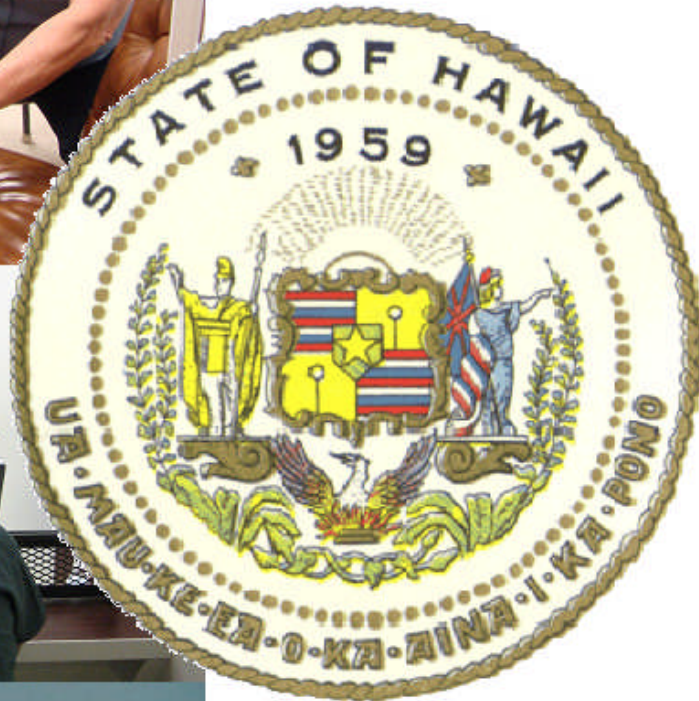


HAWAI'I DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY



2008 ANNUAL REPORT



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

The mission of the Department of Public Safety is to provide for the safety of the public and state facilities through law enforcement and correctional management.



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DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE



To the Governor, Legislature and citizens of the State of Hawai'i:

I am honored to present the Fiscal Year 2008 Annual Report for the Hawai'i Department of Public Safety.

The many dedicated employees of this department diligently work every day to provide public safety for our island communities through law enforcement and correctional management. We are responsible for the incarceration of nearly 6,000 offenders in eight State of Hawai'i facilities, the Federal Detention Center in Honolulu, and three privately owned and operated prisons in Arizona and Kentucky.

I am committed to providing our offenders, here and on the Mainland, with the appropriate programs and services to help them prepare for a successful reintegration into the community. Even in these economic times, the department will continue to collaborate with private and nonprofit organizations, as we work together to find new and viable ways to assist offenders.

Our employees with the Sheriff Division and the Narcotics Enforcement Division continue to work cooperatively with other law enforcement agencies to ensure public safety by fighting crime and keeping our communities safe.

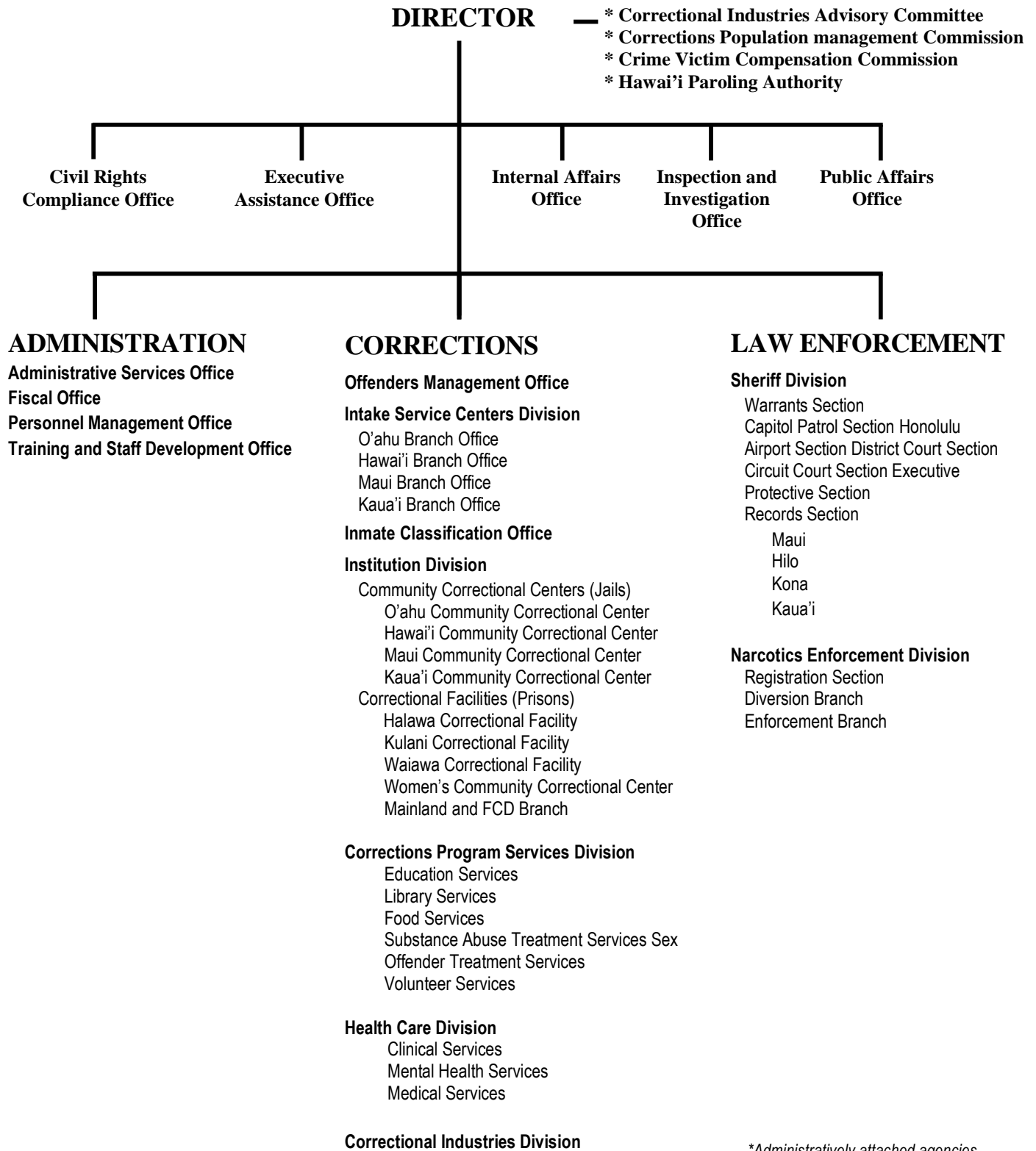
The department continues to face many challenges, but as its director, I want to provide our employees with the knowledge, skills, and training so they can achieve their full potential. Together, we can accomplish this department's mission and make Hawai'i a better place to live.

Aloha,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Clayton A. Frank". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Clayton A. Frank

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE





OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Several employees and staff offices, which have an administrative function, fall under the direct supervision of the director. These include the Internal Affairs Office, the Civil Rights Compliance Office, and the Investigations and Inspection Office.

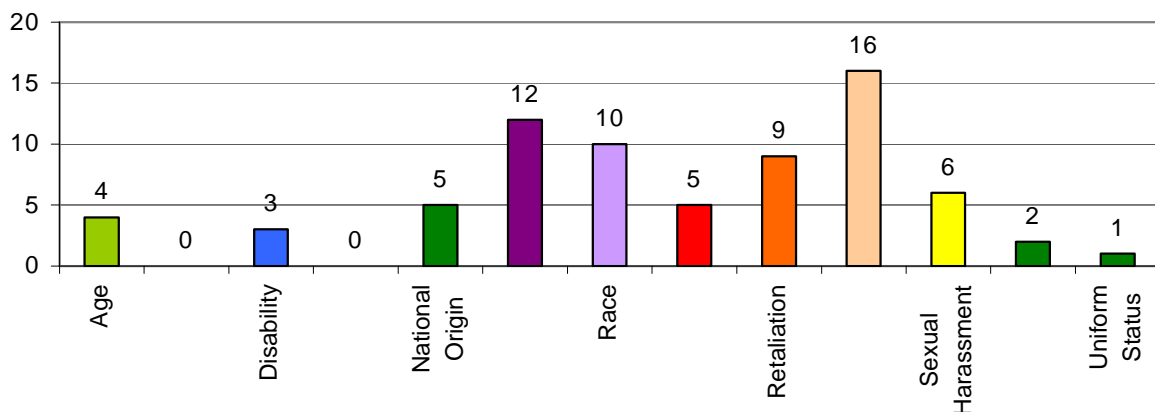
CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLIANCE OFFICE

Under the general direction of the Director of the Department of Public Safety, the responsibility of the Civil Rights Compliance Office (CRCO) is to assure that the department is in full compliance with federal and state civil rights laws and all related regulations, directives, and executive orders in all its programs and activities. The CRCO is the department's focal point for equal employment compliance activities and functions conducted through divisional programs and staff offices statewide.

The Civil Rights Compliance Office is also responsible for drafting and monitoring implementation of the department's Affirmative Action Plan to ensure satisfactory progress and conducting compliance reviews and submitting written analyses to the U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Department of Labor and other appropriate agencies as necessary.

In the 2008 Fiscal Year, the CRCO received 41 complaints and closed 32 complaints. The graphs/tables below indicate the type of complaint received and the disposition of the closed cases.

Breakdown of Discrimination Cases for FY 2008



Age	4	Religion	5
Arrest & Control Records	0	Retaliation	9
Disability	3	Sex	16
National Guard Service	0	Sexual Harassment	6
National Origin	5	Sexual Orientation	2
Hostile Work Environment	12	Uniform Status	1
Race	10		

INTERNAL AFFAIRS OFFICE

The Internal Affairs Office (IAO), under the general supervision of the IAO Chief Investigator, conducts administrative, civil, and criminal investigations of the employees of the Department of Public Safety and the unlawful use and disposition of departmental resources. The IAO presently consists of six full-time investigators with all the powers of police officers in the conduct of departmental investigations throughout the state, including all correctional facilities housing an inmate population of approximately 5,973 and 2,344 departmental employees. IAO support staff includes one full-time secretary and one full-time office assistant.

Investigators have direct participation throughout complex investigations, including crime prevention, field work, undercover activities, gathering and custodial care of evidence, case preparation, service of warrants and subpoenas, making arrests and other phases of public assistance in accordance with policies and procedures, state and federal laws, and departmental standards established by the Director of Public Safety. The conclusion to these investigations normally requires the investigator to participate in the indictment and prosecution phases by testifying in administrative or criminal hearings.

The unique composition of the Department of Public Safety, in having armed personnel in both the Law Enforcement and Corrections Divisions, make it specifically noteworthy to mention that the IAO responds to and investigates shooting and/or death cases involving departmental personnel or facilities, including officer-involved shootings, suicide, murder, medical, and other suspicious or unattended deaths.

In the previous year, the IAO reviewed about 300 cases. Investigations included: departmental misconduct, fraud, theft, physical assault, corruption, sexual assault, abuse of family or household member, terroristic threatening, escapes, workplace violence, civil rights violations, labor relations, white-collar crimes, administrative complaints, improper practices, and misuse of government property. Proactive, coordinated investigations with other agencies include the smuggling of contraband and/or sale of drugs, bribery, and extortion.

Recent upgrades to the Computer Voice Stress Analysis examination computer and software have further enhanced investigative methods and techniques for testing not only in the assessment of the validity of a complaint, but also as an investigative tool in determining the focus or direction of the investigation.

IAO investigative staff provided support services to the department's Training and Staff Development unit, by developing a specialized Conducting Administrative Investigations training for approximately 16 employees, many recently promoted to supervisory positions within the department, assigned to attend the Corrections Supervisory Management Training program.

The IAO is a multi-faceted investigative unit, where investigators work closely with many outside agencies, including all County, State and Federal Law Enforcement, Medical Examiners, Attorney General Special Investigators, and Correctional Facilities, enhancing the IAO's ability to attack the various problems within the purview of the department.

INSPECTIONS AND INVESTIGATION OFFICE

The Inspections and Investigations Office (IIO) was established as the self-monitoring component of the Director's command and control system. Through its subordinate staff offices, IIO endeavors to ensure all department programs operate efficiently in a safe, humane, and lawful manner at all times.

AUDIT AND COMPLIANCE OFFICE

As a result of a class action law suit filed by the American Civil Liberties Union in 1984 on behalf of inmates challenging the conditions of confinement at two of Hawai'i's correctional centers, the IIO Audit and Compliance Office was established to monitor the department's operations to ensure compliance with the terms of the resulting settlement agreement of 1993. The IIO maintained this function exclusively until the Federal Court dismissed the case in September 1999. Today, with the realities of an overcrowded corrections system and the need to address a growing Homeland Security presence in state law enforcement operations, there is a greater need for an effective internal monitoring system. Working closely with the State Sheriff, corrections administrators, department staff officers, wardens, and branch administrators, the IIO coordinates and executes regular internal audits and inspections that help ensure all programs in the Department of Public Safety operate correctly and efficiently.

INMATE GRIEVANCE AND APPEALS OFFICE

The IIO Inmate Grievance and Appeals Office is responsible for the inmate grievance and appeals process within the Corrections Division. The process is modeled on standards, detailed in the Department of Justice Code of Federal Regulations, Part 40, as promulgated by legislation contained in the 1980 Civil Rights of Institutionalized Persons Act, 42 U.S.C., Section 1997.

The three-step process is recognized by Federal and State Courts as a credible administrative remedy process that should be exhausted prior to any litigation. The process affords all inmates the opportunity to voice substantive concerns all the way up to the department's division administration level, if necessary. By affording all inmates access to a credible administrative remedy process, the department achieves a number of critical objectives: reduced inmate frustration; improved institutional management and control; reduced litigation; and improved communication between staff and inmates. Above all, a credible grievance process ensures a safe environment for inmates; conditions of confinement free from predatory or abusive behaviors and/or treatment.

SECURITY PLANNING OFFICE

The Department Security Program is a comprehensive multi-faceted approach to security planning and coordination that seeks to maximize gains in efficiency and effectiveness by bridging resources (personnel and equipment) across both Corrections and Law Enforcement Divisions. Properly executed, the program ensures consistency in practice; high levels of awareness (security-minded workforce); fairness; and accountability. The focal points of this program are: professionally trained personnel; complete and properly maintained policies and procedures; modern technologies and best practices; and security-minded building/facility design and aesthetics. The IIO provides the impetus for security-related policy development, conducts routine audits and inspections, special studies, coordinates department-wide initiatives, and participates in training.

EMPLOYEE PRE-DISCIPLINARY HEARINGS OFFICE

Progressive Discipline, in concept and practice, is an administrative process important in maintaining a healthy and productive workforce. Predicated on the premise that all employees are hard working, conscientious, and loyal, discipline is a management tool used to guide and restore employees to good standing. Within this process, the Employee Pre-Disciplinary Hearings Office ensures department employees are treated fairly in a manner that is consistent, logical, and just. The basis for all employee disciplinary actions is the principle of "just and proper cause," a universally accepted standard by which the appropriateness of all disciplinary actions are judged. The IIO is designated as the sole hearing authority over any disciplinary case generated by the department.

CORRECTIONS



Tommy Johnson is the Deputy Director for Corrections. Deputy Director Johnson is responsible for seven divisions and offices, which encompasses the vast majority of the department's personnel and budget. Prior to his appointment as Deputy Director for Corrections, he served as the Administrator of the Hawai'i Paroling Authority for almost six years. Deputy Director Johnson also has previous experience in both adult and juvenile corrections.

Deputy Director Johnson oversees the following:

- Offender Management Office
- Intake Service Centers Division
- Inmate Classification Office
- Institutions Division
- Corrections Program Services Division
- Health Care Division
- Correctional Industries Division

The State of Hawai'i is unique in that the community correctional centers (jails), which are normally the responsibility of the county, are managed by the state. These centers house pretrial detainees and convicted offenders who are serving sentences of a year or less. The centers are also responsible for the delivery of furlough programs to assist long-term sentenced inmates with their transitional return to the community.

Hawai'i has four prisons called correctional facilities, where **convicted** felons with sentences greater than one year are housed. All of the correctional facilities house male inmates except the Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC), which is designated a community correctional center, but it functions primarily as a prison for female offenders. The WCCC houses inmates sentenced to both jail (one year or less) and convicted felons sentenced to prison (more than one year).

OFFENDER MANAGEMENT OFFICE

The Offender Management Office was created in 2004 as a project to comply with the settlement agreement in the class action lawsuit, Tapaoan v. Cayetano, to assure the timely and accurate release of prisoners. The office oversees the departmental policy and practices on sentence computation, and continually trains department staff in this area. The office also coordinates with all courts and other law enforcement agencies, both state and federal, to ensure that all appropriate documentation is obtained to compute all inmate sentences accurately and in a timely manner. In an ongoing effort to review and correct all cases for those inmates currently incarcerated in the department, it is estimated that the office staff reviewed and corrected over 1,200 old cases during fiscal year 2008.



In addition to the sentence computation and timely release of inmates, the office is also responsible for the coordination with the Attorney General's Office for tort and civil rights litigation filed against the department. There are currently 157 open lawsuits against the department, and 32 of those were new lawsuits filed in fiscal year 2008. The office assists in collecting all documents and information from department facilities and files to assist the Deputy Attorney Generals in defending the department in lawsuits.

The Offender Management Office is also responsible for the department's responses to all requests for information under HRS § 92F, and the coordination of administrative tort claims with the Risk Management Office in the Department of Accounting and General Services. In fiscal year 2008, there were 37 new requests for information handled by the Offender Management Office, and 77 new administrative tort claims. The office provides assistance to all other department staff in regard to the statutory requirements for the release of information, and the investigations and responses to tort claims filed against the department.

The Offender Management Office is also responsible for the implementation and coordination of the DNA collection program as required by statute. The office staffers are also responsible for the implementation and coordination of the sex offender registration program. The office coordinates with the Attorney General's Office and County Police Departments to ensure that all covered offenders are informed of their statutory duty to register with the police departments upon release from the department. Finally, the office is the contact point for the development and implementation of new state procedures as required by the federal Prison Rape Elimination Act.

The Offender Management Office plans to expand the existing training in the upcoming year to include recent amendments in the law, and dual and primary jurisdiction issues. It is also reviewing all related procedures in an attempt to make the entire process consistent and efficient throughout the department.

INTAKE SERVICE CENTERS DIVISION

The Intake Service Centers Division (ISCD) is responsible for community supervision of offenders in each of the four counties. The ISCD provides pretrial evaluations, assessments, and supervision to various types of offenders. In addition, the ISCD oversees prison and jail diversion programs throughout the state and works closely with the Courts and the Adult Mental Health Division of the Department of Health in an effort to divert offenders with mental health needs to appropriate community-based programs.

The ISC branch offices have been involved with and have participated in community efforts to address reentry issues. We acknowledge the need for reentry programs, but also recognize the importance in coordinating all the different initiatives to provide a continuum of care from the correctional facility to the community. With ISC workers receiving training in evidence-based and best practice skills, the ISCD believes it can achieve the department's goal to reduce recidivism.

O'AHU INTAKE SERVICE CENTER

The O'ahu Intake Service Center (OISC) provides release risk assessments and services to the Court to assist in its decision whether to release or detain arrestees pending the disposition of their criminal charges. Pretrial Reports are provided to the Court, Prosecuting Attorney and the Public Defender.

OISC provides supervision to individuals granted pretrial release by the Court. Pretrial Officers monitor defendants' identified risk and needs, and ensure compliance with Court ordered conditions through individualized case management and timely referrals to services. Effective supervision ensures appearance for court, and helps reduce unnecessary pretrial detention and its cost. Individuals, granted pretrial release, have the opportunity to participate in community-based services that decrease the likelihood of re-arrest.



OISC completes an intake screening for all newly admitted individuals that are detained or committed to the O'ahu Community Correctional Center. Medical, mental health, and other service needs are identified, and an initial housing placement and security classification is recommended.

Court Unit, which is our misdemeanor unit at the Honolulu Police Department, continues to partner with the Department of Health's Jail Diversion program to identify individuals with mental health concerns. Eligible persons are linked with appropriate community-based Adult Mental Health treatment and case management. In this fiscal year, 1,267 were referred to the Jail Diversion program. The Court Unit completed 4,614 bail reports; the Court granted 1,733 Release on Own Recognizance.

Program Services Unit continues to integrate evidence-based practices into case management. Pretrial Officers utilize motivational interviewing and cognitive behavior techniques to facilitate the change process. Individuals on pretrial release are matched with services appropriate to their risks and stage of change. There was an improvement in the appearance rate. Almost 95% of the cases appeared as directed for their hearings. OISC supervises a monthly caseload average of 350 individuals pending felony charges. About 78% of cases are closed successfully, which means court hearings were attended, the individual remained free of new arrests and abided by the terms of release.

