

DAVID Y. IGE
GOVERNOR



PANKAJ BHANOT
DIRECTOR

CATHY BETTS
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P. O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

DEPT. COMM. NO. 193

Hand-Delivered

December 28, 2017

The Honorable Ronald D. Kouchi
President and Members of the Senate
Twenty-Ninth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 409
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

The Honorable Scott Saiki
Speaker and Members of the House
of Representatives
Twenty-Ninth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 431
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

SUBJECT: Reports from the Department of Human Services, Governor's Coordinator on Homelessness, State Commission on the Status of Women, and the Office of Youth Services

Dear President Kouchi, Speaker Saiki, and members of the Legislature,

Attached are the following reports submitted in accordance with:

- House Concurrent Resolution 161, Session Laws of Hawaii 2017, Requesting The Convening of a Working Group Relating To Complex Patients;
- Section 20.1, Act 124, Session Laws of Hawaii 2016, on Homeless Services;
- Section 3, Act 161, Session Laws of Hawaii 2017, on Child Care Liability Insurance
- Section 346-29.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, Regarding Real Property Liens;
- Section 346-51.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes Regarding the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Temporary Assistance for Other Needy Families (TAONF) programs;
- Section 346-59.9 (g), Hawaii Revised Statutes, Regarding Psychotropic Medication; and
- Section 367-3(8), Hawaii Revised Statutes, State Commission on the Status of Women.

Also attached is the report from the Office of Youth Services in accordance with:

- Section 352D-6, Annual Report of the Office of Youth Services;
- Section 367D-8, Hawaii Revised Statute, relating to gender-responsive programs;
- Act 151, Session Laws of Hawaii 1991, Annual Report of Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility;

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- Act 281, Session Laws of Hawaii 2006, Non-School Hour Programs for Children and Youth; and
- Section 223 (a) (3) (D) (ii), Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974, as amended 2002.

In accordance with section 93-16, HRS, copies of these reports have been transmitted to the Legislative Reference Bureau Library and the reports may be viewed electronically at <http://humanservices.hawaii.gov>.

Sincerely,



Pankaj Bhanot
Director

Cc: Senator Josh Green, Chair, Senate Committee on Human Services
Representative John M. Mizuno, House Committee on Health & Human Services
Legislative Reference Bureau Library

Ec only:

Office of the Governor
Office of the Lieutenant Governor
Department of Budget & Finance
Legislative Auditor

REPORT TO THE TWENTY-NINTH STATE LEGISLATURE 2018

**PURSUANT TO HCR 161, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAII 2017,
REQUESTING THE CONVENING OF A WORKING GROUP RELATING TO
COMPLEX PATIENTS**

**MED-QUEST DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
DECEMBER 2017**

Executive Summary

The Hawaii State Legislature requested the Med-QUEST Administrator to create a working group to discuss the issue of complex patients who are waitlisted in hospitals because of medical or behavioral issues. The group was tasked with looking at potential solutions, including an add-on incentive payment to Medicaid long-term care per diem reimbursements when serving this population. The group had representation from the public, hospital, long-term care, and health plan sectors. In addition, each county was represented.

The group identified that complex patients experience delays in their facility discharges in two settings: hospitals *and* long-term care settings. Further, on top of medical and behavioral needs, complex patients also often have social needs. Moreover, much of the time these issues are co-occurring, thus making placement of a patient very difficult. A survey sent to a large group of providers, insurers, and agencies found that the top five issues are:

- Mental Health, Including Substance Use;
- Safe Discharges;
- Insurance Reimbursement and Coverage;
- Homelessness; and
- Guardianship.

There were robust discussions about the interplay of these conditions and how they make placement decisions difficult for complex patients. The discussions led to possible solutions such as specialization of facilities and community resources to address the complex needs. However, there was insufficient time to discuss the necessary details of feasibility and implementation logistics. In sum, there is important momentum for this group; the group has agreed to continue to meet to find workable solutions to the issue of complex patients.

History of Group

HCR 161, Session Laws of Hawaii (SLH) 2017, requested the Med-QUEST Administrator (the administrator) to convene a working group to evaluate the issue of complex patients who are waitlisted in hospitals because of their medical or behavioral health issues and to consider solutions – including, potentially, incentive or add-on payments – to encourage the transfer of patients out of hospitals and into more appropriate settings.

HCR 161 requested the administrator to invite the participation of the following:

1. The Department of Human Services (DHS);
2. The Healthcare Association of Hawaii (HAH);
3. A hospital or healthcare system from each county;
4. A skilled nursing facility from each county;
5. The Hawaii Medical Association (HMA); and
6. The Hawaii Association of Health Plans (HAHP)

The administrator invited participants from the above list of organizations. See Attachment A for a list of the participants.

The working group met three (3) times between September and November of 2017. Notes of each meeting were recorded and distributed to working group participants and others in attendance at the meetings. The agenda, meeting notes, and presentation materials from each meeting are available from HAH, which provided logistical support for the workgroup.

Background on Issue

A waitlisted patient is a hospitalized individual who has recovered sufficiently to no longer need the acute level of care that a hospital provides, but who cannot be safely transferred to a more appropriate setting facility because of a complex medical, behavioral, or social need, or combination thereof.

The most recent quantitative analysis of the issue, done in 2014 by the Hawaii Health Information Corporation, found that there were more than 7,000 waitlisted patients in Hawaii in 2011. These patients generated an annual loss to hospitals of \$60 million. (The loss is the difference between reimbursement and cost.) Beyond the expense, waitlisted patients also occupy acute care beds rendering them unavailable for new patients. This at times causes Emergency Departments (ED) to go on diversionary status. This has clear implications not only for the financial sustainability of acute care facilities, but also for the quality and timeliness of care they are able to provide to patients who need it most.

This is not the first time that the Hawaii State Legislature asked stakeholders to come together to generate solutions to the issue of waitlisted patients. Concurrent resolutions passed in 2007¹ and 2008² asked the community to conduct a study on the issue and propose solutions. Those reports identified reimbursement, capacity, regulatory requirements, and workforce issues as the primary impediments to timely discharges from acute care facilities. While hospitals and the community have taken some steps to mitigate the waitlist issue, and the number of waitlisted patients on any given day is less than it was in 2007, many of the patients currently on waitlist are the most challenging to place and have complex medical, behavioral, or social needs, or a combination thereof. Overcoming the hurdles necessary to place these patients in appropriate post-acute care settings will require coordination and cooperation across the continuum of care.

¹ Requesting the Healthcare Association of Hawaii to Examine the Problem of Patients in Acute Care Hospitals Waitlisted for Long Term Care and to Propose Solutions, SCR 198, 24th Hawaii Legislature (SLH 2007)

² Requesting the Healthcare Association of Hawaii to Continue its Efforts to Develop Solutions to the Problem of Patients in Hospitals who are Waitlisted for Long-term Care, HCR 53, 24th Hawaii Legislature (SLH 2008)

Summary of Meetings

The first meeting provided the background on the topic, a summary of the work that had been done to date, and an overview of the Complex Patient Workgroup and HCR 161. The group then brainstormed potential barriers. A survey was envisioned to gather more information on the barriers, their relative impact on the impacted population and providers. The remaining meetings focused on the findings from the survey(s), and discussing in detail the identified barriers, with some potential solutions.

Meeting 1: In the first meeting of the working group, held on September 29, 2017, members reviewed the requirements of the HCR, previous work done to address the issue of waitlisted patients, and brainstormed potential barriers to the acceptance and discharge of waitlisted patients.

Three significant observations were identified during this discussion, which shaped the discussion and actions in subsequent meetings:

1. What makes a patient complex and challenging to place in many instances is not that they have one issue; rather, there are co-occurring issues, medical, behavioral, and/or social.
2. There are two main bottlenecks in getting patients back into the community and into the least-restrictive care and least-expensive setting. The working group identified that both bottlenecks had to be addressed in order to further solve for the waitlist problem in acute care settings. The first bottleneck is discharging patients from the hospital to a post-acute or community setting, and the second bottleneck is discharging patients from a post-acute setting back to a community-based setting. This second bottleneck is meaningful for hospitals because many post-acute facilities are reluctant to take on patients who will face barriers to discharge from the post-acute setting.
3. That increasing reimbursement for post-acute facilities was not a panacea for the waitlist issue. Additional money may be necessary in certain instances, but this is only one of the barriers identified.

During the first meeting the workgroup identified the following barriers:

1. Mental health, including substance abuse;
2. Homelessness;
3. Safe discharges;
4. Insurance reimbursement and coverage;
5. State and federal regulatory changes;
6. Access to durable medical equipment;
7. Care coordination in fee-for-service Medicare;
8. Workforce training;

9. Cost of building specialized facilities;
10. Family expectations;
11. Guardianship; and
12. Patients on Oahu from neighbor islands.

HAH created a survey for the workgroup to:

1. Rank these barriers on how many patients each barrier affects, and
2. How difficult each barrier is to solve.

The survey was sent to the workgroup on October 2, 2017. There were a total of six respondents to the survey—two respondents represented acute care hospitals; three respondents represented long-term care (LTC) facilities; and one respondent represented a health plan.

Results from Initial Survey

The ranking identified mental health (including substance abuse), homelessness, and safe discharges as the top three issues.

While these initial results were helpful, the group decided that more input was needed. The same survey—with a preamble explaining the concurrent resolution purpose and process was sent to an expanded group of respondents representing acute care hospitals, long-term care facilities, health plan, case management agencies, and government agencies.

Subsequent Survey Results

There were 36 different entities that participated in the second survey. Interestingly, the top five issues were the same between the two surveys, although the orders were slightly mixed. The full results of the survey, stratified by provider type and location, can be found in Appendix B. The following table shows the results, in rank order, from the survey to the expanded group.

All Respondents (N=36)	
Mental Health, Including Substance Use	1
Safe Discharges	2
Insurance Reimbursement and Coverage	3
Homelessness	4
Guardianship	5
Family Expectations	6
State and Federal Regulatory Changes	7
Access to DME	8
Workforce Training	9
FFS Medicare Coordination	10
Cost of Building Specialized Facilities	11
Patients on Oahu from Neighbor Islands	12

Identifying Barriers

The working group identified three main buckets within which these twelve concerns may be generally described:

1. Safe discharge, or inability to safely discharge;
2. Financial/reimbursement barriers; and
3. Social determinants of health.

Discussion – possible solutions

The charge of the legislative resolution was to have the administrator “convene a working group to evaluate the issue of complex patients who are waitlisted in hospitals because of medical or behavioral health issues and to consider solutions that include incentive or add-on payments to encourage their transfer out of hospitals and into more appropriate settings.” The working group discussed the specific charge of the resolution. However, in order to adequately and appropriately address the specific issues in the resolution, it became evident that a broader discussion was necessary. There is no one solution to placing complex patients, and just adding an incentive payment for post-acute facilities was not sufficient to address the systemic issues that make it difficult to place patients with medical, behavioral, and social needs, or combinations thereof.

The working group discussed and agreed that the waitlisted patients were not a homogenous population and therefore no single solution would suffice. For example, most post-acute facilities are not equipped to deal with morbidly obese patients. They typically do not have the right lifting equipment, beds, wheelchairs and other necessary equipment, nor appropriate staff training or size, to appropriately care for these patients. The same issues apply to community or home settings which are similarly not equipped for morbidly obese patients. Another example is behavioral health patients, which require specific resources and staff training in order to appropriately manage waitlisted patients with these needs. A further compounding factor is homelessness, in which case neither an acute or post-acute facility can appropriately discharge patients back to the street, especially if they require insulin, intravenous medications, oxygen, or require some level of on-going care.

Given the varying needs of these individual patient segments, the working group recognized that it was not reasonable or practical for all post-acute facilities to cater to these diverse needs, and that therefore a level of specialization may be required. One post-acute facility for example, in addition to taking care of the general population, could be equipped and monetized to cater to morbidly obese patients. Another facility could cater to patients with behavioral health challenges in a contained unit, separate from their general post-acute patients.

Discussion also focused on having similar specialization for community settings in which case post-acute facilities could safely discharge patients to foster homes or group homes that are equipped and monetized to appropriately care for these patients, thereby minimizing repeat and multiple readmissions and/or trips to the emergency room.

In addition to the discussion regarding specialization across the care continuum, the workgroup also discussed regulatory or structural issues. One such example is the challenge in establishing guardianship for patients who are unable to make decisions for themselves, for a variety of reasons, and for whom family members are either unattainable or unwilling to assume guardianship. Opportunities exist to address this issue and expedite the guardianship process.

The working group was unanimous in agreeing that having individuals from a variety of organizations and care settings was essential to further address the waitlist issue. Addressing issues across the entire continuum of care, from acute care through to community or home, was necessary in order to solve for the waitlist issue.

While the workgroup made significant progress during the period of time together, the members also agreed that identifying the issues and proposing solutions was only the beginning. Material further work is required in order to solve the waitlist issue, and the workgroup expressed a strong desire to continue to collaborate and work together on the solutions proposed. As a result, the group recommends scheduling more meetings in the near future to further discuss and provide implementation solutions to the issues identified.

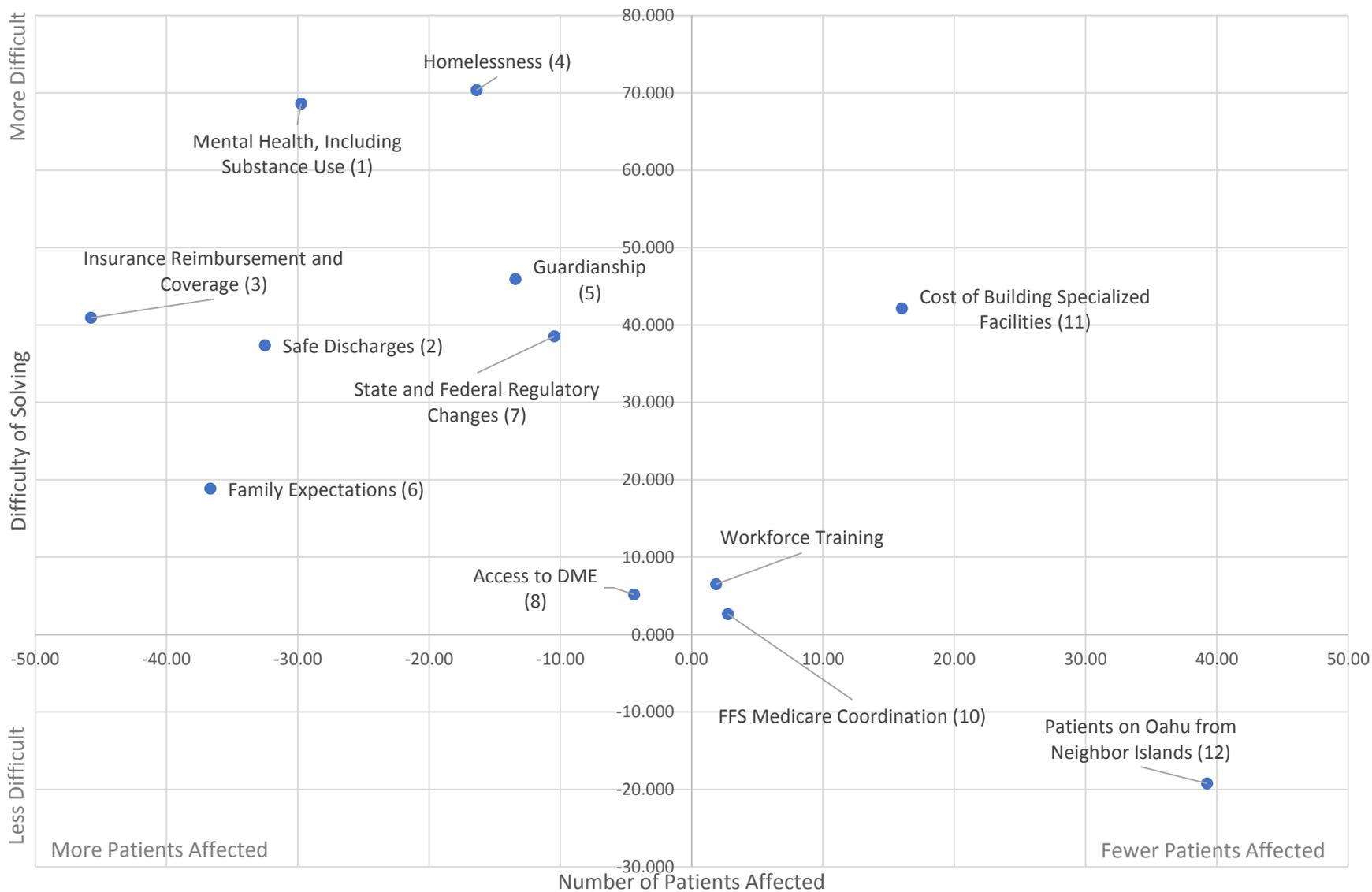
Attachment A: List of Participants

1. Avalon Healthcare
2. Hale Makua
3. Department of Human Services
4. Hawaii Health Systems Corporation
5. Hawaii Pacific Health
6. Healthcare Association of Hawaii
7. Kaiser Permanente Hawaii
8. Life Care Center of Hilo and Kona
9. Ohana Health Plan
10. Ohana Pacific Management
11. The Queen's Health Systems
12. United Healthcare

Appendix B: Expanded Survey Results

All Respondents (N=36)	
Mental Health, Including Substance Use	1
Safe Discharges	2
Insurance Reimbursement and Coverage	3
Homelessness	4
Guardianship	5
Family Expectations	6
State and Federal Regulatory Changes	7
Access to DME	8
Workforce Training	9
FFS Medicare Coordination	10
Cost of Building Specialized Facilities	11
Patients on Oahu from Neighbor Islands	12

All Respondents (N=36)



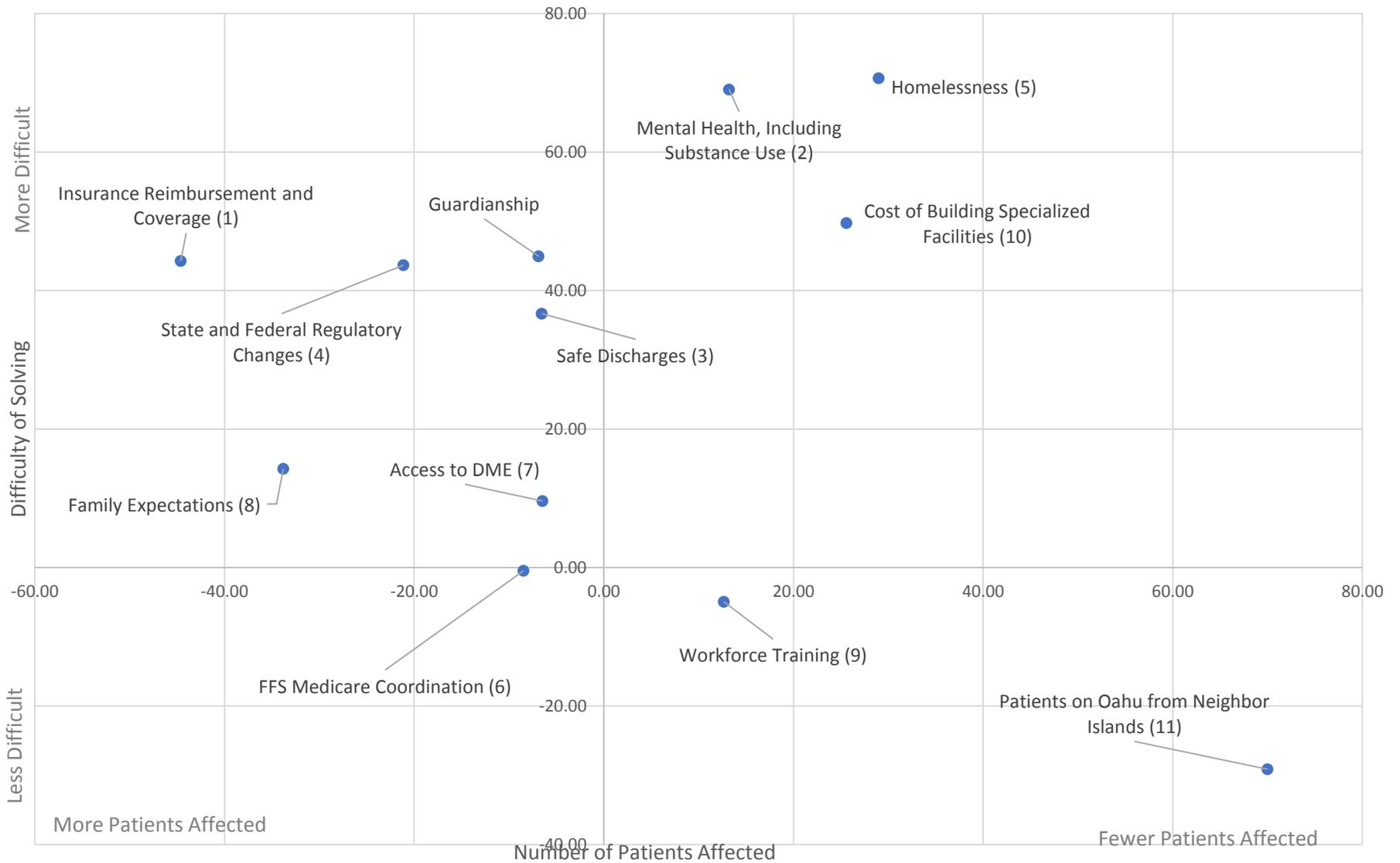
Acute Care Hospital (N=8)	
Mental Health, Including Substance Use	1
Homelessness	2
Insurance Reimbursement and Coverage	3
Safe Discharges	4
Cost of Building Specialized Facilities	5
Family Expectations	6
State and Federal Regulatory Changes	7
Guardianship	8
FFS Medicare Coordination	9
Workforce Training	10
Patients on Oahu from Neighbor Islands	11
Access to DME	12

