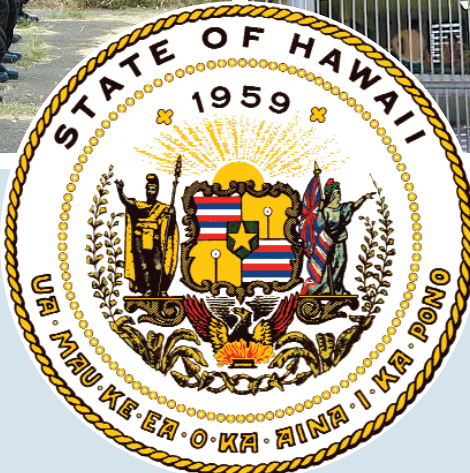


HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

FISCAL YEAR 2004 ANNUAL REPORT



GOVERNOR LINDA LINGLE

JOHN F. PEYTON, JR.

Director, Fiscal Year 2004

RICHARD T. BISSEN, JR.

Interim Director

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

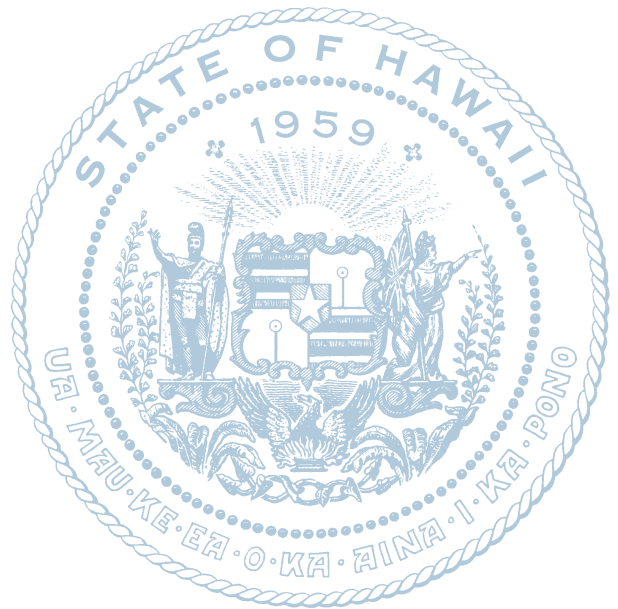
919 Ala Moana Boulevard

Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

(808) 587-1288

Fax (808) 587-1282

http://www.hawaii.gov/psd/psd_home.php





To Hawaii's Citizens:

Fiscal Year 2004 brought many challenges to the Department of Public Safety and I am happy to say that the professionals in both Corrections and Law Enforcement rose to the test each and every time.

We are proud of our efforts and will continue to pursue our mission of providing for the safety of the public and state facilities through law enforcement and correctional management.

This annual report for fiscal year 2004 will provide you with an overview of our facilities, programs, budgets and other yearly statistics.

Sincerely,

John F. Peyton, Jr.

Director

Department of Public Safety

FY04



Department of Public Safety MISSION STATEMENT

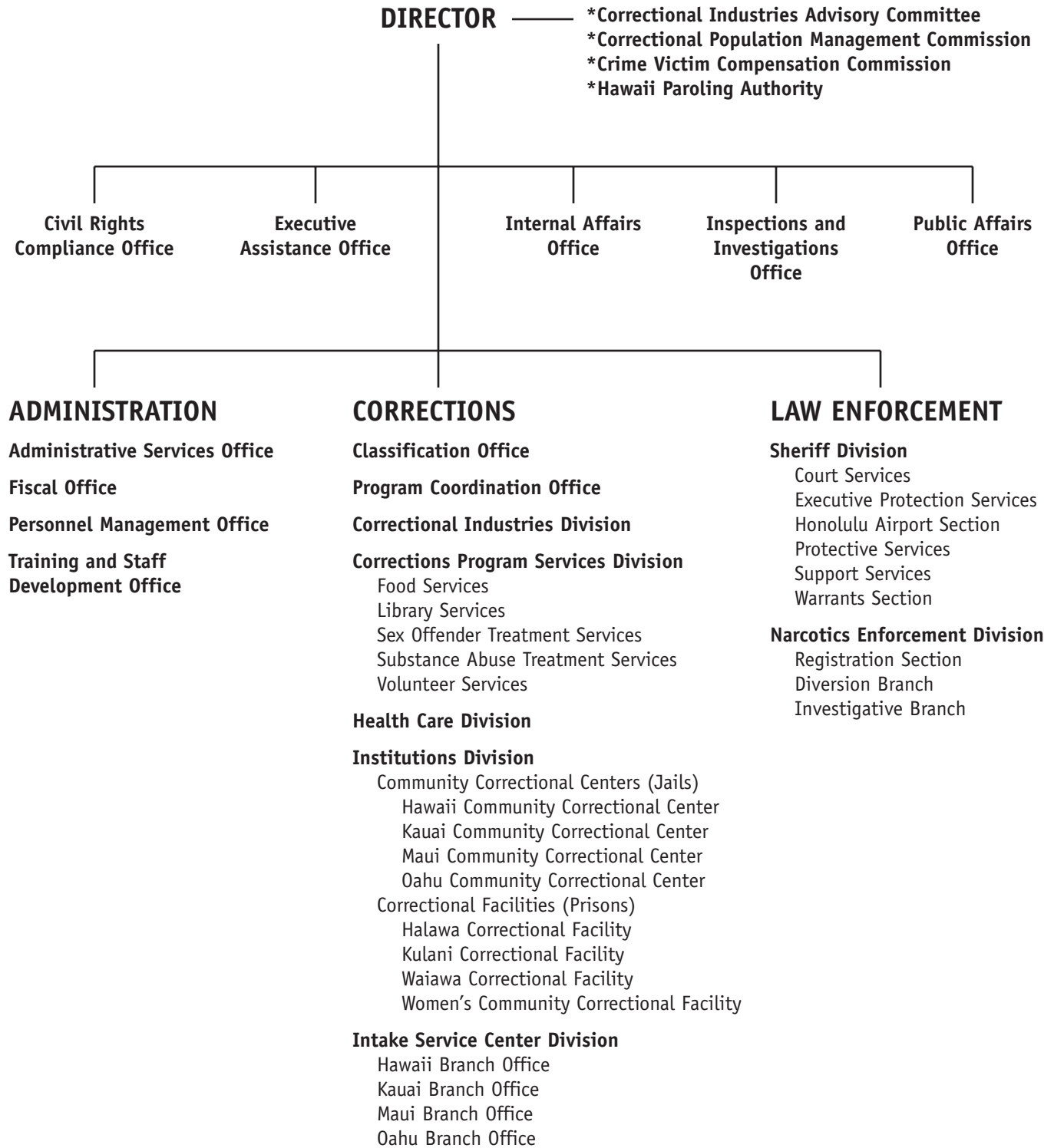
The mission of the Department of Public Safety is to provide for the safety of the public and state facilities through law enforcement and correctional management.



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ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



**Administratively attached agencies*



Director
Richard T. Bissen, Jr.
Interim Director
(808) 587-1350

Deputy Director
Corrections
Frank J. Lopez
(808) 587-1340

Deputy Director
Law Enforcement
James Propotnick
(808) 587-2562

Deputy Director
Administration
Claire Nakamura
(808) 587-1251

Director's Office

The Director is responsible for the overall supervision of the department.

The Deputy Directors, Internal Affairs Office, Civil Rights Compliance Office, Inspection and Investigation Office, Audit and Compliance Office, Security Planning Office, Inmate Grievance and Appeals Office and Hearings Office and the Communications News Director, report directly to the Director.

Corrections Division

The Corrections Division is responsible for Hawaii's inmate population. This division manages the operation of all correctional facilities and community correctional centers statewide and is responsible for the care and custody of all state prison inmates, including those housed in privately owned contract prisons in the continental United States. These responsibilities include inmate classification, intake services, health care, correctional program services such as education, food, library, sex offender treatment, substance abuse services, volunteer and religious services and correctional industries.

Law Enforcement Division

The Law Enforcement Division carries out law enforcement services statewide under the Sheriff Division. 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; providing process services and execution of court documents; handling detained persons; providing secure transportation for persons in custody and law enforcement at Honolulu International Airport. The Law Enforcement Division also includes the Narcotics Enforcement Division (NED), which not only enforces law relating to controlled substances and regulated chemicals, but also focuses on interdiction, diversion and prevention activities. NED enforces the requirement of the Uniform Controlled Substances Act and the Medical Use of Marijuana Act.

Administration Division

The Administration Division provides administrative support services that enable corrections and law enforcement staff to carry out their responsibilities. Some of these services include training and staff development, fiscal and personnel management, management of the operating budget and capital improvements program budget, procurement, management information systems and research.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 2004

Program	Total	State	Special/ Revolving	Inter- Departmental	County	Federal
Corrections						
Halawa Correctional Facility	20,255,647	20,227,879	27,768	—	—	—
Kulani Correctional Facility	3,789,060	3,789,060	—	—	—	—
Waiawa Correctional Facility	4,439,696	4,436,259	3,437	—	—	—
Hawaii Community Correctional Center	6,435,479	6,435,479	—	—	—	—
Maui Community Correctional Center	7,298,364	7,204,466	—	93,898	—	—
Oahu Community Correctional Center	21,878,003	21,848,544	29,459	—	—	—
Kauai Community Correctional Center	2,988,507	2,988,507	—	—	—	—
Women's Community Correctional Center	5,444,663	5,444,663	—	—	—	—
Intake Service Centers	2,050,047	2,050,047	—	—	—	—
Corrections Program Services	16,271,674	15,933,802	—	—	—	337,872
Health Care	14,872,734	14,846,756	—	—	—	25,978
Correctional Industries	3,506,439	—	3,506,439	—	—	—
TOTAL – Corrections	109,230,313	105,205,462	3,567,103	—	93,898	363,850
Law Enforcement						
Protective Services Division	3,607,786	3,083,436	—	479,268	—	45,082
Narcotics Enforcement Division	984,221	615,828	331,892	—	—	36,501
Sheriff Division	9,358,103	5,729,350	—	3,628,753	—	—
TOTAL – Law Enforcement	13,950,110	9,428,614	331,892	4,108,021	—	81,583
General Administration and Attached Agencies						
Hawaii Paroling Authority – Determination	189,872	189,872	—	—	—	—
Hawaii Paroling Authority – Supervision & Counseling	2,230,561	2,229,022	—	—	—	1,539
Crime Victim Compensation Commission	1,147,045	—	591,733	—	—	555,312
General Administration*	38,600,690	38,355,476	115,348	—	—	129,866
TOTAL – General Administration and Attached Agencies	42,168,168	40,774,370	707,081	—	—	686,717
GRAND TOTAL – DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY						
	165,348,591	155,408,446	4,606,076	4,108,021	93,898	1,132,150

*The figure for General Administration includes expenditures for out-of-state inmates, inmates held at the Federal Detention Center in Hawaii, and the Sentencing Simulation Model.



**Hawaii Department of Public Safety
Law Enforcement Division**

MISSION:

To preserve the peace by protecting all persons and property within premises under the control of the Judiciary and all State facilities; provide process services and execution of court documents, handle detained persons; provide secure transportation for persons in custody; provide law enforcement services at Hawaii's airports.