Assessment and Classification Unit (ACU) conducted 6,586 intake screening interviews and security classifications. ACU identifies individuals admitted who have severe and persistent mental illness, who may be known to the Department of Health-Adult Mental Health Division to continue their existing service plan while in OCCC custody or to link them to Department of Health services prior to release to ensure continuity of care.

In 2008, 865 felony bail reports were submitted to Circuit Court. ACU increased referrals to substance abuse treatment programs to provide more release options for detainees and to begin the rehabilitation process earlier.



The Hawai'i State Legislature appropriated funding for transitional housing, recognizing that there are limited jail beds. OISC secured contracts for transitional housing and structured transitional program beds at TJ Mahoney for pretrial women. This initiative is underway and it is hoped that we will be able to release individuals, charged with nonviolent offenses and are homeless, or lost their living arrangement after detainment, to transitional housing. Eligible individuals will be supervised in the community to work on their legal defense and address their needs.

A coordinated reentry plan will enhance public safety, especially when individuals released from a correctional facility are provided opportunities and support to help them successfully reintegrate into society, which will also help reduce recidivism.

HAWAI'I INTAKE SERVICE CENTER

The Hawai'i Intake Service Center (HISC) is comprised of the East and West Hawai'i Section and its Office Services Staff Section. The branch provides casework services to assess felony and misdemeanor offenders for release alternatives pending trial, supervises pretrial and presentence felony and misdemeanor offenders as ordered by Hawai'i Courts, employs evidence-based practices and assists offenders through the stages of change with the goal of reducing recidivism, conducts intake screening and security classifications for HCCC admissions, and provides alternative sentencing options for the Court including Home Detention through Electronic Monitoring and the Community Service Restitution Program. Most recently the branch has also become involved in the planning of a Statewide Reentry System.



The geographical and demographical make up of the Island of Hawai'i poses unique challenges for the branch. State and county offices are centralized in East Hawai'i, making coordination among agencies easier to accomplish. However, West Hawai'i is showing considerable growth, resulting in higher caseloads for the West Hawai'i Section.

The HISC continues to provide pretrial diversionary functions including pretrial interviews and assessments, bail evaluation reports to the Courts, and community supervision of pretrial defendants released from detention under court order. The branch utilizes evidenced-based practices when managing individuals in the community, and works closely with community agencies in providing rehabilitation and counseling services to defendants. In FY 2008, the branch conducted 3,266 bail evaluation reports and diverted 1,205 defendants from pretrial detention, a savings of 149,417 pretrial bed days for the year. In addition, HISC supervised a monthly average of 600 pretrial defendants in the community during FY 2008.

HISC also manages alternative sentencing programs such as the Home Detention Program and the Community Service program. The Home Detention Program allows offenders to serve their sentences at home, through the use of electronic monitoring, thereby minimizing the negative impacts of a jail sentence such as loss of employment, interruption in participation in community rehabilitation programs, and disruption of the family structure. In FY 2008, HISC monitored 681 offenders on the Home Detention Program. The branch managed 6,962 Community Service cases in FY 2008 that resulted in 44,582 community service hours performed in the community. These alternative sentencing programs yielded 13,266 sentenced bed days saved for the year.

Reentry efforts on the Big Island have also resulted in specific strategies targeting employment and housing. In FY 2008, OSHA Certification and Forklift Certification classes were held specifically for the offender population.

A Farm Entrepreneurship program (Waialeale o Akaka) was started through a partnership with the Keaukaha/Panaewa Farmer's Association utilizing 50 acres of Hawaiian Homestead Lands in Hakalau for co-op farming. Finally, the Office of Social Ministries continues to provide transitional housing for offenders – offering affordable rent, case-management services, employment services, and rental subsidies for offenders eventually transitioning into independent living situations.

Expanding and building upon the existing reentry infrastructure on the Big Island is the primary goal of the HISC. Although the hallmark of the Going Home initiative has been community partnerships and networks, many of our partners are facing financial challenges that might affect their ability to provide certain services.

The philosophy of reentry requires that a paradigm shift be made and a clear vision statement broadcasted. It also requires an examination of the current organizational structure and its ability to effectively realize the vision of reentry.

The goal of HISC is to obtain optimal use of its existing resources. The branch will continue to improve its delivery of services by reexamining current operations, prioritizing functions, networking with the outside agencies that may be affected by operational changes, and garnering the support of staff throughout the Department.

MAUI INTAKE SERVICE CENTER

The Maui Intake Service Center (MISC) promotes offender reentry at the earliest opportunity by providing a variety of services, which include pretrial assessment, pretrial supervision, and a sentenced offender furlough program. In addition, MISC continues to administer the Community Service Restitution Program for the Second Circuit Court.

MISC continues to participate in an inter-agency criminal justice initiative for women offenders called Creating A Responsive Environment (CARE) for Women and Children. In July 2007, the Hawai'i State Legislature approved \$280,000 over a two-year period to fund a project known as Promoting Re-socialization Opportunities To Enhance Community Transition (PROTECT). The intent of the project is to provide gender-specific services to pretrial women who are being detained at the Maui Community Correctional Center to facilitate their reentry into the community. Issues such as mental health, abuse and domestic violence, drug abuse, personal finances, problematic social situations, and lack of self efficacy are addressed as these issues have been correlated with recidivism for females.

MISC has also pioneered the use of a gender-specific supervision caseload for females waiting trial on felony charges. Using Motivational Interviewing and Cognitive Behavioral techniques, coupled with evidence-based practices for female offenders, approximately 45% of females are receiving or have completed substance abuse treatment subsequent to being referred to this agency.

Over the past fiscal year, MISC completed 1,163 pretrial studies, and 525 offenders were referred for pretrial supervision. These numbers represent slight increases over the previous year. However it's significant to note that the number of bed days saved jumped to 57,201, an increase of over 43% from the previous fiscal year. This indicates that offenders are remaining on supervision status for longer periods.

MISC will continue to be more efficient by increasing the use of evidence-based practices to ensure that offender outcomes are directly related to client interventions. MISC also plans to engage in more collaborative efforts with other agencies to reduce duplication of services and improve coordination of services between agencies.

KAUA'I INTAKE SERVICE CENTER

The Kaua'i Intake Service Center (KISC) manages the intake, assessments, community supervision and related services for felony and misdemeanor offenders in the County of Kaua'i. The KISC continues to work effectively with criminal justice and other public and private agencies.

The KISC maintains the core requirements of the department by providing offender contact, diversionary services at the Kaua'i Police Department Cellblock, and Court cellblock prior to admission. The KISC provides a wide range of services to offenders upon admission into the Kaua'i Community Correctional Center, within the correctional center and before being discharged. These services include, but are not limited to, needs assessment, classification, and referrals providing direct services to offenders, serving as a liaison and coordinating services with other criminal justice and community agencies.

During FY 2008, KISC actively participated as a member of the Drug Action Team (DAT). The DAT is a county-sponsored group of government and private agencies. The objectives of DAT are to reduce substance abuse, lower recidivism and provide the means of reintegration for those inmates being released back in to the community. The team is comprised of four committees: prevention, treatment, law enforcement and integration.

KISC emphasized to the integration committee the need for a continuum of care for substance abuse, housing, and transportation on island and inter-island travel, employment, and the possibility on having all levels of treatment in the correctional facility. The result of the total work of this team is the development and presentation of the drug plan for the Island of Kaua'i for the period of 2008 through 2013.

For the 2008 fiscal year, KISC has diverted 329 pre-trial cases from incarceration an increase of 155 cases from the previous year. KISC referred 34 defendants to treatment, of which 11 were admitted. Through various types of programs, KISC has saved a total of 22,147 bed days for the department for FY 2008, an increase of 5,940 days. More importantly, those who are being supervised are mandated to start the rehabilitative process for issues that led them to criminality. The number of active cases that were supervised by KISC for the FY 2008 was 1,276. There were 300 successfully closed cases, which is an increase of 179 cases from the previous year. KISC supervised more cases during the last fiscal year, which resulted in more cases being opened and closed.

The KISC will continue to facilitate partnerships with community groups and the Judiciary to provide rehabilitative programs for pretrial and sentenced offenders. It's with the support of these partners that we will reduce recidivism, strengthen the community, assist in reducing jail overcrowding, and educate the community of the needs and acceptance of offenders who are being reintegrated.

INMATE CLASSIFICATION OFFICE

The Inmate Classification Office (ICO) is responsible for the monitoring of statewide custody designations and facility placement of inmates in accordance to Policies and Procedures. The ICO is also responsible for providing an organized and efficient method of implementing the department's classification system to ensure uniformity in its application and integration into the operations of statewide correctional facilities. The ICO uses four classification instruments to determine and change inmate custody levels, to determine the degree of supervision required, facility placement, and types of programs in which an inmate is encouraged to participate.

Hawai'i's correctional system has five custody levels: (1) maximum for inmates who are chronically disruptive, violent, predatory, or are a threat to the safe operation of a facility; (2) closed for inmates with minimum sentences of 21 years or more, who are serious escape risks or have chronic behavioral/management problems; (3) medium for inmates who have more than 48 months to their parole eligibility date, whose institutional conduct and adjustment require frequent supervision/intervention; (4) minimum for inmates with less than 48 months until their parole eligibility date, who have demonstrated through institutional conduct that they can function with minimal supervision in a correctional setting or in the community under direct supervision; and (5) community for inmates who have 24 months or less to serve on their sentence and are eligible to participate in community release programs such as work furlough, extended furlough or residential transitional living facilities.

Distribution of Sentenced Felon Population by Gender and Custody Level As of June 30, 2008

CUSTODY LEVEL	MALES	FEMALES
Maximum	1%	0%
Close	6%	3%
Medium	42%	28%
Minimum	31%	37%
Community	12%	27%
Unclassified	8%	5%
All Levels	100%	100%
Total Number	3,097	456

Distribution based on inmate records in Offendertrak, Dept. of Public Safety.

Total number based on facility reports of inmate counts.

Percentage may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

In FY 2008, the ICO made 1,000 inter-facility transfers, of which 156 were transferred back to the Halawa Correctional Facility for program non-compliance, misconducts, positive urinalysis, violence (fights or threatening), escapes/walkways, or pending felonies. Additionally, the ICO referred 23 transfer cases to the Mainland Branch due to long minimum sentences. Lastly, the ICO processed 160 transfer requests for inmates returning from the private Mainland facilities, Correction Corporation of America, for participation in the furlough or sex offender program, parole release, or discharge from custody.

The Criminal Justice Institute (CJI) continues to work with the department on the redesign of the inmate classification system. CJI has completed revising and creating information screens for the automation of all classification instruments within Offendertrak, which is the department's inmate tracking system. The implementation of the redesigned classification will begin once all staff training is completed. Once all inmates are classified under the revised classification system, the department will have more reliable data on custody distributions. The redesigned classification system will be enhanced by management reports that will assist the department in tracking key indicators to make informed and planned decisions about the need for additional beds and programs.

The department continues to use the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) and the Adult Substance Use Survey (ASUS) to obtain information about an offender's program needs and the risk to recidivate in the community. The result of using these assessment tools combined with the redesigned classification instruments and management reports will allow the department to better manage the inmate population's progression from intake to release into the community.

The ICO will next develop a plan to train all unit managers and case managers to use the redesigned classification custody level and the LSI and ASUS to make program and transfer recommendations. The process of integrating an inmate's custody level with the LSI and ASUS allows the department to place an inmate in the least restrictive environment and consistent with their supervision needs. This is critical to achieve a sequential phasing process from initial intake to release from incarceration.



INSTITUTIONS DIVISION

The Institutions Division consists of jails, prisons and the newly created Mainland Branch. Hawai'i jails provide for the secure incarceration of our pretrial and very short-term sentenced misdemeanor population. Jails are locally situated on each major island. The jails also provide programs for the transitional sentenced felon population, those who have almost completed their felony sentences, and are returning to the community. Our jail population consists of both male and female detainees and inmates.

Hawai'i prisons provide for care, custody, control and appropriate programs for inmates according to their assigned classification. Those who need more controls based on their risk to other inmates, staff and the community are placed at the Halawa Special Needs or Medium Security Facility. Those who present lesser risks are placed in minimum-security facilities such as the Waiawa Correctional Facility and the Kulani Correctional Facility. Most of their recommended rehabilitative programs are received at these facilities.

Our women felons are assigned to the Women's Community Correctional Center for programming. This population includes the newly sentenced felon cases and those returning from the Mainland institutions for continuing transitional programming prior to their release into the community.

The Mainland Branch consists of ten positions authorized by the 2007 Legislature. Its primary responsibilities include custody and programming of our inmates placed in private facilities. This includes inmates housed in private contract facilities on the Mainland and the fiscal responsibility for those placed at the Hawai'i Federal Detention Center. The Mainland contract facilities provide programs for our inmates as required by PSD. The private prison contract facilities are located in Kentucky for the women inmates and the men are located in two facilities in Arizona.

INSTITUTIONS DIVISION: JAILS

OAHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER



OCCC Administration Office

The O'ahu Community Correctional Center became operational in 1975 after its name was changed from O'ahu Prison. The facility was originally designed to house both pretrial detainees and sentenced felons, with emphasis on the Community Corrections concept.

Prior to 1975, the O'ahu Prison was considered the primary prison for the state and also functioned as Honolulu's Jail. Today, some 33 years later, OCCC is the largest jail in the State of Hawai'i, with detainee/inmate populations exceeding 1,200 for a designed capacity of 954.

Due to the ever-increasing inmate population, the Department of Public Safety has continued its contract with the Federal Detention Center Honolulu where it houses up to 300 state-custody inmates.

The OCCC complex consists of the primary jail for the city of Honolulu, sentenced inmate housings (Annex 1, Mauka and Makai), and our transitional/work furlough program at Laumaka.



New Mental Health Offices

In 2005, the US Department of Justice visited OCCC and identified a number of deficiencies in our Mental Health program for incarcerated individuals. Their recommendations were reviewed and the department quickly implemented the necessary changes. Our collaborative efforts with the Adult Mental Health Division (AMHD) of the Department of Health continue to grow. OCCC contacts AMHD when inmates with mental illness are scheduled for release back into the community. Identifying and providing released inmates with post-OCCC mental health services may avoid future incarcerations, in addition to providing a continuum of care.

Mental Health professionals have been recruited to ensure that OCCC can adequately meet the needs of detainees/inmates with serious mental illness. These positions include psychiatrists, psychologists, psychiatrist social workers, and counselors. Staff has increased the programs made available to the incarcerated with mental illness such as intensive counseling sessions, recreational activities, life skills development, and other related activities.



Module 20: Pre-Trial Female Detainee Housing Unit

Correctional staffing has also been increased to monitor the day-to-day activities of offenders with the mental health needs. The installation of a real-time video surveillance system has been a vital deterrent for negative behavior by the inmates. Documented footage is also a valuable tool for the mental health staff's evaluation of the inmates and to determine if more intensive mental health treatment is needed.

The number of inmates entering OCCC with mental illness has been steadily increasing every year. The addiction and use of methamphetamine and other illegal substances continue to plague our state and is a major contributing factor for the increased numbers of mentally ill offenders. The Mental Health programs implemented at OCCC help to identify and treat these individuals and assist those in developing skills necessary for their release back into society.



Module 20 Control Station and Staff controls up 120 inmates

For its jail population, OCCC offers a variety of programs, which are not mandated by the courts that include educational classes, a General Equivalency Diploma (GED) program, substance abuse programs, religious services, and recreational activities.

Due to severe cutbacks in staffing, a number of recreational activities could not be sustained. However, OCCC continues to provide 12 in-house recreational activity programs with a total participation level of 1,509 inmates. Law mandates our daily outdoor recreation but participation is not mandatory. The number of inmates participating in outdoor recreation remains fairly high at a total participation count of 23,961.



Annex 1: Community Custody and Community Workline Housing Unit

The other in-house programs include opportunities for inmates to obtain on-the-job training and necessary skills aimed at the current job market, which include food services, building maintenance, construction, automotive repair, landscaping, janitorial and laundry services, etc.

The VolinCor program has been a tremendous asset to OCCC, providing 40 Volunteer and Religious programs for the inmates, which include Self-Help, Life Skills, Educational and Internship. The VolinCor program provides offenders with programs and support necessary for their eventual release, to help them successfully reintegrate into society and become productive citizens.

HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER



The Hawai'i Community Correctional Center (HCCC) is fundamentally responsible for the care and custody of pretrial and sentenced inmates. For FY 2008, the monthly average of those inmates reached 281. The primary function of the facility was and is to ensure short and long term public safety by maintaining effective security and initiating individualized reintegration programs.

HCCC has focused on rehabilitative programs, designed to support the inmates' adoption of a productive and law-abiding lifestyle. Interventions include substance abuse counseling, basic education classes, in-house worklines, and community service worklines. HCCC contracts with the Big Island Substance Abuse Council (BISAC), which offers traditional treatment to female offenders in a residential setting. Educational opportunities for inmates are generally limited to pre-high school, high school and correspondence courses. HCCC also emphasizes resocialization through in-house worklines for food services, laundry, dormitory cleaning, landscaping, and general maintenance/repair. These worklines employ up to 40 inmates and are critically important for the daily operations of HCCC.

The facility regularly assigns inmates to community service worklines, which is a program incorporating reintegration with restitution. It provides inmate labor for agencies, representing the state, county and non-profit organizations, while simultaneously addressing court ordered community service obligations of the inmates who participate in this program. During FY 2008, HCCC inmates worked a total of 4,231 hours and completed community service projects at an estimated cost savings of \$24,751.

HCCC also focuses on community involvement and is a member of the Big Island Criminal Justice Committee and the Going Home Committee. Both groups represent a cross section of public and private agencies working together to fight crime, reduce recidivism, and promote reintegration.

Transporting detainees to court hearings continues to be a major challenge for HCCC where staff must deliver inmates to any of the 14 Third Circuit Courts and return to the facility daily during the workweek. These transports often require staff to travel 60 to 200 miles per day. The duties entail travel time of up to five hours, and is extremely taxing on HCCC operations and staff. The impact is best exemplified by comparing the travel time, which jumped from 16,906 hours in FY 2004 to 24,648 in FY 2008. This data reflects an astounding 46% increase in the number of hours the staff spent conducting inmate transfers to the various courts.

HCCC has implemented measures to control the inmate population and to avoid overextending staff. These actions include: 1) reassigning inmate bed space within the facility to reduce incidents of triple bunking; 2) increasing reintegration programs to better prepare and support inmates upon release; and 3) transferring inmates to facilities on O'ahu.

MAUI COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

The Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC) was built in 1978 to house 24 inmates. Additional buildings were constructed in 1986, 1992 and 1996 to expand its bed space capacity and facility footprint. These five structures are now situated on approximately seven acres in Wailuku.

MCCC's average inmate headcount during FY 2008 was 304.

Besides its jail functions, the Maui facility also provides reintegration programming to sentenced felons and parole violators who will be released on Maui. Among the programs offered at MCCC are adult basic education, GED, parenting and cognitive skills, substance abuse treatment, vocational training and work furlough. Extended furlough is offered in conjunction with the Maui Intake Service Center.

In addition to these, there are in-facility and community service worklines. During FY 2008 MCCC community worklines completed 220 projects. Their community service activities include painting, building construction, landscaping and other labor-intensive work as requested. They have assisted the Maui County Fair, Maui Little League Carnival and the Lahaina Invitational Basketball Tournament annually. During FY 2008, inmate labor totaled 35,116 hours, with services valued at \$480,738.



MCCC workline inmates installed posts and rails along Keopulani Park Drive.

MCCC has been involved for the past five years with a \$2 million federal Serious and Violent Offender Initiative (SAVORI) grant that was awarded to the Department of Public Safety for a comprehensive reintegration program to continue services and care for offenders who are returning to the Maui community. The Maui Economic Opportunity, Inc. is the agency implementing this innovative grant with a program named the B.E.S.T. (Being Safe and Empowered Together) Reintegration Program.

The goal of the program is to reduce recidivism by increasing educational, employment and housing opportunities and providing referral services for substance abuse and other treatment needs. B.E.S.T. also offers cultural renewal, family reunification, job fairs, and mentoring programs to help inmates begin to reconnect and perceive themselves as a contribution to a healthy and safe community.



MCCC inmates repainted playground equipment in Haiku

For the past eight years, MCCC has operated the only in-facility Drug Court Program in the State of Hawai`i.

The Maui/Moloka`i Drug Court Program is an intensive supervision and treatment program for non-violent class "B" and "C" felony offenders residing in Maui County whose criminal activity stem from alcohol or drug abuse. More than 80 percent of current Drug Court clients started the program while incarcerated, spending a minimum of 90 days in one of two Treatment Dorms within MCCC.

This is followed by another nine months of treatment in the community.