Acute Care Hospitals (N=8)

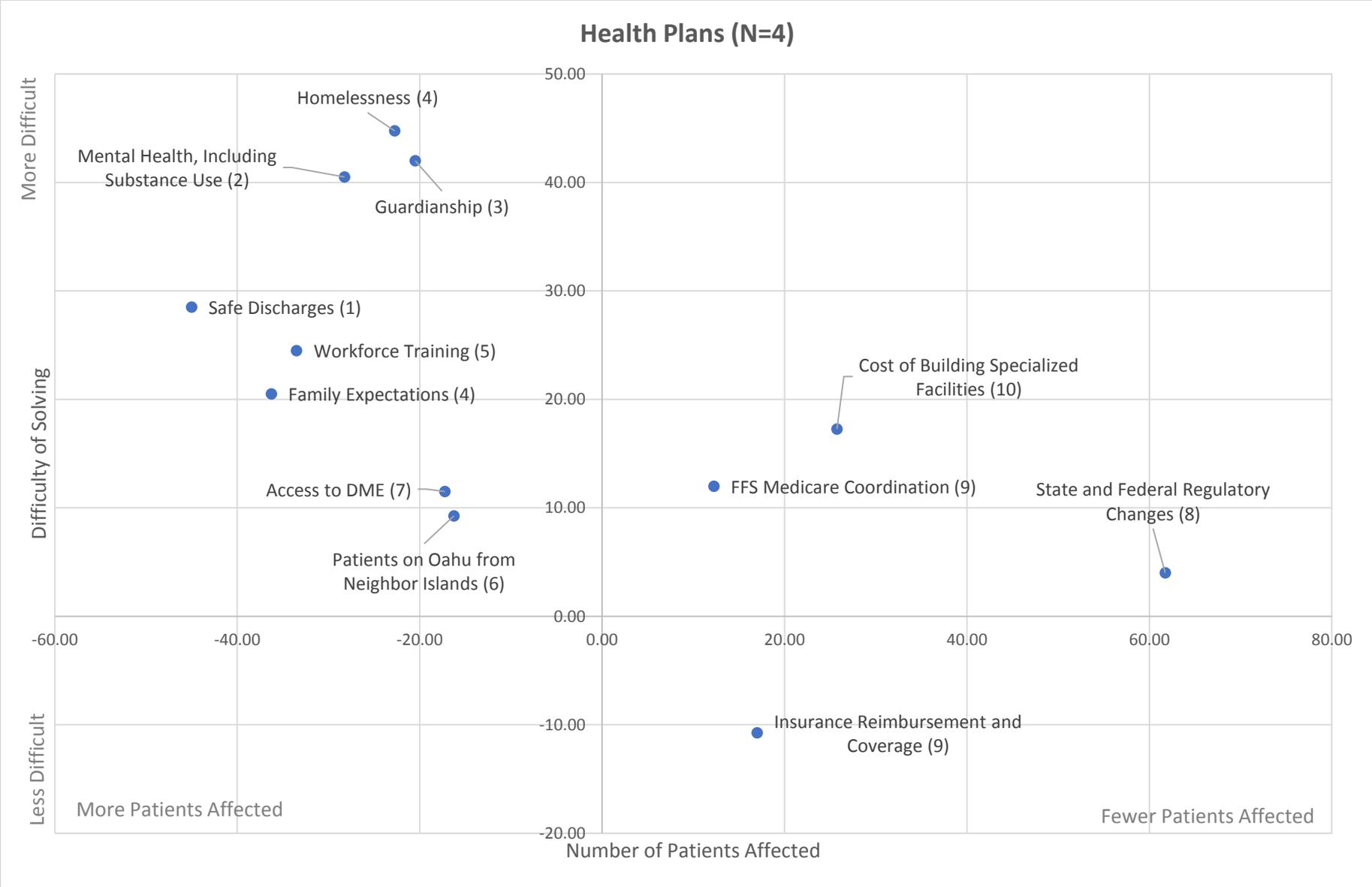


LTC Facilities (N=15)	
Insurance Reimbursement and Coverage	1
Mental Health, Including Substance Use	2
Safe Discharges	3
State and Federal Regulatory Changes	4
Guardianship	4
Homelessness	5
FFS Medicare Coordination	6
Access to DME	7
Family Expectations	8
Workforce Training	9
Cost of Building Specialized Facilities	10
Patients on Oahu from Neighbor Islands	11

LTC Facilities (N=15)

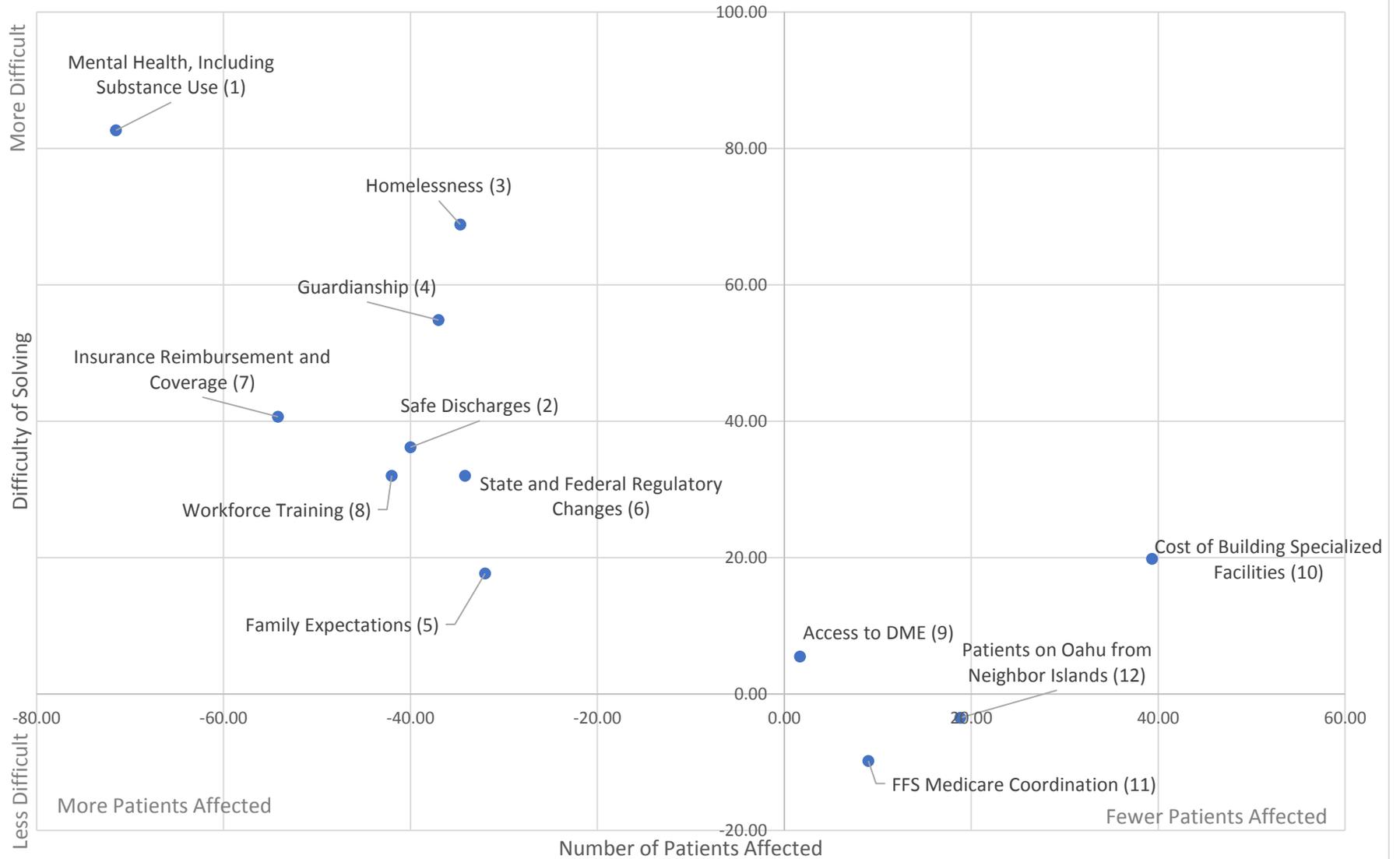


Health Plans (N=4)	
Safe Discharges	1
Mental Health, Including Substance Use	2
Guardianship	3
Family Expectations	4
Homelessness	4
Workforce Training	5
Patients on Oahu from Neighbor Islands	6
Access to DME	7
State and Federal Regulatory Changes	8
FFS Medicare Coordination	9
Insurance Reimbursement and Coverage	9
Cost of Building Specialized Facilities	10



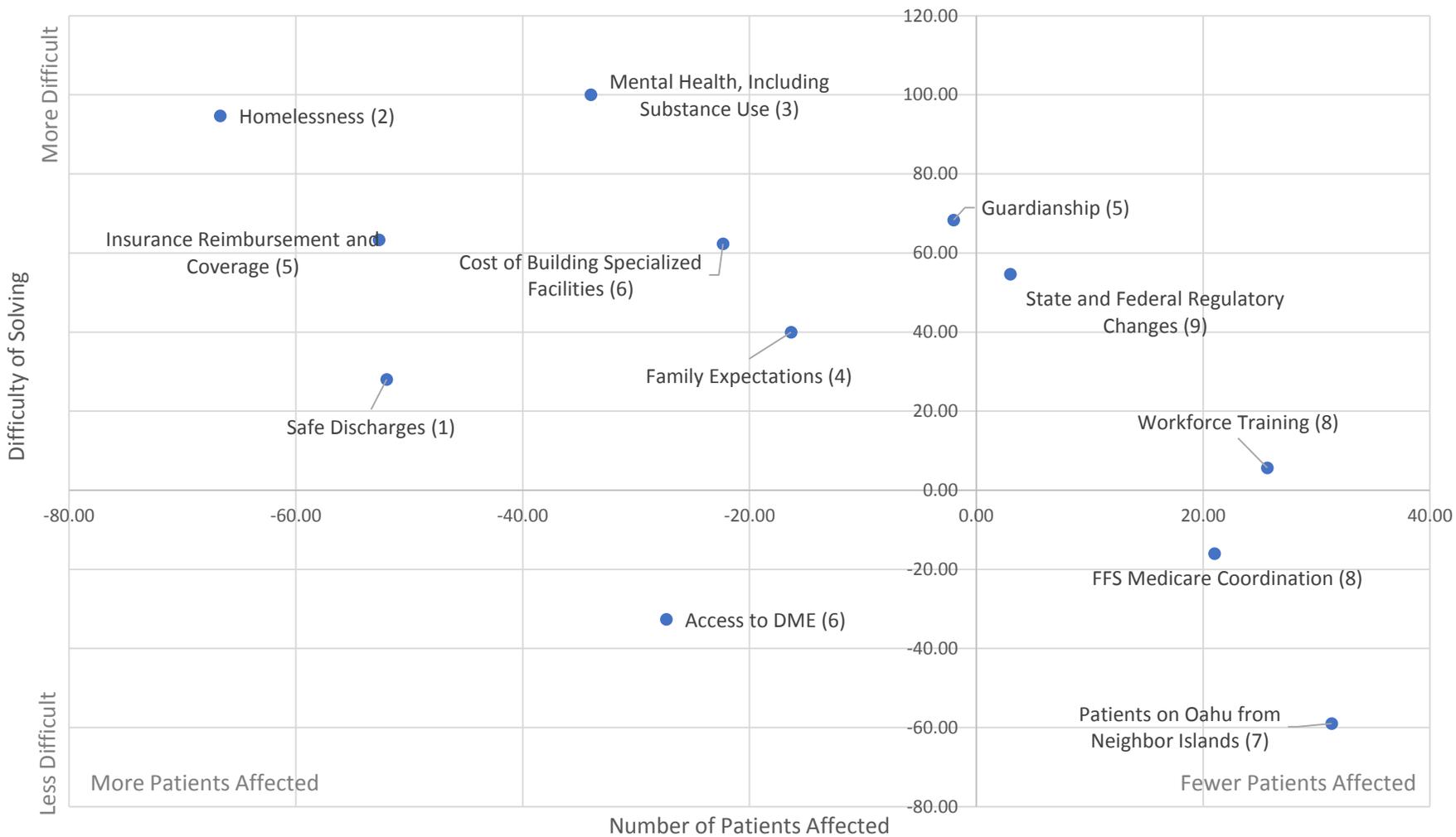
Case Management Agencies (N=6)	
Mental Health, Including Substance Use	1
Safe Discharges	2
Homelessness	3
Guardianship	4
Family Expectations	5
State and Federal Regulatory Changes	6
Insurance Reimbursement and Coverage	7
Workforce Training	8
Access to DME	9
Cost of Building Specialized Facilities	10
FFS Medicare Coordination	11
Patients on Oahu from Neighbor Islands	12

Case Management Agencies (N=6)



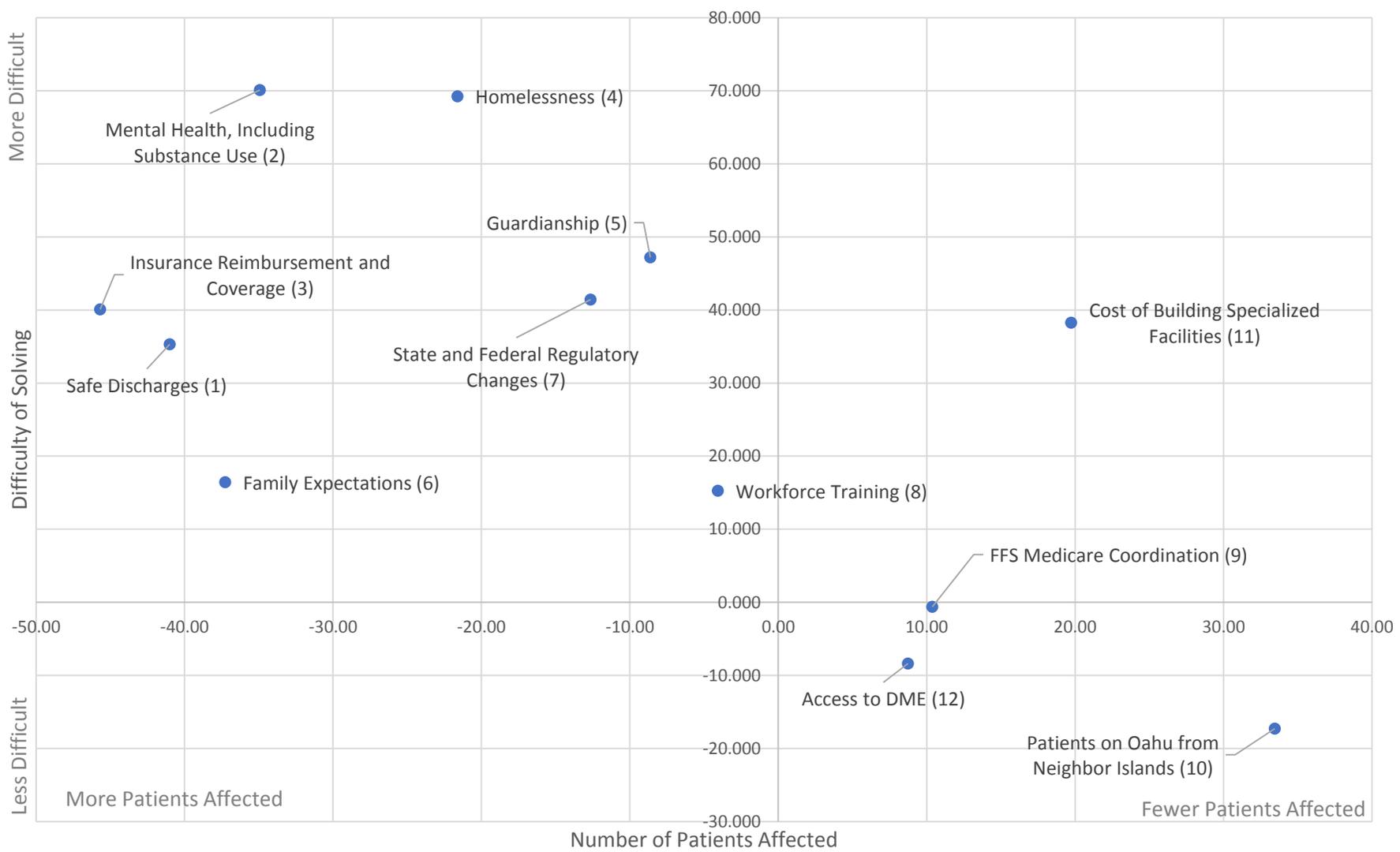
Government Agencies (N=3)	
Safe Discharges	1
Homelessness	2
Mental Health, Including Substance Use	3
Family Expectations	4
Insurance Reimbursement and Coverage	5
Guardianship	5
Access to DME	6
Cost of Building Specialized Facilities	6
Patients on Oahu from Neighbor Islands	7
FFS Medicare Coordination	8
Workforce Training	8
State and Federal Regulatory Changes	9

Government Agencies (N=3)