A Brief History of the Office of Sheriff

As early as 1845 a sheriff in the Office of the Marshal was assigned to each of the four major islands. With the creation of four counties in 1903, local police departments were developed, with each having an elected sheriff as its head. In the 1930s, counties created police commissions who had the power to appoint chiefs of police. At that time the Office of the Sheriff was assigned to serve civil process and oversee the Office of the Coroner.

In the 1960s however, there was a desire for the Sheriff's Office, now placed in the Judiciary, to return to the law enforcement arena. The office grew with the transfer of staff from the Department of the Attorney General to assist with providing security for Judiciary courts and facilities. The Office of the Sheriff had already begun to expand by contracting with the Hawaii State Hospital and other agencies to transport persons in custody throughout the state. In 1982 the sheriffs were asked to transport persons to and from the mainland by court order. In 1984 the Sheriff's Department created a Warrants Detail and officially took over the service of traffic warrants for the island of Oahu. It opened a Receiving Desk and booked and received arrestees statewide. Later that year, Sheriff Department was asked to serve grand jury warrants. Following the unit's success rate, the warrants section also expanded its operation to encompass parole revocation and probation warrants.

Those years of growth saw the installation of state of the art DPL communications that allowed for agency coordination with police, fire and civil defense personnel. In addition, a newly created canine unit provided assistance with ground patrol and bomb detection activities. The first patrol and cellblock units were also established at this time on the islands of Maui, Kauai and Big Island. Personnel and equipment were also beginning to form the basis for what would ultimately become the Sheriff's Emergency Response Team (SERT), similar to the Honolulu Police Department's SWAT Team. SERT was created to assist deputies with responding to dangerous and emergency situations within their scope of duties. SERT also provided assistance to deputies who were engaged in the service of warrants.

In 1985, a blue ribbon panel reviewed Sheriff Department operations. The panel's recommendations resulted in the dismantling of the department's "high tech weaponry, radio and communications equipment and the dissolving of the K-9 unit."

In 1990 a new department that combined the state's corrections functions and law enforcement entities was created. In 1991 the Department of Public Safety's Training and Staff Development Academy was created to provide for initial and ongoing training for law enforcement personnel. In November 1999, the Sheriff Division was tasked with conducting law enforcement and security activities at the Honolulu International Airport and the surrounding district.

Since its inception, and throughout its development and expansion, the Sheriff Division today continues to take on many additional responsibilities. However, staffing levels and resources have not grown with the rapidly increasing growth of required law enforcement services. With below minimum staffing and an inadequate supply of equipment, the deputy sheriff's day-to-day commitment to duty has driven them to many exemplary accomplishments.



Sheriffs Division



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 criminal and civil investigations on cases that occur within the jurisdiction of State entities. They also conduct records verification and background checks. The Division is also the lead agency of the State Law Enforcement Coalition, which was formed to meet the mandates of the

federal Homeland Security Act. The coalition also implements federal guidelines on issues related to weapons of mass destruction.

With the heightened call for the security of waterways and harbors, the 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 and county agencies that request those services. The following chart provides a monthly average of the types of activities performed by deputy sheriffs primarily at county cellblocks, Circuit and District Courts, the Honolulu International Airport and at neighbor island section offices. Protective Services staff provides law enforcement and security services for State facilities and persons in those facilities. They provide 24-hour services to the Civic Center complex and other districts as directed. They also provide services to the Maui Memorial Hospital, Hawaii State Hospital, Waimano Training School and Hospital, and Fort Ruger at the Department of Defense.

Executive Protection staff protects the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and, when requested, national and international dignitaries. Deputy sheriffs have also been assisting the Department of Human Services Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility with its security needs for incarcerated juvenile offenders. 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. With a small force of civilian and uniformed personnel, the Sheriff Division continually strives to meet the ever-growing demands of the community, government agencies and elected officials. The Division will continually seek to maintain professionalism by developing its resources while seeking parity with other law enforcement entities.

FY2004 Highlights

The Protective Services section worked closely with the State Capitol facility team this fiscal year to install roll-up metal mesh gates at the entrance and exit of the lower parking structure of the Capitol building. The new gates greatly enhance the security of the parking lot and facility. The gates are closed during certain day parts and can be controlled by deputies inside the guard station near the auditorium level entrance.

Protective Services also worked closely with the House of Representatives staff in FY04 to revise the old identification badge system used by House staffers. With limited resources and a lot of creativity the Deputies designed a badge that helps them easily identify full-time workers, session workers, interns and volunteer members of the House.

While all of that was going on, the Commander of Protective Services office was moved from the Capitol Center to the State Capital to provide better on-site supervision and service to the section.

State Law Enforcement Coalition (SLEC)

The State Law Enforcement Coalition was created to assist the State Civil Defense (SCD) in meeting Hawaii’s homeland security requirements. The SLEC is comprised of the Sheriff Division, the Attorney General’s Office, The Department of Land and Natural Resources and the Department of Transportation-Harbors Division. The SLEC is only activated by the SCD. Once activated, the law enforcement components of the SLEC agencies operate within a joint command system, and all resources are combined to increase operational efficiencies and enable the unit to conduct operations which would be much to large for any one agency to conduct on their own. As of this time, the Sheriff Division is the largest component of SLEC and accordingly, it is the lead agency in administration of SLEC.



Budget Merger

The 2004 Legislature combined the operating budgets of the Protective Services Division (501) and the Sheriff Division (503). The reasoning behind this move was to create greater efficiencies in the use of resources and funding for the two divisions. The new system has in fact streamlined processes so that now there is one chain of command and resources can be distributed by operational need.

AIRPORT SHERIFF SECTION STATISTICS FY1999 – FY2004					
	1999-2000	2001	2002	2003	TOTAL
TOTAL CASES	3,774	3,434	4,383	6,104	17,695
SHERIFF RPTS	2,020	2,209	2,544	4,692	11,465
AFR REPORTS	1,591	1,225	1,839	1,412	6,067
FELONY CASES	503	573	449	760	2285
MISD. CASES	724	532	761	1,019	3036
ON VIEW ARREST	52	128	360	1,133	1673
WARRANT ARREST	109	132	493	980	1714
TOTAL ARREST	161	260	883	2,113	3417

The Badge of the Office of the Hawaii Sheriff

The design of the badge of the Office of the Sheriff embodies traditions and ideas influenced by the historical evolution of sheriff's in Hawaii, spanning a period of time beginning with the monarchy, through annexation of the Islands as a Territory of the United State of America and eventually Statehood. The one consistent emblem of Sheriff's authority through all periods of Hawaiian History is the Pulo'ulo'u (The Kapu Stick).

The seven pointed star was selected to identify the department as a unique entity within the Law Enforcement Community, the term "Hokule'a," shining star is appropriately suited to the badge.

The seven-point star was also selected for its representation of the seven (7) major islands within the Hawaiian Island chain. The incorporation of a portion of the original Royal Hawaiian Coat of Arms, as issued in 1843 by Kamehameha III, makes the design an amalgamation of Polynesian and Anglo/American cultures and philosophy. This basic design with slight modification is also part of the present State Seal.

Centered in the star is a quartered heraldic device. The first and fourth quarters each have eight stripes of the Hawaii Flag, red, white and blue alternating. In 1794, British Naval Captain George Vancouver presented Kamehameha with a "Union Jack" (flag of the British Empire), with the intent of exercising British sovereignty over the islands. This, coupled with the red and white stripes of the American banner comprised the flag of Hawaii still in use today.

The second and third quarters are a yellow field with a ball pierced on a staff representing the Kapu Stick (Pulo'ulo'u) that was the emblem of authority and protection.

In the heart of the badge are two crossed paddles and a triangular flag on a green field. The paddles symbolize the Law of the Splintered Paddle or "Malamahoe Kanawai," that was decreed by Kamehameha I, in 1782, to protect travelers from wanton attack. The triangular flag, or Puela, represents a flag raised at sea above the sail of the chief's canoe.

Surrounding the heart of the badge labeled at the very top are inscriptions "State of Hawaii," to define Hawaii's entry to Statehood in 1959. Directly below the State Crest is inscribed "UA-MAU-KE-EA-O-KA-AINA-I-KA-PONO," or "The Life of the Land is perpetuated by her people in righteousness."

Other embellishments bordering the sides of the heraldic shield represent taro, fern and banana foliage suggestive of the fruitfulness of the soil and tropical verdure of the islands.

Today, all Deputies and those of higher ranks wear the gold seven point star badges. The badge may not be copied or reproduced without the expressed consent of the Director of the Department of Public Safety, Deputy Director of Law Enforcement and the Sheriff.



Current Responsibilities



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/essential chemicals within the State. NED is also responsible for assuring that pharmaceutical controlled substances are used for legitimate medical purposes. They register all persons who handle controlled substances in the State, including those who work at methadone clinics. They enforce the requirements of the Uniform Controlled Substances

Act and the Medical Use of Marijuana Act. NED works extensively with county police departments and federal agencies in detecting and apprehending controlled substance violators. In addition to enforcement, the Division focuses on interdiction, diversion and prevention activities.

ENFORCEMENT

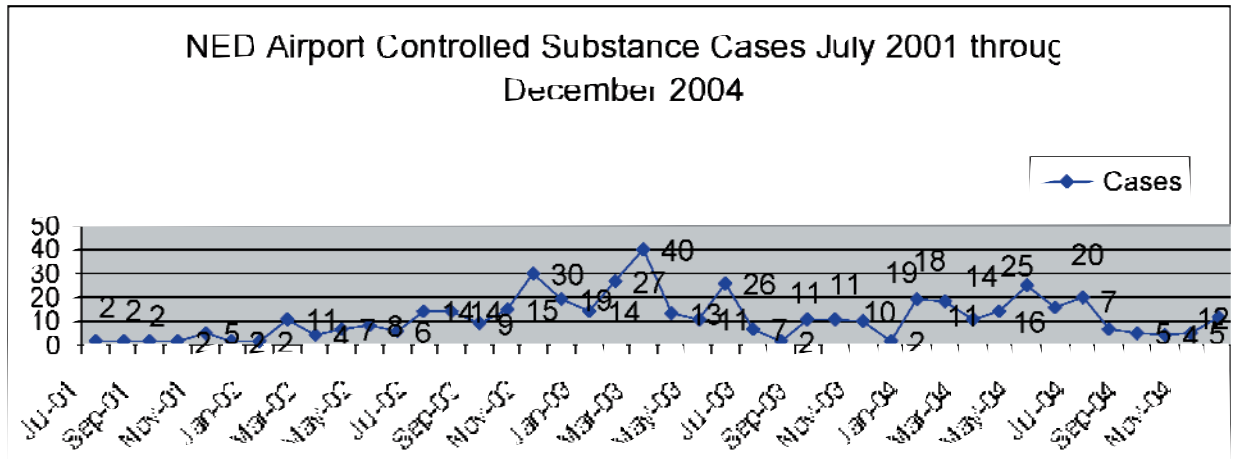
During FY 2004 NED initiated 1040 cases relating to controlled substance and regulated chemicals, 867 criminal and 173 regulatory. The chart below outlines the types of cases and the results.