Pre-trial inmates who successfully complete the in-facility Maui/Moloka`i Drug Court Program have their charges dropped. Parole violators successfully completing the program have their warrants vacated.

Aloha House, a private treatment provider administers the program. There have been 276 graduates out of 560 individuals who have been admitted into the Maui/Moloka`i Drug Court since its inception in August 2000. Out of those who have graduated (some more than five years ago), only 16 percent have been reconvicted of a crime



MCCC inmates help set up booths for the Maui County Fair.

Looking ahead to the future, MCCC is looking forward to one day relocating to the newly proposed Maui Regional Public Safety Complex in Pu`unene. Once this move is made, it will greatly enhance reintegration-programming opportunities for inmates, as the current MCCC site sorely lacks appropriate programming space.

KAUAI COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER



The Kauai Community Correctional Center (KCCC) is the only correctional facility on the Island of Kauai. The small facility continues to utilize available resources while adapting to ever changing trends within the community and prison environment. In FY 2008, while the average daily population decreased to 140, the 917 new admits were 200 more than the previous year. Built in 1977, KCCC has experienced several expansions and security enhancements to meet contemporary standards. However, the core of the facility and the original infrastructure remains unchanged. The main building consists of three holding cells and one module, Module A. In 1984, another module, Module B, was added by converting the recreation yard. In 1993 and 1995, temporary cabins were added and in 1997, Module C, an 80-bed dormitory was added. The facility depends heavily on the temporary cabins and Module C for men and women inmates who participate in the Lifetime Stand training center.

The facility operates with the following authorized staff positions: 56 security, 6 administrative, 6 food service, 4 health care, 3 program, 2 maintenance, 1 education, and 1 librarian. Most staff and inmates feel fortunate that KCCC prioritizes a safe environment.

While there is a sense of appreciation at KCCC, the facility still faces daily challenges. Vigilance and adaptability are mandated as pretrial and sentenced inmates, both male and female with a wide range of addictions and afflictions along with special needs offenders, share cramped quarters with other high-risk and high-bail inmates. Variables such as the economic downturn and dwindling small town values are key societal trends that can impact the facility's future.

Another major concern is that KCCC is located in a major flood zone where extremely heavy rains produce severe flooding. KCCC has done three full-scale evacuations over the last two decades. Besides Hurricane Iniki in 1992, the facility had to evacuate because of a tsunami threat in 1994 and due to an approaching brush fire in 2005.

KCCC offers traditional inmate programs within the main building such as AA/NA, various religious services and some therapeutic and educational programs. Within the Lifetime Stand, more progressive opportunities are allowed including Level II Substance Abuse, Cognitive Skills, Anger Management, Parenting (Makua Keiki), college courses, and work furlough. Inmates must be able to move through phases to gain greater opportunities. Phase 3 offers work and community release while Phase 4 is extended furlough to several different transitional homes.

Within the main building, male and female inmates are offered the Module Contract program, which is an offshoot of the Lifetime Stand. One of the Sergeants works closely with this population while two Sergeants work closely with Lifetime Stand inmates. The Warden holds meetings and interacts daily with at least 70 percent of the entire population.

More than 50 percent of the total population is housed in the Lifetime Stand as every sentenced inmate is considered. The standards of the disciplined unit are high, as participants are expected to be honest, motivated and committed. About 30 percent of the participants earn their way toward work release. All worklines and community service projects take place on weekends though volunteer efforts by one of the Lifetime Stand Sergeants. In FY08, the inmates worked 8,445 in community service hours, an increase from 5,000 hours in FY07. KCCC does not pay any inmate for any project. In fact, no compensation is afforded to the worklines, a practice maintained for the past 15 years. While the facilities overall health has always been heavily dependent on the Lifetime Stand, the heavy influx of short term and special needs inmates will present increasing challenges.

INSTITUTIONS DIVISION: PRISONS

HALAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



The Halawa Correctional Facility (HCF) is made up of two separate and distinct buildings: the Special Needs Facility and the Medium Security Facility.

The Special Needs Facility was the former City and County Jail, which originally opened in 1962 and was transferred to the state in 1975. It houses closed custody inmates as well as inmates who require protective custody and inmates with severe and chronic mental illness that preclude them from being placed in the general population.

The Medium Security Facility opened in 1987. It is still the newest and largest prison facility in Hawai'i's correctional system. It houses male sentenced felons, sentenced misdemeanants with consecutive terms and pretrial maximum custody inmates.

The population at HCF averaged 961 inmates during FY 2008. To mitigate overcrowding at HCF, the department continues to send inmates to contracted out-of-state facilities. As on June 30, 2008, there were about 2,014 inmates housed at private facilities in Arizona and Kentucky.

In FY 2008, the fire and safety code project for HCF was completed and the entire facility is capable of accommodating inmates. The department and facility shall address the necessity of transferring inmates from HCF to the Mainland for overcrowded issues. This is addressed, in varying numbers, each quarter.

HCF offers a broad range of programs including educational/vocational classes, substance abuse and sex offender treatment services, as well as religious, volunteer and leisure time activities. Over 300 inmates hold in-facility workline positions, and work opportunities are available through Correctional Industries. There is also a living unit that houses 30 inmates participating in an enhanced substance abuse treatment component, where the participants have created a supportive environment for adopting a drug and alcohol free lifestyle.

KULANI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



The Kulani Correctional Facility (KCF) is a 160-bed minimum-security prison that incorporates vocational training and specialized programming for male inmates nearing the end of their sentence.

Kulani, remotely located about 25 miles from Hilo, opened in 1946 as a work camp for 120 inmates. There are 8,000 acres of land surrounding the facility.

The main compound where inmates live and work consists of 20 acres. KCF is a working facility where all inmates are assigned jobs. Inmates who refuse to work are returned to the Halawa Correctional Facility. Prior to being transferred to KCF, inmates are carefully screened, as the population does not include inmates with chronic medical conditions, serious mental health illnesses, or those who may pose a risk to public safety.

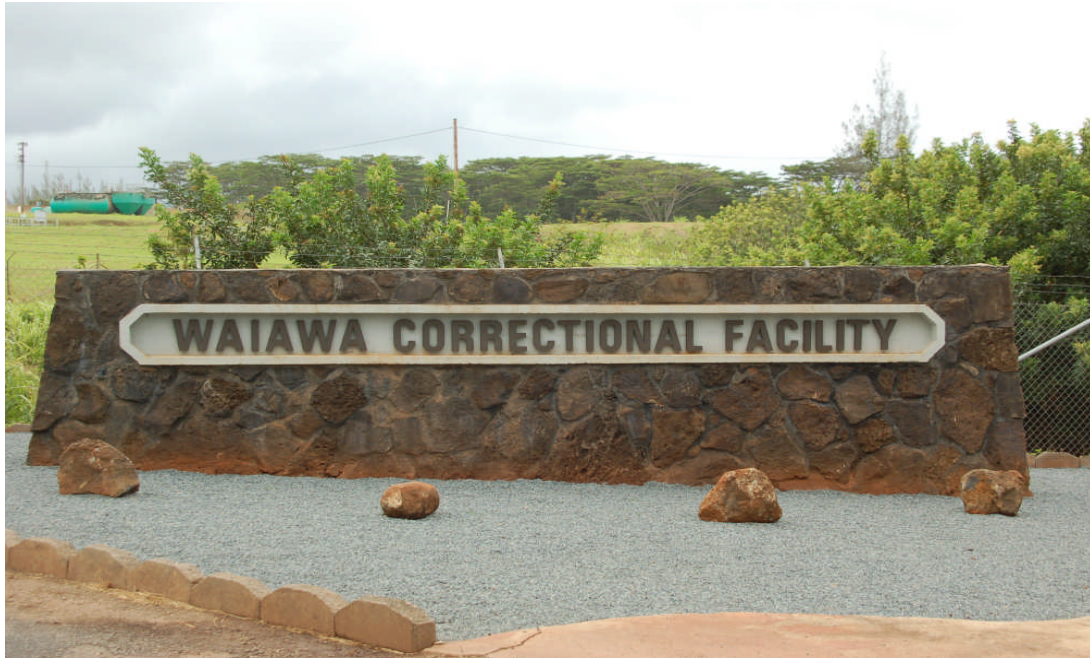
KCF utilizes a water catchment system that presently provides water to 215 inmates and staff. When the weather is dry for prolonged periods, the facility must transport water from Hilo. Kulani is the primary location for the department's Sex Offender Treatment Program. Other programs available to inmates are substance abuse treatment, GED, and other educational programs, Automotive Mechanics Technology and Horticulture training, religious programs, and lots of recreational activities.

The programs at KCF have evolved over the years with changing technological and vocational training, and work opportunities through Correctional Industries. During FY 2008, KCF completed 11 community service projects. KCF workline supervisor's diverse expertise enables the workline program to provide a wide range of services to the community.

The KCF Protestant Praise Team, under the direction of Chaplain Michael Sidman, recorded songs that were written and composed by then-inmate Brian Wong. Generous volunteers and donors from the religious community made it possible to produce a professionally recorded CD, titled "The Cry of Your Heart," which was nominated in 2006 for a Na Hoku Hanohano Award in the category of Best Religious Album. Although it did not win, the nomination highlighted the KCF religious program. The Good News Jail and Prison Ministry has distributed this CD to the jails and prisons throughout the U.S., and to dozens of foreign countries.

The Praise Team donates all proceeds from the CD sales to the Crime Victim Compensation Commission to help victims of crime. Proceeds from the sales of the CD and donations continue to be forwarded to the CVCC.

WAIAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



The Waiawa Correctional Facility (WCF) is a minimum security facility that can house up to 334 adult male sentenced felons. The facility, nestled between the Koʻolau and Waianae Mountain Ranges in Central Oʻahu, was formally a military installation that was activated after the attack on Pearl Harbor. In 1985, the State of Hawaiʻi initiated the process to acquire this 192 acre parcel from the federal government through a Quit Claim Deed for a period of 30 years at which time the state will assume full ownership of the property. As a part of the deed, the state is required to have all offenders housed at WCF to actively participate in educational programs and worklines.

Programs at WCF include, but are not limited to, substance abuse treatment (KASHBOX Therapeutic Community and out patient programming); education (G.E.D., Adult Basic Education, Culinary Arts in conjunction with Leeward Community College, Masonry in conjunction with the Mason's Union Apprenticeship Program, Life Skills; etc.); Programs (Library Services, Religious, Restorative Justice, Parenting, SKIP/SPAFT, etc.); worklines (Food Services, Education, Administration, Landscaping/ Grounds Keeping, Farming, Auto Mechanics, Facility Operations, Store, Building Maintenance and Construction, Community Services, etc.).

As a part of the department's mission to prepare offenders for their return to the community, the WCF, with support of the community, began an Offender Reentry Pilot Project. In addition, WCF worked closely with Transformation Hawaiʻi to renovate a building for its new Offender Reentry Pilot Project, additional programming for offenders as they transition back to the community and for staff training. Thus, Hale Hoʻonaʻauao was dedicated on June 20, 2008. The goal of the Offender Reentry Pilot Project is to enhance the offender's chances for a successful parole by establishing employment, community refamiliarization of available resources, and financial stability.



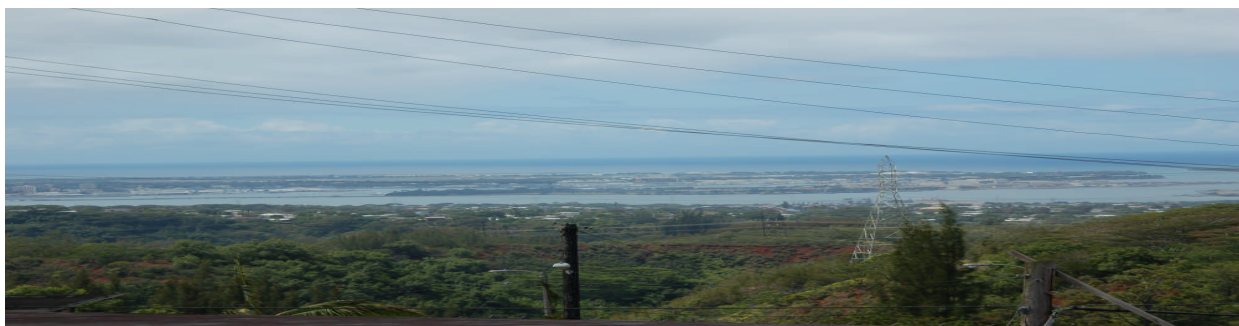
The Dedication for Hale Ho'ona'auao was held on June 20, 2008

Hale Ho'ona'auao means the house in which knowledge and wisdom is sought and taught.

Several WCF offenders, under the supervision of the Facility Operation Section, renovated the Hale Ho'ona'auao. While renovating this building, the offenders had the opportunity to learn and obtain skills in areas of carpentry, masonry, electrical, painting, mathematical, language, interpersonal, etc. The flowers were collected by the WCF's worklines in the forested areas near the facility. The beautiful arrangement was made by a member of the WCF staff.

In order to maintain a safe, secure and humane environment for both the staff and offenders, WCF plans to continue on its current path of renovating the housing restrooms, re-roofing the buildings, updating the paint and it is the hope of the facility that its deteriorated roadway will be fixed.





Completing the projects will also help the offenders learn skills that can assist them in obtaining gainful employment. Many learn carpentry, electrical, landscaping and auto mechanics skills while working on Facility worklines.

In addition, those who have the opportunity to participate in the Community Services Workline have a chance to actually work in the community and network with those they come in to contact with.

Inside and outside of the classroom learning provides opportunity for social learning and modeling of good work ethics and interpersonal skills.



Finally, repairing the inside and outside programming buildings will also provide the offenders with an environment that is conducive to learning as well as provide them with a sense of ownership and accomplishment.

WCF seeks to work with the individual as a whole with the hope that the individual will possess better coping, employment, family and life skills to return as they return to the community.



WOMEN'S COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER



The Women's Community Correctional center (WCCC) provides for the care and custody of sentenced long-term, community-custody felons, and special needs female inmates who require medical, mental health or protective custody services. Activities include the maintenance of secure and humane facilities, provision of adequate food and clothing; diagnostic evaluations; counseling; work experience; education; community service; and re-socialization and furlough opportunities.

The Health Care Section of WCCC provides medical care to female felons in the only prison for women in the State of Hawai'i. This section also provides health care to offenders who are on furlough status in and outside the prison confines. A multi-disciplinary approach is used in providing care to female offenders. The Health Care Section is operational 24 hours, seven days a week. Staffing includes nine registered nurses, one physician (one day a week), one nurse practitioner (one day a week), a dental assistant (40 hrs a week), two dentists (one, once a week and one, every other week), and a podiatrist (once a month).

The average admissions per month are 20, no change from last year. We sent 72 inmates per month out into the community for medical services that were not available in prison. Our infirmary serviced 38 inmates per month for medical observation, medical admissions, or mental health admissions. The length of stay in the infirmary varies. Nurses saw an average 225 inmates per month and an additional 646 inmates for all other encounters. With the exception of the admissions, these stats reflect a significant increase in the health care provided to this population.

The Health Care Section coordinates an annual health fair for the inmates and staff. We have an open house with displays, ongoing videos, and a health treat for all participants. We are thankful to security for allowing this activity to take place. The health class taught by one of our nurses continued in education. WCCC's Health Care Section has recently been granted continuing accreditation with verification by the National Commission On Correctional Health Care (NCCHC). This could not be accomplished without total cooperation by all disciplines at WCCC.

WCCC's Mental Health Services provides female inmates with psychological and psychiatric care including psychotherapy, psychological/psychiatric evaluation and psycho-pharmacological intervention as appropriate. Inmates are able to assess care through medical request forms available to them in each housing unit. Inmates can also be referred for services by other WCCC staff members. Inmates, whether self-referred or by others, are assessed for their mental health needs and, if appropriate, a treatment plan is developed and initiated. Based on the needs of the inmate, she may receive psychotherapy or psychotropic intervention, or a combination of both. Inmates receiving psychotropic medications typically visit the psychiatrist monthly. Inmates receive psychotherapy from either the psychologist or psychiatric social worker. Inmates typically receive psychotherapy anywhere between every two weeks to once a month depending on their level of psychiatric stability and capacity for self-modulation. Others may need temporary once weekly contact. Crisis intervention is also available for any inmate needing extra psychotherapeutic support on an as needed basis.

Treatment is trauma-based and largely cognitive-behavioral. Eighty-seven percent of incarcerated women have been victims of physical, sexual, or emotional abuse. The trauma experienced by many of these

women continues to affect their lives and influence their behavior. A cognitive-behavioral approach to treatment attempts to provide the offender with the tools to change their thoughts and behavior. The past is acknowledged but the focus is on making changes in the way they think and behave to better serve them in the present and future.

The department's Mental Health Branch views all personnel working with the inmate, including security staff, as the mental health team. Therefore, Mental Health Services seeks to work collaboratively with others in WCCC in the management of inmates whether it be in the areas of security, offender services, or otherwise.

WCCC has three main programs that address the needs for women offenders needing substance abuse treatment.

The first is a Level II substance abuse program that is sponsored by the Salvation Army. This program is modified in-facility, out-patient program. Services include assessment and treatment planning, structured group education and treatment services, individual counseling and family education, continuing care and aftercare.

The second is a Level II.V program called "O Malama." This intensive outpatient program is a therapeutic program. Its purpose is to provide extensive exploration and identification of the factors resulting in substance abuse and criminality. The incarcerated women in this program engage in therapeutic experiences, recovery education and tools, in a safe and secure environment, fostering responsibility, accountability, and life skills that will empower them to re-enter the community and make healthy and productive choices as drug-free adults.

The third program is a Level III, called Ke Alaula Therapeutic Community. "Ke Alaula" translates to "breaking of a new dawn." It's operated by Hina Mauka, a private provider, with the goal to build upon the individual's self-esteem, strengths, and identity, and gradually overtime transform into an empowered woman. The Hina Mauka's Ke Alaula Therapeutic Community Program offers substance abuse and criminality treatment that is cognitive behavioral based, in conjunction with gender responsive treatment and incorporates a holistic view of healing the body, mind, and spirit. The Ke Alaula Therapeutic Community Program offers specialized groups to address ancillary issues such as domestic violence, trauma, and grief recovery.

We have partnered with Keiki O Ka`Aina to teach parenting classes and Kathy Bentley who teaches classes on teens on a consistent voluntary basis. We also have contracted services such as Vocational Rehabilitation, and Family Therapy education and groups.

During treatment, clients learn various coping skills to assist with reintegration into society. Skills that are relearned, practiced, and acquired include but are not limited to: trusting self and other women, communication, assertiveness, compassion / empathy for self and others, setting boundaries and identifying boundaries of others, taking accountability, identifying dysfunctional belief systems and replacing them with healthy beliefs, changing thinking patterns and feelings that usually result in destructive behaviors, impulsive behaviors, accepting feedback from others, listening, and being less defensive.

The Lifestyles program is designed to prepare the offender one year prior to release for transitional management back into the community. The program is one of a kind in the sense that it also maintains contact with the offender up to one year after release to assure that transitional management techniques are being followed and to provide support for the offender while in the community. For the past fiscal year there has been 72 enrollees, 19 are currently released. Two of these individuals have been returned to custody during the fiscal year. Majority of the enrollees are classified as mental health diagnosed individuals.

The Bridge Program is a transitioning, work furlough program that is designed for offenders that have

successfully completed a substance abuse program while incarcerated. It emphasizes continuing care in an apartment-style living environment within the confines of the WCCC security perimeter. Inmates participate in parenting, vocational and substance abuse aftercare programming while striving to secure employment. Re-socialization furloughs ease their transition to the community and relationships with their families.

TJ Mahoney & Associates operates a community-based work furlough program in the community for qualified female offenders. These women are fortunate to receive assistance with transitioning back into the community upon release from incarceration. Some of these services include finding employment, building life skills, developing social networks, and making any changes needed to prepare them for the transition.

WCCC Chapel sponsors events and programs throughout the past year. The Chapel is unique in its accomplishments because of a dedicated group of volunteers, who are also part of networks with various churches and organizations in the community.

One of the on-going, successful programs that the Chapel offers is the Total Life Recovery Program (TLRP). This program provides a form of treatment, to those committed, to address any addictive compulsive behavior through the source of one's religious belief. The program is supported by the Genesis Process a systematic program designed to train professional and lay counselors in Relapse Prevention by treating the person first, the problem second. The core material, laid out in a comprehensive, ten-unit workbook, focuses on identifying and working through underlying issues that drive compulsive addictive behavior. The Genesis Process is an integration of Biblical precepts for personal change, proven relapse prevention techniques, cognitive therapy principles, and the latest neurochemistry research relating to human behavior.

