

HAWAII DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY 2006 ANNUAL REPORT

MISSION STATEMENT

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

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



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DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE



To the Governor, Legislature and Citizens of the State of Hawaii:

It is my honor to present to you the fiscal year 2006 annual report for the Department of Public Safety.

PSD's primary role is to provide safety for our island communities through our increasingly active arm of law enforcement, which now includes protecting our state from acts of terrorism. Our employees in the Sheriff Division and the Narcotics Enforcement Division work cooperatively with other law enforcement agencies to fight crime and keep Hawaii safe.

PSD is also responsible for incarcerating almost 6,000 inmates in eight Hawaii State facilities, the Federal Detention Center in Honolulu, and four privately-operated prisons on the Mainland. Due to overcrowding here, more inmates will eventually be moved to the Mainland, and we have plans to consolidate the Mainland operations in Arizona.

As the former First Deputy in the Honolulu Prosecutor's Office, I witnessed first hand how crime can devastate innocent victims and their families. I also saw how crime impacted a criminal's life and his or her family.

It is an undisputed fact that a vast majority of incarcerated offenders will one day return to their communities. It is therefore incumbent upon our department to continue to emphasize rehabilitation through worthwhile programs to reduce recidivism without endangering the public safety.

Education and treatment are keys to success and we will be seeking to establish partnerships in order to provide more transitional and community based programs, designed to help inmates successfully reintegrate back into society.

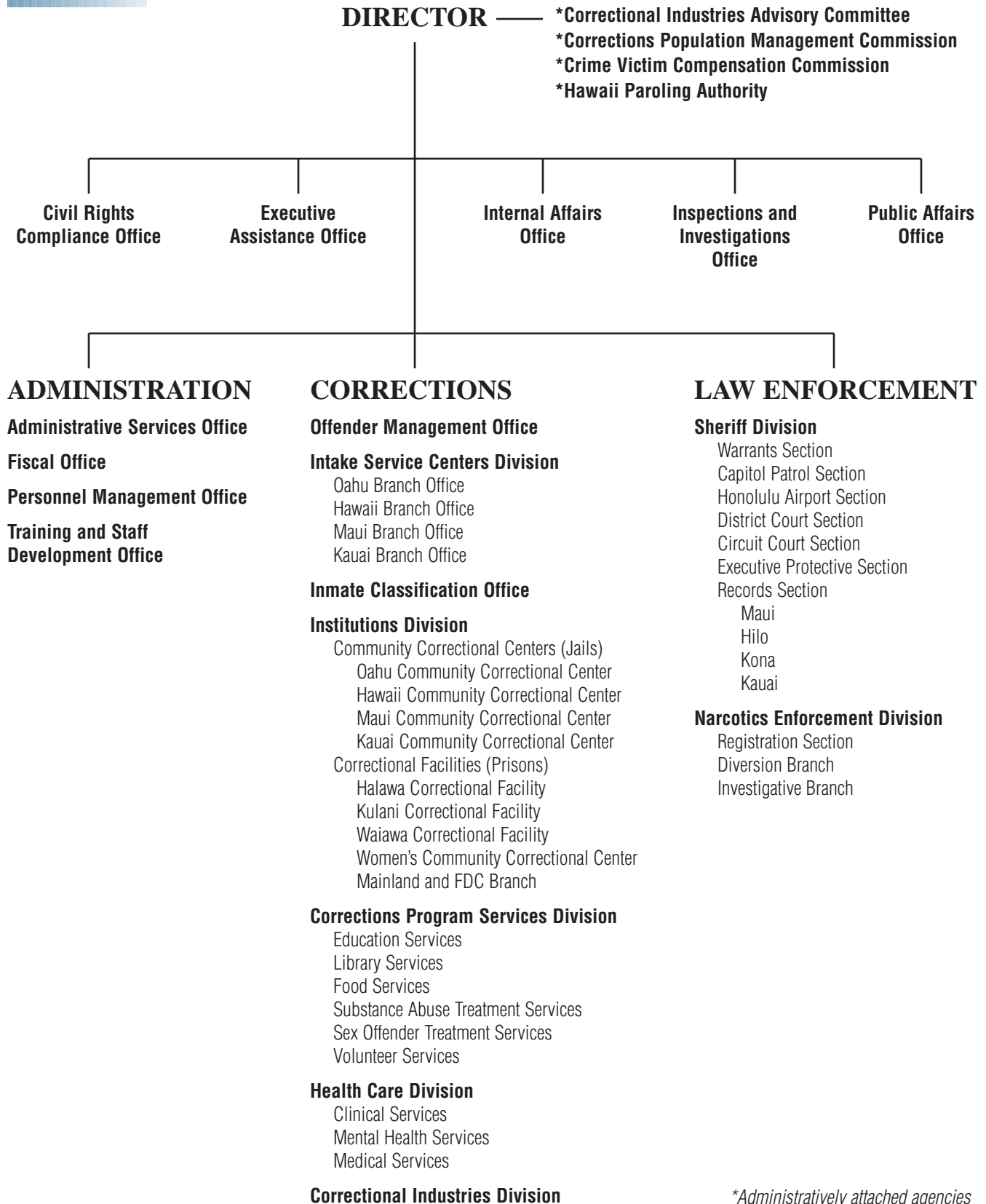
That is our mission. Although many challenges lie ahead, we're proud to serve the State of Hawaii. We welcome our expanding roles in corrections and law enforcement.

The men and women who work in the Department of Public Safety are up to the challenge.

Aloha,

Iwalani D. White
Interim Director

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE





OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

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

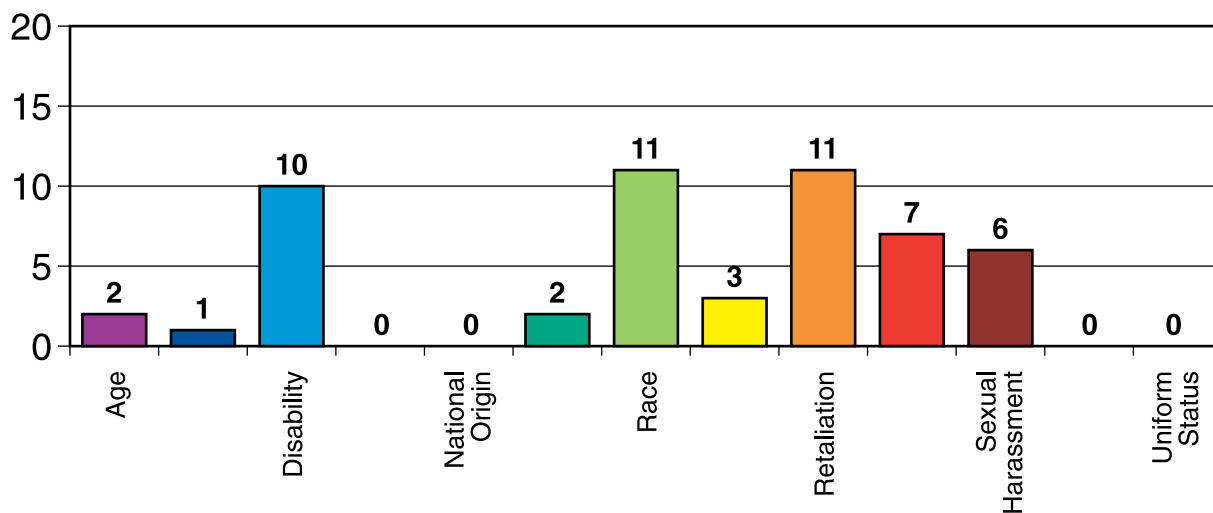
CIVIL RIGHTS COMPLIANCE OFFICE

Under the general direction of the Director, the responsibility of the Civil Rights Compliance Office is to assure that the Department of Public Safety is in full compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and all related laws, regulations, directives and executive orders in all its programs and activities. The Civil Rights Compliance Office is the focal point for equal employment compliance activities and functions conducted through divisional programs and staff offices statewide.

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

In the 2006 Fiscal Year, the Civil Rights Compliance Office received 53 complaints and closed 39 complaints. The following graph indicates the type of complaints received and the disposition of the closed cases.

Breakdown of Discrimination Cases for FY 2006



Age.....	2	Religion.....	3
Arrest & Court Record.....	1	Retaliation.....	11
Disability.....	10	Sex.....	7
National Guard Service.....	0	Sexual Harassment.....	6
National Origin.....	0	Sexual Orientation.....	0
Other.....	2	Uniform Status.....	0
Race.....	11		

INTERNAL AFFAIRS OFFICE

The Internal Affairs Office (IAO) consists of seven investigators with police powers to conduct departmental investigations throughout the state. At present time, with an inmate population of nearly 6,000 and 2,263 employees the unit typically reviews about 300 cases per year.

IAO is multi-faceted and is presently conducting administrative, civil, labor, employment and criminal type investigations. These investigations include departmental misconduct, harassment, workplace violence, civil rights matters, labor relations dilemmas, abuse of household member, sexual assault, forgery, theft, narcotic smuggling, narcotic use, bribery, assault, terroristic threatening, extortion, and escapes. The conclusion to these investigations normally requires the investigator to testify in either a formal criminal or administrative hearing.

In most narcotic-type cases, the unit has taken a proactive role and has coordinated investigations with facility investigators, county police departments, Attorney General Special Investigators as well as federal law enforcement agencies. This unique situation has formed a working relationship with other law enforcement agencies that has enhanced the unit's ability to attack the drug problems in the correctional facilities.

The IAO also responds to all facility death cases including murder, suicide, medical and other suspicious unattended deaths. In these types of cases, the investigators work with and support the Honolulu Police Department and Office of the Medical Examiner.

INSPECTIONS AND INVESTIGATION OFFICE

The Inspections and Investigations Office (IIO) was established as the Self-Monitoring component of the Director's Command and Control System for the Department. Through its subordinate staff offices IIO ensures the Department operates in a safe, humane, and lawful manner at all times. A regular regimen of inspections, audits, and special investigations ensure every aspect of the Department operates in full compliance with all applicable laws, rules and regulations, policies and procedures, best practices, and directives.

AUDIT AND COMPLIANCE OFFICE

As a result of a class action law suit filed by the American Civil Liberties Union in 1984 on behalf of inmates challenging the conditions of confinement at two of this State's correctional facilities, the IIO Audit and Compliance Office was established to monitor the Department's operations to ensure compliance with the terms of the resulting settlement agreement of 1993. The Office maintained this function exclusively until the Federal Court dismissed the case in September of 1999. Today, the realities of an overly crowded corrections system and the need to address a growing Homeland Security presence in State Law Enforcement operations presents an even greater need for an effective self-monitoring capability. Working closely with the State Sheriff, Corrections Administrators, PSD Staff Officers, Wardens, and Branch Administrators, the Office conducts routine audits and inspections and reports accordingly to the Director. Ultimately, the findings are conveyed to the program itself to include all decision makers within the program's chain of command to affect appropriate changes/modifications in operations.

Covering a vast scope of functions, some of the priorities relating to Corrections include, but are not limited to, the general Conditions of Confinement for inmates and detainees relating to health, safety, and sanitation; Fire Safety; Medical Access; Program Access; and Corrections Management i.e., Staffing, Training, Custody Classification/Re-Classification, Administrative Program Actions, Movements and Transfers, and Cash Accounts.