	FY 2004	FY 2003	FY 2002
Investigations Pending or referred for prosecution	323	337	350
Investigated Completed – Closed Investigative Action Taken	507	139	33
Closed – or referred to another agency – No Investigative Action taken by NED	37	33	181
Regulatory Action Taken	173	130	161

INTERDICTION

For the fiscal period, NED responded to 867 criminal cases relating to controlled substances or regulated chemicals. Of these cases, 211 were initiated by the Airport Sheriff Detail and 329 from the U.S. Customs Service, 2 from US Postal, 6 from DEA all of which can be classified as interdiction cases. NED investigators made 248 arrests and issued 329 NED / Customs warnings. Investigators also initiated 35 prison contraband cases relating to drugs resulting in arrest and seizures.

NED has noted a marked increase in the amount of drug cases initiated out of the Honolulu International Airport over the last two years. Prior to marked increase that started in August 2002 and continued through June of 2003, NED investigators were only responding to 5-6 cases a month at the airport. During the month of June 2003 NED responded to 36 cases at the airport. With the increasing amount of controlled substance cases being generated by the department, NED is in dire need of its own chemist and laboratory to conduct analysis of drug evidence. The Honolulu Police Department, who had been conducting the department's drug analysis at its own laboratory, is reluctant to assume responsibility for conducting all the department's



drug analysis for free. NED also requires additional personnel to address the growing number of cases being generated by the airport and correctional facilities.

In October 2003 NED was again awarded \$31,000 to initiate a program to provide oversight, consolidated training, and coordination of a first response to clandestine laboratories involved in the manufacturing of crystal methamphetamine, gamma hydroxy butyrate (GHB), phencyclidine (PCP), phenyl-2-propanone (P-2-P), methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA/Ecstasy), and lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) statewide by the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA). NED redirected personnel from its Investigations Branch to address the growing problem of diversion of regulated chemicals for the illegal manufacture of controlled substances. During FY 2004 was able to conduct training in clandestine laboratory and in the use of self-contained breathing apparatus. The certification and re-certification training for all of the county police departments and for State agencies though this grant at not cost to these agencies.

PREVENTION/DIVERSION

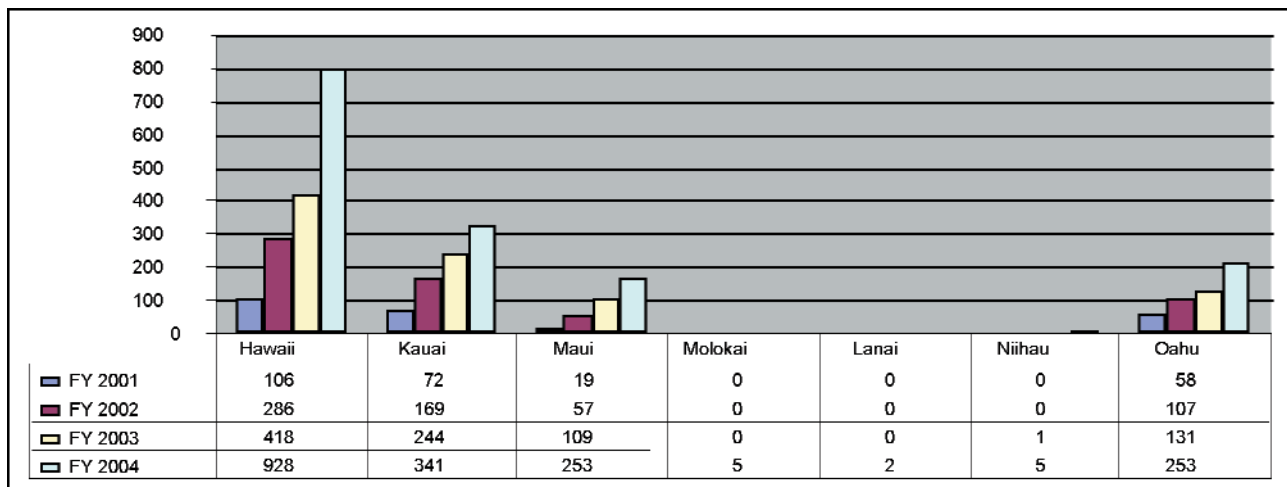
During FY 04, NED took a leadership role in informing the community of Hawaii’s crystal methamphetamine problem. They conducted 98 drug and clandestine laboratory presentations to law enforcement, schools, the medical community and the public across the State. These various presentations on were attended by 9,150 individuals and received extensive media coverage. The presentations covered Hawaii’s drug trends, drug identification, the physical and psychological effects as well as the damage that drugs can do to the human body. NED has partnered with Laulima Hawaii and other state, county and federal Agencies to educate the public on the dangers of drugs. During FY 2004, NED participated in the making of two video documentaries, one made by Edgy Lee on Hawaii’s Ice problem and another by Catholic Charities called “Try Wait.” NED also participated as guest speakers on radio shows and television interviews to try and educate the public on Hawaii’s drug trends and problems.

NED Investigators also conducted 36 controlled substances and regulated chemical inspections at distributors, wholesalers, retail distributors and pharmacies. These inspections deter and detect the diversion of controlled substances and regulated chemicals for the manufacture of controlled substances.

REGISTRATION SECTION

Through the work of the Registrations Section, NED is afforded a database of all authorized individuals, companies and pharmacies distributing controlled substances and regulated chemicals throughout the State. The Section did 3,377 records verifications checks and handled 20,639 administrative transactions. During this time period the Registration Staff issued 4,904 controlled substance registrations, 32 regulated chemical permits and 885 patient registry identification certificates for the medical use of marijuana within the five day NED imposed processing time limit. The Division set a high goal for itself by implementing the five-day processing deadline, which was met without error and with only one complaint.

MEDICAL USE OF MARIJUANA PATIENTS BY ISLANDS



As of the end of December 2004, the following is the statistical break down of the patients registered under this program to utilize marijuana for medical purposes:

NUMBER OF:	PHYSICIANS	PATIENTS	CAREGIVERS
Hawaii	26	1067	97
Kauai	15	365	38
Maui	24	326	32
Molokai	0	5	2
Lanai	0	2	0
Niihau	0	5	2
Oahu	42	264	50
TOTAL:	109	2025	221

The Year Ahead

In Fiscal Year 2005, the duties of the Narcotics Enforcement Division's Investigative Branch was assigned by the Director to investigate all criminal non-drug cases originating from all correctional facilities, the Sheriff Division and all agencies administratively attached to the Department on all islands. NED was not appropriated additional manpower or resources to conduct these added investigative services and therefore have had to redirect investigative resources from its drug investigative mission. NED is presently utilizing existing controlled substance investigators to handle all Investigations initiated by PSD agencies both Drug and non-drug.



Due to increases in requests for drug prevention services and investigative services needed at Hawaii's airports, prison facilities, state controlled areas on all islands and participation in federal drug taskforces, the Division needs of additional personnel and resources to be able to adequately handle these current responsibilities. The Division is in critical need of a chemist and laboratory facility to conduct drug analysis that is generated from cases initiated by the department and out side agency referrals. NED is also experiencing a backlog in pharmaceutical diversion cases initiated on the neighbor islands due to a lack of presence on the islands of Maui, Kauai and Hawaii (Kona). The current law enforcement personnel complement of 12 staff members is inadequate to handle the overwhelming request for services received by the Division.



The Department of Public Safety deals with criminal offenders at various stages within the criminal justice process. People who are arrested are initially held in custody at county police cellblocks, where they are assessed to determine if they are eligible to be diverted from the

correctional system. Those who qualify for release into the community, pending their trial, are supervised by Intake Service Center staff who provide counseling and electronic monitoring, if needed. Those who are not eligible for pre-trial diversion programs are transferred to the state jails until their trial and sentencing.

Upon conviction, those who are sentenced to serve less than one year remain at the jails. Those who are sentenced to serve more than one year are transferred to a state prison. These sentenced felons undergo a comprehensive assessment and diagnostic study. The study includes academic, vocational, treatment and security information.

Based on the assessment results, a correctional program plan is created to prepare the inmate to return to the community as a successful citizen. The plan includes programs and treatment services. The department offers various programs to help to create an environment that will be conducive to an inmate exercising behavioral control, taking responsibility, and achieving self-improvement. Only inmates who are classified as maximum security, or those whose behavior poses a threat to them or other inmates are limited in their access to programs. Among the programs offered by the department are education, vocational training, substance abuse treatment and sex offender treatment.

In addition to programs and basic needs such as food and clothing, medical and mental health services are also provided. The department also provides access to a law library and other library services and volunteer and religious services.

When inmates near the end of their sentences, and are of the appropriate custody level, they are usually transferred to a minimum-security facility. They may participate in work release or furlough programs. They also begin planning for housing, employment, finances, continuing education, training, follow-up treatment services or other elements of life after incarceration. Some female offenders may transfer to a transition center in the community such as TJ Mahoney on Oahu or Hale Ho'opulapula on the Big Island.

Although some offenders will remain in prison for life, the majority will be released prior to serving their maximum sentence.

Those who are released to parole are closely supervised in the community. If at any time a parolee violates the terms and conditions of parole, his or her parole status can be revoked and the offender may be returned to prison.

INMATE POPULATION

As of: June 30, 2004

	Inmate Head Count	Inmate Out Count*	TOTAL IN SYSTEM
PRISONS:			
Halawa Medium	1,001	1,577	2,578
Halawa Special Needs	97	—	97
Kulani	180	—	180
Waiawa	333	—	333
Women's	301	131	432
JAILS:			
Hawaii	329	155	484
Kauai	153	5	158
Maui	370	39	409
Oahu	1,113	174	1,287
TOTAL	3,877	2,081	5,958

CONTRACTED FACILITIES:	Total	Males	Females
Diamondback, Oklahoma	783	783	—
Florence CC, Arizona	43	43	—
Tallahachie CF, Mississippi	690	690	—
Brush CF, Colorado	63	—	63
Federal Detention Center, Hawaii	115	111	4
TOTAL	1,694	1,627	67

***Out Count** refers to the number of inmates who are not present at a facility at the time of the count for appropriate reasons. It includes those who are in extended furlough and residential transition programs; those confined at our request in other federal or state jurisdictions; those at contracted facilities on the mainland and the Hawaii Federal Detention Center; and others.

Through its branch offices on each of the islands of Oahu, Hawaii, Maui and Kauai, the Intake Service Centers (ISC) provide diversionary services or alternatives to incarceration for both the pretrial and sentenced jail population.

During FY 2004, ISC staff statewide completed 11,000 bail assessments. It also carried a caseload of 2,873 active cases of offenders on supervised release. Staff efforts also prevented pre-trial detainees from taking up 266,744 bed days in the correctional system. ISC will continue to focus on diverting more offenders from incarceration without jeopardizing public safety.

For FY 2004, 21% of ISC clients failed to appear in court or were arrested for a new offense. In contrast, recidivism studies conducted by the Hawaii Paroling Authority and the Judiciary's Adult Probation Division on their clients reflect higher revocation rates. Their revocation rates exceeded 50% every year over a three-year period.

Oahu Intake Service Center

The Oahu Intake Service Center is primarily responsible for conducting the initial interview on all admissions into the Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) to determine placement, security and medical needs. They make recommendations to the Courts to determine release suitability for pre-trial jail detainees. They supervise those charged with criminal offenses who are released into the community pending adjudication of their cases. They operate from 3:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday at the Honolulu Police Station, Honolulu District Court, and OCCC. In a collaborative effort with OCCC, a pilot project utilizing video cameras to interview inmates was initiated this past year. The project examines the feasibility of ISC staff interviewing arrestees at various locations and reduces the duplication of staff time in entering data into ISC's management information system. Preliminary findings indicate relatively few technical problems.