The Chapel also supports the "Girls Beyond Bars," which is program with the Girl Scouts of America that has grown. The program hopes to achieve its goal of at least 20 girls in its Troop #5006. Daughters of incarcerated mothers are invited to participate with the Troop within WCCC.

"Keiki Hale" is a special room designed by Keiki O Ka Aina, a community organization committed to working with the children of incarcerated mothers allows offenders to interact with their children more closely on weekend visits by engaging in arts and crafts in an environment that is conducive to fostering a mother and child relationship. The program was originally intended for TLRP participants and CPS visits. it has been extended to include inmates from the Ke Alaula Program.

Kids Day is considered the most popular activity throughout the year. On average, there are approximately 40 incarcerated mothers who sign up, and an average of 35 children attending each event. This event was celebrated six times in this past fiscal year, and was sponsored by two (2) non-profit organizations, Keiki O Ka Aina and Wellspring Covenant Church. On this day, the women have the privilege to have any amount of their own children to visit as long as they are under the age of 12 years of age. Kids Day is comprised of women sharing their time with their children through games, a cook out, and arts and crafts. Tents and tables fill half the recreation field to provide a comforting environment. In addition Teenage Night was held three times this past fiscal year. Teenagers were invited to enter WCCC and spend quality time with their mothers. A dinner setting in the Maunawili courtyard followed by a movie allowed for quality time between teenager and mother.

Recreation partnered with a community organization known as ProjectFocus Hawai'i Inc. (PFH), founded in 2005 as a community service endeavor, is a newly established non-profit Hawai'i corporation whose activities consist of enriching the lives of at-risk children (those suffering from physical, emotional, mental and/or socio/economic distress) through the use of photography and using this medium as a vehicle for enhancing self-esteem, self-awareness, and self-reflection. PFH, Inc. provides an annual 12-week photographic internship to a maximum of 14 at-risk children ages 10 through 18. Participants are both the photographic subjects and photographers. The culmination of their work results in public exhibits held at multiple island venues. At the end of their exhibits participants receive 30" X 30" black and white gallery-

wrapped canvas portraits of themselves and their subjects and hardbound coffee table books and DVDs containing their images. Five women from WCCC, five from TJ Mahoney participated in this event. The highlight of the event occurred when Ala Moana Macy's allowed the women and their children to shop for clothing to wear for the opening night of the exhibit. Pictures of the event can be found at ProjectfocusHawaii.com.

During the past year WCCC received a donation of female exercise equipment from the closed Niu Valley Curves gym. WCCC has recently finished the renovation to the area in Kaala cottage that now houses the new gym for the offenders.

The WCCC continues to grow in the direction of its vision to "transform lives." The new fiscal year has already provided WCCC with complicated challenges, however with a new spirit we accept the possibilities of growth and opportunities as we move forward.

MAINLAND AND FDC BRANCH



Under the general direction of the Institutions Division Administrator, the Mainland & FDC Branch (MB) has the responsibility to oversee and monitor the State contracts with private Mainland prisons and the Honolulu Federal Detention Center (FDC) for the housing and care of Hawai'i inmates. It must ensure that all terms of the contracts are upheld, enforced and that inmates are receiving appropriate housing and treatment services.

The MB was established in November 2004 and its responsibilities have increased as it continues to monitor over 2,000 inmates. With the recent consolidation of its male inmates into Arizona, its two contracts with two states are worth almost \$55 million. It's also responsible for approximately 300 inmates housed at FDC under a contract worth almost \$11 million per fiscal year.

While incarcerated in Mainland prisons, Hawai'i inmates are able to participate in gender responsive programs including:

- Residential Drug Abuse Program (Therapeutic Community Program – Level III)
- Residential Drug Abuse Program (Level II)
- AA/NA meetings
- Educational Programs (Literacy, Basic Education, Pre-GED, GED)
- College Correspondence Courses
- Lifeskills & Cognitive Skills
- Ke Kahua Pa'a (Cultural extension of Cognitive Skills for SCC population only)
- Parenting Classes
- Anger/Stress Management Classes
- Breaking Barriers
- Domestic Violence (OCCC only)
- Life Principles Program (Faith-based Unit; SCC only)
- Vocational Programs (Computers-Microsoft Office, Horticulture, Carpentry, Construction Management, Business)
- Special Housing Incentive Program (SCC only)
- Read-To-Me International (SCC only)
- Inmate worklines (employs 2/3 of entire population)
- Hobby Shop/Art Activities

In addition to these programs, the female inmates can also participate in "Life Without a Crutch," a 12-week course designed for female inmates to deal with addictive behavior and "Prison to the Streets," a 10-week course that provides detailed instruction on completing resumes and applications.

SAGUARO CORRECTIONAL CENTER – SCC (Eloy, AZ):



As of 6/30/08, SCC housed a total of 1,788 Hawai'i male inmates. The SCC serves as a program-intensive facility for general population inmates wanting to change their lives. SCC prepares them to return to Hawai'i to participate in reintegration programs. It also houses Hawai'i's long-term segregation inmates in its Special Management Housing Unit and Lock-down Unit and provides this special population with basic program opportunities. SCC is the only facility to have video conferencing capabilities in each housing unit, giving inmates every opportunity to participate in parole hearings with the Hawai'i Paroling Authority and video visits with loved ones on the weekends. SCC, in conjunction with the department's Law Library Services, has installed 13 touch-screen kiosks in its two law libraries that are compatible with the computerized law library systems in Hawai'i's correctional facilities. The facility's first accreditation by the American Correctional Association (ACA) is scheduled for October 2008.

RED ROCK CORRECTIONAL CENTER –RRCC (Eloy, AZ):



As of 6/30/08, RRCC housed a total of 67 Hawai'i male inmates designated as protective custody inmates. Programs are limited to basic education, Lifeskills, and worklines.

The facility earned its first accreditation by the ACA in May 2008 scoring 100% on its mandatory and non-mandatory standards. The facility recently had its first accreditation by the National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC) in September 2008 and its results are pending at the time of this writing.

OTTER CREEK CORRECTIONAL CENTER –OCCC (Wheelwright, KY):



As of 6/30/08, OCCC housed a total of 159 Hawai'i female inmates. Inmates continue to participate in its programs and have shown a strong desire and motivation to participate in health and fitness programs including the formation of a competitive softball league comprised of five teams (Hawai'i and Kentucky inmates). The Kamehameha Day Celebration was the highlight of the year as inmates from both jurisdictions participated in a May Day court and hula festival.

OCCC earned its reaccreditation by the ACA with a score of 100% on its mandatory standards and 99.6% on its non-mandatory standards in March 2008. It is the MB's goal to maintain its programming in out-of-state facilities to assist inmates obtain their GED and address their substance abuse addictions with the least amount of disruption to program services. The MB will continue to strive to ensure that inmates who want to change their lives will have the opportunities to work toward successful reintegration.

**AVERAGE END OF MONTH COUNTS BY FACILITY
FISCAL YEAR 2008**

JAILS	LOCATION	DESIGN CAPACITY	OPERATIONAL BED CAPACITY	HEAD COUNT*	ASSIGNED COUNT**
Hawai'i Community Correctional Center	Hilo, Hawai'i	206	226	282	430
Kaua'i Community Correctional Center	Lihue, Kaua'i	110	128	141	157
Maui Community Correctional Center	Wailuku, Maui	209	301	309	328
O'ahu Community Correctional Center	Honolulu, O'ahu	628	954	1,123	1,393
PRISONS	LOCATION	DESIGN CAPACITY	OPERATIONAL BED CAPACITY	HEAD COUNT	ASSIGNED COUNT
Halawa Correctional Facility	Aiea, O'ahu	586	1,124	961	2,843
Kulani Correctional Facility	Hilo, Hawai'i	160	160	153	153
Waiawa Correctional Facility	Waipahu, O'ahu	294	334	283	283
Women's Community Correctional Center	Kailua, O'ahu	258	260	230	453

* Head count includes persons who were physically housed at a correctional facility on the last day of each month.

** Assigned count includes persons who are housed at extended furlough programs and residential transition centers; inmates in Oklahoma, Arizona, Mississippi, Kentucky, and the Federal Detention Center; and Hawai'i inmates confined at our request in other federal or state jurisdictions.

INMATE POPULATION FROM 1980 TO 2008	
End of Fiscal Year	Assigned Count
1980	926
1981	1,121
1982	1,326
1983	1,473
1984	1,769
1985	2,045
1986	2,159
1987	2,259
1988	2,289
1989	2,480
1990	2,625
1991	2,673
1992	2,999
1993	3,133
1994	3,246
1995	3,583
1996	3,693
1997	4,604
1998	5,216
1999	5,043
2000	5,127
2001	5,412
2002	5,569
2003	5,657
2004	5,958
2005	6,092
2006	6,251
2007	6,045
2008	6,014
CONTRACTED OUT OF STATE FACILITIES End of Fiscal Year Counts	
1996	300
1997	300
1998	600
1999	1,178
2000	1,079
2001	1,194
2002	1,232
2003	1,295
2004	1,579
2005	1,730
2006	1,844
2007	2,009
2008	2,014

INMATE DEMOGRAPHICS	
TOTAL *	6,014
Males	5,254
Females	760
Distribution by Ethnic Group or Race	
Hawaiian/Part Hawai'i	39%
Caucasian	23%
Filipino	12%
Japanese	5%
Samoan	5%
Black	4%
Hispanic	4%
Other	3%
Chinese	1%
Korean	1%
Other Pacific Islander	2%
Not reported	2%
Distribution by Age	
Less than 20 years	1%
20 to 24 years	9%
25 to 29 years	16%
30 to 34 years	15%
35 to 39 years	16%
40 to 44 years	13%
45 to 49 years	8%
50 to 54 years	4%
55 to 59 years	2%
60 to 64 years	1%
65 years and over	0%
Not reported	
*Assigned count on 6/30/08	
Assigned count includes persons who are housed at extended furlough programs and residential transition centers; inmates in Arizona, Kentucky, and Federal Detention Centers; and Hawai'i inmates confined at our request in other federal and state jurisdictions.	
Sum of percentages may not equal total due to rounding.	

CORRECTIONS PROGRAM SERVICES

The Corrections Program Services Division is responsible for implementing and monitoring a variety of programs, aimed at providing inmates with education, nutrition, religion, substance abuse counseling and sex offender treatment.

PROGRAM AND SERVICES

Education Programs

Academic Classes

- Adult Basic Education

- Pre-GED

- GED

- High School Diploma (competency-based)

Post-secondary Classes

- Distance Learning College Courses

- Life Skills

- Cognitive Skills

- Hawaiian Studies

Electives

- Parenting

- Hawaiian Language

- Yoga

- Chi Qung

- Hula

Employment Training

- Auto-Cad and Computer Design

- Automotive Learning

- Computer Technology

- Horticulture and Environmental Science

- Landscape and Irrigation

- Culinary Arts

Transition

- Pre-Employment

- Job Development

Special Programs

- Research Domestic Violence Intervention

- Title I

- Special Education

- Youthful Offender

Library Services

- Recreational Reading Book Club

- Law Library

- Read to Me Cassette Tape Project

Sex Offender Treatment Services

Volunteer Services

Religions Services

Substance Abuse Treatment and Support

- Crossroads Parole Violator Program

- Level I and II (Education and Outpatient)

- Level III (Therapeutic Community)

- Alcoholics Anonymous

- Narcotics Anonymous

Transitional Programs

- Work Furlough

- Community Residential

Work Opportunity Programs

- Correctional Industries

- In-Facility Worklines

- Community Service Worklines

EDUCATION PROGRAM SERVICES

The Corrections Program Services, Education (CPS-E) Branch provides learning opportunities for incarcerated adults through a holistic, developmental, academic education, and workforce development program that focuses on transition and reintegration of adult offenders back into the community.

The goal of the branch is to foster and maintain a commitment to excellence. CPS-E works toward maintaining a continuum of services that provide consistency in the development of the whole person throughout the period of incarceration, which then leads to successful reintegration into the community.

The branch also strives to effect change based on a balanced education within the areas of academic learning, career and technical training, cultural understanding, and spiritual development. In addition, CPS-E strives to build and create a network of coordinated services involving people within the institution as well as those in the community, non-profit and volunteer agencies.

The CPS-E monitors and collaborates with the Corrections Corporation of America (CCA) facilities on the Mainland that house Hawai'i offenders. Student enrollment and academic, career, and technical education gains are monitored through an Internet-based student management system. The branch reports include totals from both Hawai'i and Mainland facilities.

A total of almost 5,000 students enrolled in at least one education course in FY 2008. These courses ranged from adult basic education and GED to post-secondary classes (college credit, non-credit, career, and technical education) and self-development courses.

HIGHLIGHTS for FY 2008:

Hulihia Writing Project – at a recognition ceremony for the inmate students, involved in the Hulihia writing project, Governor Linda Lingle thanked volunteer teachers Pat Clough and Kumu Hula Ilima Stern for their participation. Stern's halau performed for the Governor and guests. During the book signing after the ceremony, the Governor took time from her busy schedule to stop, listen and reflect with the inmate authors and encourage their continuing efforts toward positive change.



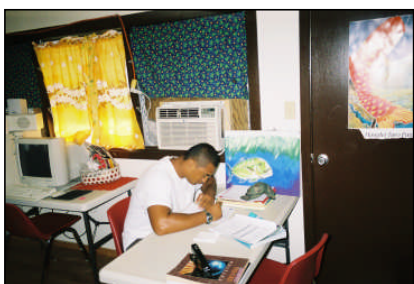


KCCC Education Unit – the inmate students at the Kaua'i Community Correctional Center work to improve their basic life skills, which will help them successfully reintegrate into the community.

The students are given individualized attention and help determine their own educational and social development.

Both male and female inmates gain basic computer skills while working on Kaua'i Community College and Milwaukee Technical Institute Distance Learning college classes.

They also learn to how to work cooperatively and complete tasks.



WCF Culinary Arts – inmate students received a chef's coat and a Certificate of Professional Development in a special ceremony at the facility. The graduates then assembled for a photo by the food they prepared for a reception after the ceremony.



LIBRARY SERVICES

The Library Services Branch continues to provide recreational library and law library services to inmates in Hawai'i as well as on the Mainland. The core function of the branch is to maintain basic law libraries at all correctional facilities to insure that inmates have access to legal materials, which is constitutionally mandated.

Four years ago, the department embarked on a pilot project using stand-alone touch screen computer kiosks at four of our smaller law libraries to substitute for a major portion of the print collection. Hawai'i was one of the few states to begin testing the waters by converting to these kiosks. Because of the positive evaluation reports from both staff and inmates, we requested approval and funding to expand the installation to all Hawai'i correctional libraries. In June 2007, the Mainland Branch also decided to install the stand-alone kiosks in the Red Rock and Saguaro facilities to replace the inmate legal print collection. We are currently in the process of making all non-confidential policies and procedures available to inmates by making the policies and procedures accessible through the kiosks.

Maintaining inmate access to legal materials reduces or prevents costly litigation and takes up a big portion of Library Services' annual budget. However, our goal is to also continue to provide all inmates with access to other types of reading materials and to provide inmates with access to related activities and cultural programs. In the past this was accomplished through community grants and partnerships with the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts. In light of our current fiscal situation, we will continue to seek outside funding support by collaborating with various non-profit agencies and churches to obtain quality donations and resources. Hope Chapel Kaneohe, Friends of the Library, Makiki Christian Church, Keolumana United Methodist Church, and other dedicated individuals from the community have assisted us with funds and donated materials.

This past summer, Library Services was very fortunate to receive thousands of copies of new publications through the courtesy of Bess Press Publishers. Copies of *IZ*, *Voice of the People* and *Hawai'i Warrior Football* were distributed to inmates at Waiawa Correctional Facility (WCF), Kaua'i Community Correctional Center (KCCC), Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC), and the Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC). The rest of the books were given to Halawa Correctional Facility (HCF), Kulani Correctional Facility (HCF), Hawai'i Community Correctional Center (HCCC), O'ahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC), and the Mainland prisons, where Hawai'i inmates are located, for placement in the prison library reference or circulating collection. Families of Hawai'i inmates housed on the Mainland also received free copies of the books during their scheduled video visits and were especially appreciative to get these gifts from Bess Press.

Our most successful partnership has been with Read to Me International, which began in 2003 at the Women's Community Correctional Center. Incarcerated women were provided the opportunity to reconnect with their children by recording themselves on audiotapes reading children's books. The tapes were screened by assigned staff then mailed together with the books to the children of the inmates. Because of the tremendous response from staff and inmates, the department expanded the Read to Me program to include WCF, MCCC, KCCC, the Laumaka Work Furlough Center, and the women housed at the Hale Nani complex, which is connected to HCCC.

Read to Me International also was awarded a sizeable grant for a program called "Fathers Bridging the Miles" to work with incarcerated fathers housed in a contracted prison in Arizona. This program allows fathers to develop their parenting skills and strengthen their parent-child bonds by allowing them to read to their kids via digital recordings. Again, all recorded materials are screened before the books and recordings (audio tapes converted to CD) are mailed to the children. Depending on funding availability, we hope to continue to expand the Read to Me Program in Hawai'i and on the Mainland to accommodate the growing list of fathers, mothers, grandmothers, grandfathers, uncles and aunties requesting to be part of this experience.

FOOD SERVICES

The Food Services Branch prepares and serves over 13,000 meals daily for nearly 3,400 inmates and staff. It is responsible for ensuring that high quality food service programs are maintained at all of its operations at eight correctional facilities in the State of Hawai'i. The branch strives to provide nutritionally healthy meals that are consistent with current nutritional principles, including alternative meals such as therapeutic and religious-based diets. All foods prepared must follow public health rules and regulations and must be served under safe and sanitary conditions.

The Food Services Branch also provides meaningful work opportunities for inmates incarcerated statewide by providing on-the-job training in culinary arts and storekeeping. More than 400 inmates participate and are assigned to a kitchen workline. They obtain basic skills in food preparation, kitchen sanitation, food safety, bakeshop operations, storekeeping, dietary services, vegetarian cooking, and dish room operations. The basic knowledge and principles learned in nutrition and food handling can assist inmates with obtaining employment in the food service industry, continuing their education in culinary arts, and by enhancing quality lifestyle after they are released.

Another beneficial opportunity provided to inmates is a joint project with the Education Branch, Leeward Community College and Kapiolani Community College, where inmates from the Waiawa Correctional Facility (WCF) and the Women's Community Correctional Center participate in classroom and practical work in culinary arts. The Food Service Branch assists the chef-instructors to ensure that inmates complete the course successfully.

In partnership with the Waiawa Farm Program, inmates learn skills in sustainable agriculture by growing fresh produce that is incorporated into WCF menus and shared with other O'ahu correctional facilities. Other farm programs, on a smaller scale, are located at the Kaua'i Community Correctional Center (KCCC), and at the Kulani Correctional Facility (KCF). The "farm-to-plate" concept has been educational since inmates can appreciate the variety of fresh vegetables and fruit served daily at mealtime.

The Department of Public Safety continues to be challenged with preparing an increasing number of special diets. In addition to serving regular meals, the Food Services Branch prepares over 1,500 therapeutic and special diets daily. Due to medical and legal requirements, the department anticipates more medically-prescribed diets will be necessary to the aging prison population and an increase in the number of unhealthy inmates entering prison because of substance abuse, poor eating habits, and other health and lifestyle-related concerns. Thus, the "Heart Healthy" standardized menus were implemented at all statewide correctional facilities for inmates and staff meals. Another proactive role that this branch provides to keep inmates and staff healthy is a vegetarian entree at each meal period at all statewide correctional facilities. By providing a vegetarian choice at each meal, the Food Services Branch has been progressive and rated among the top 10 Departments of Corrections in the nation.

The state is responsible in providing three adequate nutritious meals daily to inmates while they are incarcerated at the eight correctional facilities. In addition, the state is required under collective bargaining to provide meals to all Unit 10 uniformed staff and other selected units as required by the union contracts. Therefore, more than 13,000 meals are prepared daily and this is a challenge, in light of the rampant increase of the food supplies, fuel costs, and equipment due to the global economic trends, and the exorbitant costs of energy and other resources that severely impact the preparation and delivery of meals.

Other challenges that the Food Service Branch face are the aging kitchens and inadequate equipment that needs to be updated, maintained or replaced due to the quantity of meals prepared daily, and to be in compliance with regulatory rules. Preventive maintenance is ongoing at all food service units, however, the high costs of repairs and the shortage of staff to perform in-house repairs can create severe problems and added costs.

In light of the challenges, the branch has become innovative in developing TEAMS, Total Efficiency & Accountability Management System, for all food service units. This involves an educational program for its food service managers and cook-supervisors to enhance their skills in nutrition, diet therapy, food service management, risk management, data analysis on measurements on performances, and developing interpersonal skills in the workplace.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT SERVICES

The Substance Abuse Treatment Branch provides screening, assessment, out-patient, residential, and continuing care services for sentenced felons who have substance abuse problems. Substance abuse and criminal conduct are addressed in each level of treatment. Treatment is provided by in-facility staff, volunteers and contracted private providers. A screening process determines if an offender needs treatment and the intensity or the level of treatment needed.

