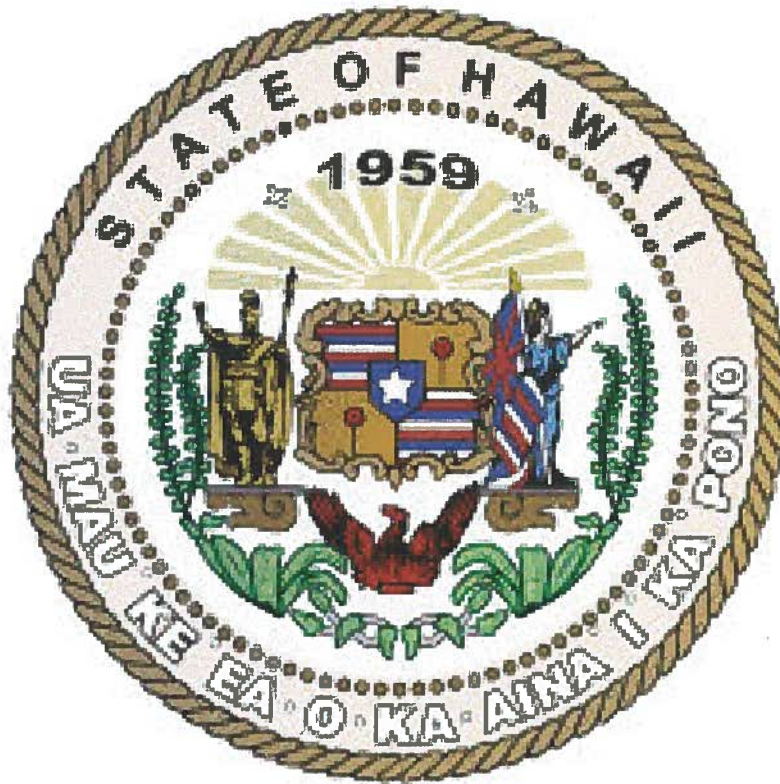


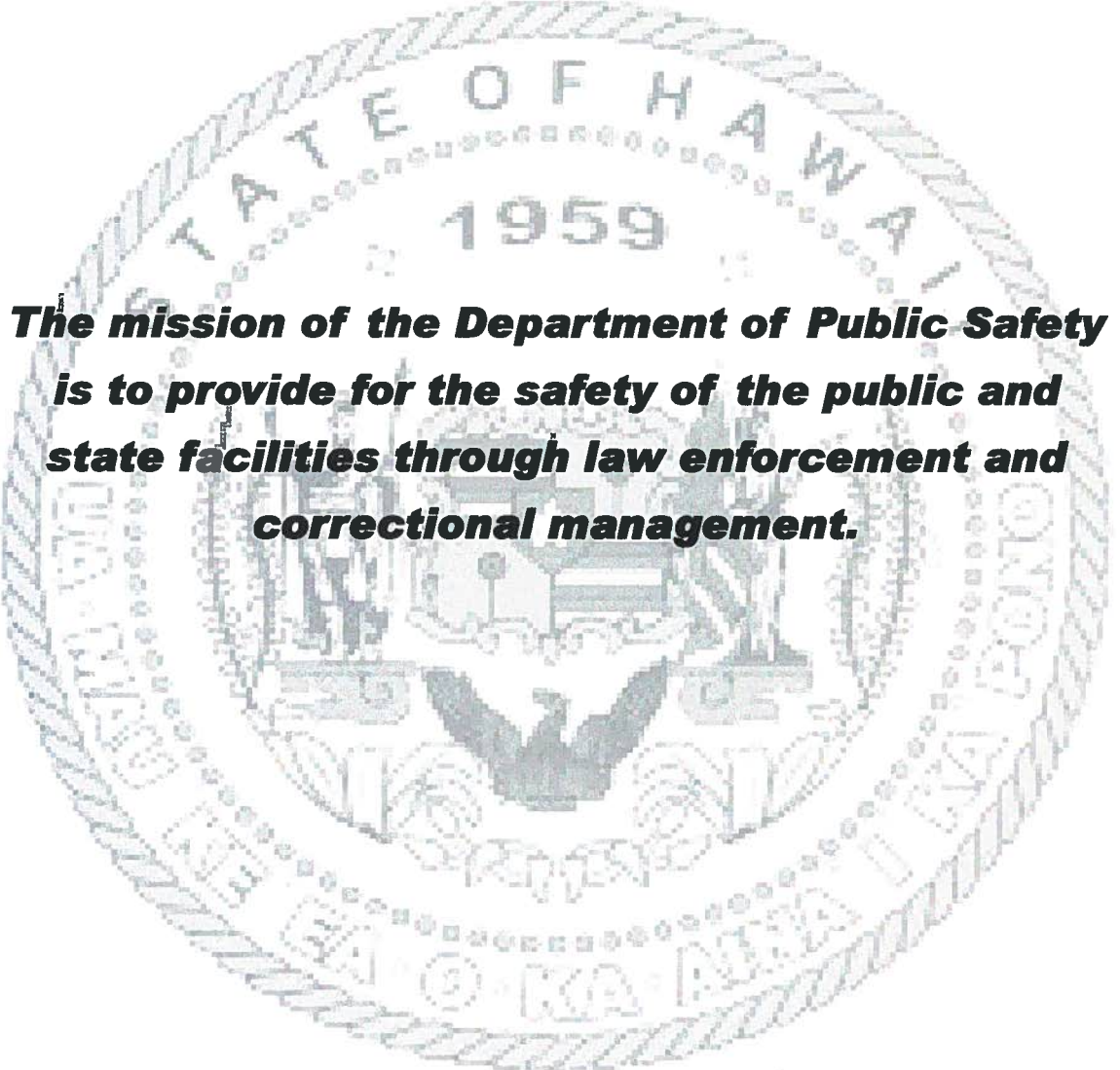
State of Hawaii
Department of Public Safety



Annual Report
2011

Mission Statement

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

The seal of the State of Hawaii is a large, circular emblem in the background. It features a central shield with a crown on top, flanked by two figures. The shield is surrounded by a wreath. The outer ring of the seal contains the text "STATE OF HAWAII" at the top and "1959" in the center. The bottom part of the seal contains the Hawaiian text "MOLO KA IKA HAWAII".

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 Hawaii:



Together with the Public Safety Department Staff, I am proud and honored to present to you the Fiscal Year 2011 Annual Report for the Department of Public Safety (PSD).

The mission of PSD is to provide safety for our island communities through effective law enforcement and correctional management. Our Sheriff's and the Narcotics Enforcement Divisions work cooperatively with other law enforcement agencies to achieve this mission by fighting crime, while our Corrections Division ensures that those sentenced to incarceration by Hawaii's Courts are kept in safe and humane environments. PSD prides itself on integrity, dedication and professionalism to keep Hawaii a safe place to live for our island families.

As you already know, this has been a difficult year financially for all State Departments, especially so for PSD. Yet, the Public Safety staff preserved and accomplished many things such as: 1) Returned over 200 inmates from Arizona to Hawaii; 2) Implementing a new Inmate Classification Instrument; 3) Starting a aquaponics program at the Waiawa Correctional Facility; 4) Sponsoring a Justice Conference for Hawaii's Criminal Justice System; 5) Investigated 2355, inclusive of drug trafficking, controlled substance and drug paraphernalia cases, etc.; 6) Seized over \$2,663,000 worth of marijuana; 7) Secured \$387,457 in State Criminal Alien Assistance Program Funds; 8) Initiating 24 Capitol Improvement Projects over the next two years valued at \$16M; 9) Filled 185 positions, etc

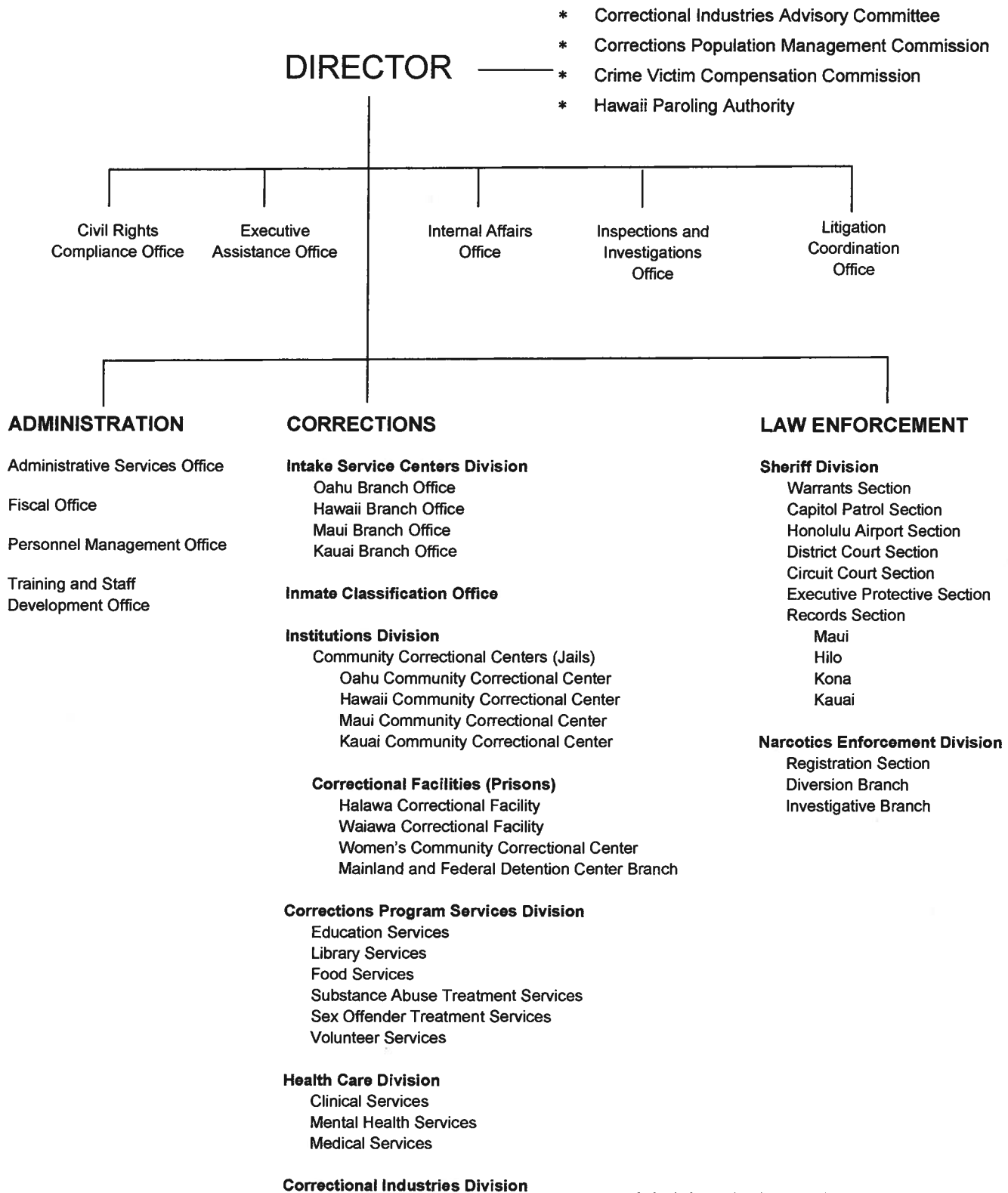
I want to thank the Department of Public Safety staff for their integrity, continued dedication, and professionalism as we head into Fiscal Year 2012. And, we thank the people of Hawaii for their continued support of the Department.

Mahalo Nui Loa!

Jodie Maesaka-Hirata

Jodie Maesaka-Hirata

Organizational Structure



-Administratively attached agencies



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 Civil Rights Compliance Office, the Internal Affairs Office, Investigations and Inspection Office, and the Offender Management Office.



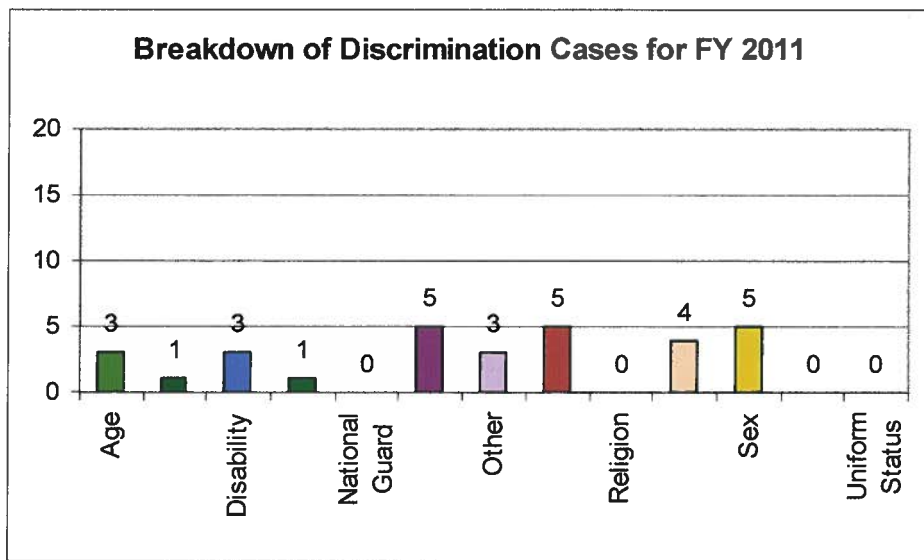


Civil Rights Compliance Office

Under the Director of Public Safety, the Civil Rights Compliance Office (CRCO) is the focal point for equal employment compliance activities and functions conducted through divisional programs and staff offices statewide. The CRCO is responsible for administering and ensuring the compliance of the following programs: Americans with Disabilities Act, Title VI external contract compliance, Title VII Civil Rights Act; Limited English Proficiency Act, and Equal Employment Opportunity Compliance, and other applicable state and federal regulations, directives, and executive orders.

The CRCO is also responsible for drafting and monitoring the 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 2011 Fiscal Year, the CRCO received 21 complaints and closed 30 complaints. The graphs/tables below indicates the type of complaint received and the disposition of the closed cases.



Age	3	Race	5
Arrest & court Record	1	Religion	0
Disability	3	Retaliation	4
Marital Status	1	Sex	5
National Guard Service	0	Sexual Orientation	0
National Origin	5	Uniform Status	0
Other	3		

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 PSD 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 Hawaii's correctional centers, the IIO Audit and Compliance Office was established to monitor the department's operations to ensure compliance with the terms of a settlement agreement in 1993. IIO maintained this function exclusively until the Federal Court dismissed the case in September of 1999. Today, the realities of an overcrowded corrections system and the need to address a growing Homeland Security presence in state law enforcement operations presents an even greater need for an effective internal monitoring system. Working closely with the State Sheriff, corrections administrators, PSD staff officers, wardens, and branch administrators, the IIO coordinates and executes regular internal audits and inspections that help ensure all PSD programs operate correctly and efficiently.

INMATE GRIEVANCE AND APPEALS OFFICE

The IIO Inmate Grievance and Appeals Office currently oversees 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); greater efficiency; 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 IIO Employee Pre-Disciplinary Hearings Staff ensures PSD employees are treated fairly in a manner that is consistent, logical, and just. The basis for all employee disciplinary actions is the principal 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 employee disciplinary case generated by the



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 (PSD) and the unlawful use and disposition of departmental resources. The IAO presently consists of six (6) full time investigators with full police powers to conduct departmental investigations throughout the state, including all correctional facilities, housing an inmate population exceeding 6,000, and about 2,200 departmental employees. IAO support staff includes one (1) full time secretary and one (1) 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 IAO is a multi-faceted investigative unit, where Investigators work closely with many outside agencies, including all County, State and Federal Law Enforcement, Attorney General Special Investigators, Police Departments, and Correctional Facilities, enhancing the IAO's ability to attack various complex problems within the purview of PSD. The conclusion to these investigations normally requires the investigator to participate in the indictment and prosecution phases by testifying in criminal, administrative or civil hearings.

The unique composition of PSD, in having armed personnel in both the Law Enforcement and Corrections Divisions, requires specialized investigative response to critical incidents in the Department. It is specifically noteworthy to mention that IAO staff 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 200 cases. IAO staff has been involved with a significant increase in proactive, coordinated investigations with other agencies, including the smuggling of contraband and/or sale of drugs, bribery, and extortion within our correctional facilities. Additional investigations included: departmental misconduct, fraud, theft, physical assault, corruption, sexual assault, abuse of family or household member, terroristic threatening, escapes, workplace violence, labor relations, white-collar crimes, administrative complaints, improper practices, and the misuse of government property.

The IAO investigative staff provided support services to the PSD Training and Staff Development branch of the Administrative Division, by developing a specialized Conducting Administrative Investigations training for approximately 60 employees, many recently promoted to supervisory positions within the department, assigned to attend the PSD Supervisory Management Training Program (SMTP).