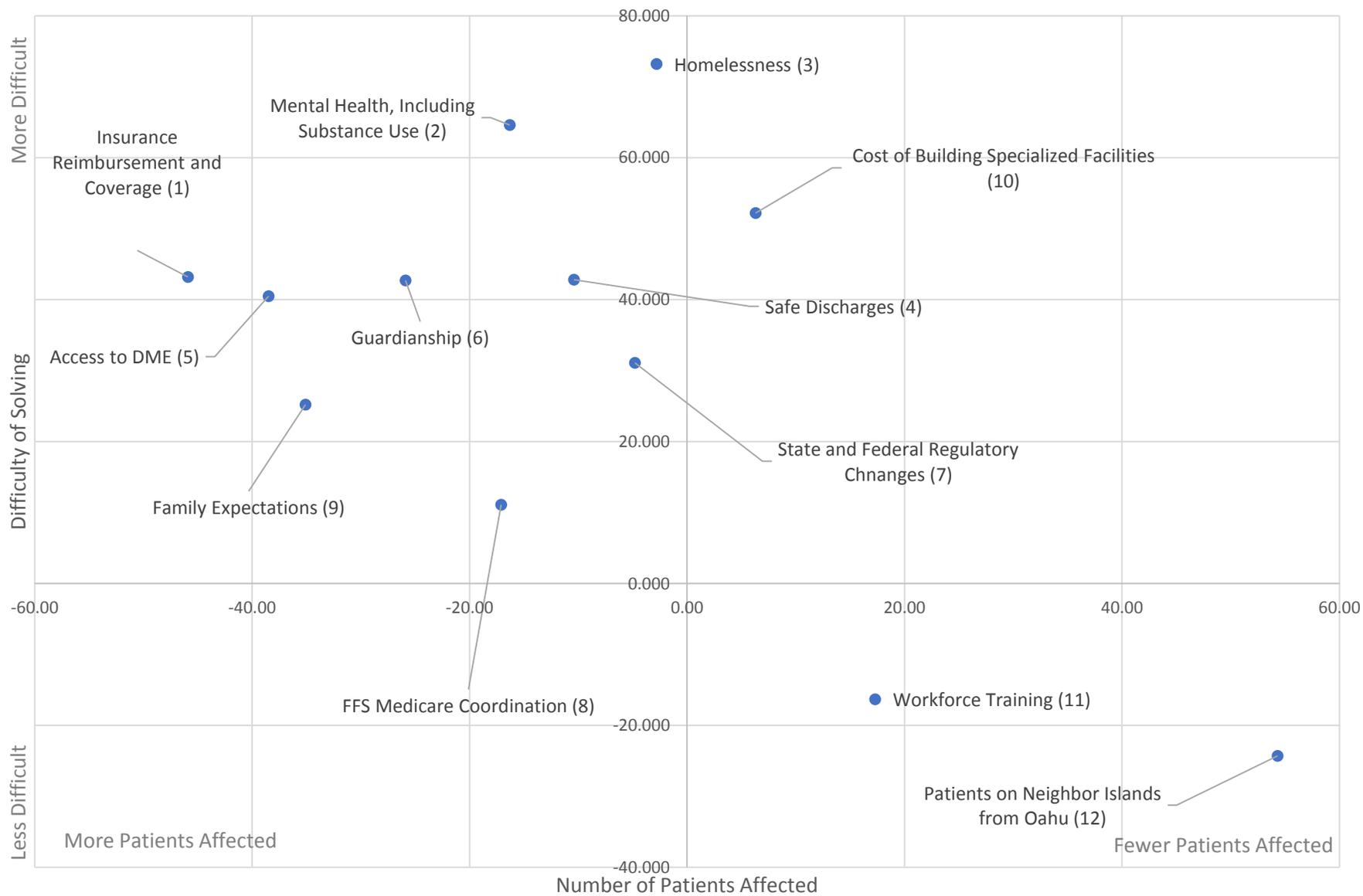
Oahu (N=26)	
Safe Discharges	1
Mental Health, Including Substance Use	2
Insurance Reimbursement and Coverage	3
Homelessness	4
Guardianship	5
Family Expectations	6
State and Federal Regulatory Changes	7
Workforce Training	8
FFS Medicare Coordination	9
Patients on Oahu from Neighbor Islands	10
Cost of Building Specialized Facilities	11
Access to DME	12

Oahu (N=26)



Neighbor Islands (N=10)	
Insurance Reimbursement and Coverage	1
Mental Health, Including Substance Use	2
Homelessness	3
Safe Discharges	4
Access to DME	5
Guardianship	6
State and Federal Regulatory Changes	7
FFS Medicare Coordination	8
Family Expectations	9
Cost of Building Specialized Facilities	10
Workforce Training	11
Patients on Oahu from Neighbor Islands	12

Neighbor Islands (N=10)



Report to the Twenty-Ninth Hawaii State Legislature 2018

In Accordance with Section 20.1, Act 124,
Session Laws of Hawaii 2016, on Homeless Services

Governor's Coordinator on Homelessness
Homeless Programs Office, Benefit Employment, and Support Services Division
Department of Human Services
December 2017

Section 20.1 of Act 124, Session Laws of Hawaii (SLH) 2016, requires the Department of Human Services (DHS) to submit a report to the Legislature, prior to November 30, 2017, regarding:

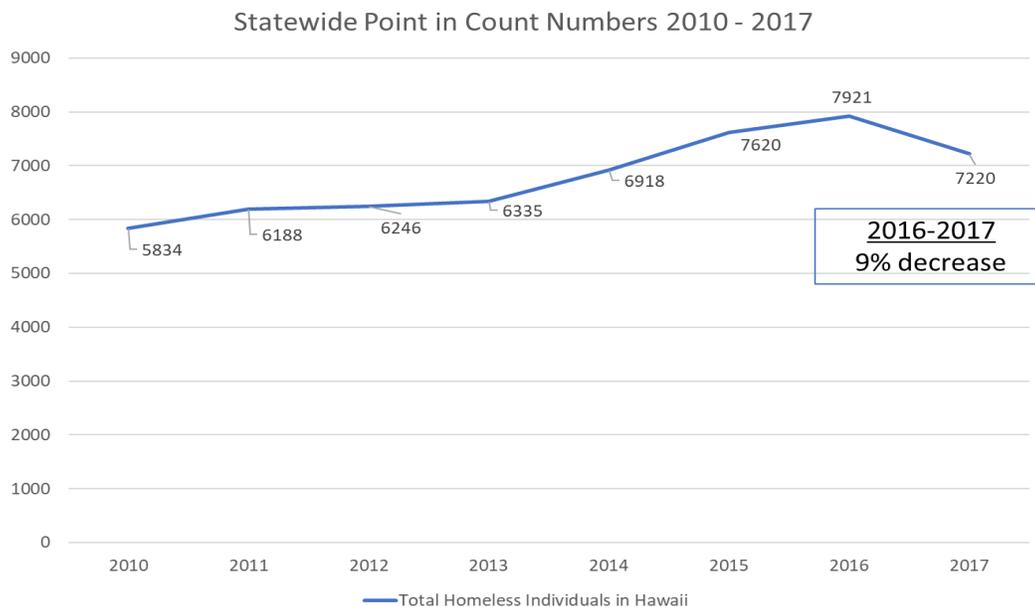
- The expenditure of \$12,000,000 appropriated for homeless services programs (HMS 224) for fiscal year 2016-2017;
- The benchmarks determined for program outcomes related to the disbursement of the \$12,000,000; and
- The variance between budgeted benchmarks and actual. Note: at this time variance data is not available as contracts were completed in February 2017.

This report relies on the 2017 statewide Point in Time (PIT) count as a primary source of data to describe the current situation in Hawaii related to homeless persons and services. The PIT count provides an estimate of the number of homeless persons on a given night. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) compiles the National PIT count data from Continuums of Care (CoC) across the country, and annually reports the results to Congress in the November Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR).

Definitions of key terms is provided at the end of this report.

A. OVERVIEW OF HOMELESS POINT IN TIME COUNT AND STATE FRAMEWORK TO ADDRESS HOMELESSNESS

In 2017, Hawaii experienced signs of progress in its efforts to address homelessness. In particular, the 2017 statewide Point in Time (PIT) count found that **the number of homeless people in Hawaii decreased for the first time in eight years**. Between 2016 and 2017, the number of homeless people statewide decreased by 701 people – nearly a 9% decrease.



In addition, the 2017 PIT count found the following decreases in specific homeless sub-populations during that same one year period:

- A 19% statewide decrease in homeless families;
- An 8% statewide decrease in chronic homelessness; and
- An 8% statewide decrease in veteran homelessness.

The 2017 PIT count reported a decrease in the number of homeless individuals in every county except for the City & County of Honolulu, which saw a 0.4% increase of 19 additional people. The change by County are outlined below:

- City & County of Honolulu 0.4% increase (+19 people)
- County of Hawaii 31.6% decrease (-441 people)
- County of Kauai 6.7% decrease (-30 people)
- County of Maui 21.7% decrease (-249 people)

While Hawaii continues to experience the highest per capita rate of homelessness among the 50 states, the decrease in Hawaii’s PIT count numbers came at the same time that other communities along the west coast of the United States saw double digit increases in their respective PIT counts. The state of California saw a 13% increase in its estimated homeless population. The Los Angeles area saw a 26% increase in its PIT count, while Seattle, Washington and Portland, Oregon also saw nearly double digit increases.

The recent decline in Hawaii PIT count numbers is in part attributable to increased coordination between service providers and government agencies, as well as increased funding for housing-focused services. One example is the story of “Jane,”¹ a 22 year old head of household, which includes Jane and her two younger sisters. Jane, who has been a part-time caretaker for her sisters since the age of 12, recently entered the new state-funded Family Assessment Center in Kaka’ako. With help from providers including Hale Kipa Youth Outreach, the Institute for Human Services, the Department of Education, Housing Solutions, and Catholic Charities Hawaii, Jane and her sisters broke a generational cycle of homelessness and obtained permanent housing in a private rental unit. Jane and her sisters represent only one of 54 families (194 people) served by the Family Assessment Center in its first year of operation. The housing placement rate for the Family Assessment Center is 91%, and the average number of days from intake to housing placement was 81.



The Family Assessment Center has served 54 families during its first year in operation. Families are matched with “moving out” kits before being placed, which include toiletries and other basic household items to help them get a fresh start. Photo Credit: Catholic Charities Hawaii.

¹ “Jane” is a pseudonym. She provided permission to share her story.

A comprehensive framework to address homelessness.

In State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2017, DHS disbursed the \$12 million appropriation, and implemented a three-pronged framework to address homelessness. The three key areas of focus are:

- **Affordable Housing** – Build more permanent housing and maximize the use of rental subsidies and vouchers to better utilize existing inventory;
- **Health and Human Services** – Implement data-driven and evidence-based services that facilitate pathways to permanent housing; and
- **Public Safety** – Maintain safety in public spaces for all members of the community. When unsheltered people are encountered, ensure they are quickly connected to housing and services.

In July 2016, Governor David Ige announced this strategy, and the Hawaii Interagency Council on Homelessness (HICH) officially adopted the framework on August 29, 2016. The framework incorporates the 'Ohana Nui approach – the DHS and Department of Health (DOH) multigenerational and service integration initiative that will improve the delivery and outcomes of government programs by investing early and concurrently in children and families to improve health, education, employment, and other measures of well-being. The \$12 million were distributed between various state departments, including DHS, the Department of Transportation (DOT), Department of Land & Natural Resources (DLNR), the Hawaii Community Development Authority (HCDA), and the Department of Public Safety (PSD). The distribution of funding and evaluation of some program outcomes are detailed in this report.

Looking forward.

While the decrease in the statewide PIT numbers indicate progress in addressing homelessness statewide, the urgent need remains to continue the momentum and expand the capacity to transition homeless individuals and families to housing. Based upon the utilization of funding provided by the Legislature in SFY2017 and SFY2018, DHS anticipates the following funding needs for SFY19:

Sustaining Funding for Human Services

- **\$3,000,000 for Housing First** – Provide continuation of housing and case management services for chronically homeless individuals and families statewide;
- **\$3,000,000 for Rapid Rehousing** – Provide continuation of short- and medium-term rental subsidies for individuals and families statewide who are homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness;



In FY17, DHS contracted seven organizations statewide to provide homeless outreach. An increase in funding for outreach services allowed providers to hire additional staff, and offer more targeted services for unsheltered individuals and families. Photo Credit: J. Ford.

- **\$1,750,000 for Homeless Outreach** – Provide continuation of funding for expanded homeless outreach services statewide, including the provision of civil legal services to assist homeless individuals to obtain identification documents and other vital records; and
- **\$680,000 for the Family Assessment Center** – Provide continuation of assessment center services for homeless families in Kaka’ako.

New Funding for Public Safety and Maintenance of State Lands

- **\$5,000,000 for a Stored Property Program** – New funding to support state agencies addressing trespass or unauthorized encampments on state lands, including storage of abandoned property, trash and debris removal, and preventative measures such as placing signage or installing fencing on state lands when appropriate.

In addition to budget requests of DHS, other departments will request appropriations to address various components of the state framework to address homelessness:

Affordable Housing

- **\$25,000,000 for the Dwelling Unit Revolving Fund** – Cash infusion to support infrastructure for the development of housing units statewide, and
- **\$50,000,000 for the Rental Housing Revolving Fund** – Cash infusion to support gap financing for affordable rental housing development statewide.

Health & Human Services

- **\$800,000 for Targeted Homeless Outreach and Counseling** – Provide continuation of funding to the DOH to address services for chronically homeless persons experiencing severe substance use disorders, including the Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion (LEAD) program. The LEAD program will be a partnership between outreach providers and law enforcement – including the Sheriff Division – designed to divert homeless individuals from the criminal justice system and to housing and treatment services.

Public Safety

- **\$330,000 for Staff Time and Operating Costs** – New funding for DLNR to address unauthorized encampments in state parks, at small boat harbors, on unencumbered lands, and other state properties, and
- **\$419,302 and 8.00 FTE permanent Deputy Sheriff Positions** – New funding and positions for PSD to support trespass and illegal camping enforcement on state lands.



The Department of Public Safety, Sheriff Division, provides law enforcement support to trespass operations conducted by the Department of Transportation. The SFY19 Supplemental Budget Request includes a request for eight additional full-time positions on O’ahu. Photo: S. Morishige

The above requests for the SFY19 Supplemental Budget reflect a continuation of the State’s comprehensive approach to addressing homelessness statewide. The aim of the State’s collective efforts is to reverse the number of people teetering on the edge of homelessness, keep public spaces safe and open, and provide a clear path out of homelessness for those experiencing it.

B. EXPENDITURE OF \$12,000,000 TO ADDRESS HOMELESSNESS FOR FY2017

The \$12,000,000 provided by the Legislature for SFY17 was encumbered as follows:

Table 1. Distribution of FY17 Funding, \$12M for Homeless Services

Item	Amount (\$)
i. Health and Human Services—Housing-Focused Programs	9,662,343
a) <i>Homeless outreach</i> —Adults and families	1,700,000
b) <i>Housing First</i>	3,000,000
c) <i>Rapid rehousing</i>	3,000,000
d) Family Assessment Center operating cost	1,240,000
e) Family Assessment Center construction cost	722,343
ii. Public Safety—Cleanup, Property Storage, and Law Enforcement	1,320,000
a) Maintenance and property storage for state lands	1,300,000
• <i>Maintenance for airports, highways, & harbors (DOT)</i>	1,000,000
• <i>Kaka'ako Makai Parks: Maintenance/park closure enforcement (HCDA)</i>	100,000
• <i>Maintenance for state parks, boating, and aquatic resources (DLNR)</i>	200,000
b) Sheriff Division	20,000
iii. Data and Infrastructure	1,017,657
a) <i>Homeless Management Information System (HMIS)</i>	387,642
b) Repair and maintenance for state-owned shelter facilities	630,015
Grant Total	12,000,000

Of the \$12,000,000, DHS encumbered and disbursed a total of \$10,680,000, while \$1,320,000 was transferred to and encumbered by other state departments or agencies, including DOT, DLNR, PSD, and HCDA. The transfers to other departments or agencies for the public safety prong of the State’s framework to address homelessness.

C. BENCHMARKS FOR DISTRIBUTION OF THE \$12,000,000 – EXPECTED OUTCOMES AND VARIANCE BETWEEN BUDGETED AND ACTUAL BENCHMARKS

For each program or service receiving funds from the \$12,000,000, performance outcomes were established to measure effectiveness. There were specific outcomes and benchmarks that were for: (1) Health and Human Services; (2) Public Safety – Cleanup, Property Storage and Law Enforcement; and (3) Data and Infrastructure.

Health and Human Services: Housing-Focused Programs

In February 2017, DHS executed new contracts for all homeless service programs, including emergency and transitional shelter, homeless outreach, rapid rehousing, housing first, housing placement, and the state homeless emergency grant program. All state contracted services are required to report data to the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). The outcome measures for the Outreach Program (OR), Housing First (HF), Rapid Rehousing (RRH) and the Family Assessment Center (FAC) are listed in Table 2. All measures are aligned with those specified by HUD for the Continuum of Care (CoC) programs:

Outcome Measures	OR	HF	RRH	FAC
1. Length of Time (LOT)				
1.1 Total and average # of days from VI-SPDAT assessment to program referral	✓		✓	✓
1.2 Total and average # of days from program referral to program admission	✓	✓	✓	✓
1.3 Total and average # of days in program: Measured from program enrollment to exit	✓		✓	✓
1.4 Total and average # of days for those with long LOT to get into programs and permanent housing (PH)	✓	✓	✓	✓
2. Recidivism				
2.1 Total # and % of those permanently housed who remain housed for more than 3 months, 6 months	✓	✓		✓
2.2 Total # and % of those who received financial assistance and remain perm housed for more than 3 months, 6 months			✓	
2.3 # of those returning to homelessness in less than 6 months, 12 months, 24 months after being successfully housed	✓	✓	✓	✓
2.4 Total # and % of those in <i>permanent supportive housing</i> that remained permanently housed from initial entry		✓		
2.5 Total # and % of those who exited <i>PSH</i> for positive reasons and have not returned to homelessness		✓		
3. Access/Coverage				

3.1 # and % of eligible homeless in program with VI-SPDAT assessment	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.2 % of appropriate person with physical or mental issues that received service linkage	✓	✓	✓	✓
3.3 # and % of total unsheltered homeless contacted that are engaged/enrolled in the program	✓			
3.4 % of geographical area covered by program - based on zip codes or PIT region	✓			
3.5 % of beds and units being utilized/occupied		✓		✓
4. Employment and Income Growth				
4.1 # and % of applicable adult <i>stayers</i> and <i>leavers</i> in program who increased earned <i>employment income</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.2 # and % of applicable adult <i>stayers</i> and <i>leavers</i> in program who increased other income (<i>non-employment cash income</i>)	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.3 # and % of applicable adult <i>stayers</i> and <i>leavers</i> in program who increased other income (<i>non-cash benefits</i>)	✓	✓	✓	✓
4.4 # and % of applicable adult <i>stayers</i> and <i>leavers</i> in program who increased any income	✓	✓	✓	✓
5. Successful Housing Placement				
5.1 Total # and % of homeless persons/households served who exited into permanent housing	✓	✓	✓	✓
5.2 Total # and % of homeless persons/households who exited into institutions	✓	✓	✓	✓
5.3 Total # and % of homeless persons/households who exited into temporary destinations	✓	✓	✓	✓
5.4 Total # and % of homeless persons who exited and were successfully reunited with family (youth only)	✓		✓	✓

The new DHS homeless contracts began in February 2017, and a full review of outcomes for these contracts will not be available until a full year of contract services has been completed. DHS has linked contract performance to funding for the new homeless contracts, and is working closely with providers to monitor performance and to provide feedback on how to strengthen services. A preliminary list of housing placement outcomes for emergency and transitional shelter from March 2017 to November 2017 is provided as *Attachment A* to this report. Further, other performance data for homeless services may be found on the Hawaii HMIS website online at <http://hawaiihmis.org>.

Public Safety: Cleanup, Property Storage, and Law Enforcement

The transfer of funds to DOT, DLNR, HCDA, and PSD supported the expansion of cleanup, property storage, and law enforcement efforts on state lands. However, public safety efforts were closely linked with health and human services delivery, and benchmarks were established to specifically measure the connection of unsheltered individuals to: (1) Connect with an outreach worker or housing navigator; and (2) Connect to shelter or permanent housing.

Table 3: Expected outcomes and benchmarks for Public Safety efforts

	Connection to an Outreach Worker/Housing Navigator (Est.)	Connection to an Outreach Worker/Housing Navigator (Actual)	Connection to Shelter/Permanent Housing (Est.)	Connection to Shelter/Permanent Housing (Actual)
Single persons	75%	30%	15%	20%
Persons in families	75%	80%	25%	60%

A total of 540 homeless individuals were identified during public safety enforcements conducted on state lands in SFY17. Of this number, 306 specifically provided names to outreach staff. Of the 306, at least 137 were placed into housing or shelter, and at least 197 were connected with an outreach worker or housing navigator.

