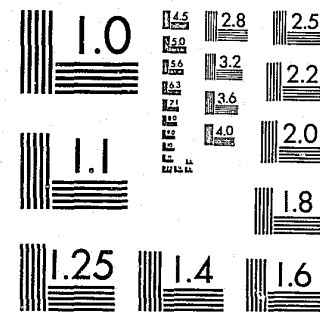


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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING

ANNUAL REPORT 1982

Fiscal Year 1982: July 1, 1981 — June 30, 1982

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



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

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING

February 4, 1983

Dear Governor Ariyoshi:

This report covers the highlights of Department of Social Services and Housing activities for the Fiscal Year beginning July 1, 1981 and ending June 30, 1982. From a broad perspective of social services in Hawaii, it is very evident that the changes we are seeing today affect the very philosophies upon which social services are founded, as well as the extent of the delivery of such services to those in need. These changes arise from well known causes: the crisis in our nation's economy, recent radical shifts in Federal policies and programs, and our own local needs to maintain fiscal austerity. Some of the effects of these changes upon our "service agency" functions are described in this report.

When Congress enacted the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (Public Law 97-35) in 1981, they converted Title XX into a Social Services Block Grant and cut funding for the programs covered by the Block Grant by nearly 20 percent. The loss of some \$2,000,000 for Hawaii meant having to eliminate funding for job-related child day care for welfare families, family planning services, transportation, student training, information and referral, and health support for the developmentally disabled.

Our programs are very much subject to policy and funding decisions originating in Washington and, particularly unfortunate in these troubled times, have been the inconsistency and tardiness of decisions from that source. Our attempts to implement unpopular program changes (e.g., more restrictive eligibility requirements for welfare assistance) and to meet deadlines set by the Federal government have been met with numerous law suits in local courts. These legal maneuvers have more to do with contesting technicalities and procedural points than with any real problem with the program changes per se. From a practical point of view, their main effect seems to be the harassment and impediment of efforts to implement new rules, which could result in costly sanctions to the state (as well as continued payment of benefits to ineligible clients).

In the corrections area, the problem of inmate population far exceeding prison capacity continued to plague virtually all the correctional centers in the state. Several notable contingency measures were taken to temporarily expand the capacities of Oahu and Maui correctional facilities; however, such piecemeal adding-on, as well as "double bunking," simply cannot accommodate the ever-increasing need for space to house offenders sentenced to incarceration by the criminal justice system. Considerable emphasis has been given to accelerating the planning of a new 500-bed medium security facility adjacent to the site of the existing High Security Facility at Halawa.

While the population of inmates has continued to increase and the problems relating to their housing and welfare have proportionately risen, there are still positive changes to report. At OCCC, the climate of inmate disturbances, assaults and escapes has dramatically changed for the better. There is now much improved management and security control over the close to 1,000 inmates assigned to OCCC. Staff morale and Adult Corrections Officer recruitment have also improved markedly. In the latter months of 1981, Halawa High Security Facility was able to operate for the first time as a truly high security institution. Heretofore, HHSH was crowded with inmates of high security and lower classification.

The Corrections Division published "A Plan for the '80's" which articulates the Division's goals and philosophies for the immediate future and thus sets the guideline for institutional management as well as planning in the correctional system.

Similar plans are being developed for other programs under the department's aegis. These efforts illustrate the renewed focus within DSSH on developing a stronger management base from which more effective administration of our programs and operations can be achieved. Some of the areas of emphasis include: updating and making more relevant the department's policies and procedures; conducting management and financial audits and project studies; improving and expanding the department's program and financial data processing capabilities; and developing improved communication and word processing systems (including the use of microcomputers and computerized graphic systems).

This is also a time when there is great need for management to be very open and flexible in seeking new answers to old problems. As an example, the Long Term Care Channeling Demonstration Project is looking for answers to the problem of assisting disabled elderly persons to stay in their own homes instead of being institutionalized. From this demonstration experience, which is described in detail in this report, we hope our chances would be greatly enhanced for planning and implementing services that are relevant to the needs of disabled elderly persons.

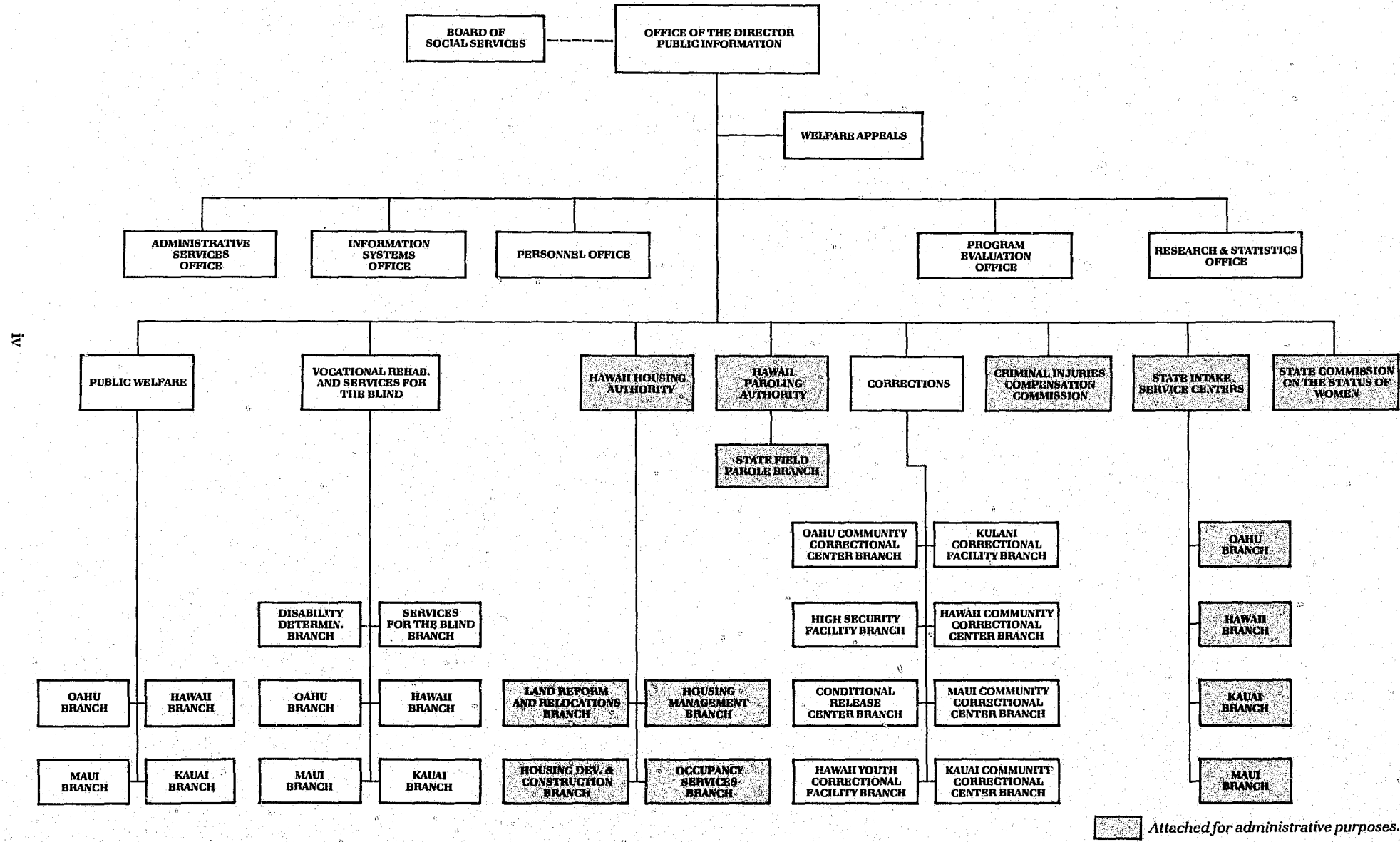
So, in this time of adversities for the social services, it is more important than ever to view trying circumstances and crises as also potential agents for positive change. I believe that where there is a problem (however acute) there is also its solution, but often only after we look deeply and honestly enough into our programs, our society and ourselves. It is in periods of uncertainty, when conventional controls and fixed answers no longer apply, that we are most motivated to convert our problems into new terms in order for answers to be found.

I know that our staff's openness to restructuring and redefining, as well as their remarkable dedication that has been so clearly demonstrated over this past year, serve our State well in this turbulent period and will lead to progress in meeting the needs of our people.