Offender Management Office

The Offender Management Office (OMO) 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 OMO consists of nine positions and oversees the departmental policy and practices on sentence computation, and continually trains department staff in this area. It 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. The OMO staff continually review inmate records and cases. In addition, the office works with the Department of the Attorney General on tort and civil rights litigation filed against the Department of Public Safety. There are currently 194 open lawsuits against PSD, and 37 of those were new lawsuits filed in FY 2011.

The OMO is responsible for the department's responses to all requests for information under Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 92F, and the coordination of administrative tort claims with the Risk Management Office in the Department of Accounting and General Services. In FY 2010, there were 35 new requests for information and 54 new administrative tort claims.

Another responsibility for the OMO was to implement and coordinate the DNA collection program as required by statute. The OMO also coordinates with the Attorney General's Office and County Police Departments to ensure that all sex offenders are informed of the statutory requirement to register with the police department upon release.

The OMO is also responsible for the development and implementation of new state procedures as required by the federal Prison Rape Elimination Act.



Joe W. Booker, Jr. is the Deputy Director for Corrections. Deputy Director Booker is responsible for six 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 with the Federal Bureau of Prisons for 28 years in many different capacities and has over 30 years of experience in corrections.

Deputy Director Booker oversees the following:

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

The State of Hawaii 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.

Hawaii 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).



Inmate Classification Office

The Inmate Classification Office (ICO) is responsible for monitoring the statewide custody designations and facility placement of inmates. 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. ICO uses four classification instruments to determine the degree of supervision required, facility placement, and recommended program placements.

Hawaii's classification system has five custody levels: (1) **maximum** inmates who are chronically disruptive, violent, predatory or are a threat to the safe operation of a facility; (2) **close** for those who have 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 furlough programs, extended furlough, or residential transitional living facilities.

**Distribution of Sentenced Felon Population by Gender and Custody Level
As of June 30, 2011**

CUSTODY LEVEL	Males	Females
Maximum	0%	2%
Close	9%	6%
Medium	47%	25%
Minimum	25%	51%
Community	16%	14%
Unclassified	2%	2%
All Levels	99%	100%
Total Number	2,819	390

*Distribution based on inmate records in Offendertrak, Department of Public Safety.
Total number based on facility reports of inmate counts.*

Percentage may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.



Inmate Classification Office

In FY 2011, ICO processed 1032 transfer and exception cases, of which 438 transfers were made for participation in treatment or furlough programs and 271 from CCA back to Hawaii for program participation. ICO also processed 119 transfers back to the Halawa Correctional Facility due to an increase in custody as a result of misconducts, program non-compliance and/or pending charges recently filed by the Prosecuting Attorney's Office. ICO also processed 136 exception cases that required an increase or decrease from the designated custody level. Lastly, ICO also disapproved 68 cases due to medical/mental health issues, institutional status changes, and the length of time left to serve.

The Criminal Justice Institute (CJI) has completed the redesign of the department's inmate classification system. All staff have been trained on the automation and scoring of the 4 classification instruments. The implementation date for converting to the new system was November 2010. Subsequent to the implementation, CJI assisted the department in developing an audit system to ensure the accuracy of scoring the new instruments. ICO is in the process of completing such an audit at all facilities. CJI is currently working on revalidating the new classification system to determine its predictive value on the degree of risk that an inmate poses to the institution through proper classification custody placement. The objective placement of inmates through a validated classification system minimizes the risk to the institution and facilitates placement in community programs.

The Department continues to use the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) and Adult Substance Use Survey (ASUS) to obtain information regarding program needs and the risk of recidivating in the community. The results of these assessment tools and the redesigned classification system will allow the department to effectively program an inmate from admission to release into the community.

The Criminal Justice Institute and department staff developed an automated offender management record and planning document that includes comprehensive information about: 1) classification, 2) incarceration, 3) security, 4) institutional adjustment, and 5) assessment findings. This automated record will not only provide a basis for caseworkers to develop comprehensive case plan decisions on each inmate in the system, but also have tracking capabilities. The automation of this case management record is contingent upon the department's budget and whether there will be any system changes. Once a decision on the selection of an offender management data system is made, the department will have a comprehensive classification system that encompasses an automated offender management record. This can assist the department in placing inmates in the least restrictive environment either in a facility or in the community that is consistent with security and program needs.



Inmate Reentry Office

The Department's Reentry Works Special Project capitalizes on the synergy of reentry efforts initiated by the Department. In 2007, Act 8 established an offender reentry system to assist adult offenders in preparing for release and reintegration back to the community. Since 2007, reentry coordinators have drafted initial action plans to implement the Department's reentry initiative; developed proposed discharge plans for offenders; participated in trainings; attempted to design a data system to analyze information; and worked with numerous entities to assist offenders with risk-need assessments, case planning, treatment, quality assurance as well as housing and mentorship needs in each county. Working with unified purpose, significant accomplishments associated with offender reentry has been made under the current administration, which includes, but is not limited to:

Flow of Transition: Reentry personnel have completed a graphic illustration, which documents the flow of inmates and pretrial defendants at key transition points throughout the correctional system. This is being used to chart the implementation of effective, evidenced-based offender programming at key transition points.

Crime Mapping: Reentry continues to work with law enforcement officials to apply and crime mapping computerized software to assess and identify: 1) crime infested neighborhoods; 2) geographic reentry points of paroles and pre-trial defendants; and 3) geographic locations of future community-based intervention, treatment, and supervision programming.

Risk-Need Assessments: A proposed policy and procedure for the Reception, Assessment and Diagnostic Units with special emphasis devoted to the efficient and effective use of the Level of Severity Index – Revised/Adult Substance Use Scale (ASUS) has been drafted. Reentry personnel are currently providing coaching, mentoring, and shadowing to case management personnel in preparation of "field testing" the proposed policy and procedural changes.

Mentoring: Reentry staff and Departmental personnel have developed policies and procedures on inmate mentoring, which is being field tested at the Hawaii Community Correctional Center for a period of one year. Mentoring is the process for informal transmission of knowledge, social capital, and psychosocial support perceived by the inmate as relevant to work, career or personal development. Mentoring entails informal communication, usually face-to-face and during sustained period of time, between an individual who is perceived to have greater relevant knowledge, wisdom or experience.

Workforce Development Training: Reentry received an award to partner with the National Institute of Corrections to develop a workforce development training component for offenders. The training will be conducted in November 2011 and January 2012. The future training includes personnel from private and public agencies and entities.

Justice Conference: Building on the work of initial reentry initiatives, the Justice Conference herald the first steps toward gaining a broader consensus on the urgent issues confronting offender recidivism throughout the State. The Department understands the growing social and economic costs of recidivism and is committed in providing the leadership demanded by exigent circumstances. Hence, the purpose of the Justice Conference was to establish an integrated statewide approach to the complex problems associated with inmate recidivism.

Justice Reinvestment: Hawaii was recently selected by the Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Assistance as a site to receive Justice Reinvestment technical assistance. To guide this process, Governor Neil Abercrombie established a working group comprised of designees from the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government. The working group will review the data analysis conducted by the technical assistance provider, the Council of State Governments Justice Center, and identify policy options that will address the growth of Hawaii's prison population, while generating savings that can be reinvested in strategies to increase public safety. The Department has provided significant staffing to Hawaii's Justice Reinvestment initiative.

Case Management Consortium: The Department held a statewide case management consortium in June 2011. Departmental case managers are critical in the development and implementation of reentry initiatives. They are responsible for initial and ongoing assessments, case planning, interventions that work with offenders, discharge planning, etc. Hence, the consortium is being used to plan and implement reentry initiatives through Institution and Intake Division Administrators and their staff.

Victim Roundtable: Reentry staff are working with local and national victim advocates to develop a seamless array of victim services aimed at: 1) increasing inmate restitution payments; 2) accelerating self-efficacy of inmates; 3) promoting public awareness of victim issues. The Department is seeking Federal funding to subsidize a victim coordinator position under the Department's reentry initiative.

Veteran's Services: Reentry and Division Administrators continue to discuss emerging patterns and trends of veteran offenders. Ongoing discussions are being held with the Veteran's Association (VA) and the U.S. Veteran's Program. The intent of these meetings is to assist the VA provide "outreach" services to eligible and appropriate inmates/defendants who qualify for assistance.

Reentry Strategy and Priorities: What is needed is an overarching strategy that emphasizes coordination, collaboration, and linkages among disparate strategies and entities and capitalizes on the synergy of national, state, and community reentry efforts. The Department's reentry strategy and priorities will offer an integrated and cohesive response – one that articulates a clear vision of goals and objectives that bridges differences and engages individuals and organizations to work in partnership rather than opposition. The reentry strategy will also be equipped with timelines and individuals responsible for executing the plan. The strategy will be completed by September 2011.



Intake Service Centers Division

The Intake Service Centers Division (ISCD) is responsible for the community supervision of pretrial offenders in each of the four counties. ISCD provides pretrial evaluations, assessments, and supervision to various types of offenders. Accurate assessments and recommendations to the courts are key factors in maintaining control over defendants that are detained in jail.

In addition, the ISCD oversees prison and jail diversion programs throughout the state and works closely with the Judiciary 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.



Hawaii Intake Service Center

The Hawaii Intake Service Center (HISC) is comprised of two Operational Sections – East and West Hawaii, and an Office Services Staff Section. The Branch provides casework services to assess felony and misdemeanor offenders for release alternatives pending trial, supervises pre-trial and pre-sentence felony and misdemeanor offenders as ordered by the 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 manages the Community Service Restitution Program for the courts. Most recently the Branch has also become involved in the planning of a Statewide Re-entry System.

The primary function of HISC is pretrial services including bail assessments, pretrial supervision, and employment of evidence-based strategies to increase pro-social behavior and reduce pretrial failure. In FY 2011, the branch conducted 3677 bail evaluation reports and diverted 1167 defendants from pretrial detention. In addition, HISC supervised a monthly average of 600 pretrial defendants in the community during FY 2011.

HISC also manages the Community Service Program for the courts, conducting placements and monitoring adults sentenced to perform community service hours. HISC monitored 11,198 Community Service cases in FY 2011 that resulted in 61,104 community service hours performed in the community.

HISC continues its participation with the Mayor's Task Force on Reintegration, coined, the Going Home Committee. Comprised of approximately sixty partners from government, private industry, non-profit and faith-based groups, the Committee meets to discuss and plan strategies aimed at better preparing offenders exiting the correctional system.

In 2009, HISC received federal funds to start a Mental Health Reentry Program on the Big Island – the program is called Hawaii County Reentry Program for Co-Occurring Disorders (HC-REP-4-COD's). The program is aimed at early identification of inmates with mental health and/or substance abuse issues entering the Hawaii Community Correctional Center (HCCC), stabilization during incarceration, reentry planning, rapid engagement in services, peer support, case-management and monitoring after release into the community. Strategies employed include: 1) utilization of the Assess, Plan Identify, Coordinate Reentry Plan (APIC) designed by the National GAINS Center; 2) introduction of peer specialist to provide peer support for clientele; 3) reduction of personal and external stigma through the formation of Community Acceptance and Support Boards. The cornerstone of the initiative is the strength of community partnerships such as Going Home. The Mental Health team consists of a Clinical Supervisor, a Case-manager, 2 Peer Mentors, a Project Evaluator and a Research Associate. Since enrollment began in November 2010, the program has enrolled 96 participants.



Kauai Intake Service Center

Kauai Intake Service Center (KISC) maintains the core requirements of the department by completing the Initial Intake, Medical Assessment, and classification of all pre-trial defendants entering Kauai Community Correctional Center (KCCC). Diversionary services begin at both the police department and court cellblocks prior to admission to KCCC. These services include, but are not limited to, needs assessments and referrals to appropriate treatment options. During FY 2011, KISC diverted over 200 individuals resulting in approximately 20,000 bed days saved.

KISC also oversees community supervision, community service, and related services for felony and misdemeanor offenders within the community. In FY 2011, KISC opened 1599 new cases of community service, which resulted in 152,700 community service hours being performed in the community.

KISC continues to participate in Kauai's Drug Action Team (DAT). The DAT is a county sponsored group comprised of government and private agencies. Their objectives are to reduce substance abuse, lower recidivism, and provide the means of reintegration for those inmates being released back to the community. The DAT is comprised of four committees: Prevention, Treatment, Law Enforcement, and Integration. The Project Contempt Program is also supervised by KISC. This program aims to prevent the issuance of Bench Warrants by allowing KISC to seek individuals who have missed court. In such cases, efforts to contact the individual will be made via post mail and by telephone shortly after KISC receives his/her most recent contact information from the court system. If successful and the individual agrees, he/she is placed on Supervised Release until the final disposition of his/her case.

The KISC continues to work effectively with criminal justice, public, and private agencies, as in many instances these entities serve as a liaison between the court, the jail, and the police department. KISC will continue to utilize evidence-based practices in an attempt to reduce recidivism and reduce jail overcrowding.



Maui Intake Service Center

The Maui Intake Service Center (MISC) provides a variety of criminal justice services on Maui, Molokai and Lanai. MISC is located in Central Maui and faces unique geographic challenges by serving clients on three islands. MISC promotes offender reentry at the earliest opportunity by providing a variety of services, which include pretrial assessment, pretrial supervision, jail diversion, electronic monitoring and the sentenced offender Community Service Restitution Program. In cooperation with government agencies and community organizations, MISC strives to provide services to defendants and offenders throughout Maui County in an effort to reduce recidivism and ensure public safety.

MISC completes intake screenings for newly admitted individuals who are detained or committed to the Maui Community Correctional Center. Medical and mental health issues are noted and reports forwarded to the MCCC Medical Unit for further assessment. Caseworkers complete the initial jail classification for inmates to ensure proper placement into appropriate housing areas.

The MISC completes pretrial assessments for defendants who are referred by the Circuit, District and Family courts in the Second Circuit. Defendants are interviewed and bail reports are filed in a timely manner to ensure that the least restrictive conditions of bail are recommended and those released from custody into the community will spend that least amount of time in jail.

MISC provides supervision for defendants who have posted bail or have been released from custody by the courts. By integrating best practices into case management, and utilizing motivational interviewing and cognitive behavioral techniques, caseworkers strive to facilitate change and improve chances for increased compliance and a reduction of recidivism.

MISC caseworkers also supervise clients that have been placed in the Jail Diversion program by the courts. Case managers work closely with the Department of Health staff in an effort to assist defendants with mental health needs to access community-based programs and comply with conditions ordered by the court.

The MISC administers the Electronic Monitoring Service program that effectively monitors offenders in the community electronically on a 24 hours basis. Caseworkers hookup offender's, offer technical assistance and provide violation reports to the Program Section case managers at the Maui Community Correctional Center.



Oahu Intake Service Center

Oahu Intake Service Center (OISC) is located at Oahu Community Correctional Center and provides pretrial bail reports to both District and Circuit Courts. These assessments of individuals who have been charged with a misdemeanor or felony charge(s) provide the Court with information on risks to victim and public safety, and non-appearance for court hearings posed if this individual is released. Unlike releases on bail or bond, if release poses a risk, appropriate conditions are attached to non-monetary release. Supervised Releases are monitored by an OISC Pretrial Officer while the individual remains in the community to await determination of guilt and sentencing or not guilty and dismissal of the charge(s).

Individuals arrested for misdemeanor offenses are interviewed at Honolulu Police Department's Central Receiving and assessed for non-monetary release by our Court Unit (CU). In this fiscal year, 4,296 bail reports were completed. The Court granted 1,557 Release on Own Recognizance. We partner with the Department of Health's Jail Diversion program, in which eligible individuals are linked with community based Adult Mental Health services and case management.

Assessment and Classification Unit (ACU) completed 7,425 screening interviews and security classifications for new admissions to OCCC in FY 2011. Each offender is screened for medical and mental health needs, and special housing considerations. ACU attempts to identify those who currently receive services from the Department of Health, Adult Mental Health Division to continue their treatment and care plan or to re-link them to service providers prior to release from OCCC. ACU works with CU to ensure those detained from HPD to the District Court Cellblock who have medical, mental health, and other special needs who are ordered detained by the Court, are prioritized for triage at OCCC. In addition to facility intakes, ACU completed 652 felony bail reports; recommending non-financial supervised releases in 190 cases where the Court granted the release.

Pretrial Officers of the Program Services Unit supervise an average monthly combined caseload of 262 felony defendants, an average of 30 cases are on electronic monitoring. An average monthly savings of 4,742 bed days are saved through community supervision. In addition to non-monetary releases, this unit also monitors those released on bail with conditions.

The Institutions Division consists of jails, prisons and the Mainland and Federal Detention Center (FDC) Branch. Hawaii jails provide for the secure incarceration of our pretrial and 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 nearly completed their felony sentences, and are returning to the community. Our jail population consists of both male and female detainees and inmates.

Hawaii prisons provide for the 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 less risk are placed in minimum-security facilities such as the Waiawa Correctional Facility. Most of their recommended rehabilitative programs are received at this facility.