Hawaii Intake Service Center

The Hawaii Intake Service Center is unique due to the geographical separation of its two operating units: one in Hilo and the other in Kona. The area of coverage is twice the size of all the other branches combined.

The recent installation of a frame relay system completes the communication link between its Hilo and Kona offices with the Hawaii Community Correctional Center (HCCC) and other department entities such as the island's Sheriff's Office.

Because of the new system, HCCC's intake and medical units are able to receive from ISC medical alerts and other information up to two hours prior to the arrival of prisoners at the facility.

The branch was also instrumental in planning and developing the Department of Health's Jail Diversion Program. The federally funded program was implemented in May 2003. The purpose of the program is to divert arrestees who are charged with misdemeanor offenses into treatment programs and intensive case management rather than incarcerate them. ISC staff plays a key role by making recommendations to the Courts on these cases and referring cases to the Department of Health's Mental Health Diversion Team to provide support services. The program has prevented the incarceration of persons with severe and persistent mental illness whose non-violent misdemeanor charges are related to their mental illness.



Maui Intake Service Center

The Maui Intake Service Center is a leader in assisting an inmate's rehabilitation process through its Electronic Monitoring Furlough Program. Electronic devices that are attached to an offender's wrist or ankle are used to help staff keep apprised of the offender's whereabouts. Maui staff also plays a central role in an inter-agency criminal justice coalition called Creating a Responsive Environment (CARE) for Women and Families. CARE takes a systemic approach to addressing the gender specific needs of incarcerated female offenders and planning for family support services to ensure successful reintegration. CARE established a partnership with the University of Cincinnati to better determine the needs of Maui's female offenders. Through a pilot project, the Maui staff is using a new risk assessment instrument for female offenders. The data collected will be compiled and analyzed by the university. This project is of great interest to all Hawaii state government criminal justice agencies because they officially started the new risk assessment instrument beginning January 2004.

Kauai Intake Service Center

The Kauai Intake Service Center is committed to fulfilling its core functional responsibilities by providing diversion services to offenders at all stages: prior to admission, upon admission, within the Kauai Community Correctional Center, and before being released into the community. Kauai staff implemented an innovative effort called Project Contempt. The goal of the project is to reduce the number of defendants who fail to come to court. Prior to issuing an arrest warrant, a judge refers the case to Kauai ISC staff. When an offender is located through the statewide ISC database, a judge may grant an offender supervised release. At that point, Kauai staff can ensure that the offender appears in court as scheduled. A decrease in warrants for failure to appear in court saves the Courts, the police and the department a significant amount of time and money.

When an inmate enters the correctional system, one of the first things that must be determined is custody level. This is done through a process known as classification. An inmate's custody level establishes the degree of supervision, type of facility, and types of programs in which an inmate is able to participate.

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

Established in 1991 in response to a court-ordered consent decree, the Inmate Classification Office (ICO) uses an objective classification instrument to determine custody levels. A management tool that incorporates the time an inmate has left to serve on his or her sentence; the instrument is also used to reclassify an inmate's custody level by incorporating his or her history of behavior at a facility.

For most inmates, their custody level decreases as they spend more time in prison or jail, and as they participate in more productive activities.

The Office ensures the proper placement of inmates according to the risk they pose to the facility and the community. It monitors the accuracy of the classification instrument to ensure compliance with departmental policies and procedures. The ICO assists various facilities that are short-staffed or have large caseloads with obtaining additional case record information and reinforcing consistency in the application of established guidelines.

Those processes are critical to sound and accurate decision-making and help to minimize errors in classification, which can be a detriment to public safety. The Office also monitors other factors such as an inmate's refusal to participate in necessary programs or behavioral changes that are not explicitly reflected in the classification scoring process.

Overcrowding at all facilities has posed great challenges to the Office, which guides the careful coordination of inmate transfers to various facilities. Despite dealing with the challenges of limited, appropriate bed spaces and diminished program resources, the Office transferred 361 inmates to minimum and community-based facilities in Fiscal Year 2004.

The Office is actively participating in the planning and implementation of two, new, standardized assessments and protocols. These new tools will provide useful information in the areas of institutional security needs, program needs, and the risk that an inmate poses with regard to recidivism.

The ability to objectively measure such factors will greatly assist the Office in making better program referrals and placements of inmates in various facilities.

The Office looks forward to the implementation of these instruments that will not only measure the risk that the inmate presents, but also identify prioritized program needs. The Office is also considering implementing a classification instrument more specifically geared for female offenders.

The FY 2003 sentenced felon population breakdown by custody level indicates that most are medium custody.

	MALES	FEMALES
TOTAL	2,689	381
Medium	38%	30%
Minimum	32%	30%
Community	7%	17%
Closed	4%	1%
Maximum	1%	1%
Unclassified	18%	22%



After an inmate has been designated a custody level through the classification process, he is transferred to the appropriate facility to serve his sentence. Hawaii is one of only six states in the country that has its jail functions located at the State level. Traditionally, jails are the responsibility of county government. Hawaii has four jails, one on each of the islands of Oahu, Hawaii, Maui and Kauai. The jails, called community correctional centers in Hawaii, house male and female pre-trial detainees and convicted offenders whose sentences are one year or less. The jail population also includes

sentenced misdemeanants, sentenced felon probationers, probation violators awaiting adjudication, and sentenced felons participating in furlough programs.

Prisons, on the other hand, house convicted felons whose sentences are greater than one year of incarceration. Hawaii has four prisons, called correctional facilities. Three are located on the islands of Oahu and one is located on the island of Hawaii. Three correctional facilities—Halawa, Kulani and Waiawa—house male sentenced felons and male parole violators. The fourth prison, called the Women’s Community Correctional Center, houses female offenders. Although it is designated a community correctional center, it functions primarily as a prison. It is located in Kailua, Oahu and houses both sentenced inmates and some pre-trial detainees.

Oahu Community Correctional Center

The Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) is the largest jail in the State and is situated on 16 acres in urban Kalihi. In addition to its jail functions, OCCC provides reintegration programming for male sentenced felons.

OCCC currently has an operating bed capacity of 954, but when FY04 ended there were 1,020 inmates housed in the facility. To reduce some of OCCC's overcrowded conditions, approximately 30 to 50 inmates are housed at the Federal Detention Center in Honolulu.

OCCC also oversees the Laumaka Work Furlough Center, which is a block away from the jail. Laumaka houses an additional 96 male felons that are permitted to go into the community. For more than 30 years, the site has been a conditional release or work furlough center for males leaving prison on Oahu.

Inmates assigned to Laumaka are either actively seeking employment or working in the community. Project Bridge, which occupies one of the buildings, is the transitional program for male offenders who have completed their primary substance abuse treatment.

The pre-trial population at OCCC is offered educational, self-improvement and religious programs. The sentenced inmate population is offered programs in substance abuse, domestic violence, cognitive skills, parenting, community service worklines, work furlough and extended furlough. In addition to programs, there are work opportunities through Correctional Industries, with the majority of jobs in light construction (i.e. office wall panel construction and installation). In an average year, OCCC employs over 400 inmates in its in-facility worklines to provide support services for its kitchen, laundry and other operations.

It also places between 40 to 60 inmates daily on community service worklines to participate in work projects for county, state and federal agencies. During FY 2004 OCCC completed 137 community service projects. Inmate labor totaled 88,910 hours and generated savings of \$1,206,595 to user agencies.

Maui Community Correctional Center

The Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC) was built in 1978 to house 24 inmates. With additional buildings constructed in 1986, 1992 and 1996, MCCC has expanded from its original two-acre site. There are currently five structures on the site, which is situated on approximately seven acres in Wailuku.

MCCC is currently designed to house 209 inmates. However, its population at the end of FY04 WAS 370 inmates. During the last 10 years, the inmate population at MCCC tripled. MCCC's inmate population is conservatively projected to reach 408 in five years.

In addition to its jail functions, MCCC provides reintegration programming to sentenced felons and parole violators who will be released on Maui. Among the programs offered at MCCC are adult basic education, GED, parenting and cognitive skills, substance abuse treatment, vocational training and work furlough. Extended furlough is offered in conjunction with the Maui Intake Service Center. In addition to these programs, there are in-facility and community service worklines. During FY 2004 MCCC community worklines completed 260 projects. Their community service activities include painting, building construction, landscaping and other labor-intensive work as requested. They have assisted the Maui County Fair, Hula Bowl and Lahaina Invitational Basketball Tournament annually. During FY 2004, inmate labor totaled 55,052 hours, with services valued at \$730,238.

MCCC is involved with a \$2 million federal grant that was awarded to the department for a comprehensive reintegration program to provide a continuum of services and care for offenders who are returning to the Maui community. The Maui Economic Opportunity is the agency implementing this innovative grant.

MCCC recently renovated a dormitory for its in-facility Drug Court treatment services. Selected pre-trial inmates, sentenced felons and parole violators participate in a 90-day drug treatment program, which is followed by another nine months of treatment in the community. Aloha House, a private treatment provider conducts the program.

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



Hawaii Community Correctional Center

The Hawaii Community Correctional Center (HCCC) is currently a 226-bed facility on two sites. The primary facility in Hilo sits on three acres in downtown Hilo. Hale Nani, its community reintegration program, is located five miles away in Panaewa.

In addition to its jail functions, HCCC also provides reintegration programming and a work release program at Hale Nani for sentenced inmates who will be released on the Big Island.

HCCC also contracts with the Big Island Substance Abuse Council for a transitional community residential program in Hilo for female offenders.


Work opportunities are available through in-facility worklines and Correctional Industries. Inmates are also able to participate in community service worklines for county, state and not-for-profit organizations. During FY 2004, HCCC completed 45 community service projects. Inmate labor totaled 7,010 hours, with services valued at \$97,475.

A major challenge for HCCC is the transportation of detainees and inmates to 16 courts in the Third Circuit located in Kona, Hilo, Puna and the outlying districts of Kohala, Waimea, Honokaa and Kau. The farthest driving distances range from 80 miles to a 200 mile, five-hour round trip. HCCC is required to maintain inmate custody in court because of a shortage of deputy sheriffs who would normally provide this service.

Although strides have been made to develop and implement a viable re-entry program and ease the impact of the system on persons with mental health issues, HCCC is greatly concerned about operational inadequacies, budget shortfalls and overcrowded conditions. Due to a lack of adequate space for programs, education classes are held in one classroom at the Hilo site and in the Hale Nani multipurpose room. HCCC will continue efforts to enhance its furlough and reintegration programs, as it is clear that a successful return to the community will reduce the recidivism rate and thus reduce HCCC's offender population.

Kauai Community Correctional Center

Like the other community correctional centers, the Kauai Community Correctional Center (KCCC) has been expanded substantially. KCCC was originally designed to house 16 persons in 1977; at the end of the fiscal year KCCC housed 153 inmates. Among housing units added to the facility are three cabins, which were built by KCCC inmates and used as shelters to house Kauai residents after Hurricane Iniki. The cabins were



intended for temporary housing, but they are still being used today as correctional housing. Its current operating capacity is 128 but housed 153 as of June 30, 2004.