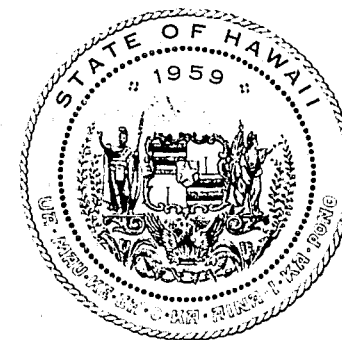
Sincerely,

Franklin Y. K. Sunn
Director

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING
ORGANIZATION



ION
OF



STATE OF HAWAII

NCJRS

George R. Ariyoshi
Governor

Franklin Y. K. Sunn
Director

Richard K. Paglinawan
First Deputy Director

Alfred K. Suga
Second Deputy Director

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APR 15 1983

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PUBLIC WELFARE



CORRECTIONS



HAWAII PAROLING AUTHORITY



STATE INTAKE SERVICE CENTER



CRIMINAL INJURIES COMPENSATION COMMISSION



STATE COMMISSION ON STATUS OF WOMEN



ADMINISTRATION



**VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION AND SERVICES
FOR THE BLIND**



HAWAII HOUSING AUTHORITY

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

Social Services Program Development Administrator:

Edward Yoshimoto

Income Maintenance Program Administrator:

Helen Onoye

Medical Care Administrator:

Earl Motooka

Expenditures:

Fiscal Year 1982

\$289,391,127

Staff:

1,059

The Public Welfare Division has three major program areas to provide services to eligible recipients. These areas are:

Income Maintenance Program which includes financial assistance (cash payments), the Food Stamp Program, Child Support Enforcement, Low Income Energy Assistance, Refugee Cash assistance and the Temporary Labor Force.

Medical Assistance Program which includes payments for such services as physician care, hospital in-patient care, skilled nursing, intermediate care, laboratory and x-ray, family planning, early and periodic screening, dental, home health care, drugs and others. This program also includes payments for burial of indigents.

Social Services Program which includes an array of services for children and adults such as protective services, adoption, chore, day care, homemaker, licensing of homes and facilities, foster grandparent, senior companion and others.

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

Public Welfare Division

IN PERSPECTIVE

Public Welfare programs in Fiscal Year 1982 were impacted by many changes in Federal regulations and the funding of social programs. The anxiety and watchful waiting which characterized the previous year continued through this fiscal year.

An area of particular concern was the Federal Government's attempt to transfer income maintenance programs and their costs to the individual states. There was much discussion between the Federal Government and the National Governor's Association of a possible "swap" of the major income maintenance programs. Under the swap, the Federal Government proposed that it would administer the Food Stamps and Medicaid programs (Title XIX of the Social Security Act) while the states would take over the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) Program. Hawaii, like many other states, opposed the shifting of basic financial assistance programs to the states.

While the swap did not materialize, there will be continued negotiations and debate on this issue.

Public Welfare costs increased by \$2.6 million in Fiscal Year 1982 as compared to the previous year. Expenditures rose to \$289.3 million. Money support for needy persons decreased by \$4.5 million; however, medical assistance costs escalated at a rapid rate.

Massive changes in programs beginning in October 1981 at the federal level greatly affected daily operations at the state level, and still more policy changes and budget

cuts are expected to come from the national level.

In October 1981, under federal pressure due to passage of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA), the Department implemented six major policy changes which primarily affected working families receiving supplemental assistance. Federal regulations capping income eligibility (gross income) at 150% of the welfare standard and standardizing income deductions impacted the AFDC caseload. Supplemental benefits to approximately 1,000 working families were either terminated or reduced because of the October 1981 federal restrictions.

In the course of DSSH implementation of the federal policy changes, the Legal Aid Society filed numerous court suits in an effort to stop or delay the implementation. Most of the suits are still pending and they could result in expenditures of up to \$2.5 million in retroactive benefits (if the courts' decisions are against the state).

Cutbacks in the Food Stamp program also occurred in October 1981 as federal regulations were tightened. Among the several changes implemented were the following reductions: (1) Where previously there was no gross income limit, a person's gross income must now be less than 130% of the poverty guideline to be eligible. (2) Benefits are paid only from the date of application (not for the full month as previously). (3) Adult children living with their parents must include their parents' income for eligibility determination. (4) Earned Income deductions allowed were reduced from 20% to 18%. (5) Persons who board are no longer eligible. (6) Strikers are ineligible for

Money Payments

Fiscal Year 1982

Type	Oahu	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai	Total
Aid to Families With Dependent Children	\$64,168,700	\$13,173,101	\$6,432,405	\$3,141,045	\$86,915,251
General Assistance	15,450,184	2,578,100	1,110,242	599,657	19,738,183
Aid to the Aged, Blind and Disabled	1,722,362	244,739	165,608	78,934	2,211,643
Child Welfare Foster Care	1,262,233	183,729	68,954	59,606	1,574,522
SSI State Supplement	3,367,809	480,497	324,660	155,837	4,328,803
Low Income Energy Assistance	30,463	6,280	2,058	3,402	42,203
Total	\$86,001,751	\$16,666,446	\$8,103,927	\$4,038,481	\$114,810,605

food stamps (unless they were receiving food stamps prior to going on strike).

Another change resulting from the OBRA was the amendment to Title XX of the Social Security Act creating the Social Services Block Grant. Funding under the block grant was \$2 million short of program needs. This resulted in dropping the funding of such programs as child day care for AFDC families needing to go to work, family planning, information and referral, transportation and health support services for the developmentally disabled.

Food Stamp Participation

Average Monthly Served
Fiscal Year 1982

County	Cases	Persons	Bonus
Oahu	26,965	72,560	48,991,033
Hawaii	6,550	15,905	11,515,856
Maui	2,883	6,719	4,846,354
Kauai	1,840	4,043	2,818,080
Total	38,238	99,227	68,171,323*

*Total year bonus amount

Other funding cuts drastically reduced the Work Incentive Program (WIN) by 34%. This necessitated the termination of WIN programs on the islands of Maui, Kauai and Hawaii. On Oahu, WIN services were cut in half and staffing reduced.

Refugee Resettlement program funds were also drasti-

cally cut in Fiscal Year 1982, which meant trimming contracts with providers of such services as employment training and social adjustment.

HIGHLIGHTS

As the result of tightening regulations, 4,523 families and individuals were dropped from Food Stamp rolls, thus decreasing the number of households from 41,354 in July 1981 to 36,831 in June 1982. Monthly Food Stamp benefits to recipients in Hawaii dropped from a total of \$6,077,646 in July 1981 to \$5,609,074 in June 1982.

Hawaii's medical assistance program continues to be one of the most comprehensive in the nation. In Fiscal Year 1982, a notable increase was experienced in the total benefit dollars paid although the average number of recipients eligible on a monthly basis continued its downward trend.

There was a significant decrease in the number of eligible recipients during Fiscal Year 1982. The monthly average number of recipients eligible in Fiscal Year 1982 was 87,903, 4.3% lower than the monthly average during the preceding fiscal year.

Benefits paid to certified providers of services through the medical assistance program for eligible recipients amounted to \$140,825,713 after application of \$7,694,855 for the patient's share of the bill and \$4,830,017 from other health insurance payments. The cost of inpatient institutional care provided in acute hospitals and in skilled and intermediate nursing facilities continued to increase ac-

Medical Payments

Fiscal Year 1982

Type	Oahu	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai	Total
Medical Services	\$98,745,331	\$16,685,472	\$11,502,404	\$6,349,590	\$133,282,797
Medical Payments for Pensioners	11,699	65,811	90,669	1,620	169,799
Kaiser-DSSH Health Plan Project	1,291,400	—	224,665	—	1,516,065
Supplementary Medical Insurance	1,035,835	129,472	71,205	58,259	1,294,771
Reasonable Cost Adjustments	2,792,310	673,320	801,299	1,543,885	5,810,814
Burial of Indigents	442,152	65,646	32,178	13,290	553,266
Medical Transportation	164,009	17,135	7,301	7,049	195,494
Early and Periodic Screening Diagnosis and Treatment Contract	244,994	—	—	—	244,994
Total	\$104,727,730	\$17,636,856	\$12,729,721	\$7,973,693	\$143,068,000

counting for 64.4% of all benefits paid in Fiscal Year 1982.

The increase in total benefit payments for Fiscal Year 1982, in light of decreasing number of eligible recipients, was due to a combination of factors including economic inflation and increases in the utilization of institutional services.

During the year, the Department placed major emphasis on ways to decrease error rates in the Food Stamp, AFDC and Medicaid programs. A "corrective action committee" met weekly to monitor the progress of Public Welfare branch offices, to improve error analysis and to provide more effective correcting of causes for errors. Hawaii

was one of 34 states in the nation that did not meet the strict Federal Government standards for reducing errors. Establishing quality maintenance positions, supervising case reviews and updating workload standards were some of the initiatives taken to remedy the error rate problem.

Numerous and frequent changes made by the Federal Government in determining eligibility of applicants and recipients of financial, medical and food stamp benefits seriously contributed to the workload of the state's eligibility workers.

