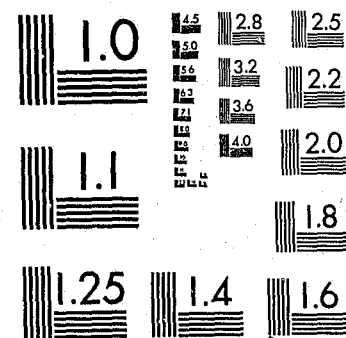


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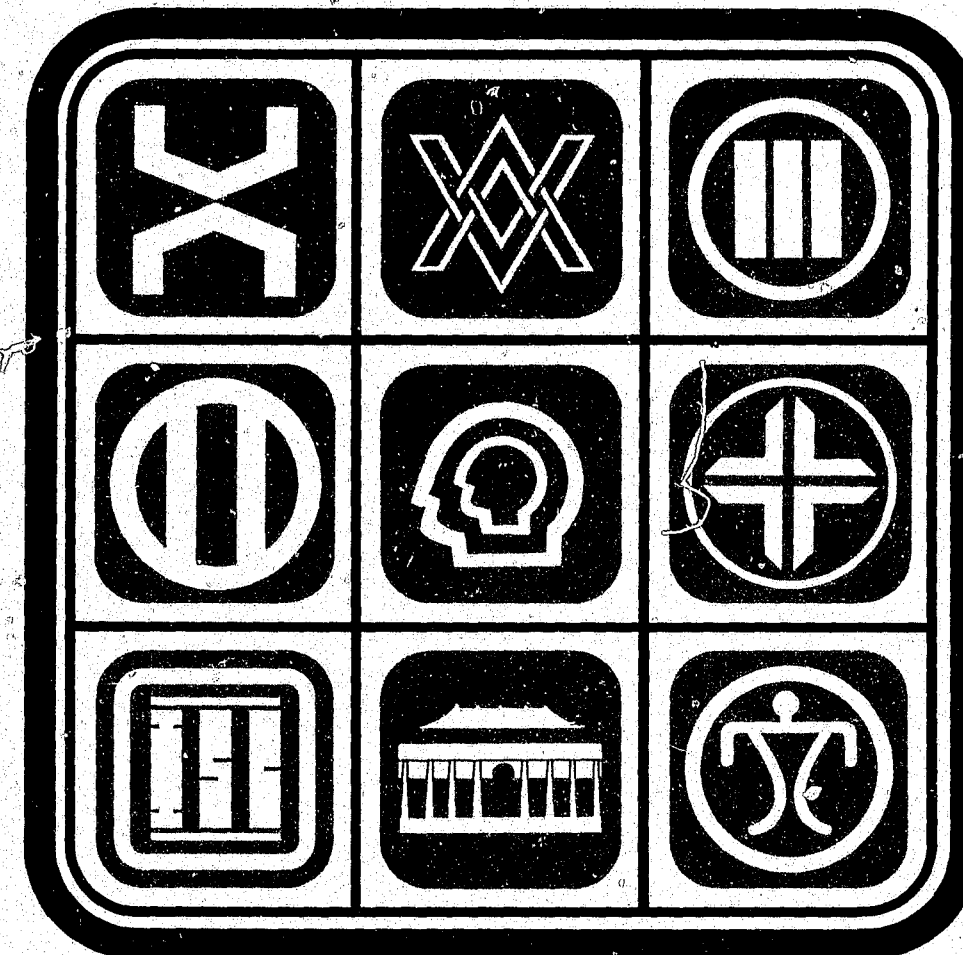
MICROCOPY RESOLUTION TEST CHART  
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS-1963-A

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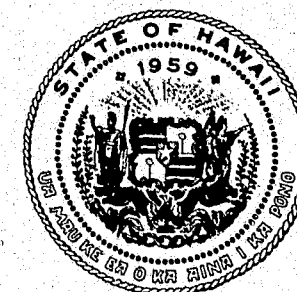
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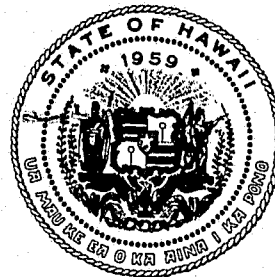
STATE OF HAWAII

1981  
ANNUAL REPORT

MENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING












83265



STATE OF HAWAII

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**George R. Ariyoshi**  
*Governor*

**Franklin Y. K. Sunn**  
*Director*

**Richard K. Paglinawan**  
*First Deputy Director*

**Alfred K. Suga**  
*Second Deputy Director*

## BOARD OF SOCIAL SERVICES

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ACQUISITIONS

# DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING

ANNUAL REPORT 1981

Fiscal Year 1981: July 1, 1980–June 30, 1981

*Papahana: "Ho'oponopono a me ka maluhia o na po'e apau"*

*Purpose: "Setting right the problems and guarding the safety of the people"*

GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI  
GOVERNOR



STATE OF HAWAII  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING

FRANKLIN Y. K. SUNN  
DIRECTOR  
RICHARD K. PAGLINAWAN  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR  
ALFRED K. SUGA  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

February 18, 1982

Dear Governor Ariyoshi:

The period covered in this report (from July 1, 1980 to June 30, 1981) represents a period of considerable change which, I believe, may well herald the beginning of a new era. This was especially true in the public welfare area as "Reaganomics" became the tough, order-of-the-day. After decades of social welfare development, we suddenly saw the start of what appears to be a wholesale dismantling of the national social welfare system. It is yet too early to judge the outcome, but the current scene is one of great confusion and consternation among welfare program administrators, as well as recipients and private providers of service.

Social service programs under Title XX were severely axed in the implementation of the new, Federal "block grant" system, in which a variety of social programs are lumped under one funding grant and turned-over to individual states. The catch is the fact that the funding grant is at least 20% short of program needs, thus necessitating local and severe cutbacks in several programs (e.g., day care, drug abuse, health support and family planning). While services have been cut, there still has been no final budget decision made at the federal level, so local program administrators are left guessing as to how great the actual budget reductions will be.

More recently, major changes were enacted by the Federal government in eligibility standards for Food Stamp and Aid to Families with Dependent Children programs. (As of October 1, 1981, some 1,400 AFDC and 4,000 Food Stamp families were dropped from the welfare rolls in Hawaii, which represents a reduction of annual benefits totalling \$4 million in federal funds for Food Stamps and \$4.5 million in AFDC program, half of which is federally funded.) Such is the harsh reality and, certainly, those who are concerned with social issues now face very trying times.

In the area of crime and corrections, as public alarm over crime continues, so has the criminal justice system in Hawaii continued to pour more and more people into the already overcrowded correctional facilities in this state. While searching for elusive alternatives to provide immediate relief, the department was forced to make the long term decision that a second major prison facility on Oahu is imperative. Legislative funding and department planning were begun on this important project.

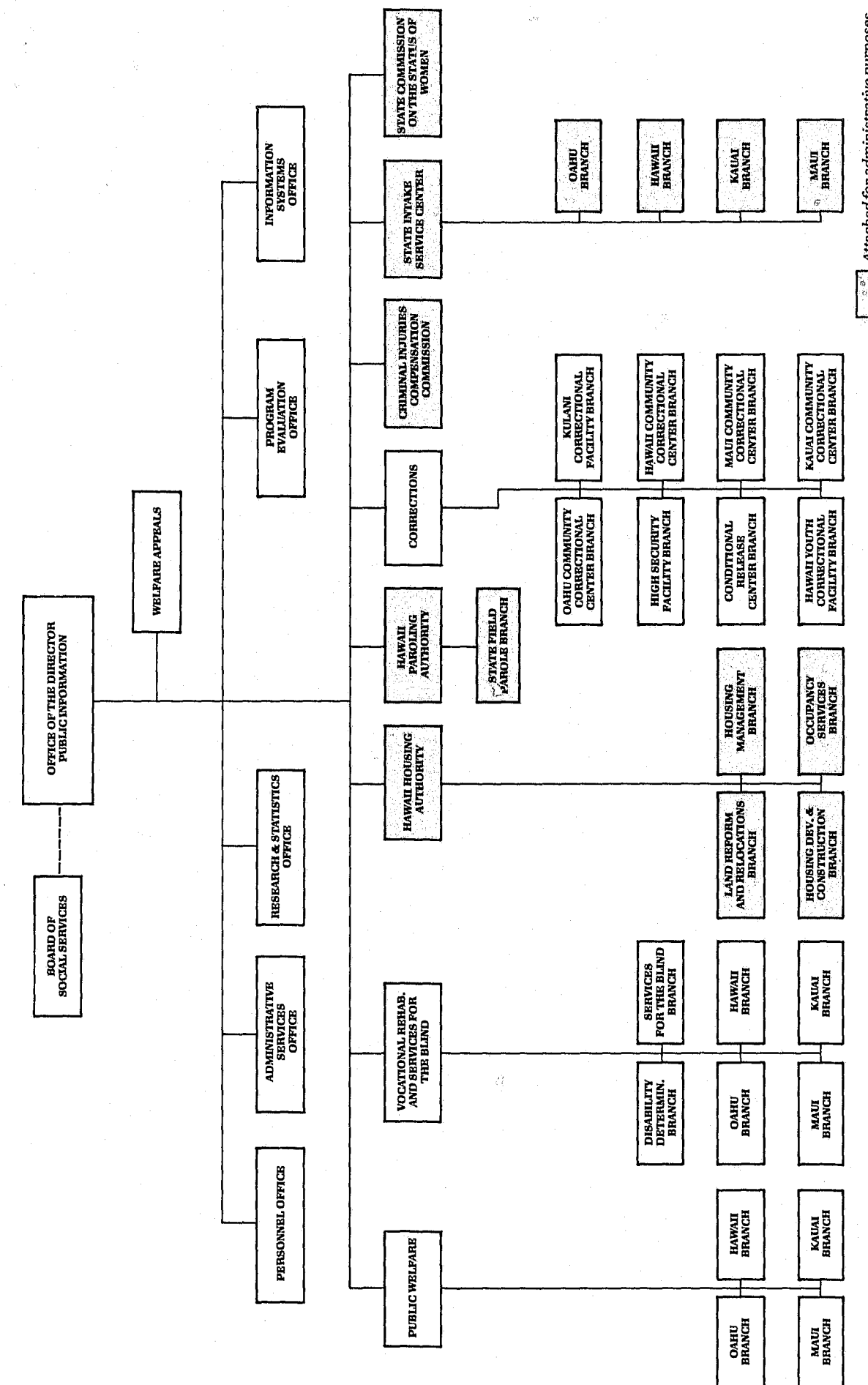
This has been a year of staff changes as well in DSSH, ranging from the departure of Director Andrew Chang and his deputy Dr. Lawrence Koseki to Oahu Community Correctional Center Administrator Antone Olim. Social Services Program Administrator in Public Welfare Division Wayne Omura also left the department (to join Chang and Koseki in key administrative posts in the new City Hall Administration). And long-time Vocational Rehabilitation Division Administrator Kuniiji Sagara retired during this period.