INMATE GRIEVANCE AND APPEALS OFFICE

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

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

SECURITY PLANNING OFFICE

The Security Planning Coordinator conducts security audits of the correctional facilities and meets on a regular basis with our Chiefs of Security to maintain consistent application and enforcement of our rules, regulations, policies, procedures, and standards.

EMPLOYEE PRE-DISCIPLINARY HEARINGS OFFICE

The IIO Employee Pre-Disciplinary Hearings Office ensures that PSD employees will be treated fairly and with a 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 is designated as the sole hearing authority over any discipline case generated by the Department. A properly assigned case is resolved in an average of two months or less.

CORRECTIONS



Frank J. Lopez is the Deputy Director for Corrections. Deputy Director Lopez, who has been in the Criminal Justice field for 32 years, oversees seven offices and divisions.

The Institutions Division is responsible for the safe custody and care of offenders incarcerated by the state, both in Hawaii and the Mainland. The Inmate Classification Office assists the Institutional Division with making the appropriate housing assignments for all offenders. The delivery of inmate health care services is managed through the Health Care Division. The Corrections Program Services Division administers correctional programs such as food services, library services, volunteer services, sex offender treatment services and substance abuse treatment services. The Intake Service Centers Division provides alternative to incarceration services.

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

Hawaii has four prisons called correctional facilities, where felons with sentences greater than one year are housed. All of them house male inmates except the Women's Community Correctional Facility, which is designated a community correctional center, however it functions primarily as a prison for female offenders.

OFFENDER MANAGEMENT OFFICE

The Offender Management Office was created as a project to comply with the settlement agreement in the class action lawsuit, Tapaoan v. Cayetano, to assure the timely and accurate release of prisoners. The Office started filling positions in October of 2004, and since then, it has written and implemented department-wide policy on sentence computation, trained staff in every facility on the new policy and procedure, and established audit standards and began internal audits on all facilities. The duration of the project was extended by the Governor in June 2006.

In addition to the sentence computation and timely release of inmates, the Office has accepted responsibility for the coordination with the Attorney General's Office for tort and civil rights litigation filed against the Department. The Offender Management Office is now also responsible for the coordination of all requests for information under Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 92F, and the coordination of administrative tort claims with the Risk Management Office in the Department of Accounting and General Services. The Offender Management Office is also responsible for other duties as assigned by the Director, such as the project manager for the development of the Department's information system for sentencing computations, the oversight of the implementation of the new statutory requirements for sex offender registration, and the collection of DNA samples from convicted felons.

In FY 2006, the Offender Management Office received 89 new litigation cases and 83 administrative tort claims.

INTAKE SERVICE CENTERS DIVISION

With a branch office on each of the four major islands, the Intake Service Centers Division (ISC) continues to provide diversionary services for pretrial detainees and alternatives to incarceration for sentenced inmates. Throughout the years, the ISC staff has become proficient in accessing offenders for treatment programs and providing close monitoring and supervision for selected offenders, released into the community.

ISC is also mandated to conduct the initial interview on all new admissions into the correctional facilities, screen offenders for medical and mental health services, and complete the jail classification instrument to ensure proper housing. These activities during the intake process are extremely critical in promoting the health and safety of both inmates and staff.

OAHU INTAKE SERVICE CENTER

Oahu Intake Service Center (OISC) serves as the initial contact for all offenders admitted to Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC), conducting 6,503 intake interviews during FY 2006 to determine diversion options, medical/mental health needs, security classification, pretrial and other housing concerns. Bail reports are completed on felony jail detainees to determine release suitability. In the past fiscal year, 1,034 felony bail recommendations were submitted to Circuit Court. OISC relies on supportive living programs to link defendants to formal treatment. The First Lap program for men and Starting Over in Recovery Hale for women have provided release opportunities for pretrial felons without a residence.

OISC provides pretrial supervision for those defendants the Courts release prior to disposition of their criminal case. Six hundred sixty four (664) defendants were supervised; 86% appeared for court and 97% remained arrest free on supervision. The length of stay on community supervision saved 80,231 bed days. The monthly average number of active cases is 350 defendants.

Misdemeanant defendants are interviewed by the OISC at the Honolulu Police Department at 3:00 a.m. and bail recommendations are made at District Court arraignment. In FY 2006, 4,955 bail reports were submitted and 2,004 offenders were diverted from OCCC. OISC referred 1,221 defendants to the Department of Health's mental health specialists for service.

OISC staff is trained in evidence-based practices; part of improving assessment and supervision outcomes is a validated risk tool. OISC is working to develop an assessment instrument based on Hawaii's pretrial population. Dr. Edward Latessa of the University of Cincinnati is leading this project in two other cities. Hawaii is the third site.

HAWAII INTAKE SERVICE CENTER

The Hawaii Intake Service Center (HISC) is comprised of two regional offices, providing pretrial and other diversionary services to the East and West regions of Hawaii County.

The Branch works closely with both Kona and Hilo Circuit Courts, a total of six District Courts and four Family Courts.

HISC is responsible for conducting pretrial interviews, assessments, and evaluations at the Hawaii County Police Department and at the Hawaii Community Correctional Center (HCCC); preparing written bail studies for the Courts, in time for the offender's first court appearance; providing pretrial supervision of offenders released with court-imposed conditions, including intensive supervision through the utilization of electronic monitoring and drug testing; making referrals to and working closely with Hawaii County's Jail Diversion Program, assisting offenders with mental health needs; managing the Home Detention Electronic Monitoring Program, for short-term sentenced offenders; and handling the placement and monitoring of the Community Service Program for the Third Circuit Court.

HISC, in collaboration with both Circuit and District Court judges of the Third Circuit, Adult Client Services Branch, and the HCCC, began the Home Detention Program, as a sentencing alternative for the Courts. In FY 2006, the HISC monitored 303 offenders on this program, resulting in a diversion of approximately 6,392 bed days for the Department.

HISC is an active participant in the Going Home Initiative, a collaboration within Hawaii County including representatives from Kulani Correctional Facility (KCF) and Hawaii Community Correctional Center (HCCC), State Workforce Development, and the Mayor's Office, which focuses on Offender Re-integration and Re-entry, specific to the shared apartments with affordable rent, vocational training and skill development, and treatment services to sentenced and pretrial offenders transitioning from HCCC, directly impacting jail overcrowding.

MAUI INTAKE SERVICE CENTER

The Maui Intake Service Center (MISC) continues to actively divert offenders from pretrial and post-sentence incarceration. For the past fiscal year, the courts on Maui made 993 referrals to MISC for pretrial assessments. A total of 331 offenders were diverted from pretrial detention, which resulted in a diversion of 3,600 bed days for the Department. Through the administration and operation of the Electronically Monitored Program, which is designed to help inmates adjust to the community toward the end of their sentences, MISC was able to divert another 1,400 bed days and minimize adjustment problems for offenders.

Over the past year, MISC completed the training of its social work staff in the use of motivational interviewing techniques. Previously trained staff used motivational interviewing and cognitive restructuring skills throughout the year to help clients acknowledge their issues and get them placed into appropriate treatment. MISC was able to place approximately 30% of its ongoing caseload into treatment programs.

MISC continues to play a role in the Creating a Responsive Environment (CARE) for Women and Families, a collaborative effort involving different criminal justice, State, and non-profit agencies on Maui. One positive outcome of CARE, directly related to ISC, was the securing of federal funding for the Providing Re-socialization Opportunities To Enhance Community Transition (PROTECT) Project, a program that's currently being run by the Maui Economic Opportunities, Inc. PROTECT prepares female offenders to better adjust to the community situation following their release by giving them access to an array of services and linking them to community agencies while they are still detained at the Maui Community Correctional Center (MCCC).

KAUAI INTAKE SERVICE CENTER

The Kauai Intake Service Center (KISC) continues to maintain the core requirements of the Division by providing offender contact and diversionary services prior to admission, upon admission and within the community correctional centers. In addition to conducting needs assessments and referring the offender for treatment, the branch serves as a liaison and coordinates services with other criminal justice agencies and community organizations.

Last fiscal year, KISC formed a partnership and assisted Good Beginnings Alliance in the planning and design of Makua Keiki, a parenting program for offenders. Makua Keiki helps facilitate parenting skills with pretrial as well as sentenced inmates, both male and female, at the Kauai Community Correctional Center (KCCC). The program's success can be attributed to the utilization of the Level of Services Index or the LSI, a risk instrument that Probation, Parole and the Department have adopted as one of its Best Practices.

KISC has also collaborated and supported the United Church of Christ in securing a transitional housing for inmates as they re-enter the community. The program is called Ke Ala Hoku, and KISC has just begun to assess and refer candidates to them.

In addition, KISC helped the Judiciary in developing and implementing a new Bail Release Form to make the intake release system more efficient. Correctional officers and deputy sheriffs were trained in the policy and procedure for offenders being released by cash, bond or on own recognizance. The process is now in effect statewide.

INMATE CLASSIFICATION OFFICE

The Inmate Classification Office (ICO) determines custody levels. Classification is a process inmates go through when they first enter the correctional system.

Established in 1991, the office also monitors and changes custody levels. ICO uses a tool that incorporates time an offender 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 the facility.

An offender's custody level establishes the degree of supervision, type of facility, and types of programs in which an offender 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.

Distribution of Sentenced Felon Population by Gender and Custody Level As of June 30, 2006

CUSTODY LEVEL	MALES	FEMALES
Maximum	1%	0%
Close	6%	3%
Medium	40%	30%
Minimum	36%	21%
Community	9%	40%
Unclassified	9%	6%
All Levels	100%	100%
Total Number	3,078	411

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

Total number based on facility reports of inmate counts.

Percentage may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

The ICO 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 department policies and procedures.

Sending more inmates to mainland facilities has reduced the overcrowding of medium beds in Hawaii, however the ICO is challenged with the lack of appropriate program and community beds for offenders to transition into the community by their parole eligibility date. Despite dealing with the limited number of appropriate program and community beds, the Office transferred 944 offenders either to a minimum community facility on FY 2006.

The ICO and facility staff in conjunction with the Criminal Justice Institute is redesigning the inmate classification system. This will result in better use of bed spaces, more accurate information on inmate population, improving decision-making of the placement of inmates in our local facilities and on the mainland and in better planning of facilities. The next step is to integrate the new classification data into the corrections management information system. This will provide for better policy decision-making, monitoring the classification process, and other critical management reports for managing resources.

The Office has implemented 2 standardized assessment instruments that provide evidence-based information regarding program needs and the risk that an offender poses to recidivate. The ability to measure such factors combined with classification information greatly assist facility staff and the Office to make better program referrals and facility placements.

The ICO looks forward to enhancing the effectiveness of a new classification system by including evidence-based practices as part of an inmate's classification process. These practices will provide objective information about specific problem areas that an inmate needs to address in order to stay law-abiding once he or she is released from prison. The intent is to reduce the revolving door syndrome that contributes to the Department's overcrowding problem.

INSTITUTIONS DIVISION: JAILS

OAHU COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER



The Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) was the major prison facility until 1987 when the flagship institution for Hawaii, the Halawa Medium Security Facility (HMSF) was completed and opened for business. OCCC began operating as a detention facility after its felon population moved to HMSF and it received the jail population from Halawa. OCCC was designed to house the pretrial population and a small felon population transitioning to community status.

By the end of FY 2006, OCCC's inmate population was 1,179. The facility continues to be the largest Community Correctional Center in the State. It provides programs for detained male and female populations, the transitioning male inmates, and provides for the statewide detention of mental health population of males and females.