Child Support collections increased from \$3.1 million

Medicaid Services

Fiscal Year 1982

Number of Recipients (Unduplicated)

Type	Oahu	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai	State
Hospital Inpatient	11,191	2,388	1,294	862	15,735
Nursing Home Care	1,589	194	327	137	2,247
Intermediate Care Facility	1,576	465	264	182	2,487
Physician Services	72,147	16,348	6,747	4,117	99,359
Dental Service	34,125	7,575	3,010	1,785	46,495
Other Practitioners	8,569	1,428	358	301	10,656
Hospital Outpatient	26,126	3,976	2,115	2,428	34,645
Lab X-Ray	46,177	10,513	3,624	760	61,074
Home Health	360	23	65	41	489
Drug	64,827	14,318	5,795	3,740	88,680
Other Care	7,125	1,152	545	231	9,053
Family Planning	3,559	817	305	257	4,938
Screening Service	3,195	722	426	74	4,417
Sterilization	164	71	27	10	272
Medical Payments for Pensioners	13	13	8	5	39
Kaiser-DSSH Health Plan Project	2,366	—	453	—	2,819*

*average number of recipients per month

Average Number of Individuals Served Monthly

Fiscal Year 1982

Money Payments		
County	Individuals	Percentage of Population
Oahu	51,410	7%
Kauai	2,318	6%
Hawaii	10,267	11%
Maui	4,840	7%
Medicaid Eligibles		
County	Individuals	Percentage of Population
Oahu	64,042	8%
Kauai	3,469	9%
Hawaii	13,304	14%
Maui	6,269	10%
Food Stamp Participation		
County	Individuals	Percentage of Population
Oahu	72,560	9%
Kauai	4,043	10%
Hawaii	15,905	17%
Maui	6,719	9%

Child Support Enforcement Program

Fiscal Year 1982

County	Cases	Total Collected
Oahu	15,326	\$2,090,250
Hawaii	2,397	565,219
Maui	1,860	190,340
Kauai	869	139,644
Total	20,452	\$2,985,453

in Federal Fiscal Year 1981 to \$3.3 million in 1982. The Internal Revenue Intercept program was implemented to assist in collecting arrearages from absent parents (\$300,000 in collections). A comparable program was established in State law to intercept state tax refunds and unemployment insurance benefits. These measures are expected to further increase collection of child support payments owed the Department.

Services to enforce child support obligations, establish paternity and support orders have steadily increased. Due to closure of AFDC cases resulting from the 1981

OBRA, collections actually decreased by \$400,000 with the closure of 360 AFDC cases.

In Fiscal Year 1982, 1,192 complaints were received on Oahu from sources outside the Department concerning alleged fraud in public assistance programs. Preliminary screening of the complaints indicated that some 964 warranted further investigation.

An additional 783 referrals were received from eligibility workers within the Department of which 714 were considered worthy of fraud investigation. Included in these referrals were 354 cases in which unreported income and assets totalled in excess of \$1 million, resulting in ineligible payments of \$714,209.

Sixty-two cases were referred for possible fraud prosecution, 311 cases were resolved by repayment arrangements, 29 cases were barred from prosecution due to Statute of Limitations and 112 cases were determined not to be fraud.

The Department initiated development of individual care service plans for all children in out-of-home care so that they will not be kept indefinitely without permanent care arrangements. This was in consonance with new re-

Social Services Summary

(Clients Served)

Fiscal Year 1982

Service	Oahu	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai	Total
Adoption	164	33	4	13	214
Alcohol/Drug Abuse Treatment	114	—	—	—	114
Chore Services	938	222	408	64	1,632
Day Care Services	3,143	619	368	371	4,501
Child	3,078	571	331	332	4,312
Adult	65	48	37	39	189
Employment Training Service	2,291	144	157	83	2,675
Family Planning	586	—	7	2	595
Foster Care	2,305	276	138	245	2,964
Child	732	116	56	65	969
Adult	1,573	160	82	180	1,995
Health Support	245	31	50	14	340
Homemaker	135	28	23	20	206
Individual Family Adjustment	5,731	705	251	529	7,216
Protection	4,145	555	258	760	5,718
Child	4,069	550	254	753	5,626
Adult	76	5	4	7	92
Social Rehabilitation	333	103	81	51	568

Social Services: Number of Individuals Served

(By County)

Fiscal Year 1982

County	Individuals	Percentage of Population
Oahu	10,937	1%
Kauai	1,120	3%
Hawaii	1,778	2%
Maui	1,239	2%
State Totals	15,074	2%

quirements embodied in P.L. 96-272, the Child Welfare and Adoption Assistance Act of 1980.

The Senior Companion Program, which was successfully implemented on Oahu, was expanded to the neighbor islands. This was made possible with new funding appropriated by the Legislature.

In its continued effort to improve protective services to children in the state, the Department succeeded in getting legislation passed to "reform" the state's mandatory child abuse reporting law. The law was made more comprehensive and now covers a wider range of persons required to report suspected cases of child abuse or neglect. The Department also supported an amendment permitting the police to receive complaints of suspected abuse or neglect (which should facilitate the handling of emergency cases).

LOOKING AHEAD

The outlook for the Division's programs is one of continued retrenchment in the face of diminishing State and

Federal resources. Cost containment and effective management are the watchwords of the new time. Spiralling health care costs is one of the most crucial of the Division's concerns. While the number of individuals served declined by 4.3% from 1981 to 1982, benefits paid to health care providers increased more than 14% in this one year period. Inflation, reflected in the cost of medical and ancillary services and increased use of institutional services accounted for this program's increased costs.

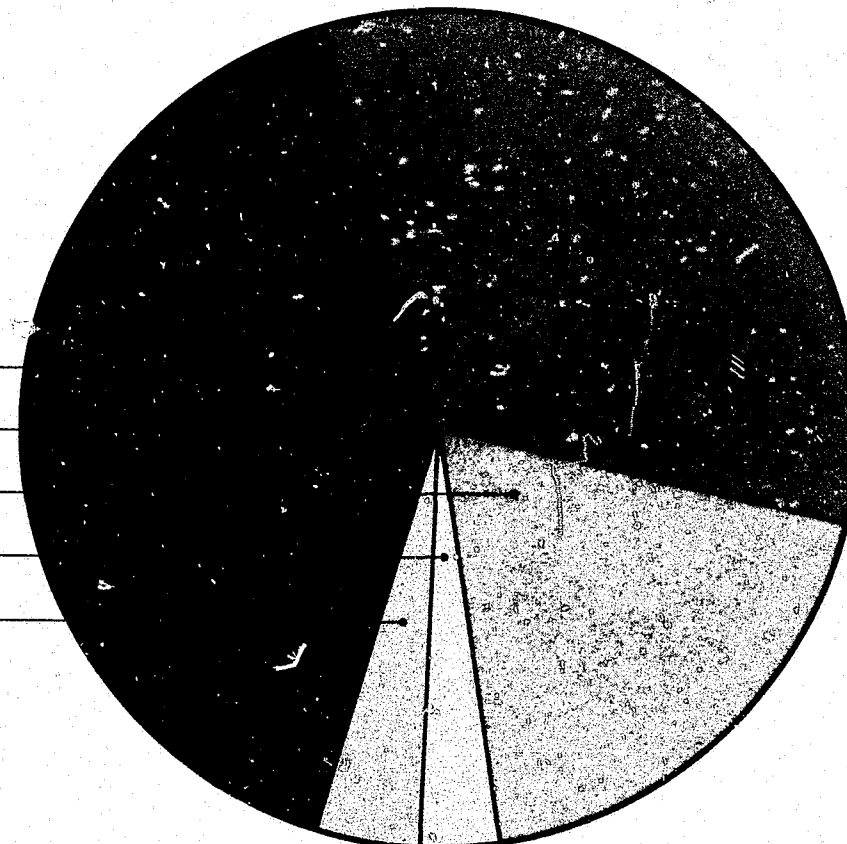
The projected 1983 budget for the Department indicates that medical care program costs will continue to rise. A critical question facing this and other states is how to continue providing needed services to the growing population of aged citizens in a humane and cost effective manner. The seriousness of this problem becomes very evident when comparing the aged, blind and disabled categories, constituting only 16% of the medicaid recipients, with the benefits paid to providers for this group, which accounts for more than one half of the total amount paid to providers in Fiscal Year 1982.