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

The primary responsibilities of the Mainland and FDC Branch include custody, programming, and the fiscal responsibility for our inmates placed in private facilities. This includes inmates housed in private contract facilities on the Mainland and for those placed at the Hawai'i FDC. The Mainland contract facilities provide programs for our inmates as required by PSD. The private prison contract facilities are located in Arizona.

Hawaii Community Correctional Center



The Hawaii Community Correctional Center (HCCC) is responsible for the care and custody of pretrial, sentenced jail and sentenced felon furlough inmates. In FY 2011, the monthly average of those inmates reached 340, an increase of 28% from FY 2008 where the monthly average was 281 inmates. The primary function of the facility is to ensure public safety by maintaining an effective security and reintegration program.

HCCC focuses on rehabilitative programs designed to support the inmate's adoption of a productive and law-abiding lifestyle. Interventions include substance abuse counseling, basic education classes, in-house worklines, and community service worklines. Educational opportunities emphasize resocialization through in-house work lines for food service, laundry, dormitory cleaning, landscaping, and general maintenance/repair. These worklines employ up to 60 inmates and are critically important for the daily operation of HCCC.

The facility regularly assigns inmates to community service worklines, which is a program incorporation of reintegration and restitution. It provides inmate labor for agencies, representing the state, county, and non-profit organizations. During FY 2011, HCCC inmates worked a total of 19,356 hours and completed community service projects at an estimated cost savings of \$140,331.00.

HCCC also focuses on community involvement and is a member of the Big Island Criminal Justice Committee and Going Home Program 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 12 Third Circuit Courts and return to the facility daily during the work week. These transports often require staff to travel 60 to 200 miles per day. The duties entail travel time of up to five hours, and are 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 2010 to 22,406 hours in FY 2011. This data reflects an astounding 33 % increase in the number of hours the staff spent conducting inmate transports 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) reintegration programs to better prepare and support inmates upon release, 3) releasing intermittent inmates, and 4) transferring inmates to facilities on Oahu.

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 correctional environment. For the last few years, including FY 2011, the population has been averaging between 130 and 140 inmates. Constructed in 1977, there have been several expansions and security enhancements to meet contemporary standards, but the core of the facility and the original infrastructure remains unchanged. The main building, Module A, consists of three holding cells and one module. In 1984, 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 to allow male and female inmates to 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. Staff and inmates feel fortunate that KCCC prioritizes a safe and disciplined, behavioral prison environment. FY 2011 produced no major disturbances, riots, inmate deaths, sexual assaults, or serious inmate assaults. Grievances continued to be low, less than 30 for the entire year. However, suicide watches and hospital duties are common occurrences. From a historical standpoint, FY 2011 was not an unusual year. Throughout the 33-year history of KCCC, there have been a few deaths by suicide or natural causes, but no riots, hostage taking, or homicides.

Overall, Staff appreciates working at the tight-knit facility, but challenges are daily and never ending. Vigilance and adaptability are mandated as pretrial and sentenced inmates- both male and female- share cramped quarters, many with a wide range of addictions, afflictions, and compliance problems. In the past year, the facility has experienced a large increase in low bail, homeless transients, many with severe medical and mental health conditions. In July, the first month of FY 2011, the average daily headcount ballooned to 170 and the pretrial population increased to nearly twice the main building's operational capacity of 46.



Kauai Community Correctional Center

Another unique challenge is KCCC's location in a major flood zone, which necessitates planning and preparedness for environmental threats such as the March, 2011 tsunami. In the last two decades, KCCC has conducted three full-scale evacuations in response to natural disaster threats.

KCCC offers traditional inmate programs within the main building such as AA/NA, various religious services, 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 progress through phases to gain greater opportunities. Phase 3 offers work and community release while Phase 4 is extended furlough to several different transitional homes. The key to managing the population at KCCC has always been the close working relationship between staff and inmates. Pretrial and sentenced male and female inmates are offered the Module Contract program, an offshoot of the Lifetime Stand. Specialized security supervisors are assigned to both programs while the warden continues to meet daily with both groups, nearly 70% of the entire population. The Lifetime Stand has long been KCCC's saving grace. Almost 50% 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, disciplined, and committed. All community service takes place in the Lifetime Stand and between 20% to 30% of participants earn their way to work release. While the facility's overall health has always been heavily dependent on the Lifetime Stand, the heavy influx of short term and special needs inmates present increasing challenges. As a result more low risk pretrial inmates are expected to be moved to the open setting in the coming years.



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 2011 is 350 inmates.

Besides its jail functions, MCCC 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 Substance Abuse Aftercare, Vocational Training and Work Furlough; Extended furlough is companioned with the Work Furlough program to sequentially-phase inmates back into a community, pro-social lifestyle.

In addition to these programs, in-facility and community worklines utilize inmate labor and afford inmates real work experience while contributing to the community. During FY 2011 the MCCC community worklines completed projects including painting, building construction, landscaping and other labor-intensive work as requested. Some of the annual projects that continue using the community workline services are: the Senior Fair, the Maui Marathon, Camp Imua, Punana Leo Hawaiian Immersion pre-school concert, Hale Mahaolu Special Fair, Kamehameha Day parade, Landscaping of Maui County cemeteries, Lahaina Classic Basketball tournament and the Maui County Fair.

To achieve transitional goals, MCCC collaborates with many State and community-based organizations that assist the transition of inmates back into the Maui community. Organizations such as the Judiciary, Department of Health Adult Mental Health Division, County of Maui, Maui Economic Opportunity Inc. (MEO), Neighborhood Place in Wailuku, Aloha House, Big Island Substance Abuse Council (BISAC), all partners in reintegrating Maui inmates back into the community.



Maui Community Correctional Center

For the past 11 years, MCCC has collaborated with the Judiciary by providing the only in-facility Drug Court Program in the State of Hawaii. The Maui/Molokai 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 the current Drug Court clients started participation in the Maui Drug Court while incarcerated. Since its inception in 2000, only 16 percent of all the graduates from the Maui Drug Court program have been reconvicted of a crime.

MCCC is looking forward to relocating to the newly proposed Maui Regional Public Safety Complex (MRPSC) in Pu'unene. Reintegration and program efforts will be greatly enhanced due to increased programming opportunities.



Oahu Community Correctional Center



The Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) opened its doors in 1975, after a face-lift and a name change (from Oahu Prison) with the bed capacity of 628 inmates. OCCC was originally designed to house both pretrial detainees and sentenced felons. At the time, OCCC was considered a jail as well as the primary prison for the state. By the late 1990s, OCCC's population increased upward of 1,400. Today, OCCC continues to be the largest jail in the State of Hawaii. OCCC still houses dual populations of pretrial detainees (male and female offenders) and sentenced male felons. By the end of FY2011, OCCC had 1,200 inmates and coordinated to house an additional 420 inmates at the Federal Detention Center (FDC). During the FY 2011, the Community Based Section (CBS) transitioned 247 offenders from Annex One to the Laumaka Work Furlough Center (LWFC) and 151 offenders were granted parole from the LWFC.

OCCC continued to afford programming for offenders. This included a structured and enhanced Mental Health treatment living units for both male and female pre-trial offenders. OCCC programs made available and provided to offenders included:

- o 31 Educational classes with approximately 2,523 offender participants
- o 47 Recreation programs with approximately 32,582 offender participants
- o 33 Volunteer programs with over 2,000 offender participants
- o 33 Religious programs with over 25,000 offender participants
- o Total of 200 Volunteers (Religious Organizations, SELF-Help Groups, Internship, Education, etc)

Total of 7,600 Volunteer hours valued at \$114,000 were logged.

Oahu Community Correctional Center

Other in-house programs include opportunities for the offenders to learn and/or obtain on-the-job training and needed skills in areas such as food services, building maintenance, construction, automotive maintenance and repairs, grounds keeping, laundry, education, and library services.

The CBS inmate population, which provides community service worklines to the community, has 168 beds. The LWFC program has 96 beds. It continues to be productive and successful.

In FY 2011, OCCC in conjunction with the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) in developing a process to connect the incarcerated veterans with the VA for services related benefits. The goal is to reduce the recidivism percentage rate of incarcerated veterans and prepare them for life after release.

Through collaboration with the Department of Public Safety, the Department of Accounting and General Services and Consultant-NORESCO an energy savings performance contract was agreed upon. The initiative started OCCC to become an energy efficient facility. The positive effects range from:



- Reduce Hawaii's dependency on imported fossil fuel and associated greenhouse gas emission.
- Increase energy efficiency and building performance with the goal of reducing energy usage and demand; to accelerate reducing life cycle cost of building maintenance, equipment service life, water use and solid waste generation; and to address the deferred repair and maintenance backlog of projects without Capitol Improvement Projects funding.

OCCC had 2,236 offenders participate on the Community Service Worklines and provide 129,833 hours of labor, valued at \$1,947,495. These offenders were paid a total of \$176,934, which saved the State of Hawaii approximately \$1,770,561 for the year.

Halawa Correctional Facility



The Halawa Correctional Facility (HCF) is comprised 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, 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 and remains the newest and largest correctional facility in Hawaii's correctional system. It houses male sentenced felons, sentenced misdemeanants with consecutive terms and pretrial maximum custody inmates.

The population at HCF averaged 987 inmates during FY 2011. To mitigate overcrowding, the Department of Public Safety (PSD) continues to send inmates to contracted out-of-state facilities.

In FY 2011, the PSD entered into an agreement with a private provider to perform water, light, heat, air conditioning and ventilation upgrades to increase efficiency and decrease costs. The two-year contract, worth more than 28 million dollars, will save the State money over a twenty-year period. The PSD has also invested an additional 1.3 million dollars to upgrade HCF's kitchens and grease traps to better serve the facility's needs.

The HCF will continue to address population and capacity concerns by transferring inmates to contracted beds in Arizona. As in the past, this is done in varying numbers throughout the fiscal year.

HCF offers a broad range of programs inclusive of educational/vocational classes, substance abuse and sex offender treatment services, religious and leisure time activities. Approximately 258 inmates are employed in facility operations, food service, recreation, correctional industries and module/living unit worklines.

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 Ko'olau and Waianae Mountain Ranges in Central Oahu, was formally a military installation that was activated after the attack on Pearl Harbor. In 1985, the State of Hawaii initiated the process to acquire this 192-acre parcel from the federal government through a Quit Claim Deed for a period of thirty (30) years at which time the state will assume full ownership of the property. As 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); Programs such as Library Services, Religious, Parenting, SKIP/SPAFT; worklines (Food Services Education, Administration, Landscaping/Grounds Keeping, Farming, Hydroponics, Aquaponics, Auto Mechanics, Facility Operations, Store, Building Maintenance and Construction and Community Services). Inside and outside classroom learning provides an excellent opportunity for social learning and modeling of good work ethics and interpersonal skills.

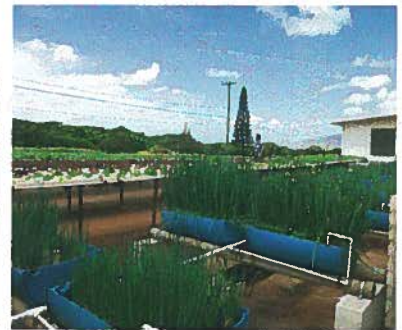
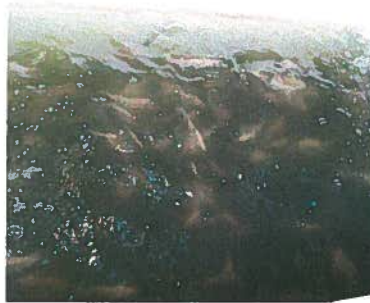
Waiawa Correctional Facility



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 renovations. In collaboration with community members, the roofs of many housing units and other structures were repaired. These re-roofing projects provided many inmates actual vocational experience working and being supervised by professionals of the trade. Currently, the Facility is changing building colors from brown to a two-tone green. The deteriorated facility roadway was recently repaired. These types of projects help offenders learn skills that can assist them in obtaining gainful employment.



Waiawa Correctional Facility



Many learn carpentry, electrical, landscaping, auto mechanic, farming, hydroponics, aquaponics, and small equipment repair skills while working on facility worklines. Repairing the inside and outside of Facility buildings also provides the offenders with an environment that is conducive to learning, as well as provide them with a sense of ownership and accomplishment. Example, the Facility Hydroponics averages 350 to 500 pounds of produce every month. The rest of the Farm produces 1500 to 2000 pounds of produce per week and routinely hit upwards of 10,000 pounds per month! The Aquaponics can currently produce 300 pounds of fish every year. In addition, those who have the opportunity to participate in Community Services Worklines have a chance to work in the community and network with those they come in contact with.

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, which continues today. This is additional programming for offenders as they transition back to the community. The goal of the Offender Reentry Pilot Project is to enhance the offender's chances for a successful parole by establishing employment, community familiarization of available resources, and financial stability. 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 as they return to the community.

Women's Community Correctional Center



The Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC), the only all female facility in Hawaii, providing for the care and custody of female sentenced felons. In a profound move WCCC has begun a Trauma Informed Care Initiative (TICI) in partnership with PSD Mental Health, University of Hawaii Social Science Research Institute and funded by the Office of Hawaiian Affairs (OHA), Hawaii State Mental Health Transformation State Incentive Grant (MHT SIG) project and the National Center for Trauma-Informed Care (NCTIC). A trauma informed framework is one way to create a supportive & comprehensively integrated environment that provides opportunities for many to contribute what they have for a common goal. This also creates an appropriate environment for understanding some of the core issues at the root of an offender beliefs and behaviors. An example of what a trauma-informed system looks like at WCCC in operational terms of creating SPACE, an acronym that consists of:

S = Staff and Offender Training – annually and consistent

P = Programs – Interconnect of varying modalities.

A = Administration – Set values and attitude tone for staff

C = Case Management – The guiding force

E = Environment – an appreciation for all things.

The planning of this project to implement trauma-informed care at WCCC was conceptualized by its staff as part of the vision to create a community of change and well-being at WCCC. WCCC staff envisioned WCCC as a place to learn how to live a forgiven life, a place that nurtures change within the individual, family, and community, and serves to reduce recidivism.

A Training Work Group was created consisting of PSD, WCCC staff and individuals from the community identified by project planning and implementation group members as important stakeholders and/or experts in social and cultural issues related to incarcerated women, and/or experts in the field of trauma. The NCTIC provides the following description of trauma informed care from which our project developed basic trauma awareness and sensitivity training for WCCC staff:

Most individuals seeking public behavioral health services and many other public services, such as homeless and domestic violence services have histories of physical and sexual abuse and other types of trauma-inducing experiences. These experiences often lead to mental health and co-occurring disorders such as chronic health conditions, substance abuse, eating disorders, and HIV/AIDS, as well as contact with the criminal justice system.

When a human service program takes the step to become trauma-informed, every part of its organization, management, and service delivery system is assessed and potentially modified to include a basic understanding of how trauma affects the life of an individual seeking services. Trauma-informed organizations, programs, and services are based on an understanding of the vulnerabilities or triggers of trauma survivors that traditional service delivery approaches may exacerbate, so that these services and programs can be more supportive and avoid re-traumatization.

Five important training activities sponsored by NCTIC were held that increased the capacity of the core planning group WCCC Administrative staff and correctional officers in successfully planning and implementing an effective trauma-informed system of care at WCCC

By embracing a trauma-informed framework for their efforts to transform the correctional environment into a place of change, the WCCC leadership and staff have added value to the many existing programs at the prison that are helping women recover from trauma, substance abuse issues, and mental health problems. The resources available to women at WCCC include the following:



Women's Community Correctional Center

Maintaining the Bonds Between Mothers and Children



Most of the WCCC women are mothers, and staff recognizes that maintaining the bonds between incarcerated mothers and their children is vital to healing from trauma and preparing women for successful return to the community. There are several programs addressing these needs, including Kids Day, regularly scheduled days when children can come to the facility and spend time with their mothers through organized activities such as games, face-painting, and art projects. There are also evenings when teens can join their mothers for movies and conversation. Special events, such as visiting the zoo together, offer the chance for mothers to bond with their children away from the correctional environment. Keiki O Ka Aina Family Learning Centers provides mentoring to children and their current caregivers as well as to mothers, with the goal of providing a safe and nurturing environment for the children and preventing the risk of neglect and abuse among children of incarcerated parents. They conduct parenting classes and provide a pre-school program. This past year a community effort produced an interactive playground for the women and their children. Community organizations that were involved were Fishnet Ministries International, East Hawaii Rotary Club and Windward New Hope. Their donations allows a mother to learn how to interact with a child during play a critical component to the parenting classes offered by Keiki O Ka Aina.