In addition to the 1,179 year average inmate count, OCCC housed an additional 185 convicted inmates at the Hawaii Federal Detention Center to help deal with the overcrowded situation at the facility. Within FY 2006, the Community Based Section (CBS) of OCCC transitioned 187 inmates from Annex 1 to the Laumaka Work Furlough Center (LWFC) from which 97 of them were granted parole.

FY 2006 was full of activities for OCCC as it implemented changes to enhance programming for its offenders. This included creating a Special Needs Module for female offenders with mental disabilities, increasing and enhancing programming for the male offenders with mental disabilities, the expansion of the transition program for the sentence felon population in the CBS. Programs for FY 2006 included:

- 21 Education classes with approximately 5,160 offender participants
- 20 Recreation programs with approximately 22,195 offender participants
- 33 Volunteer programs with 2,287 offender participants
- 33 Religious programs with 27,444 offender participants
- Total of 200 Volunteers (Religious Organizations, Self-Help Groups, Internship, Education, etc.)
- Total of 7,957 volunteer hours, cost-savings of \$119,355.00
- (Based on the National Average of \$15.00 per Volunteer Hour)



Laumaka Work Furlough Center Beautification Project.

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

LAUMAKA WORK FURLOUGH CENTER

The expansion of the CBS population integrated the sentenced felon population at Mauka Housing Unit which only held 48 male offenders into the Annex 1 Housing Unit which now accommodates up to 120 male offenders. The Laumaka Work Furlough Center's population was increased from 96 (two beds per room / 48 rooms) to hold 141 (three beds per room / 45 rooms) offenders. Other enhancements included increased training for the Social Workers in the CBS to assist the offenders in transition. This included training on and implementation of a Case Planning component that emphasizes a cognitive behavioral based approach in dealing with the offenders. The CBS also integrated an Offender Workforce Development component to their Case Planning repertoire to better serve this group of offenders.

The Offender Workforce Development component entailed sending a six-member team to participate at a National Institute of Corrections and National Career Development Association training in Colorado. The three-week training was held over a three-month period which included intensive work for the entire team. The motto which was developed by Hawaii's first Offender Workforce Development Specialist (OWDS) team is: *Recidivism Now, Work Tomorrow, Home Forever*. The OWDS team was comprised of three Social Workers and a Parole Officer from the Department of Public Safety, a

Vocational Counselor from the Department of Human Services' Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and the Director of the Samoan Services Providers. The OWDS training provided the opportunity to this team to learn new methods to teach others working with offenders how to assist their respective clients in developing short and long-term career goals. The hope is by using the learned skills the workers are able to help the offender enhance their opportunity to establish careers that are meaningful and that they want to retain long-term. That would help lower the crime rate, reduce recidivism and help the offender live as law abiding citizens in the community.



Mural painting by LWFC resident.

HAWAII COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER



The Hawaii Community Correctional Center (HCCC) housed an average of 320 inmates per month during FY 2006. Approximately two-thirds of that population was placed at the Downtown Complex located on three acres in Hilo. The remainder of the assigned count, including female inmates, was committed to the Hale Nani Unit, which is located five miles away in the District of Panaewa.

A major focus of the facility is rehabilitative programs, which are designed to support the inmates' adoption of a productive and law-abiding lifestyle. These interventions are composed of substance abuse counseling, basic education classes, in-house worklines and community services. HCCC contracts with the Big Island Substance Abuse Council (BISAC), which offers transitional treatment to female offenders in a residential setting. Educational opportunities for inmates are generally limited to pre-high school, high school and correspondence courses. Also of vital importance for re-socialization are in-house worklines for food services, laundry, dorm cleaning, landscaping and general maintenance/repair. These worklines employ between 24 and 30 inmates and are critically important for the operation of HCCC.

Finally, the facility assigns inmates to perform community services, which is a program incorporating reintegration with restitution in labor for agencies representing the State, County and non-profit organizations. During FY 2006, HCCC completed 27 community service projects with inmates worked a total of 4,540 hours for a cost savings approaching \$62,153.

Transporting detainees to Court hearings continues to be a major challenge for HCCC. Inmates are delivered to the Courts and returned to the facility daily. They are transported to any of the 14 Third Circuit Courts. Often these transports require staff to be on the road for 160 to 200 miles. This additional duty entails travel time of up to five hours and is extremely taxing due to vehicle breakdowns and staffing constraints.

Measures have been taken to control the population and to avoid overextending staff. These actions to better manage the facility include: 1) the reassignment of inmate bed space to reduce incidents of triple bunking; 2) increase of reintegration programming to better support the inmates upon release; and 3) the transfer of inmates to confinement on Oahu.

MAUI COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER



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

MCCC's inmate population at the end of FY 2006 was 374 inmates.

Besides its jail functions, the Maui facility also provides re-integration 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 2006 MCCC community worklines completed 157 projects. Their community service activities include painting, building construction, landscaping and other labor-intensive work as requested. They have assisted the Maui County Fair, Maui Little League Carnival and the Lahaina Invitational Basketball Tournament annually. During FY 2006, inmate labor totaled 41,714 hours, with services valued at \$571,065.

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

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

For the past six years, MCCC has operated the only in-facility Drug Court Program in the entire state.

The Maui Drug Court Program is an intensive supervision and treatment program for non-violent class "B" and "C" felony offenders residing in Maui County whose criminal activity stem from alcohol or drug abuse. Over 80% of current Drug Court clients started the program while incarcerated, spending a minimum of 90 days in one of two Treatment Dorms within the Maui Community Correctional Center. This is followed by another nine months of treatment in the community.

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.

Aloha House, a private treatment provider conducts the program. A total of 390 individuals have been admitted to the Maui Drug Court since inception in August 2000.

KAUAI COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

The Kauai Community Correctional Center (KCCC) continues to utilize available resources while adapting to changing trends within the community and prison environment. Over the last few decades, there have been several expansions and numerous security enhancements. The main building consists of two modules and three holding cells. Module B was added in the mid 80's, converting space that was once a recreation yard. In the early 90's, additional bed space came in the form of temporary cabins used for displaced residents of Hurricane Iniki. Three donated cabins have proven to be invaluable additions and remain today, housing up to 40 inmates in the Lifetime Stand (PROGRAM), including female participants. In 1997, an additional 80-bed minimum custody dorm was added for male inmates of the Lifetime Stand.

At the beginning of FY 2006, the average headcount was 185. At the end of the fiscal year, the count was lowered to 125 as the direct result of transferring inmates to other facilities. The lowered population assisted in the smooth transition to separate the pretrial inmates from sentenced inmates in the main building. Historically, module inmates were always mixed. Separation proved to be a challenge, complicated by gender issues and special needs concerns but was accomplished.

In addition, a phase concept was also implemented in the modules this year. Housing inmates together based on their level of responsibility was a safety and security measure as well as a tool to reinforce behavioral growth. A significant portion of these inmates actively participate in programs and as a result, KCCC experiences only a handful of grievances and complaints. Within the modules, inmates are afforded educational GED programs, NA/AA, and an array of religious programs.

The Lifetime Stand training center has now been in existence for over a decade. The overall health of KCCC is dependent on 50% of its total population being housed in that unit. The Lifetime Stand has and will continue to evolve. This year, the farm was downsized as a security precaution while the fish farm was eliminated to cut down on water and electricity costs. However the basic foundation remains intact as a strict and safe coed paramilitary unit, free of drugs and violence, where traditional prison attitudes and behaviors are not tolerated. In FY 2006, almost 200 inmates participated. Follow-up reveals the difficult task of successful reintegration, but the training center will not lower the high standards.

All facility work lines and community service projects come from the Lifetime Stand. In FY 2006, more than 5,000 hours of labor were provided to agency-supervised projects, not requiring direct staff supervision. Lifetime Stand inmates are required to complete rigorous classroom training, but there are also traditional programs such as educational/GED, Level II Substance Abuse, Anger Management, religious and cultural programs. About 25% of all Lifetime Stand inmates are able to earn work release/furlough.



The main building became smoke free over ten years ago and the Lifetime Stand was included about four years ago. Inmates on all work lines, even community service detail, are never compensated with pay. It's a practice well over a decade old.

Because KCCC will most likely remain at its location for the next decade, security enhancements were prioritized this year. The worn and rusted recreation yard fence was replaced, the intercom and camera system was updated, perimeter security lights were erected around the grounds, and steel doors replaced wooded doors within the main building. An educational classroom and briefing room were also constructed.

KCCC continues to embrace small town values, which instills a sense of community empathy among inmates. This is by far, the facility's biggest asset.

INSTITUTIONS DIVISION: PRISONS

HALAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



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

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

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

The population averaged 1,275 inmates during FY 2006. To mitigate overcrowding, about 1,900 inmates continue to be housed at contracted out-of-state facilities as of June 20, 2006. The policy to send additional inmates to these facilities will continue.

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

KULANI CORRECTIONAL FACILITY

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

Located in a remote location some 20 miles from Hilo, Kulani opened in 1946 as a work camp for 120 inmates. This is a spacious facility; there are 8,000 acres of land surrounding KCF.

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 population does not include inmates with chronic medical conditions or serious mental illnesses.

KCF utilizes a catchments system that can presently support 200 inmates and staff. When the weather is dry for prolonged periods, the facility must haul water from Hilo. KCF will need more storage tanks and a system upgrade should there be a significant increase in its population.

Kulani is the primary location for the Department's sex offender treatment program. Past programs at KCF initially focused of 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 and vocational training, and work opportunities through Correctional Industries. During FY 2006 KCF completed 15 community service projects. Inmates labor totaled 5,167 hours, with services valued at \$164,869.

The KCF Praise Team, under the direction of Chaplain Michael Sidman, became well known and applauded by the Big Island community with their performances at the Good News Jail and Prison Ministry luaus. In 2005, at the urging of their fans and local churches, the ten members of the Praise Team band began recording songs, which were written and composed by then-inmate Brian Wong. generous volunteers and donors from the religious community made it possible to produce a professionally recorded CD, titled "The Cry of Your Heart."

This CD was nominated for the 2006 Na Hoku Hanohano Awards in the category of Best Religious Album of the Year. Although it did not win, the nomination was covered by the media and positively highlighted the KCF program.

The Praise Team inmates donated all proceeds from the CD sales to the Crime Victim Compensation Commission (CVCC) to help the victims of crime. So far, thousands of dollars have been donated. Sales of the CD and donations to the CVCC continue.

WAIAWA CORRECTIONAL FACILITY



The Waiawa Correctional Facility (WCF) is 334-bed minimum-security facility for sentenced male inmates. WCF specializes in substance abuse treatment, education and work skill development, in an effort to help inmates with their transition from prison to the community. Because WCF is a minimum-security facility, it lacks many of the features usually associated with prisons. Fences at WCF serve more as boundary markers than barriers used to prevent escapes. The only bars found at WCF are in its two holding cells.

The 192 acres formerly served as a military installation, which was put into service after the attack on Pearl Harbor. In 1985, the state initiated the process of acquiring the property from the federal government via a Quit Claim Deed. According to the conditions of the deed, inmates must participate in education and facility worklines. If the state adheres to the requirements of the Quit Claim Deed for a period of thirty years, it will assume full ownership of the property.