Outreach workers experienced a lower than expected rate of engagement with single persons, and a higher than expected range of engagement with persons in families. Despite repeated engagement and offer of services, many unsheltered individuals on public lands declined services from outreach staff and refused to provide identifying information.

Funding for public safety was used to support the following enforcement activities described below:

- Hawaii Community Development Authority (HCDA)
HCDA conducted 27 park closure enforcements – an average of two per month – during SFY17. Items were stored from 62 separate camp sites during this period. Funds were utilized to support the use of private contractors for property storage, as well as contractors to provide trash removal services in the Kaka'ako parks.
- Department of Land & Natural Resources (DLNR)
DLNR conducted enforcements on a regular basis at multiple locations under the jurisdiction of the Land Division, Division of Boating & Ocean Recreation, and Division of State Parks. The locations included:

1. Diamond Head State Monument;
2. Sand Island State Recreational Area;
3. Aiea Bay State Recreational Area;
4. Unencumbered lands along the Kalihi Stream;
5. Unencumbered lands along the Kapalama Stream;
6. Makua Beach and Ka'ena Point State Park;
7. Keehi Small Boat Harbor;
8. Ala Wai Small Boat Harbor; and
9. Haleiwa Small Boat Harbor.



Staff from the Department of Land & Natural Resources work to address encampments that may negatively impact streams and environmental resources. The photo above depicts a cleanup near the Kalihi Stream in November 2017. Photo: S. Morishige

- Department of Transportation (DOT)

DOT conducted enforcements on a regular basis at multiple locations under the jurisdiction of the Highways, Airports, and Harbor Divisions. The locations included:

1. Nimitz Viaduct and Nimitz Bike Path, including sections of the Kalihi Stream and Moanalua Stream;
2. H-1 corridor (Middle St. to Kahala);
3. Nimitz Highway corridor (River St. to Alakawa St.);
4. Kamehameha Highway (Laulima St. to Kaahumanu St.);
5. Sand Island Access Road / Sand Island Parkway (Nimitz Highway to Puuwai St.);
6. Ala Moana Boulevard (Atkinson Drive to Punchbowl St.); and
7. Forrest Avenue / Pier 1.



Department of Transportation contractors conduct cleanup and enforcement operations 3-4 times per week along the H-1 and Nimitz corridors. The area above is in Kahala, beneath the H-1 freeway. Photo: S. Morishige

- Department of Public Safety (PSD)
PSD supported both DOT and HCDA operations. Funding covered overtime costs for PSD staff for evening and weekend enforcement operations.

Data and Infrastructure: HMIS and Repair & Maintenance for state-owned facilities

DHS procured services in the amount of \$387,642 to enhance the HMIS database in the following ways:

- (1) Enhance HMIS users’ capacity to report and access data in the new HMIS;
- (2) Enable the implementation of the Coordinated Entry System (CES) statewide; and
- (3) Monitor/evaluate homeless service programs and system performance for state-funded homeless services.

The following outcomes were identified in relation to the HMIS:

- Responsive training and technical assistance are provided to the HMIS users;
- Data quality is improved as indicated by reduced number of missing data;
- Increased number of HMIS agencies reporting HMIS data within the required time frame;
- Complete the design and development of the coordinated entry system in the HMIS;
- Monitor and evaluate program performance; and
- Complete and disseminate program and system performance report.

In addition to the HMIS, \$630,016 was used to complete the repair and maintenance work needed for state-owned shelter facilities.

Table 4: Expected outcomes and benchmarks for repair and maintenance of state-owned facilities

Item	Vendor
Bill for collection: Reimbursement for repair work at Kaka'ako and Weinberg Village, Waimanalo	DAGS – CSD
Roof repair at Kulaokahua Housing	Contractor
Leaks and water damage repair at Weinberg Village, Waimanalo	DAGS – CSD
Onelauena Housing—interior works	DAGS – CSD
Transformer for rusty box. Electrical contractor will provide an initial assessment	Contractor
Replacement of the pitch and gravel roofing project for Onelauena Housing (charged to SFY 2016 budget)	DAGS - Public Works Planning Branch
Kualaokahua – Elevator Maintenance and Repair	Contractor

The work for both HMIS training and systems improvement, as well as for shelter repair and maintenance, is ongoing. Due to the time necessary to procure both HMIS and repair and maintenance contracts, DHS is unable to evaluate these two areas as a full year of data is not yet available.

D. CONCLUSION

Hawai'i is seeing clear signs of progress in addressing homelessness, as demonstrated by the recent decline in the PIT count numbers between 2016 and 2017. This **decrease – the first decline in eight years – is significant**. In addition, during the same period, **Hawai'i experienced a double digit decrease in the number of homeless families**.

The Legislature's appropriation of \$12,000,000 in SFY 2017 has been critical to operationalize and implement the State's comprehensive approach to end homelessness by:

- ***Maintaining support for homeless outreach statewide:*** Investing in both the quality and quantity of homeless outreach services to target the most visible unsheltered homeless populations.
- ***Continuing investment in Housing First and Rapid Rehousing:*** Scaling the State's Housing First program to neighbor island counties and expanding Rapid Rehousing statewide;
- ***Increasing efficiency in the shelter system:*** Funding for Rapid Rehousing assisted families in moving quickly from shelter to rental housing, assisting facilities like the Family Assessment Center to move people from intake to placement in less than 90 days; and
- ***Connecting public safety efforts with housing and human services:*** Working with agencies, such as HCDA, DLNR, DOT, and PSD to connect unsheltered individuals on state lands with services to facilitate a quick transition to stable housing.

While DHS is still in the process of monitoring its new contracts for homeless services, early data regarding housing placement indicated that 1,777 individuals have been placed from shelter to permanent housing in a nine month period. However, at this time we are unable to report the requested variances as contracts were completed in February 2017 and the requisite data is not yet available.

The Legislature's continued commitment to invest in housing-focused programs, such as Housing First and Rapid Rehousing, has provided shelter providers with the critical tools they need to make housing a reality for the homeless individuals and families they serve.

During the 2018 legislative session, the State will request continued funding to support strategies that are housing-focused and address the three aspects of the State's comprehensive framework – affordable housing, health and human services, and public safety. These investments include increases for the Rental Housing Revolving Fund and Dwelling Unit Revolving Fund, continued funding for substance abuse treatment programs, and additional positions for state law enforcement agencies.

For more information on state efforts to address homelessness, please contact the Governor's Coordinator on Homelessness at (808) 586-0193 or gov.homelessness@hawaii.gov.

KEY TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Affordable housing – In general, housing is considered “affordable” when the cost is less than 30 percent of a household’s income. When housing costs exceed this amount, a household is considered to be housing-cost burdened. With an estimated 57.5% of renters paying more than one-third of their income to rent, Hawai’i has the second highest number of cost-burdened renters in the nation.² The households who face the most severe lack of affordable housing are the extremely low income, who earn less than 30% Area Median Income (AMI), or less than \$28,750 per year for a household of four in Honolulu.

Chronically Homeless – A person who is chronically homeless is a homeless person with a disability who has been homeless continuously for at least 12 months, or has been homeless on at least four separate occasions over the past three years.³ A chronically homeless family is a family with an adult head of household who meets the definition for a chronically homeless person.

Continuum of Care (CoC) – A CoC is a regional or local planning body that coordinates housing and services funding from HUD for homeless families and persons. In Hawai’i there are two CoCs – Partners in Care for the island of Oahu, and Bridging the Gap for the balance of the state. Each CoC includes membership from government agencies, homeless service providers, funders, and other interested members of the community. Each CoC is responsible for submitting an annual application for federal homeless assistance funds. The federal funding for homeless services are sometimes also referred to as “CoC funds.” In addition to applying for funding, the CoC is also tasked with administering the annual Point in Time Count of the homeless population and the annual Housing Inventory Count. These counts provide an overview of the state of homelessness in a CoC.

Coordinated entry system – Coordinated entry is a process to ensure that all people experiencing a housing crisis have fair and equal access and are quickly identified, assessed for, referred, and connected to housing and assistance based on their strengths and needs. A coordinated entry system helps communities to prioritize housing and homeless assistance based on a homeless person’s vulnerability and the severity of their needs, so that people who need assistance the most can receive it in a timely manner. Federal law requires that CoCs establish a coordinated entry system.

Emergency shelter – An emergency shelter generally is a facility with overnight sleeping accommodations that provides short-term, temporary shelter for homeless persons and does not require occupants to sign a lease or occupancy agreement. Emergency shelters differ from transitional housings (also known as transitional housing) that typically allows a maximum stay of up to 24 months.

Employment income – For the purpose of defining employment income for HUD performance measurement and reporting in the HMIS, HUD relies on the Internal Revenue Service’s (IRS) definition of wages, salaries, tips and business income. The IRS requires people to report all income received from a business, unless it is excluded by law, and any income paid as compensation for employment. In the event that a person is receiving an education or employment stipend to cover the cost of living, the amount of money associated with those living costs should be counted as employment income.

² Corporation for Enterprise Development. *Assets & Opportunity Score Card, Housing Cost Burden – Renters*. Available at: <http://scorecard.assetsandopportunity.org/latest/measure/housing-cost-burden-renters>. Accessed April 25, 2016.

³ Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing: Defining “Chronically homeless.” 80 Fed. Reg. 75791. (December 4, 2015).

Homeless Management Information System (HMIS) – The HMIS is a local information technology system used to collect client-level data, and data on the provision of housing and services to homeless persons and families, as well as persons at immediate risk of homelessness. The HMIS system is owned and administered by the Continuum of Care – Partners in Care and Bridging the Gap.

Homeless outreach – The work of homeless outreach includes meeting homeless persons on streets or sidewalks, or in remote rural areas that includes beaches and valleys. Outreach providers assist with the completion of program applications, the determination of program eligibility, housing search and placement, and work with the person to obtain identification and other vital documents (e.g. birth certificate or social security card).

Housing First – Housing First is a philosophy that centers on providing homeless people with housing quickly and then providing services as needed. In a Housing First approach, there is an immediate and primary focus on accessing and sustaining permanent housing for all homeless populations. In addition to the Housing First philosophy, the term is used to refer to specific permanent supportive housing programs operated by the state and the city and county of Honolulu. The state and city Housing First programs adopt the philosophy, but also specifically target chronically homeless households for services.

Housing Inventory Count (HIC) – The HIC is a point-in-time inventory of programs within a Continuum of Care that provide beds and units dedicated to serve persons who are homeless. The HIC includes beds for emergency shelter and transitional housing, as well as permanent housing beds.

Non-employment cash income – Non-employment cash income refers to income received from public benefit programs, such as TANF, General Assistance (GA), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI), child support, VA benefits, unemployment, or retirement benefits.

Non-cash benefits – Non-cash benefits refers to public benefits that provide assistance to a household, but do not provide direct cash income. For example, non-cash benefits may include Medicaid, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, or “food stamps”), a *Section 8* Housing Choice Voucher, or a childcare subsidy.

Permanent supportive housing (PSH) – PSH is a service delivery model that combines low-barrier affordable housing, health care, and supportive services to enable homeless persons to attain and maintain permanent housing. PSH programs typically target chronically homeless persons, or homeless persons who experience multiple barriers to housing and are unable to maintain housing stability without supportive services. PSH programs have been shown to not only impact housing status, but also result in cost savings to various public service systems, including health care. The state and city Housing First programs that target chronically homeless persons are both examples of a PSH program.

Point-in-Time (PIT) Count – A PIT count is an unduplicated count on a single night of the people in a community who are experiencing homelessness, and includes both the sheltered and unsheltered populations. HUD requires that communities receiving federal funds for homeless services conduct a PIT count at least every other year. During these counts, communities are required to identify whether a person is an individual, a member of a family unit, or an unaccompanied youth under the age of 18. In addition, communities must identify if a person is chronically homeless.

Rapid rehousing – Rapid rehousing places a priority on moving a family or individual experiencing homelessness into permanent housing as quickly as possible. The duration of financial assistance provided

in a rapid rehousing program can include either short-term (up to 3-months) or medium-term (6-months to 24-months) support. In general, the core components of rapid rehousing are housing identification, rent and move-in assistance, and case management.

Transitional housing – Transitional housing, also referred to as transitional housing, is designed to provide homeless persons and families with temporary stability and support, so that they are able to eventually move to and maintain permanent housing. Transitional housing is generally for a period of up to 24 months of housing with accompanying supportive services.

ATTACHMENT A: Exits to Permanent Housing (PH) from Shelter 2017

	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV
Emergency Shelter	96	90	72	69	67	116	88	79	74
Transitional Shelter	152	168	153	121	124	97	53	101	57
TOTAL	248	258	225	190	191	213	141	180	131



REPORT TO THE TWENTY-NINTH HAWAII STATE LEGISLATURE 2018

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH
SECTION 3, ACT 161, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAII 2017,
Regarding Child Care Liability Insurance**

**Child Care Program Office
Benefit, Employment, and Support Services Division
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
December 2017**

ACT 161, SLH 2017, established the requirement for all child care providers to obtain and maintain liability insurance coverage in an amount determined by the Department of Human Services (DHS) as a condition of continued licensure, temporary permission, or registration to operate a child care facility. Section 3 of Act 161 requires the Department to report to the Legislature on the following issues:

- (1) The amount of liability insurance coverage required to be obtained by child care providers;
- (2) The costs incurred by child care providers to obtain liability insurance and the projected impact these costs may have on the rates charged to consumers; and
- (3) Outreach efforts conducted by the department.

1. Amount of liability insurance

To determine the amount of liability insurance for different child care settings, the department reviewed the 2014 child care regulatory requirements of other states:

- Six (6) states require family child care homes to maintain liability insurance coverage, and only two (2) of those specify the amount of coverage to be maintained which are \$50,000 and \$300,000;
- Ten (10) states require group child care homes to maintain liability insurance coverage, and three (3) of those states specify the amount of coverage to be maintained which are \$100,000 or \$300,000; and
- Twenty-five (25) states require group child care centers to maintain liability insurance coverage, and eight (8) of those specify the amount of coverage to be maintained which range from \$25,000 to \$500,000.

2. Cost of liability insurance and potential impact

The Department conducted a survey of Hawaii child care providers, and 129 providers offered information as to the amount of insurance coverage they currently maintain:

- 20% maintain \$100,000 of coverage;
- 11% maintain \$300,000 of coverage;
- 22% maintain \$500,000 of coverage;
- 38% maintain \$1,000,000 of coverage; and
- 8% maintain an amount other than those specified above.

About 72 providers offered information as to the cost of the insurance they maintain:

- 68% reported premiums less than \$2,999 per year;
- 18% reported premiums between \$3,000 and \$9,999 per year; and

- Almost 14% reported premiums of more than \$10,000 per year.

DHS staff also met with members from two insurance brokerage agencies and learned that there is a variety of types and kinds of coverages available in Hawaii for home based child care providers. Endorsement (rider) policies may be available through a homeowner's policy, but there is a likelihood that endorsement policies exclude abuse or death of a child. Surplus line policies may be available for those whose homeowners or renters policies do not offer child care coverage. The cost for policies could range from \$300 annually to nearly \$1,000 annually. For professional liability policies that may not exclude abuse to or death of a child, the cost could range from \$3,000 annually to \$8,000 annually for \$1,000,000 or more in coverage.

Sexual assault is consistently excluded from coverage.

3. Outreach efforts by the Department

The Department requested its contractor that provides recruitment, training, and outreach services to child care providers, to conduct a survey and convene outreach meetings statewide regarding the new law. The survey was conducted at the end of July 2017 and meetings were held in September 2017.

In August 2017, Department reviewed the requirements of Act 161 (2017) at the Child Care Advisory Committee meeting with child care provider stakeholders in attendance.

Providers also contacted their DHS child care licensing offices and the Child Care Program Office to ask questions and express their concerns regarding provisions of Act 161 (2017).

Here is the feedback gathered from the survey, meetings, and from the licensing offices:

1. Home-based child care providers were especially concerned about the increased cost of doing business and raising their rates charged to families;
2. There is concern as to whether there is affordable and/or available liability insurance coverage available for home-based child care providers in Hawaii. If the cost is excessive, providers gave feedback that they may consider closing their registered family child care home business rather than continuing to be registered with DHS;
3. Providers expressed concerns about providing the coverage amount to parents and guardians as they felt the information was private and should be confidential information, to be provided only to the Department for verification for licensure or registration, and to be provided to parents and guardians *when* an incident or injury occurred at the child care facility. Providers said that disclosing the amount of coverage the provider maintains may be an inducement for families to sue or to look for the provider with the most coverage in order to sue. Providers suggested that families would know that the provider maintains liability insurance coverage because the

Department would verify that coverage is maintained at time of application and renewal of licensure or registration;

4. Providers said that the amount of coverage should be determined by the providers themselves and their insurance companies, and not set by the Department;
5. Providers reported that when they contacted the insurance companies providing their homeowners insurance policies to inquire about liability insurance coverage for child care, some companies responded that conducting a child care business places them in a high-risk category and that the insurance company would not be renewing their homeowners policies;
6. Providers reported that other insurance companies offered liability insurance coverage, but would only cover up to four (4) children in care. The Department allows a registered family child care home to care for up to six (6) children at any one time. It was not clear how the insurance company would determine which 4 of the 6 children in care would be covered on any given day in the event of an incident for a claim, or whether the coverage for 4 would restrict the provider to providing care to 4 children at any one time, though the individual was licensed to care for up to 6 children at any one time;
7. Providers expressed that some insurance companies providing homeowners insurance coverage would not allow Family Child Care providers to obtain a separate liability insurance policy from a different insurance company for their child care business, as providers reported that once a second policy was disclosed or "dual coverage" the homeowners policy may not be renewed;
8. Providers also reported that liability insurance policies may have exclusions that would not cover claims for abuse to or death of a child, situations that Act 161 (2017), were intended to address;
9. Home-based providers were concerned at being singled out by the Legislature. Additionally, these providers were concerned about being required to maintain a specified amount established by the State and having to disclose it to applying families and enrolled families when an incident had not occurred. Providers questioned why public schools are not required to disclose the insurance coverage information to families of enrolled students, why drivers of vehicles registered in the State are not required to display their insurance coverage information on their vehicles, or why medical doctors licensed in the State are not required to give their insurance coverage information to patients prior to providing health care services; and
10. Home-based child care providers felt unappreciated for the vital service that they provide to the local communities and working families in Hawaii. Home-based child care providers felt that the law was enacted without their input or feedback and that they are busy doing child care and unable to attend legislative hearings to provide their input.

On September 14, 2017, DHS sent a written notice to all licensed and registered child care providers informing them about the passage of Act 161 (2017), and of the requirement to obtain and maintain liability insurance coverage as a condition of licensure or registration. The notice informed providers that the law became effective July 1, 2017, and that DHS would begin enforcement of the requirements on January 1, 2019 as prescribed by Act 161 (2017). Consequently, although DHS would not enforce the requirement until January 1, 2019, because the law is in effect all child care providers must obtain liability insurance coverage if they currently do not have any coverage. See attachment 1.

DHS will continue outreach efforts with licensed and registered child care providers during the 2018 calendar year to ensure that all providers are aware of the requirements of Act 161 (2017).

DHS Findings & Recommendations

Based on the foregoing information, DHS finds:

1. It is evident that insurance coverage for child care will most likely not cover child abuse, child sex abuse or child death that occurs in a child care setting;
2. While insurance coverage may be accessible to mostly center based providers, family child care home providers are receiving mixed responses from insurers regarding coverage amounts;
3. Providers have expressed that if the cost of insurance is too high, they would consider no longer providing the service as a regulated child care provider.
4. As DHS does not have expertise in the field of establishing insurance coverage, the issue requires further study by the Legislature to determine the best way to provide access to affordable child care insurance coverage and maintain safe, affordable and accessible child care throughout the state.