EDUCATION



Lack of education and job skills are huge barriers to successful community reentry for women leaving prison, and WCCC addresses these needs through GED classes as well as a range of vocational training programs. In partnership with a local community college, a culinary services program offers college credit and job skills, and the trainees work in the WCCC kitchens. A welding training program prepares women with a marketable well-paying skill. Flower arranging is another trade program. A comprehensive transition skills training program for women who are nearing the end of their sentences teaches women life skills and offers job development, placement and support services for up to 6 months post-reentry. A range of other courses including personal development topics, spiritual growth and healing, and creative writing are available. Mother Read, a family empowerment and literacy program, helps women improve their reading skills to make reading with their children a more rewarding experience.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT

Three distinct substance abuse treatment programs are available to women at WCCC, including Addiction Treatment Services provided by the Salvation Army. This program service includes assessment and treatment planning, structured group education and treatment services, individual counseling and family education, continuing care and after care. "O Malama" is a Residential Drug and Alcohol Program that combines treatment with an education program to ensure that women have the best chance for successful reentry. The offenders in the program engage in therapeutic experiences, recovery education and tools, 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. "Ke Alaula" is a therapeutic community. The program offers substance abuse and criminality treatment that is cognitive behavior based, in conjunction with gender responsive treatment and incorporates a holistic view of healing the body, mind and spirit. The program offers specialized groups to address ancillary issues such as domestic violence, trauma and grief recovery. Ke Alaula in a unique partnership with the Honolulu Garden Club, combines substance abuse treatment with an opportunity for women to plant, maintain and care for traditional Hawaiian agricultural terraces, offering an outdoor classroom in which women process their issues in a cultural setting.

FIRST BASED/CHAPEL



Total Life Recovery (TLR) is a full-time, faith-based program that offers addiction treatment, one-on-one counseling, and classes ranging from music, leadership, hula, and spiritual topics. The core piece of the program is the Genesis Process, a best practice integration program of proven relapse prevention techniques, cognitive restructuring and behavior therapy. The Program addresses addictive compulsive behavior through a trained Genesis counselor. TLR is sponsored by Fishnet Ministries International and supported through the commitment of trained volunteers, their churches and other community organizations. A unique aspect of TLR is its hydroponics program, a partnership with the Lanikai Kailua Outdoor Circle, The Outdoor Circle, whose members volunteer their time to teach and supervise the offenders. Here, women learn how to grow salad greens and herbs for the WCCC kitchen, and propagate

landscape plants that the Outdoor Circle members sell in the community to fund the program. The women of TLR also venture into the community and provide testimonies, songs and dance in an effort to begin the transitional process back into the community.

HEALTH CARE

The Health Care Unit (HCU) provide for the health care and mental health needs of the female offenders. Current staffing includes a physician, nurse practitioner, 10 nurses (includes 3 vacant positions), one dental assistant, a psychologist, psychiatric social workers, and a psychiatrist. The unit operates 24 hours per day, seven days a week.

National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC) Standards accredits the HCU. These standards assist our unit in improving the health of the incarcerated, increase efficiency, strengthen our organizational effectiveness, and reduce the risk of adverse legal judgments. WCCC has maintained accreditation from NCCHC since 1997 through the support of the warden, security and all non-medical staff.

HCU coordinates a mini health fair for both inmates and staff that includes an educational open house with light refreshments, displays and guest speakers. The inmate population is provided with information about preventive health measures and the latest information on those conditions that are prominent in corrections, such as Hepatitis B and C, HIV and chronic illness such as asthma, diabetes, and hypertension. An in house nurse supervisor provides health education and Anger Management classes for inmates to keep them informed and assist them in developing skills to express themselves appropriately.

TRANSITIONAL PROGRAMS

The Bridge program is a transitional, substance abuse treatment work furlough program that is based within WCCC. This program provides opportunities to practice pro-social, cognitive, and recovery skills learned in treatment while transitioning to the community. Family therapy, psychological, and job development services are provided as the Offender reconnects with family and community resources.

TJ Mahoney and Associates operate a community-based work furlough program called Ka Hale Ho Ala Hou No Na Wahine. These women receive training and assistance in finding employment, building life skills, developing social networks and making any changes needed to prepare them for transitioning into the community and connecting with their families.

COMMUNITY SERVICES



WCCC continues to change the public perception of female offenders through its community work lines. These work lines allow the public to see a rare side of female offenders and provides opportunity for social interaction, which is a positive first step for transition for the women offenders. In partnership with the Lanikai Kailua Outdoor Circle (LKOC) the women provide road and ground maintenance to the following areas in the town of Kailua, Lanikai Beach Park, Pohakupu Park and the Kailua Corridor. In addition with LKOC and Ahahui Malama I Ka Lokahi (AML) the women maintain the following areas of the Kawainui Marsh, Ulupo Heiau, Kaha Park, Napohaku. The Kawainui Marsh provides a classroom of flora, fauna and Hawaiian Culture that is taught to the women by AML. In a similar relationship between WCCC and the Pacific American Foundation (PAF) the women offenders are helping to restore the Waikalua Loko fishpond in Kaneohe Bay. PAF has provided cultural educational opportunities about the fishpond to the women offenders and their children by hosting an event that brought the two together.

ENVIRONMENT

Prisons are not generally warm and welcoming places; much has already been accomplished to make the buildings and grounds more inviting. For example, in many buildings, the typical institutional colors are gone, replaced by bright colors, murals, and paintings of the local Hawaiian flora and fauna done by WCCC artists. In a grassy yard, a large open-air pavilion with picnic tables was constructed by volunteers from the community, using donated materials; this provides space for programs that allow mothers to spend quality time with their children. Inmate work crews are clearing brush and landscaping parts of the grounds near a stream, creating an oasis of Native Hawaiian plants. WCCC next goal is to rip up a paved courtyard between living units and classrooms, replacing it with grass and gardens.

Mainland and Federal Detention Center Branch



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

The MB was established in October 2004 and departmental responsibilities have increased as this branch monitors approximately 1,800 inmates. Since the consolidation of male inmates into Arizona in 2007, MB oversees an out-of-state contract worth approximately \$44 million. MB is also responsible for approximately 400 inmates housed at FDC under an intergovernmental contract worth almost \$14 million per fiscal year.

While incarcerated in Out-of-State prisons, Hawaii inmates are able to participate in 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;

- Cognitive Skills/Breaking Barriers;

- Ke Kahua Pa'a (Houses of Healing: A Cultural extension of the Cognitive Skills class for SCC's population only);

- Anger/Stress Management;

- Prison to the Streets (Pre-Release preparation)

- Life Principles Program (Faith-based Unit; SCC only);

- Vocational Programs (Electrical, Carpentry, Computers, and Plumbing);

- Toastmasters;

- Special Housing Incentive Program (SCC only);

- Read-To-Me International (SCC only);

Mainland and Federal Detention Center Branch

Inmate work-lines (employs 2/3 of entire population);
Second-Chance at Life: Greyhound Canine Program;
Hula/Hawaiian Language Classes;
Hobby Shop/Art Activities; and
Music Program/Room.

In addition, the Native Hawaiian Religious practitioners observe the Makahiki season and Summer Solstice.

SAGUARO CORRECTIONAL CENTER – SCC (Eloy, AZ):



As of 6/30/10, SCC housed a total of 1,885 Hawaii male inmates. This facility serves as a program-intensive facility for general population inmates wanting to change their lives and prepares them to return to Hawaii to participate in reintegration programs. SCC also houses Hawaii'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 Hawaii Paroling Authority and 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 2 law libraries that are compatible with the computerized law library systems in Hawaii's correctional facilities.

The facility received its first accreditation by the American Correctional Association (ACA) in October 2008 scoring 100% on its mandatory and non-mandatory standards. The facility's re-accreditation is scheduled for October 2011.

Mainland and Federal Detention Center Branch

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



As of 6/30/10, RRCC housed a total of 55 Hawaii male inmates designated as protective custody inmates. Programs are limited to basic education and work-lines.

The facility earned its first accreditation by the American Correctional Association (ACA) in May 2008 scoring 100% on its mandatory and non-mandatory standards. The facility recently had re-accreditation by the ACA in May 2011 scoring 100% on its mandatory and 99.8% on its non-mandatory standards.



Corrections Program Services Division

The Corrections Program Services Division (CPSD) is responsible for implementing and monitoring correctional programs aimed at providing offenders within Hawaii's correctional institution with education, nutrition, religion, substance abuse treatment and sex offender treatment. CPSD is committed towards the provision of evidence-based programs that address identified problematic areas of incarcerated offenders, or programs that are constitutionally required.

The division is composed of administration, two (2) offices (Sex Offender Treatment and Sex Offender Management Team), and five (5) branches that provide services state-wide: Education, Food Service, Library, Substance Abuse Treatment, and Volunteer/Religious Services.



Education Program Services

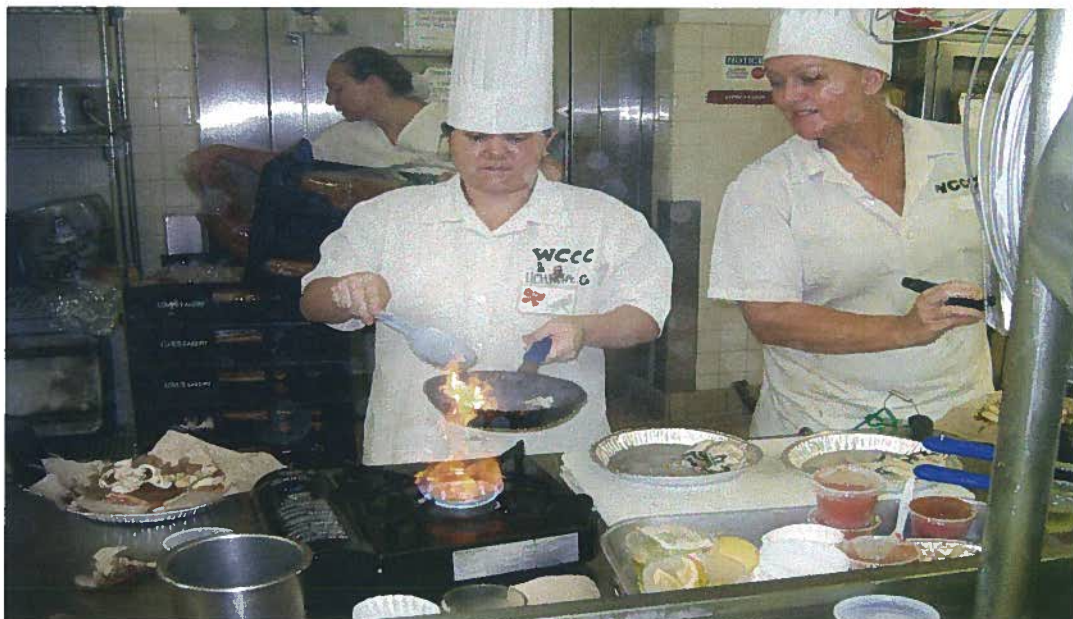
The Corrections Program Services' Education, (CPS-E) Branch provides learning opportunities for incarcerated adults through a holistic, developmental, academic education, and workforce development program that focuses on preparing adult offenders for their transition and reintegration into the community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

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 that will lead 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. An example of this successful collaboration is the Culinary Arts Program offered at the Women's Community Correctional Center through the partnership of the department and the Kapiolani Community College (See pictures below)

The CPS-E also monitors and collaborates with the private prison provider 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 6,000 students enrolled in at least one education course in FY 2011. These courses ranged from Adult Basic Education (ABE) and General Education Development (GED) to Post-secondary classes (college credit, non-credit, career and technical education) and Self-development courses.



Education Program Services



Education Program Services



Food Services



The Food Service Branch prepares and serves over 13,000 meals daily for 3,500 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 food 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 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, and Kapiolani Community College, where inmates from 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. The "farm to plate" concept has been educational since inmates can appreciate the variety of fresh vegetables and fruits served daily at mealtime.

The Department of Public Safety continues to be challenged with preparing number of special diets. In addition to serving regular meals, the Food Services Branch prepares over 650 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 entrée 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 Department of Corrections in the nation.



Food Services

The state is responsible in providing three adequate nutritious meals daily to inmates while they are incarcerated at the seven 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 cost and other resources that severely impact the preparation and delivery of meals.

Other challenges that the Food Service Branch face are the aging kitchen 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 cost 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 measurement of performances and developing interper-



Library Services



Library Services (CPS-L) continues to provide access to the courts and recreational library programs to inmates here in Hawaii and at the Mainland Facilities. Of utmost importance is "Constitutional Rights" of inmates.

To insure that all constitutional mandates are met in a reasonable and productive program, Library Services embarked on using stand alone touch screen computer kiosks to replace print collections which were damaged &/or lost over time. All legal books and case law pertaining to Hawaii cases, including the Hawaii Revised Statutes and PSD Policies & Procedures, were transferred to disk format. Installation of the touch-screen kiosks began at the smaller correctional institutions four years ago. This year, 2011 we have completed installation of nine kiosks at Halawa Corrections Facility (HCF) and five kiosks at the Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC). HCF kiosks were installed in the housing and Special Holding units. While at WCCC, four of the kiosks are portable to allow movement within the cottages. Today, all inmates in Hawaii's adult correctional institutions have access to touch-screen kiosks.

Although access to the courts is the major focus of law libraries in PSD, we look forward to giving inmates access to the world of books via the Recreational Library. CPS-L has met with generous community donors and volunteers who have enhanced library services collections with new and used books and materials. We were fortunate to receive new Hawaii related books from "Limited Editions", a distributor of Hawaiian books & materials who merged with "Bess Press Ltd." This merger has added more than two hundred books to our libraries collections.

Challenges for Library Services in the next fiscal year will be doing more with less. This isn't new for us; we are resilient and used to accepting and picking up our own donations. Just within the last six months Library Services sought after and received computers from the Legislature. We looked for keyboards, cables and monitors from the Health Department. We also received printers from the Honolulu Advertiser.

Finally, The Read To Me Program at Waiawa and the Women's Facility are very popular with the inmates and their families. CPS-L remains committed to this program because it brings families together and fosters good reading and listening skills. As long as funds are available for more new books, we will continue the Read To Me Program.



Substance Abuse Treatment Services

The Substance Abuse Treatment Services Branch (CPS-SATS) provides screening, assessment, outpatient, intensive outpatient, residential, continuing care, and reentry 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 and contracted private providers. The screening process determines if an offender needs treatment and the intensity of treatment needed.

The Department uses 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) is currently being used to determine level of care and appropriate placement in treatment services. For those in need of substance abuse treatment, the screening results in placement in one of three levels of programming:

Outpatient (formerly Level 2) services utilize a cognitive behavioral treatment component meeting one to two times a week for two-three hours. The curriculum utilizes the Change Companies' Residential Drug Abuse Program, which is an evidenced based, cognitive-behavioral curriculum. The first four manuals are used as a stand-alone program. Each unit systematically builds on the previous module, thereby increasing the level of knowledge and awareness. Outpatient services are for inmates who are at lower risk of criminal conduct and meet diagnostic criteria for substance abuse. They have had minimal disruption in their psychosocial or vocational functioning due to substance abuse.

Intensive Outpatient (IOP) Substance Abuse Treatment (Level 2.5) is provided for male offenders at Halawa Correctional Facility and Waiawa Correctional Facility through the Department of Public Safety's Purchase of Service Contract with the Salvation Army. PSD staff at WCCC operates an IOP program for female offenders.

The IOP consists of daily, two to three hour group sessions, four days per week for approximately nine months with accompanying individual counseling sessions, as needed. IOP utilizes the entire Change Companies' Residential Drug Abuse Program. Each is a closed ended group with a maximum of 15 persons per group. Participants meet the criteria for substance abuse or dependence and score as moderate risk for re-offending on the LSI-R/ASUS. Assessment and treatment planning, individual and family counseling, and aftercare services are provided for each participant.



Substance Abuse Treatment Services

Residential (formerly Level III) services provide intensive long-term residential treatment utilizing the therapeutic community model. Offenders are in the program from 9-15 months. This level of treatment is for inmates who are substance abusers or substance dependent and who are assessed as having high risk for criminal conduct by the LSI-R/ASUS.

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 manuals of the Residential Drug Abuse Program curriculum. As the TC residents live and work together separate 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 two therapeutic communities currently in operation, KASHBOX at Waiawa 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 102 inmates. Ke Alaula is operated by Hina Mauka through a contract with the Department and has capacity for 50 female offenders.

In 2010 many changes were implemented at the KASHBOX program to further enhance the use of evidence-based practices.