The primary drug treatment program at WCF is the 200-bed KASHBOX (Knowledge, Attitudes, Skills, Habits, Behaviors, Opinions, X factor) therapeutic community, which has incorporated the former parole violator program named CROSSROADS. Participation is six to nine months long for those in the parole violator tract, and nine to fifteen months for those in KASHBOX. Participants in this intense residential drug treatment program are housed separately from the general population. Their education and workline participation is also limited to allow them time to focus on the life issues relating to their substance abuse. Although this treatment model has proven effective, KASHBOX tends to suffer from severe staff shortages.

WCF continues to support a number of programs designed to help inmates become better fathers. Several private non-profit agencies provide the services that allow incarcerated fathers the opportunity to participate with their young children in reading programs, play groups, and parenting sessions. WCF will continue to support these programs and explore opportunities that foster better family relations.

WCF requires all inmates to participate in educational programs and is particularly proud of its GED program. Inmates who arrive with their high school diploma are allowed to participate in Hawaiian language and culture classes and/or work toward an Associate of Arts degree in conjunction with Leeward Community College.

There are several in-facility worklines, which not only provide the manpower necessary to run the facility but also offer inmates valuable skills and work habits. These worklines include food service, building maintenance, farming, janitorial, heavy equipment, educational tutoring, and landscaping.

WCF is also proud of its partnership with the Mason's Union, which provides inmates with educational and practical training. Inmates learn the necessary skills for viable job opportunities with the Mason's Union upon release. This joint effort has also helped the facility complete various construction projects. A

new masonry structure, completed in August 2006, will provide much needed program space for the KASHBOX substance abuse treatment program. Even though this partnership is successful, it struggles with the necessary funding to adequately address its goals.

The WCF farm currently has nine and a half acres in production. One acre is devoted to Banana production. The remaining acres yielded approximately 90,000 pounds of produce during the last fiscal year. WCF distributed about 38,000 pounds to the other three correctional facilities on Oahu.

Inmates also performed 4,040 hours of community service, providing manpower to government agencies and non-profit agencies. These services were provided at a substantial savings to the recipients.

The facility continues to face challenges with some inmates refusing to participate in the programs. There is also an increase in behavioral problems related to gang activity, particularly among inmates who have served time in Mainland facilities and were exposed to the gang mentality.

WCF also continues to experience problems with its aging infrastructure, particularly its electricity and water delivery systems. Housing units four, five and six, which are a part of the original military installation, and the road system are in need of repair.

In spite of the challenges, WCF is committed to treating drug and alcohol addiction, criminal conduct, and giving educational and vocational opportunities. Its goal is to provide inmates with the best chance at successfully re-entering society.

WOMEN'S COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTER

The Women's Correctional Center in Kailua is the only women's correctional facility in the state.

Three of WCCC's four cottages, Olomana, Kaala and Maunawili were constructed in 1952 and originally housed juvenile offenders.

In 1993 this juvenile detention center was turned over to the Department of Public Safety and the women moved in. In 1999 a fourth structure (Ahiki Cottage) was added thus increasing WCCC's design capacity.

Being the only women's correctional facility in the State, WCCC houses females in different classification levels. This includes medical and mental health, protective custody, long term disciplinary and community, minimum, medium, close and maximum security custodies.

WCCC offers a variety of programs to address substance abuse in the form of a therapeutic community, cognitive restructuring curriculum, parenting, domestic violence, education and other esteem-building classes. Unlike our male counterparts much of the programming focuses on specified women's issues geared for this target population.

Ke Alaula is a program worth noting. This 50-bed program opened in September 2001 and remains at full capacity. It's operated by Hina Mauka, a private provider, and the goal is to build upon the individual's self-esteem and identity as an empowered woman. In addressing substance abuse or other shortfalls, the program focuses on healing from past abuses or from a loss of direction. Many traditional Hawaiian values, concepts and teachings are incorporated into the program. Seventy-four women entered Ke Alaula during FY 2006. Thirty-eight successfully completed the program. Twenty-three were terminated for non-compliance or other reasons. Eleven women were transferred to Kentucky and three others were transferred for administrative reasons.

Project Bridge is another high profile program. It's a therapeutic community with a capacity of 15. It helps women address substance abuse problems through education. The goal is to reintegrate offenders back into society through a sequential phasing process. Once at the furlough stage, they help the inmate maintain this course and into parole. During FY 2006, 23 entered Project Bridge with 17 successfully completing the program.

WCCC also partnered with T.J. Mahoney to operate a Work Furlough Program. This program incorporates a comprehensive treatment modality, which includes substance and sexual abuse treatment, parenting, life and budgetary training as well as employment, cultural and cognitive learning. This highly structured reentry program stresses the importance of responsibility, accountability and giving back to the community. T.J. Mahoney provided service to 85 inmates for FY 2006. Forty-nine inmates were admitted to the program from WCCC during this period and joined 38 inmates who were already receiving services. By the close of FY 2006, 28 inmates successfully completed the program and were paroled, 19 were returned to WCCC for program violations and 38 continued to receive treatment services.

Various WCCC programs yield productive and mutually beneficial results for the facility and several organizations. 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. These programs have substantial support from surrounding communities and have resulted in more partnerships with other community organizations and non-profit agencies.

WCCC Also offers Kids Day events, proven to be very popular as it provides a dedicated time specifically for a mother and her child. Other programs include Total Life Recovery Program and Restorative Circles: Planning For A Positive Future. The Read to Me Cassette Tape Program allows an inmate to read a book and record it into a cassette tape to be sent to her children.

Our Chaplain's Office offers meaningful programs to help reunite families and strengthen parental bonds. One such program is SPAFT (Support Parent As First Teachers), which is funded through the non-profit organization Keiki O Ka Aina. They teach mothers how to be positive role models and encourage playing as a healing tool.

A big part of WCCC's focus, existence and even part of its programming has to do with community service work details. Inmates worked at parks, schools, cemeteries, heiaus, and various state office buildings, including Washington Place, the State Capitol and the Hawaii National Guard. They also helped non-profit organizations such as Special Olympics, Adult Friends for Youth and the Lanakila Rehabilitation Center. Virtually any labor-intensive job is accepted and completed. In FY 2006, 25,684.5 hours were contributed to 144 projects. At a rate of \$13.69, this was a savings of \$351,516 to the state, county and general public.

Despite the positive work underway, WCCC continues to experience chronic personnel shortages in the areas of case management, security, operations and maintenance. We don't have enough female correctional officers to sufficiently cover posts that require the presence of a female officer. Even with these obstacles, WCCC will persevere to help our inmate population and contribute to our community.

MAINLAND AND FDC BRANCH



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

Since the establishment of the branch in November 2004, its responsibilities have continued to increase as this special program monitors over 1,900 inmates within four states/four contracts worth almost \$40 million and approximately 200 inmates housed at FDC under a contract worth almost \$7.8 million per fiscal year. The last Legislature approved additional funds to send an additional 676 inmates out-of-state in Fiscal Year 2007.

DIAMONDBACK CORRECTIONAL FACILITY – DbCF (*Watonga, OK*):

As of 6/30/06, DbCF housed a total of 801 Hawaii male inmates. Programs include Addictions Treatment Unit (Therapeutic Community Program – Level 3), Breaking Barriers, Lifeskills, Basic Education (Pre-GED/GED/Literacy), Life Principles Program (Faith-based unit) and vocational training (Carpentry/Hobby Shop, Computers, Masonry, Horticulture/Landscape, and Vocational Lifeskills/Pre-Employment). Two-thirds of the inmates are employed on various worklines and involved in a variety of religious programs/activities.

DbCF was re-accredited by the American Correctional Association (ACA) with a score of 100% on its mandatory standards and 99.5% on its non-mandatory standards on June 2006.

TALLAHATCHIE COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY – TCCF (*Tutwiler, MS*):

As of 6/30/06, TCCF housed a total of 834 Hawaii male inmates. Programs include Strategies for Change (Therapeutic Community Program – Level 3), Breaking Barriers, Lifeskills, Basic Education (Pre-GED/GED/Literacy), Life Principles Program (Faith-based unit), Special Housing Incentive Program (SHIP) and vocational training (Computers, Carpentry/Woodshop). Two-thirds of the inmates are employed on various worklines and involved in a variety of religious programs/activities.

TCCF was accredited by the American Correctional Association (ACA) with a score of 100% on its mandatory standards and 99.5% on its non-mandatory standards on September 2005.

**FLORENCE CORRECTIONAL CENTER
– FCC (Florence, AZ):**

As of 6/30/06, FCC housed a total of 59 Hawaii male inmates. Due to the small Hawaii inmate population, FCC's programs are limited of Lifeskills and Basic Education (Pre-GED/GED/Literacy). Two-thirds of the inmates are employed on various worklines and in a variety of religious programs/activities. Inmates housed at FCC have histories that include escapes from correctional facilities that involved violence. In accordance with state laws, these inmates cannot be housed at DbCF and TCCF.



FCC was accredited by the American Correctional Association (ACA) with a score of 100% on its mandatory standards and 97.65% on its non-mandatory standards on January 2005.

**OTTER CREEK CORRECTIONAL
CENTER – KYOC
(Wheelwright, KY):**

As of 6/30/06, KYOC's housed a total of 150 Hawaii female inmates. Programs include RDAP (Therapeutic Community Program – Level 3), Breaking Barriers, Lifeskills, Basic Education (Pre-GED/GED/Literacy), and vocational training (Administrative Assistant Program, Financial Assistance Program, Carpentry, Horticulture). Two-thirds of the inmates are employed on various worklines and involved in a variety of religious programs/activities.



KYOC was accredited by the American Correctional Association (ACA) with a score of 100% on its mandatory standards and 99.7% on its non-mandatory standards on April 2005.

**AVERAGE END OF MONTH COUNTS BY FACILITY
FISCAL YEAR 2006**

JAILS	LOCATION	DESIGN CAPACITY	HEAD COUNT*	ASSIGNED COUNT**
Hawaii Community Correctional Center	Hilo, Hawaii	206	309	420
Kauai Community Correctional Center	Lihue, Kauai	110	147	156
Maui Community Correctional Center	Wailuku, Maui	209	358	381
Oahu Community Correctional Center	Honolulu, Oahu	628	1,128	1,315

PRISONS	LOCATION	DESIGN CAPACITY	HEAD COUNT	ASSIGNED COUNT
Halawa Correctional Facility	Aiea, Oahu	586	1,144	2,810
Kulani Correctional Facility	Hilo, Hawaii	160	181	181
Waiawa Correctional Facility	Waipahu, Oahu	294	329	329
Women's Community Correctional Center	Kailua, Oahu	258	268	426

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

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

**INMATE POPULATION FROM
1980 TO 2006**

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
2005	6,092
2006	6,251

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
2005	1,730
2006	1,844

INMATE DEMOGRAPHICS

TOTAL *	6,251
Males	5,473
Females	778

Distribution by Ethnic Group or Race

Hawaiian/Part Hawaii	39%
Caucasian	23%
Filipino	13%
Japanese	5%
Samoan	5%
Black	4%
Hispanic	3%
Other	3%
Chinese	1%
Korean	1%
Other Pacific Islander	1%
Not reported	2%

Distribution by Age

Less than 20 years	1%
20 to 24 years	11%
25 to 29 years	16%
30 to 34 years	16%
35 to 39 years	18%
40 to 44 years	16%
45 to 49 years	11%
50 to 54 years	6%
55 to 59 years	3%
60 to 64 years	1%
65 years and over	1%
Not reported	0%

* Assigned count on 6/30/06

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

CORRECTIONS PROGRAM SERVICES DIVISION

EDUCATION PROGRAM SERVICES



Hawaiian Studies students at Kulani Correctional Facility.