The Department of Public Safety has begun the use of the Level of Service Indicator-Revised (LSI-R) as a screening instrument to help determine the level of risk for re-offending. This instrument in conjunction with the Adult Substance Use Survey (ASUS) will eventually replace the Substance Abuse Screening Instrument (SASI) currently being used to determine level of care and appropriate placement in treatment services. Once we are able to implement substance abuse services for the moderate level of risk, we will assign inmates to treatment based on their LSI-R/ASUS scores.

During FY 2008, a total of 995 inmates were screened for substance abuse services. Of the 995 total, 825 were appropriate for Level III, 71 were appropriate for Level II, 14 were appropriate for the parole violator track in the KASHBOX program at the Waiawa Correctional Facility (WCF), and 85 were determined to not need substance abuse treatment.

Outpatient (former Level II) services utilize a cognitive behavioral treatment component meeting once a week for 2-3 hours. The curriculum utilized is Criminal Conduct and Substance Abuse Treatment. The first eight modules are used as a stand-alone program resulting in a self-assessment. Each unit systematically builds on the previous module, thereby increasing the level of knowledge and awareness. Outpatient services are for the inmates who are at the lower risk of criminal conduct and meet diagnostic criteria for substance abuse or dependence. They have had minimal disruption in their psychosocial or vocational functioning. This level of service may also be appropriate, based on assessment, for inmates who have completed treatment programs in the community or during previous incarceration but have not been able to maintain their recovery consistently.

Residential (former Level III) services provide intensive long-term residential treatment utilizing the therapeutic community (TC) model. Offenders are in the program from 9-15 months. Parole violators' length of stay is six to nine months. It is for inmates who are diagnosed as substance dependent and who are assessed as having significant risk for criminal conduct.

In the therapeutic community model, Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment and Social Learning Theory are combined to address criminal thinking and behavior. The inmates work through all 50 sessions of the Criminal Conduct and Substance Abuse Treatment curriculum. As the TC residents live and work together, separated from the general population, they hold each other accountable to practice recovery skills and change their criminal thinking and behavior under the rational authority of staff.

The department has three therapeutic communities currently in operation: KASHBOX at WCF, Hale Ola Ho'Opono at Kulani Correctional Facility, and Ke Alaula at Women's Community Correctional Center. KASHBOX (Knowledge, Attitudes, Skills, Habits, Behaviors, Opinions, X factor) is operated by department staff and has the capacity for 200 inmates. Hale Ola Ho'Opono is also operated by department staff and has the capacity for 20 inmates. Ke Alaula is operated by Hina Mauka through a contract with the department and has the capacity for 50 female offenders.

Outpatient and residential substance abuse treatment programs are also available at institutions contracted by the department on the Mainland. These programs are currently provided at facilities in Kentucky and Arizona.

The department also provides substance abuse treatment services for inmates transitioning to the community in work furlough programs at Laumaka Work Furlough Center and Women's Community Correctional Center. These programs are called the Bridge programs. The focus of these programs is re-integration with job development services, life skills, and family counseling and re-unification. Inmates continue to work on substance abuse issues through relapse-prevention planning and counseling.

The department contracts with T.J. Mahoney on O'ahu and Big Island Substance Abuse Council (BISAC) on the Big Island to provide community-based residential programs that focus on re-integration to the community. These programs help inmates with job development, money management, life skills, domestic violence, anger management, relapse prevention and work furlough opportunities. The T.J. Mahoney program called Ka Hale Ho`Ala Hou No Na Wahine (Home of Re-awakening for Women) has 36 beds and the BISAC program has eight beds, just for female offenders.

SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT SERVICES

The Department of Public Safety provides treatment programs for sex offenders at all facilities statewide except at the Waiawa Correctional Facility. The programs are 100% privatized, as all administrative and direct services are accomplished through contracts. As proof of the department's commitment to sex offender rehabilitation, of the 93 correctional institutions nationwide that provide treatment to sex offenders, Hawai'i claims seven.

Hawai'i's first sex offender programs were introduced as pilot projects in the 1980's based upon a "medical" model where mental disorders were thought to cause sex crimes. In 1991, however, the department officially adopted a "containment" model that emphasized community safety and treated sex offenders as criminals who make unwise, selfish choices to victimize others.

Beginning in 1992, Hawai'i's Parole Board decided to release only those sex offenders who completed the department's program rather than release an untreated sex offender. Since the election of Governor Linda Lingle, nearly 92% of sex offenders paroled to Hawai'i's communities successfully completed the department's treatment program prior to release, which is a higher percentage than during the previous decade. By the close of FY 2008, 145 sex offenders were participating in the Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP), up from 122 at the close of FY 2007.

Beyond ensuring that sex offenders comply with Megan's Law, Hawai'i is the only state to track each offender's criminal history throughout his life after his release, which allows the department to collect long-term recidivism data. National statistics suggest that 11% of sex offenders who receive treatment in prison will commit a new sex crime within two years of their release. Hawai'i's offenders do much better. Since 1988, fewer than 2% of Hawai'i sex offenders who received treatment have returned to prison for new sex crimes, which is the lowest recidivism rate in the nation by far.

During the first five years of the Lingle administration that saw 293 sex offenders released from prison, only four were re-convicted for a new sex crime, and two did not complete treatment. An untreated sex offender is four times more likely to commit a new sex offense and three times more likely to commit other crimes (burglary, car theft, etc.) as well. Perhaps most surprising, spanning the program's entire 18-year history, only two child molesters who finished treatment have been re-convicted for a new sex felony.

Therapists usually treat up to a dozen men in each therapy group. On average, an inmate will spend 16 to 22 months to complete therapy, although a few men have needed as long as three years to master the core concepts. Approximately 60 to 70 offenders enter treatment each year, up from just 28 offenders who entered treatment in 1996.

The department is the lead agency for the state's Sex Offender Management Team (SOMT), established by the legislature in 1992 to provide uniform guidelines for treating sex offenders statewide regardless of whether on parole, probation, at the state hospital, or under Family Court's jurisdiction. SOMT is currently operating with funding from three federal training grants from the Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance's Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management (CASOM) Project. These grants have made possible the receipt of technical assistance from the national Center for Sex Offender Management to help the state reach cutting-edge proficiency in all aspects of sex offender management.

Within the past year, with the assistance of a 2006 BJA CASOM Grant, SOMT completed a statewide assessment of sex offender management practices. As a result, SOMT developed four training strategies to overcome the primary gaps identified;

1. Convene a policymaker's forum on sex offender management,
2. Sponsor judiciary-focused events to address the unique needs of judges who preside over sexual offense cases,
3. Execute a multi-day, multi-disciplinary training event for the range of professionals at the field level, and
4. Design a "train-the-trainer" program to increase the internal substantive capacity and sustainability of sex offender management training efforts within and across agencies/organizations.

By the end of 2008, SOMT will have completed strategies #1 and #2, and will have already begun the planning for #3, scheduled for May 2009.

The primary purpose of the 2007 and 2008 BJA CASOM grants are to establish a statewide sex offender management-training academy, called the Hawai'i Academy for Training in Sex Offender Management (HATSOM). The purpose of the academy is to provide ongoing consistent and contemporary information on evidence-based best practices in all areas of sex offender management.

VOLUNTEER / RELIGIOUS SERVICES

The Volunteer Services Office manages volunteers in various correctional programs and activities. Since 1976, when the program began with funding from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and 80 concerned citizens from the community, Volunteers in Corrections (VolinCor) have enriched the lives of inmates emotionally, physically and spiritually.

Approximately 75% of volunteers are affiliated with faith-based institutions and are from a variety of religions, denominations and belief systems. Narcotics Anonymous and Alcoholics Anonymous assist inmates with their recovery from alcohol and drugs. Teachers assist inmates in learning skills such as anger/stress management, computer, creative writing, life skills, G.E.D. preparation, Spanish, Hawai'ian history and language, public speaking and communications, business management, astronomy, flower arranging, parenting, mentoring, preventing domestic violence, etc. In addition, former inmates also volunteer to provide services to inmates at all of our facilities.

Our correctional facilities are also practicum sites for student volunteers who need to gain specialized or general experience in their chosen profession. These include sex offender treatment, sex offender assessment, substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, medical, nursing, as well as social work and case management. In addition, the department is a work site for those in various welfare and employment training programs. These student volunteers are provided with valuable work experience. The department has hired some of these people but most find jobs elsewhere upon completing their work experience.

Volunteers provide inmates with viable links to the community, which are established prior to release. Many inmates continue with churches, Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, and other programs upon reentering society. This is vitally important, as one of the keys to reducing recidivism is to have a pro-social support system network.

More than 300 new volunteers were trained during FY 2008. The community donated over 45,000 hours of labor and approximately \$90,000 in financial and in-kind assistance to the department. Seven volunteer chaplains at facilities statewide contributed over 8,000 hours of service. Faith-based organizations have provided considerable support to the department, with several churches donating televisions, VCRs, sound equipment, and musical instruments to facility chapels. It should be noted that these items are used for the general inmate population and not just for religious purposes.

Projects coordinated by volunteers, during FY 2008, include video visitations held at local churches statewide every other month at no expense to inmates or their families.

Videophone links provide an opportunity for out-of-state inmates to overcome distance barriers and visit with their family members.

Another major volunteer project is an annual Christmas party, sponsored by the Catholic Diocese of Honolulu, for all of the children of inmates at the Women's Community Correctional Center. Every child received a gift from "Santa" at the event. A picture was taken, framed by the children then given to their mothers. This is in addition to Angel Tree, a project sponsored by Prison Fellowship and coordinated by New Hope Fellowship. This program is being expanded to include the Hawai'i inmates in Kentucky.

New Hope Fellowship also did an Easter Angel Tree project, which consisted of a free carnival for children of the inmates. In addition, carnival-type food and an evening meal were provided at no cost to the children and their families

The Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC) has a faith-based program called Total Life Recovery. This program is completely run by volunteers. The main manual for the program is the Genesis Process, which is a cognitive-based approach. The Genesis Process is an evidence-based program, which is gender specific. The program is very intensive and takes approximately 12 to 18 months to complete.

During this past year, several churches came together and raised \$45,000 for an "Extreme Chapel Makeover" at WCCC. This included air conditioning the chapel, as well as new furniture, flooring, and storage. In addition, chairs and other items, which are used by the chapel, will be available for other programs at the facility. New Hope purchased a Big Screen audio/visual system for the Women's Module at OCCC. This system can also be used for other users including education at Module 20. A couple of the churches also donated construction materials to Waiawa Correctional Facility, which were used to finish its reentry building by the gate.

The year ahead will continue to see the Volunteer Services Office responding to inmates' spiritual and programming needs by providing services that help offenders cope with the institutional environment and advance them through their required programs, which will help reduce the risk of recidivism.

HEALTH CARE DIVISION

The Health Care Division (HCD) develops and maintains health care programs involving both in-house and community resources (public health, private and contract specialty care providers and volunteers) for all correctional facilities, and oversees the operation of such programs to ensure adherence to community standards, while maintaining fiscal responsibility, focusing on the uniformity of health care quality, and integration/coordination among health care providers.

The HCD, in coordination with security and other corrections staff, delivers comprehensive medical, mental, and dental health services through the division's staff of physicians, psychiatrists, psychologists, nurses, social workers, dental and other direct patient care providers at all departmental correctional facilities. Additional specialty health care is provided through referrals to local community specialists, hospitals, and clinics. During FY 2008, the HCD provided a total of 55,277 in-house provider encounters, 4,174 outside specialty care encounters, and 161,511 episodes of nursing care.

Health care services are provided by the health care clinics located in every correctional facility statewide. Medically necessary care is rendered in a manner consistent with the community standards of care, the United States Constitution, Hawai'i Revised Statutes, the National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC) and departmental policies and procedures. All health care clinics operations adhere to the NCCHC accreditation standards.

The HCD provides 24-hour, seven-day-a-week health care services, which include skilled nursing level of care infirmity services at the Halawa Correctional Facility and at the O'ahu and Women's Community Correctional Centers. Each of the other five correctional facilities provides health care services at a minimum of eight and up to 16 hours per day, seven days per week.

The HCD is also responsible for the monitoring and screening of all inmates coming into the custody of the Department of Public Safety for communicable diseases. All inmates are tested for tuberculosis and are given the necessary vaccinations and immunizations. Treatment for HIV and Hepatitis C is available to the inmates.

The HCD is also responsible for the monitoring and quality management of health care services provided to Hawai'i inmates housed in all contracted prison facilities on the Mainland. This includes performing site audits; authorizing hospital and specialty care services, and utilization management functions.

Division Highlights

In FY 2008, three facilities, the O'ahu, Maui, and Women's Correctional Centers successfully completed the NCCHC re-accreditation audit process. This validates the division's commitment to provide quality health care services consistent with the NCCHC standards.

The HCD is presently implementing its Corrections Mental Health Care Reform Program, beginning at the O'ahu and Women's Community Correctional Centers and the Halawa Correctional Facility. This entails establishing staffing levels and treatment opportunities that are consistent with the recommendations of the US Department of Justice. Staffing positions have been established; positions have been filled or are in the recruitment process. The department has committed to improving the availability of mental health care services throughout its facilities statewide.

The HCD has established interagency meetings with the Department of Health, Adult Mental Health Division, to analyze and improve diversion opportunities as well as improving discharge coordination for the Severe and Persistent Mentally Ill inmate population.

The HCD has worked with the Corrections Corporation of America (CCA) and its Saguaro Correctional Center staff members to improve its health care services.

The HCD applied for and was granted an H-1B nonimmigrant visa from the Department of Homeland Security, enabling it to hire a non-U.S. citizen psychiatrist. This was made possible due to the Halawa Correctional Facility's Health Provider Shortage Area designation.

Division Goals

The HCD is presently awaiting the completion of an Invitation for Bid (IFB) for its Pharmacy Services. In this IFB, the HCD has requested that the vendor provide technological support that would provide for an on-line prescription order entry system. This would decrease prescription turn around time and error rates by making the ordering process more efficient, thereby decreasing nursing staff time devoted to medications refills and orders.

The HCD will continue in its commitment to meet the NCCHC accreditation audit standards. Four facilities, the Waiawa and Kulani Correctional Facilities and the Kaua'i and Hilo Community Correctional Centers will be audited for compliancy in FY 2009. The HCD is confident on their continued accreditation.

The HCD will continue to implement its Corrections Mental Health Care Reform Program. This phase entails additional staff and operational improvements to services at the smaller facilities on O'ahu and on the neighbor islands.

The HCD will continue in its quality assurance audit ensuring that the chronic care services provided for diabetes and hypertension at its facilities will meet or exceed community standards and measures. The HCD will also review its Hepatitis C treatment program to ensure it's concurrent with community practices.

The HCD will also expand its out-of-state health care quality assurance evaluation to ensure CCA provides the Hawai'i inmate population with services that match our Hawai'i community standards.

HCD Challenges

The foremost challenge facing the HCD is the ability to manage the increasing costs of medical, diagnostic, and pharmaceutical services that occur in conjunction with the continuing evolution of community standards for health care.

The HCD is caring for an inmate population, whose lifestyle choices while on the outside, often resulted in the development of serious chronic illnesses or diseases that are usually neglected or undiagnosed until incarceration. Chronic illnesses such as Hepatitis C, diabetes, HIV, cancer, hypertension, heart disease, and mental health illnesses, places a constant strain on the department's limited resources.

Another challenge for the HCD is the recruitment and retention of experienced and qualified staff members including physicians, psychiatrists, psychologists, nurses, and social workers, etc. A health care career in corrections is not an appealing option to many professionals who are considering public service.

HEALTH CARE DIVISION
Program Activities for FY 2008

1	Number of medical care encounters	11,862
2	Number of psychiatric encounters	28,855
3	Number of nursing encounters	161,511
4	Number of chronic-care encounters	3,248
5	Number of inmates admitted to infirmaries	1,585
6	Number of hospital admissions	231
7	Number of offenders receiving specialty care	4,174
8	Number of offenders receiving transfer screening/discharge summaries	14,003

CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES DIVISION



The Correctional Industries (CI) Division is a dynamic and innovative program, which has the potential to make a greater positive impact on the department and the community. CI is a vocational rehabilitation program in Hawai'i's correctional facilities that provides real world work experience to inmates, teaching them transferable job skills and a positive work ethic to help them prepare for post release, reentry and employment in the community. CI's ultimate goal is to return an economically self-sufficient individual to the community who will be able to immediately join the work force and become a productive, law-abiding member of society.

The vast majority of the Hawai'i inmate population is considered able-bodied, meaning the inmates are able to participate in vocational programming. This tremendous labor pool presents the department with an incredible opportunity to share this resource with other governmental agencies, non-profit organizations and private sector companies while expanding critically-needed vocational programs for inmates. An inmate's ability to gain and retain employment upon release is one of the most important factors to his or her successful reentry back into the community.

CI generates its own revenue so day-to-day operations do not burden the taxpayer. It provides vocational training programs for Hawai'i's inmates, which reduces inmate idleness. CI is a self-sustaining operation, but is considered a state entity so other government agencies are exempt from procurement code when purchasing CI's goods and services. This exemption allows the customers to realize substantial savings when utilizing CI. To operate, CI utilizes revolving funds and is able to contract with the private sector to expand work opportunities for inmates.

CI programs utilize inmates at the various Hawai'i correctional facilities. The CI programs at the Halawa Correctional Facility include the inmate canteen, a state of the art printing plant, a sewing/mattress plant, and a furniture plant. Another furniture plant operates out of the Kulani Correctional Facility on the Big Island. Inmate maintenance labor worklines are made available through the O'ahu and Hawai'i Community Correctional Centers.

During FY 2008, CI expanded from \$5.9 million to \$6.6 million in annual sales. CI serviced every state agency and a multitude of non-profit organizations with quality products and services at competitive prices. CI saved Hawai'i taxpayers nearly \$3 million by agreeing to refurbish student furniture for the Department of Education (DOE) and by landscaping and maintaining highways for the Department of Transportation (DOT).

CI is committed to expanding its programs to meet the vocational needs of Hawai'i inmates while simultaneously providing products and services to other government agencies and private businesses.

CI's vision is to expand its vocational programs within the next five years to allow 500 Hawai'i inmates to participate in its programs then further expand to allow 2,000 inmates to participate in the future. In the coming year, CI is looking to venture into minor road repairs with the DOT, playground refurbishing and resurfacing with the DOE, spot color printing for the general excise tax booklets with the Department of Taxation, program building construction with the Department of Public Safety, light construction and landscaping with the Hawai'i Public Housing Authority. CI will also explore the possibility of expanding vocational programs to Mainland facilities where some Hawai'i inmates are housed.

Law Enforcement



James L. Propotnick is the Deputy Director for Law Enforcement. Deputy Director Propotnick is a veteran of law enforcement and security both here and on the Mainland. He served as Chief Deputy U.S. Marshal in Hawai'i before retiring from the federal government in 1996. He has been with the Department of Public Safety since January 2003.

The Narcotics Enforcement Division (NED) continues to combat drug abuse utilizing education/ prevention and enforcement. NED also assists the correctional facilities and PSD Law Enforcement agencies with criminal narcotics investigative support.

The Sheriff Division provides law enforcement services statewide. Deputy Sheriffs can arrest, book and process persons entering the criminal justice system. They serve various types of warrants and other documents, and execute writs of possession. The Division is also taking a more active role in providing homeland security.

SHERIFF DIVISION



The Sheriff Division (SD) carries out law enforcement services statewide. Its mission is to provide general law enforcement duties for the preservation of the public peace, protection of the rights of persons and property, the prevention of crime, and detection and arrest of law offenders. Under the general direction of the Deputy Director for Law Enforcement, the SD is the primary law enforcement entity under the provisions of Chapter 353C-2(1), Hawai'i Revised Statute, to preserve the public peace, prevent crime, detect and arrest offenders, protect the rights of persons and property, and enforce and prevent violation of all laws.

The SD's responsibilities throughout the state include drug enforcement, immigration laws, homeland security, fugitive arrests, criminal investigations, eviction proceedings, and traffic enforcement. Particular law enforcement responsibility entails focus for all persons, property, and buildings under the control by the state including, but not limited to, the Honolulu International Airport, all buildings under the jurisdiction of the Judiciary, all state buildings in the Civic Center Complex, and the Hawai'i State Capitol. This division provides service of process and notice in civil and criminal proceedings. Additionally, personal protective service is provided for key state and high-level government officials.