Deputy Richard Paglinawan was promoted to first deputy and Alfred Suga was appointed as our new second deputy. As key personnel have left, other capable administrators have stepped into their place. And in this regard, especially in this time of change and uncertainty, I am bolstered by the knowledge that professionalism and dedication are demonstrated daily by the men and women who make up DSSH. It is also worthy of mention that the capabilities of our staff are further extended by the broad ranks of volunteers that assist in our programs. This year, more than 1,900 volunteers invested more than 42,000 hours in public welfare, vocational rehabilitation and correctional institution work. The people we serve are the reason for DSSH and the people who serve are its strength in these times.

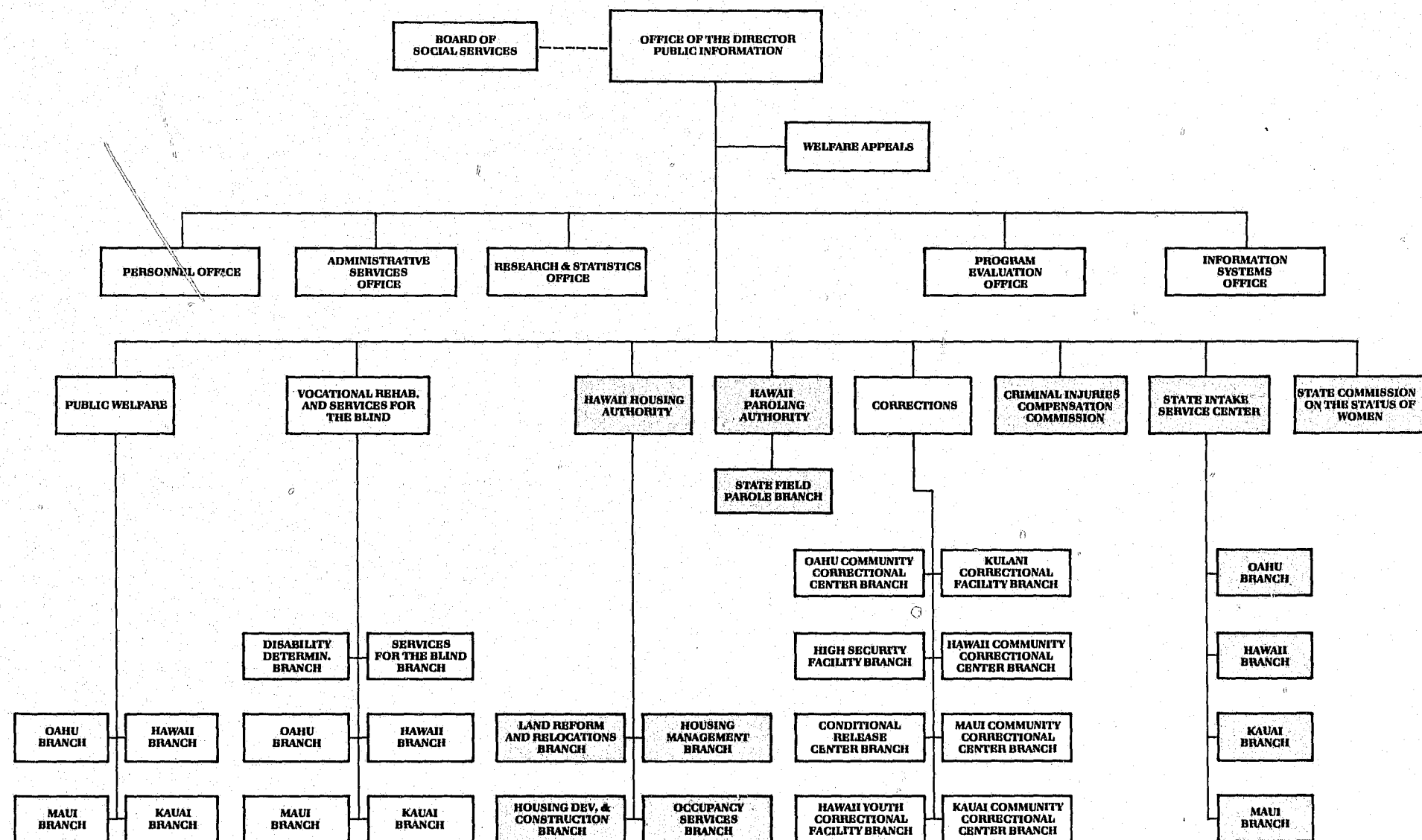
Sincerely,

*Franklin Y. K. Sunn*  
Franklin Y. K. Sunn  
Director

STATE OF HAWAII  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING  
ORGANIZATION



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



Attached for administrative purposes.

# **PUBLIC WELFARE DIVISION**



## **Public Welfare Administrator:**

Shig Nakashima

## **Assistant Public Welfare Administrator:**

Judith Ooka

## **Branch Administrators:**

OAHU: Fred Shimabukuro

HAWAII: Andrew Higa

MAUI: Kazuichi Hamasaki

KAUAI: Georgia Meyer

## **Community Social Planning Service:**

Richard Imahiro

## **Volunteer Services Program:**

Elaine Tamashiro

## **Social Services—Program Development Administrator:**

Wayne S. Omuro (To: Jan., 1981)

### **Acting Administrator:**

Ed Yoshimoto (From: Feb., 1981)

## **Adult Services:**

Judith Ooka (To: Nov., 1981)

Judy Nakano (From: March, 1981)

## **Family & Children's Services:**

Edward Yoshimoto

## **Purchase of Services:**

Lei Lee Loy

## **Senior Companion Program:**

Gary Smith

## **Foster Grandparent Program:**

Rene Nakama

## **Income Maintenance Program**

### **Development Administrator:**

Helen Onoye

## **Child Support Enforcement Program Administrator:**

James O'Brien

## **Food Stamp Coordinator:**

Christina Lam

## **Medical Care Administration Services:**

R. W. Millar (To: Jan., 1981)

### **Acting Administrator:**

Earl Motooka (From: Jan., 1981)

## **Investigative and Recovery Services:**

Richard McDurmin

## **Expenditures:**

### **Fiscal Year 1981**

\$286,709,426

## **Staff:**

924

*The Public Welfare Division provides financial assistance to eligible clients which will allow them to achieve and maintain an established standard of living and ensures that those responsible to provide support meet their responsibilities. The division's income maintenance programs include:*

*Financial Assistance (Cash Payments)*

*Food Stamp Program*

*Medical Assistance*

*Temporary Labor Force*

*Child Support Enforcement*

*Medical Payments for State and County Pensioners*

*Low Income Energy Assistance*

*Burial of Indigents*

*The Public Welfare Division provides social services to enable eligible clients to become self-supporting and self-sufficient to a maximum degree consistent with their capabilities and opportunities and provides protective services to victims of abuse, neglect or exploitation. The division's social service programs include:*

*Adoption*

*Alcohol/Drug Abuse Treatment*

*Chore Services*

*Day Care Services to Children and Adults*

*Employment Training Service*

*Family Planning Service*

*Foster Care to Children and Adults*

*Health Support Services*

*Homemaker Services*

*Individual/Family Adjustment Services*

*Protective Services to Children and Adults*

*Social Rehabilitation*

*Information and Referral Services*

*Work Incentive Program (WIN)*

*Veterans Services*

*Foster Grandparent Program*

*Senior Companion Program*

*Refugee Resettlement Program*

### **Other**

*Community Planning Service*

*Investigation of Welfare Fraud*

*Volunteer Services*



## Public Welfare Division

### IN PERSPECTIVE

Public Welfare in Fiscal Year 1981 was clearly dominated and colored by the new Federal Administration which took office midway through the year, and which initiated de-emphasis of social programs as part of its broad fiscal proposals (popularly dubbed Reaganomics").

Welfare costs increased 12% in 1981 to \$286.7 million, which represented an average per capita costs (State share only) of \$161 for each man, woman and child in the State.

Social services was a cause of anxiety and for watchful waiting at both State and community levels because no one knew for sure what the Federal Government would do. Knowing that financial resources would be cut and difficult decisions would have to be made, the Division began making a reevaluation of programs and priority factors for making choices.

The main Public Welfare issues of the 1981 Legislative session were: raising the integrity of the welfare program by beefing-up procedures to eliminate fraud; responding to the critical child protective service program evaluation by Mainland consultants; and deciding how to handle Title XX programs under tight Federal spending limits.