HOW PUBLIC WELFARE FUNDS WERE SPENT, BY COUNTY

Fiscal Year 1982

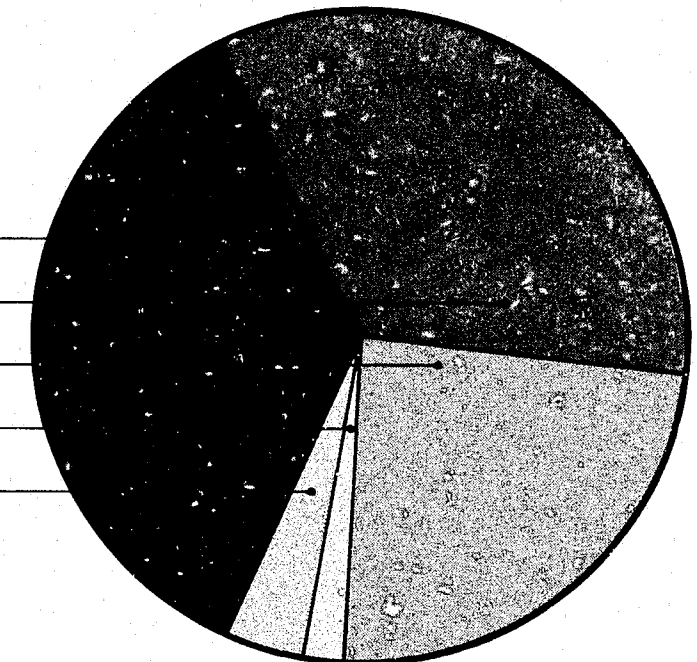
OAHU Total \$256,853,348

41%	MEDICAL ASSISTANCE	\$104,727,730
33%	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	\$ 86,001,751
19%	FOOD STAMPS	\$ 48,991,033
3%	SERVICES	\$ 7,498,036
4%	ADMINISTRATION	\$ 9,634,798



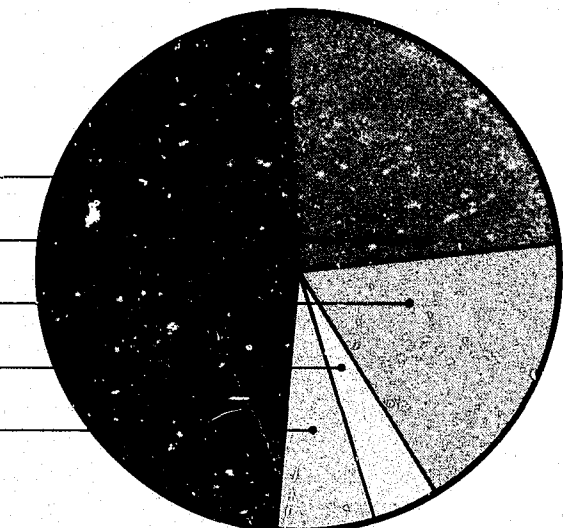
HAWAII Total \$48,470,286

36%	MEDICAL ASSISTANCE	\$17,636,856
34%	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	\$16,666,446
24%	FOOD STAMPS	\$11,515,856
2%	SERVICES	\$ 710,814
4%	ADMINISTRATION	\$ 1,940,314



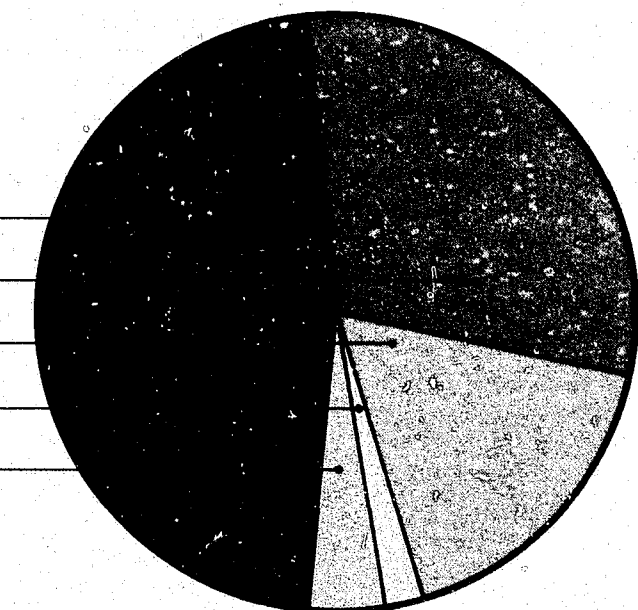
KAUAI Total \$16,367,873

48%	MEDICAL ASSISTANCE	\$7,973,693
24%	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	\$4,038,481
18%	FOOD STAMPS	\$2,818,080
4%	SERVICES	\$ 548,472
6%	ADMINISTRATION	\$ 969,147



MAUI Total \$27,284,437

47%	MEDICAL ASSISTANCE	\$12,739,721
30%	FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE	\$ 8,103,927
17%	FOOD STAMPS	\$ 4,846,354
2%	SERVICES	\$ 483,875
4%	ADMINISTRATION	\$ 1,110,560



Long Term Care Channeling **DEMONSTRATION PROJECT**

Demonstration Project Administrator

JOHN M. HAYAKAWA

Project Malama Director

LILY H. YAMASHIRO

FUNDING: \$850,000

(For three years from National long term care channeling demonstration, Department of Health and Human Services)

IN PERSPECTIVE

Hawaii and the other states of the nation face the pressures of expanding services for the impaired elderly person and, at the same time, to contain rapidly escalating costs within a complex and fragmented long term care system. To seek answers to these problems, the State of Hawaii and eleven other states were selected to participate in the National Long Term Care Channeling Demonstration sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The primary missions of the Demonstration are to promote statewide planning for long term care and to prevent or defer institutionalization of disabled elderly persons. The methodologies include the creation of the Long Term Care Planning Group, implementation of a local channeling demonstration (Project Malama), and collection of data about clients, formal and informal services, and other problems/issues.

This demonstration is valuable in Hawaii's efforts to address the problems associated with providing long term care services for the elderly. There are no simple answers nor inexpensive ways to respond to the growing need for these services. Current financing and delivery systems impeded the development of effective policies. For instance, eligibility criteria, differing from program to program, often are barriers to receiving needed services; public long term care programs foster an excessive reliance on medical and institutional care; and accessible and affordable in-home and community services to reduce or deter institutional placement are not readily available. Few mechanisms exist at the local level to inform consumers and providers of the available ser-

vice options and to coordinate and manage a broad array of disparate services on the behalf of clients. Furthermore, the costs of long term care services are rising at a rapid rate and the population most vulnerable to nursing home placement, persons 75 years and older, will nearly double within twenty years.

HIGHLIGHTS

Under this Demonstration, DSSH has agreed to undertake two major tasks:

1. A State-level Long Term Care Planning Group. This group, which was appointed by Governor George R. Ariyoshi, prepared a report entitled, *The Long Term Care for the Elderly*, in December 1981. The report is a study of the long term care system in Hawaii. It consolidates our knowledge and experiences about functionally impaired elderly persons, the services currently available, the barriers to expansion of services, and recommendations for future action. This report is the first of its kind prepared under the auspices of the State of Hawaii.

2. Project Malama, the Local Channeling Demonstration. This Project provides services to disabled and impaired elderly persons who wish to live, despite their disabilities, in the least restrictive setting of their choice. The staff includes two supervisory personnel, four case managers, three case aides, and clerical support. The staff has language capabilities in Japanese, Chinese, and two Filipino dialects.

Each client referred to Project Malama is assigned a professional case manager. This case manager is responsible for

(1) planning the client's service needs with the client and his/her family; (2) assisting the client to obtain needed services; (3) maintaining regular contact with the client, family and friends; and (4) maintaining regular contact with all service providers involved with the client. A reassessment interview with the client is conducted every three months.

Referrals to the Project can be made by either family, friends, physicians, hospitals, service agencies or interested persons. To be acceptable to the Project, individuals must meet the following criteria: (1) 65 years or older; (2) reside in Project's catchment area, i.e., Honolulu bounded by Salt Lake and Hawaii Kai; (3) cannot care for themselves and will need assistance for six months or more; (4) caretakers are exhausted and/or find it difficult to continue to help the disabled elderly person; (5) if in a hospital or nursing home, must be eligible for discharge within three months. Project Malama has no income limitation and will only accept eligible persons who voluntarily choose to participate.

Project Malama began accepting referrals in May 1982. By September 1982, Project Malama received 165 referrals, mainly from hospitals and other units of DSSH. Currently, 91 disabled elderly persons are active clients. More than two thirds of these clients are 75 years or older. Forty percent have incomes less than \$500 per month. By ethnic back-

ground, 33% are Japanese, 36% are Caucasian, 10% are Chinese and 10% Filipino. By living arrangement, 31% live alone, 36% live with a spouse, and 29% live with children. Project Malama's clients are so frail that they need constant monitoring.