Deputy Sheriffs are involved at various stages of the criminal justice system. At the initial stage, they arrest, book and process persons entering the system. At the police cellblock, they secure, escort and transport those detainees. They escort, secure and transport juvenile and adult inmates to inter-island and intrastate destinations for court appearances.

They serve various types of warrants and other documents, and execute writs of possession. Deputy Sheriffs conduct felony and misdemeanor investigations, including interviewing victims, complainants, witnesses; gathering physical evidence; submitting written reports for criminal prosecution; coordinate with external agencies such as Prosecutors, Attorney General, Honolulu Police Department, and the Judiciary to facilitate all necessary documentation for successful prosecution. They also conduct records verification and background checks. Deputy Sheriffs promote the safe and efficient movement of traffic on public roadways through traffic management and enforcement of traffic laws, including investigations of traffic collisions, enforcement of statewide driving under the influence laws, and issuance of citations for moving and parking violations.

The division is also the lead agency of the State Law Enforcement Coalition, which was formed to meet the mandates of the federal Homeland Security Act. The coalition also implements federal guidelines on issues related to weapons of mass destruction.

With the heightened call for the security of waterways and harbors, the SD has been assisting the Department of Transportation's Harbors Division with security and law enforcement functions. Additionally through its specialized canine unit, the SD is responsible for detecting narcotics and explosives in agencies within the Hawai'i State Judiciary, the department's correctional facilities, and other state and county agencies that request those services.

Special Operations Section

This section performs a wide range of functions including fugitive apprehension, entering and securing sites where search and arrest warrants are being executed, receipt, recording, and service of arrest warrants and other legal documents issued by the courts; train and maintain canine services for utilization in criminal investigations and detection of narcotics or explosives; transport criminal custodies under strict security measures. It is responsible for general law enforcement activities in the delivery of the services, under this unit, including criminal arrests, felony and misdemeanor investigations, submitting written criminal reports, assisting in subsequent prosecution, traffic enforcement, and any other state or city law enforcement provision.

Fugitive Unit

The functions of this section are to ensure public safety by impeding criminal activity, locating and apprehending wanted criminals. During the preliminary phase of the apprehension process, the Deputies conduct extensive background investigations into the criminal and personal lives of those wanted. Assist in the service of temporary restraining order, as needed.

Canine Unit

The responsibilities for this section include coordinating, training, and managing the personnel and canines utilized in criminal investigations, the detection and interception of narcotics, detection of bombs and similar explosive devices, and other specialized functions. The canine section provides services statewide.

Prisoner Transport Unit

This unit is responsible for transporting custodies under strict security measures. Custodies are transported in a safe, orderly and humane manner and in accordance with guidelines, Federal Regulations, Title 14, FAA guidelines, state laws, rules and regulations.

Clerical Support Staff

This unit provides operational and administrative clerical support and other related duties for the section.

Capitol Patrol Section

This section protects the rights of persons and property statewide, with a particular focus for law enforcement in state facilities including, but not limited to, the Civic Center Complex, Judiciary system, the State Capitol, and Washington Place. It detects and arrests criminal offenders. It enforces and prevents criminal violations of state laws and city ordinances. It is responsible for general law enforcement activities in the delivery of the services, under this unit, including felony and misdemeanor investigations, submitting written criminal reports, assisting in subsequent prosecution, and traffic enforcement.

Patrol Unit

This unit is responsible for providing security, and protection to all property, employees, officials, and the public of or on the property of any judicial facility, the State Capitol, Washington Place, or the Civic Center complex.

Dispatch Unit

This unit receives emergency requests and dispatched law enforcement services throughout the Island of O'ahu. It serves as a central point of communication for the SD.

Hawai'i State Hospital and Waimano Hospital Security Unit

This unit establishes and maintains a schedule of watches and posts for the internal and external safety and security of the Hawai'i State Hospital and the Waimano Hospital, the patients, employees, and the general public.

Department of Defense Security Unit

This unit establishes and maintains a schedule of watches for the internal and external safety and security of the Department of Defense (DOD), Hawai'i National Guard Armory.

Airport Section

The current Memorandum of Agreement with the Department of Transportation-Airports (DOT) specifies that the Department of Public Safety will agree to assign Deputy Sheriffs to provide law enforcement duties at the Honolulu International Airport including the surrounding areas of the DOT jurisdiction; and the Kalaeloa and Dillingham Airfield. It is responsible for general law enforcement activities in the delivery of the services, under this unit, including criminal arrests, felony and misdemeanor investigations, submitting written criminal reports, assisting in subsequent prosecution, traffic enforcement, and any other state or city law enforcement provision.

Patrol Unit

This unit provides law enforcement and protective services for all persons/entities within the DOT jurisdiction including the Honolulu International Airport, Kalaeloa Airfield and Dillingham Airfield.

Clerical Support Staff

This office provides support services for the SD's operations, programs, services and assists the Sheriff in managing the division's resources.

District Court Section

This section encompasses two areas of operations: 1) The Patrol Unit which provides security and protective services to all District Court buildings and surrounding property; and 2) the Cellblock Unit which acts as a temporary detention center for receiving, processing and facilitating the arrestees to the various courtrooms as required. It is responsible for general law enforcement activities in the delivery of the services, under this unit, including criminal arrests, felony and misdemeanor investigations, submitting written criminal reports, assisting in subsequent prosecution, traffic enforcement, and any other state or city law enforcement provision.

Patrol Unit

This unit is responsible for providing security and protection to all property, employees, officials, and the public of or on the property of any District Court facility and surrounding area. This unit also staffs the rural district courts such as Waianae District Court, Ewa District Court, Wahiawa District Court and Kaneohe District Court.

Cellblock Unit

This unit is responsible for the intake, housing, transfer, distribution and release of custodies and documentation of such to the appropriate agencies or authorized individuals.

Circuit Court Section

This Section is under the general supervision of the Circuit Court Section Commander and encompasses three areas of operations: 1) The Supreme Court Unit provides security and protective services for Judges, courts and surrounding property; 2) The Patrol Unit provides security and protective services to the various courts throughout the Circuit Court Judiciary buildings and surrounding property; and 3) The Cellblock Unit acts as a temporary detention center for receiving, processing and facilitating the arrestees to the various courtrooms as required. It is responsible for general law enforcement activities in the delivery of the services, under this unit, including criminal arrests, felony and misdemeanor investigations, submitting written criminal reports, assisting in subsequent prosecution, traffic enforcement, and any other state or city law enforcement provision.

Supreme Court Unit

It is primarily responsible for the protection of life and property, as well as law enforcement functions within and on the property of the Supreme Court.

Patrol Unit

This unit is primarily responsible for the protection of life and property, as well as law enforcement functions within and on the property of the Hawai'i State Judiciary or state facility to which it is assigned.

Cellblock Unit

This unit is responsible for the intake, housing, transfer, distribution and release of custodies and documentation of such to the appropriate agencies or authorized individuals.

Executive Protective Section

This section is responsible for providing personal protective services to key state officials and other dignitaries as directed by the Director of Public Safety. It is responsible for general law enforcement activities in the delivery of the services, under this unit, including criminal arrests, felony and misdemeanor investigations, submitting written criminal reports, assisting in subsequent prosecution, traffic enforcement, and any other state or city law enforcement provision

Records Section

The section acts as the central clearinghouse for the collection, examination, storage, maintenance, distribution, and disposal of all official records, documents and reports generated and/or utilized by the SD. It acts as a central booking and receiving area for processing arrestees by the SD and other state agencies. It also maintains, stores and distributes official records and documents to criminal justice agencies.

Receiving Desk Unit

This unit is responsible for the booking and receiving desk operations in which defendants are processed for identification purposes or arrested and processed subsequent to "on-view" arrest and/or an arrest made by legal documents.

Evidence Unit

This unit is responsible for the intake, recording, and properly storing evidence obtained from criminal investigations

NEIGHBOR ISLAND SECTIONS

Maui Section

The primary functions are related to the safety and protection of the persons and property within or upon the premises controlled by the courts in Maui County, which also includes the Islands of Moloka'i and Lanai. The section commander assumes the responsibility of assignment and control of civil paper serving for the County of Maui. It is responsible for general law enforcement activities in the delivery of the services, under this unit, including criminal arrests, felony and misdemeanor investigations, submitting written criminal reports, assisting in subsequent prosecution, traffic enforcement, and any other state or city law enforcement provision

Patrol/Cellblock Unit

This unit is responsible for providing security and protective services to the various courts buildings and surrounding property on Maui. This includes the intake, housing, transfer, distribution and release of custodies, and documentation of such to the appropriate agencies or authorized individuals.

Fugitive Unit

The functions of this unit are to ensure public safety by impeding criminal activity, locating and apprehending wanted criminals. During the preliminary phase of the apprehension process, the Deputies conduct extensive background investigations into the criminal and personal lives of those wanted. The unit also assists in the service of temporary restraining orders, as needed.

Accounting/Clerical Support Staff

The unit provides clerical services; maintains correspondence and technical files and records; provides typing, filing, and other clerical duties as required.

Hilo Section

This section transports defendants or arrestees; patrols the courthouse and protects persons and property within its jurisdiction of the Island of Hawai'i. The primary functions are similar to the duties of the Maui Section. The section commander coordinates activities related to civil paper serve for the Island of Hawai'i and may assist with the service of warrants. It is responsible for general law enforcement activities in the delivery of the services, under this unit, including criminal arrests, felony and misdemeanor investigations, submitting written criminal reports, assisting in subsequent prosecution, traffic enforcement, and any other state or city law enforcement provision

Patrol/Cellblock Unit

This unit is responsible for providing security and protective services to the various courts buildings and surrounding property in Hawai'i County. This includes the intake, housing, transfer, distribution and release of custodies and documentation of such to the appropriate agencies or authorized individuals.

Fugitive Unit

The functions of this unit are to ensure public safety by impeding criminal activity, locating and apprehending wanted criminals. During the preliminary phase of the apprehension process, the Deputies conduct extensive background investigations into the criminal and personal lives of those wanted. The unit also assists in the service of temporary restraining orders, as needed.

Kona Section

The operations for this unit are to transport defendants or arrestees; patrol the courthouse and protect persons and property within its jurisdiction on the Island of Hawai'i. The primary functions are similar to the duties of the other neighbor island sections. The section commander coordinates activities related to civil paper serve for Hawai'i County and may assist with the service of warrants. It is responsible for general law enforcement activities in the delivery of the services, under this unit, including criminal arrests, felony and misdemeanor investigations, submitting written criminal reports, assisting in subsequent prosecution, traffic enforcement, and any other state or city law enforcement provision

Patrol/Cellblock Unit

This unit is responsible for providing security and protective services to the various courts buildings and surrounding property in Hawai'i County. This includes the intake, housing, transfer, distribution and release of custodies, and documentation of such to the appropriate agencies or authorized individuals.

Fugitive Unit

The functions of this unit are to ensure public safety by impeding criminal activity, locating and apprehending wanted criminals. During the preliminary phase of the apprehension process, the Deputies conduct the criminal and personal lives of those wanted. The unit also assists in the service of temporary restraining orders, as needed.

Kaua'i Section

This section provides duties similar to those performed by the other neighbor island sections. The primary functions are to protect the persons and property within or upon the premises controlled by the courts located on the Island of Kaua'i. The section commander assumes the responsibility of assignment and control of civil paper service in Kaua'i County and may assist with the service of warrants. It is responsible for general law enforcement activities in the delivery of the services, under this unit, including criminal arrests, felony and misdemeanor investigations, submitting written criminal reports, assisting in subsequent prosecution, traffic enforcement, and any other state or city law enforcement provision.

Although the functions and duties of Deputy Sheriffs vary in scope and nature, all SD staff work in conjunction with other state, county and federal law enforcement agencies to provide for the health, safety and welfare of all citizens in the State of Hawai'i.

Among SD highlights for FY 2008 are:

The Sheriff Division responded to 6,225 service calls.

The Sheriff Division responded to and initiated 3,560 criminal cases.

The Sheriff Division affected 2,917 arrests for various criminal offenses.

The Sheriff Division issued 5,335 traffic citations.

The Sheriff Division has seized 1.4 million in "street value" narcotics and \$650,000.00 in narcotics cash.

The Sheriff Division is a participating member of the United States Marshall Service's Joint Fugitive Task Force.

The Sheriff Division is a participating member of the Drug Enforcement Agency's Narcotics Interdiction Task Force.

FY 2008 has been challenging as the SD continued to operate from various temporary geographical locations:

- The Administrative Office and its Warrants Section are located in a temporary facility at Pier 20.
- The Support Services Office and staff are located in the Keoni Ana Building on Alakea Street.
- The District Court Patrol and Cellblock operations are located at the Honolulu District Court building. This section also provides patrol services to the various rural District Court buildings.
- The Records Section is located at the Keoni Ana building on Alakea Street, but its Receiving Desk operations are temporarily located within the Halawa Correctional Facility.
- The Circuit Court Patrol and Cellblock operations are located at the First Circuit Court Building. This section also provides patrol services to the Hawai'i Supreme Court building.
- The Capitol Patrol Section and the Central Dispatch operations are located at the State Capitol building. This section also provides patrol services for all state building in the Civic Center Complex.

NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

In accordance with Chapter 329-11 Hawai'i Revised Statutes, the Department of Public Safety has the authority to schedule controlled substances. Annually, upon the convening of each regular session of the state legislature, the Department of Public Safety shall report to the legislature additions, deletions, or revisions in the schedules of substances enumerated in sections 329-14, 329-16, 329-18, 329-20, and 329-22, and any other recommendations that it deems necessary. Three months prior to the convening of each regular session, the Department of Public Safety shall post public notice, at the State Capitol and in the Office of the Lieutenant Governor for public inspection, of the department's recommendations to the legislature concerning any additions, deletions, or revisions in these schedules; provided that the posting shall not be required if official notice has been received that the substance has been added, deleted, or rescheduled as a controlled substance under federal law.

Under Chapter 329-11(d) HRS states that if a substance is added, deleted, or rescheduled as a controlled substance under federal law and notice of the designation is given to the Department of Public Safety, the Department of Public Safety shall recommend that a corresponding change in Hawai'i law be made. The Department of Public Safety shall similarly designate the substance as added, deleted, or rescheduled under this chapter after the expiration of thirty days from publication in the Federal Register of a final order and this change shall have the effect of law. If a substance is added, deleted, or rescheduled under this subsection, the control shall be temporary and, if the next regular session of the State Legislature has not made the corresponding changes in this chapter, the temporary designation of the added, deleted, or rescheduled substance shall be nullified.

The Department of Public Safety was notified by means of the Code of Federal Regulations that on November 17, 2000, that there was a clarification made in Federal law for the substance "Dihydroetorphine" that was placed in Schedule II by the Federal government under 65 FR 69442. In accordance with provisions of Chapter 329-11(d) Hawai'i Revised Statutes that if a substance is added, deleted, or rescheduled as a controlled substance under federal law and notice of the designation is given to the Department of Public Safety, the Department of Public Safety shall recommend that a corresponding change in Hawai'i law be made. The department is therefore recommending that the controlled substance "Dihydroetorphine" be listed under Chapter 329-16 as a Schedule II controlled substance classified as a narcotic.

The Department of Public Safety was notified by means of the Code of Federal Regulations that on September 24, 2007, the substance "Oripavine" that was placed in Schedule II by the Federal government under 72 FR 54208. In accordance with provisions of Chapter 329-11(d) Hawai'i Revised Statutes that if a substance is added, deleted, or rescheduled as a controlled substance under federal law and notice of the designation is given to the Department of Public Safety, the Department of Public Safety shall recommend that a corresponding change in Hawai'i law be made. The department is therefore recommending that the controlled substance "Oripavine" be listed under Chapter 329-16 as a Schedule II controlled substance classified as a narcotic.

The Department of Public Safety was notified by means of the Code of Federal Regulations that on June 4, 2007, the substance "Lisdexamfetamine" that was placed in Schedule II by the Federal government under 72 FR 24532. In accordance with provisions of Chapter 329-11(d) Hawai'i Revised Statutes that if a substance is added, deleted, or rescheduled as a controlled substance under federal law and notice of the designation is given to the Department of Public Safety, the Department of Public Safety shall recommend that a corresponding change in Hawai'i law be made. The department is therefore recommending that the controlled substance "Lisdexamfetamine" be listed under Chapter 329-16 as a Schedule II controlled substance classified as a stimulant.

The Department of Public Safety was notified by means of the Code of Federal Regulations that on July 28, 2005, the substance "Pregabalin [(S)-3-(aminomethyl)-5-methylhexanoic acid]" that was placed in Schedule V by the Federal government under 70 FR 43633. In accordance with provisions of Chapter 329-11(d) Hawai'i Revised Statutes that if a substance is added, deleted, or rescheduled as a controlled substance under federal law and notice of the designation is given to the Department of Public Safety, the Department of Public Safety shall recommend that a corresponding change in Hawai'i law be made. The department is therefore recommending that the controlled substance "Pregabalin [(S)-3-(aminomethyl)-5-methylhexanoic acid]" be listed under Chapter 329-22 as a Schedule V controlled substance classified as a depressant.

The Department of Public Safety was notified by means of the Code of Federal Regulations that on January 17, 2006 and in April of 2008, that the Deputy Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration amended Schedule III 21 CFR part 1308.134(f) Anabolic Steroids by placing the list in 1301.01 definition section. The Narcotics Enforcement Division (NED) will be amending Chapter 329-18(g) "Any Anabolic Steroid" with the addition of the following anabolic steroids to be consistent with amendments made in Federal law:

- (26) 3[beta], 17-dihydroxy-5a-androstane;
- (27) 3[alpha], 17[beta]-dihydroxy-5a-androstane;
- (28) 5[alpha]-androstane-3, 17-dione;
- (29) 1-androstenediol (3[beta], 17[beta]-dihydroxy-5[alpha]-androst-1-ene);
- (30) 1-androstenediol (3[alpha], 17[beta]-dihydroxy-5[alpha]-androst-1-ene);
- (31) 4-androstenediol (3[beta], 17[beta]-dihydroxy-androst-4-ene);
- (32) 5-androstenediol (3[beta], 17[beta]-dihydroxy-androst-5-ene);
- (33) 1-androstenedione ([5[alpha]]-androst-1-en-3, 17-dione);
- (34) 4-androstenedione (androst-4-en-3, 17-dione);
- (35) 5-androstenedione (androst-5-en-3, 17-dione);
- (36) bolasterone (7[alpha], 17[alpha]-dimethyl-17[beta]-hydroxyandrost-4-en-3-one);
- (37) calusterone (7[beta], 17[alpha]-dimethyl-17[beta]-hydroxyandrost-4-en-3-one);
- (38) [Delta] 1-dihydrotestosterone (a.k.a. '1-testosterone') (17[beta]-hydroxy-5[alpha]-androst-1-en-3-one);
- (39) furazabol (17[alpha]-methyl-17[beta]-hydroxyandrostano[2, 3-c]-furazan);
- (40) 13[beta]-ethyl-17[beta]-hydroxygon-4-en-3-one;
- (41) 4-hydroxytestosterone (4, 17[beta]-dihydroxy-androst-4-en-3-one);
- (42) 4-hydroxy-19-nortestosterone (4, 17[beta]-dihydroxy-estr-4-en-3-one);
- (43) mesterolone (1[alpha]-methyl-17[beta]-hydroxy-[5[alpha]]-androstane-3-one);
- (44) methandienone (17[alpha]-methyl-17[beta]-hydroxyandrost-1, 4-dien-3-one);
- (45) methandiol (17[alpha]-methyl-3[beta], 17[beta]-dihydroxyandrost-5-ene);
- (46) methenolone (1-methyl-17[beta]-hydroxy-5[alpha]-androst-1-en-3-one);
- (47) 17[alpha]-methyl-3[beta], 17[beta]-dihydroxy-5a-androstane;
- (48) 17[alpha]-methyl-3[alpha], 17[beta]-dihydroxy-5a-androstane;
- (49) 17[alpha]-methyl-3[beta], 17[beta]-dihydroxyandrost-4-ene;
- (50) 17[alpha]-methyl-4-hydroxynandrolone (17[alpha]-methyl-4-hydroxy-17[beta]-hydroxyestr-4-en-3-one);
- (51) methyldienolone (17[alpha]-methyl-17[beta]-hydroxyestra-4, 9(10)-dien-3-one);
- (52) methyltrienolone (17[alpha]-methyl-17[beta]-hydroxyestra-4, 9-11-trien-3-one);
- (53) 17[alpha]-methyl-[Delta]1-dihydrotestosterone (17[beta]-hydroxy-17[alpha]-methyl-5[alpha]-androst-1-en-3-one) (a.k.a. '17-[alpha]-methyl-1-testosterone');
- (54) 19-nor-4-androstenediol (3[beta], 17[beta]-dihydroxyestr-4-ene);
- (55) 19-nor-4-androstenediol (3[alpha], 17[beta]-dihydroxyestr-4-ene);
- (56) 19-nor-5-androstenediol (3[beta], 17[beta]-dihydroxyestr-5-ene);
- (57) 19-nor-5-androstenediol (3[alpha], 17[beta]-dihydroxyestr-5-ene);
- (58) 19-nor-4-androstenedione (estr-4-en-3,17-dione);
- (59) 19-nor-5-androstenedione (estr-5-en-3,17-dione);
- (60) norbolethone (13[beta], 17[alpha]-diethyl-17[beta]-hydroxygon-4-en-3-one);
- (61) norclostebol (4-chloro-17[beta]-hydroxyestr-4-en-3-one);
- (62) normethandrolone (17[alpha]-methyl-17[beta]-hydroxyestr-4-en-3-one);
- (63) stenbolone (17[beta]-hydroxy-2-methyl-[5[alpha]]-androst-1-en-3-one);
- (64) tetrahydrogestrinone (13[beta], 17[alpha]-diethyl-17[beta]-hydroxygon-4, 9, 11-trien-3-one); and Salvia Divinorum and/or Salvinorin A"

SUBSTANCES BEING MONITORED BY NED



Presently, NED's Administrator is monitoring the non-controlled substance Salvia Divinorum and/or Salvinorin for abuse or potential for abuse. Unlike the Federal government, Hawai'i does not have a controlled substance analogue law to address the use of substances that have similar hallucinogenic properties like that of a Schedule I controlled substance. Under Federal law in 21 USC Sec. 802 the term "Controlled Substance Analogue is defined in 21 USC Sec. 802 (32) to mean:

(32) (A) Except as provided in subparagraph (C), the term "controlled substance analogue" means a substance -

- (i) The chemical structure of which is substantially similar to the chemical structure of a controlled substance in schedule I or II;
- (ii) Which has a stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system that is substantially similar to or greater than the stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system of a controlled substance in schedule I or II; or
- (iii) With respect to a particular person, which such person represents or intends to have a stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system that is substantially similar to or greater than the stimulant, depressant, or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system of a controlled substance in schedule I or II.