The Legislature authorized 22 new positions to investigate suspected welfare fraud and to prosecute those who misuse the system. Of 275 cases investigated by the Welfare Fraud Unit during the year, 51 cases were referred for prosecution, twenty-nine people were convicted and sentenced for fraud, and 22 cases were in various stages of litigation. The State recovered \$379,200 in fraudulent welfare payments in 1981.

There was great uproar in the community when cut-backs were announced in the Title XX social service programs in order to finance additional staff for the children's protective service program. The choice was a very difficult one and illustrated the need to give priority to the Department's mandated programs over other desirable, but nonmandated programs. Fortunately, 90% of the programs that were cut from Title XX federal funds were assisted by the Legislature with State funds. (In effect, the funding source was changed with little loss in service.)

Reports of alleged child abuse and neglect increased by 144% from 1975—1980, necessitating a major overhaul in the system, as well as its supplementary social services. The Division began working on a plan of corrective action for the protective service program. The plan includes 36 additional staff positions granted by the 1981 Legislature and a proposed reorganization of the Oahu Branch to

create a new Protective Service Intake Unit.

A major cost saving action was attempted by the Federal Government in the Food Stamp program when it changed the scheduled cost-of-living adjustment from twice a year to once a year. Despite this action, the food stamp caseload rose 5%, while food stamp benefits jumped 16% from the last fiscal year to \$66.5 million.

After much staff work, the Division decided to adopt a Retrospective Budgeting and Monthly Reporting System. It was to be on a demonstration basis beginning in December, 1981; however, the Federal Government mandated all States to implement the program in October, 1981. The new retrospective system determines benefits by considering income actually received in a prior month and requires that the recipient report on his eligibility status every month, unlike the old system which was based on eligibility reviews every six months.

### Social Services Summary (Clients Served) Fiscal Year 1981

Service	Oahu	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai	Total
Adoption	127	14	5	15	161
Alcohol/Drug Abuse Treatment	765	1	—	1	767
Chore Services	920	235	384	37	1,576
Day Care Services	4,204	908	540	454	6,106
Child	4,148	877	511	413	5,949
Adult	56	31	29	41	157
Employment Training Service	3,396	303	178	156	4,033
Family Planning	5,348	936	804	441	7,529
Foster Care	2,251	239	107	225	2,822
Child	753	77	36	51	917
Adult	1,498	162	71	174	1,905
Health Support	418	40	43	17	518
Homemaker	121	28	26	18	193
Individual Family Adjustment	6,669	1,088	797	485	9,039
Protection	3,509	468	193	587	4,757
Child	3,451	466	191	587	4,695
Adult	58	2	2	—	62
Social Rehabilitation	517	176	99	64	856

### Social Services: Number of Individuals Served (By County) Fiscal Year 1981

County	Individuals	Percentage of Population
Oahu	18,064	2%
Kauai	1,635	4%
Hawaii	3,202	4%
Maui	2,588	4%
State totals	25,489	3%

Another area of controversy arose over the program to provide transportation assistance for elderly resident aliens and naturalized citizens to their homelands. The law, enacted in 1980, provides a one-way ticket to elderly persons who wish to return to their homelands (for such reasons as their retirement and savings would go farther). The law was seen as a compassionate approach to assisting the elderly; however, a storm of protest occurred in a segment of the community who saw the bill as a way of avoiding state financial assistance for the elderly by sending them back to their homelands.

The Division continued to have problems with legal suits and, as a consequence, regulations have become increasingly restrictive with little room for discretion.

In a continuing effort to bring down error rates in the AFDC and Food Stamp programs (in order to avoid financial penalties assessed by the Federal Government on states whose error rates are too high), the Department sent administrators to the Mainland to see how other states were checking errors and to find a better way for Hawaii to improve its own rate. Hawaii's error rate for the AFDC program was 1.5% higher in 1981 than Federal regulations allowed.

In Fiscal Year 1981 the Public Welfare Division updated all 106 chapters of its rules and regulations in accordance with requirements of Chapter 91, HRS as amended, and conducted public hearings in June, 1981. (Before the new rules and regulations could be implemented, however, the new Federal Administration changed many of its own programs, which required the Division to again rewrite the rules and regulations and take the affected chapters back to public hearing in Fiscal Year 1982.)

Nearly 500 volunteers provided both regular and occasional services to the Public Welfare Division staff as case aides, interpreters, clerical aides, receptionists, driver es-

corts and as Big Brothers and Big Sisters. The volunteers contributed more than 20,000 hours of service.

INCOME MAINTENANCE

The greatest growth in the Division was in Medicaid where, despite a 6% drop in the average number of monthly cases served, expenditures on an accrual basis amounted to \$135.5 million for an increase of 21%. While the increases came in all areas of Medicaid, the most notable increases were the Child Welfare-Foster Care medical charges which were up 31%; and medical costs for Supplemental Security Income Aid to the Aged, Blind and Disabled, which rose by 29%. Medical costs for Aid to Families with Dependent Children increased by 22%, the General Assistance program by 21% and medical payments for nonfinancial assistance clients, 17%.

The money payment program increased 5% to a record \$118.3 million but with only a 1% increase in caseload. The largest program in the money payment category, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, had the slowest growth, with an increased caseload of only 4% and cash payment increase of 3% to \$89.2 million from the previous fiscal year.

The General Assistance program had a caseload increase of 1% and a payment increase of 5% to \$19.6 million.

The Food Stamp program experienced a modest increase of 5% to 40,461 cases in 1981 and an annual bonus of \$66,462,318, an increase of increase of 16% over the previous year.

The average monthly payment for an individual in an AFDC family was \$122 in 1981, up by only \$1 from the previous year. The average general assistance check was up \$12 to \$169 per month, while the AABD checks rose \$39 to an average of \$120 per month.

Money Payments

Fiscal Year 1981

Type	Oahu	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai	Total
Aid to Families With					
Dependent Children	\$65,997,478	\$13,275,563	\$6,638,289	\$3,282,442	\$ 89,193,772
General Assistance	15,454,881	2,217,625	1,366,925	548,543	19,587,974
Aid to the Aged, Blind and Disabled	1,851,284	231,454	217,412	74,902	2,375,052
Child Welfare Foster Care	970,558	110,453	38,502	40,147	1,159,660
SSI State Supplement	3,311,883	413,720	388,207	138,190	4,252,000
Low Income Energy Assistance	1,211,430	317,525	155,740	93,160	1,777,855
Total	88,797,514	16,566,340	8,805,075	4,177,384	\$118,346,313

Food Stamp Participation

Average Monthly Served

Fiscal Year 1981

County	Cases	Persons	Bonus	County	Cases	Total Collected
Oahu	28,789	77,407		Oahu	16,778	2,298,487
Hawaii	6,698	15,781		Hawaii	2,258	600,760
Maui	3,095	6,935		Maui	2,228	192,125
Kauai	1,879	3,910		Kauai	940	158,781
Total	40,461	104,033	66,462,318	Total	22,204	3,250,155

(The dramatic increase in the average AABD payments was due to additional supplements to eligible recipients in domiciliary care facilities.)

Child support collection in 1981 totaled \$3,166,876, an increase of 9% over the previous year with the DSSH expense portion to administer the program set at \$2,430,979.

Hawaii County had the highest percentage of its population receiving public assistance in 1981. Seventeen percent (17%) of the population of Hawaii County received food stamps during 1981, while 11% of the population received financial assistance and 15% received Medicaid services. Four percent received social services.

Seven percent (7%) of the population of Oahu received money payments, 9% Medicaid, 10% food stamps and 2% social services. On Kauai, 6% received financial assistance, 10% Medicaid, 10% food stamps and 4% social services. For

Maui County, 7% received financial assistance, 10% Medicaid, 10% food stamps and 4% social services.

LOOKING AHEAD

The austerity program that faces the Public Welfare Division is not just for the coming fiscal year, but will continue for the foreseeable future. The budget cuts will inevitably affect even the most desirable programs. Eligibility requirements for some programs will have to be tightened even further, and the paring down of some programs will be necessary.

The years ahead will not be years of expansion, but probably years of learning to live with diminishing resources. In light of this, the Division will need to become more cost effective in administering programs and more quality conscious in the services it renders.

