	2,448
Stricken, nolle prosequi	155	205	529	786
Disposition not reported	603	649	2,011	2,343

Source: Honolulu Police Department, *Statistical Report* for 1973 and 1974.

* Table from The State of Hawaii Data Book, DPED.

VALUE OF PROPERTY REPORTED STOLEN AND VALUE OF STOLEN
PROPERTY RECOVERED (EXCLUSIVE OF AUTOMOBILES), FOR THE CITY AND
COUNTY OF HONOLULU: 1958 TO 1975 *

Year	Value of property reported stolen (\$1,000)	Value of stolen property recovered (\$1,000)	Percent recovered
1958	498.5	79.9	16.0
1959	537.4	73.9	13.8
1960	630.1	71.7	11.4
1961	792.2	72.5	9.2
1962	909.2	100.4	11.0
1963	1,075.2	106.7	9.9
1964	1,418.0	97.2	6.9
1965	1,534.5	85.2	5.4
1966	2,108.2	103.1	4.9
1967	2,383.9	116.3	4.9
1968	3,676.5	420.1	11.4
1969	4,119.3	204.7	5.0
1970	4,913.4	277.5	4.9
1971	5,509.7	335.9	6.1
1972	6,249.2	566.7	9.1
1973	7,660.5	980.0	12.8
1974	9,732.7	558.1	5.7
1975	10,313.4	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available.

Source: *Statistical Report, Honolulu Police Department* (annual).

* Table from The State of Hawaii Data Book, DPED.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS:
1958 TO 1975 *

Year	State Prison System ¹	Youth Correctional Facility ¹		Honolulu Jail ²
		Boys	Girls	
1958	505	109	60	130
1959	513	134	66	145
1960 ³	(NA)	102	66	122
1961	591	(NA)	(NA)	130
1962	603	112	67	170
1963	561	120	63	171
1964	505	94	49	161
1965	514	82	53	134
1966	480	80	43	148
1967	437	74	37	148
1968	383	60	25	127
1969	320	51	21	97
1970	281	56	11	111
1971	257	61	12	127
1972	256	49	9	121
1973	300	63	19	111
1974	302	62	17	124
1975	312	60	16	144

NA Not available.

¹Years ended June 30. Excludes Honolulu Jail and Youth Correctional Facility.

²Calendar years through 1974; year ended June 30, 1975.

³Not available for State Prison System. Data for Youth Correctional Facility refer to total ward population as of June 30.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Social Services and Housing, Corrections Division, records; Honolulu Police Department, *Statistical Report* (annual) and records.

* Table from The State of Hawaii Data Book, DPED.

**CORRECTIONAL FACILITY COMMITMENTS, INMATES, AND CAPACITIES:
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1975 ***

Facility	New commit- ments	Average inmate population	Capacity
All facilities	3,343	551.3	1,129
Hawaii State Prison	7	198.5	410
Adult Diagnostic Center	111	16.5	30
Kamehameha Conditional Release Center	—	16.0	15
Laumaka Conditional Release Center	—	16.5	15
Kulani Honor Camp	11	53.5	160
Halawa Correctional Facility ¹	2,041	144.0	224
Hawaii Community Correctional Facility ²	465	16.7	36
Maui Community Correctional Facility	330	11.5	25
Kauai County Jail	162	3.1	14
Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility	216	75.0	200
Boys	176	59.5	...
Girls	40	15.5	...

¹Formerly Honolulu Jail. Transferred to State control January 1, 1975.

²Formerly Hawaii County Jail. Transferred to State control July 1, 1975.

Source: Hawaii State Department of Social Services and Housing, Corrections Research and Statistics Bureau and Hawaii Community Correctional Facility, records; Kauai Police Department, records.

* Table from The State of Hawaii Data Book, DPED.

**EARTHQUAKES OF MAGNITUDE 5 OR GREATER:
1951 TO 1975 ***

Date	Location	Magnitude (Richter Scale)
1957: Aug. 18	E. of Hana, Maui	5.6
1961: Sept. 25	Hawaii	5.75-6
1962: June 27	Hawaii	6.1
June 28	Hawaii	5.75
1963: Oct. 23	Hawaii	5.4
1964: Oct. 11	W. of S. Kona	5.3
Dec. 10	Hawaii	5
1969: May 9	Hawaii	5
1971: Aug. 1	S.E. of Hawaii	4.5-5
1972: Dec. 23	W. of Kona	5
1973: Apr. 26	Hawaii	6.2
Oct. 9	Hawaii	4.8-5
1974: Nov. 30	Hawaii	5.5-6
1975: Jan. 1, 2:41 AM	Near Pahala, Hawaii	5.1
Jan. 1, 3:20 AM	Mauna Loa, Hawaii	5.1
Jan. 2	Near Pahala, Hawaii	5.6
Jan. 5	Mauna Loa, Hawaii	5.1
Nov. 29, 3:35 AM	Puna, Hawaii	5.7
Nov. 29, 4:47 AM	Puna, Hawaii	7.2

Source: Augustine S. Furumoto, N. Norby Nielsen, and William R. Phillips, *A Study of Past Earthquakes, Seismic Zones of Intensity and Recommended Zones for Structural Design for Hawaii* (University of Hawaii, Center for Engineering Research, June 15, 1972), pp. 16-19; Hawaii Institute of Geophysics, records. Complete to Sept. 30, 1975; preliminary for Oct. 1-Dec. 31, 1975.

* Table from The State of Hawaii Data Book 1976, DPED.

TSUNAMIS WITH RUN-UP OF 2 METERS (6.6 FEET) OR MORE:

1946 TO 1976 *
(Correct to May 26, 1976)

Date	Maximum height in Hawaii		Deaths in Hawaii	Damage in Hawaii (dollars)
	Meters	Feet		
1946: April 1	17.0	55.8	159	26,000,000
1952: Nov. 4	6.1	20.0	—	1,000,000
1957: March 9	16.0	52.5	—	5,000,000
1960: May 22	10.5	34.5	61	23,000,000
1964: March 27	4.8	15.7	—	67,590
1975: Nov. 29	7.9	26.0	2	1,500,000

Source: George Pararas-Carayannis, *Catalog of Tsunamis in the Hawaiian Islands* (U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, May 1969); Robert C. Schmitt, "Catastrophic Mortality in Hawaii," *The Hawaiian Journal of History*, Vol. III (1969), pp. 66-86; Hawaii Institute of Geophysics, records; Harold G. Loomis, *The Tsunami of November 29, 1975 in Hawaii* (Hawaii Institute of Geophysics, December 1975), pp. 1 and 10.

* Table from The State of Hawaii Data Book 1976, DPED.

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