DHS recommends, that to preserve safe, existing, accessible and affordable regulated child care throughout the state, the Legislature should amend Act 161 (2017) by:

- a. Delaying the implementation and enforcement dates to July 1, 2019 or a future date so that that reasonable and affordable coverage amounts are established and child care liability insurance coverage are readily accessible, with particular attention to coverage available to family child care homes;
- b. Removing provisions that require DHS to establish the coverage amount;
- c. Allowing providers to provide proof of insurance only, and only be required to produce the effective policy when an incident occurs; and/or
- d. Consider allowing an exemption, particularly in rural and hard to serve communities with limited access to regulated child care, for providers who meet all other licensing requirements but cannot afford or do not have access to a minimum amount of liability insurance coverage, and allow parents to knowingly consent to child care by an uninsured regulated child care provider.

REPORT TO THE TWENTY-NINTH HAWAII STATE LEGISLATURE 2018

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 346-29.5,
HAWAII REVISED STATUTES, REGARDING REAL PROPERTY LIENS**

**MED-QUEST DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
DECEMBER 2017**

In accordance Section 346-29.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, the Department of Human Services (DHS) is required to submit an annual report to the Legislature, which shall include a list of liens held by DHS on real property. This report shall include, but not be limited to, a description of the value of the liens, the legal status of the liens and when the liens were initiated.

Attached please find a listing of active home property liens filed by the Department of Attorney General on behalf of DHS. Also attached is a summary report for recoveries made during the period (July 1, 2016 – June 30, 2017). A total of \$ 4,496,169.15 was recovered from 23 home property and 22 estate recovery liens statewide. See Attachment 1.

Also included is a list of liens currently held by the DHS on real property. The total dollar amount of liens totals \$73,836,369.78. See Attachment 2.

FY 16-17
Annual Report for LEG

Date of Recovery	Lien Amount	Amount Recovered	Total
09/13/16	\$ 209,730.34	\$ 209,730.34	
09/14/16	\$ 20,274.54	\$ 4,092.00	
09/28/17	\$ (20,274.54)	\$ (4,092.00)	
09/20/16	\$ 256,990.96	\$ 139,866.89	
09/29/16		\$ 6,600.00	
09/28/17		\$ (6,600.00)	
10/26/16	\$ 81,218.40	\$ 70,466.39	
10/28/16	\$ 558,942.67	\$ 72,674.68	
12/08/16	\$ 137,723.21	\$ 137,723.21	
12/08/16	\$ 23,173.65	\$ 23,173.65	
01/05/17	\$ 278,448.53	\$ 278,448.53	
01/17/17	\$ 204,337.57	\$ 204,337.57	
02/10/17	\$ 89,394.95	\$ 89,394.95	
02/17/17	\$ 148,852.63	\$ 66,342.36	
02/28/17	\$ 122,033.37	\$ 122,033.37	
05/12/17	\$ 743,994.51	\$ 203,771.69	
05/19/17	\$ 78,175.01	\$ 78,175.01	
05/19/17	\$ 711,190.37	\$ 250,000.00	
05/19/17	\$ 465,307.52	\$ 250,000.00	
05/26/17	\$ 350,216.94	\$ 350,216.94	
06/21/17	\$ 173,608.16	\$ 173,608.16	
06/30/17	\$ 211,553.25	\$ 211,553.25	
06/30/17	\$ 225,117.38	\$ 112,558.69	
HOME PROPERTY LIENS		\$ 3,044,075.68	\$ 3,044,075.68
07/05/16	\$ 114,276.09	\$ 114,276.09	
07/14/16	\$ 1,493.43	\$ 1,493.43	
08/05/16	\$ 17,802.61	\$ 858.15	
09/30/16	\$ 253,191.21	\$ 253,191.21	
10/17/16	\$ 105,129.45	\$ 105,129.45	
11/30/16	\$ 65,942.12	\$ 65,942.12	
12/08/16	\$ 14,025.34	\$ 14,025.34	
01/13/17	\$ 363,095.21	\$ 151,200.44	
02/17/17	\$ 62,852.48	\$ 1,879.71	
02/17/17		\$ 268.53	
03/10/17		\$ 268.53	
05/03/17	\$ 213,075.27	\$ 123,200.65	
05/10/17		\$ 268.53	
10/03/17		\$ (268.53)	
05/19/17	\$ 139,836.09	\$ 139,836.09	
05/26/17	\$ 210,204.71	\$ 210,204.71	
05/26/17	\$ 11,766.98	\$ 7,845.33	
05/26/17		\$ 3,921.65	
06/02/17		\$ 268.53	
06/15/17	\$ 825,557.22	\$ 1,888.61	
06/27/17	\$ 255,670.78	\$ 255,670.78	
06/30/17		\$ 268.53	
06/30/17		\$ 455.59	
ESTATE RECOVERY		\$ 1,452,093.47	\$ 1,452,093.47
TOTAL	\$ 7,723,928.41		\$4,496,169.15

Annual Report For The Legislature

<i>Date Recorded</i>	<i>Legal Status</i>	<i>Value</i>
Tuesday, October 23, 2012	A	\$22,603.99
Friday, May 25, 2007	A	\$154,796.83
Thursday, May 16, 2002	A	\$22,221.48
Thursday, June 22, 2017	A	\$266,135.83
Friday, November 04, 2005	A	\$122,043.88
Wednesday, May 18, 2016	A	\$69,365.90
Friday, February 01, 2013	A	\$66.75
Thursday, June 22, 2017	A	\$85,282.65
Friday, November 27, 2009	A	\$291.91
Wednesday, June 09, 1999	A	\$289,015.15
Thursday, June 22, 2017	A	\$221,237.77
Thursday, October 06, 2011	A	\$63,574.18
Tuesday, March 10, 1998	A	\$118,618.50
Wednesday, October 13, 2010	A	\$27,239.00
Wednesday, January 12, 2011	A	\$287,475.25
Tuesday, August 18, 2015	A	\$94,448.84
Monday, August 27, 2007	A	\$684,664.46
Monday, October 26, 1998	A	\$116,603.47
Thursday, November 17, 2011	A	\$1,791.66
Thursday, November 30, 2017	A	\$50,080.13
Wednesday, April 25, 2012	A	\$106,666.85
Wednesday, September 28, 2011	A	\$541,590.87

<i>Date Recorded</i>	<i>Legal Status</i>	<i>Value</i>
Thursday, May 09, 2002	A	\$124,496.48
Monday, July 15, 2013	A	\$38,583.04
Thursday, May 03, 2001	A	\$171,442.29
Wednesday, February 20, 2002	A	\$24,304.27
Tuesday, July 07, 2009	A	\$48,408.57
Tuesday, May 15, 2007	A	\$49,226.19
Monday, September 29, 2003	A	\$986,413.50
Wednesday, August 26, 2009	A	\$25,134.16
Thursday, May 07, 2015	A	\$53,287.54
Thursday, February 02, 2017	A	\$231,396.75
Saturday, June 12, 1999	A	\$172,246.23
Thursday, April 22, 2004	A	\$140,239.08
Thursday, December 30, 2004	A	\$93,457.10
Monday, August 30, 2010	A	\$498,272.21
Tuesday, February 12, 2002	A	\$64,593.71
Wednesday, October 16, 2002	A	\$144,237.47
Wednesday, January 23, 2002	A	\$40,728.14
Tuesday, July 25, 2017	A	\$311,812.50
Friday, October 28, 2005	A	\$37,191.53
Friday, October 28, 2005	A	\$11,541.98
Tuesday, August 11, 2015	A	\$45,516.90
Thursday, October 27, 2005	A	\$1,124.76
Wednesday, July 09, 2003	A	\$51,678.34
	A	\$113,105.50

<i>Date Recorded</i>	<i>Legal Status</i>	<i>Value</i>
Friday, October 09, 2009	A	\$28,232.01
Thursday, June 10, 2004	A	\$33,009.12
Thursday, October 06, 2005	A	\$14,677.12
Thursday, July 11, 2002	A	\$104,007.79
Wednesday, September 13, 2000	A	\$98,501.12
Friday, August 05, 2005	A	\$490,215.35
Monday, September 19, 2005	A	\$47,033.61
Wednesday, July 29, 1998	A	\$136,830.06
Wednesday, July 29, 1998	A	\$156,646.29
Wednesday, November 10, 2004	A	\$41,745.05
Thursday, November 14, 2013	A	\$637,617.51
Wednesday, October 06, 2004	A	\$27,246.69
Tuesday, January 03, 2012	A	\$51,081.07
Friday, October 25, 2013	A	\$62,917.38
Thursday, March 06, 2003	A	\$49,485.23
Monday, July 23, 2012	A	\$28,308.00
Monday, March 12, 2012	A	\$82,565.83
Friday, November 03, 2006	A	\$32,455.90
Friday, October 07, 2005	A	\$15,113.83
Tuesday, August 30, 2011	A	\$142,191.66
Friday, January 20, 2012	A	\$18,525.79
Monday, April 09, 2001	A	\$37,581.21
Tuesday, August 11, 2015	A	\$53,573.73
Wednesday, November 23, 2011	A	\$109,289.24

<i>Date Recorded</i>	<i>Legal Status</i>	<i>Value</i>
Wednesday, May 20, 1998	A	\$139,372.20
Thursday, November 13, 2014	A	\$36,116.60
Friday, September 25, 2015	A	\$47,829.89
Monday, November 29, 1999	A	\$352,613.15
Thursday, June 27, 2013	A	\$28,743.05
Friday, March 13, 2015	A	\$37,964.54
Thursday, March 21, 2013	A	\$235,551.70
Wednesday, May 20, 1998	A	\$992,364.95
Wednesday, May 20, 1998	A	\$71,390.01
Tuesday, June 02, 2009	A	\$181,902.07
Monday, May 13, 2002	A	\$36,258.74
Tuesday, June 14, 2016	A	\$24,316.92
Wednesday, May 29, 2002	A	\$86,164.31
Friday, December 11, 2009	A	\$429,931.60
Wednesday, October 05, 2011	A	\$265,549.18
Thursday, January 23, 2014	A	\$48,422.39
Friday, January 04, 2008	A	\$333,711.35
Friday, September 22, 2006	A	\$20,956.58
Thursday, May 03, 2001	A	\$179,455.96
Wednesday, August 23, 2017	A	\$293,310.85
Wednesday, November 28, 2007	A	\$38,791.83
Friday, January 20, 2012	A	\$24,020.84
Friday, January 20, 2012	A	\$250,360.16
Tuesday, July 05, 2011	A	\$23,375.60

<i>Date Recorded</i>	<i>Legal Status</i>	<i>Value</i>
Monday, December 29, 2008	A	\$614,135.19
Friday, August 26, 2005	A	\$10,961.91
Thursday, January 03, 2002	A	\$246,093.48
Friday, October 03, 2003	A	\$22,092.27
Tuesday, January 27, 2015	A	\$45,266.68
Wednesday, May 20, 1998	A	\$270,841.93
Wednesday, June 24, 2015	A	\$149,506.54
Thursday, January 10, 2008	A	\$31,177.41
Wednesday, July 25, 2001	A	\$247,692.59
Tuesday, June 07, 2016	A	\$93,572.66
Thursday, January 12, 2012	A	\$309,877.44
Wednesday, June 03, 2009	A	\$19,367.66
Friday, May 30, 2003	A	\$8,855.24
Friday, May 27, 2011	A	\$202,914.63
Friday, February 13, 1998	A	\$290,211.80
	A	\$46,734.32
Tuesday, December 07, 2004	A	\$415,207.58
Monday, October 18, 2010	A	\$53,719.26
Tuesday, June 17, 2014	A	\$26,245.77
Monday, December 01, 2003	A	\$20,124.56
Wednesday, January 21, 2004	A	\$30,328.46
Thursday, June 14, 2007	A	\$95,634.11
Tuesday, April 12, 2011	A	\$138,061.61
Tuesday, March 29, 2011	A	\$111,822.59

<i>Date Recorded</i>	<i>Legal Status</i>	<i>Value</i>
Thursday, February 07, 2008	A	\$12,964.94
Wednesday, November 01, 2006	A	\$154,407.95
Friday, February 20, 1998	A	\$296,189.27
Thursday, February 02, 2006	A	\$42,863.57
Friday, February 13, 1998	A	\$221,427.70
Thursday, May 25, 2017	A	\$90,492.38
Wednesday, August 27, 2014	A	\$22,842.69
Thursday, November 06, 2008	A	\$151,484.69
Thursday, September 01, 2016	A	\$45,541.28
Thursday, May 11, 2017	A	\$42,391.80
Thursday, December 13, 2012	A	\$51,105.71
Friday, December 21, 2012	A	\$99,286.34
Tuesday, August 14, 2012	A	\$326,227.40
Monday, April 09, 2001	A	\$385,084.00
Tuesday, February 19, 2013	A	\$40,740.56
Monday, July 20, 2009	A	\$118,482.34
Wednesday, December 18, 2002	A	\$290,712.57
Wednesday, November 16, 2005	A	\$26,811.47
Monday, October 29, 2001	A	\$23,602.65
Friday, May 08, 1998	A	\$91,468.41
Thursday, May 21, 2015	A	\$246,155.88
Friday, September 25, 2015	A	\$55,456.90
Monday, April 14, 2008	A	\$25,684.09
Friday, August 01, 2003	A	\$11,349.68

<i>Date Recorded</i>	<i>Legal Status</i>	<i>Value</i>
Tuesday, March 29, 2011	A	\$420,712.77
Wednesday, February 19, 2003	A	\$442,808.46
Monday, April 20, 1998	A	\$251,297.53
Monday, March 30, 2009	A	\$39,230.69
Wednesday, September 13, 2017	A	\$39,975.57
Friday, June 08, 2007	A	\$115,767.10
Tuesday, August 28, 2001	A	\$28,012.10
Monday, September 27, 1999	A	\$161,342.67
Wednesday, May 06, 2009	A	\$592,620.92
Wednesday, March 16, 2005	A	\$33,542.19
Monday, June 01, 2009	A	\$45,631.63
Monday, October 26, 1998	A	\$299,133.33
Tuesday, January 30, 2001	A	\$43,919.62
Wednesday, February 15, 2012	A	\$137,401.97
Wednesday, December 26, 2007	A	\$22,441.85
Friday, January 06, 2006	A	\$17,631.03
Wednesday, April 23, 2003	A	\$9,100.16
Wednesday, April 23, 2003	A	\$9,100.16
Wednesday, August 26, 2009	A	\$35,077.65
Wednesday, August 11, 2004	A	\$122,063.35
Tuesday, March 23, 2004	A	\$378,898.75
Tuesday, March 13, 2012	A	\$423,227.88
Monday, February 04, 2013	A	\$34,944.30
Tuesday, August 02, 2005	A	\$50,665.90

<i>Date Recorded</i>	<i>Legal Status</i>	<i>Value</i>
Wednesday, May 11, 2011	A	\$354,816.26
Tuesday, June 07, 2016	A	\$60,878.95
Wednesday, May 25, 2005	A	\$19,031.04.
Monday, December 19, 2016	A	\$24,792.66
Friday, January 02, 2004	A	\$24,289.72
Friday, March 06, 2015	A	\$35,072.30
Wednesday, June 30, 1999	A	\$640,382.19
Wednesday, August 02, 2000	A	\$219,017.60
Thursday, December 26, 2002	A	\$34,162.74
Wednesday, August 19, 2009	A	\$337,724.26
Tuesday, October 11, 2011	A	\$94,216.88
Thursday, May 16, 2002	A	\$63,446.88
Wednesday, July 18, 2007	A	\$38,604.59
Friday, January 04, 2008	A	\$29,110.66
Monday, March 10, 2008	A	\$45,747.58
Thursday, August 08, 2013	A	\$39,126.64
Friday, January 02, 2009	A	\$41,135.06
Wednesday, May 26, 1999	A	\$402,731.46
Monday, December 29, 2003	A	\$192,088.04
Tuesday, August 14, 2012	A	\$39,284.84
Wednesday, September 11, 2002	A	\$404,164.18
Wednesday, July 16, 2014	A	\$30,176.31
Wednesday, August 04, 2010	A	\$6,126.00
Wednesday, July 07, 2004	A	\$43,379.54

<i>Date Recorded</i>	<i>Legal Status</i>	<i>Value</i>
Thursday, June 22, 2017	A	\$106,780.42
Monday, November 21, 2011	A	\$40,730.96
Tuesday, May 20, 2014	A	\$89,302.92
Friday, January 30, 2015	A	\$146,595.86
Thursday, June 23, 2016	A	\$24,720.79
Wednesday, May 26, 2004	A	\$34,062.34
Monday, March 09, 2009	A	\$38,171.30
Monday, June 13, 2005	A	\$26,434.04
Thursday, October 28, 2010	A	\$105,421.24
Monday, November 29, 1999	A	\$209,641.49
Wednesday, December 07, 2016	A	\$183,422.75
Wednesday, July 20, 2016	A	\$75,324.52
Tuesday, May 22, 2007	A	\$254,518.31
Thursday, September 09, 2004	A	\$20,701.68
Thursday, June 20, 2002	A	\$71,443.30
Tuesday, February 08, 2005	A	\$50,558.53
Thursday, July 31, 2003	A	\$134,715.83
Monday, September 30, 2002	A	\$25,598.70
Friday, October 17, 2008	A	\$37,110.74
Monday, November 14, 2016	A	\$474,271.82
Thursday, August 23, 2001	A	\$79,701.39
Tuesday, March 22, 2005	A	\$17,571.80
Wednesday, September 11, 2002	A	\$22,927.05
Monday, February 25, 2013	A	\$52,189.77

<i>Date Recorded</i>	<i>Legal Status</i>	<i>Value</i>
Wednesday, July 20, 2011	A	\$123,988.40
Thursday, May 28, 1998	A	\$156,007.35
Monday, February 28, 2005	A	\$249,865.55
Wednesday, September 05, 2007	A	\$36,689.56
Tuesday, September 06, 2005	A	\$32,766.75
Friday, April 13, 2007	A	\$28,759.56
Friday, October 25, 2013	A	\$46,316.86
Thursday, June 23, 2016	A	\$22,984.06
Monday, August 16, 2010	A	\$837,397.49
Thursday, June 12, 2008	A	\$309,465.09
Friday, February 13, 1998	A	\$247,109.86
Monday, May 06, 2013	A	\$69,781.84
Tuesday, July 25, 2017	A	\$123,444.43
Tuesday, April 10, 2012	A	\$38,395.66
Thursday, November 17, 2016	A	\$148,903.31
Wednesday, December 28, 2011	A	\$85,667.84
Wednesday, January 29, 2003	A	\$143,185.51
Wednesday, July 29, 1998	A	\$201,182.79
Tuesday, June 02, 2009	A	\$251,983.94
Friday, October 28, 2005	A	\$7,310.60
Wednesday, December 26, 2007	A	\$58,972.25
Monday, December 29, 2008	A	\$53,471.22
Friday, September 12, 2008	A	\$234,807.32
Wednesday, February 16, 2011	A	\$349,473.52

<i>Date Recorded</i>	<i>Legal Status</i>	<i>Value</i>
Friday, May 04, 2012	A	\$59,960.38
Friday, March 28, 2008	A	\$33,530.80
Thursday, May 28, 1998	A	\$89,294.64
Thursday, March 28, 2002	A	\$60,296.62
Friday, July 31, 2009	A	\$34,572.79
Thursday, November 14, 2013	A	\$274,273.20
Tuesday, June 28, 2005	A	\$56,024.70
Wednesday, June 09, 1999	A	\$165,450.04
Tuesday, May 04, 2010	A	\$36,072.37
Tuesday, May 25, 2010	A	\$39,832.72
Tuesday, January 30, 2001	A	\$40,928.45
Wednesday, June 03, 2009	A	\$15,128.00
Friday, December 02, 2016	A	\$21,902.60
Wednesday, May 07, 2008	A	\$41,308.04
Monday, September 29, 2003	A	\$21,224.04
Wednesday, May 26, 1999	A	\$75,080.55
Tuesday, April 28, 2009	A	\$179,105.33
Thursday, February 18, 2016	A	\$50,792.23
Tuesday, April 09, 2013	A	\$279,657.89
Wednesday, November 03, 2004	A	\$12,516.29
Friday, September 10, 2004	A	\$131,930.53
Thursday, November 30, 2017	A	\$23,996.73
Thursday, June 16, 2005	A	\$57,381.70
Friday, August 26, 2005	A	\$33,153.30