Medical Payments

Fiscal Year 1981

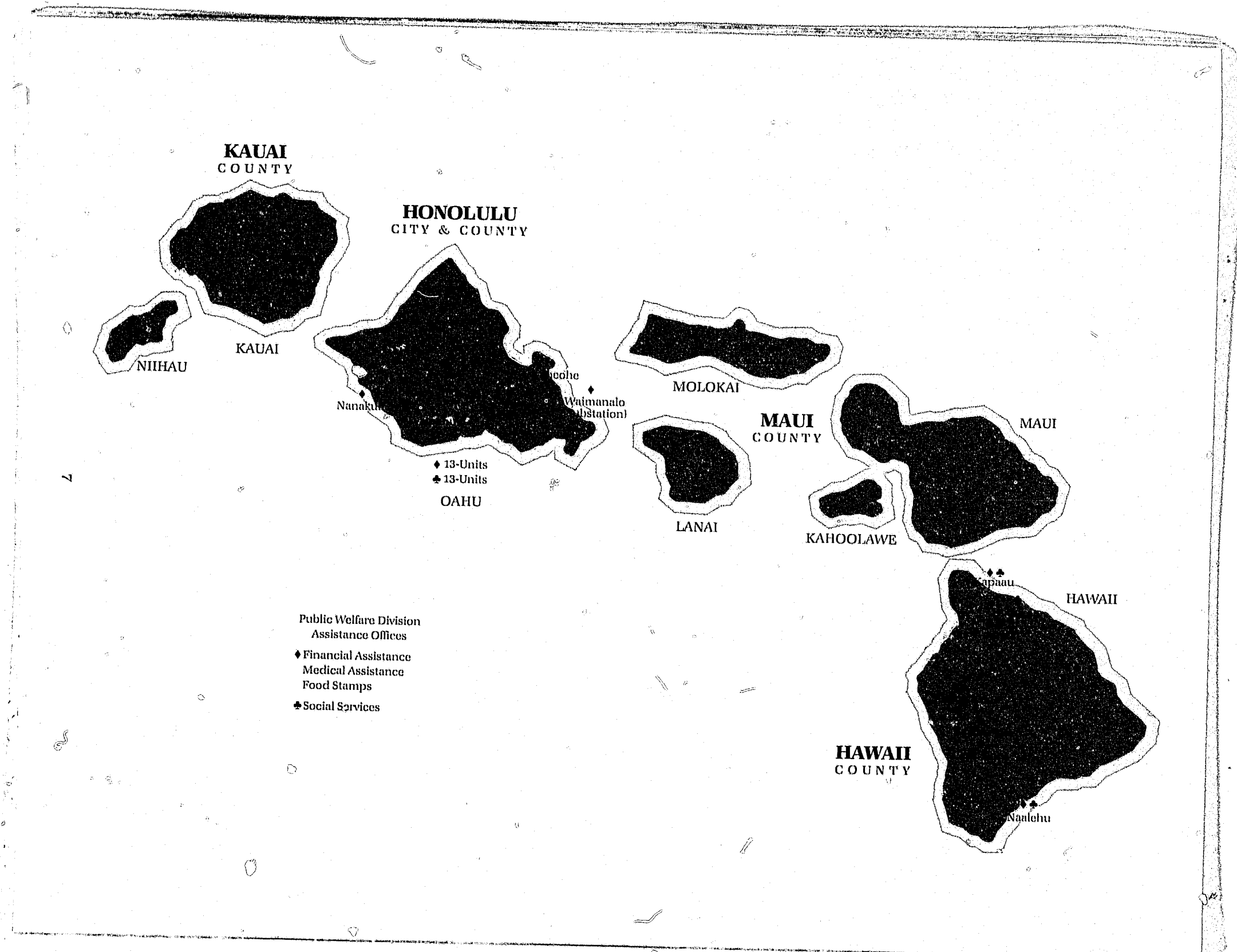
Type	Oahu	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai	Total
Medical Services	\$ 99,877,066	\$15,713,699	\$ 9,583,929	\$5,020,722	\$130,195,417
Medical Payments for Pensioners	22,765	72,078	45,240	3,429	143,511
Kaiser-DSSH Health Plan Project	1,201,129	—	197,667	—	1,398,796
Supplementary Medical Insurance	1,175,612	—	—	—	1,175,612
Reasonable Cost Adjustments	197,894	162,000	1,093,823	605,096	2,058,813
Burial of Indigents	151,112	25,264	13,146	7,121	196,643
Medical Transportation	97,245	14,884	3,746	5,440	121,315
Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment Contract	251,000	—	—	—	251,000
Total	\$102,973,823	\$15,987,925	\$10,937,561	\$5,641,808	\$135,541,107

Medicaid Services

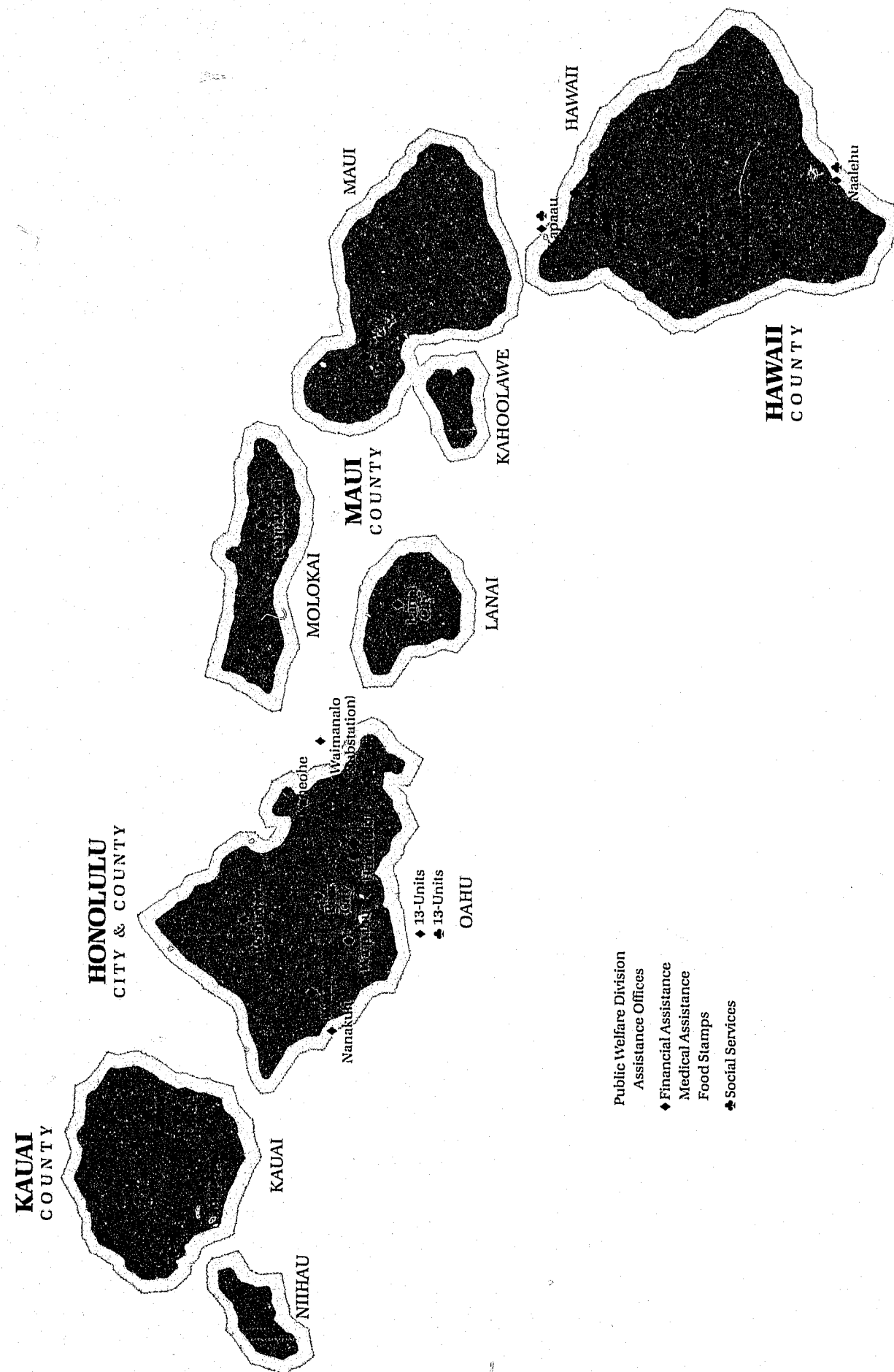
Fiscal Year 1981

Number of Recipients (Unduplicated)

Type	Oahu	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai	State
Hospital Inpatient	11,991	2,410	1,097	958	16,456
Nursing Home Care	1,624	267	310	163	2,364
Intermediate Care Facility	1,512	419	215	157	2,303
Physician Services	76,516	17,446	7,427	4,514	105,903
Dental Service	37,158	8,256	3,343	1,827	50,584
Other Practitioners	9,071	1,579	437	315	11,402
Hospital Outpatient	29,302	5,251	2,490	2,694	39,737
Lab X-Ray	49,022	11,030	3,909	889	64,850
Home Health	348	62	88	48	546
Drug	68,202	15,373	6,416	4,044	94,035
Other Care	10,136	1,321	614	321	12,392
Family Planning	5,526	1,319	503	363	7,711
Screening Service	4,242	803	526	271	5,842
Sterilization	131	48	22	6	207
Medical Payments to Pensioners					62
Kaiser-DSSH Health Plan Project					30,660







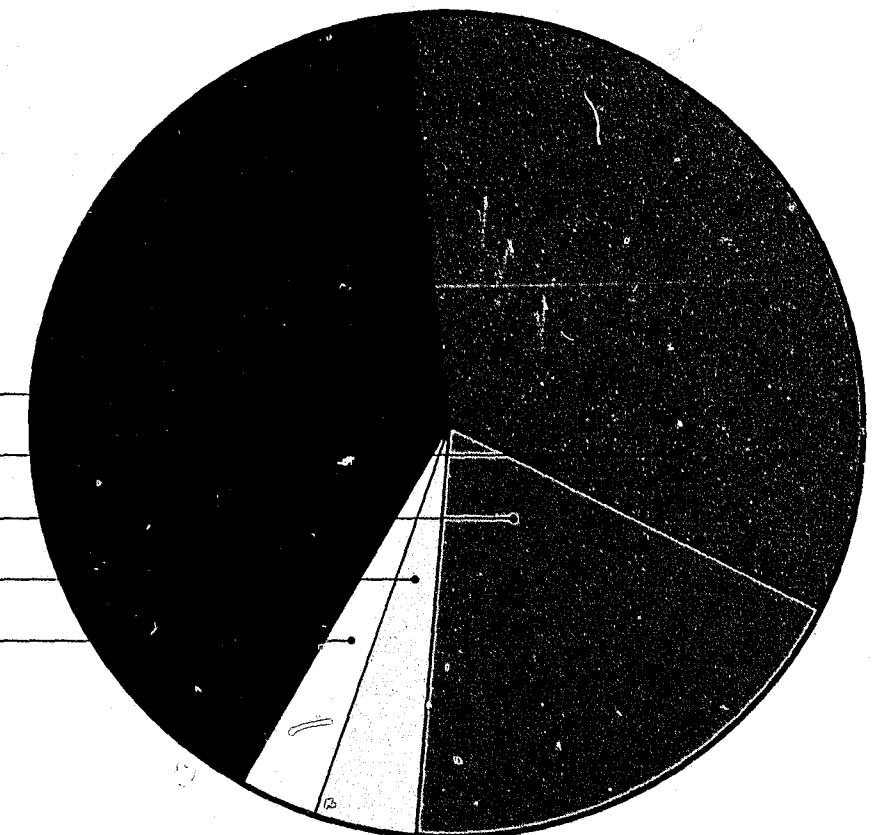
### Average Number of Individuals Served Monthly Fiscal Year 1981