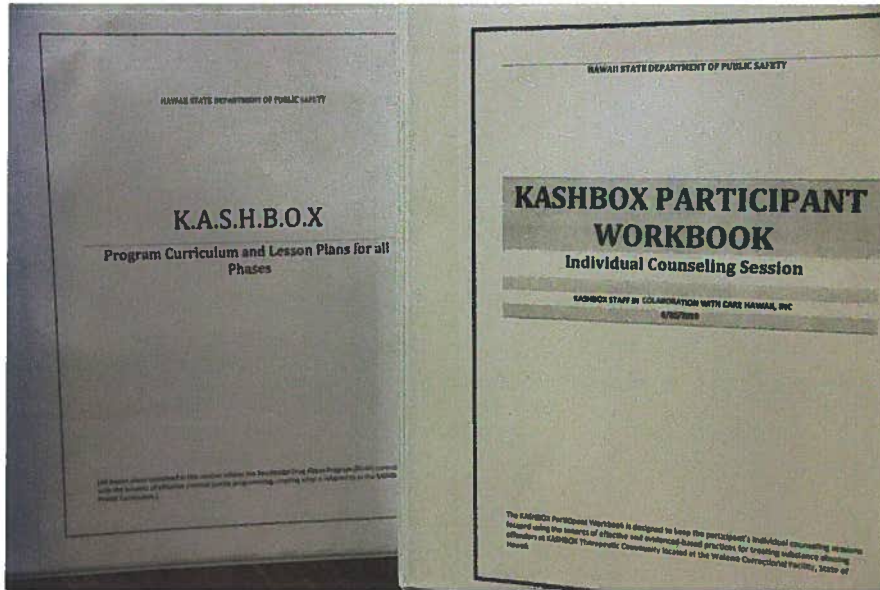
- A KASHBOX Program Manual was created to ensure compliance with the Corrections Program Checklist, an instrument that measures compliance with evidence based practices for offender programs.

- A KASHBOX Curriculum and Lesson Plan manual was developed which utilizes the Residential Drug Abuse Program curriculum and marries it to specific daily lesson plans. Each lesson plan has a scheduled period for homework review, introduction of the lesson for the day, role modeling of the skills taught, and practice sessions for those skills.

- A Participant Workbook was developed that will be provided each inmate in the program and will help them to understand what their substance abuse diagnosis, their top 3 criminogenic areas, and their treatment plan mean to them. They will also keep important homework assignments in this workbook.

- A retreat was held to introduce these new manuals and procedures to staff, which included some team building activities (see photos below).

Substance Abuse Treatment Services



Substance Abuse Treatment Services





Substance Abuse Treatment Services

Outpatient and Residential substance abuse treatment programs are also available at Saguaro Correctional Center in Arizona, a facility contracted by the Department to house inmates on the Mainland.

In addition, CPS-SATS also provides substance abuse specific reentry services for inmates transitioning from the institution to the community in work furlough programs at Laumaka Work Furlough Center and Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC). The Bridge programs focus on reintegration to the community with job development services, life skills, and family counseling and reunification. Inmates continue to work on substance abuse issues and criminogenic areas assisted by the staff and contract programs.

The Department contracts with T.J. Mahoney Inc. on Oahu to provide a community-based residential program that assist female offenders with their transition and reintegration to the community. T.J. Mahoney Inc. provides job development, money management, life skills, anger management, and domestic violence, 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 30 beds.

Over the past several years, efforts by CPS-SATS to sustain treatment options at all of the correctional institutions statewide have been hindered by the State's struggling economy. Due to the reduction of forty-one percent (41%) staffing and twenty-six percent (26%) operating funds, CPS-SATS was only able to retain contracted services for low risk inmates at the Maui and Kauai Community Correctional Centers while eliminating all substance abuse services for inmates on the island of Hawaii.



Sex Offender Management Team

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 two federal training grants from the Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering and Tracking's (SMART) Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management (CASOM) Training and Technical Assistance Program. These grants have made possible the receipt of technical assistance from the national Center for Sex Offender Management (CSOM) to help the state reach cutting-edge proficiency in all aspects of sex offender management.

Within the past year, SOMT has made significant strides in establishing the Hawaii Academy for Training in Sex Offender Management (HATSOM), by providing training in evidence-based practices and establishing evidence-based standards for the delivery of services to convicted sex offenders.

The main goal of the 2008 Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management (CASOM) grant is to establish a training center for sex offender management. Originally conceptualized as a physical training center at the University of Hawaii, SOMT has redirected its limited resources to establishing the training center as a primarily web-based training community. SOMT has been committed to establishing the department's first on-line learning management system (LMS). This will enable statewide stakeholders to more easily access training resources in addition to enabling the department and partner agencies to track critical training and quality assurance data. Included within the LMS is also the ability to conduct webinars and web-conferences. In partnership with both the education and substance abuse divisions, SOMT will begin publishing training courses online. Incorporating CPS training and conferencing needs will allow for a consistent and integrated approach to training, communication and ongoing collaboration with outside stakeholders.

The second project award, a 2009 CASOM grant, focuses on providing evidence-based training on risk-based case planning for community supervision staff. In collaboration with ICIS, SOMT has recognized the need to train staff on how to interpret previously implemented risk assessment instruments and establish risk-based case plans with offenders on community supervision. SOMT is currently establishing a pool of thirteen (13) Hawaii-based trainers and delivering a Train-the-Trainers program in Collaborative Case Work based on the LSI-R. Over 100 staff members have been training thus far. Over the next year, SOMT will provide an on-line training course in establishing risk-based case plans based on the STABLE-2007.

Additional accomplishments include the passing of standards for polygraph testing and evaluation of convicted adult sex offenders and protocol for plethysmograph testing. First Circuit Family Court is currently reviewing standards for evaluation, treatment, and supervision of youths that have been convicted of a sex offense. SOMT has a website at www.hawaii.gov/psd/somt and has established domains for HATSOM and CPS's collaborative training website.

HATSOM: www.hatsom.org

PSD's Hawaii Corrections Program Educational Collaborative www.hawaiicpec.com



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 provides treatment to sex offenders, Hawai'i claims six.

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. Over the past decade, nearly 84% 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 of 54%. By the close of FY 2011, 130 sex offenders were participating in the Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP), statewide.

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, just 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.

An untreated sex offender is twice as likely to commit a new sex offense and twice as likely to commit other crimes (burglary, car theft, etc.) as well.

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.

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. Instructors assist inmates in learning skills such as anger/stress management, computer, creative writing, cognitive skills, life skills, G.E.D. preparation, Spanish, Hawaiian history and language, public speaking and communications, business management, astronomy, flower arranging, parenting, mentoring, preventing domestic violence, quilting, etc. In addition, former inmates also volunteer to provide services to inmates at all of our facilities.

Correctional Facilities are also practicum sites for post-graduate students who need to gain specialized or general experience in fields such as, sex offender treatment, substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, medical, nursing, as well as social work and case management. In addition, the Department provides valuable work experience for those in various welfare and employment training programs. At times, 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 re-entering society. This is vitally important, as one of the keys to reducing recidivism is to have a pro-social support system network. It is difficult to assess the value of assisting inmates to reduce recidivism, however, most everyone would agree that lowering the number of victims is impossible to underestimate.

More than 300 new volunteers were trained during FY 2010. The community donated over 45,000 hours of labor and approximately \$35,000 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.



Volunteer/Religious Services

Among projects coordinated by volunteers during FY 2010 are videophone visits 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. New Hope Fellowship also did an Easter Angel Tree project, which consisted of a free carnival for all the children of the inmates. In addition, free carnival-type food and an evening meal were provided at no cost to all the children and their families.

Volunteers continue to provide assistance to the Department for many needs including construction, roofing, vehicles, etc. Several volunteer groups are either providing or planning re-entry housing and assistance.

The Women's Community Correctional Center 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 intensive, gender specific, evidence-based program requiring 12 to 18 months of participation to complete.

The year ahead will continue to see the Volunteer Services Office responding to inmates' spiritual and social needs by providing services that help offenders cope with the institutional environment and provide opportunities to establish pro-social support system networks which will help to reduce 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 institutions, and oversees the operation of such programs to ensure adherence to community standards while maintaining fiscal responsibility, focusing on the uniformity of quality of health care, and integration/coordination among health care providers.

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 2011, the Division provided approximately 55,349 in-house provider encounters, 4,258 outside specialty care encounters, and 151,384 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, Hawaii 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.

HCD provides twenty-four hour, seven day a week health care services, which includes skilled nursing level of care infirmary services at the Halawa Correctional Facility and the Oahu 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 sixteen hours per day, seven days per week.

HCD is also responsible for the monitoring and screening of all inmates coming into the custody of the Department 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.

HCD is also responsible for the monitoring and quality management of health care services provided to State of Hawaii 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.

Divisional Highlights

In FY 2011, the Health Care Division began the implementation of its Electronic Medical Records (EMR) Project. This will eliminate the need for "paper" patient medical records, eliminating the manual filing of Lab and other diagnostic reports as these results will be updated programmatically to the patients records and allow the medical, mental health and dental providers and other support staff to electronically chart health information, treatment, and other notes directly into the record. EMR will also assist in providing provider practice management tools such as the scheduling of appointments and flags for patient follow up and treatment. This project will greatly increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the Health Care Division patient care services.



Health Care Division

HCD is continuing to implement its Corrections Mental Health Care Reform Program, beginning at the Oahu 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 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 Maui, Women's and Oahu Community Correctional Centers received reaccreditations from the National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC)

Divisional Goals

HCD is presently awaiting the completion of an Invitation for Bid for its Pharmacy Services. In this IFB, 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.

HCD will continue in its commitment to meet the NCCHC accreditation audit standards. In FY 2012, the Waiawa Corrections Facility and the Kauai and Hilo Community Correctional Centers will be audited for compliancy. HCD is confident on their continued accreditation.

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 Oahu and on the neighbor islands.

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. HCD will also review its Hepatitis C treatment program such that it is concurrent with community practices.

HCD will also expand out of state health care quality assurance evaluation to assure CCA provides the out of state inmate population services that match our Hawaii community standards.

Health Care Division 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. Offender lifestyle choices often lead to the development of serious chronic illnesses, or diseases that are often neglected or undiagnosed until incarceration. Chronic illness 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 facing the HCD is the recruitment and retention of experienced and qualified staff members including physicians, psychiatrists, psychologists, nurses, and social workers, etc., as a correctional health care career is often a less attractive option for those professionals seeking a public service oriented career path.

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 program in Hawaii'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 Hawaii 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 re-entry 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 Hawaii'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 government agencies, non-profits, and private sector to expand work opportunities for inmates.

CI programs utilize inmates at the various Hawaii correctional facilities. The CI programs at the Halawa Correctional Facility include the inmate canteen, a printing plant, and a sewing/mattress plant. Inmate worklines from the Hawaii Community Correctional Center, O'ahu Community Correctional Center, the Women's Community Correctional Center, and Waiawa Correctional Facility, are taken off-site and supervised by CI staff to fulfill contract obligations throughout the community.

CI is committed to expanding its programs to meet the employment needs of Hawaii's inmates while simultaneously providing products and services to other government and non-profit agencies.

CI's vision is to expand its programs within the next five years to allow more Hawaii's inmates to participate. In the coming year, CI is looking to expand: its highway maintenance program with the DOT, landscaping with the Hawaii Department of Health-Health Centers and the park maintenance project with the County of Hawaii. CI will also explore the possibility of expanding vocational programs in collaboration with the Department's Reentry Initiative.

Law Enforcement



Keith Kamita is the Deputy Director for Law Enforcement. Deputy Director Kamita for the last 25 years has been an investigator then Chief of the Department's Narcotics Enforcement Division.

The Narcotics Enforcement Division (NED) serves and protects the public by enforcing laws relating to controlled substances and regulated chemicals. They are responsible for the registration and control of the manufacture, distribution, prescription, and dispensing of controlled substances and precursor or essential chemicals within the State as well as Hawaii's Medical Use of Marijuana Program. NED also investigates all drug offenses initiated in correctional facilities, and other State facilities. NED assists other PSD Law Enforcement agencies with criminal narcotics investigative support as well as provides forensic drug analysis for Federal, State and County law enforcement agencies upon request.

The Sheriff Division carries out law enforcement services statewide. Its mission is to preserve the peace by protecting all persons and property within premises under the control of the Judiciary and all State facilities; services and execution of warrants and court documents; handling detained persons; and providing secure transportation for persons in custody. It also provides law enforcement services at the Honolulu International Airport.

Sheriff Division

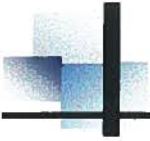


The Sheriff Division carries out law enforcement services statewide. Its mission is to provide general law enforcement duties for the preservation of the public peace, protection of the rights of persons and property, the prevention of crime, and detection and arrest of law offenders. Under the general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

Sheriffs are involved at various stages of the criminal justice system. At the initial stage, they may 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 intoxicated-influenced driving laws, and issuance of citations for moving and parking violations. This Division is 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 Division has been assisting the Department of Transportation's Harbors Division with security and law enforcement functions. Additionally through its specialized canine unit, the Division is responsible for detecting narcotics and explosives in agencies within the Judiciary, the department's correctional facilities, and other state, federal 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. Responsible for general law enforcement activities in the delivery of the services under this unit, including criminal arrests, 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 the public's 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.





Sheriff Division

CAPITOL PATROL SECTION

This Section protects the rights of persons and property statewide, with a particular focus for law enforcement in the State facilities, including but not limited to the Civic Center Complex, Judiciary system, the State Capitol, and Washington Place. Detects and arrests criminal offenders. Enforces and prevents criminal violations of state laws and city ordinances. 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, the public and all officials 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 dispatches law enforcement services throughout the island of Oahu. This unit serves as a central point of communication for this division.

AIRPORT SECTION

The current Memorandum of Agreement with the Department of Transportation – Airports (DOT) specifies that the Department of Public Safety (PSD) agree to assign Deputy Sheriff personnel to provide law enforcement duties at the Honolulu International Airport including the surrounding areas of the Department of Transportation – Airports jurisdiction; and the Kalaeloa and Dillingham Airfield. Responsible for general law enforcement activities in the delivery of the services under this unit, including criminal arrests, 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 Department of Transportation Airport jurisdiction including the Honolulu International Airport, Kalaeloa Airfield and Dillingham Airfield.

CLERICAL SUPPORT STAFF

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

DISTRICT COURT SECTION

This section operates two separate units, which 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. Responsible for general law enforcement activities in the delivery of the services under this unit, including criminal arrests, 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, the public and all officials 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 the 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. Responsible for general law enforcement activities in the delivery of the services under this unit, including criminal arrests, misdemeanor investigations, submitting written criminal reports, assisting in subsequent prosecution, traffic enforcement, and any other state or city law enforcement provision.

SUPREME COURT UNIT

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

Primarily responsible for the protection of life and property, as well as law enforcement functions within and on the property of the Court 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 PROTECTION 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. Responsible for general law enforcement activities in the delivery of the services under this unit, including criminal arrests, misdemeanor investigations, submitting written criminal reports, assisting in subsequent prosecution, traffic enforcement, and any other state or city law enforcement provision.

RECORDS SECTION

The Records 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 division. The Receiving Desk Unit acts as a central booking and receiving area for processing arrestees by Sheriff Division personnel 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 located in the County of Maui. The County of Maui also includes the islands of Molokai and Lanai. The section commander assumes the responsibility of assignment and control of civil paper serving for the County of Maui. Responsible for general law enforcement activities in the delivery of the services under this unit, including criminal arrests, 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 the island Maui. This includes the intake, housing, transfer, distribution and release of custodies and documentation of such to the appropriate agencies or authorized individuals.

ACCOUNTING/CLERICAL SUPPORT UNIT

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

HILO SECTION

The operations for this unit are to transport defendants or arrestees; patrol the courthouse and protect persons and property within its jurisdiction. The primary functions are similar to the duties of the Maui Section. The section commander coordinates activities related to civil paper service for the Island of Hawaii and may assist with the service of warrants. 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.

KONA SECTION

The operations for this unit are to transport defendants or arrestees; patrol the courthouse and protect persons and property within its jurisdiction. The primary functions are similar to the duties of the Maui Section. The section commander coordinates activities related to civil paper service for the Island of Hawaii and may assist with the service of warrants. 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.

KAUAI SECTION

This section provides the same functions as the duties of the Maui Section. The primary functions are to protect the persons and property within or upon the premises controlled by the courts located on the Island of Kauai. The section commander assumes the responsibility of assignment and control of civil paper service for the Island of Kauai and may assist with the service of warrants. 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 Sheriff Division staff work in conjunction with other federal, state and county law enforcement agencies to provide for the health, safety and welfare of all citizens in the State of Hawaii.

Among Division highlights for fiscal year 2011 are:

The Sheriff Division responded to 5000 service calls of all types.