<i>Date Recorded</i>	<i>Legal Status</i>	<i>Value</i>
Monday, October 31, 2016	A	\$42,295.70
Monday, February 27, 2012	A	\$39,343.64
Wednesday, May 06, 2009	A	\$624,304.73
Tuesday, October 18, 2005	A	\$27,151.60
Tuesday, November 01, 2005	A	\$224,835.39
Wednesday, December 01, 2010	A	\$18,278.33
Tuesday, February 17, 2009	A	\$30,204.10
Tuesday, January 27, 2015	A	\$37,967.76
Friday, May 01, 1998	A	\$139,786.17
Monday, November 19, 2001	A	\$36,968.98
Tuesday, May 27, 2008	A	\$40,972.60
Wednesday, August 16, 2006	A	\$87,411.44
Thursday, May 09, 2013	A	\$24,708.60
Thursday, October 21, 2004	A	\$20,549.39
Monday, November 30, 2015	A	\$74,423.86
Wednesday, December 11, 2002	A	\$3,117.40
Tuesday, June 21, 2016	A	\$71,734.20
Monday, December 10, 2001	A	\$53,473.19
Wednesday, July 09, 2003	A	\$105,134.67
Friday, December 21, 2012	A	\$191,546.48
Wednesday, July 09, 2003	A	\$375,280.04
Thursday, May 27, 2004	A	\$122,338.51
	A	\$87,838.80
Thursday, March 13, 2008	A	\$355,890.14

<i>Date Recorded</i>	<i>Legal Status</i>	<i>Value</i>
Friday, February 08, 2008	A	\$113,344.01
Friday, September 22, 2006	A	\$241,733.95
Wednesday, April 05, 2006	A	\$27,172.90
Thursday, May 04, 2017	A	\$17,109.30
Wednesday, January 11, 2006	A	\$81,760.07
Thursday, October 08, 2015	A	\$30,355.70
Friday, January 04, 2008	A	\$16,556.68
Monday, May 21, 2007	A	\$51,016.57
Tuesday, April 28, 1998	A	\$77,558.12
Wednesday, December 18, 2002	A	\$105,740.16
Tuesday, November 10, 2009	A	\$43,273.03
Wednesday, June 03, 2009	A	\$147,692.24
Friday, April 13, 2007	A	\$48,363.86
Wednesday, September 27, 2017	A	\$46,572.23
Friday, March 31, 2017	A	\$49,441.78
Thursday, December 30, 2004	A	\$33,090.80
Tuesday, May 10, 2005	A	\$68,911.07
Thursday, March 18, 2004	A	\$33,444.16
Tuesday, June 07, 2016	A	\$63,054.13
Tuesday, March 18, 2003	A	\$43,366.85
Wednesday, March 31, 2004	A	\$212,057.33
Tuesday, August 03, 1999	A	\$154,349.81
Friday, December 21, 2001	A	\$207,585.92
Tuesday, March 20, 2012	A	\$22,091.82

<i>Date Recorded</i>	<i>Legal Status</i>	<i>Value</i>
Wednesday, August 23, 2017	A	\$74,832.99
Thursday, July 17, 2008	A	\$465,307.52
Tuesday, April 25, 2006	A	\$28,184.89
Tuesday, April 25, 2006	A	\$711,190.37
Thursday, June 19, 2014	A	\$147,951.41
Friday, December 19, 2014	A	\$35,132.00
Monday, January 09, 2017	A	\$59,588.11
Wednesday, August 06, 2008	A	\$154,569.13
Wednesday, September 02, 2009	A	\$39,756.08
Thursday, March 13, 2008	A	\$5,325.57
Thursday, September 23, 2010	A	\$72.59
Monday, February 27, 2017	A	\$109,675.62
Thursday, September 08, 2011	A	\$752,452.71
Friday, June 26, 2009	A	\$74,874.36
Friday, July 15, 2011	A	\$14,164.80
Wednesday, July 16, 2014	A	\$97,890.71
Wednesday, December 09, 2009	A	\$12,554.41
Friday, February 29, 2008	A	\$39,441.44
Wednesday, November 05, 2003	A	\$10,515.55
Monday, April 20, 1998	A	\$137,833.20
Wednesday, July 26, 2017	A	\$148,289.34
Tuesday, October 20, 2009	A	\$61,909.99
Monday, December 01, 2008	A	\$4,347.48
Monday, November 13, 2000	A	\$111,686.57

<i>Date Recorded</i>	<i>Legal Status</i>	<i>Value</i>
Friday, July 19, 2013	A	\$66,809.05
Monday, February 27, 2012	A	\$11,484.42
Thursday, January 23, 2014	A	\$56,615.37
Thursday, August 07, 2014	A	\$36,412.43
Monday, April 20, 1998	A	\$534,315.60
Wednesday, July 29, 1998	A	\$30,118.07
Thursday, May 22, 2003	A	\$118,003.28
Friday, September 25, 2015	A	\$57,333.62
Monday, December 10, 2001	A	\$294,538.03
Thursday, August 11, 2005	A	\$35,640.58
Wednesday, June 23, 1999	A	\$116,765.13
Tuesday, August 11, 2015	A	\$144,146.78
Wednesday, June 04, 2003	A	\$18,586.79
Tuesday, February 21, 2006	A	\$145,469.79
Monday, March 20, 2017	A	\$60,315.96
Thursday, October 20, 2016	A	\$58,535.86
Wednesday, April 14, 2010	A	\$577,563.95
Tuesday, October 31, 2017	A	\$352.10
Tuesday, June 08, 2004	A	\$34,127.51
Thursday, May 10, 2001	A	\$155,797.17
Wednesday, April 17, 2013	A	\$36,124.19
Thursday, May 08, 2014	A	\$110,317.34
Tuesday, January 26, 2010	A	\$35,725.34
Thursday, January 30, 2014	A	\$89,572.16

<i>Date Recorded</i>	<i>Legal Status</i>	<i>Value</i>
Thursday, October 23, 2003	A	\$17,238.24
Monday, December 30, 2002	A	\$271,268.08
Thursday, October 30, 2014	A	\$129,095.10
Tuesday, July 05, 2011	A	\$309,519.74
Monday, December 08, 2003	A	\$82,551.08
Thursday, January 15, 2004	A	\$39,501.52
Friday, February 01, 2013	A	\$809.90
Friday, October 17, 2008	A	\$346,565.14
Tuesday, January 08, 2008	A	\$32,294.36
Tuesday, November 14, 2006	A	\$14,607.75
Monday, April 19, 2010	A	\$47,075.29
Friday, August 28, 2015	A	\$19,916.20
Tuesday, September 17, 2002	A	\$5,685.55
Friday, July 26, 2013	A	\$33,161.00
Thursday, February 07, 2008	A	\$627,734.06
Wednesday, January 26, 2005	A	\$399,505.29
Thursday, July 25, 2002	A	\$35,700.20
Monday, June 25, 2007	A	\$9,079.33
Thursday, May 04, 2017	A	\$61,209.14
Thursday, May 03, 2001	A	\$50,487.06
Wednesday, October 13, 2010	A	\$366,192.91
Monday, December 19, 2011	A	\$547,529.35
Tuesday, January 27, 2004	A	\$89,712.98
Monday, February 07, 2005	A	\$41,841.82

<i>Date Recorded</i>	<i>Legal Status</i>	<i>Value</i>
Friday, February 13, 1998	A	\$39,524.94
Tuesday, May 16, 2006	A	\$40,036.80
Thursday, July 05, 2012	A	\$45,676.09
Tuesday, June 21, 2016	A	\$103,798.71
Tuesday, October 23, 2012	A	\$174,546.43
Thursday, December 27, 2007	A	\$898,265.94
Friday, January 02, 2009	A	\$37,136.40
Monday, March 08, 2010	A	\$65,220.43
Thursday, July 08, 2010	A	\$78,682.27
Thursday, August 05, 2010	A	\$1,513.35
Thursday, April 19, 2007	A	\$325,266.39
Friday, December 02, 2016	A	\$25,628.66
Thursday, October 06, 2011	A	\$84,661.51
Wednesday, March 09, 2011	A	\$416,199.90
Monday, November 13, 2000	A	\$305,237.13
Wednesday, April 14, 2010	A	\$219,950.79
Thursday, May 03, 2001	A	\$33,097.87
Monday, January 07, 2008	A	\$98,875.51
Friday, January 24, 2003	A	\$494,404.89
Thursday, January 30, 2014	A	\$63,373.60
Thursday, October 20, 2011	A	\$307,785.62
Wednesday, June 24, 2015	A	\$139,352.39
Friday, March 02, 2012	A	\$44,734.42
Tuesday, November 13, 2012	A	\$250,681.09

<i>Date Recorded</i>	<i>Legal Status</i>	<i>Value</i>
Friday, July 26, 2013	A	\$56,559.38
Thursday, October 08, 2015	A	\$46,375.10
Thursday, March 01, 2007	A	\$41,146.22
Wednesday, July 29, 1998	A	\$182,593.27
Monday, December 13, 2010	A	\$64,090.24
Wednesday, June 30, 2004	A	\$26,919.05
Tuesday, April 25, 2006	A	\$38,682.59
Friday, October 25, 2013	A	\$50,475.63
Monday, November 07, 2011	A	\$6,289.82
Thursday, May 11, 2000	A	\$30,500.65
Monday, April 20, 1998	A	\$86,114.00
Monday, February 14, 2000	A	\$63,281.38
Monday, December 29, 2008	A	\$122,061.33
Thursday, August 19, 2010	A	\$46,987.32
Tuesday, August 03, 1999	A	\$2,112.00
Wednesday, January 28, 1998	A	\$140,543.19
Wednesday, July 18, 2007	A	\$24,110.40
Tuesday, December 14, 2004	A	\$168,792.46
Monday, July 07, 2008	A	\$126,774.94
Monday, August 16, 2010	A	\$14,575.87
Monday, May 21, 2007	A	\$238,338.32
Wednesday, May 22, 2002	A	\$150,584.13
Wednesday, July 17, 2002	A	\$41,542.90
Friday, June 29, 2007	A	\$4,140.30

<i>Date Recorded</i>	<i>Legal Status</i>	<i>Value</i>
Thursday, December 15, 2011	A	\$556,282.61
Monday, March 12, 2012	A	\$36,622.22
Wednesday, June 06, 2007	A	\$26,772.09
Thursday, November 17, 2011	A	\$37,381.10
Monday, July 15, 2013	A	\$50,586.99
Wednesday, April 09, 2014	A	\$79,419.40
Monday, April 20, 1998	A	\$143,638.58
Friday, May 15, 2009	A	\$10,596.77
Friday, November 05, 2004	A	\$399,265.04
Thursday, June 29, 2017	A	\$259,606.74
Monday, November 30, 2015	A	\$23,498.00
Thursday, July 24, 2014	A	\$72,765.85
Tuesday, September 02, 2008	A	\$115,616.50
Tuesday, February 08, 2005	A	\$113,674.90
Friday, March 31, 2017	A	\$240,137.69
Monday, November 21, 2016	A	\$18,471.96
Tuesday, December 23, 2008	A	\$92,548.95
Thursday, January 30, 2014	A	\$265,678.35
Thursday, October 30, 2014	A	\$125,850.82
Tuesday, January 16, 2007	A	\$131,976.17
Friday, July 25, 2003	A	\$12,232.02
Thursday, December 11, 2014	A	\$145,627.85
Monday, July 23, 2012	A	\$35,035.20
Monday, July 23, 2012	A	\$36,476.07

<i>Date Recorded</i>	<i>Legal Status</i>	<i>Value</i>
Monday, May 23, 2011	A	\$6,939.05
Monday, December 19, 2005	A	\$26,858.82
Tuesday, October 18, 2005	A	\$234,565.67
Tuesday, January 30, 2007	A	\$391,637.49
Thursday, November 14, 2013	A	\$19,603.93
Tuesday, August 02, 2005	A	\$8,817.15
	A	\$40,355.40
Monday, July 15, 2013	A	\$801,053.78
Thursday, October 08, 2015	A	\$37,214.42
Wednesday, September 23, 2009	A	\$121,284.87
Friday, August 31, 2012	A	\$343,173.90
Wednesday, October 05, 2011	A	\$11,237.64
Wednesday, May 31, 2017	A	\$80,316.25
Tuesday, December 13, 2016	A	\$19,122.80
Monday, January 09, 2017	A	\$22,188.40
Thursday, January 06, 2011	A	\$46,998.11
Thursday, April 17, 2014	A	\$77,775.85
Tuesday, March 08, 2016	A	\$26,308.42
Monday, January 07, 2008	A	\$206,838.80
Friday, June 22, 2007	A	\$50,745.17
Thursday, August 09, 2012	A	\$20,427.68
Friday, July 02, 2010	A	\$43,596.50
Friday, June 15, 2007	A	\$794,802.48
Tuesday, November 30, 2010	A	\$18,255.53

<i>Date Recorded</i>	<i>Legal Status</i>	<i>Value</i>
Friday, January 21, 2005	A	\$860,764.41
Monday, December 01, 2008	A	\$431,346.47
Wednesday, June 23, 1999	A	\$238,791.04
Wednesday, June 30, 1999	A	\$105,566.17
Monday, November 07, 2011	A	\$22,479.18
Tuesday, August 28, 2012	A	\$49,310.12
Tuesday, December 26, 2006	A	\$88,378.11
Sunday, August 01, 2004	A	\$517,225.88
Monday, October 26, 1998	A	\$112,983.30
Friday, October 12, 2007	A	\$68,761.38
Tuesday, August 03, 1999	A	\$28,479.51
Friday, February 08, 2008	A	\$465,776.90
Tuesday, July 30, 2013	A	\$26,605.00
Friday, June 12, 2009	A	\$22,680.58
Friday, June 12, 2009	A	\$248,017.70
Thursday, March 04, 2004	A	\$40,084.02
Monday, November 19, 2001	A	\$14,795.32
Tuesday, September 05, 2006	A	\$191,262.00
Wednesday, May 18, 2016	A	\$170,047.92
Tuesday, January 07, 2003	A	\$224,073.67
Monday, November 13, 2000	A	\$66,422.36
Friday, December 26, 2008	A	\$253,191.21
Tuesday, October 31, 2017	A	\$65,035.38
Thursday, May 05, 2011	A	\$116,695.46

<i>Date Recorded</i>	<i>Legal Status</i>	<i>Value</i>
Thursday, June 22, 2017	A	\$476,867.47
Friday, May 01, 1998	A	\$183,694.63
Friday, May 01, 1998	A	\$1,060,594.30
Tuesday, February 20, 2007	A	\$20,757.64
Friday, December 19, 2003	A	\$22,198.32
Wednesday, August 23, 2017	A	\$147,454.94
Wednesday, July 26, 2017	A	\$48,971.30
Thursday, October 06, 2011	A	\$36,258.64
Monday, March 09, 2015	A	\$42,626.57
Thursday, March 24, 2005	A	\$1,056,393.51
Wednesday, August 23, 2017	A	\$110,305.70
Wednesday, September 27, 2017	A	\$55,065.38
Tuesday, February 21, 2006	A	\$65,401.29
Wednesday, July 09, 2003	A	\$26,053.70
Thursday, November 20, 2014	A	\$1,170,387.60
Wednesday, June 23, 1999	A	\$59,218.17
Tuesday, February 17, 2015	A	\$102,700.93
Thursday, November 30, 2017	A	\$380,896.57
Wednesday, August 23, 2017	A	\$28,707.14
Tuesday, July 03, 2007	A	\$68,527.11
Wednesday, September 11, 2002	A	\$453,178.27
Friday, November 21, 2003	A	\$111,195.22
Friday, September 25, 2015	A	\$18.78
Wednesday, January 21, 2004	A	\$14,766.88

<i>Data Recorded</i>	<i>Legal Status</i>	<i>Value</i>
Thursday, May 06, 2010	A	\$6,073.48
Friday, January 25, 2013	A	\$17,300.44
Wednesday, December 08, 2004	A	\$17,505.05
Monday, July 16, 2012	A	\$31,621.60
Monday, October 26, 1998	A	\$328,745.33
Thursday, September 15, 2016	A	\$29,105.54
Friday, December 23, 2011	A	\$43,582.21
Friday, June 24, 2005	A	\$10,214.74
Thursday, July 07, 2011	A	\$51,437.47
Thursday, September 16, 2010	A	\$92,409.64
Wednesday, August 27, 2014	A	\$206,137.06
Monday, March 20, 2017	A	\$89,410.34
Wednesday, November 20, 2002	A	\$16,507.56
Tuesday, November 01, 2005	A	\$222,627.85
Tuesday, March 14, 2017	A	\$154,058.86
Thursday, November 06, 2008	A	\$8,653.76
Friday, May 25, 2007	A	\$148,759.07
Friday, August 06, 2004	A	\$24,259.92
Thursday, September 21, 2006	A	\$27,664.40
Wednesday, March 27, 2013	A	\$32,877.16
Wednesday, May 16, 2007	A	\$33,832.50
Friday, March 20, 2009	A	\$211,639.57
Grand Total		\$73,836,369.78

REPORT TO THE TWENTY-NINTH HAWAII STATE LEGISLATURE 2018

IN ACCORDANCE WITH

**Section 346-51.5, HAWAII REVISED STATUTES, REGARDING THE TEMPORARY
ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF) AND THE TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR
OTHER NEEDY FAMILIES (TAONF)¹**

**Benefit, Employment and Support Services Division
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES**

¹Data to complete this report is not available until the spring, and results in an annual delay in reporting to the Legislature.

Section 346-51.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), requires the Department of Human Services (DHS) to prepare a report on the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) and Temporary Assistance for Other Needy Families (TAONF) programs that includes:

- 1) A plan for expenditure of TANF funds to include, a) details how the funds received under TANF shall be expended; and b) descriptions of the desired outcomes from the expenditure of the funds; and
- 2) A report about a) the continuing strategic planning process, with the assistance of the Financial Assistance Advisory Council (FAAC), to involve the community in planning for the future use of TANF funds and setting annual goals and outcomes for existing and new programs receiving TANF; b) on the effectiveness and level of success in reaching the desired outcomes from the previous two fiscal years using TANF funds; and c) on any funds received and expended supplemental to the TANF block grant, the purposes for which the funds were expended; and outcomes achieved.

1) EXPENDITURE PLAN OF TANF FUNDS:

a) Details How the Funds Received Under TANF Shall Be Expended

Please refer to Attachment 1.

b) Description of the Desired Outcomes from the Expenditure of Funds

Please refer to Attachment 2.

2) TANF STRATEGIC PLANNING AND LEVEL OF SUCCESS:

a) The Financial Assistance Advisory Council (FAAC)

The council met on November 5, 2015.

- The legislature passed SB1107 (Act 14) which provided emergency appropriations to fund the General Assistance (GA) program until the end of the SFY 2015.
- HB1432 (Act 196) established the Interim Assistance Reimbursement (IAR) Special Fund. The IAR Special Fund will help the GA Program by providing funds to carry the program until the end of the fiscal year; thereby avoiding future requests for emergency appropriations.
- The Benefit, Employment and Support Services (BESSD) successfully implemented its business process reengineering (BPR). Since the implementation of BPR in 2011, the division successfully increased its timeliness rate from 66% to an average of 97.6% by FFY 2015. Hawaii was later awarded a bonus of \$2 million for fiscal years 2012 and 2013 for the state with the most improved access to SNAP benefits, and \$660,422 for being one of six states with the highest percentage of timely processed SNAP applications in fiscal year 2014.