Money Payments		
County	Individuals	Percentage of Population
Oahu	54,300	7%
Kauai	2,483	6%
Hawaii	10,470	11%
Maui	5,227	7%
Medicaid Eligibles		
County	Individuals	Percentage of Population
Oahu	67,518	9%
Kauai	3,824	10%
Hawaii	13,747	15%
Maui	6,886	10%
Food Stamp Participation		
County	Individuals	Percentage of Population
Oahu	77,407	10%
Kauai	3,910	10%
Hawaii	15,781	17%
Maui	6,935	10%

### HOW PUBLIC WELFARE FUNDS WERE SPENT, BY COUNTY Fiscal Year 1981

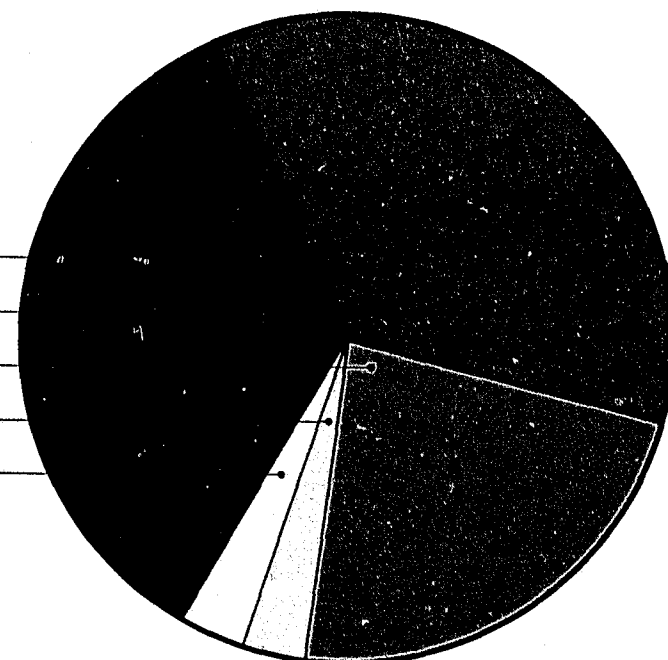
**OAHU** Total \$258,672,071

40%	MEDICAL ASSISTANCE	\$102,973,823
34%	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	\$88,797,514
19%	FOOD STAMPS	\$48,342,007
4%	SERVICES	\$10,223,592
3%	ADMINISTRATION	\$8,335,135



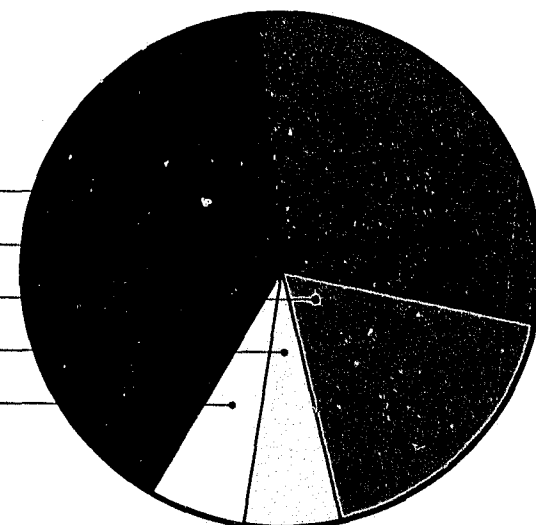
# **HAWAII** Total \$46,254,795

35%	MEDICAL ASSISTANCE	\$15,987,925
36%	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	\$16,566,340
23%	FOOD STAMPS	\$10,769,036
3%	SERVICES	\$1,238,474
3%	ADMINISTRATION	\$1,703,020



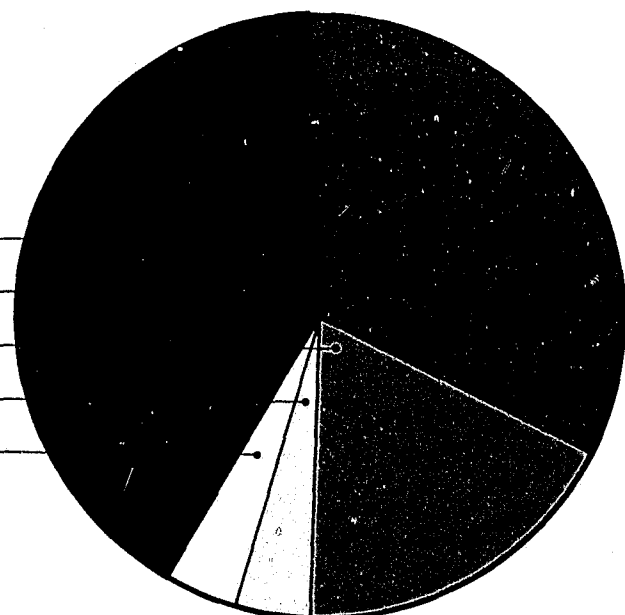
# **KAUAI** Total \$14,108,735

40%	MEDICAL ASSISTANCE	\$5,641,808
30%	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	\$4,177,384
18%	FOOD STAMPS	\$2,617,566
6%	SERVICES	\$848,886
6%	ADMINISTRATION	\$823,091



# **MAUI** Total \$26,368,872

41%	MEDICAL ASSISTANCE	\$10,937,551
33%	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	\$8,805,075
16%	FOOD STAMPS	\$4,733,709
4%	SERVICES	\$926,152
4%	ADMINISTRATION	\$966,385



## **VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DIVISION**



### **Vocational Rehabilitation Administrator:**

Kuniji Sagara (To: Jan. 1, 1981)  
Toshio Nishioka (From: Jan. 1, 1981)

### **Fiscal year 1981**

Expenditures: \$6,373,239  
Staff: 177

### **Board of Vocational Rehabilitation**

Walter Y. Arakaki  
Ronald Nakatsu  
Ruth M. Ono  
Daisy Mae Slagle  
Karen A. Taketa  
Terrance W.H. Tom  
Dora Tong

Joshua C. Aagsalud, Director, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations  
*Ex-officio Member*

Charles G. Clark, Superintendent, Department of Education  
*Ex-officio Member*

George A.L. Yuen, Director, Department of Health  
*Ex-officio Member*

*The Vocational Rehabilitation and Services for the Blind Division assists in the rehabilitation of the physically and mentally handicapped, through vocational rehabilitation programs, services to the blind, and work training for severely mentally retarded persons. The Division also determines eligibility for Social Security Disability Insurance Benefits and processes disability claims.*

## Vocational Rehabilitation Division

### IN PERSPECTIVE

The Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and Services for the Blind served 7,310 handicapped persons during the past year and rehabilitated 981 disabled people into gainful employment. This compares to the previous fiscal year of 7,634 people served, with 863 people rehabilitated. These figures reflect the even greater emphasis the division has attempted to place on actual rehabilitation of handicapped persons.

Fifty-eight percent (58%) of the total caseload were recipients of public assistance. Public assistance benefits were reduced or eliminated for 285 people who were rehabilitated. Those rehabilitated had average earnings of \$139 per week. This resulted in a \$64,495 per month or a \$773,940 per year savings for public assistance.

With very little increase in funds, there was a substantial increase in output by the staff. The number of rehabilitations achieved per counselor also increased, while the cost per rehabilitation actually decreased.

### HIGHLIGHTS

During Fiscal Year 1981, the Hawaii Centers for Independent Living project was finally established. The organization is staffed by disabled persons to provide supportive services for disabled persons to live independently in the community. The services of the Centers include peer counseling, housing assistance, recruitment training of personal attendants, and development of independent living skills. With offices on the islands of Oahu, Maui and Hawaii and one to be established on Kauai, the program began on June 24, 1981, and has four peer counselors serving Oahu residents, and one peer counselor for each of the major neighbor islands.

*Hawaii Centers for Independent Living:  
Oahu Center is located at 677 Ala Moana Boulevard (Gold Bond Building), telephone 537-1941. Big Island Center is located at 851 Leilani Street, Hilo, telephone 935-3777. Maui Center is located at 250 Alamaha Street, Kahului, telephone 871-9791. Kauai Center is located temporarily at 3195 Palai Street, Lihue, Kauai, telephone 245-3549.*

It was anticipated that a three-year project to provide Adjustment Services to Deaf Adults would terminate in September, 1981; however, a special appropriation was received from the Legislature to continue providing adjustment services to deaf adults, such as personal and family counseling, independent living training, and remedial education to prepare them for vocational planning.

Interpreter for the Deaf Training Program lost its federal funding, but will continue under the auspices of the Honolulu Community College in September, 1982. A limited

program was maintained at Honolulu Community College to provide sign language classes for students interested in entering the Interpreter Training Program.

The Legislature appropriated \$10,336 for a Telecommunication Device for the Deaf Relay System to enable deaf persons to utilize the telephone system 24 hours a day. (The system on Oahu was scheduled to begin operation in January 1982.) The system on Maui began operations in November 1981. The rationale for the innovative system is based on the equal rights guarantee of Federal and State constitutions to all persons, including the handicapped.

A major advance was made in the Vending Facilities Program (which requires vending stands in public facilities to be operated by blind vendors), with the opening of five facilities during the year. These were the Diamond Head Mental Health Snack Bar, Arizona Memorial Vending Facility, Corrections Facility Snack Bar, Kauai State Building Vending Facility, and the Department of Health Snack Bar. There are now a total of 26 vending facilities which are all administered by Services for the Blind Branch.