- * The Sheriff Division responded to and initiated 3000 criminal cases.
- * The Sheriff Division affected 543 arrests for various criminal offenses.
- * Traffic Citations: In excess of 4,200 of all types
- * Warrants Served: In excess of 2,544
- * Seizures:
 - * 19 Seizures of Marijuana with a total weight of 49lbs, street value of \$2,663,640.00
 - * 5 Seizures of Methamphetamine with a total weight of 16lbs, street value of \$2,174,400.00
 - * 1 Seizure of MDMA (Ecstasy) with 195 tablets, street value of \$3,300.00
 - * 6 Seizures of illicit US Currency for a total of \$173,830.00
- * Narcotics Operations Assists = 15
- * Public Demonstrations Assists = 8
- * Facility Searches = 2
- * The continued development of a Sheriff Emergency Response Team for the State Law Enforcement Coalition (SLEC).
- * The continued development of a new 700/800 MHz, interoperable radio communications system. This year the MT Kaala Repeater became operational and as part of the recent DCCA contractual agreement with Hawaiian TELCOM the Puu PaaPaa site will be made available for the installation of the Windward Repeater. In addition, the State DAGS ICSD has connected the SSB Statewide Communications "backbone" to the Sheriff Division 700/800MHz system, which will one day allow statewide Division communications on one system.
- * The Division is now set to begin implementation of the automated Report Management System (RMS) that will provide a statewide-automated digital data solution to the old manual file system.



Sheriff Division

- * Legislatively the Sheriff Division received 14 positions for the new Kapolei Court Complex and two bills were signed by the Governor authorizing the First Deputy Civil Service Position and creating a Task Force to study the feasibility and essential need for a Stand-Alone Department of the Sheriff.
- * Construction has been completed for the new Keawe Street Receiving and Patrol Office that will finally allow streamlined booking operations and the relocation of the Warrants and Special Operations Section into a more modern and safer facility.
- * The Division has received approval to occupy vacant office space adjacent to the Support Services office located in the Keoni Ana Building that will allow the consolidation of the uniformed Division Command Staff in one location.

FY 2011 has been very challenging for the Sheriff Division. Currently, the Sheriff Division is still operating from various temporary locations spread throughout different geographic locations.

The Sheriff Division Administrative offices and the Warrants Section are located in a temporary facility at Pier 20 until the Keawe Street Receiving and Patrol Office is completed.

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 the Receiving Desk operations are temporarily located within the Halawa Correctional Facility.

The Circuit Court Patrol and Cellblock operations are located at the Circuit Court Building. This section also provides patrol services to the Hawaii Supreme Court building.

The Capitol Patrol Section and the Central Radio Dispatch operations are located at the State Capitol building. This section also provides patrol services for all state buildings in the civic center complex.

During FY 2011, the Narcotics Enforcement Division (NED) conducted 2366 cases, 1813 criminal and 553 regulatory. 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 Hawaii High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA), Western States Information Network, Alliance of States with Prescription Monitoring Programs, DEA Domestic Cannabis Eradication Suppression Program (DCE/SP) and DEA Airport Taskforce.

STATE AIRPORTS, DRUG INTERDICTION AND OTHER AREAS:

Due to increased security at the airport since the September 11, 2001, terrorist incident

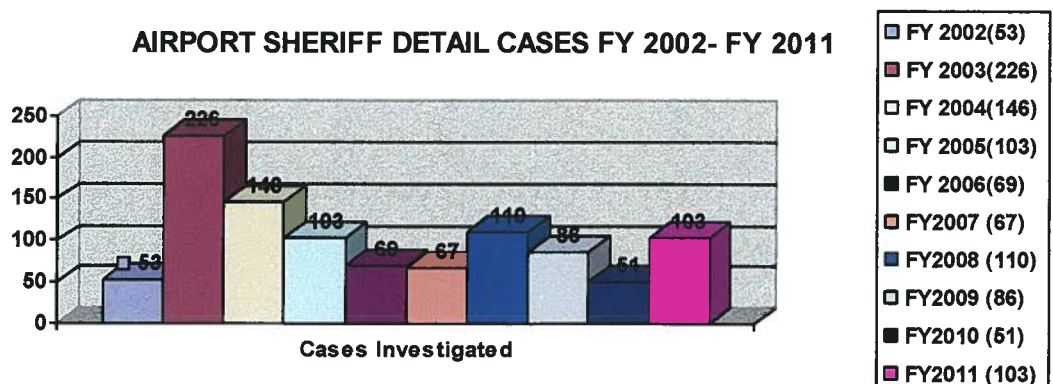


have resulted in an increase in the number of controlled substance being detected at airport checkpoints and through the mail. During Fiscal Year 2011 NED Investigators investigated 103 controlled substances and drug paraphernalia cases referred by the Airport Sheriff Detail at security checkpoints, 1 case with State Harbor patrol and 34 by NED's HIDTA Airport / DEA taskforce Investigators for controlled substances or regulated chemicals being smuggled into Hawaii.

NED RESPONSE TO AIRPORT SHERIFF DETAIL

During fiscal year 2011 NED investigators investigated 103 controlled substance and drug paraphernalia cases referred by the Airport Sheriff Detail at security checkpoints. The Narcotics Enforcement Division presently responds to all drug cases initiated by the Airport Sheriff Detail; however NED unlike the Attorney General's investigators and the Airport Sheriff Deputies receive no funding from DOT for overtime or investigative expenses. In FY 2011 due to the State's fiscal situation NED has had to prioritize all it's after hour responses to the Airport Sheriff Detail taking into consideration the Division's budgeted overtime and manpower availability.

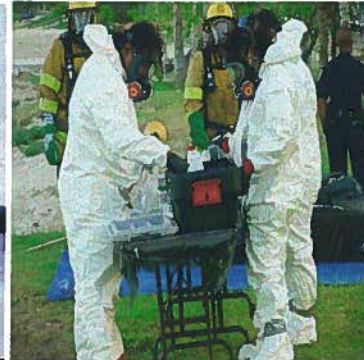
AIRPORT SHERIFF DETAIL CASES FY 2002- FY 2011



HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICING AREA (CLANDESTINE LABORATORY

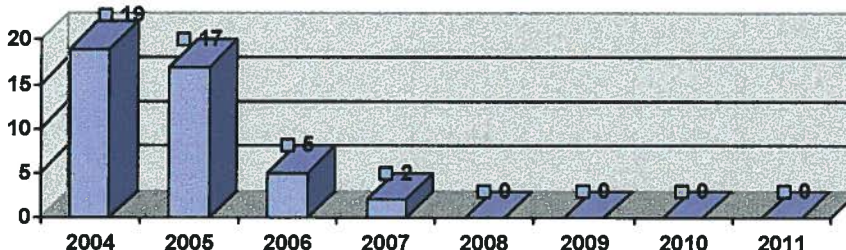


Keith Kamita, Narcotics Enforcement Division chief, Department of Public Safety (DPS), holds a press conference and addresses the importance of HB 2410. From left: Anthony Williams, U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration assistant special agent in charge; Dutchie Hanohano, U.S. Marshall; Jim Propotnik, acting DPS director; and Lt. Governor James R. "Duke" Aiona, Jr.



During calendar year 2011 law enforcement statewide did not report any clandestine laboratories. NED conducted 4 purported clandestine laboratory (suspicious smells or activity lab related) investigations resulting in no labs found. 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. During FY 2011 NED conducted five OSHA required clandestine laboratory recertification classes for Federal, State and County law enforcement. NED conducted 2 classes on Oahu, 1 on Maui, 1 on Kauai and 1 on the island of Hawaii. During FY 2011 NED had 1 case involving the unlawful procurement of precursor chemicals

CLANDESTINE LABORATORIES SEIZURES



NEW PSEUDOEPHEDRINE TRACKING PROGRAM

In accordance with Act 184 signed into law by Governor Linda Lingle on 6-17-08, the Narcotics Enforcement Division 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 Narcotics Enforcement Division on monthly bases 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. NED formed a partnership with the Western States Information Network (WSIN/RISS) whose mission is to support law enforcement efforts nationwide to combat illegal drug trafficking, identity theft, human trafficking, violent crime, terrorist activity, and to promote officer safety in Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington, as well as Canada and Guam.



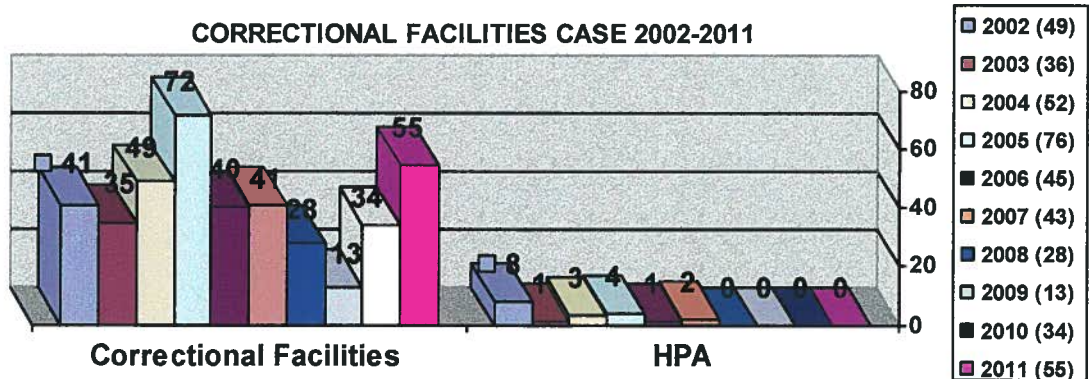
During FY 2011 NED had one case involving the unlawful procurement of the precursor chemicals (Pseudoephedrine) to manufacture methamphetamine. Suspect was arrested in this case, however it was deemed that the suspect was not manufacturing methamphetamine. During FY 2011 NED identified 1 cases of non-compliance with the Federal Combat Methamphetamine Epidemic Act of 2005, which went into affect on March 8, 2006 and Hawaii's Regulated Chemical for the Manufacture of Controlled Substances Section 329, Part IV Hawaii Revised Statutes. The Hawaii legislature also passed Act 171, which was signed, into law on 6-5-06, this new amended to Chapter 329-64 (a)(4) relating to exemptions. Act 171 deletes the exemption for over the counter sale of Ephedrine and Phenylpropanelamine containing products and placed additional reporting requirements for pseudoephedrine products.

On May 15, 2010 Governor Linda Lingle signed Act 123 into law. Act 123 deleted the exemption in 329-64(a) relating to obtaining a permit to sell pseudoephedrine as an over the counter drug. All individuals handling regulated chemicals listed in 329-61 are required to register with the department as required by 329-67 Hawaii Revised Statutes.

It should be noted that many of the non-pharmacy retail distributors no longer carry ephedrine and pseudoephedrine containing products and are now selling over the counter pseudoephedrine PE products that cannot be utilized to manufacture methamphetamine.

CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES

During FY 2011 NED Investigators responded to 55 criminal and 0 regulatory cases originating from PSD Correctional facilities, 0 from the Hawaii Paroling Authority, 0 from the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility, 0 from Internal Affairs Office and 0 cases from State operated Hospitals.



PHARMACEUTICAL CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE DIVERSION CASES

Pharmaceutical Controlled Substance Diversion Cases

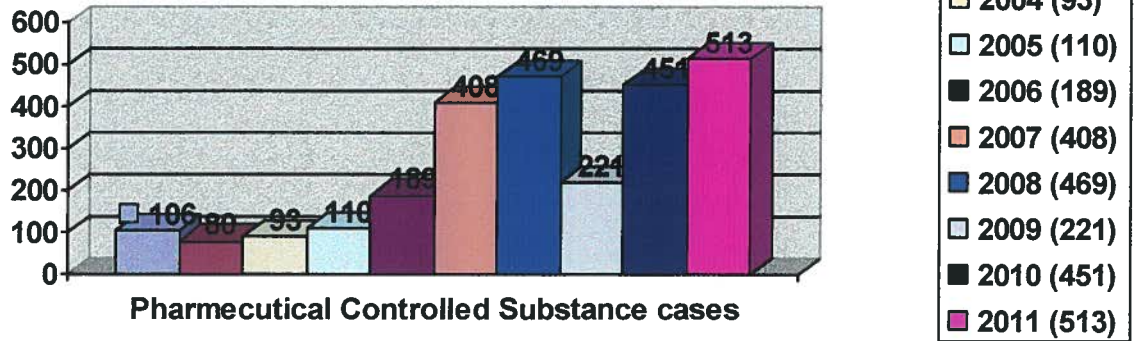


During FY 2011 NED saw a substantial increase in pharmaceutical controlled substance diversion cases. In FY 2011, NED investigators conducted 1066 pharmaceutical criminal and regulatory cases. Of the 1066 cases 513 were criminal pharmaceutical controlled substance investigations: 193 forged controlled substance prescription cases, 24 multi-doctor cases, 0 Internet cases, 31 pharmaceutical cases classified as Other or miscellaneous, 21 promoting cases involving pharmaceutical controlled substances, 28 diversion by physician cases, 3 cases where registrants controlled substance registration was revoked, 37 theft of missing drug cases, 52 cases where an authorized agency is checking on a patient due to suspicion of diversion of pharmaceutical controlled substances and 230 physicians utilized NED's electronic prescription monitoring program "e-Pass" During FY 2011 NED prioritized its emphasis on criminal cases involving pharmaceutical controlled substances and proposed legislation to better address problem issues with Hawaii's controlled substance laws.

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

1. Hawaii is a dual registration state requiring that all practitioners must obtain a State Controlled Substance registration as well as a Federal DEA registration.
2. Hawaii 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. Hawaii 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 Hawaii's pharmacies.
6. NED's Administrator has emergency scheduling powers for controlled substances and regulated chemicals.
7. Hawaii has an investigative Division (NED) that specializes in pharmaceutical and chemical diversion cases.
8. As of 7-1-08, Act 186 gave NED the ability to assess monetary fines for violations of Hawaii's Uniform Controlled Substance Act, Chapter 329 HRS.

NED PHARMACEUTICAL CRIMINAL CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE CASES 2002-2011



Pharmaceutical Controlled Substance cases

NED'S PREVENTION PROGRAMS

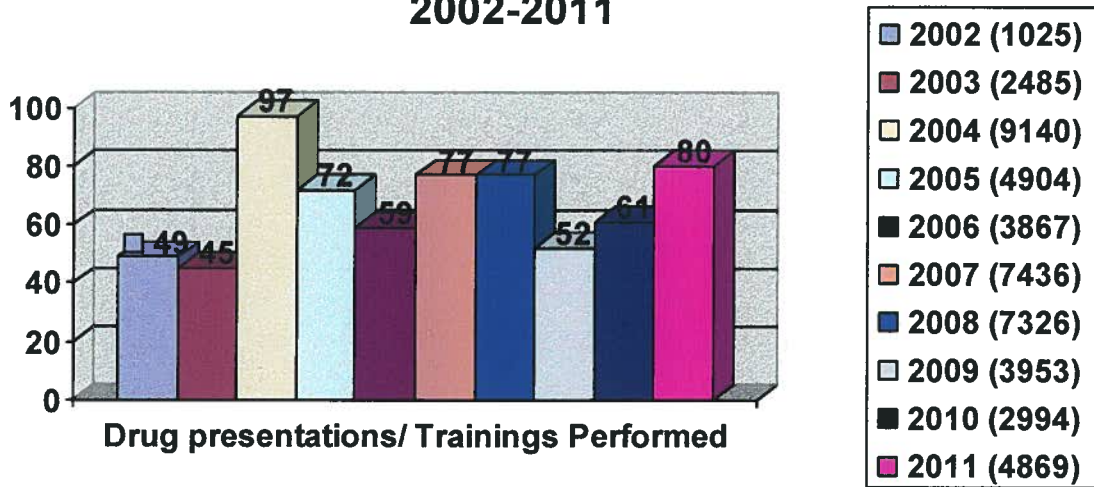


DRUG EDUCATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS

NED continues to inform the public, schools, businesses and law enforcement on Hawaii's illicit and pharmaceutical controlled substance drug problems. The presentations covered Hawaii's drug trends, drug identification, medical use of marijuana program, Hawaii's electronic prescription monitoring program, 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 2011, NED conducted 80 educational drug/chemical, medical use of marijuana and clandestine laboratory presentations on the island of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai and Oahu that was attended by 4869 individuals from law enforcement, education, businesses, medical community and the public.