- The DHS Enterprise System will be developed for BESSD and SSD's on-line system which will reside on the same platform as KOLEA's on-line system. The DHS Enterprise System will improve service delivery and allow information sharing across the divisions.
- The Department developed a partnership with the Department of Health to implement a multi-generational approach to service delivery for families. The "two-generation approach or 2Gen" was adapted from the Aspen Institute.
- The Department was in the process of developing its executive budget. Some of the proposed bills and budget requests will include the alignment of the child care subsidies program to the Child Care Development Block Grant Act; budget increase for A-Plus subsidies as the result of increase in program fees; and budget increase to address housing crisis including backlog in repairs.
- The DBEDT Director welcomed the opportunity to collaborate with DHS to determine job creation needs of the communities, particularly in rural areas.
- The Executive Director of the Commission on the Status of Women expressed support for revision to the pay equity statute; addressing the pay gap differences between genders; and paid family leave.

b) TANF Measures of Effectiveness and Level of Success in Reaching Outcomes

The outcomes for the TANF Program, as reflected in the State Budget, are as follows:

- *Percentage of Households Determined Eligible for TANF Assistance*
 FY 2016 Planned = 40% FY 2017 Planned = 43%
 Actual = 46%

Percentage of TANF Recipients in Work Program Exiting Due to Employment
 FY 2016 Planned = 17% FY 2017 Planned = 17%
 Actual = 2%

The percentage of TANF recipients in work programs exiting due to employment fell below our planned outcome level. Although the State's economic forecast has been positive, we believe the program policy change that increased the earned income variable percentage deduction from 36% to 55% impacts the number of TANF families that exit due to employment. The increased earned income variable percentage deduction allows families to earn higher hourly wage and continue to be eligible for assistance as they work towards self-sufficiency. To become ineligible for TANF, a family of three would need to earn a monthly gross income of \$2,941 which equates to about \$16.96/hour based on full-time employment.

For SFY 2016, the average wage of employed work program participants was \$10.11/hour and worked an average of 28 hours/week. Based on estimate gross

earnings of \$1,132 per month, a family of three would continue to be eligible for TANF benefits.

- *Percentage of TANF Recipients Who Obtained Employment*

FY 2016 Actual = 41%

FY 2017 Planned = 40%

Percentage of TANF Households Exited Due to Earnings

FY 2016 Actual = 13%

FY 2017 Planned = 10%

- *Supporting Employment Empowerment (SEE) Hawaii Work Program*

The DHS implemented the SEE Program in 2006 to provide on-the-job training and employment opportunities with private sector employers for First-To-Work (FTW) Program participants that may have little or no work experience or basic work skills. Participants employed through the SEE Program may work a minimum of 24 hours per week, for up to six (6) months.

Participating employers set and pay SEE employees' (FTW participants) wages and benefits. The State reimburses the employers 100% of the State's hourly minimum wage. For each additional \$1.00 per hour paid to the SEE employee, the state reimburses the employer \$0.50. The maximum hourly rate paid to the employee that may be subsidized is \$12.00, and the employee may work no more than 40 hours/week. Employers also are reimbursed 14% of the subsidized wages to cover the cost of training and other employment-related costs and overhead expenses. Additionally, the State provides SEE employees supportive service payments such as transportation and child care assistance.

1. *Participants Employed Through the SEE Program:*

SFY 2015 = 465 (unduplicated) FTW participants

SFY 2016 = 406 (unduplicated) FTW participants

2. *Average Work Hours and Wage:*

SFY 2015 = Average of 28 hours/week for an average wage of \$8.85/hour

SFY 2016 = Average of 29 hours/week for an average wage of \$9.89/hour

3. *Transitioned from Subsidized to Unsubsidized Employment:*

SFY 2015 = 48% transitioned from SEE to unsubsidized employment

SFY 2016 = 64% transitioned from SEE to unsubsidized employment

4. *Businesses Participated with the SEE Program:*

Please refer to Attachment 3 – Hawaii Businesses Participating in TANF and TAONF Work Programs.

SFY 2015 = 243 SEE employers

SFY 2016 = 120 SEE employers

- *Work Participation Rates*

The Federal government mandates that states meet two work participation rates as a condition of receiving and expending TANF Federal Block Grant and State Maintenance of Effort (MOE) requirements.

1. *All-Family Participation Rate of 50%:* Of all TANF recipient cases that have at least one work eligible individual who is complying with their federally mandated work activities.

The 50% compliance rate for the All-Family Rate is the federal baseline before factoring in the caseload reduction credit, the credit to the State for declining assistance caseloads.² Hawaii's Caseload Reduction Credit for Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2016 is estimated to be 69%. The adjusted All-Family work participation requirement to be met is zero percent (50% - 69% = 0%).

As of December 2, 2016, 38.17% of mandatory households were meeting the work participation requirements for FFY 2016. Therefore, Hawaii is currently exceeding the required participation, 38.17% compared to zero percent.

Mandatory Households Meeting All-Family Work Participation Requirements

FY 2016 Planned = 50%

Actual = 38.17% (prior to the application of the Caseload Reduction Credit)

FY 2017 Planned = 50% (prior to the application of the Caseload Reduction Credit)

2. *Two-Parent Participation Rate of 90%:* Of all TANF recipient cases that have two work eligible parents who are complying with their federally mandated work activities.

² Pursuant to Section 407(b)(3) of the Social Security Act (the Act), the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), reduces a State's required participation rate for a Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) when the number of percentage points that the average monthly number of families receiving assistance during the year immediately preceding the current fiscal year is less than the average monthly number of families that received assistance during the comparison year (FFY 1995). The statute prohibits this reduction from including any caseload declines due to requirements of Federal law or due to differences in State eligibility criteria. The reduction in the participation rate is referred to as the Caseload Reduction Credit.

The 90% compliance rate for the Two-Parent Rate is the federal baseline before factoring in the Caseload Reduction Credit. The same estimated Caseload Reduction Credit for FFY 2016 of 69% can be applied. The adjusted Two-Parent Participation Rate to be met is 21% (90% - 69% = 21%).

As of December 2, 2016, 50.19% of mandatory two-parent households were meeting the work participation requirements for FFY 2016. Therefore, Hawaii is currently exceeding the required participation, 50.19% compared to 21%.

Mandatory Households Meeting Two-Parent Families Work Participation Requirements

FY 2016 Planned = 56%

Actual = 50.19% (prior to the application of the caseload reduction credit)

FY 2017 Planned = 50% (prior to the application of the caseload reduction credit)

c) Supplemental Funding

In addition to the annual TANF Block Grant funding, Hawaii also received a portion of the TANF Contingency Fund that was available during FFY 2016. The amount of TANF Contingency Funds received was \$9,713,323.

The TANF Contingency Fund provides funding for States to provide benefits and services to needy families in times of economic downturns. A state may receive 1/12 of 20 percent of its annual block grant for each month that it qualifies as an "eligible state". If the state qualifies for contingency fund for the full fiscal year, such expenditures are multiplied by the State's Medicaid match rate in order to determine the amount that the state may keep. However, if the state is eligible for less than the full year, the match rate is reduced by the fraction of the year that the state qualified as an "eligible state". Thus, a state may receive up to 20 percent of its TANF Block Grant, if eligible for an entire year.

To qualify for contingency funds, states must spend non-Federal funded MOE State dollars at 100% of its pre-TANF Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) level and meet one of two "needy state" triggers:

1. *High Unemployment Rate*: An unemployment rate for a 3-month period that is at least 6.5 percent and 100 percent of the rate for the corresponding period in either of the two preceding calendar years; or
2. *High Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Caseloads*: A SNAP (formerly known as Food Stamps) caseload that is 10 percent over the FY 1994-1995 level (adjusted for the impact of the 1995 welfare reform law's immigrant and Food Stamp provisions on the Food Stamp caseload).

In FFY 2016, Hawaii met one of the two triggers to qualify for available TANF Contingency Funds. Hawaii used the full amount of TANF Contingency Funds to address expenditures on assistance payments.

EXPENDITURE CATEGORY		PROJECTED EXPENDITURES - SFY 2017				PROJECTED EXPENDITURES - SFY 2018			
		TANF FEDERAL FUNDS			UNRESTRICTED BUDGET APPROPRIATED MOE	TANF FEDERAL FUNDS			BUDGET REQUESTED MOE
		REGULAR BLOCK GRANT	TANF CONTINGENCY FUNDS	TOTAL TANF FEDERAL		REGULAR BLOCK GRANT	TANF CONTINGENCY FUNDS	TOTAL TANF FEDERAL	
HMS 211	TANF CASH SUPPORT FOR FAMILIES - SELF-SUFFICIENCY	44,000,000	0	44,000,000	22,694,156	44,000,000	0	44,000,000	22,694,156
HMS 236	CASE MANAGEMENT FOR SELF-SUFFICIENCY (PERSONNEL COSTS)	5,764,500	0	5,764,500	4,618,520	5,764,500	0	5,764,500	4,618,520
HMS 236	CASE MANAGEMENT FOR SELF-SUFFICIENCY (OPERATIONAL COSTS)	1,921,500	0	1,921,500	1,458,480	1,921,500	0	1,921,500	1,458,480
HMS 301	CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES	9,890,000	0	9,890,000	0	9,890,000	0	9,890,000	0
HMS 305	CASH SUPPORT FOR CHILD CARE	15,000,000	0	15,000,000	0	15,000,000	0	15,000,000	0
HMS 903	GENERAL SUPPORT FOR SELF-SUFFICIENCY SERVICES (PERSONNEL COSTS)	1,605,360	0	1,605,360	1,401,000	1,605,360	0	1,605,360	1,401,000
HMS 903	GENERAL SUPPORT FOR SELF-SUFFICIENCY SERVICES (OPERATIONAL COSTS)	6,686,640	0	6,686,640	3,409,000	7,686,640	0	7,686,640	15,409,000
HMS 903	GENERAL SUPPORT FOR SELF-SUFFICIENCY WORK PROGRAM AND WORK SUPPORT CONTRACTS, SUPPORT SERVICE PAYMENTS, POSITIVE YOUTH DEVELOPMENT AND FAMILY STRENGTHENING	18,702,909	0	18,702,909	28,211,515	28,077,529	0	28,077,529	15,441,515
HMS 904	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION - DHS (PERSONNEL COSTS)	1,132,900	0	1,132,900	350,150	1,132,900	0	1,132,900	350,150
HMS 904	GENERAL ADMINISTRATION - DHS (OPERATIONAL COSTS)	88,100	0	89,100	62,850	89,100	0	89,100	62,850
TOTAL		104,791,909	0	104,792,909	62,205,671	115,167,529	0	115,167,529	61,435,671

**TANF SERVICES CONTRACTS SFY 2017
Expenditures and Outcomes**

TANF PURPOSE 2 CONTRACTS (HMS 903)

Purpose 2: Reduce the dependency on public benefits by promoting job preparation, work, and marriage. Services are in accordance with Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 45, Part 260; to ensure compliance with requirements detailed in Parts 261 and 263, Subpart A; and to avoid potential penalty outlined in Part 262.

WORK PROGRAM CONTRACTS

Contract Name:	Pre-Employment Training – Ho`ala
Contract Number:	DHS-12-ETPO-611
Contract Period:	07/01/16 – 06/30/17
Provider:	City and County of Honolulu (Work Hawaii)
Population Served:	TANF/TAONF Applicants and Recipients
Service Area:	Oahu
Type of Procurement:	POS Non-Competitive
Federal Funds:	\$0
State Funds:	\$1,584,093
Number Clients To Be Served:	Estimate 7,800 participants (duplicated)
Program Description:	To provide First-To-Work (FTW) Program participants on Oahu with employment readiness services through five-day workshops which cover the basics of employment search and assist in determining participants' marketable skills. Follow-up sessions are provided to assist with job search efforts.
Contract Name:	Adult Basic Education (ABE)
Contract Number:	DHS-15-ETPO-2098
Contract Period:	07/01/16 – 06/30/17
Provider:	Department of Education (DOE)
Population Served:	TANF/TAONF Recipients
Service Area:	Oahu
Type of Procurement:	POS Non-Competitive
Federal Funds:	\$0
State Funds:	\$48,576
Number Clients To Be Served:	Estimate 5 participants/month
Program Description:	To provide on-site instructional Adult Basic Education (ABE) in a classroom setting for recipients of Federal and State TANF through the First-To-Work (FTW) Program.

**TANF SERVICES CONTRACTS SFY 2017
Expenditures and Outcomes**

Contract Name:	Job Development for TANF Recipients
Contract Number:	DHS-13-ETPO-737
Contract Period:	07/01/16 – 06/30/17
Provider:	Department of Labor and Industrial Relations (DLIR)
Population Served:	TANF Recipients
Service Area:	Statewide
Type of Procurement:	POS Non-Competitive
Federal Funds:	\$0
State Funds:	\$725,233
Number Clients To Be Served:	Estimate 1,000 participants (duplicated)
Program Description:	To deliver expert manpower service in the areas of job development and job readiness training for TANF First-to-Work (FTW) Program participants.
Contract Name:	Supporting Employment Empowerment (SEE) Hawaii Work Program
Contract Number:	DHS-16-ETPO-3065
Contract Period:	07/01/16 – 06/30/17
Provider:	Goodwill Industries of Hawaii
Population Served:	TANF/TAONF Recipients
Service Area:	Statewide
Type of Procurement:	POS Competitive
Federal Funds:	\$0
State Funds:	\$1,700,000
Number Clients To Be Served:	Estimate 400 Unduplicated Recipients
Program Description:	To engage prospective employers from the private sector in the welfare-to-work effort, with the goal of providing appropriate and meaningful subsidized employment opportunities to TANF/TAONF recipients actively participating in the First-To-Work (FTW) Program administered by the Department.

**TANF SERVICES CONTRACTS SFY 2017
Expenditures and Outcomes**

Contract Name: Caseload Management, Employment and Support Services for Two-Parent, TAONF and VR Participants
Contract Number: DHS-16-ETPO-3034
Contract Period: 07/01/16– 06/30/17
Provider: Goodwill Industries Hawaii, Inc.
Population Served: TANF/TAONF Applicants and Recipients
Service Area: Statewide
Type of Procurement: POS Competitive
Federal Funds: \$2,000,000
State Funds: \$2,500,000
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 1,400 participants per month
Program Description: To provide case management, employment and support services to two-parent, non-citizen, and temporarily disabled TANF/TAONF applicants and recipients participating with the First-To-Work (FTW) Program.

Contract Name: Vocational Skills Training for FTW Participants
Contract Number: DHS-15-ETPO-2037
Contract Period: 07/01/16 – 06/30/17
Provider: University of Hawaii, Chancellor for Community Colleges
Population Served: TANF/TAONF Recipients
Service Area: Oahu
Type of Procurement: POS Non-Competitive
Federal Funds: \$0
State Funds: \$212,490
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 24 Participants
Program Description: To provide vocational skills training, and employment referrals and placements for First-To-Work (FTW) participants enrolled with the Leeward Community College, Office of Continuing Education and Workforce Development.

**TANF SERVICES CONTRACTS SFY 2017
Expenditures and Outcomes**

Contract Name: Bridge to Hope Campus Employment
Contract Number: DHS-17-ETPO-4024
Contract Period: 07/01/16 – 06/30/17
Provider: University of Hawaii
Population Served: TANF/TAONF Recipients
Service Area: Statewide
Type of Procurement: MOA
Federal Funds: \$82,240
State Funds: \$548,656
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 58 Participants Employed; 79 Clients Served
Program Description: To provide campus work study opportunities to TANF and TAONF recipients, participating with the First-To-Work (FTW) Program, through its Bridge to Hope Program on all University of Hawaii campuses including the community colleges on a statewide basis.

Contract Name: Vocational Skills Training for FTW Participants
Contract Number: DHS-15-ETPO-2071
Contract Period: 07/01/16 – 06/30/17
Provider: University of Hawaii, Chancellor for Community Colleges
Population Served: TANF/TAONF Recipients
Service Area: Oahu
Type of Procurement: POS Non-Competitive
Federal Funds: \$0
State Funds: \$26,400
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 10 Participants
Program Description: To provide vocational skills training to First-To-Work (FTW) Program participants through the Kapiolani Community College, Office of Continuing Education.

**TANF SERVICES CONTRACTS SFY 2017
Expenditures and Outcomes**

WORK SUPPORT CONTRACTS

Contract Name:	Domestic Violence Advocacy Services
Contract Number:	DHS-13-ETPO-708
Contract Period:	07/01/16 – 06/30/17
Provider:	Child and Family Services
Population Served:	TANF/TAONF Families
Service Area:	Oahu, Hilo, Kona, Maui, Molokai and Lanai
Type of Procurement:	POS Competitive
Federal Funds:	\$0
State Funds:	\$738,220
Number Clients To Be Served:	Estimate 28 new assessments per month (except Kauai) 206 individuals serviced each month (except Kauai)
Program Description:	The purpose of domestic violence advocacy services is to provide assessment, counseling, intervention, case management, and referral to legal and supportive services to TANF/TAONF applicants and recipients who are currently faced with Domestic Violence issues. The provider will conduct assessments to identify victims of domestic violence; evaluate the barriers, particularly to employment; prepare the client to safely and effectively achieve self-sufficiency through individual or group counseling; develop an appropriate service response to individual client circumstances; and provide access to legal services and law enforcement intervention.
Contract Name:	A-Plus (A+) After School Program
Contract Number:	DHS-17-ETPO-4023
Contract Period:	07/01/16 – 06/30/17
Provider:	Department of Education
Population Served:	TANF/TAONF Eligible Families
Service Area:	Statewide
Type of Procurement:	POS Non-Competitive
Federal Funds:	\$4,000,000
State Funds:	\$3,703,360
No. of Children Served:	Estimate 6,000 Children/Month
Program Description:	Tuition subsidies for the children of low income working families enrolled in the A+ After School Program operated by the DOE and private providers statewide.

TANF SERVICES CONTRACTS SFY 2017
Expenditures and Outcomes

Contract Name: Domestic Violence Legal Services for TANF and TAONF Families
Contract Number: DHS-14-ETPO-929
Contract Period: 07/01/16 – 06/30/17
Provider: Legal Aid Society of Hawaii
Population Served: TANF/TAONF Families
Service Area: Statewide
Type of Procurement: POS Competitive
Federal Funds: \$0
State Funds: \$110,000
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 3 clients/month
Program Description: To provide legal services for TANF and TAONF recipients to reduce barriers to self-sufficiency caused by domestic violence.

Contract Name: Legal Services to Relatives of TANF/TAONF Children
Contract Number: DHS-16-ETPO-3064
Contract Period: 07/01/16 – 06/30/17
Provider: Legal Aid Society of Hawaii through the Department of Labor & Industrial Relations/Office of Community Services (DLIR/OCS), the Benefit, Employment and Support Services Division (BESSD), and the Social Services Division/Child Welfare Services (SSD/CWS)
Population Served: TANF and TAONF
Service Area: Statewide
Type of Procurement: MOA
Federal Funds: \$0
State Funds: \$132,000
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 600 Children
Program Description: To describe the duties and responsibilities of DHS/BESSD, DHS/SSD-CWS, and DLIR/OCS relative to the contracting and coordination of resulting services and activities to be conducted as a collaborative effort by said parties to support children and their families/caretakers through affordable and accessible legal advocacy, outreach, and referral services utilizing TANF/TAONF funds and Title XX funds.

**TANF SERVICES CONTRACTS SFY 2017
Expenditures and Outcomes**

Contract Name: Domestic Violence Advocacy Services
Contract Number: DHS-13-ETPO-753
Contract Period: 07/01/16 – 06/30/17
Provider: YWCA of Kauai
Population Served: TANF/TAONF Families
Service Area: Kauai
Type of Procurement: POS Competitive
Federal Funds: \$0
State Funds: \$47,160
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 5 Clients/Month
Program Description: To provide advocacy services to TANF/TAONF applicants and recipients on the island of Kauai who are confronting domestic violence related issues and to enable them to overcome the barriers so they can effectively participate in the First-To-Work Program.