The Education Program Services coordinates the efforts of eight Education Centers on four islands. Our Education Centers provide learning opportunities from pre-literacy through college classes.

The Education Program Services believes learning gives meaning to life. It is the path to goals and can motivate people to reach their potential. As people learn, they come to accept responsibility for their actions. They also begin to make positive changes and better decisions, understand the connection between cause and effect, and are then better prepared for reintegration into society. Education programs have a positive effect on prison security and the corrections environment.

The mission of Education Program Services is to realize and actualize the potential of each individual through the development of academic education, vocational training, cultural awareness, and personal growth.

The goals of the Education Program Services are to foster and maintain a commitment to excellence. We want to maintain the services that provide consistency in the development of the whole person throughout the period of incarceration leading to reintegration into the community. We want to effect change based on balanced education within the areas of academic learning, vocational training, cultural understanding, and spiritual development. We want to build and create a network of coordinated services involving people within the institution as well as the community, state, and non-profit and volunteer agencies.

Our motivation is service and we are committed to providing an excellent teaching and learning environment which supports individual growth. Our programs are driven by the needs of our students, their families and the community. We offer a balanced education of academic learning, vocational training, cultural awareness and spiritual growth.

Education Program Services understands that students often bring to class criminal thinking and old behavior patterns, which landed them in prison. For those students that are willing to work toward self-change and renewal, the Education Centers can be a place to develop their mind and change for the better. The possibility for transformation is both the challenge and reward of education.

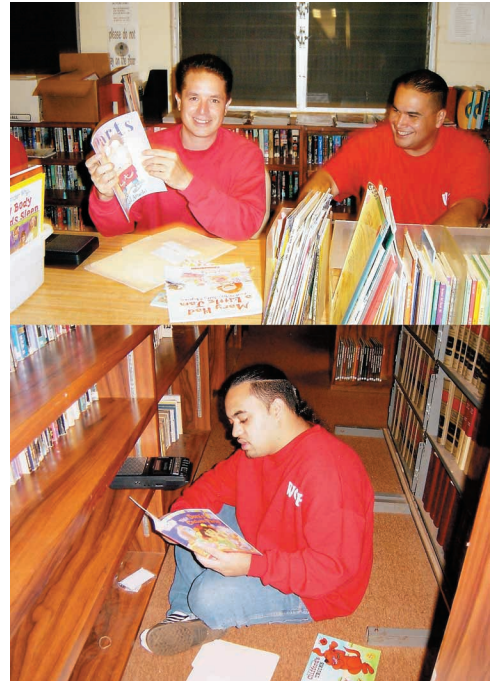
LIBRARY SERVICES

The Library Services Branch provides recreational library services and law library services to inmates in Hawaii, as well as in all our mainland contract facilities (including Red Onion State Prison, Virginia). The core function of the Branch is to maintain basic law libraries at all correctional facilities to ensure inmates have access to these materials, which is constitutionally mandated.

Two years ago, in effort to address critical space constraints of the constantly expanding print legal collection, the Department began a pilot project using stand-alone touch screen computer kiosks at four of our smaller law libraries to replace a major portion of their legal books. KCCC, WCCC, HCCC and KCF law libraries were among the few programs in the nation to test the waters by converting to these kiosks. Correctional staff and inmates at these facilities submitted such positive evaluation reports throughout the trial period that the Department could not delay plans to include the rest of the correctional facilities. By the end of August 2006, all Hawaii correctional law libraries have converted to stand-alone computer kiosks.

Maintaining inmate legal access reduces or prevents costly litigation. However, it has always been the goal of Library Services staff to provide all inmates with other reading related activities and programs. In prior years, library staff at each facility was able to provide a variety of leisure reading books and enrichment programs such as Hawaiiana activities and an array of performance arts, which were funded in part through the State Foundation on Culture and the Arts.

Although funding to support recreational library programs has been impacted by current budget constraints, Library Services continues to seek outside funding support in the form of grants and by collaborating with various non-profit agencies to expand library programs. Our most successful partnership with Read to Me International began in 2003 at the Women's Community Correctional Center. Incarcerated mothers, grandmothers, and aunts were provided a unique opportunity to reconnect with their children. The women would select from an assortment of children's books and record themselves reading on audiotapes. The tapes were then screened by library staff then mailed together with the books to the children. Again, due to the success of the program at WCCC, Waiawa Correctional Facility requested to do the same for fathers at their facility. Other facilities soon followed. MCCC, KCCC, Laumaka, and most recently, the women at Hale Nani (HCCC) are now participating in this program.



FOOD SERVICES



The Food Services Branch prepares and serves over 13,000 meals daily for nearly 3,900 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 Food Service Branch strives to provide nutritionally healthy meals that are consistent with current nutritional principles, including alternative meals such as therapeutic and religious-based diets. All foods prepared must follow public health rules and regulations and must be served under safe and sanitary conditions.

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

Another beneficial opportunity the inmates are provided is a joint venture project with Correctional Industries to provide 150 lunches for the developmentally disabled residents attending adult day care programs at Waimano Home. Dietary meals are prepared by inmate cook-helpers and supervised by WCF staff since 1995. This Meals on Wheels Project has seen positive results with the community, non-profit agencies and the inmates participating in this meaningful work. During Fiscal Year 05-06 inmates prepared 39,804 dietary meals for the Meals on Wheels Project.

In partnership with 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 Oahu correctional facilities. Other farm programs, on a smaller scale, are located at KCCC, KCF and Hale Nani facility in Hilo. During Fiscal Year 05-06, the WCF Farm Program generated 70,000 pounds of fresh fruits and vegetables at a cost savings of \$70,000.

The department continues to be challenged with preparing an increasing number of special diets. In addition to serving regular meals, the food service branch prepares over 1,500 therapeutic and special diets daily. Due to medical and legal requirements, the department anticipates more medically prescribed diets will be necessary to the aging prison population and an increase in the number of unhealthy inmates entering prison due to substance-abuse, poor eating habits, and other health and lifestyle-related concerns.

The state is responsible in providing three adequate nutritious meals daily to inmates while they are incarcerated at the eight correctional facilities. In addition, the state is required under collective bargaining to provide meals to all Unit 10 uniformed staff and other selected units as required by the

union contracts. Over 13,000 meals are prepared daily for inmates and staff and this is a challenge with the escalating cost of food supplies due to global economic trends and the exorbitant cost of fuel and other resources that impact the preparation and delivery of meals.

Other challenges are aging kitchens and inadequate equipment that needs to be upgraded or replaced in order to be in compliance with regulatory rules. Preventive maintenance is ongoing at all food service units however the high cost of repairs and the shortage of staff for in-house work orders create severe problems.

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

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

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT SERVICES

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

The Department has begun the use of the Level of Service Indicator-Revised (LSI-R) as a screening instrument to help determine the level of risk for re-offending. This instrument in conjunction with the Adult Substance Use Survey (ASUS) will eventually replace the Substance Abuse Screening Instrument (SASI) currently being used to determine level of care and appropriate placement in treatment services.

During FY 2006, a total of 861 inmates were screened for substance abuse services. Of the 861 total, 589 were appropriate for Level III, 92 were appropriate for Level II, 50 were appropriate for the parole violator track at KASHBOX, and 130 were determined to not need substance abuse treatment.

Level II services utilize a cognitive behavioral treatment component meeting once a week for 2-3 hours. The curriculum utilized is Criminal Conduct and Substance Abuse Treatment. The first 8 modules are used as a stand-alone program resulting in a self-assessment. Each unit systematically builds on the previous module, thereby increasing the level of knowledge and awareness. Level II services are for inmates who are at lower risk of criminal conduct and meet diagnostic criteria for substance abuse or dependence. They have had minimal disruption in their psychosocial or vocational functioning. This level of service may also be appropriate (based on assessment) for inmates who have completed treatment programs in the community or during previous incarceration but have not been able to maintain their recovery consistently.

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

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



The Department has three therapeutic communities currently in operation, KASHBOX at Waiawa Correctional Facility, Hale Ola Ho'Opono at Kulani Correctional Facility, and Ke Alaula at Women's Community Correctional Center. KASHBOX (Knowledge, Attitudes, Skills, Habits, Behaviors, Opinions, X factor) is operated by Department staff and has the capacity for 200 inmates. Hale Ola Ho'Opono is operated by Department staff and has the capacity for 26 inmates. Ke Alaula is operated by Hina Mauka through a contract with the Department and has the capacity for 50 female offenders.

A new treatment building, funded through a legislative appropriation, was completed in August 2006 for use by KASHBOX at Waiawa Correctional Facility. This new building will provide space for groups and meetings that used to be held in the housing units.

Level II and Level III substance abuse treatment programs are also available at institutions contracted by the Department on the mainland. These programs are currently at facilities in Kentucky, Mississippi, and Oklahoma.

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

The Department contracts with T.J. Mahoney on Oahu and Big Island Substance Abuse Council (BISAC) on the Big Island, to provide community based residential programs that focus on transition and re-integration to the community. These programs provide job development, money management, life skills, anger management, domestic violence, relapse prevention and work furlough opportunities. The T.J. Mahoney program called Ka Hale Ho'Ala Hou No Na Wahine (Home of Re-awakening for Women) has 36 beds and the BISAC program has 8 beds, all for female offenders.

SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT SERVICES

Treatment programs for sex offenders are available at all facilities statewide except at the Waiawa Correctional Facility. The programs are 100% privatized, as all administrative and direct services are accomplished through contracts. As proof of the Department's commitment to sex rehabilitation, of the 92 correctional institutions nationwide that provide treatment to sex offenders, Hawaii claims seven.

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

Beginning in 1992, Hawaii's Parole Board decided to release only those sex offenders who completed the Department's program rather than release an untreated sex offender. Since the election of Governor Linda Lingle, nearly 93% of sex offenders paroled to Hawaii's communities successfully completed the Department's treatment program prior to release, which is a higher percentage than at any time during the previous decade. Fiscal Year 2006 saw two new milestones, as the department's first female sex offender won parole after she completed treatment at WCCC, and the program started conducting pre-treatment assessments, which help pinpoint each offender's unique needs before he begins therapy.

Beyond ensuring that sex offenders comply with Megan's Law, Hawaii is the only state to track each offender's criminal history throughout his life after his release, which allows the Department to collect long-term recidivism data. National statistics suggest that 11% of sex offenders who receive treatment in prison will commit a new sex crime within two years of their release. Hawaii's offenders do much better. Since 1988, less than 1% of Hawaii sex offenders who received treatment have returned to prison for new sex crimes, which is the lowest recidivism rate in the nation by far. During the first three years of the Lingle administration that saw 156 sex offenders released from prison, only one was re-convicted for a new sex crime, and he did not complete treatment. An untreated sex offender is four times more likely to commit a new sex offense and three times more likely to commit other crimes (burglary, car theft, etc.) as well. Perhaps most surprising, spanning the program's entire 16-year history, not one child molester who finished treatment has been re-convicted for a new sex felony.

Therapists usually treat up to a dozen men in each therapy group. On average, an inmate will spend 16 to 22 months to complete therapy, although a few men have needed as long as three years to master the core concepts. Approximately 90 to 120 offenders participate in treatment each year, up sharply from just 28 offenders who entered treatment in 1996.