LOOKING AHEAD

Project Malama will terminate its demonstration activities in September 1983. Three months prior to its termination, case managers will assist clients and their families to arrange for alternative services. The Hawaii Long Term Care Channeling Project will culminate its activities by December 1983. The staff will prepare a report describing the characteristics and service needs of disabled elderly persons choosing to live in the community rather than being institutionalized. The report also will examine the value of channeling services as a method of preventing and/or delaying institutional placement and the impact of the Long Term Care Planning Group as a viable instrument for statewide planning of long term care for the elderly. Every effort will be made to disseminate the experiences of this demonstration to persons and agencies providing long term care services and to decision-makers and administrators responsible for creating and planning services.

VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DIVISION



Vocational Rehabilitation Administrator:
Toshio Nishioka

Expenditures:
Staff:

Fiscal Year 1982
\$7,331,245
178

Board of Vocational Rehabilitation

Walter Y. Arakaki
Laura Chock
Ronald Nakatsu
Ruth M. Ono
Daisy Mae Slagle
Karen A. Taketa
Terrance W.H. Tom
Dora Tong
Frank Wherley
Joshua C. Aghalud, Director, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
Ex-officio Member
Dr. Donnis Thompson, Superintendent, Department of Education
Ex-officio Member
Charles G. Clark, Director, Department of Health
Ex-officio Member

The Vocational Rehabilitation and Services to the Blind Division assists in the rehabilitation of the physically and mentally handicapped, through vocational rehabilitation programs and services to the blind. 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 7,227 handicapped people in the past year and rehabilitated 1,026 disabled people into gainful employment. This compares to 7,310 people served during the previous fiscal year with 981 disabled people rehabilitated into gainful employment. This favorable comparison with the previous year reflects the management philosophy of specific focus on placement of handicapped persons into employment.

Fifty-seven percent of the total caseload were recipients of public assistance. Public assistance benefits were eliminated or reduced for 285 clients which resulted in \$828,000 yearly savings. The average weekly earnings for all clients rehabilitated into competitive employment was \$161.

There was no increase in funding during the past year, but output was increased. This can be partially attributed to the administrative style of participatory management. (The administration sets clear goals with line staff and provides regular feedback on movement toward these goals so line supervisors can monitor their attainment of objectives.)

The Disability Determination Branch was able to meet or exceed the federally-imposed standards for completeness of medical documentation and accuracy of decisions as to allowance or denial of disability benefits. This Branch was not able to meet standards for claims processing time because of work overload caused by emphasis on continuing disability investigation claims.

HIGHLIGHTS

The Services for the Blind Branch provided services to over 800 blind and visually handicapped persons during fiscal year 1982. There was increased technical assistance and consultation to neighbor islands in serving the severely visually impaired. In addition to vocational rehabilitation services, which were provided to 405 blind individuals, services such as orientation and mobility, low vision services and vending facility program were increased on the neighbor islands. The federal Randolph-Sheppard Vending Machine Program showed an increase of 29% in blind vendor sales. The Volunteer Services Program, which saved expenditures of approximately \$29,500, utilized 92 volunteers, of whom 26 were visually impaired. Savings

were also achieved through donation of time and services from Lions Clubs. Lions Clubs assisted in screening 1,700 persons for glaucoma.

The Coordinated Job Development and Placement Project, which is funded by the Office of Manpower Planning to assist Vocational Rehabilitation counselors in job development and job placement, has contributed greatly to the increased placement of clients into employment. The project focuses on job placement by maintaining a job-ready client list, conducting Job Clubs, and developing Employer Accounts by doing systematic employer contacts especially with federal civilian personnel offices. There continues to be full utilization of State Employment Service through this program.

Appropriation from legislation allows the Division to continue providing adjustment services to deaf adults in personal and family counseling and independent living training to prepare for vocational planning. Legislative appropriation for the Telecommunication Device for the Deaf relay system enables deaf individuals to utilize the telephone system 24 hours a day on Maui and Oahu.

The Quality Circles program has been initiated in two offices on Oahu. One involves clerical staff and the other is for Disability Claims Examiners. This is an attempt to continue to emphasize participatory management style.

LOOKING AHEAD

Demands for greater services by disabled groups have and will exceed available funds for such services, which means that not all VR applicant needs can be met and that the program may have to direct its services more to severely disabled persons. In looking ahead, the division accepts, as its challenge, the need to make ever more effective use of all available resources. Toward this end, long-range, as well as short-term action plans have been developed and are being implemented. These include training to continuously upgrade employee skills; adapting new technologies, e.g., computers to VR functions; using new management approaches, e.g., Quality Circles; and upgrading management practices overall. There will be greater use of whatever resources for the rehabilitation of the disabled are available. In these several ways the agency intends to serve more disabled persons with better quality service.

HAWAII HOUSING AUTHORITY



Executive Director

Paul A. Tom

Expenditures:

Staff:

Fiscal Year 1982

\$18,772,596

294

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. Slipper, 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 an executive director.

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

LAND REFORM

The Land Reform Act of 1967 and subsequent refinements of the law set forth a means whereby residents living on leasehold lots may petition HHA to condemn their lots so that they may purchase the fee simple title to the land. To qualify for condemnation, the tract must be at least 5 acres in size, at least 25 or half of the lessees must petition to purchase their leased land, and other stipulations of the law must be met. If lessors and lessees cannot agree on a purchase price for the leasehold lots, the price is determined by court of law.

After 14 years since enactment of the Land Reform Act, some of the legal procedures for State condemnation of privately-owned leased land for conversion to fee simple, still remain untested. To date, more than 30 tracts have been converted from leasehold to fee simple, but all have been either "friendly" conversions or negotiated settlements. That is, residential leaseholders and their respective lessors have been able to negotiate and come to an agreement on the purchase price of the fee simple interest of the leased lots, thereby avoiding a court's determination of value.

Since the inception of the Program in 1967, 5,583 leasehold lots have been converted to fee simple. Of this total, 1,672 leasehold lots were converted in Fiscal Year 1982. During the same year the Authority designated 901 lots for conversion. Also during this year HHA took an unprecedented role as moderator between lessor and lessees under the Land Reform Program. The effort brought about a

Hawaii Housing Authority

negotiated settlement on the purchase price of the leasehold lots. This effort averted what would have been the first court trial to set a purchase price on residential leasehold lots in Hawaii.

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT

The passage of Act 105 in 1970 marked the beginning of a new era for HHA. This Act created a comprehensive housing development program which moved the "gap group" into affordable housing. HHA has played a significant role over the past 11 years by providing 4,774 affordable housing units for sale to qualified buyers. The program has also augmented the rental market by providing 2,709 rental units to families and elderly persons.

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.

Despite the difficult economic times, approximately 900 units were completed under HHA's housing development program in Fiscal Year 1982. In the years ahead HHA will continue to be the primary provider of affordable construction financing for low and moderate income housing in the State, in partnership with the counties and the private sector.

HOUSING MANAGEMENT

The Housing Management Branch is responsible for the operation of State and Federal housing projects and rental assistance programs, the preservation and maintenance of housing projects, and the delivery of management support services and housing opportunities to eligible families.

Management of Federally assisted rental housing is HHA's oldest responsibility. And although it remains the major component of HHA's housing management function, other housing management activities were added as HHA evolved into a comprehensive State housing agency. Today, HHA manages a total of over 7,500 rental units and leased projects, including State (unsubsidized) rental housing, rental units built under the Act 105 program, leased lands, housing for teachers in rural areas, and other development projects for which HHA is responsible for maintenance or fiscal control.

HHA continued to provide low and moderate income families with rent subsidies so that they could obtain better shelter in the general market. These rent subsidies were delivered through two major programs, the HUD Section 8 Existing Housing Payments Program and the State Rent Supplement Program. The Section 8 Program is a federally funded program in which qualified families pay no more than 25% of their adjusted gross incomes for rent. As of June 30, 1982, HHA provided subsidies to 1,371 families, with an average subsidy of \$214 per month. Under the State Rent Supplement Program, families receive assistance based on 20% of family income, not to exceed \$70 per month for families and \$90 per month for elderly families. This program has been fairly stable, and as of June 30, 1982, was serving 1,206 families, with an average subsidy of \$71.

Administrative improvements were achieved through the development of more efficient, automated data collection systems. Through computerization, HHA is now able to collect and retrieve needed information on applicants and tenants quickly and efficiently.

Combining the resources of available State and Federal funds, HHA expended over \$4 million to repair, improve, and modernize our public housing projects. In light of the federal cutbacks in financing construction of new public housing projects it is essential that existing projects be maintained.

HOUSING FINANCE

The basic function of the Housing Finance section is to act as a conduit to bring outside capital for low- and moderate-income housing into the State. In addition to the Hula Mae Program, this section has coordinated the issuance of tax-exempt notes and bonds under the Construction Loan Note Program using various federal statutes and regulations.

The following is a description of the activities that have occurred during the 1982 Fiscal Year in the Hula Mae and Construction Loan Note Programs.