Unlike the other community correctional centers, KCCC does not have housing units specifically designated for women. Rather, the facility is forced to rearrange units if the number of women inmates increases. This interferes with programming, causes scheduling problems and impacts all areas of facility operations. KCCC offers sentenced felons an opportunity to participate in different levels of the Lifetime Stand Program, which provides a structured, para-military regimen of marching, drill exercises, physical training, education and community outreach. The Lifetime Stand Program stresses discipline, perseverance, work ethic and personal responsibility. Each participant engaged in nine hours a day of structured programming, which includes four hours of work. Inmates who decline to participate in the Lifetime Stand Program are placed in lockdown conditions.

KCCC has education, substance abuse treatment, religious counseling, cultural arts, and work furlough programs. Inmates maintain KCCC's vegetable farm and fish farm, with products used by the facility's food services unit. Excess crops and fish are donated to community organizations such as senior centers.

In addition to in-facility worklines, KCCC's community service worklines do projects for various county agencies and not-for profit organizations. KCCC completed 56 projects during FY 2004. Inmate labor totaled 5,391 hours, with services valued at \$34,980.

Women's Community Correctional Center

The Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC) is the only facility that serves the needs of pre-trial and sentenced female offenders. The facility houses female offenders who are of maximum, medium and minimum custody levels. WCCC provides chronic medical and mental health care services, protective custody and long-term disciplinary housing for female offenders statewide. WCCC has a design capacity of 258 beds. However, at the end of FY04, 301 inmates were housed at the facility.

WCCC offers an array of programs, including a substance abuse therapeutic community, a cognitive based curriculum, parenting and educational classes and domestic violence treatment. It is the only facility that has a gender responsive, intensive substance abuse treatment program called Ke Alaula, a nine to 16 month therapeutic community operated by Hina Mauka, a private provider. Ke Alaula opened in September 2001 and remains at full capacity of 50 women. A primary focus of Ke Alaula is to help program participants heal from past abuses that may have contributed to their drug problems. Following completion of the program, the offender is assigned to a transition program in the community prior to being considered for parole.

Project Bridge is a program designed to assist female offenders with transitioning back to society through employment, education and substance abuse after care treatment. The six to 12 month program has a capacity of 15. Those who complete the program transition either to parole or to extended furlough to their residence.

The Day Reporting and Electronic Monitoring Program was developed and instituted to provide additional avenues for transitional programming for non-violent low risk offenders with relatively short-term sentences of 3 to 4 months of incarceration remaining. Program participants report to the facility during weekdays from 7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. for 30 days. After completing this first phase, they report to the facility three days a week, for five weeks. During this period they pursue employment, vocational training or educational opportunities. Upon completion of the program, they are put on an extended furlough program.

In addition to in-facility programs, WCCC participates in many community service projects for state, county



A female inmate is searched at WCCC.

agencies and non-profit organizations. WCCC completed 132 community service projects during FY 2004. Inmate labor totaled 30,620 hours, with services valued at \$484,046.

Various WCCC programs are supported through partnership efforts, which continue to yield productive and mutually beneficial results. WCCC's partnership with The Outdoor Circle has resulted in substantial grant monies to assist with the development of a horticultural training program and a hydroponics operation. Partnerships like these have prompted substantial support from surrounding communities and additional partnerships with other community organizations and non-profit agencies. WCCC also offers Kids Day events, which has proven to be very popular, as it provides dedicated time specifically for a mother and her child. Other programs are the Read to Me Cassette Tape Program and a popular book club called the Literary Society of WCCC. The facility also regularly participates in major projects and events of the Hawaii Special Olympics and Aloha United Way.

WCCC is faced with many, multi-faceted challenges. It continues to experience chronic personnel shortages in the areas of case management, security, operations and maintenance. There is also an inadequate number of female correctional officers to sufficiently cover posts that require the presence of a female officer.

These long-term vacancies dramatically reduce the level of services in all operational areas. Overtime costs remain high due to the large numbers of vacancies, a rapidly increasing inmate population that far exceeds the facility design capacity and chronic employee attendance problems.

The population remains high despite WCCC's efforts to keep 36 contract beds filled at TJ Mahoney, a residential transitional facility in the community; 64 contracted beds in Oklahoma; and 16 offenders in the facility's furlough and day reporting program. With significant increases in the population, WCCC's sewer and water systems have been greatly taxed and are in need of frequent and unbudgeted repair and maintenance.

WCCC anticipates the increased demand for additional housing will result in a growing number of offenders requiring suicide watch, and safety and therapeutic accommodations. An escalating inmate population continues to impact facility operations. WCCC will continue efforts to establish and maintain partnerships with community agencies and organizations. Its program focus will remain on substance abuse treatment, cognitive-based programs and on maintaining its level of transitional programs.

Halawa Correctional Facility

The Halawa Correctional Facility (HCF) is made up of two separate and distinct buildings: a special needs facility with a capacity of 132 and a medium security facility with a capacity of 992. The special needs facility is the old City and County Halawa Jail, originally opened in 1962 and transferred to the State in 1975. It houses maximum and closed custody male inmates, as well as those who require protective custody. It also serves inmates with severe and chronic mental illnesses that preclude them from being placed in the general population.

The medium security facility opened in 1987, and is still the newest and largest prison facility in Hawaii's correctional system. It houses male sentenced felons. Despite original design plans intended for single bunks to accommodate both medium and maximum custody inmates, HCF currently double bunks. The operational capacity of the medium security facility is 1,124 persons. But the population occasionally jumps well over that to an average of average of nearly 1,300 inmates during FY 2004. To mitigate overcrowding, 1,577 inmates are housed at out-of-state contracted facilities as of June 30, 2004.

The Halawa staff coordinated mass transfers to contracted Mainland facilities during FY2004, with an average of 120 inmates per transfer. In addition to coordinating these transfers, staff conducts periodic site inspections, maintains contact and rapport with out-of-state prison officials, and keeps institutional files updated for this population. Among the programs offered at HCF is a broad range of education classes. Over 300 inmates hold in-facility workline positions and work opportunities are available through Correctional Industries. Substance abuse treatment services and sex offender treatment services are also offered. There is a living unit that houses 30 inmates who are participating in an enhanced substance abuse treatment component. The participants have created a supportive environment for adopting a drug-and alcohol-free lifestyle. With increased staffing, services could be extended to more inmates.



Waiawa Correctional Facility

The Waiawa Correctional Facility (WCF) is a 334-bed minimum-security prison for sentenced male inmates. It provides an environment that helps inmates transition from traditional prison to re-entry into the community. Inmates are carefully screened prior to being transferred to Waiawa because as a minimum-security facility, it has very limited physical security features such as high fences and segregation facilities.

WCF was converted from a military communications center to a correctional facility for 134 inmates. The property, which includes 192 acres, was transferred from the U.S. Department of Education to the State of Hawaii via a quitclaim deed in 1985. Under the terms of the deed, the State "earns" a 1/30th ownership share for each year it uses the property. The deed also requires that all inmates participate in education or substance abuse treatment programs. WCF can devote 240 of its 334 beds to substance abuse treatment.

The major program at WCF is KASHBOX, an intensive residential treatment program for those with serious substance abuse problems. KASHBOX was started in 1990, with 16 beds. It expanded to 84 beds in 1998, and to 200 beds in 1999. It is a therapeutic community, where inmates in the program are housed in a unit



separate from the general population. While in the program, the inmates address all of the life issues that contribute to their substance abuse. They are expected to strictly adhere to the prescribed rules of the “community” and practice pro-social values. The program is designed to last from nine to 15 months, depending on the inmate’s progress. Although it is based on a powerful and effective treatment model, KASHBOX continues to struggle because the program is understaffed and needs better accountability through process and program evaluations.

The other major substance abuse treatment program at WCF is Crossroads, which is designed for parole

violators who return to prison for failing to comply with the conditions of their parole because of substance abuse. The program is designed to last from four to six months. It was implemented in 1999 with 40 beds.

Waiawa recently implemented a unique pilot program designed to help substance-abusing inmates become better fathers. With several private agencies as partners, selected inmates engage in structured play groups with their young children, participate in group parenting sessions, and engage in reading activities with their children. WCF will continue to explore opportunities to provide inmates with better parenting skills.

WCF also provides general education programs, as well as Hawaiian language and culture leading to an associate of arts degree. Inmates in the Ke Ala Ike program can enroll at Leeward Community College to complete their degree after release.

Several in-facility worklines also help inmates acquire and practice good work habits and to learn useful skills. These worklines include food service, building maintenance, heavy equipment, farm, janitorial, educational tutoring and landscaping.


WCF inmates also worked on 37 community service projects. They provided 6,466 hours of labor to state and not-for profit agencies, with an estimated cost savings of \$87,529 to user agencies.

With regard to the inmate population, there are signs that gang activity is increasing at Waiawa. More inmates are identified as gang members when they arrive at the facility. There are also indications that some inmates are making attempts to organize and that tattooing is taking place. The problem is not yet serious, and all of the staff will remain vigilant.

Waiawa continues to experience serious infrastructure problems. The original complex was built during World War II. Therefore, the plumbing and electrical systems are old and need frequent repair. Waiawa operates its own drinking water and wastewater treatment systems. Both systems are under scrutiny by the Department of Health, which may require improvements to assure compliance with state and federal laws.

Kulani Correctional Facility

The Kulani Correctional Facility (KCF) is a 160-bed minimum-security prison that incorporates vocational training and specialized programming for males nearing the end of their sentence. It opened in 1946 as a work camp for 120 inmates. The six original dormitories are still occupied. There are 8,000 acres of land surrounding the facility, which is remotely located about 20 miles from Hilo. The main compound where



inmates live and work consists of 20 acres. KCF is a working camp, where all inmates are assigned jobs. Inmates who refuse to work are returned to the Halawa Correctional Facility. Prior to being transferred to Kulani, inmates are carefully screened, as the resident population does not include inmates with chronic medical conditions or serious mental illnesses.

Kulani is the primary location for the department's sex offender treatment program. Past programs at KCF initially focused on assigning inmates agricultural work, specifically cultivating fruits and vegetables. Planting and cutting koa forests were also at one time a large part of the facility's programs.

Over the years, Kulani's programs have evolved with the changing technological needs and the job market. Today's worklines stress mechanical repair and maintenance, Construction, heavy equipment operation and computer work.

KCF programs include substance abuse and sex offender treatment, educational and vocational training, the Lifetime Stand Program, and work opportunities through Correctional Industries' woodshop. Moreover, several community worklines have greatly contributed to the Big Island community. During FY 2004 KCF completed 28 community service projects. Inmate labor totaled 7,923 hours, with services valued at \$115,267.

The facility utilizes a catchment system that can presently support 200 inmates and staff. When the weather is dry for prolonged periods, KCF must haul water from Hilo. More water storage tanks, along with repair of the 20-mile access road to KCF, need to be considered should there be a significant increase in Kulani's population.