The department is the lead agency for the state's Sex Offender Management Team (SOMT), established by the legislature in 1992 to provide uniform guidelines for treating sex offenders statewide regardless of whether on parole, probation, at the state hospital, or under Family Court's jurisdiction. Through the support of three federal grants, the Department hired the first-ever SOMT Coordinator to direct the committee's activities. Workshops this past year in assessing sex offenders for risk and for managing sex offenders through monitoring with polygraphs highlighted the Coordinator's first year on the job. The federal Center for Sex Offender Management (CSOM) has provided technical assistance to SOMT twice this past year to help the state reach cutting-edge proficiency in all aspects of sex offender management.

VOLUNTEER / RELIGIOUS SERVICES

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

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

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

Volunteers provide inmates with viable links to the community, which are established prior to release. Many inmates continue with churches, Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, and other programs upon re-entering society. This is vitally important, as one of the keys to reducing recidivism is to have a pro-social support system network. It is difficult to assess the value of assisting inmates so they'll stay out of prison. However, most everyone would agree that lowering the number of victims is impossible to underestimate.

More than 300 new volunteers were trained during FY 2006. The community donated over 45,000 hours of labor and approximately \$25,000 in financial and in-kind assistance to the Department. Seven volunteer chaplains at facilities statewide contributed over 8,000 hours of service. Faith-based organizations have provided considerable support to the Department, with several churches donating televisions, VCRs, sound equipment, and musical instruments to facility chapels. It should be noted that these items are used for the general inmate population and not just for religious purposes.

Among projects coordinated by volunteers during FY 2006 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 volunteer project is an annual Christmas party sponsored by the Catholic Diocese of Honolulu for all of the children of inmates at the Women's Community Correctional Center. Every child received a gift from "Santa" at the event. A picture was taken, framed by the children then given to their mothers. This is in addition to Angel Tree, a project sponsored by Prison Fellowship and coordinated by New Hope Fellowship. New Hope Fellowship also did an Easter Angel Tree project, which consisted of a free carnival for all the children of the inmates. In addition, free carnival-type food and an evening meal were provided at no cost to all the children and their families.

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

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

HEALTH CARE DIVISION

The Health Care Division in coordination with security and other corrections staff delivers high quality medical, mental and dental health services through the Division's staff of physicians, psychiatrists, psychologists, nurses, social workers, dentists and other providers of direct patient care. Additional specialty health care is afforded through local community physician specialists, hospitals and clinics. During FY 2006 the Department provided 64,895 combined medical, mental health, and dental patient encounters and approximately 130,660 episodes of nursing service.

All necessary health services are provided by health clinics, located in every correctional facility, in a manner consistent with community standards of care, the United States Constitution, Hawaii Revised Statutes, the National Commission on Correctional Health Care (NCCHC) and departmental policies and procedures. All health care clinic operations adhere to NCCHC accreditation standards with seven of the eight facility clinics achieving re-accreditation within the last year. The remaining facility, Halawa Correctional Facility (HCF), operates under the NCCHC standards and will seek accreditation in the future.

The Health Care Division operates three 24-hour clinics complete with skilled level infirmary services at HCF, Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) and the Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC). Each remaining correctional facility operates a medical clinic at a minimum of eight hours per day, seven days per week, with the majority of facilities offering sixteen hours of service seven days per week. Inmates requiring hospital level care or services not available within the facilities are referred into Hawaii's community health care system. In FY 2006 1,084 community specialty provider encounters occurred.

In addition, the Department is responsible for the monitoring and quality management of health care provided to Hawaii inmates housed at out-of-state contracted facilities. This includes performing site audits, authorizing specialty services, utilization management functions, and the approval and processing of reimbursements to providers.

The foremost challenge facing the Division is managing the increasing cost and patient demand for health care services. This is in part due to an increasing aging inmate population. Older inmates with long histories of engaging in addictive lifestyles are at a greater risk of developing major illnesses and/or chronic diseases. In addition, many patients while not in custody routinely neglect preventive health care visits, fail to follow through with disease management and treatment programs and continuing to participate in high-risk behaviors contributing to the development of complex medical conditions.

The fiscal impact of providing health services, comparable to community standards of care to an inmate population with an increasing incidence of high cost chronic complex medical conditions such as Hepatitis C, cancer, end stage liver or kidney disease and diabetes, continues to escalate.

The Department is also impacted by an ever-increasing number of mentally ill persons incarcerated within the system due to the lack of available treatment space at the State Hospital and other facilities. Meeting the mental health needs of this population has proved a challenge for the Division. An audit by the Department of Justice in 2005 had identified areas for improvement at OCCC. The Division is actively engaged in expanding its mental health services to meet needs of this population.

A Mental Health Branch has been established and branch administrator hired allowing for the development and implementation of a structured mental health care delivery system accountable to address the treatment needs of inmates with serious mental illnesses. Additional staff including psychiatrists, psychologists, psychiatric nurses, social workers, recreational therapists and other support staff are actively under recruitment. Plans are underway to have this branch operate efficiently to meet the mental health needs at OCCC with service expansion to HCF and other facilities within the Next FY.

CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRIES DIVISION

Correctional Industries (CI) has a two-fold mission to provide the maximum level of work and training opportunities for qualified able-bodied offenders that will help to increase their employment prospects after release while generating revenue to sustain its operations and allow for capital investment. Currently there are 110 inmates statewide employed by CI in various capacities. Ten percent of their gross wages is paid to the Crime Victim Compensation Fund. Our goal is to produce and/or supply the department with all of its consumable goods.

The CI administrative offices are based at the Halawa Correctional Facility where CI operates the Department's centralized inmate canteen, printing, sewing and furniture operations. The centralized inmate canteen receives and processes inmate orders for sundry goods. 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, mattresses and products for the private sector. The furniture plants' primary workload is the refurbishing student furniture for the Department of Education. The furniture plant also manufactures seating systems and assembles and installs panel systems.

At HCCC, there is a joint venture with a private sector company where approximately eight inmates at a time are employed to assist with fruit picking or packing. Offenders receive minimum wage up to prevailing wages. The CI worklines at OCCC and KCF deliver office furniture and install office-paneling systems. Other CI worklines at OCCC help a community theatre with set design and assist the State of Hawaii with highway landscaping and maintenance.

The year ahead for CI includes future industries such as a janitorial products plant, plastic bag making and expanding its landscaping and maintenance labor force. CI is also looking forward to producing 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.

LAW ENFORCEMENT



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

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

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

SHERIFF DIVISION



With a mission to protect the rights of persons and property, prevent crime and arrest law offenders, the Sheriff Division remains a busy and vibrant arm of the Department of Public Safety.

This Division is the lead agency of the State Law Enforcement Coalition (SLEC), which was formed to meet the mandates of the federal Homeland Security Act. SLEC implements federal guidelines to protect the state from acts of terrorism.

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.

These new duties come on top of traditional responsibilities in the areas of drug enforcement, immigration laws, fugitive arrests, criminal investigations, eviction proceedings, and traffic enforcement.

In FY 2006, the Sheriff Division also participated in a number of high-profile task forces, including Governor Lingle's "Next Step" program for the homeless and Lt. Gov. Aiona's "Safe Parks" program.

Sheriffs also protect key state institutions in Hawaii, including Honolulu International Airport, all buildings under the jurisdiction of the Judiciary, all State buildings in the Civic Center Complex, and the Hawaii State Capitol. This Division provides service of process and notice in civil and criminal proceedings. Additionally, personal protective service is provided for key state and high-level government officials.

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

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

Warrants Section

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

During the 2005-2006 Fiscal Year, the Warrant Section was responsible for the following completed action:

ARREST WARRANTS RECEIVED:	801
ARREST WARRANTS SERVED:	6,220
* OUTSIDE ASSISTS COMPLETED:	206
EVICITION ORDERS ENFORCED:	13
** TACTICAL TRG (Homeland Security):	3200 hrs / 16 Deputies
*** SPECIALIZED TACTICAL TRG:	320 Hrs / 8 Deputies

* Includes all warrants coming to the SD from Neighbor Islands & Mainland LE Agencies

** The SD stands up a force of 40 deputy sheriffs who are a part of the State's Rapid Reaction Force

*** Eight deputies received specialized tactical training in Utah & Las Vegas

Capitol Patrol Section

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

Honolulu Airport Section

The current Memorandum of Agreement with the Department of Transportation (DOT) specifies that the Department of Public Safety (PSD) agree to assign Deputy Sheriffs to provide law enforcement duties at the Honolulu International Airport including the surrounding areas in DOT airport jurisdiction; and the

Kalaeloa and Dillingham Airfield. Responsible for general law enforcement activities in the delivery of the services under this unit, including criminal arrests, felony and misdemeanor investigations, submitting written criminal reports, assisting in subsequent prosecution, traffic enforcement, and any other state or city law enforcement provision.

District Court Section

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

Circuit Court Section

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

Executive Protective Section

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

Records Section

The Records Section acts as the central clearinghouse for the collection, examination, storage, maintenance, distribution and disposal of all official records, documents and reports generated and/or utilized by the division. The Receiving Desk operates as a central booking and receiving area for processing arrestees by Sheriff Division personnel and other State agencies. It also maintains, stores and distributes official records and documents to criminal justice agencies.

NEIGHBOR ISLAND SECTIONS

Maui Section

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

Hilo Section

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

Kona Section

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

Kauai Section

This section provides the same functions as the duties of the Maui Section. The primary functions are to protect the persons and property within or upon the premises controlled by the courts located on the Island of Kauai. The section commander assumes the responsibility of assignment and control of civil paper service for the Island of Kauai and may assist with the service of warrants. Responsible for general law enforcement activities in the delivery of the services under this unit, including criminal arrests, felony and misdemeanor investigations, submitting written criminal reports, assisting in subsequent prosecution, traffic enforcement, and any other state or city law enforcement provision.

Although the functions and duties of deputy sheriffs vary in scope and nature, all Sheriff Division staff work in conjunction with other federal, state and county law enforcement agencies to provide for the health, safety and welfare of all citizens in the State of Hawaii.

Division highlights for Fiscal Year 2006 are:

- The establishment of a Rapid Reaction Force for the State Law Enforcement Coalition (SLEC).
- The initial planning and installation of a new 700/800 mhz, interoperable radio communications system.
- Participation in the Lieutenant Governor's Safe Parks program.
- Participation in the Governor's "Next Step" homeless program.
- Participation in the U.S. Marshal's Fugitive Task Force.
- Participation in the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration's High Intensity Drug Trafficking Task Force.
- Participation in the U.S. Immigrations and Customs Enforcement Task Force.

NARCOTICS ENFORCEMENT DIVISION

The Narcotics Enforcement Division (NED) serves the public by enforcing laws relating to controlled substances and regulated chemicals designated in Hawaii's Uniform Controlled Substance Act. NED also focuses on interdiction, diversion and prevention activities.

The Division is responsible for the registration and control of the manufacture, distribution, prescription, and dispensing of controlled substances and precursor chemicals used to manufacture controlled substances within the State. NED also ensures that pharmaceutical controlled substances are used for legitimate medical purposes by registering all persons who handle controlled substances in the State, to include methadone clinics and researchers using controlled substances.

NED enforces the requirements of Hawaii's Uniform Controlled Substance Act, which includes Hawaii's Medical Use of Marijuana Program. The Division works extensively with county police departments and federal agencies in detecting and apprehending controlled substance violators.