Hula Mae

The 1979 State Legislature authorized HHA to sell revenue bonds, the proceeds of which would be used to finance mortgage loans for moderate income families. Because the bonds are tax-exempt, funds can be made available at interest rates well below those of the conventional mortgage market. \$150 million in revenue bonds were sold in 1980, and provided some 1,931 Hawaii residents with the opportunity to purchase homes.

In late 1981, an additional \$20 million in tax-exempt revenue bonds were issued for mortgage purchases. Hawaii became one of the first states in the nation to sell single-family, tax-exempt mortgage loan bonds under a new federal law, the Mortgage Subsidy Bond Tax Act of 1980, which contained several very restrictive provisions. These provisions, combined with very high long-term interest rates, led HHA to utilize an innovative, new type of mortgage loan called the "growing equity mortgage" (GEM).

The GEM concept involves increasing the monthly payment on a loan without adjusting the interest rate. For the borrower, this means an earlier payoff of the loan and a substantial savings in interest payments. The loans from this 1981 issue were made available to qualified purchasers of newly constructed government assisted housing developments. HHA's Dwelling Unit Revolving Fund (DURF) advanced \$805,000 to this issue, so that the mortgage rate could be reduced to 12-7/8%, at a time when market rates were 16% or higher.

Construction Loan Note Program

The Construction Loan Note Program represents a sophisticated financing tool that has been developed to provide HHA with an alternative source of below-market interest rate funds to finance the construction of multi-family public housing projects. Under this program, HHA utilizes its non-profit instrumentality, the Hawaii Nonprofit Housing Corporation, to issue tax-exempt securities.

During the 1982 Fiscal Year, the Corporation issued \$7 million in tax-exempt construction notes to finance the construction of the Noelani and Kahaluu public housing projects. The original proposals received for both projects

were predicated upon the use of conventional financing for interim construction loans. The use of tax-exempt financing under this program has produced significant interest savings.

In the case of the Noelani project, the savings in interest cost will be reflected in a reduced turnkey purchase price. For the Kahaluu project, the interest savings resulted in an increase in the number of units from 44 to 56.

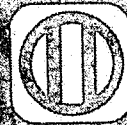
STATE HOUSING PLAN

Recognizing a need to "obtain a future by design rather than by chance," Governor George Ariyoshi proclaimed on May 3, 1982, the State Housing Plan as an interim guideline to assist government agencies and the private sector in their planning efforts. The State Housing Plan was developed by HHA, and is one of 12 plans formulated in compliance with the 1978 law establishing the Hawaii State Plan. It sets forth recommended statewide objectives, policies and implementing actions in the field of housing.

In the development of this long-range plan to meet Hawaii's future housing needs, HHA worked closely with the Housing Plan Advisory Committee, comprised of experts in the housing field, government officials, and members from the general public. Input was also sought from numerous other individuals and agencies.

The original State Housing Plan and variations of it were submitted to the State Legislature in 1980, and again in 1981 and 1982. Although the 1982 State Housing Plan was not formally adopted by the Legislature, the Governor's Proclamation makes it a useful tool in carrying out and planning for the State's many housing programs.

CORRECTIONS DIVISION



Corrections Administrator:
Michael Kakesako

Assistant Corrections Administrator:
Edith Wilhelm

Expenditures:
Staff:

Fiscal Year 1982
\$21,545,142
824

Correctional Facilities:

Oahu
Halawa High Security Facility
William Oku, Administrator
Oahu Community Correctional Center
Edwin Shimoda, Administrator
Conditional Release Branch
Howard Y. Murai, Administrator
Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility
Vernon Chang, Administrator
Hawaii
Hawaii Community Correctional Center
Clarence Andrade, Administrator
Kulani Correctional Facility
John von Gnechten, Administrator
Maui
Maui Community Correctional Center
Kazumi Kobayashi, Administrator
Kauai
Kauai Community Correctional Center
John Smythe, Administrator

The Corrections Division is responsible for:
Ensuring protection of society by confining and supervising persons detained or committed to the department;
Providing a safe, healthful and humane environment for inmates and wards;
Assisting in the redirection of persons detained or committed by operating facilities and programs of varied degrees of control consistent with the offender's behavior and the State's commitment to rehabilitation.

IN PERSPECTIVE

Community demands for longer sentences and greater restrictions on parole or release programs continue to strain this division's physical and fiscal ability to effectively resolve problems of prison crowding, which include properly staffing and adequately maintaining correctional facilities. For instance, an increase in the pretrial population increased the transportation, security and service requirements between the courts and correctional facilities and, as a result, already limited staff resources often had to be redeployed to meet the expanded needs of the justice system.

These and other increased demands placed considerable strain on the Division's budget during the fiscal year. Two correctional facilities were actually unable to manage within their appropriation limits (which were based on the lower populations of previous years). Given the prospect of continued population growth, adequate public and legislative support of the division's budgetary needs becomes an ever more serious concern as constraints under which the State must operate, become more severe.

HIGHLIGHTS

Prison overcrowding creates an atmosphere of tension and low morale among both inmates and staff. A major effort to improve the environment of the Oahu Community Correctional Center was made in December, when a total shakedown of this large facility was accomplished with the assistance of the Hawaii National Guard and the Honolulu Police Department. Each inmate living and program area was thoroughly searched and in the clean-up, large amounts of contraband, were confiscated. A similar shakedown was held in June with Division staff only.

One unintended and unfortunate result of the December shakedown was a series of charges of abusive treatment of inmates by corrections officers. A preliminary, internal investigation indicated that, out of the many allegations of abuse, only a very few charges merited further investigation. This conclusion was generally supported by a Blue Ribbon Committee appointed by the Governor to investigate the December shakedown. Two other investigations (one by the Senate Judiciary Commit-

tee and an Ombudsman's investigation) were continuing as the year ended.

Aside from the issue of abusive treatment during the strip-search phase of the shakedown, the overall effect of the shakedown was extremely positive in terms of safer living conditions for inmates and improved working conditions for the staff. (This was dramatically evidenced by the reduced turnover of employees in the period following the shakedowns.)

The Corrections Division made other significant moves to relieve its crowded facilities. Renovation of the old Hilo Jail structure was completed during February 1982 with the staff and inmates of Hawaii Community Correctional Center performing much of the necessary work. (It is anticipated that a work release program will begin from this site during Fiscal Year 1983.) Addition of Circuit Court operation in the Kona-Kamuela-Kohala areas of the Big Island necessitated a revision of HCCC's expansion plans to reflect these added needs.

Maui Community Correctional Center has both interim and long-range plans which call for renovation of the old jail dormitory to increase its capacity, with appropriate staffing (by reallocating existing operational funds) and which call for a possible, major expansion of the Wailuku facility to 148 beds.

As Fiscal Year 1982 ended, division administrators were planning the transfer of women inmates from the OCCC to Hookipa Cottage on the grounds of the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility. This move will mean more program opportunities for the women, as well as additional space for male inmates at OCCC.

While much of the Division's energies were devoted to attempts to resolve such problems as has been discussed, the year also highlighted positive achievements, including:

- The strengthening of the program for high security inmates in the correctional system.
- Initiation of a teaching parent program at HYCF, a program in which married couples provide treatment for youths placed in their homes.
- 80% participation by inmates in the Kulani Correctional Facility (KCF) crafts program.
- Continued growth of the joint HYCF-KCF livestock program which provides beef and pork for all correctional facilities.

HAWAII PAROLING AUTHORITY



Chairman:
Thomas K. Hugo, Jr.

Administrator:
Earl Chun

Field Services Administrator:
Fred Esperanza

Members of the Board:
Susan M. Coy

Expenditures:	Fiscal Year 1982
Staff:	\$425,045
	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.)

Hawaii Paroling Authority

During Fiscal Year 1982, minimum terms of imprisonment were set for 247 prisoners (who had committed 597 offenses); decisions to grant or deny parole were made for 139 persons and 26 decisions to revoke parole were made.

Of the 139 persons considered for parole in 1982, 52 were granted parole and 73 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 218 in Fiscal Year 1981 and to 247 in Fiscal Year 1982. 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).

The number of persons on parole in Hawaii on June 30, 1982 was 159. (In 1981, there were 190 parolees in Hawaii.) The cost of supervising parolees in Hawaii was \$2,310 per year or \$6.33 per day per parolee.

STATE INTAKE SERVICE CENTERS



Executive Director:
Kendrick Wong

	Fiscal Year 1982
Expenditures:	\$1,285,141
Staff:	51
Additional Positions	
Funded by Federal Grants	12

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

Operational functions include:
Initial screenings; intake receptions; release screenings; pretrial investigations; presentence investigations; community service restitution; mental health screenings, assessments, referrals, followup; substance abuse screenings, assessments, referrals, followup; education screenings, assessment, referrals, followup; vocation screenings, assessments, referrals, followup; security classification; social inventory and programming; counseling; and offender supervision.