The year brought many challenges to the facility. Due to gross understaffing of the Social Work Unit over an extended period of time, the major functions of the Unit were negatively impacted. The backlog of work resulted in only 75% of assignment completions per month. In October of 2003, a Clerk-Typist was hired, and in December, a third Social Worker was brought on board. The Unit's level of productivity is now at 96%. In February of 2004, a triple-escape occurred in the early morning hours. Within hours, all three inmates were apprehended by KCF ACOs as the inmates ducked into the forest from Stainback Highway. In March of 2004, the PSD commenced mainland-direct flights into Hilo, thus eliminating the inmates having to go via HCF for placement at KCF.

The year ahead will focus on continued programming and infrastructure improvements. Kulani staff and inmates will begin work on a new sewage treatment and recycled waste water plant and they will seek a partnership with the County of Hawaii to resurface the pothole ridden Stainback Highway.

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Education Programs

Academic Classes

- Adult basic education
- Pre-GED
- GED
- High school diploma (competency-based)

Post-secondary Classes

- Distance learning college courses
- Life skills
- Cognitive skills
- Hawaiian studies

Electives

- Parenting
- Hawaiian language
- Yoga
- Chi qung
- Hula

Employment Training

- Auto-cad and computer design
- Automotive training
- Computer technology
- Horticulture & environmental science
- Landscaping and Irrigation

Transition

- Pre-employment
- Job Development

Special Programs

- Reach Domestic Violence Intervention
- Title I
- Special Education
- Youthful Offender

Library Services

- Recreational Reading Book Clubs
- Law Library
- Read to Me Cassette Tape Project

Sex Offender Treatment Services

Volunteer Services

Religious Services

Substance Abuse Treatment and Support

- Crossroads Parole Violator Program
- Level I and II (education and outpatient)
- Level III (therapeutic community)
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Narcotics Anonymous

Transitional Programs

- Work Furlough
- Community residential

Work Opportunity Programs

- Correctional Industries
- In-facility worklines
- Community service worklines

INMATE POPULATION FROM 1993 TO 2004

End of Fiscal Year Assigned Counts

1980	926
1981	1,121
1982	1,326
1983	1,473
1984	1,769
1985	2,045
1986	2,159
1987	2,259
1988	2,289
1989	2,480
1990	2,625
1991	2,673
1992	2,999
1993	3,133
1994	3,246
1995	3,583
1996	2,693
1997	4,604
1998	5,216
1999	5,043
2000	5,127
2001	5,412
2002	5,569
2003	5,540
2004	5,958

CONTRACTED OUT OF STATE FACILITIES

End of Fiscal Year Counts

1996	300
1997	300
1998	600
1999	1,178
2000	1,079
2001	1,194
2002	1,232
2003	1,295
2004	1,694

DISTRIBUTION OF INMATE POPULATION* BY AGE GROUPS

AS OF JUNE 30, 2004

	Total	Males	Females
Total Number	5,958	5,269	689
All Age Groups	100%	100%	100%
Less than 20 years	1%	1%	1%
20 to 24 years	11%	12%	10%
25 to 29 years	16%	16%	15%
30 to 34 years	17%	17%	20%
35 to 39 years	17%	17%	20%
40 to 44 years	16%	16%	15%
45 to 49 years	11%	11%	10%
50 to 54 years	5%	5%	6%
55 to 59 years	3%	3%	2%
60 to 64 years	1%	1%	1%
65 years and over	1%	1%	0%
Unknown	0%	0%	0%

*Total inmate counts based on facility tabulations. It represents the number of inmates physically housed in a correctional facility and inmates on furlough, in hospitals, intermittent leave, transition housing, etc.

Percentage distributions based on inmate records from Offendertrak, Hawaii Department of Public Safety.

Sum of percentages may not equal total due to rounding.

**DISTRIBUTION OF INMATE POPULATION*
BY ETHNIC GROUP OR RACE****

AS OF JUNE 30, 2004

	Total	Males	Females
Total Number	5,958	5,269	689
All Races/Ethnic Groups	100%	100%	100%
Black	4%	4%	3%
Caucasian	21%	21%	23%
Chinese	1%	1%	1%
Filipino	12%	13%	10%
Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	39%	39%	45%
Hispanic	3%	3%	2%
Japanese	5%	5%	4%
Korean	1%	1%	1%
Samoan	5%	5%	3%
Other Pacific Islander	1%	1%	0%
Other	2%	2%	2%
Not Reported	6%	5%	7%

*Total inmate counts based on facility tabulations. It represents the number of inmates physically housed in a correctional facility and inmates on furlough, in hospitals, intermittent leave, transition housing, etc.

Percentage distributions based on inmate records from Offendertrak, Hawaii Department of Public Safety.

Sum of percentages may not equal total due to rounding.

**Ethnicity and race based on information provided by inmates.

Other includes Native American Indian, Vietnamese, other Asians, etc.

**DISTRIBUTION OF SENTENCED FELONS
(ASSIGNED COUNT)
BY CUSTODY LEVELS**

AS OF JUNE 30, 2004

SENTENCED FELONS	FY 2004
MALES.....	2892
Maximum	1%
Closed	4%
Medium	38%
Minimum	32%
Community	9%
Not reported/Unclassified	15%
All Custody Levels	100%
FEMALES	428
Maximum	1%
Closed	1%
Medium	26%
Minimum	32%
Community	12%
Not reported/Unclassified	28%
All Custody Levels	100%

Percent distributions based on inmate records, Corrections Management Information System, Hawaii Department of Public Safety.

Assigned counts based on June 30 end of month facility reports.



Security

Security is a critical component of daily activities at all facilities. Correctional officers, who comprise 53% of the department's employees, play a central role in all aspects of operations, programs and services. All security services are audited annually for consistency and effectiveness. A team of three to five individuals comprised of management staff from each of the eight institutions conducts audits of facilities other than their own. Audit team members gain valuable insight on policy and procedure development, management controls and documentation, security practices, and an important systems perspective to the entire corrections process.

Maintenance

The department's maintenance staff has the formidable task of keeping all physical plant systems running. They are responsible for maintaining security and emergency systems and other essential plumbing and electrical systems. They also maintain vehicles used for transporting inmates to court and to other facilities.

They also do janitorial, grounds keeping and landscaping work. These tasks are major challenges because they have been generally understaffed and under funded. As overcrowding continues to shorten the life of building systems, the important efforts of maintenance staff is a key to ensuring the proper management of the correctional system's physical resources.

CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES

Correctional Industries (CI) provides meaningful work opportunities for offenders that will help to increase their employment prospects after release. Currently there are 127 inmates statewide that are employed by CI in various capacities. 10% of their gross income is paid to the Crime Victim Compensation Commission. A goal of CI is to produce quality products for the department and other State agencies at competitive prices.

CI has printing, sewing and furniture operations operating out of the Halawa Correctional Facility. The printing plant provides products such as business cards, standard forms, brochures and bindery and reproduction services. The sewing plant manufactures correctional officer uniforms, other uniforms and products for the private sector. The furniture plant manufactures seating systems and assembles and installs panel systems.

At HCCC, there is a joint venture with a private sector company where a workforce of approximately eight inmates at a time is employed to assist with fruit picking or packing. Offenders receive minimum wage up to prevailing wages. The CI worklines operating out of OCCC and KCF will deliver and install office furniture and paneling systems. Another OCCC Correctional Industries workline is currently assisting a community theatre with their set design.

The year ahead for CI includes future industries such as a mattress manufacturing plant, a janitorial products plant, and possibly a maintenance labor force. Depending on the department's needs, CI may produce inmate uniforms.

CI will continue to provide goods and services needed for the construction, operation and maintenance of state or county offices by utilizing qualified, able-bodied inmates toward the goal of achieving mutually beneficial results.

The Health Care Division works with security and other correctional staff to deliver medical, dental and mental health services through department physicians, psychiatrists, psychologists, nurses, social workers, dentists and other providers of direct patient care. During FY 2004 there were 41,105 instances where patients received medical, mental or dental treatment and 182,166 instances where patients received nursing services.

All necessary health services provided are consistent with the requirements of the United States Constitution, Hawaii Revised Statutes, departmental policies, community standards of care, and the National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC). All facility health care units have NCCHC accreditation with the exception of HCF. The HCF Health care staff is working towards regaining their accreditation. Twenty-four hour infirmaries are available seven days a week at the OCCC, WCCC, and HCF. Clinics are located at each correctional facility. Inmates who require hospitalization or services beyond the ability of department personnel are referred to outside sources. In FY 2004, there were 4,047 outside specialty care patient visits.

Health care staff is also responsible for the monitoring and quality management of medical care provided to Hawaii inmates currently housed in out-of-state contracted facilities. They provide authorizations for specialty services, utilization review functions, and the approval and processing of reimbursements to providers. Health care staff also assists with the reintegration of inmates into Hawaii's community health care system.

The Department is presently in its second year participating in the National Health Services Corp Scholar Program. The HCF and WCCC are designated as approved Health Provider Shortage Areas. This enables Corp scholarship recipients to fulfill their three-year commitment to the Corp by working at the HCF and WCCC. This participation has provided the Department with potential candidates for difficult to fill physician and other health care provider positions.

The foremost challenge for the Division is the ability to manage the increasing cost and patient demand for health care services. This is partly attributed to an increasingly aging patient population. Older inmates who have had drug addictive related lifestyles are at higher risk in developing major illnesses. Higher costs attributed to emergency room visits, hospitalizations, and life-saving treatments and procedures in maintaining the health of this older population will continue to increase. Another factor is that many of the Department's inmates have neglected preventive health care services, disease management and treatment, and have engaged in high risk lifestyle behaviors prior to being incarcerated. Thus the Department has the responsibility and ethical duty to provide community standards of care to a population with many chronic health care problems.

The fiscal impact of Hepatitis C has also contributed to the increasing health care costs. The present course of treatment is very expensive and offers limited success. As more incurable patients develop end stage liver diseases over time, the costs associated with their care will also increase.

Lastly, due to the national trend of State mental health hospital closures and mental health facility downsizing, correctional systems throughout the country have seen an increasing number of mentally ill inmates.

The department's mental health staff is only able to provide episodic mental health care that focuses on stabilizing the patient's mental health condition through medication. The segment of the inmate population with mental health problems is expected to grow and require increases in the department's already limited mental health service resources.

Food Services

The Food Services Branch prepares and serves meals daily for nearly 4,000 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.

The Branch also provides work opportunities for inmates by providing on the job training in culinary arts. All inmates assigned to a food service workline acquire basic skills in food preparation, kitchen sanitation, food safety, bakeshop operations, storekeeping and dishwashing operations. The fundamental knowledge gained in food handling may help them obtain employment in the food service industry after they are released.

Another beneficial opportunity is a joint venture project with Correctional Industries to provide 150 lunches daily for elderly citizens and developmentally disabled residents attending adult day care programs at Waimano Home. Inmate cook-helpers supervised by WCF staff prepare meals. Since 1995, the Meals on Wheels Project has seen many positive results for public and not-for profit agencies.

At the WCF Farm Program, inmates learn vocational skills in sustainable agriculture by growing fresh produce that is incorporated into WCF menus and shared with other correctional facilities. Other farm programs are located at KCCC, KCF and the Hale Nani facility in Hilo.

However, there is no Farm Manager at these facilities to assist with expanding the farm program, so offenders practice traditional farming methods and are supervised by correctional officers.

During FY 2004 the department's farm programs generated a harvest of over 85,000 pounds of fresh fruits and vegetables at a cost savings of \$55,000.