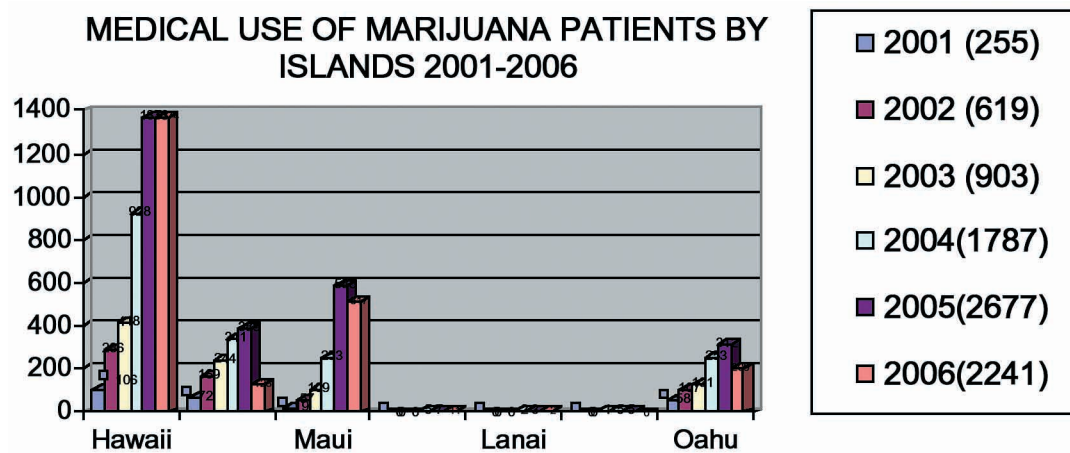
REGISTRATION

During FY 2006, NED's Registration staff handled 21,949 administrative transactions relating to the registration individuals administering, prescribing or dispensing of controlled substances, dispensing, sale or purchase of regulated chemicals and transactions for the registration of patients in the Medical Use of Marijuana Program, with 23 reported processing errors and 0 complaints.

During this time period the Registration staff issued 5,747 controlled substance registrations, 22 regulated chemical permits, 1,975 patient registry identification certificates for the Medical Use of Marijuana and assigned 374 new oral call numbers to physicians, physician assistants or advance practice registered nurses. The Registration section responded to 1,997 controlled substance registration verification calls, 0 regulated chemical verification calls, 248 Oral Code verification calls and 114 Medical Use of Marijuana verification calls. This section also responded to 1,960 controlled substance registration question calls, 1 regulated chemical question call and 356 Medical Use of Marijuana questions.

As of the end of FY 2006, the following is the statistical break-down by island of the patients registered under this program to utilize marijuana for medical purposes:

Island	Patients	Caregiver	Physician On Island	Physician Off Island
Hawaii	1374	128	24	16
Kauai	128	10	7	8
Lanai	2	1	0	2
Maui	517	49	12	13
Molokai	11	0	0	4
Niihau	0	0	0	0
Oahu	209	31	19	5
TOTAL:	2241	219	62	48



ENFORCEMENT

During FY2006, NED Investigators initiated 826 cases, 649 criminal and 177 regulatory. The chart below outlines the disposition of the cases handled:

	FY 2006	FY 2005	FY 2004	FY 2003	FY 2002
Investigations pending referred for for prosecution or conferred	284	261	323	337	350
Investigation Completed – Closed Investigative Action Taken	358	646	507	139	33
Closed – Referred to another agency – No Investigative Action Taken by NED	7	24	37	33	181
Regulatory Action Taken (Drug presentations, Inspections, etc.)	177	161	173	130	161

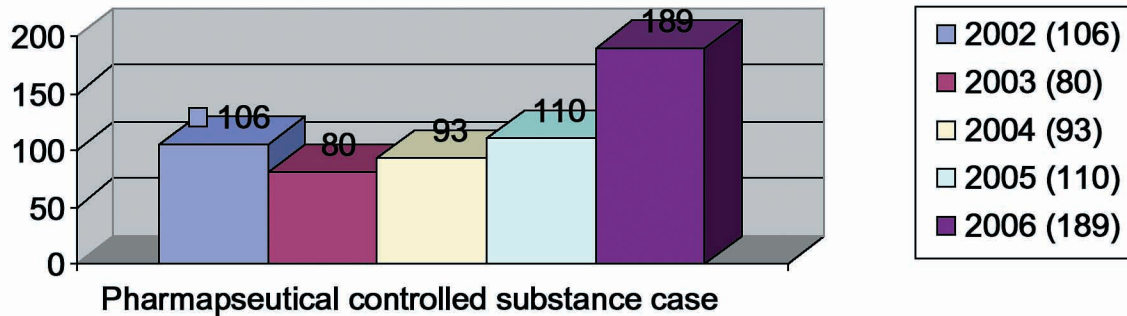
During FY 2006, NED Investigators responded to 40 criminal cases originating from PSD's correctional facilities on all islands, 1 case from the Hawaii Paroling Authority, 2 cases from the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility and 2 cases from the State Hospital.

Pharmaceutical Diversion



NED saw a substantial increase in pharmaceutical controlled substance diversion cases in FY 2006 and investigated 189 cases of pharmaceutical diversion or theft, compared to 110 in FY 2005. NED investigated 117 forged controlled substance prescription cases.

NED PHARMACEUTICAL CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE CASES 2002-2006



On May 2, 2006, Governor Linda Lingle signed Act 69 into law. The purpose of this legislation was to clarify the requirements for emergency call-in Schedule II prescriptions, the use of facsimile and telephonic prescriptions, and the use of narcotics to treat addiction. This measure also allows the use of central fill pharmacies and limited information sharing and adds new definitions to Chapter 329, Hawaii Revised Statutes. This Bill was done in cooperation between the NED, Hawaii Pharmaceutical Association, Longs Drugs and Kaiser Hospital.

Interdiction



During FY 2006, NED Investigators responded to 649 criminal cases relating to controlled substance or regulated chemicals. Of these, 71 were initiated by the Airport Sheriff Detail at security checkpoints, 10 cases referrals by the Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (BICE) / US Postal Service relating to illegal importation or smuggling of pharmaceutical and illicit controlled substances into Hawaii and 70 by the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Airport / DEA taskforce, 23 by the HIDTA Money Laundering Taskforce for controlled substances or regulated chemicals being smuggled into Hawaii.

High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (Statewide Multi-Agency Clandestine Laboratory Coordination)



In FY 2006 NED saw a decrease in the amount of clandestine laboratories found statewide from 18 reported in calendar year 2005 to only 4 in calendar year 2006. NED feels this decrease is the result of increased regulations on the key precursor chemical pseudoephedrine as well as increased education of retailers and the public on over-the-counter chemicals utilized to manufacture methamphetamine.

On June 5, 2006, Lt. Governor James Aiona Jr. signed Act 171 into law, which amended Chapters 329-75 and 329-64 (a) (4) relating to exemptions, by deleting the exemption for over-the-counter sale of Ephedrine and Phenylpropanolamine containing products. It also placed additional reporting requirements for pseudoephedrine and pseudoephedrine combination products.

During Fiscal Year 2006 NED initiated 15 proactive chemical or clandestine laboratory investigations on the islands of Maui, Kauai and Oahu. NED Investigators conducted 13 OSHA mandated Clandestine Laboratory equipment maintenance sessions. NED investigator conducted 41 inspections targeting pseudoephedrine over-the-counter products.

NED received \$30,000 from the Hawaii HIDTA to run the Statewide Multi-agency Clandestine Laboratory Coordination initiative, which provides oversight, consolidated training, and to coordinate a first response to clandestine laboratories involved in the manufacturing of crystal methamphetamine "ice", gamma Hydroxyl-butyrate (GHB), phencyclidine (PCP), phenyl-2-propanone (P-2-P), methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA/Ecstasy), and lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD). The primary goal of this initiative is to coordinate and support all other HIDTA initiatives and regional law enforcement agencies as a resource to train, detect, dismantle, disrupt, arrest and prosecute individuals, drug organizations, drug gangs, and organized crime groups involved in clandestine laboratories, the diverting of regulated chemicals and the manufacturing of illicit narcotics.

PREVENTION / DIVERSION

Drug Education And Training Programs



NED continues to inform the community of Hawaii's crystal methamphetamine and pharmaceutical drug problem. The presentations covered Hawaii's drug trends, drug identification, clandestine laboratories, and the chemicals utilized in the illegal manufacture of controlled substances and the physical and psychological effects as well as the damage that drugs can do to the human body. In FY 2006, NED conducted 59 educational drug and clandestine laboratory presentations on the island of Hawaii, Maui, Kauai and Oahu, which were attended by 3,867 people from law enforcement, education, businesses, medical community and the public.

ADMINISTRATION



Claire Y. Nakamura is the Deputy Director for Administration. The former Director of System Administrative Affairs at the University of Hawaii System Office has more than 30 years of State budgeting, financial, and legislative experience, which directly relates to her role at the Department of Public Safety.

Deputy Director Nakamura has been with PSD since January 2003. She oversees the administrative support services that enable corrections and law enforcement staff to carry out their responsibilities.

These services include program planning, management of the operating budget and capital improvements program (CIP) budget, procurement and contracting, research, information technology, fiscal accounting and payroll, human resources management, and training and staff development.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES OFFICE

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

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

HIGHLIGHTS OF FY 2006 ACTIVITIES

The Capital Improvements Program (CIP) Coordinator participated in a number of planning activities. Most notable was the selection of nationally recognized corrections program specialists to assist the State of Hawaii in developing a comprehensive State plan to facilitate the successful transition of inmates returning to the community. Central to the planning efforts is the development of various inmate transitional housing components, including correctional treatment facilities, consistent with the Governor's direction.

The CIP section also played an active role in working with the Department of Accounting and General Services to award a \$10.375 million construction contract to replace and improve the fire sprinkler and fire alarm systems at the Halawa Medium Security Facility.

To streamline the process of evaluating frozen food bids involving hundreds of items several times annually, the Procurement and Contracts (PC) section developed and piloted an electronic evaluation system. This has resulted in more efficient bid evaluation and contract award in support of the Corrections Program Services Division/Food Services Branch at each of PSD's eight correctional institutions.

The PC section also provided critical support in executing three contracts negotiated by the Department with a private contractor that would enable the consolidation of Hawaii inmates currently housed in four different states to a single state in closer proximity to Hawaii. In addition, the PC section assisted the Management Information Systems (MIS) unit in the solicitation of proposals for a new Corrections Management Information System (CMIS). MIS has been working with the vendor to develop the new system, which will not only include the capabilities of the current CMIS, but will incorporate additional functions to fully integrate all PSD programs and attached agencies. The replacement CMIS will incorporate data from the Intake Service Center Division, the Health Care Division, Inmate Commissary activities, and the Hawaii Paroling Authority. It will also interface with other criminal justice agencies. Completion of the new CMIS is expected in FY 2008.

The MIS unit also developed and implemented a Financial Information System (FIS), which represents a single database of fiscal transactions of all Departmental programs with the exception of its attached agencies. The FIS provides for efficiencies in the Fiscal Office by eliminating the need for duplicate data entry for most encumbrance transactions. It also provides up-to-date financial information at a lower level of detail than offered by the State's Financial Management Information System.