FISCAL YEAR	TRAINING SESSIONS	# OF INDIVIDUALS TRAINED
2011	80	4869
2010	61	2494
2009	52	3953
2008	77	7326
2007	77	7436
2006	59	3867
2005	72	4904
2004	97	9140
2003	45	2485
2002	49	1025

NED DRUG PRESENTATIONS / TRAININGS CONDUCTED 2002-2011





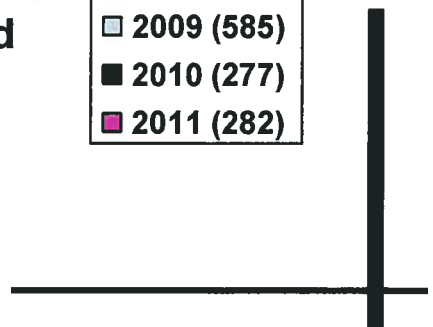
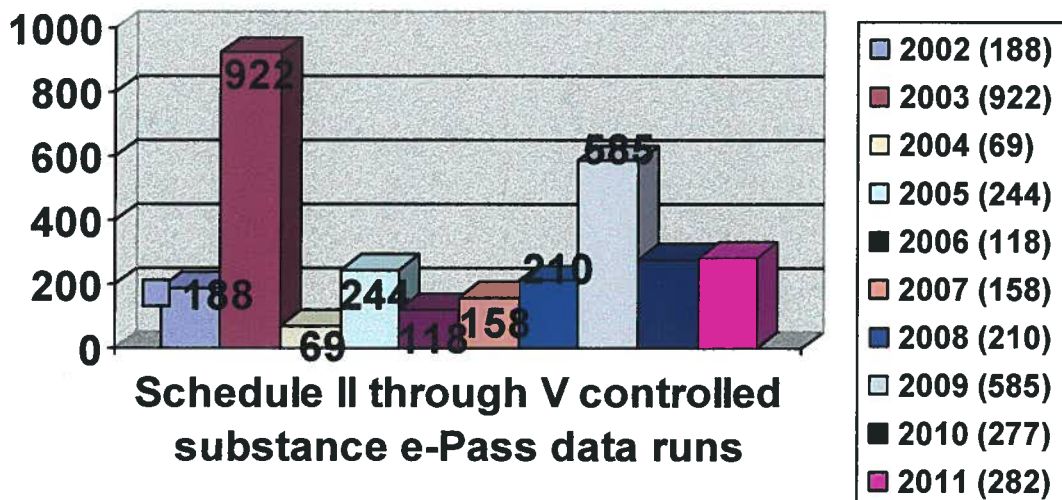
ELECTRONIC PRESCRIPTION MONITORING PROGRAM

During FY 2007 NED was awarded two Bureau of Justice grants Prescription Drug Monitoring (Harold Rodgers) Program one for \$400,000.00 and the other for \$275,000.00. Utilizing these grants NED was able to hire two positions to implement an in house electronic prescription monitoring program. NED took over the function of the "Central Repository" of all Schedule II through V controlled substance prescription data statewide from all pharmacies. NED also established an Internet base webpage that has the capability of allowing pharmacies to electronically transmit data to NED.

These grants allowed NED the ability to hire a Clerk III to assist the PMP Investigator to input and analyze of all Schedule II through V controlled substances prescription data filled by all pharmacies registered in the State of Hawaii. In April of 2010 NED's PMP Investigator took a position with the Attorney General's Office and caused a backlog of data at NED. NED had to prioritize the issuance of e-pass reports to only agencies conducting criminal cases, pending NED acquiring a fully hosted prescription monitoring program vendor.

During FY2011 NED was able to do a budget modification and obtain no cost extensions on these two grants. NED working in conjunction with a number of states came up with a strategy to develop software hosted by a vendor that could be utilized by numerous states yet owned by Hawaii, Nevada and Mississippi. NED selected a vendor in August of 2011 after numerous delays caused by bid challenges and internal procurement problems. The vendor Relay Health was selected to perform the task of a fully hosted prescription monitoring program for the State of Hawaii.

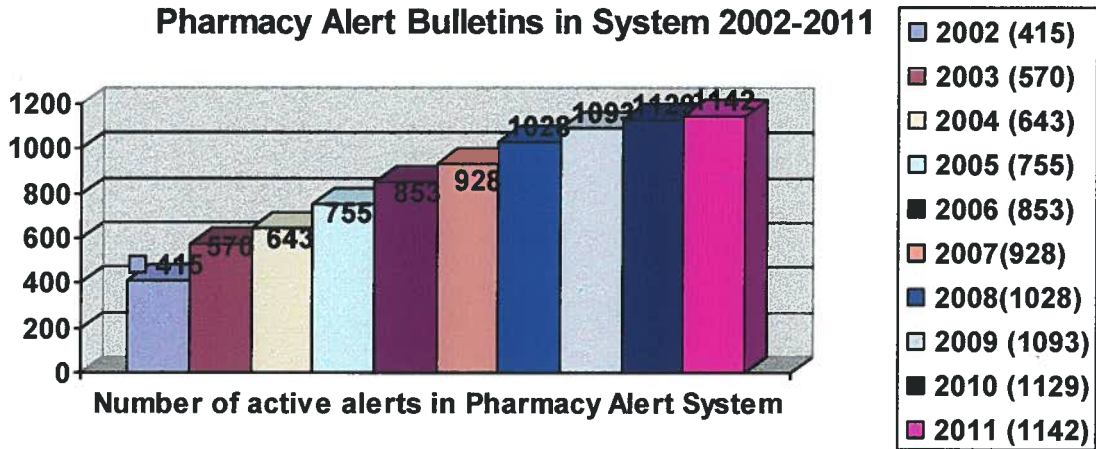
**NED's Electronic Prescription Monitoring Program (e-Pass)
data reports sent to Law Enforcement and Physicians
2002-2011**



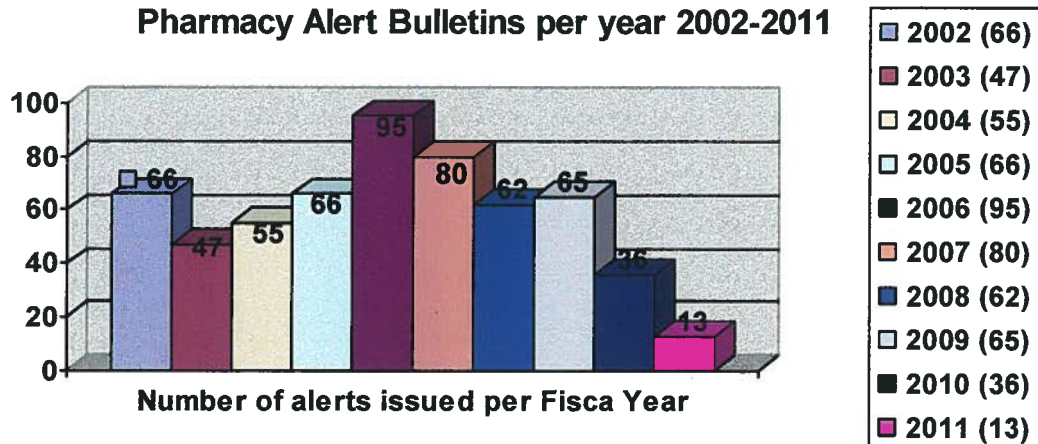
NED'S PHARMACY ALERT SYSTEM

NED's Pharmacy Alert System was designed to link all of Hawaii's pharmacies electronically to the Division. NED is able to issue warning bulletins to all of Hawaii'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 Hawaii's Uniform Controlled substance Act. NED's Pharmacy Alert System continues to identify and chart specific prescribing trends of Hawaii Physicians as well as identifies multi-doctor patients attempting to obtain controlled substance prescriptions. During FY2011, NED issued 13 pharmacy alerts and is presently monitoring 1142 alert bulletins on this system.

Pharmacy Alert Bulletins in System 2002-2011



Pharmacy Alert Bulletins per year 2002-2011



NED FORENSIC DRUG LABORATORY

Historically, the *Department of Health*, the *Honolulu Police Department (HPD)*, and other agencies provided forensic drug analytical services for the State. At times, these other agencies were unable to assist NED in a timely manner and as a result there were instances when drug investigations were compromised. Seeking a solution to this problem, NED identified a need for a state forensic drug analysis laboratory.

In 2005, state legislative funds were appropriated for the construction of a NED forensic laboratory. Planning of the laboratory started in 2006. In the beginning of 2009, construction of the laboratory commenced. Construction was completed that same year and the laboratory started operations in November 2009.

Accreditation has been a primary goal from the inception of NED's forensic laboratory. NED planned to apply for laboratory accreditation through the American Association of Crime Laboratory Directors/Laboratory Accreditation Board (ASCLD/LAB). ASCLD/LAB is recognized as an Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) 17011 compliant accrediting body in the field of forensic science by the Inter American Accreditation Cooperation (IAAC) and the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC). ASCLD/LAB offered accreditation in the forensic disciplines to public and private crime laboratories internationally, both in the United States and other countries. The ASCLD/LAB-*International Accreditation Program* is based upon ISO/IEC 17025 standards (general requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories), and is supplemented by forensic specific requirements. Forensic laboratories must demonstrate that their administrative, technical and quality operation meets these standards. Accreditation reflects adherence to internationally recognized management and scientific quality practices for forensic testing laboratories, in which forensic analysis, and identification may be interpreted, presented or otherwise used during the course of a criminal investigation or criminal court proceeding. These recognized laboratories are better able to face court challenges and bring additional credibility to judicial proceedings. Accreditation provides management with the foundation and operational structure to ensure that quality practices are in place and followed at all levels of the laboratory system. It also provides the general public, judicial system and law enforcement customers of forensic testing services with an easily recognizable means of identifying compliance with established standards and the structure and protocols by which the laboratory's overall quality of services can be measured and monitored over time. Maintenance of accreditation requirements provides for an independent, impartial, and an objective assessment system by which laboratory's operations are continuously reviewed.

The NED office is located at the Airport Industrial Park (AIPA) and the laboratory was built within NED's office boundaries. With AIPA's help and support, the vision of the laboratory became a reality. The enormous project of starting up a forensic laboratory started with planning of the laboratory's design. Planning also included visits to other forensic laboratories on the mainland and meetings with engineers and specialists. Technical specialists with knowledge of the laboratory's analytical instruments and other equipment to be acquired were also consulted. Today, AIPA continues to support NED and its forensic laboratory.

In order to understand and ensure that the laboratory program was in compliance with accreditation requirements, training was needed. Therefore, NED management and staff members received training on the ISO/IEC 17025 standards and ASCLD/LAB-*International* accreditation program supplemental requirements. The laboratory's management system, which is the foundation of the laboratory's administrative, technical and quality operations and that also meets accreditation requirements, was developed and implemented when the laboratory became operational.

In order for laboratory operations to commence and prepare for accreditation, there were many tasks accomplished. General laboratory supplies were purchased. Research was conducted to determine what equipment and analytical instruments would best meet the laboratory's needs. The laboratory's various manuals were written which the involved the development of numerous policies, methods, procedures, and forms. This process involved numerous discussions, meetings and reviews with management and staff members and consultation with accreditation experts. Validation studies and internal audits were completed. A laboratory's safety program was also required. Much work and research was completed to develop and implement the safety program. Also the support of the State of Hawaii, Department of Public Safety, under which NED falls, was essential to the development and for the continued operations of the laboratory.

The laboratory commenced operations in mid-November 2009. Since then, the laboratory has conducted drug analyses for its own investigations as well as assisted other agencies in their drug analytical needs. Those outside agencies include the Kauai Police Department, the Naval Criminal Investigative Services (NCIS) and the Department of Attorney Generals.

The laboratory applied to ASCLD/LAB for laboratory accreditation in April 2011 and the on-site assessment was completed in mid-July 2011. The assessment team did not issue any finding that required corrective actions. The assessment team reported their assessment results back to the ASCLD/LAB Board. **On August 9, 2011, the ASCLD/LAB Board officially awarded accreditation, under its International Testing Program, to the NED Forensic Laboratory.** Accreditation by ASCLD/LAB is recognized by the criminal justice system as a means of determining that a laboratory has met a set of internationally recognized standards of operation for forensic laboratories.

Today, the NED Forensic Laboratory continues its commitment to professional excellence by providing reliable, timely and quality forensic laboratory services. Continued maintenance of the accreditation the laboratory has received is essential is this commitment.

REGISTRATION

During FY2011 NED's Registration Staff registered 5427 controlled substance, 20 regulated chemical permits and 7593 medical use of marijuana patient registry identification certificates for the medical use of marijuana program.

State Administrative rules require that the processing of these certificates be done within 60 days, NED since the inception of the controlled substance, regulated chemical and medical use of marijuana program has never had to award a free certificate. However in 2009-2010 due to the substantial increase in Medical Use of Marijuana patient and caregiver applications the one registration clerk assigned full time to process these applications is reporting a 45 to 60 day processing timeline. This is due to the fact that when the Medical Use of Marijuana Program was placed in the Narcotics Enforcement Division in 2000 there were no additional personnel appropriated for this program by the legislature.

On June 1, 2011 Governor Neil Abercrombie signed Act 073 into law that authorized NED one Administrative Assistant III position to assist NED's registration staff in processing all of the controlled substance, regulated chemical and medical use of marijuana applications in a timelier manner.

HAWAII'S MEDICAL USE OF MARIJUANA PROGRAM

On June 14, 2000, Governor Cayetano signed Act 228 relating to the Medical Use of Marijuana. Act 228 / Senate Bill 862 SD 2 HD requires that the Department promulgate administrative rules to implement a program to register all qualifying patient and primary caregivers authorized by their physicians to utilize marijuana for medical purposes. Act 228, however did not allot any additional funding to the department to implement this program nor did it legislatively address the problem of transferring the moneys collected from fees to be utilized to supplement the budget of Division maintaining the program.

On October 16, 2000, Governor Cayetano authorized the Department to go forward with the public hearing on the Medical Use of Marijuana Rules. On December 22, 2000, the Department held a public hearing on the proposed Administrative Rules for the Medical Use of marijuana Title 23 Chapter 202. On December 28, 2000, the Governor signed title 23 Chapter 202 Administrative rules into law and on January 9, 2001, NED issued its first certificate.

NED is presently utilizing Special and General Funds to implement this program. On June 18, 2002, Acting Governor Mazie Hirono signed Act 165 into law, which authorized the Department to deposit monies collected from medical use of marijuana registration fees into NED's Special Controlled Substance Revolving fund to offset the cost of the Medical Use of Marijuana Program.

On June 18, 2002, Acting Governor Mazie Hirono signed Act 165 into law. Act 165 (HB 703 HD 1, SD 2) authorized the Department to deposit the fees collected from the Medical Use of Marijuana Program into the Controlled Substance Registration Revolving Fund. Act 165 also appropriated \$10,000.00 for equipment and other current expenses to carry out the provisions of Chapter 329, Part IX Hawaii Revised Statutes, and Hawaii's Medical Use of Marijuana Program, however did not appropriate any funding for positions. During the 2005 there was a Bill introduced in the Senate SB128 to move the Medical Use of Marijuana Program from the Narcotics Enforcement Division to The Department of Health.

On June 6, 2005, The Narcotics Enforcement Division was notified that the US Supreme Court had issued a 6-3 ruling on Gonzales, Attorney General v. Raich relating to medical use of marijuana. The Supreme Court stated that the Federal Controlled Substance Act designated marijuana as contraband for any purpose; in fact, by characterizing marijuana as a Schedule I Controlled Substance, Congress expressly found that the drug has no acceptable medical uses. It goes on to state: "Moreover the CSA is a comprehensive regulatory regime specifically designed to regulate which controlled substances can be utilized for medicinal purposes, and in what manner. "Also referred to was the Supremacy Clause, which "unambiguously provides that is there is any conflict between federal and state law federal law shall prevail."

Due to these findings NED requested guidance from the Attorney General's Office as to Hawaii's Medical Use of Marijuana Program. NED will be amending all of its registry application forms, patient and physician information packets to educate the public that the protections afforded authorized patients to utilize medical marijuana by State law does not protect them from Federal prosecution. NED amended its patient and physician information forms and included the information indicated in the June 15, 2005 letter from Attorney General Mark Bennett.

Due to the fact that when Hawaii's Medical Marijuana law was passed it did not appropriate any positions to run this program NED has had to utilize its two clerical positions assigned to process all of Hawaii's controlled substance and regulated chemical applications to assist with the processing of the Medical Use of Marijuana permits.