The department is challenged with preparing an increasing number of special diets. In addition to serving regular meals, the food service branch prepared more than 17,000 special and medically prescribed meals. Over 300 inmates daily assist with preparing and serving these meals.

Due to medical and religious legal requirements, the department anticipates more medically prescribed diets will be necessary because of an aging prison population and an increase in the number of unhealthy inmates entering prison due to poor eating habits and other health and lifestyle-related concerns.

Other challenges are aging kitchens and inadequate equipment that needs to be upgraded or replaced in order to be in compliance with regulatory guidelines. Toward this end, the department is providing educational programs for its food service managers to enhance their skills in nutrition and food service management and continue risk management programs with daily operations at all food service units.




Stainless steel and a watchful eye keep the MCCC kitchens running smoothly.

Library Services

The Library Services Branch provides recreational library services and law library services to inmates in Hawaii, as well as in five out-of-state facilities. The core function of the Branch is to maintain basic law libraries at all correctional facilities to ensure that inmates are afforded their constitutionally mandated access to these materials.

Maintaining this access also reduces or prevents costly litigation. However, it has always been the goal of the Library Services staff to provide all inmates under state jurisdiction with other reading related,



meaningful activities and programs. In prior years, the staff at each facility were able to provide a variety of leisure reading books and a sampling of cultural and enrichment programs.

Funding to support recreational library programs has been curtailed because of budget constraints. The staff will work toward continuing current programs such as a book club at WCCC and the Read-to-Me program at WCCC and WCF.

Due to a growing demand for a wider variety of reading materials, including Hawaiiana, the department is working in partnership with private and other public agencies in seeking in-kind and financial support. They will also strive to provide inmates with quality materials that are not just materials that have been discarded. The department will be seeking additional funds to supplement its sparse general reference and Hawaiiana collections.

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 have enriched the lives of inmates emotionally, physically and spiritually.

Volunteers provide inmates with a viable link to the community. Approximately 75% of volunteers are affiliated with faith-based institutions and are from a variety of religions, denominations and belief systems. Correctional facilities are also practicum sites for student volunteers who need to gain specialized or general experience in their chosen profession. Student volunteers have been supervised in the department's substance abuse treatment, sex offender treatment, social work and case management sections.


Three hundred nine new volunteers were trained during FY 2004. The community volunteers donated 48,000 hours of labor and \$15,000 in financial and in-kind assistance to the department. Nine volunteer chaplains at facilities statewide contributed a total of 12,450 hours of service. Among projects coordinated by volunteers during FY 2003 is a videophone visit 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 project run by volunteers is an annual Christmas party sponsored by the Catholic Diocese of Honolulu for all of the children of inmates of WCCC. This is in addition to Angel Tree, a project sponsored by Prison Fellowship and coordinated by New Hope Fellowship. Faith-based organizations have provided considerable support to the department, with several churches donating televisions, VCRs, sound equipment and musical instruments to facility chapels.

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

Education Services

The Education Program Services Branch offers academic, vocational, cultural and self-development programs. All in-facility education centers provide academic programs in adult basic education, General Equivalency Diploma, and post secondary education. Because approximately one third of inmate students have special education needs or learning difficulties that affect their ability to maximize education and treatment program information, programs are designed to address the special learning needs of all students.



Correctional education has a well-rooted history. Section 353-64, Hawaii Revised Statutes, requires persons paroled to possess or participate in a high school diploma program and possess or acquire a marketable skill prior to parole. Thus, correctional education in Hawaii must provide inmates with the academic background and critical thinking skills necessary to obtain a high school diploma, as well as the technical and employment skills needed to compete in today's job market.

To fulfill this mandate, the education staff provides a standard academic curriculum and vocational training in computer technology, environmental science and horticulture, and automotive technology.

Although space, infrastructure and security constraints play a major role in limiting vocational course offerings at the institutions, all education centers have at least one training program per quarter.

Culture is a critical thread that is woven throughout the curriculum. Over 1,400 students are of Native Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian ancestry. There is a strong cultural context of Native Hawaiian values and behaviors throughout several academic, vocational and self-development programs.


Among the highlights for FY 2003 is a distance learning education program that has provided the impetus for out-of-state inmates to continue their education upon returning to Hawaii. Education staff at Oklahoma and Arizona facilities is now capable of transferring inmate records electronically. This results in faster and more appropriate education placement, greater program coordination and better opportunities for inmates to continue courses of study with minimum interruption.

Substance Abuse Treatment Program

The Substance Abuse Treatment Services Branch provides assessment, primary and secondary treatment, and continuing treatment services for inmates who have substance abuse problems. Treatment is provided by in-facility staff, volunteers and contracted private providers. The assessment process determines if an offender needs treatment and the intensity or the level of the treatment needed. In FY2004 [Mrg1]the department completed 912 assessments. Results indicated that 367 needed Level I and II treatment, which is equivalent to primary outpatient treatment; and 476 needed Level III treatment, which is equivalent to intensive, residential treatment. The remaining 69 were found to not need any treatment, but required some form of substance abuse education. During FY 2004, there were 233 inmates who completed Level II treatment and 328 who completed Level III treatment.

The department offers Level III treatment in the form of a therapeutic community, which means that the inmates live together within a structure that encourages interaction. A therapeutic community provides an environment for serious drug abusers to participate in a simulated community that promotes the practice of constructive, pro-social behaviors.

It utilizes the influence of positive peer pressure within a highly structured social environment, where the primary change agent is the community itself. Its culture is of a mutual self-help attitude, where community members confront each other's negative behavior and attitudes. An open, trusting and safe environment is established and personal disclosure is encouraged. The department has two therapeutic communities: KASHBOX at Waiawa and Ke Alaula at the women's prison. KASHBOX is an acronym for (K)nowledge, (A)ttitudes, (S)kills, (H)abits, (B)ehaviors, (O)pinions, the (X) factor and other characteristics that are acquired to lead productive, crime-free lifestyles. Ke Alaula is translated from Hawaiian as "the dawning of a new day." The program has three phases that incorporate elements of Native Hawaiian culture: Nā Lau, Nā Kupukupu and Nā Liko. In addition to primary and intensive treatment, the department provides secondary and continuing treatment through its furlough programs. There are currently 96 furlough treatment slots for male offenders at OCCC, of which 32 are federally funded through the Laumaka Bridge Program. There are



also 15 Bridge program furlough beds at the WCCC. During FY 2004, there were 35 inmates who completed the Laumaka Bridge Program at OCCC and 19 female inmates who completed the Olomana Bridge Program at WCCC. The past fiscal year was marked by decreases in program capacity due to staff shortages. The Crossroads Parole Violator Program was temporarily integrated into KASHBOX. As a result, there was a temporary reduction in the number of inmates entering the KASHBOX program. During FY 2004, 249 inmates completed the KASHBOX program. With the hiring of new counselors, KASHBOX will be able to operate at its normal capacity of 200 treatment slots. New staff will also be added to the Laumaka Bridge program at the OCCC and the capacity of that program will be increased.

The department offers two transitional community residential programs for females through the purchase of service contracts on Oahu and the Big Island. The department contracts with T.J. Mahoney for 36 community beds at Matlock Hale in Makiki. It also contracts with the Big Island Substance Abuse Council for eight community beds at Hale Ho'opulapula in Hilo.

These programs help female offenders transition from a highly structured prison environment to independent living in the community. Both agencies provide services in the areas of substance abuse, vocational and job skills training, money management, life skills, anger management, domestic violence, relapse prevention, cognitive restructuring, work furlough participation and other types of individualized services. Additionally, two new treatment services programs have started. First, there is a multiple services contract that provides a variety of services to inmates who return from out-of-state facilities. This population was targeted because returning inmates needed more follow-up services than are currently provided.

Sex Offender Treatment Program

Treatment programs for sex offenders are available at all men's facilities statewide except at the Waiawa Correctional Facility. The programs are 100% privatized, as all administration and direct services are accomplished through contracts.

Hawaii's sex offender treatment program was first introduced as a pilot project in the 1980s utilizing a medical model. However, in 1991 the department officially implemented a program based on a criminogenic model instead, which addresses criminal thinking in the framework for treatment.

In any given year, approximately 90% of Hawaii's paroled sex offenders successfully complete treatment prior to release. All treated sex offenders are assessed for risk prior to release. Hawaii is the only state with lifetime tracking of its released sex offenders, which allows the department to collect long-term recidivism data. National statistics suggest that 11% of sex offenders who receive treatment and are released from prison will commit a new sex crime within two years of their release. Since 1988, less than 1% of Hawaii's sex offenders who received treatment have returned to prison for new sex crimes. Hawaii appears to have the lowest recidivism rate in the country, at a fraction of the cost incurred by states that have adopted a medical model to treat offenders. An untreated sex offender is four times more likely to re-offend.

Therapists usually treat up to a dozen men in each therapy group. The program typically takes 16 months to complete. At the Kulani Correctional Facility, the program was accelerated in FY03, which allowed for some men to graduate in as few as 10 months. A change in treatment providers at the Kulani facility will allow the department to treat more offenders at a lower cost per inmate. Last year the program successfully located a sign interpreter for deaf inmates and a therapist to work with developmentally delayed offenders, which allows for these inmates to participate without hardship. Due to additional funding for fiscal year 2004 a record number of sex offenders will enter treatment. The funds are necessary however, to offset the record population of incarcerated sex offenders, which has risen at a 10% annual rate since 1999.

The Administration Division provides administrative support services that enable corrections and law enforcement staff to carry out their responsibilities. Some of these services include training and staff development, fiscal and personnel management, management of the operating budget and capital improvements program budget, procurement, management information systems and research.

Training and Staff Development Office

The Division's Training and Staff Development Office is responsible for training new recruits and ongoing training for uniformed and civilian personnel. It coordinates out-service training requests, facilitates certification training programs and maintains training records. During FY 2004 the Office conducted four sessions of the 8-week Basic Corrections Recruit Training for new correctional officers. It also conducted one session of the 5-month Law Enforcement Recruit Training for new deputy sheriffs. In addition to providing all department staff with mandated health and safety training, the Office provided corrections supervisory management training for all correctional officer sergeants and lieutenants.

Additionally, it facilitated the certification of over 1,200 department employees in the American Heart Association's Basic Life Support and CPR/AED training. Because of the variety of classes and number of training locations, the department is considering the concept of a single statewide training facility.

Horizontal Integration Project

The Horizontal Integration Project is another pilot project that is being developed to allow the department to electronically receive data from the Hawaii County Police and update the department's Offendertrak and Intake Service Center databases. This procedure will reduce the amount of data entry done by staff and is a first step in sharing information with other criminal justice agencies in Hawaii. Initiated by the Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center, the pilot project is scheduled for completion by the end of FY 2004.