This definition allows the Federal government to only treat Salvia Divinorum and/or Salvinorin A as a controlled substance analogue if it is used for human consumption as a psychoactive drug.

Under review of this Federal law, NED finds that it leaves a loophole for abuse by individuals selling this drug labeled as not for human consumption or for other purposes other than human consumption. The NED Administrator is presently collecting data from all of the State Department of Health, County Police Departments, Military and Federal law enforcement agencies as well as the public for reports of use or abuse of this substance.

As of June 2008, twelve states have enacted legislation placing regulatory controls on Salvia Divinorum and/or Salvinorin A due to its hallucinogenic properties. Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Mississippi, Missouri, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Virginia have placed Salvia Divinorum and/or Salvinorin A into schedule I of state law. Louisiana, Maine and Tennessee enacted other forms of legislation restricting the distribution of the plant.

During last legislative session Alaska, California, Hawai'i, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and South Carolina proposed legislative bills to place regulatory controls on Salvia Divinorum and/or Salvinorin A. During the last legislative session there were two bills that contained language to place Salvia Divinorum and/or Salvinorin A as a Schedule I controlled substance, however HB 2179 was not scheduled for hearing and SB1487 was amended deleting this drug due to a posting requirement mandated by Chapter 329-11(a) Hawai'i Revised Statutes.

Salvia Divinorum and/or Salvinorin A have also been placed under regulatory controls in Australia, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Italy, Japan, Spain, and Sweden due to its potential for abuse.

ACT 44 SLH 2004 REQUIREMENTS

Chapter 26-14.6(m) states that the Department of Public Safety shall coordinate drug abatement efforts of the communities with the State, counties, and community agencies, by:

- (1) Facilitating sharing of resources and information;
- (2) Providing technical support for community mobilization groups;
- (3) Establishing community action plans for drug education, awareness, and prevention;
- (4) Facilitating problem solving in the delivery of law enforcement services by state and local agencies to the community.

The department shall submit an annual report to the legislature twenty days before the convening of each regular session, on the activities of the department relating to this mandate.

NED'S ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS

Chapter 26-14.6(m) requires the department to coordinate drug abatement efforts of the communities with the State, counties, and community agencies. By (1) facilitate the sharing of resources and information and (2) facilitate problem solving in the delivery of law enforcement services by state and local agencies to the community.

During FY 2008, NED responded to nine drug complaints from the public and initiated 127 cases where another agency requested assistance from NED. To further accomplish these goals NED has facilitated the sharing of resources and information by working joint criminal investigations through its participation in initiatives with the Hawai'i High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA). During FY2008, NED investigators responded to 891 cases, 573 criminal and 318 regulatory.

STATE AIRPORTS, DRUG INTERDICTION AND OTHER AREAS

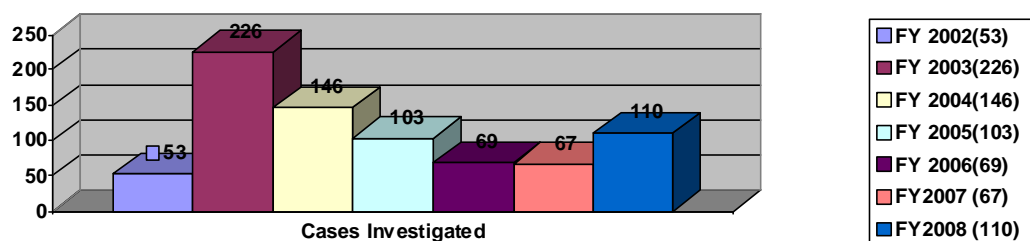


During FY2008, NED investigators responded to 891 cases, 573 criminal and 318 regulatory, compared to FY2007's 827 cases, 476 criminal and 351 regulatory. Increased security at the airport since the September 11, 2001, terrorist incident have resulted in an increase in the number of controlled substances being detected at airport checkpoints and through the mail.

During FY 2008, NED investigators investigated 115 controlled substances and drug paraphernalia cases referred by the Airport Sheriff Detail at security checkpoints, eight cases referrals by the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (BICE)/ US Postal Service relating to illegal importation or smuggling of pharmaceutical and illicit controlled substances into Hawai'i and 52 by NED's HIDTA Airport / DEA taskforce investigators for controlled substances or regulated chemicals being smuggled into Hawai'i.

NED AIRPORT SHERIFF DETAIL CASES

AIRPORT SHERIFF DETAIL CASES FY 2002- FY 2008



HIDTA AIRPORT TASKFORCE STATS

Drugs Seized	Calendar Year	Calendar Year
	2007	2008 (through August 2008)
Heroin (grams)	0	0
Cocaine (grams)	7,144.9	7,267.3
Cannabis (grams)	9,913.24	23,256.07
Methamphetamine (grams)	22,538.8	46,733.7
All other dangerous Drugs (Grams or Dosage units)	0	37 dosage units
Arrest	30	30
Asset Seizures (USC)	\$1,863,926.00	\$1,336,065.00

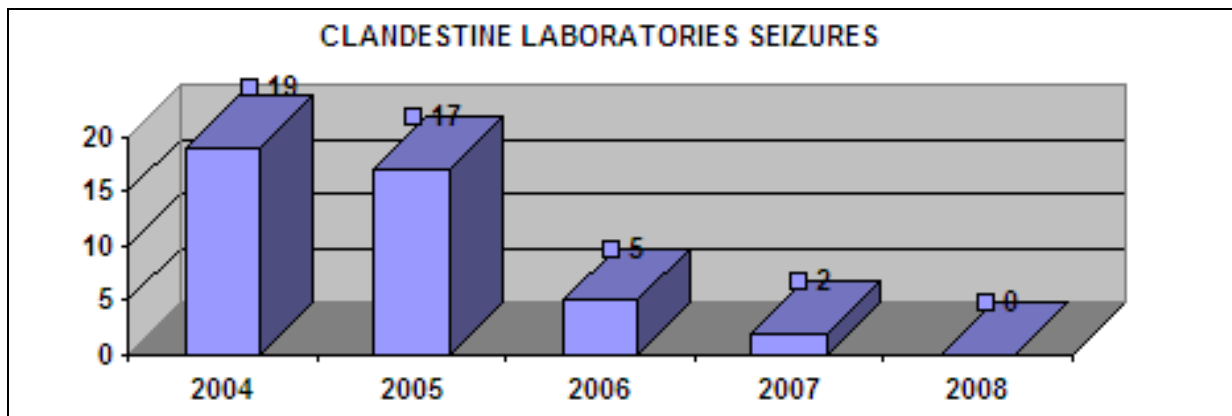
HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICING AREA (CLANDESTINE LABORATORY INITIATIVE)



Keith Kamita, Narcotics Enforcement Division chief, Department of Public Safety (DPS), holds sudafed and Addresses the importance of HB 2410.

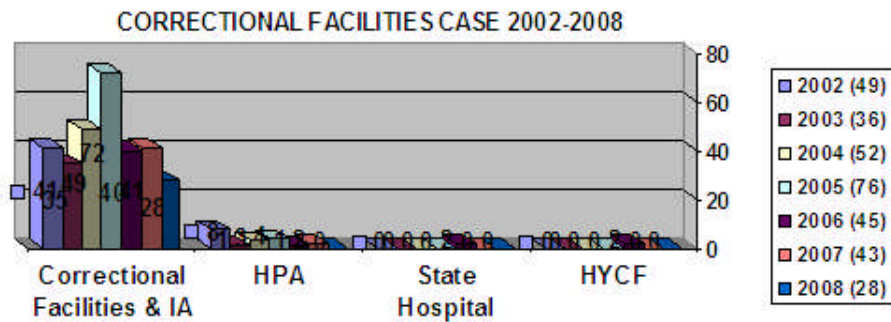


During calendar year 2008, NED did see a decrease in the amount of clandestine laboratories found statewide during this period from 5 reported in calendar year 2006 to only 2 in calendar year 2007 and 0 in calendar year 2008. NED feels that this decrease can be attributed to increased enforcement activities, regulations on the key precursor chemical pseudoephedrine as well as increased education of retailers and the public on over the counter chemicals utilized to manufacture methamphetamine.



CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

During FY 2008 NED investigators responded to 27 criminal and 0 regulatory cases originating from PSD Correctional facilities, 1 from the Hawai'i Paroling Authority, 0 from the Hawai'i Youth Correctional Facility, 1 from Internal Affairs Office and 0 cases from State operated Hospitals.



PHARMACEUTICAL CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE DIVERSION CASES



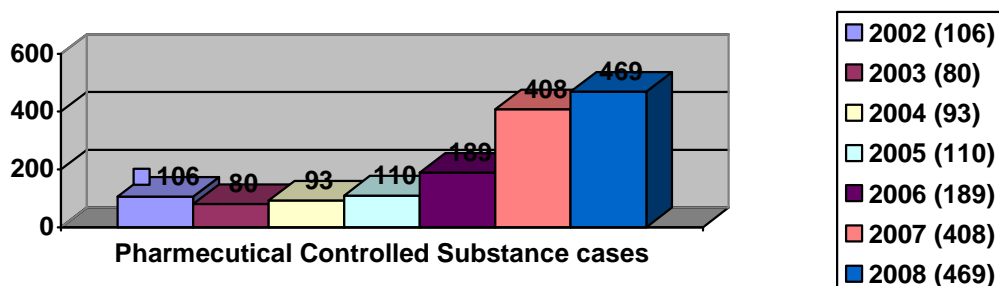
During FY 2008, NED saw a substantial increase in pharmaceutical controlled substance diversion cases. In FY 2008, NED investigators conducted 296 criminal pharmaceutical controlled substance investigations, 119-forged controlled substance prescription cases, 6 multi-doctor cases, 0 Internet cases, 8 promoting cases involving pharmaceutical controlled substances, 2 cases resulting forfeiture, 110 cases where a physician or law enforcement agency is checking on a patient due to suspicion of diversion of pharmaceutical controlled substances, 15 Physician cases, 0 Nurse cases, 35 theft/loss from medical facility cases and 12 classified as other.

NED also prioritized its emphasis on criminal cases involving pharmaceutical controlled substances and proposed legislation to better address problem issues with Hawai'i's controlled substance laws.

NED has a few advantages over many of the other states across the nation:

1. Hawai'i is a dual registration state requiring that all practitioners must obtain a State Controlled Substance registration as well as a Federal DEA registration.
2. Hawai'i does not allow out-of state controlled substance prescriptions to be filled in the State.
3. All controlled substance prescriptions must originate from within the State. (Practitioner must physically be in the State when issuing the prescription)
4. Hawai'i has an Electronic Prescription Monitoring Program for all Schedule II through V controlled substances.
5. NED has a Pharmacy Alert System connected to all of Hawai'i's pharmacies.
6. NED's Administrator has emergency scheduling powers for controlled substances and regulated chemicals.
7. Hawai'i has an investigative Division (NED) that specializes in pharmaceutical and chemical

NED PHARMECUTICAL CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE CASES 2002-2008



8. As of 7-1-08, Act 186 gave NED the ability to assess monetary fines for violations of Hawai'i's Uniform Controlled Substance Act, Chapter 329 HRS.

NED'S PREVENTION PROGRAMS



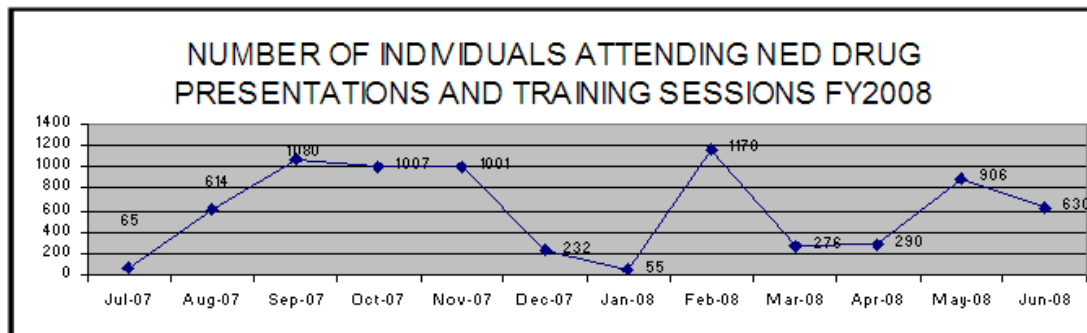
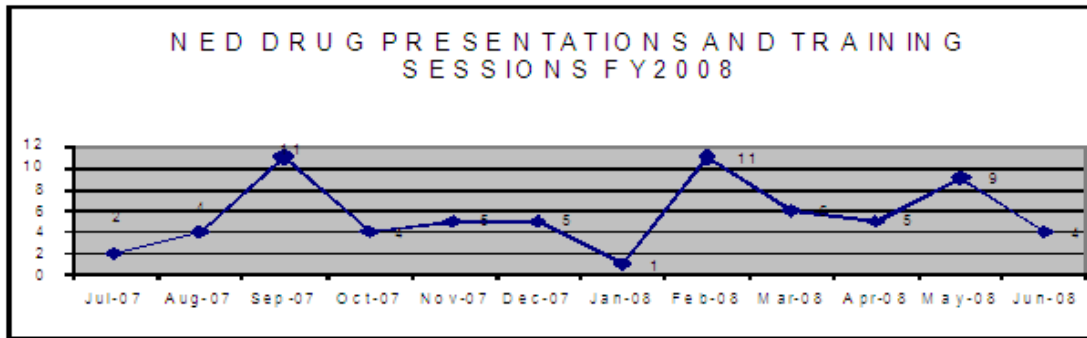
In accordance with Chapter 26-14.6(m)(2) (3) and (4) the Department of Public Safety's Narcotics Enforcement Division took a leadership role in informing the community of Hawai'i's methamphetamine problem within the division's budgetary constraints.

DRUG EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

NED continues to inform the community of Hawai'i's crystal methamphetamine and pharmaceutical drug problem. The presentations covered Hawai'i's drug trends, drug identification, clandestine laboratories, and the chemicals utilized in the illegal manufacture of controlled substances and the physical and psychological effects as well as the damage that drugs can do to the human body. In FY 2008, NED conducted 77 educational drug and clandestine laboratory presentations on the island of Hawai'i, Maui, Kaua'i and O'ahu, which were attended by 7,326 people from law enforcement, education, businesses, medical community, and the general public.

In an attempt to assist the Department of Education in implementing its new drug and alcohol testing program, NED partnered with the DOE Office of Human Resources and put on three-hour blocks of instruction relating the physical and psychological damage caused by the illegal use of drug.

FISCAL YEAR	TRAINING SESSIONS	# OF INDIVIDUALS TRAINED
2008	77	7,326
2007	77	7,436
2006	59	3,867
2005	72	4,904
2004	97	9,140
2003	45	2,485
2002	49	1,025



NED'S COPS Grant "Kaua'i Drug Contamination Study"



On August 23, 2006, the NED was notified that it had been awarded \$75,000.00 from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice, Office of Community Orientated Policing (COPS) Grant through the sub-grantee the Hawai'i Community Foundation to educate the public, businesses and government agencies on the island of Kaua'i on the dangers associated with clandestine drug laboratories used to manufacture methamphetamine or its precursor chemicals, the contamination left behind by these illegal laboratories, and heavy drug use. This grant will also allow NED to set up a program to test contamination levels in select target locations (hotels and public areas) throughout the duration of the grant utilizing the Dual Ion Mobility Spectrometry (IMS) identification technology (Ionscan 500DT), a forensic testing equipment.

The NED's proposal is to educate businesses (hotel and other businesses), government and the public on the dangers associated with clandestine drug laboratories used to manufacture methamphetamine or its precursor chemicals and the contamination left behind by these illegal laboratories as well as heavy drug use. NED is proposing educational sessions geared toward businesses such as hotels and other rental businesses where individuals may utilize these locations to manufacture or use drugs. These training sessions will inform the participants of the different chemicals and drugs being utilized here in Hawai'i to manufacture drugs, the dangers associated with exposure to these chemicals and drugs as well as a program to test contamination levels in select target locations (hotels and public areas) throughout the duration of the grant utilizing forensic testing equipment utilizing Dual Ion Mobility Spectrometry (IMS) identification technology (Ionscan 500DT).

The program will conduct a pre test at different (hotel and public/government businesses) locations on the island of Kaua'i then conduct training sessions for the employees to educate them on how to identify suspicious activity associated with individuals attempting to utilize their facilities to clandestinely manufacture drugs or precursor chemicals or the danger signs of contamination due to heavy drug use in these locations.

NED's drug and chemical contamination testing grant ended on June 30, 2008 with the following results:

62	Drug education sessions to include training on drug and chemical contamination and best practices on cleaning contaminated areas.
4,474	Individuals attending training
59	Inspections to pharmacies completed
58	Inspections to retail and wholesale stores selling List 1 and List 2 chemicals
790	Drug and Contamination scans complete
91	Confirmed positive swabs for drug, chemical and explosives found.

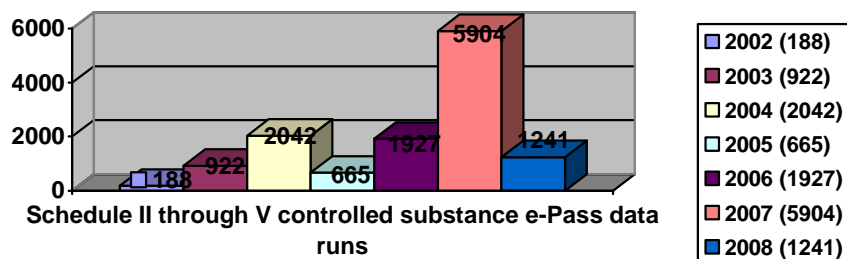
ELECTRONIC PRESCRIPTION MONITORING PROGRAM

NED's Electronic Prescription Monitoring Program (e-PASS) and NED's Pharmacy Alert System continues to identify and chart specific prescribing trends of Hawai'i Physicians as well as identifies multi-doctor patients attempting to obtain controlled substance prescriptions. In FY 2008, an NED investigator assigned to the Electronic Prescription Monitoring Program, processed and analyzed 1,195,321 data transmissions (information required on each prescription) into the system that is presently monitoring the data from 7,978,209 Schedules II through V controlled substance prescriptions. During FY 2008, NED investigators made 1,234 queries into the system and sent out 59 prescription data reports to other law enforcement agencies conducting criminal drug cases and 151 reports to physicians relating to their patients controlled substance use.

In FY 2007 NED was able to take over the function of the "Central Repository" of all controlled substance schedule II through V prescription data and establish an Internet base webpage that has the capability of allowing pharmacies to electronically transmit data to NED. By having the capability to process all Schedules II through V controlled substance prescriptions within NED has saved the Division over \$50,000.00 in annual vendor fees.