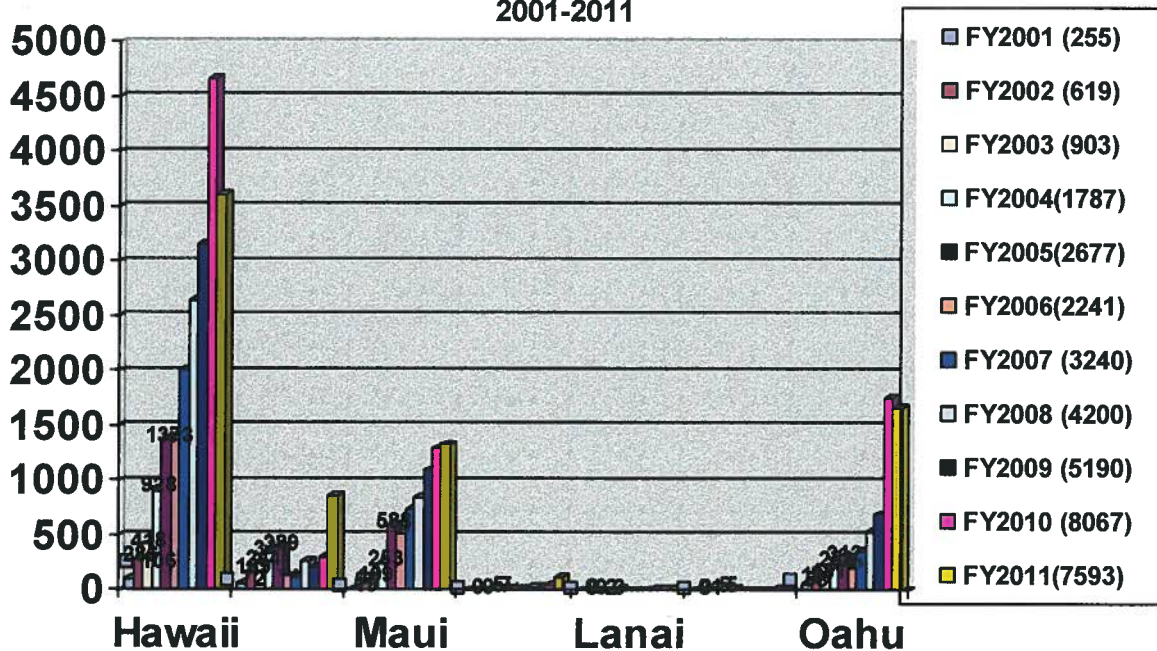
Over the years the Narcotics Enforcement Division's Registration Section has been able to decrease the time required to process medical marijuana registry certificate to within five to seven days of receipt. State Administrative rules require that the processing of these certificates be done within 60 days, however in FY 2010 the number of patients in the program increased to 8063 patients and 858 caregivers requiring NED to dedicate one of its registration clerks to handle the processing of medical use of marijuana applications full time. In FY 2010 as the number of patients and caregivers steadily increased NED's one registration clerk was no longer able to keep up with the steadily increasing volume of medical use of marijuana applications without help. NED was forced to utilize additional department clerical staff, after hours and at overtime rates to assist in processing the increasing number of medical use of marijuana application that in FY 2011 is now 7593 patients and 857 caregivers. It should be noted that the processing of each medical use of marijuana application takes approximately 20-30 minutes to make the appropriate verifications, computer input, printing and mailing of the permit. This does not include the time required for the NED Administrator to respond to all law enforcement verification requests, subpoena's for records or court testimony.

Narcotics Enforcement Division

As of the end of June 2011, the following is the statistical break down by island of the patients registered under this program to utilize marijuana for medical purposes:

Island	Patients	Caregivers	Physicians located on island	Physicians located off island
Hawaii	3607	435	31	20
Kauai	869	117	11	15
Lanai	9	1	0	3
Maui	1327	134	16	15
Molokai	116	17	0	6
Niihau	3	1	0	1
Oahu	1662	152	38	12
TOTAL:	7593	857	96	72

**MEDICAL USE OF MARIJUANA PATIENTS BY ISLAND
2001-2011**





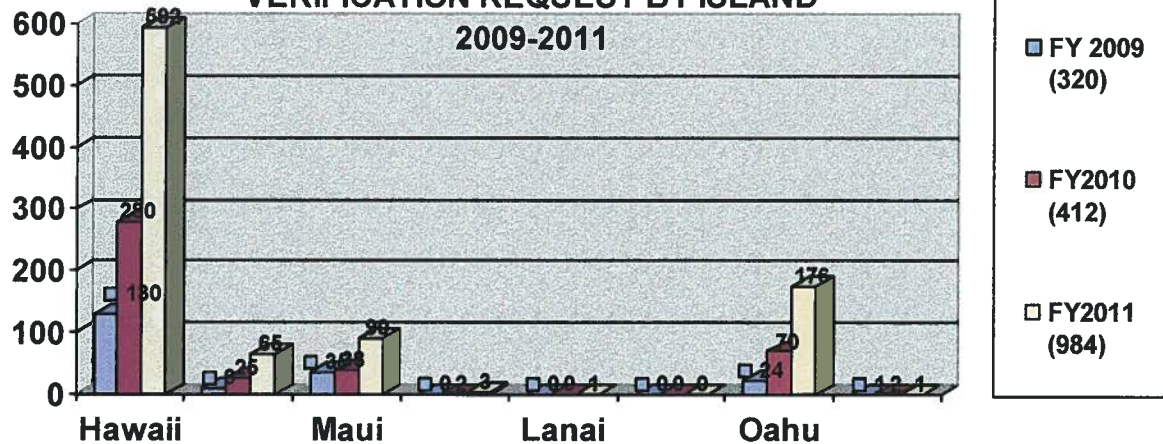
Narcotics Enforcement Division

MEDICAL USE OF MARIJUANA VERIFICATION CHECKS REQUESTED CONDUCTED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Department's Narcotics Enforcement Division since the inception of Hawaii's Medical Use of Marijuana program in 2000 has worked very closely with State and county law enforcement officers in conducting medical use of marijuana permit verification information to the officer on the street.

During FY 2011 NED conducted 984 medical marijuana verification checks for Federal, State and County law enforcement agencies. Of these 412, law enforcement verification checks the issuing physician has only revoked 6 of these permits from patients or caregivers arrested for violating the program by possessing over the authorized number of marijuana plants or processed marijuana. NED has received numerous verification calls resulting in an individual being released without arrest or seizure of their plants due to the ability of law enforcement officer to contact NED 24 hours a day, 7 days a week to verify a patient or caregiver's medical use of marijuana certificate status. During 2009 NED implemented a standardized form for Federal, State and County law enforcement to request Medical Use of Marijuana verification information and set up a tracking system of these request.

LAW ENFORCEMENT MEDICAL USE OF MARIJUANA VERIFICATION REQUEST BY ISLAND



NUMBER OF VERIFICATION CHECKS MADE BY LAW ENFORCEMENT

	Hawaii	Kauai	Maui	Molokai	Lanai	Niihau	Oahu	Out of State
FY2009 (320)	130	9	35	0	0	0	24	1
FY2010 (412)	280	25	38	2	0	0	70	2
FY2011 (984)	592	65	90	3	1	0	176	1



Narcotics Enforcement Division

The following is the list of debilitating medical conditions in which Medical Use of Marijuana permits were issued in FY 2011:

Cachex / Wasting Syndrome	41
Chron's Disease	1
Glaucoma	52
HIV or AIDS	72
Malignant Neoplasm (Cancer)	95
Multiple conditions listed	1964
Persistent Muscle Spasms	128
Seizures	34
Severe Nausea	121
Severe Pain	5095

During FY 2008 through FY 2011 the law enforcement and the public have continue to voice concerns relating to specific physicians participating in Hawaii's Medical Use of Marijuana Program not examining or having a bona fide doctor patient relationship with their patients. Another concern being voiced by the public is that some of these patients on the program are just doing it to smoke marijuana and that the doctors know about this.

On June 15, 2008, Governor Linda Lingle signed Act 186 into law that amended Chapter 329 HRS by adding a new definition for the term "Physician-patient relationship" and penalties for non-compliance to this section.



Administration



Martha Torney is the Deputy Director for Administration. Deputy Director Torney has over 40 years of Corrections experience with the Department of Public Safety and as the former Executive Director for the Office of Youth Services.

Deputy Director Torney 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 Services 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 Improvement Projects
- Procurement and Contracts
- Management Information System
- Office Services

RESEARCH AND STATISTICS SECTION

Continued efforts by the Research and Statistics Section to complete applications and provide statistical data on inmate alien population has succeeded in securing \$387,457.00 from the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP) through the Bureau of Justice Assistance. This award is applied towards inmate services and will help defray the cost of providing care.

OPERATING BUDGET SECTION

See the enclosed Annual Expenditure Report 2011.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT SECTION

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) continues to pursue the development of the Maui Regional Public Safety Complex (MRPSC). The design is nearly complete; however, zoning and land-use issues remain outstanding. The State is currently entertaining financial participation from the private sector and hopes to commence construction by 2013, if not sooner.

For the fiscal biennium 2011 – 13 budget period, PSD was successful in obtaining \$16.0 million in Lump Sum Capital Improvement Project (CIP) funding over the next two fiscal years. A total of twenty-four (24) individual projects are being initiated, statewide – including planning activities for the re-opening of the Kulani Correctional Facility as well as bringing Hawaii's inmate population, currently imprisoned in Arizona, back home.

PSD is currently developing a coherent plan of capital actions (\$1.0 million) for the orderly development of correctional facilities throughout the State of Hawaii to replace the existing facilities that are currently showing their age.

Finally, the department's CIP office is pleased to report the successful execution of a nearly \$25 million dollar energy savings performance contract that will result in approximately \$2 million in annual energy savings at both the Halawa and Oahu correctional facilities on Oahu. The department is poised to outfit its other facilities in the not-too-distant future with new energy-efficient technologies that address the State's need for energy efficiencies and will be able to do so with greater sustainability.

PROCUREMENT AND CONTRACTS SECTION

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 \$45,000,000.00. The implementation of Act 175, SLH 2009 continues to be a challenge due to no participation by the local farmers or their respective co-ops. The Hawaii Administrative Rules governing the implementation of the small business set aside has sunset-contracts awarded under this preference that are still active. Due to budget restrictions PC staff continues to be under staffed, despite additional duties and responsibilities as dictated by statute and by the State Procurement Office.

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM SECTION

- (1) Development of New Classification Forms and Database in Offendertrak
- (2) Development of the New Intake Service Centers Database
- (3) Installation of the Law Enforcement Records Management System purchased via Federal monies
- (4) Added enhancements to existing applications including Financial Information System (FIS), PSD website
- (5) Directed and assisted in network and cabling upgrades to the facilities, Sheriffs and Training Staff Development.
- (6) Resolved over 2,000 trouble tickets from department users.
- (7) Moved forward in establishing high speed fiber connectivity to all facilities

OFFICE SERVICES SECTION

Office Services continues to provide support services to include department-wide messenger to on-island facilities and coordinate mail to outer island offices and facilities. This section continues to coordinate the department's vehicle registration, and works closely with adjacent offices assigned to monitor inventory and insurance of vehicles.



Fiscal Office

The Fiscal Office services the entire department by providing fiscal management services 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, coordinates all inventory reporting with DAGS, and oversees the state's purchasing card (pCard) program that was implemented in PSD 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 2011 ACTIVITIES

The PSD Financial Management System (FIS) now automatically incorporates interest charges, contract encumbrances, and workers compensation payments to the FIS system. The pCard usage continues to grow with 50% of all purchase transaction going through the pCard system. The increase in pCard purchase has reduced the purchases made through purchase orders. The financial audit of PSD is now included under the DAGS CAFR audit effective with the fiscal year ending June 30, 2010.



Personnel Management Office

The Personnel Management Office is responsible for the administration of personnel programs for the department. The office includes three major sections:

LABOR RELATIONS (LR) administers seven collective bargaining agreements, as well as Executive Orders covering those employees excluded from collective bargaining.

STAFFING AND TECHNICAL SERVICES (STS) manages recruitment, examination, classification and employment suitability for all classes of work in the department.

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS AND TRANSACTION (ERT) manages a myriad of employee assistance programs including, but not limited to: safety, worker's compensation, fitness for duty examinations, health fund, retirement benefits, incentive, service awards, personnel actions, record keeping, pay adjustments, leave records, and maintains the official personnel files.

HIGHLIGHTS OF FY 2011 ACTIVITIES

Recruitment:

With an average 13% annual turnover rate for more than 2500 authorized positions, the STS workload involves recruitment to fill over 300 vacancies. The results over three fiscal years are as follows:

Number of Positions Filled FY 2009 – FY 2011

Position Class	FY 2011	FY 2010	FY 2009
Adult Corrections Officer	132	96	91
Deputy Sheriff	24	6	30
Other	29.5	54	102.5
Total	185.5	156	233.5



Personnel Management Office

Number of Position Classification Actions Taken FY 2009 – FY 2011

YEAR	FY 2011	FY 2010	FY 2009
TOTAL	269	446	499

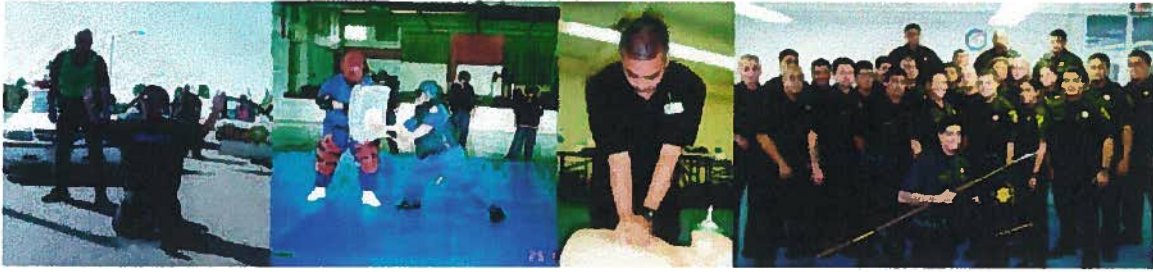
Number of Employment Suitability Reviews Processed FY 2009 – FY 2011

Position Class	FY 2011	FY 2010	FY 2009
Adult Corrections Officer	138	65	211
Deputy Sheriff	45	24	58
Other	69	79	178
Total	252	168	447

In addition, 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.



Training & Staff Development Office



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

HIGHLIGHTS OF FY 2011 ACTIVITIES

Two sessions of the ten-week Basic Corrections Training for new Adult Corrections Officers have been conducted during FY 2011. A total of 39 officers graduated from training. One session of Corrections Familiarization Training was also conducted with 3 civilian employees completing training. As PSD's central training facility, TSD conducted regular in-service training for both uniformed and non-uniformed employees. In addition, appropriate out-service training including classes sponsored and/or conducted by the Department of Human Resources Development have been attended by PSD employees at the recommendation of their respective supervisors.

TSD conducted three sessions of Supervisory Development Training during this period the greater number of which were newly promoted Corrections sergeants and lieutenants. Also joining these classes were Law Enforcement officers (deputy sheriffs) and civilian supervisors from different offices within the department. There were 73 supervisors total that attended these sessions. Additionally, as an American Heart Association Training and Staff Development 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 381 employees were trained during FY 2011. During this same period, there were 275 uniformed employees that were firearms-qualified.

Specialized training including required instructor certification and re-certification classes were also conducted. During FY 2011, two National Rifle Association (NRA) Instructor Certification courses were conducted. The Handgun and Shotgun certification had 20 instructors trained while the Patrol Rifle certification had 19 employees that finished the training..

Additionally, there were three instructor certification courses that were conducted on Pressure Point Control Tactics during FY 2011. Defensive Tactics certification had seven instructors trained. Nine employees received the Spontaneous Knife Defense certification and the same number for the Ground Avoidance; Ground Escape certification. There were 17 instructors that got certified in American Heart Basic Life Support System during the same period.

A six-month Deputy Sheriff Training (Law Enforcement) class began during FY 2011 and scheduled to culminate in October 2011

Annual Expenditure Report

Fiscal Year 2011

Means of Financing

Program	Total	General	Special/ Revolving	Inter- Departmental	County	Federal
Corrections						
Halawa Correctional Facility	20,939,444	20,939,444	---	---	---	---
Waiawa Correctional Facility	5,528,339	5,525,867	2,472	---	---	---
Hawaii Community Correctional Center	9,152,396	9,152,396	---	---	---	---
Maui Community Correctional Center	9,264,228	9,148,563	---	---	115,665	---
Oahu Community Correctional Center	25,727,737	25,727,737	---	---	---	---
Kauai Community Correctional Center	3,518,843	3,518,843	---	---	---	---
Women's Community Correctional Center	6,054,366	6,054,366	---	---	---	---
Non-State Facilities	63,590,323	63,590,323	---	---	---	---
Intake Service Centers	3,130,996	2,744,193	---	---	---	386,803
Corrections Program Services	19,185,426	18,483,039	---	---	---	702,387
Health Care	18,812,634	18,760,052	---	---	---	52,582
Correctional Industries	5,942,503		5,942,503			
TOTAL – Corrections	190,847,235	183,644,823	5,944,975		115,665	1,141,772
Law Enforcement						
Narcotics Enforcement Division	1,863,577	873,514	514,139	---	---	475,924
Sheriff Division	15,789,749	11,582,218	---	3,742,347	---	465,184
TOTAL – Law Enforcement	17,653,326	12,455,732	514,139	3,742,347		941,108
General Administration and Attached Agencies						
Hawaii Paroling Authority –Determination	199,043	199,043	---	---	---	---
Hawaii Paroling Authority –Supervision & Counseling	3,114,237	3,076,808	---	---	---	37,429
Crime Victim Compensation Commission	1,221,473	---	1,007,813	---	---	213,660
General Administration***	8,234,607	8,066,795	61,322	---	---	106,490
TOTAL – General Administration and Attached Agencies	12,769,360	12,769,360	11,342,646	1,069,135		357,579
Grand Total – Department of Public Safety	221,269,921	207,443,201	7,528,249	3,742,347	115,665	2,440,459

*** The general fund expenditures for General Administration includes protocol funds (G-198).



Acknowledgement

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