Administrative functions include:
Program planning, development, and evaluation; and data collection, processing, and analysis of information for offender monitoring, services assessment and research, and disseminating relevant information to criminal justice agencies for planning and management.

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

The State Intake Service Centers is administratively attached to the DSSH. The SISC Central Office comprised of the Executive Director's Office, Staff Services Office, and the Correctional Information and Statistics Office is located adjacent to the Oahu Intake Service Center and the Oahu Community Correctional Center. SISC neighbor island branches, Kauai, Maui, and Hawaii, are also located adjacent to their Community Correctional Centers.

HIGHLIGHTS

—The following are the statewide number of cases processed by the SISC branches for Fiscal Year 1982:

• Intake Screening:	7,111
• Pretrial Investigations:	4,992
• Presentence Investigations:	513
• Supervised Release:	1,076
• Community Service Restitution:	717

—The SISC Board, which functioned as a policy making Board to determine priorities and direction for the SISC under Section 353-1.3, was repealed in the 1982 Legislature by the adoption of Act 111 on May 24, 1982.

—The Community Service Restitution Program, a Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funded project, successfully completed its sentencing alternative ser-

State Intake Service Centers

vices to the Courts on the islands of Kauai, Maui, and Hawaii. Legislative authorization for four State temporary positions to continue the program was obtained.

—The Misdemeanant Project, a State Law Enforcement Planning Agency funded project, successfully completed its provision of pretrial services at the Honolulu Police Cell Block and at District Court. Legislative authorization for three State temporary positions to continue the program was obtained.

—“The Prosecutors’ Management Information System” (PROMIS On-Line Booking and Jail Management System) was studied by the SISC, Corrections Division, and the Hawaii Paroling Authority. Implementation of the system was a major priority for the three correctional agencies and legislative authorization for funding was obtained for purchasing and installing the software package on the State computer at the Electronic Data Processing Division.

—Inactive case files for Corrections Division were consolidated and boxed for storage at the Oahu ISC/CCC and the State Records Center.

—Initial sentence calculation guidelines were developed and implemented for the State Intake Service Centers, Corrections Division branches, and the Hawaii Paroling Authority.

CRIMINAL INJURIES COMPENSATION COMMISSION



Program Administrator:
Wilfred S. Pang

	Calendar Year 1982	Fiscal Year 1982
Expenditures:		
Operational:		\$79,116
Awards:	\$332,019.81	
Staff:		3

Commission Members:
Alana W. Lau, Chairperson
Sophie Sheather
Edward M. Yoshimasu

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 has a separately published annual report which covers the period from December 16, 1981 through December 15, 1982. The following information was gathered from the CICC Annual Report.)

Criminal Injuries Compensation Commission

IN PERSPECTIVE

Since 1967, Hawaii has had a Criminal Injuries Compensation Act which is an indemnification system intended to provide some relief to citizens who suffer personal injury or property damage as innocent victims of crime. The rationale for this program is recognition that it is the duty of government to protect its people from the consequences of criminal acts.

The Commission reviews claims, determines their validity and sets the amount of compensation allowable under law. To date, the State has disbursed a total of \$3,281,864 to 2,387 persons whose claims have been approved.

HIGHLIGHTS

During the one year period of this report, the Commission received 461 applications for compensation. Orders awarding compensation were issued in 304 cases and 131 applications were denied. The number of applications, awards and denials are summarized below.

Island	New Applications	Awards	Claims Denied	Claims Pending
Oahu	378	241	93	134
Hawaii	39	32	18	44
Mau	12	7	6	0
Kauai	31	23	14	5
Molokai	1	1	0	0
Lanai	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	461	304	131	183

A further analysis shows the types of crimes represented in the 435 applications acted upon by the Commission in 1982.

	Awards	Denials
Assault	203	75
Rape	66	18
Manslaughter	0	2
Murder	12	10
Sexual Abuse	13	4
Sodomy	10	3
Kidnapping	0	0
Others	0	19
TOTAL	304	131

The work of the Commission was accomplished at 54 formal meetings. In addition, the Commission held two meetings to review administrative matters.

Since the inception of the program in 1967, the Commission has recovered \$10,456.88 in restitution payments and \$19,689.31 in subrogation as a result of civil lawsuits filed on behalf of victims. Still pending are 32 lawsuits filed by victims.

In April, Governor George R. Ariyoshi appointed Edward M. Yoshimasu to fill a vacancy on the Commission, and reappointed Mrs. Sophie Sheather to a second term. Mrs. Alana Lau, an attorney, is the Chairperson of the Commission.

LOOKING AHEAD

In 1965, legislation was introduced in the U.S. Congress to provide federal funding to State victim compensation programs. Since then, almost every session of Congress has considered—and rejected—proposals to provide federal assistance to these programs.

Currently, bills are pending in both the House and the Senate. Typically, they propose reimbursement to the States of 50% of program costs, though one bill in the House would authorize 75% reimbursement. In the case where a State compensates a victim of a violent federal crime, the reimbursement would be 100%.

With present federal budgetary problems, passage of federal legislation to assist State victim compensation programs are not anticipated. However, since there is great national interest in crime control and victim assistance, such legislation may yet be passed.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN



Commission on the Status of Women

Executive Secretary:
Judy R. Parrish

Fiscal Year 1981-82

Expenditures: \$38,659
Staff: 2

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

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

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

Hawaii State Commission on the Status of Women

Lois Andrews, Chair (County of Maui)
Pili'oloha Lee Loy, Vice Chair
Leonora C. Albayalde, Secretary
Lyn Hemmings, Treasurer (County of Kauai)
Cobey Black
Mary Charles
Norma Jean China
Diane Cox
Ruth Fujimoto (County of Hawaii)
Vivian Rae Hanson
Priscilla Hayashi
Momi Kamau
Judy Makinodan
William G.S. Mau
Veronica C. Molony
Sharon Moriwaki
Kevin Mulligan
James P. Walsh, Jr.
Joshua Agsalud, Director, Dept. of Labor & Industrial Relations *Ex-officio*
Donald Botelho, Director, Dept. of Personnel Services *Ex-officio*
Donnis Thompson, Superintendent, Dept. of Education *Ex-officio*
Genevieve T. Okinaga, Director, Office of Children & Youth *Ex-officio*
Fujio Matsuda, President, University of Hawaii *Ex-officio*
Christobel Kealoha, Deputy Attorney General *Ex-officio*
Franklin Sunn, Director, Dept. of Social Services & Housing *Ex-officio*

HIGHLIGHTS

In April 1982 a sculpture of Hawaii's last monarch, Queen Liliuokalani, was placed for permanent display between Iolani Palace and the State Capitol Building. Pili'oloha Lee Loy, as chair of the 13th Annual Convention of the National Association of Commissions for Women held in Honolulu, Hawaii June 9-12, 1982 at the Ala Moana Americana Hotel, chose the theme of 'Onipa'a imua—1982. 'Onipa'a was the motto of Queen Liliuokalani and means "hold fast." Imua is the word for "going forward."

The convention marked the occasion of the tenth anniversary of ERA in Hawaii. Ninety-eight delegates attended from 20 states and 15 cities and municipalities. Lois Andrews, chair of the Hawaii State Commission on the Status of Women, was elected to the Board of Directors of the NACW. Speakers included: Governor George R. Ariyoshi, Mayor Eileen R. Anderson, Lt. Governor Jean King, Frenchy DeSoto (former chair, Office of Hawaiian Affairs), Pili'oloha Desha (former chair, Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services—DACOWITS), Margaret Ushijima (former chair, Hawaii State Commission on the Status of Women), and Mary Burke Nicholas, president, National As-

sociation of Commissions for Women, et alia. NACW is the national unifying body of official state, municipal and local women's commissions created by government to improve the lives of women.

The 1981 Hawaii State Legislature provided a \$5,000 grant specifically to aid in defraying expenses for this event. In-kind services and contributions were received from several individuals and 23 companies and organizations. A 200-page report documenting all aspects of the convention is on file in the Commission office. Workshops were open to the public at no cost.

The Commission office maintains both a library of films regarding women and their rights and responsibilities and publications and reports available free of charge. For more information on how the Commission can help you, the telephone numbers are 548-4199 and 548-4576.

The Hawaii State Commission on the Status of Women played a leading role in planning the first National Women's History Week activities in March 1982. *MONTAGE: An Ethnic History of Women in Hawaii*, published by the Commission in 1979, was the Commission's unique contribution. National Women's History Week will be officially proclaimed March 6-12, 1983.

1982 Legislation

The legislative committee successfully lobbied for measures:

Act 123 Adds new chapter on domestic abuse protective orders.

Act 230 Appropriates \$30,000 to be expended from a \$300,000 criminal justice training fund for fiscal year 1982-83 for training county prosecutors in skills required for the effective prosecution of persons charged with rape.