On August 15, 2007, NED was notified that it had received a \$400,000 grant from the Department of Justice FY 2008 Prescription Drug Monitoring (Harold Rodgers) Program to continue the enhancements to the State's electronic prescription monitoring program, which is maintained within the NED. This grant will focus on processing all prescription data electronically sent to NED in house. This grant will afford NED the ability to hire a Clerk III to assist the PMP investigator with the inputting and analysis of all Schedules II through V controlled substances prescriptions filled by all pharmacies registered in the State of Hawai'i. This grant runs from May 1, 2008 through April 30, 2010.

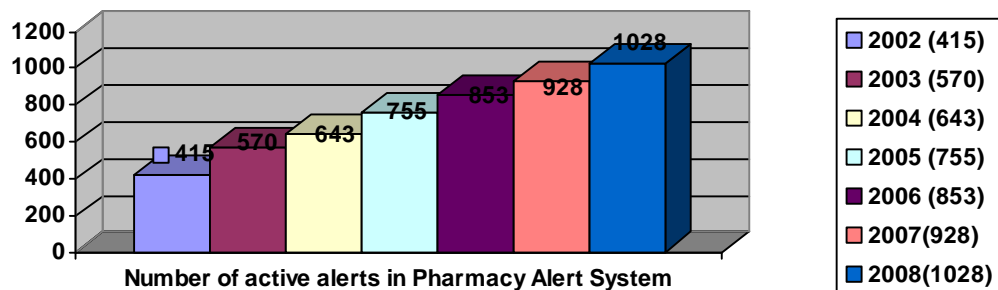
**NED's Electronic Prescription Monitoring Program (e-Pass)
investigative data inquiries 2002-2008**



NED'S PHARMACY ALERT SYSTEM

NED's Pharmacy Alert System was designed to link all of Hawai'i's pharmacies electronically to the Division. NED is able to issue warning bulletins to all of Hawai'i's 316 pharmacies registered to dispense controlled substances. This program allows NED to warn pharmacies of individuals suspected of pharmaceutical diversion and to update these pharmacies with information on new laws and amendments to Hawai'i's Uniform Controlled substance Act. NED's Pharmacy Alert System continues to identify and chart specific prescribing trends of Hawai'i Physicians as well as identifies multi-doctor patients attempting to obtain controlled substance prescriptions. During FY2008, NED issued 63 pharmacy alerts and is presently monitoring 1028 alert bulletins on this system.

NED's Pharmacy Alert System 2002-2008



NEW PSEUDOEPHEDRINE TRACKING PROGRAM

In accordance with Act 184 signed into law by Governor Linda Lingle on June 16, 2008, the NED is mandated to develop and implement by January 1, 2010, an electronic tracking program for all pharmacies and retailers selling products, mixtures, or preparations containing pseudoephedrine. Act 184 mandates that this electronic log be transmitted to the NED, on a monthly basis, where the information will be retained for a period of two years. The electronic log shall be capable of being checked for compliance against all State and Federal laws, including interfacing with other states to ensure comprehensive compliance. This new program will require additional personnel and funding, however NED has secured three grants from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice, Office of Community Orientated Policing (COPS) Grant through the sub-grantee the Hawai'i Community Foundation that include funding for the purchase of the computer equipment and software for this program.

NED will be requesting one full-time, general funded Program Specialist V position and two office assistant III positions to implement this new program. These positions are necessary due to the fact that this program will have to regulate and track every retail distributor that could possibly sell a product that contains pseudoephedrine. The NED has been approached by the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice, Office of Community Orientated Policing (COPS) Grant through the sub-grantee the Hawai'i Community Foundation to accept two grants totaling \$325,850.00 for the islands of Hawai'i and O'ahu. Budgeted in both of these grants are funds to purchase two computer servers and software to be utilized to store data, collected by the new Pseudoephedrine tracking program.

REGISTRATION

During FY 2008, NED's Registration staff handled 29,254 administrative transactions relating to the registration individuals administering, prescribing or dispensing of controlled substances, dispensing, sale or purchase of regulated chemicals and transactions for the registration of patients in the Medical Use of Marijuana Program, with only 23 reported processing errors and 0 complaints relating to the registration process. However, on June 27, 2008, NED's Medical Use of Marijuana Program did have an accidental release of information that was immediately secured and the situation contained. This incident did generate a number of calls from the media and the public, which were addressed by the Deputy Director for Law Enforcement and by the NED Administrator.

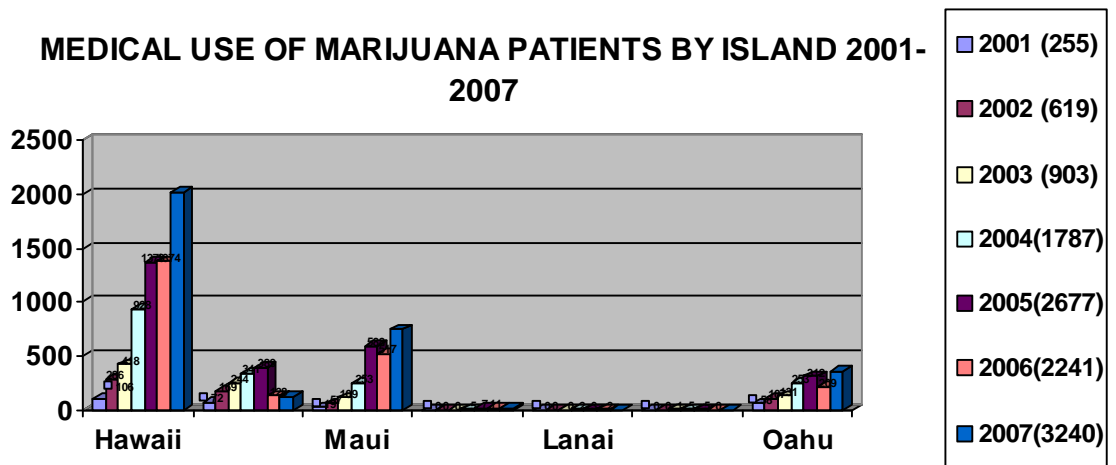
During this time period, the Registration Staff issued 5,327 controlled substance registrations, 14 regulated chemical permits 4,287 patient registry identification certificates for the medical use of marijuana and assigned 323 new oral call numbers to physicians, physician assistants or advance practice registered nurses after within the five-day NED imposed processing time limit. The Registration Staff issued 0 controlled substance registrations, 0 regulated chemical permits, 0 patient registry identification certificates for the medical use of marijuana and assigned 0 new oral call numbers to physicians, physician assistants or advance practice registered nurse after the sixty day State imposed processing time limit. Most of these registrations that took longer than 5 days were completed within 14 days and mailed out. The Division set a high goal by implementing the five-day without error processing deadline. NED achieved a 97.97% clearance rate within its self-imposed processing time limit and a 100% clearance rate within the State imposed 60-day processing time limit. During FY 2008, NED processed 9,910 controlled substance, oral code, regulated chemical, and medical marijuana certificates with only 42 processing errors an error free clearance rate of 99.57%.

The NED's Registration Section has decreased the time required to process a controlled substance, regulated chemical or medical marijuana registry certificate to within five days. State Administrative rules require that the processing of these certificates be done within 60 days.

During Fiscal Year 2008, the Registration Section responded to 4,961 controlled substance registration verification calls, 0 Regulated chemical verification calls, 169 Oral Code verification calls and 252 Medical Use of Marijuana verification calls. The Registration Section also responded to 1,435 controlled substance registration question calls, 3 Regulated chemical question calls and 471 Medical Use of Marijuana questions with 0 complaints.

As of the end of FY 2008, the following is the statistical break-down by island of the patients registered under this program to utilize marijuana for medical purposes:

ISLAND	# Patients on island	# Caregiver off island	Physician	Physician
Hawai'i	2,640	260	21	16
Kaua'i	158	12	8	13
Lanai	4	0	0	1
Maui	840	67	19	8
Moloka'i	23	3	0	3
Niihau	1	0	0	1
O'ahu	534	56	28	7
TOTAL:	4,200	398	76	49



FY 2008 LIST of DEBILITATING MEDICAL CONDITIONS FOR WHICH MEDICAL USE of MARIJUANA CERTIFICATES CAN BE ISSUED:		
Cachex / Wasting Syndrome	11	
Chron's Disease	0	
Glaucoma	22	
HIV or AIDS	58	
Malignant Neoplasm (Cancer)	42	
Multiple conditions listed	1,030	
Persistent Muscle Spasms	57	
Seizures	24	
Severe Nausea	52	
Severe Pain	2,904	
Severe pain, severe nausea	0	

ADMINISTRATION



David F. Festerling is the Deputy Director for Administration. The former investigator for the Department of Public Safety's Internal Affairs Office has been with the department for 17 years. He has experience in budgeting, program planning, law enforcement and investigations.

Deputy Director Festerling oversees the administrative support services that enable corrections and law enforcement staff to carry out their responsibilities. These services include program planning, management of the operating budget and capital improvements program (CIP) budget, procurement and contracting, research, office services, information technology, fiscal accounting and payroll, human resources management, and training and staff development.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE OFFICE

The Administrative Services Office provides a variety of support services to the entire department through the following sections:

- Research and Statistics
- Operating Budget
- Capital Projects
- Procurement and Contracts
- Management Information Systems
- Office Services

HIGHLIGHTS OF FY 2008 ACTIVITIES

The Capital Improvement Projects section conducted “Functional Analyses/Conceptual Development” (FA/CD) workshops leading to the development of new PSD Regional Complexes for O’ahu and Kaua’i; a public/private partnership to develop an in-community Transition Center for male and female felons returning back to society; and a new Reentry/Revocation Centers statewide to be located next to the new PSD Regional Complexes in their initial planning stages.

Lump Sum CIP projects to implement various facility renovations and improvement, statewide, are currently in varying stages of design and construction. Examples include: air conditioning, roofing, fencing, hot water, etc. The 2008 Hawai’i State Legislature authorized another \$3 million toward this effort.

The Procurement and Contracts (PC) section has processed in excess of one hundred contracts ranging from food products to inmate housing with an estimated aggregate total in excess of \$45 million. These contracts included purchases for much needed vehicle replacements for the department's aging fleet. As mandated by Act 96, SLH 2006, and the procurement code, vehicles purchased were compliant to the energy efficiency requirements as applicable.

Continued efforts by the Research and Statistics section to complete applications and provide statistical data on inmate alien population has succeeded in securing \$330,477 from the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) through the Bureau of Justice Assistance. This award is applied toward inmate services and will help defray the cost of providing care.

FISCAL OFFICE

The Fiscal Office provides fiscal management services to the entire department through three subunits:

- Accounting
- Payroll
- Vouchering

The Accounting Unit maintains the departmental accounts record keeping systems for state appropriations and allotments, as well as grant awards. It provides federal grant financing reporting services, processes all inter-departmental and intra-departmental reimbursements, and oversees the state's purchasing card (pCard) program that was implemented in the department during FY 2006.

The Payroll Unit processes all payroll transactions for the department and its attached agencies to the Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS). This unit audits all payroll claims and ensures compliance with collective bargaining agreements as well as federal and state laws.

The Vouchering Unit processes all purchase orders of the department to DAGS for payment to vendors, based on the decentralized encumbrance of funds by the requisitioning programs. This unit is responsible for ensuring compliance with state laws, rules, and regulations by auditing each purchase initiated within the department.

HIGHLIGHTS of FY 2008

The department continued to refine its Financial Information System (FIS) during FY 2008. Additional financial information, provided to all programs through reports, is now available through the internal computer system and the DATAMART program at DAGS. Fiscal Year 2008 showed a dramatic increase in the use of pCards from a low of \$50,000 per month to a high of \$250,000 per month. The financial audit contract with KMH LLP, an independent account firm, was transferred to the Legislative Auditor's Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2008.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT OFFICE

The Personnel Management Office oversees the administration of personnel services and programs for the department. The office includes four major sections:

- **LABOR RELATIONS** administers seven collective bargaining agreements, as well as Executive Orders, which cover those employees excluded from collective bargaining.
- **STAFFING & TECHNICAL SERVICES (STS)** manages recruitment, examination, classification, and employment suitability for all classes of work in the department.
- **EMPLOYEE RELATIONS** manages a myriad of employee assistance programs including, but not limited to: safety, worker's compensation, fitness for duty examinations, health fund, retirement benefits, and incentive and service awards.
- **EMPLOYEE TRANSACTIONS** manages personnel actions and record keeping, pay adjustments, leave records, and maintains the official personnel files.

HIGHLIGHTS of FY 2008:

Corrections and Law Enforcement are operations that require staffing 24 hours a day, seven days a week, which makes it challenging to recruit and fill our vacant positions.



With an average 13.0% annual turnover rate for more than 2,700 authorized positions, the STS workload involves recruitment to fill over 350 vacancies, the processing of over 500 position classification actions, and the processing of over 440 background checks, and conducting annual Lautenberg checks on approximately 1,675 employees who possess firearms. In addition, the STS participates with the Department of Human Resources Development (DHRD) in conducting civil service examination and/or the monitoring of examinations for classes of work within the department, and attends annual career fairs at local universities, colleges, and high schools to educate students about future careers in corrections, law enforcement, and administrative positions.



Number of Positions Filled FY 2003 – FY 2008						
Position Class	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Adult Corrections Officer	92	136	110	58	108	155
Deputy Sheriff	56	9	37	22	18	77
Other	135	115	126	58	126	113
Total	283	260	273	138	252	345

Number of Position Classification Actions Taken FY 2003 – FY 2008						
Year	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Total	540	479	436	651	518	622

Number of Employment Suitability Reviews Processed FY 2003 – FY 2008						
Position Class	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Adult Corrections Officer	113	191	122	99	160	226
Deputy Sheriff	49	65	36	53	30	35
Other	205	190	220	152	175	179
Total	367	446	378	304	365	440

TRAINING AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT

The mission of the Training and Staff Development (TSD) Office is to provide high quality, job-related, and competency-based training for employees of the Department of Public Safety. TSD is responsible for planning, developing, implementing, and coordinating appropriate training for both uniformed and civilian personnel of the department.



HIGHLIGHTS of FY 2008



Two classes of the nine-week Basic Corrections Training for new Adult Corrections Officers were conducted during this period. A total of 48 ACOs graduated from training. One session of Corrections Familiarization Training was also conducted and four civilian employees completed training.

One class of the 23-week Law Enforcement Recruit Class (LERC) was conducted during the period and graduated 24 new Deputy Sheriffs.

TSD provided and coordinated various training for both uniformed and non-uniformed employees of the department. Some of the in-service training conducted included, but not limited to, Firearms Armorer's courses, Defensive Tactics, Mental Health, Equal Employment Opportunity and Sexual Harassment.



In addition, appropriate out-service training including classes sponsored and/or conducted by the Department of Human Resources Development were attended by department employees at the recommendation of their respective supervisors.

As an American Heart Association training center, TSD provides continuing training on the Heartsaver First Aid Provider Course, Healthcare Provider training, and Heartsaver Automated External Defibrillator with CPR. A total of 535 employees were trained in FY08.



Specialized training, conducted during the period, included required instructor certification and re-certification classes. Subject areas included Defensive Tactics, Firearms Armorer, American Heart Basic Life Support, First Aid Instructor, Driver Instructor, Less Lethal Weapons, Ground Avoidance and Ground Escape and Spontaneous Knife Defense. New instructors were trained and added to the cadre of certified department instructors to enhance training and increase service coverage.

Recruit training curricula have also been enhanced with the inclusion of more reality-based training activities. As part of the department's continuing effort to improve training and to keep pace with the latest trends in instructional delivery, TSD's training equipment and information technology resources have been updated.

TSD has also started the process of creating more classrooms to improve its capability to deliver training in a timely manner. To boost training operations, TSD has been able to purchase additional vehicles.

Members of the 14th LERC won the Department of Public Safety "Team of the Year" award for 2008. The class was recognized for its quick action and calm confidence, which saved the life of one of their instructors. They proved that TSD's recruit training can make a difference in matters of life and death

STAFF AWARDS

TEAM OF THE YEAR

The 14th Law Enforcement Recruit Class was selected as the 2008 Team of the Year for saving a life. On November 14, 2007, this recruit class had just completed its physical training when trainer, Deputy Joseph Finney, collapsed from a heart attack. He was unresponsive and not breathing. Fellow trainer, Sgt. Patrick Kawai, instructed the class to call 911. Their training kicked in and two recruits started CPR while Sgt. Kawai checked Finney's pulse. Meanwhile, a recruit drove his personal vehicle to locate an EMS crew seen in the vicinity minutes earlier. The other recruits positioned themselves to control traffic and facilitate the arrival of paramedics. EMS was on the scene within seven minutes and transported Deputy Finney to a hospital. The firefighters and paramedics at the scene and the doctors at the hospital said if it had not been for the quick actions of the team, Deputy Finney might have died.



MANAGER OF THE YEAR

Mr. Mark Patterson is the Warden of WCCC and credited with turning the facility around. Since his arrival at WCCC, officers have received additional training and rotated to various assignments and positions. Sick calls are down and the quality of work and morale has improved. WCCC is undergoing renovations to make each area safe and operable. Policies and procedures are being updated and its archives and record keeping are now organized. Warden Patterson has also enhanced public relations by increasing the amount of staff and inmate community projects. By getting involved in these projects, the inmates are provided with the necessary tools, growth, experience and programming needed to succeed once released. Warden Patterson has brought about welcomed change and continues to set goals to make a better future for WCCC, its inmates and staff.



EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR

Mr. Allan Octavio is a Sergeant at OCCC whose primary responsibility is to update and implement department and facility policies, procedures and post orders. However, due to his exceptional skills and professionalism, he's also tasked with budgetary, investigative and technical assignments. Sgt. Octavio's writing skills have greatly enhanced OCCC's P&Ps and post orders. His superiors and peers have sought him out for his knowledge, interpretation and ability to communicate, which is also why he became a liaison to other agencies. Sgt. Octavio is also the facility's primary trouble-shooter and programmer. He has installed a computer network and internal servers, which allow every station and housing unit to access necessary information. Without a doubt, Sgt. Octavio has contributed to achieving the goals and mission of OCCC and deserves to be named the Department of Public Safety's Employee of the Year.



ANNUAL EXPENDITURE REPORT

Fiscal Year 2008

Means of Financing

Program	Total	General	Special / Revolving	Inter- Departmental	County	Federal
Corrections						
Halawa Correctional Facility	22,743,024	22,743,024	-	-	-	-
Kulani Correctional Facility	4,540,955	4,540,955	-	-	-	-
Waiawa Correctional Facility	5,485,199	5,483,386	1,813	-	-	-
Hawaii Community Correctional Center	8,385,821	8,385,821	-	-	-	-
Maui Community Correctional Center	8,489,297	8,409,106	-	-	80,191	-
Oahu Community Correctional Center	27,176,230	27,176,230	-	-	-	-
Kauai Community Correctional Center	3,502,163	3,502,163	-	-	-	-
Women's Community Correctional Center	6,053,680	6,053,680	-	-	-	-
Non-State Facilities *	63,299,876	63,299,876	-	-	-	-
Intake Service Centers	3,234,014	3,234,014	-	-	-	-
Corrections Program Services	19,411,105	18,905,339	-	-	-	505,766
Health Care **	20,538,434	20,538,434	-	-	-	-
Correctional Industries	6,138,899	0	6,138,899	-	-	-
Total – Corrections	198,998,697	192,272,028	6,140,712	-	80,191	505,766
Law Enforcements						
Narcotics Enforcement Division	1,722,936	870,777	569,147	-	-	283,012
Sheriff Division	17,611,739	12,989,290	-	4,362,776	-	259,673
Total – Law Enforcement	19,334,675	13,860,067	569,147	4,362,776	-	542,685
General Administrative and Attached Agencies						
Hawaii Paroling Authority – Determination	236,674	236,674	-	-	-	-
Hawaii Paroling Authority – Supervisory & Counseling	3,488,079	3,488,079	-	-	-	-
Crime Victim Compensation Commission	1,374,535	-	1,056,933	-	-	317,602
General Administration ***	16,058,331	13,900,486	222,106	-	-	1,935,739
Total – General Administrative and Attached Agencies	21,157,619	17,625,239	1,279,039	-	-	2,253,341
Grand Total – Department of Public Safety	239,490,991	223,757,334	7,988,898	4,362,776	80,191	3,301,792

* In FY 2008, a separate program for non-state facilities (out-of-state and federal detention center) was created. In the past, these costs were included in General Administration.

** The figures for Health Care includes a separate appropriation (Act144, SLH 2007) for mental health care services.

*** The figure for General Administration includes expenditures for protocol funds and a separate appropriation (Act 8. SLH 2007) for inmate refrigeration programs.