The Disability Determination Program was cited for its consistently high production, ranking number one in the nation for processing claims in the shortest period. The program also ranked high in the determination of disabilities, with a 96% accuracy rate for the year.

The Legislature provided two new positions for the Special Education/Vocational Rehabilitation Cooperative Work Study Program which increased the program's capacity to assist handicapped students. This resulted in an increase in the number of schools participating in the Work Study Program to 39 schools this year from 27 schools last Fiscal Year.

Through Title XX funds, a vocational rehabilitation demonstration project to serve disabled public assistance recipients was successfully completed during the fiscal year. The program demonstrated innovative approaches to vocationally rehabilitate disabled public assistance recipients and, by providing a range of vocational rehabilitation services in a short period of time, was able to reduce the length of time it took from referral to job placement from an average of 30 months to approximately 9 months. The approach, demonstrated effective by this program, will be continued in the regular VR program.

The Coordinated Job Development & Placement Project received funding from the Office of Manpower & Planning to assist vocational rehabilitation counselors in job development and job placement. This program developed

a cooperative agreement with the State Employment Service allowing DVR counselors to be at the State Employment Office to provide specialized job placement services to VR clients, utilizing the full range of State Employment services to effect placement. Agreements were also developed to provide unpaid work experience for VR clients with the Army, Navy and Air Force federal civilian personnel offices, McDonald's of Hawaii and Hawaiian Telephone Company. These opportunities have led to job placements for clients who initially start work in an unpaid status. The project receives approximately 50 job orders per week from the federal government, State Employment Service and the private sector, and coordinates the distribution of job orders to all counselors on Oahu.

## HAWAII HOUSING AUTHORITY



**Executive Director:**  
Paul A. Tom

	<b>Fiscal Year 1981</b>
Expenditures:	\$13,600,000
Homes Sold:	280
Value:	\$18,516,578
Rental Units Developed:	366
Value:	\$ 6,390,225
Staff:	323

### **Hawaii Housing Authority Commission**

Wayne T. Takahashi, *Chairman*  
*Commissioner-at-Large*

Lawrence N. C. Ing, *Vice Chairman*  
*Commissioner, County of Maui*

Wilbert K. Eguchi, *Secretary*  
*Commissioner-at-Large*

Vance C. Cannon  
*Commissioner, City and County of Honolulu*

Masanori Emoto  
*Commissioner, County of Kauai*

Roy K. Nakamoto  
*Commissioner, County of Hawaii*

David C. Slipher, *Governor's Special Assistant on Housing*  
*Ex-Officio Commissioner*

Franklin Y. K. Sunn, *Director, Department of Social Services*  
*and Housing*  
*Ex-Officio Commissioner*

*The Hawaii Housing Authority (HHA) is a quasi-autonomous, public organization which provides needed shelter for low- and moderate-income 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 executive director.*

*(A separate annual report is filed each year by the HHA to the State Legislature.)*

## **Hawaii Housing Authority**

### **HOUSING LOAN AND MORTGAGE PROGRAM**

The State Housing Loan and Mortgage Act of 1979 (as amended), more popularly known as "Hula Mae," provides low interest rate mortgage loans to eligible borrowers through the sale of tax-exempt mortgage revenue bonds. Through Hula Mae, HHA serves two purposes: (1) a public purpose of helping low- and moderate-income people acquire standard housing to reside in, and (2) a private purpose of serving as a responsible financial institution and member of the lending industry. These dual responsibilities are interdependent and the success of one depends upon the other.

Hula Mae has two major programs: the "Single Family" program and the "Multi-family" program. The total bond authorization for both programs is \$347.5 million. These revenue bonds, which are issued by HHA, are obligations of the agency and not obligations of the State of Hawaii.

The Single Family program, which has a bond authorization of 475 million, is designed to assist prospective homeowners who find themselves priced out of the housing market due to high private mortgage interest rates. To ensure that the program benefits the target group, the Legislature placed restrictions on income and assets and has limited participation to persons who did not own residential property three years prior to applying for a Hula Mae loan.

HHA has sold a total of \$150 million in bonds under the Single Family program. The first bond issue (Series A), \$100 million, was successfully sold in February 1980 resulting in a 9½% mortgage interest rate. The second bond issue (Series B) of \$50 million, sold in August 1980, made mortgage loans available at a 9¾% interest rate. As of June 30, 1981, 1,889 loans were purchased by HHA using the proceeds of Series A and Series B bonds. (1,281 loans with Series A bond and 608 loans with Series B bond.)

Created by the 1980 Hawaii State Legislature, the Multi-family program is designed to provide low interest construction and permanent financing for the development of rental housing. The program seeks to alleviate the critical shortage of rental housing units in the State. The Multi-family program has a funding authorization of \$122.5 million, however, bonds have not been issued to finance rental housing projects.

### **HOUSING DEVELOPMENT**

HHA completed 246 dwelling units in Fiscal Year 1981. To date, HHA was instrumental in delivering a total of 7,449 dwelling units at costs exceeding \$230 million. Development activities included the production of units for leasehold or fee simple ownership and dwelling units for family and the elderly. Of the 7,449 units, 4,585 have been offered for sale, 2,203 for family rental units and 661 rental units are designed specifically for the elderly.

To develop these units HHA employed a variety of development instruments and programs including participation with (and sponsorship from) the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and Farmers Home Administration; provision of interim loans; utilizing joint ventures; granting development rights; acquiring existing or purchased turnkey projects; and participating with financial institutions such as the State Employees' Retirement System, banks, and savings and loans associations.

The Authority's commitment to energy conservation serves the interests of those directly benefitting from HHA

projects, and as a by-product, researchers who are developing conservation techniques. The inclusion in the Hale Laulima project of a prototype photovoltaic energy supply in an occupied three-bedroom home provides an ideal opportunity for controlled testing outside the laboratory. The photovoltaic cell system has been installed in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Energy, Hawaiian Electric Company, and the HHA. It is monitored by the Hawaii Natural Energy Institute.

Projections, by those involved with analysis of data received, indicate that the photovoltaic system is highly effective as a conservation tool.

The HHA is responsible for the operation of rental housing projects and rental assistance programs, the preservation and maintenance of housing resources, and the delivery of management support services and housing opportunities to eligible families. Operations have grown from management of 1,966 public housing units in 1958 to over 5,500 units in 1981. Likewise, the agency's concerns have changed from focusing exclusively on public housing operations to a full spectrum of management services.

The After-Hours Gerontology Program, which provides after-hours emergency needs for elderly residents in HHA projects and which initially provided services to two projects, has been expanded and currently serves four elderly housing projects.

HHA implemented a federally sponsored Public Housing Urban Initiative Program (PHUIP) designed to revitalize troubled housing projects through management improvement and physical renovation. Kuhio Park Terrace, the project selected as the test site, was targeted for comprehensive physical improvements and improvements in management systems, management and maintenance personnel training, security systems, and social services delivery. Through PHUIP, HHA has automated the collection and retrieval of management data including applicant, delinquency, and composite project data.



### LAND REFORM PROGRAM

Land reform is one of HHA's major and most vital concerns. Under the provisions of Chapter 516, Hawaii Revised Statutes, HHA is empowered to convert residential leasehold property to fee simple (in order to disperse ownership of fee simple residential property to as large a number of people as possible). Since the inception of the Land Reform Program in 1967, 3,578 leasehold lots have been converted to fee simple. Of this total, 93 were converted in Fiscal Year 1981. During the same year, HHA designated 3,261 leasehold lots for conversion.

### STATE HOUSING PLAN

The State Housing Plan, one of twelve functional plans submitted to the State Legislature during the 1981 Legislative session, is comprised of a number of implementing actions designed to guide the government and the private sector in meeting the State's housing needs. HHA is the designated agency in charge of administering and implementing the State Housing Plan.

All twelve plans were submitted to the Legislature in January 1981; however, none were approved by both the Senate and House of Representatives. The plans will be revised in accordance with the State Plan Policy Council guidelines and resubmitted to the Legislature in January 1982.

## CORRECTIONS DIVISION



**Corrections Administrator:**  
Michael Kakesako

**Assistant Corrections Administrator**  
Edith Wilhelm

Expenditures:  
Staff:

**Fiscal Year 1981**  
\$16,032,895  
587

The Corrections Division operates the following facilities:

**Halawa High Security Facility**  
Administrator William Oku

**Oahu Community Correctional Center**  
Administrator Antone S. Olim

**Maui Community Correctional Center**  
Administrator Kazumi Kobayashi

**Hawaii Community Correctional Center**  
Administrator Clarence Andrade

**Kauai Community Correctional Center**  
Administrator John Smythe

**Kulani Correctional Facility**  
Acting Administrator Albert Haa

**Conditional Release Branch**  
Administrator David Tomatani

**Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility**  
Administrator Vernon Chang

*The Corrections Division is responsible for:*

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

*Assisting in the redirection of persons detained or committed by operating facilities and programs of varied degrees of control consistent with the offender's attitudes and the State's commitment to rehabilitation;*

*Providing a safe, healthful and humane environment for all inmates and wards;*

*Providing a sequential phasing release of all inmates.*

## ***Corrections Division***

### **IN PERSPECTIVE**

The worsening crisis of overcrowded prisons was of main concern for the corrections system in Hawaii, as well as for correctional systems throughout most of the nation. Public concern over the incidence of violent crime has caused changes in sentencing laws, mandatory imprisonment for certain crimes and imposition of mandatory periods of confinement for repeat offenders, as well as a high rate of detention of persons accused of crimes. As a result, the volume of people incarcerated greatly surpassed the capabilities of the corrections facilities to provide adequate housing, services and programs. By the end of this fiscal year, there were 958 persons in the State's corrections system, which has a capacity of about 777 bed spaces. (In June, 1980, there were 869 in the total prison population.)