There are several staff offices that have an administrative function but are under the direct supervision of the Director. These include the Civil Rights Compliance Office, Internal Affairs Office, and Investigations and Inspections Office.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS OFFICE

The Internal Affairs Office (IAO) office conducts administrative, criminal and civil investigations. The Office has full police powers when responding to and conducting investigations within the department. The Office is sometimes called on to assist with civil rights matters and worker's compensation issues. With an employee population of 2,500 and an inmate population of nearly 6,000, the Office's workload is at maximum capacity. It has seven investigators on staff, and averages approximately 300 cases a year statewide. IAO responds to all death cases, murders, suicides, medical and other suspicious instances requiring investigation. The types of investigations conducted include forgery, thefts, narcotic smuggling, narcotic use, assaults, harassment, work place violence, escapes, shootings, stabbings, sex assault, and any and all reported criminal violations. In cases where an employee is a suspect, an independent administrative investigation usually accompanies the IAO's investigation. In many instances, criminal investigations involve two separate investigations.

IAO staff is also involved with the issue of gangs in prisons. The lead investigator of the State Gang Task Force, who identifies and gathers intelligence and conducts staff training in this area, is assigned to IAO. There have also been several suicides that were investigated. Because of the findings surrounding these types of deaths, changes have been implemented that give correctional staff an advantage in stopping or discovering suicide attempts at its early stages.

INSPECTIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS OFFICE

The Inspections and Investigations Office (IIO) administers a number of programs to ensure that departmental operations fully comport to all applicable laws, rules and regulations, policy and procedures, adopted standards, and directives. This is done through the following IIO staff offices: Employee Pre-Disciplinary Hearings Office, Audit and Compliance Office, Security Planning Office; and Inmate Grievance and Appeals Office.

EMPLOYEE PRE-DISCIPLINARY HEARINGS OFFICE

The IIO Employee Pre-Disciplinary Hearings Office is an integral part of the department's overall progressive discipline process. Disciplinary actions are predicated on the principle of "just and proper cause," a universally accepted standard by which the appropriateness of all disciplinary actions is judged.

To ensure correctness, timeliness and consistency, the Office has been designated as the sole hearing authority over any discipline case generated by the department. Presently, the average "turn-around-time" for a properly assigned case is two months or less.

The Office will focus on more training initiatives to provide all departmental supervisory and management staff with opportunities to gain a better understanding and knowledge of labor-related case law, the principles of just cause and the overall progressive discipline process, including the proper method of conducting and documenting an investigation.

CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLIANCE OFFICE

The Civil Rights Compliance Office advises department managers, supervisors, and employees on compliance with Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended; Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; Equal Pay Act of 1964; Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, as amended; Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, and the State of Hawaii Revised Statutes 368 and 378.

The Civil Rights Compliance Office also drafts and monitors the implementation of the department's Affirmative Action Plan to ensure satisfactory progress. It conducts compliance reviews and submits written analyses to the U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Department of Labor and other appropriate agencies as necessary. The office conducted 6 training courses for Discrimination and Sexual harassment during FY 04.

During FY 2004 the Civil Rights Compliance Office received 53 complaints and closed a total of 39 cases. Of that, 35 cases had a no cause finding and 4 cases had a reasonable cause finding. The table below indicates the type of complaint received and the disposition of the closed cases.

BREAKDOWN OF DISCRIMINATION CASES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003–2004													
CHARGE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	TOTAL
Age									1	1			2
Arrest and Court Record	1												1
Disability	3			1	1		2	2				1	10
National Guard Service													0
National Origin													0
Other		2											2
Race	6	1	1	2	1								11
Religion	1							2					3
Retaliation	9		1								1		11
Sex	3			1		1	1		1				7
Sexual Harassment	5										1		6
Sexual Orientation													0
Uniformed Status													0
TOTAL													53

Total Closed Cases for Fiscal Year 03-04 is 39 cases. Four (4) out of Thirty-nine (39) were with reasonable cause. We also conducted six (6) training courses for Discrimination and Sexual Harassment this fiscal year.



Audit and Compliance Office


As a result of the 1984 class action suit filed by the American Civil Liberties Union on behalf of inmates challenging the conditions of confinement at OCCC and WCCC, the IIO Audit and Compliance Office was designated the monitoring authority to ensure department compliance with the terms of the settlement agreement in 1993. The office maintained this function exclusively until the Federal Court dismissed the case in September of 1999. Since then, the Office has undertaken various special assignments for the Director on an ad hoc basis. Presently the remaining inspector, an environmental health specialist, has been providing technical assistance and analysis to branch line operations primarily in the areas of fire safety and sanitation. The specialist has also assisted with audit and inspection initiatives.

Security Office

The IIO Security Office is responsible for ensuring that all departmental security operations fully comport to all applicable laws, rules and regulations, adopted standards, and directives at all times. The Office provides technical assistance and guidance to the Corrections Division in their efforts and initiatives to properly develop, maintain and update security related policies and operating standards. The Office is the recognized authority for all security staffing and personnel utilization requirements, as well as the purchase, use, maintenance and control of all security related equipment. It provides professional and technical assistance, and is a liaison between the department and other agency entities when necessary. The Office also conducts investigations of incidents, on behalf of the Director, where a breach of departmental or branch security policies and procedures is suspected. Working closely with corrections administrators, wardens and chiefs of security, the Office played an important role in developing new policies and procedures that incorporated many of the latest advancements in modern security and corrections practices. More importantly, the IIO Security Office developed and maintained a self-monitoring process, which requires all institutions to constantly monitor their own internal security operations. This aggressive and proactive approach to security planning and coordination remains the single most defining characteristic of this program.

Inmate Grievance and Appeals Office

The IIO Inmate Grievance and Appeals Office currently oversees the inmate grievance and appeals process within the department's 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 both 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. The Office would like to bolster the informal resolution component of the process by providing training opportunities to all branch line-level supervisory staff. With more training, supervisory staff will be able to properly apply problem solving techniques at the inmate housing level of control, thus resolving many more complaints before a formal written complaint can be generated.



Employee Relations Unit – Personnel Management

The Employee Relations Unit is responsible for a variety of employee-oriented programs such as workers' compensation, Employer-Union Trust Fund (EUTF) program, job search programs (i.e. Return to Work Priority Program and Administrative), fitness for duty examinations, safety program, incentive and service awards program, annual performance appraisals program, leave sharing program, Commercial Driver License (CDL) substance abuse program, PTS Deferred Compensation, PEER support counseling, REACH Program, Hepatitis B vaccinations for employees, training (i.e. PAS, workers' compensation, EUTF), and special projects (i.e. Bi-annual blood drive at AAFES Building, March of Dimes, Ha'aheo campaign).



Deputy Sheriff Shawn Tsuha says Aloha to family and friends before leaving for active duty with his National Guard unit.



Sgt Mike Oakland, Sheriff Administration, accepts the Employee of the year award on behalf of Deputy Tsuha from Director John Peyton and Governor Linda Lingle.

**EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR
DEPUTY SHERIFF SHAWN H. TSUHA**

Deputy Sheriff Tsuha has shown his integrity, service and professionalism for the division. Wearing many hats unrelated to his formal duties is not uncommon for this officer. He displays an unselfish motivation in putting only his best foot forward in accomplishing any and all goals to better the Division. Someone over heard a co-worker once ask him, “Why do you work so hard?” He responded, **“We have to, because it’s the right thing to do. The men and women of the division deserve this.”** As he portrays his values of hard work and perseverance, he conveys a sense of pride to other members of the division. In 2002, he and another deputy volunteered to launch the ACU 1000 – Communication System for the first mobile command post in the State of Hawaii. This system serves as a vital link between all first-responders, statewide, by providing interoperability between different radio frequencies. This command post became a significant factor especially in the aftermath of 9/11. With this in mind, his knowledge as “Assistant Operations Officer” of the Hawaii Army National Guard would benefit the division in carrying out tasks that would protect the State from any Terrorist Threat. A coalition was created, which includes the Civil Defense Agency, National Guard, Sheriff’s Dept and other agencies in securing Hawaii’s airport, harbors and utilities. He continues to search for grants that would further benefit Public Safety employees. Most recently, he has introduced the Public Safety’s Officer Benefit Program, which provides at no cost, a \$262,000 death benefit to eligible survivors of a state law enforcement officer who lost their life in the line of duty. He displays traits that enable him to promulgate plans and ensure that all efforts are made to fulfill the division’s mission.

MANAGER OF THE YEAR EDWIN T. SHIMODA

Since joining the department in 1976 as a Social Worker at the former Hawaii State Prison, he rose quickly through the ranks of management. He has proven himself to go above and beyond the scope of his duties, and will readily give of his personal time and effort for the good of the department. During FY 2004, he developed a plan to reduce triple bunking at Halawa Correctional Facility. He also played an instrumental role in the re-negotiations with private prison contractors in sending inmates to another facility in Tutwiler, Mississippi. Most outstanding was his role in addressing the issue of overtime across the board for all of the eight facilities. The Legislature limited the department's overtime to 8% of all personnel costs, which he implemented post and work position plans that minimized overtime without compromising security and staff safety.



Director John Peyton and Governor Linda Lingle congratulate Institutions Division Administrator, **Ed Shimoda** on his selection as PSD Manager of the Year.

TEAM OF THE YEAR SHERIFF DIVISION/AIRPORT SECTION

The Sheriff Airport Section was created in 1999 with 27 deputy sheriffs. After the world events of September 11, an additional 36 positions were created to increase the law enforcement presence in and around the airport area. The Staff, which consists of the Staff Services Assistant up to the Lieutenant, is responsible for providing the full range of law enforcement duties by providing safety & security in and around the airport area. Their beat stretches from Elliot Street to Lagoon Drive, and includes the surface streets on the makai side (oceanside) of Ualena Street. They handle all types of cases including Traffic citations, DUI enforcement, felonies, misdemeanors and warrant arrests.

In 2002, the Airport Sheriffs generated 4,383 cases, made 883 arrests and issued 4,376 citations; which contributed \$194,711 to the State General Fund. However, calendar year 2003 brought about an increase of 39% in caseload. They responded to 6,104 cases, made 2,113 arrests and issued 7,621 traffic citations in the Airport area. The number of citations generated \$353,241 in fines.



Lt. Patrick Lee accepts a plaque and congratulations from Director John Peyton and Governor Linda Lingle.

Other Annual Reports from the Department of Public Safety

Budget Act, Act 41, Part II, §33 SLH 2004

Annual Report on actual and planned expenditures for substance abuse treatment, sex offender treatment, transition skills and job development, and mental health treatment programs for pre-trial, incarcerated, and parole populations.

Budget Act, Act 41 Part II, §34, SLH 2004

Expenditure report for out-of-state inmates (contracted beds on Mainland for sentenced felons and parole violators).

Budget Act, Act 41, Part II, §35, SLH 2004

Expenditure report for the Federal Detention Center (contracted beds for pre-sentence inmates).

Act 44, §26, SLH 2004

Annual report about coordination of drug abatement efforts of the communities with state, counties and community agencies.

§351-70, HRS

Annual Report of the Crime Victims Compensation Commission

§353C-7, HRS

Expenditure report for Federal Reimbursement Maximization Special Funds (funds generated by feders, State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, which reimburses states for housing criminal immigrants, funds used as state match for federal grants).

§353F-5, HRS

Annual Report of the Corrections Population Management Commission

§353G-13(c), HRS

Annual report on the “need for and implementation of” the Criminal Offender Treatment Act.

§354D-8, HRS

Annual Operating Report for Correctional Industries

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

919 Ala Moana Boulevard

Honolulu, Hawaii 96814

(808) 587-1288

Fax (808) 587-1282

http://www.hawaii.gov/psd/psd_home.php