FISCAL OFFICE

The Fiscal Office serves the entire Department by providing fiscal management services through three subunits:

- Accounting
- Payroll
- Vouchering

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

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

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

HIGHLIGHT OF FY 2006 ACTIVITIES

In the absence of a modern State financial management information system, PSD needed to at least improve and partially mechanize the process of decentralized small purchasing and its interface with the State's Financial Management Information System (FAMIS). As such, the Fiscal Office, with the assistance of Management Information Systems, implemented a very basic, new Financial Information System (FIS) for the Department. Implementation of the FIS has streamlined the encumbrance process by eliminating duplicate data entry by the requisitioning unit and again at the central Fiscal Office. As previously mentioned, the FIS meets the Department's need for disaggregated financial management information that are not currently served by the State's FAMIS.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT OFFICE

The Personnel Management Office is responsible for the administration of human resources programs for the Department through four major subunits:

- Labor Relations administers seven collective bargaining agreements, as well as Executive Orders covering those employees excluded from collective bargaining.
- Staffing and Technical Services (STS) manages recruitment, examination, classification and employment suitability for all classes of work in the department.
- Employee Relations manages a myriad of employee assistance programs including, but not limited to: safety, worker's compensation, fitness for duty examinations, health benefits, retirement benefits, and incentive and service awards.
- Employee Transactions manages personnel actions and record keeping, pay adjustments, and leave records; and maintains the official personnel files for the Department.

HIGHLIGHTS OF FY 2006 ACTIVITIES:

Time and Attendance Project

The Department of Accounting and General Services (DAGS) had previously implemented the State's Kronos time and attendance pilot project at PSD's Oahu Community Correctional Center. The pilot project resulted in the mechanical generation of the Form D55, "Individual Timesheet," for payment of overtime hours and various pay differentials without the employee's signature. This process ensured timely payroll payments, eliminating employee "banking" of overtime claims, all without compromising accountability due to the retention of time and attendance records.

PSD, DAGS, and the respective unions were confident that the T&A reporting system, founded on a systematic sign-in and sign-out log for regular and overtime work that was completed daily by each employee per shift and verified by the Watch Commander, was sufficiently complete to mechanically produce the Form D55 for each employee and submit for payment following each pay period. Therefore, the employee signature on the Form D55 was not required. Further, since the employees were provided with their copy of the Form D55, any discrepancy or dispute could be resolved in a timely manner. Unfortunately, the Kronos time and attendance project was suspended in October 2003, and subsequently terminated due to vendor problems.

In the absence of an automated State T&A system, in summer 2005, PSD developed its own partially mechanized T&A database application to streamline and manage paper-driven employee payroll claims for other than base salary. A pilot project was implemented in fall 2005 beginning with the Neighbor Island correctional facilities, with the subsequent addition of the Oahu correctional facilities in FY 2006.

The T&A system centers on the use of standardized sign-in/sign-out logs for daily T&A record keeping for non-shift workers as well as three employee shifts per day. In the case of uniformed officers, the Watch Commander submits the sign-in/sign-out logs, through the Chief of Security and the Warden, to the Time and Attendance Unit (TAU) clerk. Similarly, supervisors of civilian employees would submit the logs, through the chain of command, to the TAU clerk. The TAU clerk enters the time worked into a database that performs calculations based on the TAU clerk's knowledge and application of seven collective bargaining agreements, and corresponding entry of appropriate data elements. The semi-

automated processing of compensation claims produces a machine-generated Form D55 and Form 10, "Notification of Temporary Assignment."

The centralized, semi-automated production of such payroll forms has curbed salary overpayments, minimized manual computation errors, resulted in the timely payment of employee compensation, and facilitated the alignment of budgets with expenditures by preventing employee "banking" of overtime claims. This T&A program represents work-in-progress for PSD in concert with the labor unions for seven collective bargaining units. Based on the favorable results experienced by the Department, the project will be expanded in calendar year 2006 to include PSD's Oahu correctional facilities, Law Enforcement divisions, and central administration offices.

Recruitment Activities

With an average **15%** annual turnover rate for more than **2,600** permanent and temporary positions, the STS workload included recruitment to fill **over 100** vacancies, processing 350 position classification actions, processing **300** background checks, and conducting annual Lautenberg checks on **approximately 1,400 employees** whose job duties require that they carry firearms.

In addition, the STS participated with the Department of Human Resources Development (DHRD) in conducting civil service examination and/or monitoring examinations for classes of work within PSD. STS also attended annual job fairs at local universities, colleges, and high schools to facilitate recruitment by educating students about future careers in corrections, law enforcement, and administrative positions.

Number of Positions Filled FY 2003 – FY 2006				
Position Class	FY 2006	FY 2005	FY 2004	FY 2003
Adult Corrections Officer	110	58	108	155
Deputy Sheriff	37	22	18	77
Other Classes	126	58	126	113
Total	273	138	252	345

**Number of Position Classification Actions Taken
FY 2003 – FY 2006**

FY 2006	FY 2005	FY 2004	FY 2003
376	651	518	622

**Number of Employment Suitability Reviews Processed
FY 2003 – FY 2006**

Position Class	FY 2006	FY 2005	FY 2004	FY 2003
Adult Corrections Officer	122	99	160	226
Deputy Sheriff	36	53	30	35
Other	220	152	175	179
Total	378	304	365	440

TRAINING AND STAFF DEVELOPMENT OFFICE



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

HIGHLIGHTS OF FY 2006 ACTIVITIES

During FY 2006, TSD conducted two classes of the 9-week Basic Corrections Training Class for Adult Corrections Officer recruits. The Office also conducted one session of the five-and-a-half-month Law Enforcement Recruit Class for new Deputy Sheriffs.

During that period, TSD staff served as instructors and provided training to uniformed personnel at the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility, under the Department of Human Services. At their request, 12 sessions of the Handle With Care program were conducted. This training is considered as the equivalent of PSD's Use of Force program, for Youth Corrections Officers (YCO). TSD also provided four sessions of Corrections Basic Orientation for the YCOs. The training consisted of segments on maintaining security, suicide detection and prevention, cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR), and crisis intervention.

Additionally, TSD coordinated and trained campus security officers of the University of Hawaii at Manoa. The training topics included report writing, rules of evidence, search and seizure, management of aggressive behavior, defensive tactics, and other related law enforcement areas.

TSD conducted regular in-service training and maintained instructor certification status as necessary. Complementing in-service training, the Office coordinated out-service and/or specialized training for PSD employees, including classes offered by the Department of Human Resources Development.

As a training center of the American Heart Association, TSD continues to provide training on the Heartsaver First Aid Provider Course, Healthcare Provider training, and Heartsaver Automated External Defibrillator with CPR. A total of 672 employees were trained during FY 2006.

TSD also upgraded its training infrastructure by installing carpeting, curtains, LCD monitors, and air-conditioning units in its Pearl City classrooms.

STAFF AWARDS

EMPLOYEE OF THE YEAR:

Theodora “Theo” Leatumauga

As the Business Manager V at Halawa Correctional Facility, Ms. Leatumauga deals with numbers all day long. She maintains the facility's budget, fiscal operations, inmate accounts, contract renewals, and ensuring proper purchasing and payments. In 2005, she accepted the challenging and difficult task of also assisting OCCC's Business Office Operations. These two facilities combined have a budget of approximately 40 million dollars. Ms. Leatumauga is rich with the qualities of an Employee of the Year. She's loyal, devoted, self-sacrificing, and faithful to the organization.



Theodora Leatumauga (center) with Frank Lopez, Deputy Director of Corrections and Claire Nakamura, then-Interim Director.

MANAGER OF THE YEAR: Deborah Stampfle

As the Clinical Services Branch Administrator for the Health Care Division, Ms. Stampfle has proven to be an outstanding leader through her hard work and diligence. She provided expert consultative and organizational skills to assist the facilities on maintaining their National Commission of Correctional Health Care accreditation. She has standardized operations, implemented the Clinical Services Operational Manual, developed the Health Care Division Quality Assurance Program, and has become a primary Health Care Auditor for the Mainland Branch.



Deborah Stampfle (center) with Frank Lopez, Deputy Director of Corrections and Claire Nakamura, then-Interim Director.

TEAM OF THE YEAR: Fugitive Task Force

The Fugitive Task Force includes members from the Sheriff Division and the US Marshals Service and they operate as a cohesive team, apprehending known criminals who have committed serious crimes and have been on the nations' Ten Most Wanted List. The team's professionalism, dedication, leadership and innovation have played a critical role in the arrest of these felons. The Fugitive Task Force has participated in joint operations with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and County Police. These successful operations have provided forfeiture funds for our state and counties in the hundreds of thousands of dollars.



Chester Kau (left) and Darryl Ing (right) with Claire Nakamura, then-Interim Director.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 2006

Program	Total	Means of Financing				
		State	Special/ Revolving	Inter- Departmental	County	Federal
Corrections						
Halawa Correctional Facility	20,989,339	20,989,214	125	—	—	—
Kulani Correctional Facility	3,984,062	3,984,062	—	—	—	—
Waiawa Correctional Facility	4,944,198	4,938,393	5,805	—	—	—
Hawaii Community Correctional Center	7,565,518	7,565,518	—	—	—	—
Maui Community Correctional Center	7,943,634	7,832,679	—	—	110,955	—
Oahu Community Correctional Center	23,241,455	23,231,599	9,856	—	—	—
Kauai Community Correctional Center	3,256,544	3,256,544	—	—	—	—
Women's Community Correctional Center	5,803,175	5,803,175	—	—	—	—
Intake Service Centers	2,353,334	2,353,334	—	—	—	—
Corrections Program Services	17,149,157	16,423,735	—	—	—	725,422
Health Care	15,488,882	15,432,025	—	—	—	56,857
Correctional Industries	5,298,369	—	5,298,369	—	—	—
TOTAL – Corrections	118,017,667	111,810,278	5,314,155	—	110,955	782,279
Law Enforcement						
Narcotics Enforcement Division	1,484,521	775,423	496,401	—	—	212,697
Sheriff Division	14,250,904	10,551,082	—	3,665,894	—	33,928
TOTAL – Law Enforcement	15,735,425	11,326,505	496,401	3,665,894	—	246,625
General Administration and Attached Agencies						
Hawaii Paroling Authority – Determination	209,510	209,510	—	—	—	—
Hawaii Paroling Authority – Supervision & Counseling	3,288,979	3,214,593	—	—	—	74,386
Crime Victim Compensation Commission	1,301,694	—	785,694	—	—	516,000
General Administration*	55,644,846	55,144,206	70,661	—	—	429,979
TOTAL – General Administration and Attached Agencies	60,445,029	58,568,309	856,355	—	—	1,020,365
GRAND TOTAL – DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY						
	194,198,121	181,705,092	6,666,911	3,665,894	110,955	2,049,269

*The figure for General Administration includes expenditures for the protocol fund, out-of-state inmates, inmates held at the Federal Detention Center in Hawaii, and the Serious and Violent Offender Re-entry Initiative: "Going Home" grant.

**The figure for Corrections Program Services includes the expenditure of a separate appropriation of \$100,000 (authorized by Act 113, SLH 2005) for Community-Based Reintegration Programs.

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Editor:

Louise Kim McCoy

Working Committee:

Ed Shimoda
Roy Yamamoto
Clayton Kitamori
June Tavares
Justin Ouchi
Keith Kamita
Lt. Robin Nagamine

Steering Committee:

Frank J. Lopez, Deputy Director for Corrections
Claire Y. Nakamura, Deputy Director for Administration
James L. Propotnick, Deputy Director for Law Enforcement

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Halawa Correctional Facility
(808) 486-4883