Prison overcrowding is more than just a greater number of inmates in limited space. Overcrowding means doubling or tripling up inmates in single cells and housing the overflow in areas not intended for such use where bathroom facilities are lacking and inmates sleep on mattresses lined up on the floor. It means less movement, less space for constructive activities, a total lack of privacy, heightened feelings of negativism and tension, more fights and injuries, and despair. It means low staff morale and high personnel turnover. Overcrowding means problems and hazards.

As the population size has changed radically in recent years, so has the population profile changed. The lower average age is characterized by impulsiveness, greater demand for immediate gratification and higher "acting-out" behavior.

The greater percentage of persons convicted of violent crimes requires closer supervision and a higher level of security. Thus, the program requirements of the facilities change and increase. The Kulani Correctional Facility and Conditional Release Centers, with their very low security features are the only facilities that are not overcrowded.

### **PRISON EXPANSION**

The need for substantially expanded prison facilities is obvious from a corrections point of view, as more and more offenders are delivered through the criminal justice system to corrections. Facility construction requires long lead time, however, (as much as three to four years from the date of initial funding to completion) and there are no short cuts, no overnight answers to where and how to house the population overflow.

During the fiscal year, various construction and renovation projects were underway or in planning stages. By mid-summer 1981 three more modules with a total capacity of 96 beds were near completion at the Oahu Community Correctional Center. A contract for the renovation of the old administration building at OCCC was awarded, and the conversion of the second floor of the building to a 125-bed housing unit is being timed to permit the evacuation of part of the old cell block structure so long overdue renovation work can be done (in two phases, one half of the cellblock building at-a-time).

At the Halawa High Security Facility, major renovation and modification work on both of the facility's 30-bed modules were completed; however, the temporary closure of the modules further aggravated the overall problem of overcrowding. A third 30-bed module at HHSF was in the final planning phase. Beginning of construction was July, 1981 and its targeted completion is by August, 1982. The expansion of neighbor island community correctional centers on Maui, Kauai and Hawaii is also in planning.

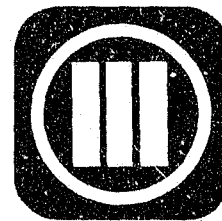
Even with the planned incremental expansion of each correctional facility, it became clearly evident in 1981 that prison expansion would require much more dramatic impetus or it could not possibly keep pace with the greater numbers of persons being committed each year to prison. Consequently, the department made a major decision to seek funding in the 1981 Session of the State Legislature to construct a second 500-bed facility on Oahu. An appropriation of \$3.6 million was approved by the Legislature for land acquisition and planning. A site next to the HHSF was selected and acquisition and planning work is in progress for a new medium security facility, with a completion date of February 1985.

### **FACILITY STAFFING**

Prison overcrowding overtime means less security and reduced operational effectiveness. These, in turn, contribute to an atmosphere of tension and stress in which corrections officers, counselors and other prison staff must perform their daily work. Not surprisingly, one of the most serious problems is the loss of experienced personnel. Staff vacancies at OCCC averaged 57 positions through the fiscal year and the turnover rate was almost as high as the new staff recruitment rate.

Adult corrections officers, from top management to new recruits were provided additional training in prison operations, a riot control team was formed and trained, operation manuals and instructions were overhauled in the effort to improve working conditions and team effectiveness. The Legislature in 1981 also authorized pay increases for the ACO's at the two Oahu facilities on the basis of shortage category. Due to the increasing need to provide added security controls to the burgeoning population and to provide staffing to new inmate residential areas and the increasing need for other services, the 1981 Legislature provided 88 adult and youth corrections officer positions and 23 other positions.

## HAWAII PAROLING AUTHORITY



**Chairman:**  
Thomas K. Hugo, Jr.

**Administrator:**  
Earl Chun

**Field Services Administrator:**  
James Nitihara

**Members of the Board:**  
George J. Chouljian, Susan M. Coy

	<b>Fiscal Year 1981</b>
Expenditures:	\$399,926.06
Staff:	19

*Parole may be defined as a conditional release of a prisoner from a penal institution. The granting of parole is most often based on a prisoner's demonstration, and/or the Paroling Authority's perception of his readiness for re-entry into the community, and the belief that the prisoner 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 that a prisoner should serve before he is considered for parole; granting or denying parole; providing supervision for those granted parole; revoking parole for violations of parole; determining when parolees no longer need to remain on parole status; and making recommendations on petitions for pardon to the Governor.*

*(HPA publishes a separate annual report and, therefore, the discussion contained in this section is very brief.)*

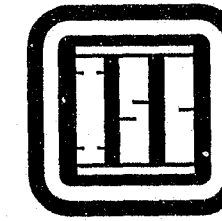
During Fiscal Year 1981, minimum terms of imprisonment were set for 218 prisoners (who had committed 530 offenses); decisions to grant or deny parole were made for 158 persons and 10 decisions to revoke parole were made.

Of the 158 persons considered for parole in 1981, 72 were granted parole and 86 denied. For the fourth consecutive year, the number of paroles denied exceeded the number granted.

The number of persons for whom minimum terms were set, ranged from a low of 74 in Fiscal Year 1973 to 149 in Fiscal Year 1979 (a doubling of the 1973 total) to 187 in 1980 to a new high of 218 in Fiscal Year 1981 (a tripling of the 1973 total). This reflects the increased number of judicial commitments made during the current and preceding years, since (as prescribed by law) minimum terms are set within six months from the date of commitment. It also explains, in part, the current overcrowding of correctional facilities (the planning projections for which were made in the early 70s when commitments were low).

During Fiscal Year 1981, the per capita cost of supervising one parolee was \$1,233.02 per year or \$3.35 per day.

## STATE INTAKE SERVICE CENTER



**Acting Executive Director:**  
Wayne Kanegawa (To: Jan. 15, 1981)  
Masaru Oshiro (To: June 15, 1981)

**Executive Director:**  
Kendrick Wong (From: June 16, 1981)

	<b>Fiscal Year 1981</b>
Expenditures:	\$1,255,320
Staff:	53
Additional positions funded by Federal Grants	23

*State Intake Service Centers provide services and coordination between the police, courts, Corrections Division, Hawaii Paroling Authority, and public and private agencies. The major activities of the ISC's include:*

*Pre-sentence investigations (with the exception of Oahu ISC)*

*Pre-trial investigations*

*Handling supervised release cases and other pre-trial diversionary programs*

*Bail evaluations*

*SISC's Office of Correctional Information and Statistics develops and maintains a correctional information system for SISC, the Corrections Division, and the Hawaii Paroling Authority.*

*(SISC publishes a separate annual report and, therefore, the discussion contained in this section is very brief.)*

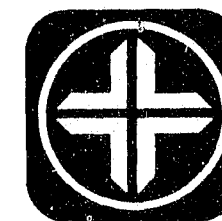
## State Intake Service Center

Formerly under the Governor's Office, the State Intake Service Center was transferred to DSSH for administrative purposes on July 1, 1980. The SISC Central Office and the Oahu Intake Service Center are located adjacent to the Oahu Community Correctional Center. Intake Services Centers are also located within the Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai Community Correctional Centers.

The many events occurring during this fiscal year which have given the SISC the impetus and support needed to attain its intended objectives and goals include the following:

- This is the first year the Board is functioning as a policy-making Board to set the policies, procedures, direction and priorities for the operations of the SISC.
- The Community Service Restitution Program, a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) funded project of \$185,372 (Federal \$155,835 and State \$18,537), was implemented in October 1980 for the neighbor islands as a sentencing alternative to the Courts.
- The Misdemeanor Project was successfully implemented in April 1980 as a federally funded demonstration project to provide pre-trial services at the Honolulu Police Department and the District Court.
- The Legislature approved the SISC's biennium budget which converted 17 temporary positions to permanent positions. These permanent positions will undoubtedly have a significant impact on the delivery of services for the forthcoming year.

## CRIMINAL INJURIES COMPENSATION COMMISSION



### Commission Members:

Daniel S. Ukishima, *Chairperson* (To: March, 1981)  
Alana W. Lau, *Chairperson* (From: April, 1981)  
Sophie Sheather  
Alexander Jamile (To: March, 1981)

### Program Administrator:

Wilfred S. Pang

### Fiscal Year 1981

Expenditures:	
Operational:	\$ 77,418.00
Awards:	\$432,512.55
Total:	\$509,930.55
Staff	3

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

*(CICC publishes a separate annual report and, therefore, the discussion contained in this section is very brief.)*

In Fiscal Year 1981, the Commission received 441 new claim applications. A total of 226 claims carried over from previous years were also finalized. Of the 535 applications disposed of in 1981, 393 resulted in awards totaling \$432,512.55, 140 were denied, and 2 were withdrawn.

The work of the Commission was accomplished in 54 formal meetings. Every application from the neighbor islands which was ready for hearing at the time was acted on.

An important feature of the Hawaii program is the victim's right for judicial review. During the year, 7 requests were approved and the Orders amended. Six requests were turned down, and one case is still pending before the Supreme Court.

## COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN



**Executive Secretary:**  
Judy Parrish

Expenditures:  
Staff:

**Fiscal Year 1981**  
\$34,291  
2

### **Commission on the Status of Women**

Josephine Bucaneg, Chairperson  
Lois Andrews, Vice-Chairperson  
Sharon Moriwaki, Secretary  
Piliialoha Lee Loy, Treasurer  
Cobey Black  
Mary Charles  
Norma China  
Diane DeBruno Cox  
Ruth Fujimoto  
Priscilla Hayashi  
Judy Makinodan  
Lyn Hemmings  
Althea Momi Kamau  
William G. S. Mau  
Ronald Sakimura  
Rosita Villanueva Lee  
Gwen Wahilani

Joshua Agsalud, Director, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations  
*Ex-officio Member*

Donald Botelho, Director, Department of Personnel Services  
*Ex-officio Member*

Franklin Y. K. Sunn, Director, Department of Social Services and Housing  
*Ex-officio Member*

Charles Clark, Superintendent, Department of Education  
*Ex-officio Member*

Christobel Kealoha, Deputy Attorney General  
*Ex-officio Member*

Genevieve T. Okinaga, Director, Office of Children and Youth  
*Ex-officio Member*

Fujio Matsuda, President, University of Hawaii  
*Ex-officio Member*

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

*Assuring women full and equal coverage under the law by informing the public about women's rights, opportunities and responsibilities;*

*Working toward the revision of laws and practices which result in sex discrimination;*

*Furthering the equal legal, social, political, economic and educational opportunities and advancement for all men and women.*

## **Commission on the Status of Women**

Today, more than ten years after Hawaii's people approved the Equal Rights Amendment to the State Constitution, Hawaii still has laws that discriminate on the basis of gender. A request from the 1977 State House of Representatives was made to evaluate all Hawaii laws that openly discriminate against women and to eliminate archaic language that reflects outmoded practices of sex discrimination. In response to the request, the Office of the Legislative Reference Bureau prepared the *Equality of Rights Statutory Compliance Report* for the Commission on the Status of Women, in November 1979.

Since then, as a result of the Report, the Commission presents ongoing testimony in support of an Equal Rights Amendment compliance package. The Report is reviewed on an ongoing basis also, for appropriate legislation.

In Fiscal Year 1981, the Commission presented testimony in support of locating a new statue, "The Spirit of Liliuokalani," in the Queen's Mall on the makai side of the State Capitol. This location was approved and authorized by the Hawaii State Legislature.

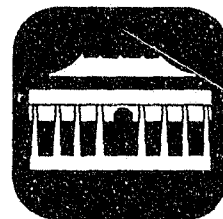
The Commission's highest priority for this Fiscal Year was in the area of child care. The Child and Family Services Committee testified for the development of quality comprehensive child care and educational programs (with the idea that the child care services are to be made available to all families and jointly directed by parents and appropriate agencies). The Commission provided educational programs and workshops on child care to providers, government officials and parents.

The Commission's film library has six 16mm educational films on the topics of combatting racism and sexism. These films were seen by over 4,500 people during the Fiscal Year, including members of over 50 private and community organizations, governmental agencies, educational institutions, religious groups, and military groups.

In June 1982, the Commission on the Status of Women will host, in Hawaii, the annual convention of the National Association of Commissions for Women, the national unifying body of official state, municipal and local women's commissions created by government to improve the lives of women.



## ADMINISTRATION



### OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

**Director:** Franklin Y. K. Sunn

**1st Deputy Director:** Richard K. Paglinawan

**2nd Deputy Director:** Alfred K. Suga

**Public Information Officer:** Chapman L. Lam

### ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

**Administrative Services Officer:** Raymond T. Sato

**Information Systems Chief:** Bert Yamaguchi

**Personnel Officer:** Benjamin Y. P. Fong

**Program Evaluation Officer:** Robert Shimada

**Research and Statistics Chief:** Paul G. Gordon

## DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING FINANCIAL SUMMARY

July 1980 to June 1981

FUND SOURCES							
	Staff <sup>a</sup>	Federal	State- General	State & Fed- eral Special Funds	Other	TOTAL EXPEND- ITURES <sup>b</sup>	% of Total Expenditures
<b>PUBLIC WELFARE</b>							
Administrative Costs .....		\$ 2,702,134	\$ 1,748,754	—	—	\$ 4,450,888l	—
Staff Costs for Providing Money & Services .....		8,260,032	6,860,454	—	\$ 23,528c	15,144,014d	—
Money Support for Needy Persons .....		52,323,812	66,022,501	—	—	118,346,313	—
Vendor Payments for Medical Costs .....		60,115,544	75,085,409	—	—	135,200,953	—
Burial of Indigents .....		—	196,643	—	—	196,643	—
Service Payments (Includes POS) .....		8,250,555	4,785,557	—	190,992e	13,227,104f	—
Medical Payments for State & County Pensioners. ....		—	143,511	—	—	143,511	—
PW TOTAL	924	\$131,652,077	\$154,842,829	—	\$214,520	\$286,709,426	86.5
<b>VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION</b>							
Administrative Costs .....		\$ 422,378	\$ 176,986	\$ —	—	\$ 599,364	—
Providing Rehabilitation Services .....		2,580,340	883,203	—	—	3,463,543	—
Providing Blind Services .....		600,040	205,383	319,881	—	1,125,304	—
Determining Disability for SSA .....		1,185,028	—	—	—	1,185,028	—
VR TOTAL	177	\$ 4,787,786	\$ 1,265,572	\$ 319,881	—	\$ 6,373,239	1.9
<b>HAWAII HOUSING AUTHORITY</b>							
Rental Housing Augmentation .....		\$ 5,651,869g	\$ 83,096	\$ 8,715,139h	—	\$ 14,450,104	—
Rent Supplement Program .....		—	907,267	—	—	907,267	—
Teacher Housing Program .....		—	—	115,413i	—	115,413	—
Broaden Homesite Ownership Program ...		—	62,235	206,145	—	268,380	—
Private Housing Develop & Ownership. ....		—	—	1,740,000	—	1,740,000	—
HHA TOTAL	323	\$ 5,651,869	\$ 1,052,598	\$10,776,697	—	\$ 17,481,164	5.3
<b>CORRECTIONS</b>							
Administrative Costs .....		\$ —	\$ 289,657	\$ —	—	\$ 289,657	—
Juvenile Correc. Fac. (HYCF) .....		—	1,964,154	—	—	1,964,154	—
Adult Maximum Sec. Fac. (HHSF) .....		—	2,768,708	94,272j	—	2,862,980	—
Adult Community Correc. Centers (OCCC, HCCC, MCCC, KCCC) .....		—	9,239,023	157,838j	—	9,396,861	—
Adult Honor Camp (KCF) .....		—	1,087,360	—	—	1,087,360	—
Adult In-Community Facilities (CRB) .....		—	289,892	—	—	289,892	—
SLEPA Projects .....		\$ 141,991	—	—	—	141,991	—
CD TOTAL	587	\$ 141,991k	\$ 15,638,794	\$ 252,110	—	\$ 16,032,895	4.8
<b>INTAKE SERVICE CENTER</b>							
Administrative Costs .....		\$ 164,204	\$ 1,067,604	—	—	\$ 1,231,808	—
ISC TOTAL	68	\$ 164,204	\$ 1,067,604	—	—	\$ 1,231,808	0.4

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

**July 1980 to June 1981**

FUND SOURCES						
	Staff <sup>a</sup>	Federal	State- General	State & Fed- eral Special Funds	Other	TOTAL EXPEND- ITURES <sup>b</sup> % of Total Expenditures
<b>PAROLES AND PARDONS</b>						
Adult Parole Board Determinations . . . . .		—	\$ 59,339	—	—	\$ 59,339 —
Adult Parole Supervision & Counseling . . .		—	340,587	—	—	340,587 —
HPA TOTAL	19	—	\$ 399,926	—	—	\$ 399,926 0.1
<b>CRIMINAL INJURIES COMPENSATION</b>						
Administrative Cost . . . . .		—	\$ 76,946	—	—	\$ 76,946 —
Compensation Payments to Claimants . . .		—	319,810	—	—	319,810 —
CICC TOTAL	3	—	\$ 396,756	—	—	\$ 396,756 0.1
<b>ADMINISTRATION</b>						
Director's Office . . . . .		—	\$ 382,635	—	—	\$ 382,635 —
Fair Hearing . . . . .		—	117,537	—	—	117,537 —
Administrative Services . . . . .		—	983,772	—	—	983,772 —
Research and Statistics . . . . .		—	148,860	—	—	148,860 —
Personnel . . . . .		—	516,951	—	—	516,951 —
Program Evaluation . . . . .		—	400,278	—	—	400,278 —
Office of Information Systems . . . . .		—	460,700	—	—	460,700 —
ADM TOTAL	168	—	\$ 3,010,733	—	—	\$ 3,010,733 0.9
<b>COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN</b>						
Administrative Costs . . . . .		—	\$ 34,291	—	—	\$ 34,291 —
CSW TOTAL	2	—	\$ 34,291	—	—	\$ 34,291 —
<b>DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING: Grand Total:</b>						
	2,271	\$142,397,927	\$177,709,103	\$11,348,688	\$214,520	\$331,670,238 100.0%

- a. Includes filled authorized exempt and temporary positions. Does not include SCET and CETA positions.  
b. Includes encumbrances for the year ended June 30, 1981. Also includes refunds and cancellations over-payments, deaths, social security benefits, voluntary refunds, etc.)  
c. Local matching funds required to cover the administrative costs of POS contracts.  
d. Staff costs. Money Assistance \$10,146,068, Social Services \$4,997,946.  
e. Local matching funds for 25% share of private and county POS contracts.  
f. Recipient Services cost \$5,315,302. Purchase of Service cost \$7,911,802.  
g. HUD subsidy to federally-aided housing projects encompassing a total of 5,892 units.  
h. Of this amount \$1,257,788 represents rental revenues from 510 State housing units used for their maintenance and operation. The remainder \$11,025,838 consists of rental revenues from 5,892 federally-aided housing units for their maintenance and operation.  
i. Income from Teacher Housing Rentals, used for their maintenance and operation.  
j. Correctional Industries and Stores Revolving funds.  
k. Reflects federal grant monies expended in FY '81 only.  
l. Includes medical aid fiscal agent costs of \$2,284,022.

**END**