Act 58 Adds new provision that persons delinquent in making child-support payments will be matched against those receiving Unemployment Insurance payments for possible collection.

The Legislative Committee was also successful in working for the funding of the following Women's Programs:

Hawaii State Commission on the Status of Women	\$32,937
Shelter for Abused Spouses and Children	\$7,000
Shelter and Program for Victims of Family Violence	\$5,000
YWCA-Kauai Women's Center, Rape Crisis Team	\$5,000
Hawaii Island YWCA—Sexual Assault Support Service	\$8,419
Kapiolani/Children's Medical Center Sex Abuse Treatment Center	\$200,000
4th Annual Molokai-to-Oahu Women's Outrigger Canoe Race	\$1,000
Continuing Education for Women program at UH	\$43,800

The Commission fully supported the following resolutions:

Resolutions Relying Hawaii's commitment to the Equal Rights Amendment standard on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of ERA (March 22, 1972).

HR 16 Directing the Office of Affirmative Action of the Office of the Governor to review the problem of sexual harassment in the public sector employment in Hawaii.

HR 290 Requesting DSSH to do a study assessing existing child-care resources and referral programs and training services.

HR 208 Requesting the State Department of Labor & Industrial Relations to conduct a study of present state laws and existing compensation systems and make recommendations to assure equality of pay for work of comparable value.

LOOKING AHEAD

The Equal Rights Amendment has not yet become a part of the United States Constitution as three-fourths (38) of the states did not ratify by the June 30, 1982 deadline. Instead, 35 states representing 72% of the U.S. population had ratified the ERA.

Looking Ahead: The Equal Rights Amendment has not yet become a part of the United States Constitution as three-fourths (38) of the states did not ratify by the June 30, 1982 deadline. Instead, 35 states representing 72% of the U.S. population had ratified the ERA.

The fact that Hawaii has ratified the federal ERA does not mean that the amendment is in effect in our state. ERA goes into effect only after 38 states have ratified and it is officially a part of the United States Constitution.

The Amendment was re-introduced in Congress in July 1982 and the Hawaii State Commission on the Status of

Women again supports ratification legislation on the state level.

Today Hawaii is one of 16 states that has an ERA provision in its state constitution. However, the ERA is not a self-executing provision; therefore, legislative action is required to give the amendment its intended effect.

Between 1972 and 1982, the Commission has successfully lobbied for approximately 100 laws aimed at transforming the legal system so that it conforms to the Equal Rights Amendment standard of our constitution. However, until the federal ERA is passed, there will be no protection for Hawaii's women from sex discrimination in such massive programs as social security, medicaid, federal taxes, welfare, and the military.

There is really no conclusion to the effort to secure equal rights under the law for Hawaii's people; it is a never-ending process. But the members of the Commission believe in Susan B. Anthony's words: "FAILURE IS IMPOSSIBLE."

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 1981 to June 1982

	FUND SOURCES					TOTAL EXPEND- ITURES ^b	% of Total Expenditures
	Staff	Federal	State- General	State & Fed- eral Special Funds	Other		
PUBLIC WELFARE							
Administrative Costs		\$ 3,049,971	\$ 1,794,329	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 4,844,300k	—
Staff Costs for Providing Money & Services		7,311,107	10,115,918	—	—	17,427,025c	—
Money Support for Needy Persons		48,610,743	66,199,862	—	—	114,810,605	—
Vendor Payments for Medical Costs		61,497,684	80,847,251	—	—	142,344,935	—
Burial of Indigents		—	553,266	—	—	553,266	—
Service Payments (Includes POS)		1,441,751	7,530,903	—	268,543d	9,241,197e	—
Medical Payments for State & County Pensioners		—	169,799	—	—	169,799	—
PW TOTAL	1,059	\$121,911,256	\$167,211,328	\$ —	\$268,543	\$289,391,127	84.55
VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION							
Administrative Costs		\$ 288,430	\$ 121,864	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 410,294	—
Providing Rehabilitation Services		2,561,214	1,188,816	—	—	3,750,030	—
Providing Blind Services		538,559	230,521	346,066	—	1,115,146	—
Determining Disability for SSA		1,357,892	—	—	—	1,357,892	—
VR TOTAL	176	\$ 4,746,095	\$ 1,541,201	\$ 346,066	\$ —	\$ 6,633,362	1.94
HAWAII HOUSING AUTHORITY							
Rental Housing Augmentation		\$ 5,933,868f	\$ 81,131	\$ 9,747,234g	\$ —	\$ 15,762,233	—
Rent Supplement Program		—	1,085,929	—	—	1,085,929	—
Teacher Housing Program		—	—	100,163h	—	100,163	—
Broaden Homesite Ownership Program		—	63,165	130,124	—	193,289	—
Private Housing Develop & Ownership		—	—	1,630,982	—	1,630,982	—
HHA TOTAL	294	\$ 5,933,868	\$ 1,230,225	\$11,608,503	\$ —	\$ 18,772,596	5.49
CORRECTIONS							
Administrative Costs		\$ —	\$ 360,719	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 360,719	—
Juvenile Correc. Fac. (HYCF)		—	2,281,328	—	—	2,281,328	—
Adult Maximum Sec. Fac. (P ¹ /SF)		—	3,191,716	188,188i	—	3,379,904	—
Adult Community Correc. Centers (OCCC, HCCC, MCCC, KCCC)		—	13,387,693	245,572j	—	13,633,265	—
Adult Honor Camp (KCF)		—	1,351,509	—	—	1,351,509	—
Adult In-Community Facilities (CRB)		—	479,047	—	—	479,047	—
SLEPA Projects		\$ 59,370	—	—	—	59,370	—
CD TOTAL	824	\$ 59,370j	\$ 21,052,012	\$ 433,760	\$ —	\$ 21,545,142	6.29
INTAKE SERVICE CENTER							
Administrative Costs		\$ —	\$ 1,037,769	\$ 247,372	\$ —	\$ 1,285,141	—
ISC TOTAL	63	\$ —	\$ 1,037,769	\$ 247,372	\$ —	\$ 1,285,141	0.38

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

July 1981 to June 1982

	FUND SOURCES						
	Staff	Federal	State-General	State & Federal Special Funds	Other	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	% of Total Expenditures
PAROLES AND PARDONS							
Adult Parole Board Determinations		\$ —	\$ 62,787	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 62,787	—
Adult Parole Supervision & Counseling		—	362,258	—	—	362,258	—
HPA TOTAL	19	\$ —	\$ 425,045	\$ —	\$ —	425,045	0.12
CRIMINAL INJURIES COMPENSATION							
Administrative Cost		\$ —	\$ 75,303	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 75,303	—
Compensation Payments to Claimants		—	598,533	—	—	598,533	—
CICC TOTAL	3	\$ —	\$ 673,836	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 673,836	0.20
ADMINISTRATION							
Director's Office		\$ 147,556	\$ 358,637	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 506,193	—
Fair Hearing		—	136,995	—	—	136,995	—
Administrative Services		—	1,285,006	—	—	1,285,006	—
Research and Statistics		—	168,336	—	—	168,336	—
Personnel		—	462,318	—	—	462,318	—
Program Evaluation		—	425,098	—	—	425,098	—
Office of Information Systems		—	519,626	—	—	519,626	—
ADM TOTAL	190	\$ 147,556	\$ 3,356,016	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 3,503,572	1.02
COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN							
Administrative Costs		\$ —	\$ 42,901	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 42,901	—
CSW TOTAL	2	\$ —	\$ 42,901	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 42,901	0.01
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES AND HOUSING: Grand Total:							
	2,630	\$132,798,145	\$196,570,333 ^a	\$12,635,701	\$268,543	\$342,272,722	100.00%

a. Includes filled authorized exempt and temporary positions.

b. Includes encumbrances for the year ended June 30, 1982. Also includes refunds and cancellations (over-payments, deaths, social security benefits, voluntary refunds, etc.)

c. Staff costs. Money Assistance \$11,875,931, Social Services \$5,551,004.

d. Local matching funds for 25% share of POS contracts, provided by Private, County and interdepartmental transfers.

e. Recipient Services cost \$4,220,931. Purchase of Service cost \$5,020,266.

f. HUD subsidy to federally-aided housing projects encompassing a total of 6,011 units.

g. Of this amount \$1,361,400 represents rental revenues from 510 State housing units used for their maintenance and operation. The remainder of \$6,385,834 consists of rental revenues from 6,011 federally-aided housing units for their maintenance and operation.

h. Income from Teacher Housing Rentals, used for their maintenance and operation.

i. Correctional Industries and Stores Revolving funds.

j. Reflects federal grant monies expended in FY '82 only.

k. Includes medicaid fiscal agent costs of \$2,257,949.

END