Contract Name: Housing Placement Program for TANF/TAONF Families
Contract Number: DHS-14-HPO-955
Contract Periods: 07/01/16 – 06/30/17
Provider: Catholic Charities Hawaii
Population Served: TANF/TAONF Eligible Families
Service Area: Oahu and Kauai
Type of Procurement: Exempt POS
Federal Funds: \$0
State Funds: \$984,724
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 300 families; 1,200 individuals in families
Program Description: To assist TANF/TAONF families with securing permanent rental housing; provide on-going case management that educates the families on compliance with Hawaii's Landlord-Tenant codes; strengthening of family fiscal management; and advocacy in developing relationships with local landlords and property managers with an emphasis on direct contact and negotiation with owners of low-cost rental housing to secure a pool of rental referrals.

**TANF SERVICES CONTRACTS SFY 2017
Expenditures and Outcomes**

Contract Name: Housing Placement Program for TANF/TAONF Families
Contract Number: DHS-14-HPO-946
Contract Period: 07/01/16 – 06/30/17
Provider: Family Life Center, Inc.
Population Served: TANF/TAONF Eligible Families
Service Area: Maui
Type of Procurement: Exempt POS
Federal Funds: \$0
State Funds: \$429,000
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 180 families; 630 individuals in families
Program Description: To assist TANF/TAONF eligible families with securing permanent rental housing; provide on-going case management that educates the families on compliance with Hawaii's Landlord-Tenant codes; strengthening of family fiscal management; and advocacy in developing relationships with local landlords and property managers with an emphasis on direct contact and negotiation with owners of low-cost rental housing to secure a pool of rental referrals.

Contract Name: Housing Placement Program for TANF/TAONF Families
Contract Number: DHS-14-HPO-941
Contract Period: 07/01/16 – 06/30/17
Provider: Institute for Human Services, Inc.
Population Served: TANF/TAONF Eligible Families
Service Area: Oahu
Type of Procurement: Exempt POS
Federal Funds: \$0
State Funds: \$440,000
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 160 families; 640 individuals in families
Program Description: To assist TANF/TAONF eligible families with securing permanent rental housing; provide on-going case management that educates the families on compliance with Hawaii's Landlord-Tenant codes; strengthening of family fiscal management; and advocacy in developing relationships with local landlords and property managers with an emphasis on direct contact and negotiation with owners of low-cost rental housing to secure a pool of rental referrals.

**TANF SERVICES CONTRACTS SFY 2017
Expenditures and Outcomes**

Contract Name: Housing Placement Program for TANF/TAONF Families
Contract Number: DHS-14-HPO-951
Contract Period: 07/01/16 – 06/30/17
Provider: Hope Services Hawaii, Inc.
Population Served: TANF/TAONF Eligible Families
Service Area: Big Island
Type of Procurement: Exempt POS
Federal Funds: \$0
State Funds: \$528,000
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 170 families, 400 individuals in families
Program Description: To assist TANF/TAONF eligible families with securing permanent rental housing; provide on-going case management that educates the families on compliance with Hawaii's Landlord-Tenant codes; strengthening of family fiscal management; and advocacy in developing relationships with local landlords and property managers with an emphasis on direct contact and negotiation with owners of low-cost rental housing to secure a pool of rental referrals.

Contract Name: Homeless Shelter Program for TANF/TAONF Families
Contract Number: DHS-14-HPO-973
Contract Period: 08/01/16 – 07/31/17
Provider: Housing Solutions, Inc.
Population Served: TANF/TAONF Eligible Families
Service Area: Oahu
Type of Procurement: Exempt POS
Federal Funds: \$0
State Funds: \$153,498
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 72 families, 207 individuals in families
Program Description: To supplement the State Homeless Shelter Fund to support the operations and services provided at emergency and transitional shelters that assist homeless families to transition into stable housing.

**TANF SERVICES CONTRACTS SFY 2017
Expenditures and Outcomes**

Contract Name: Homeless Shelter Program for TANF/TAONF Families
Contract Number: DHS-14-HPO-963
Contract Period: 08/01/16 – 07/31/17
Provider: Institute for Human Services, Inc.
Population Served: TANF/TAONF Eligible Families
Service Area: Oahu
Type of Procurement: Exempt POS
Federal Funds: \$0
State Funds: \$633,330
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 120 families; 470 individuals in families
Program Description: To supplement the State Homeless Shelter Fund to support the operations and services provided at emergency and transitional shelters that assist homeless families to transition into stable housing.

Contract Name: Homeless Shelter Program for TANF/TAONF Families
Contract Number: DHS-14-HPO-1012
Contract Period: 08/01/16 – 07/31/17
Provider: Ka Hale A Ke Ola Homeless Resources Centers, Inc.
Population Served: TANF/TAONF Eligible Families
Service Area: Maui
Type of Procurement: Exempt POS
Federal Funds: \$0
State Funds: \$1,091,444
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 162 families, 680 individuals in families
Program Description: To supplement the State Homeless Shelter Fund to support the operations and services provided at emergency and transitional shelters that assist homeless families to transition into stable housing.

**TANF SERVICES CONTRACTS SFY 2017
Expenditures and Outcomes**

Contract Name: Financial Literacy Program for TANF Eligible Families (MOE)
Contract Number: DHS-15-ETPO-2139
Contract Period: 01/01/17 – 12/31/17
Provider: Alu Like, Inc
Population Served: TANF Eligible Families
Service Area: Oahu
Type of Procurement: POS Competitive
Federal Funds: \$150,000
State Funds: \$0
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 200 TANF Eligible Families
Program Description: Financial literacy program for TANF eligible families on Oahu who are residing at emergency and transitional homeless shelters or participating in the Section 8 Housing Choice Voucher Program, the Family Self Sufficiency Program or the Homeownership Program.

Contract Name: Food Distribution Services for Needy Families (MOE)
Contract Number: DHS-15-ETPO-2153
Contract Period: 01/01/17 – 12/31/17
Provider: Hawaii Foodbank, Inc.
Population Served: TANF Eligible Families
Service Area: Oahu and Kauai
Type of Procurement: POS Competitive
Federal Funds: \$290,000
State Funds: \$0
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 287,000 Families
Program Description: To purchase nutritious food items to feed Oahu and Kauai's low income families and help maintain the well-being of the family by providing emergency food. Providing this emergency food assistance to needy families will enable parents to feed their children with the nutrition and servings they need to maintain proper health and help families to stay together.

**TANF SERVICES CONTRACTS SFY 2017
Expenditures and Outcomes**

Contract Name: Emergency Resource Services for TANF or TAONF Households (MOE)
Contract Number: DHS-15-ETPO-2137
Contract Period: 01/01/17 – 12/31/17
Provider: Helping Hands Hawaii
Population Served: TANF Eligible Families
Service Area: Oahu
Type of Procurement: POS Competitive
Federal Funds: \$100,000
State Funds: \$0
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 2,559 Families
Program Description: To provide five primary services for low income TANF eligible families. 1) Financial assistance for first month's or past due rent and utilities; 2) Material Assistance unable to purchase basic household essentials such as food, clothing or furniture; 3) Financial Literacy Workshops to educate households on how they can work towards improved or newly acquired financial self-sufficiency; 4) Career Attire to male members of TANF eligible households who are actively seeking employment; and 5) Information and Referral to community resources.

Contract Name: Employment Enhancement Support for TANF Eligible Families (MOE)
Contract Number: DHS-15-ETPO-2128
Contract Period: 01/01/17 – 12/31/17
Provider: Institute for Human Services
Population Served: TANF Eligible Families
Service Area: Oahu
Type of Procurement: POS Competitive
Federal Funds: \$150,000
State Funds: \$0
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 100 Families
Program Description: Employment enhancement support services for TANF eligible families who are experiencing homelessness or formerly homeless.

**TANF SERVICES CONTRACTS SFY 2017
Expenditures and Outcomes**

Contract Name: Job Preparation, Life Skills and Job Coaching for Emergency Shelter or Transitional Housing Clients (MOE)
Contract Number: DHS-15-ETPO-2156
Contract Period: 01/01/17 – 12/31/17
Provider: Ka Hale A Ke Ola Homeless Resources Centers Inc.
Population Served: TANF Eligible Families
Service Area: Maui
Type of Procurement: POS Competitive
Federal Funds: \$100,000
State Funds: \$0
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 90 Families
Program Description: To provide job preparation, life skills training and job coaching for emergency shelter and transitional housing clients.

Contract Name: Job Preparation and Positive Youth Development (MOE)
Contract Number: DHS-15-ETPO-2143
Contract Period: 01/01/17 – 12/31/17
Provider: Kokua Kalihi Valley Comprehensive Family Services
Population Served: TANF Eligible Families
Service Area: Oahu
Type of Procurement: POS Competitive
Federal Funds: \$150,000
State Funds: \$0
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 300 Youth and their Families
Program Description: To enhance services offered to at-risk children and needy adults in TANF eligible families by providing positive youth development activities and job preparation.

**TANF SERVICES CONTRACTS SFY 2017
Expenditures and Outcomes**

Contract Name: Assist TANF Eligible Families to Succeed at Homeownership (MOE)
Contract Number: DHS-15-ETPO-2154
Contract Period: 01/01/17 – 12/31/17
Provider: Nanakuli Housing Corporation
Population Served: TANF Eligible Families
Service Area: Oahu
Type of Procurement: POS Competitive
Federal Funds: \$100,000
State Funds: \$0
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 12 Families
Program Description: Program to assist TANF eligible families on the Leeward coast to succeed at home ownership by providing classes in home repair, financial literacy and essentials of home ownership, and by providing access to reusable home building materials.

Contract Name: Vocational and Employment Support for TANF Eligible Families (MOE)
Contract Number: DHS-15-ETPO-2130
Contract Period: 01/01/17 – 12/31/17
Provider: Parents And Children Together
Population Served: TANF Eligible Families
Service Area: Oahu
Type of Procurement: POS Competitive
Federal Funds: \$300,000
State Funds: \$0
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 60 Families
Program Description: Ready To Work Project providing vocational and job skills support services for TANF eligible families.

**TANF SERVICES CONTRACTS SFY 2017
Expenditures and Outcomes**

Contract Name: Home-based Parenting and Recovery Supportive Services (MOE)
Contract Number: DHS-15-ETPO-2140
Contract Period: 01/01/17 – 12/31/17
Provider: The Salvation Army – Family Treatment Services
Population Served: TANF Eligible Families
Service Area: Oahu
Type of Procurement: POS Competitive
Federal Funds: \$200,000
State Funds: \$0
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 40 Families
Program Description: To provide home based parenting and family counseling for graduates of substance abuse treatment and their families.

Contract Name: Job Preparation Services (MOE)
Contract Number: DHS-15-ETPO-2141
Contract Period: 01/01/17 – 12/31/17
Provider: YWCA of Oahu
Population Served: TANF Eligible Adults
Service Area: Oahu
Type of Procurement: POS Competitive
Federal Funds: \$100,000
State Funds: \$0
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 300 TANF Eligible Adults
Program Description: To provide job preparation services through five primary services for TANF eligible families. 1) Career attire through the Dress For Success Program; 2) Teaching women about professional image and business etiquette through lectures under the Personal Pathway Program; 3) Job searching – providing assistance and support for seeking and newly employed women through the Going Places Network Program; 4) Financial literacy through the Wahine Moving Forward Program; and 5) Career workshops and lectures that educate women on how to start one's own business through the Patsy T. Mink Center..

**TANF SERVICES CONTRACTS SFY 2017
Expenditures and Outcomes**

TANF PURPOSES 3 and 4 CONTRACTS

Purpose 3: To prevent and reduce out-of-wedlock pregnancies

Purpose 4: To encourage the formation and maintenance of two-parent families

The following purchase of service contracts are a diverse set of programs to prevent teen pregnancy prevention through fostering positive youth development. The Department believes that: (1) adopting a broader positive youth development approach is more cost-effective than narrower teen pregnancy prevention approaches, and (2) a positive youth development approach yields numerous other social benefits relating to fostering self-sufficiency: (a) dropout prevention; (b) alcohol and drug abuse prevention; (c) character building; (d) job readiness; etc.

These services are in accordance with Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 45, Part 260; to ensure compliance with requirements detailed in Part 263, Subpart A; and to avoid potential penalty outlined in Part 262.

PURPOSE 3 AND 4 CONTRACTS

Contract Name:	UPLINK Program – Statewide
Contract Number:	DHS-14-ETPO-1029
Contract Period:	11/01/16 – 1031/17
Provider:	Department of Education
Population Served:	Students Attending Designated DOE Middle Schools
Service Area:	Statewide
Type of Procurement:	Exempt Government
Federal Funds:	\$2,920,000
State Funds:	\$0
Number Clients To Be Served:	Estimate 4,500 registered youth
Program Description:	Uniting Peer Learning, Integrating New Knowledge (UPLINK) is an after school middle school teen pregnancy prevention program.

Individual Budgets FY16:	<u>Oahu</u>	Dole	\$95,000
		Jarrett	95,000
		Central	95,000
		Aiea	90,000
		Kawananakoa	95,000
		Waianae	110,000
		Waimanalo	90,000

TANF SERVICES CONTRACTS SFY 2017
Expenditures and Outcomes

Waipahu	105,000
Kalakaua	105,000
King	25,000
Nanakuli	95,000
Highlands	105,000
Ilima	110,000
Washington	80,000
Ewa Makai	110,000
Wahiawa	105,000
<u>Hawaii</u> Waiakea	100,000
Pahoa	115,000
Kau	110,500
Kealakehe	90,000
Kohala	80,000
Hilo	90,000
Keaau	165,000
Honokaa	90,000
<u>Maui</u> Maui Waena	110,000
Iao	100,000
<u>Molokai</u> Molokai	125,000
<u>Kauai</u> Chiefess Kamakahahei	130,000

Contract Name: Domestic Violence Shelters and Family Strengthening Services

Contract Number: MOA-15-ETPO-MOA-002

Contract Period: 07/01/17 – 06/30/17

Provider: DHS/SSD

Population Served: TANF, TAONF and Other Low-Income Families

Service Area: Statewide

Type of Procurement: MOA

Federal Funds: \$1,587,500

State Funds: \$0

Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 1,472 Adults and 718 Children

Program Description: Enhancement of current procured case management and advocacy services at the domestic violence shelters to specifically address the needs of the TANF recipients who are victims of domestic violence; and family strengthening services to reduce the incidence of child abuse and neglect in the community.

**TANF SERVICES CONTRACTS SFY 2017
Expenditures and Outcomes**

Contract Name: Home Visiting Program (formerly Enhanced Healthy Start)
Contract Number: MOA-15-ETPO-001
Contract Period: 07/01/16 – 06/30/17
Provider: DHS/SSD
Population Served: TANF, TAONF and Other Low-Income Families
Service Area: Statewide
Type of Procurement: MOA
Federal Funds: \$2,978,500
State Funds: \$0
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 500 Families / 550 Children
Program Description: To provide services to promote positive parent-child relationships with children ages zero to three through a family-centered, strengths-based, and culturally appropriate support services within a family's natural environment to prevent child maltreatment.

Contract Name: Community and Site-Based Mentoring Program (MOE)
Contract Number: DHS-15-ETPO-2134
Contract Period: 01/01/17 – 12/31/17
Provider: Big Brothers Big Sisters Hawaii, Inc.
Population Served: At-Risk Youth
Service Area: Hawaii, Kauai, Maui, and Oahu
Type of Procurement: POS Competitive
Federal Funds: \$200,000
State Funds: \$0
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 1,400 Youths
Program Description: To provide two different types of mentoring services for, community-based and school-based mentoring, for at-risk children and youth on Hawaii, Kauai, Maui, and Oahu.

**TANF SERVICES CONTRACTS SFY 2017
Expenditures and Outcomes**

Contract Name: Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program and Services for Youth on Kauai (MOE)
Contract Number: DHS-15-ETPO-2142
Contract Period: 01/01/17 – 12/31/17
Provider: Boys & Girls Club of Hawaii
Population Served: At-Risk Youth
Service Area: Kauai
Type of Procurement: POS Competitive
Federal Funds: \$300,000
State Funds: \$0
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 525 Youth
Program Description: To provide after-school activities, positive mentoring, and computer training for youth residing on the island of Kauai.

Contract Name: Vocational Services, Computer Training, Pregnancy Prevention, and Responsibility Coaching to At-Risk Youth at Hale O Ulu (MOE)
Contract Number: DHS-15-ETPO-2132
Contract Period: 01/01/17 – 12/31/17
Provider: Child and Family Service
Population Served: At-Risk Youth
Service Area: Oahu
Type of Procurement: POS Competitive
Federal Funds: \$100,000
State Funds: \$0
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 15 Youth per month
Program Description: To enhance services currently being offered to at-risk youth at Hale O Ulu School by providing vocational services, computer training, pregnancy prevention and responsibility coaching.

**TANF SERVICES CONTRACTS SFY 2017
Expenditures and Outcomes**

Contract Name: Positive Youth Development for At-risk Youth – Ola I Ka Hana Program (MOE)
Contract Number: DHS-15-ETPO-2133
Contract Period: 01/01/17 – 12/31/17
Provider: Goodwill Industries of Hawaii, Inc.
Population Served: At-Risk Youth
Service Area: Oahu
Type of Procurement: POS Competitive
Federal Funds: \$100,000
State Funds: \$0
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 200 Youth
Program Description: To enhance services currently being offered to at-risk youth through the Ola I Ka Hana program by assisting them in completing school, obtaining and maintaining employment, and addressing social challenges.

Contract Name: Outreach Services for Homeless Youth (MOE)
Contract Number: DHS-15-ETPO-2131
Contract Period: 01/01/17 – 12/31/17
Provider: Hale Kipa, Inc.
Population Served: Homeless Youth ages 12 to 22 years old
Service Area: Oahu – Primarily in the Waikiki Area
Type of Procurement: POS Competitive
Federal Funds: \$100,000
State Funds: \$0
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 400 Homeless Youth
Program Description: Outreach services for homeless youth ages twelve (12) to twenty-two (22) years old, primarily in the area of Waikiki on the island of Oahu.

**TANF SERVICES CONTRACTS SFY 2017
Expenditures and Outcomes**

Contract Name: Positive After-School Program for At-Risk Elementary and Middle School Students (MOE)
Contract Number: DHS-15-ETPO-2155
Contract Period: 01/01/17 – 12/31/17
Provider: Honolulu Community Action Program
Population Served: At-Risk Youth
Service Area: Oahu – Kalihi, Palama, Leeward Coast, Aiea, and Kaneohe
Type of Procurement: POS Competitive
Federal Funds: \$100,000
State Funds: \$0
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 150 Youth
Program Description: Creative STEM After-School Program that provides children in grades 2-8 with free tutoring, mentorship, and fun STEM activities in a safe, after-school setting with the goal to stimulate positive academic and social skills, increase family and community involvement, and develop the next generation of science and technology leaders.

Contract Name: Home Based Parenting and Family Counseling (MOE)
Contract Number: DHS-15-ETPO-2138
Contract Period: 01/01/17 – 12/31/17
Provider: Susannah Wesley Community Center
Population Served: TANF Eligible Families
Service Area: Oahu
Type of Procurement: POS Competitive
Federal Funds: \$100,000
State Funds: \$0
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 25 Families
Program Description: To provide home based parenting and family counseling in the Kalihi area.

**TANF SERVICES CONTRACTS SFY 2017
Expenditures and Outcomes**

Contract Name: Fostering Kauai's Youth to be Resilient, Competent, and Confident Individuals and Valuable Contributors to their Community (MOE)

Contract Number: DHS-15-ETPO-2152

Contract Period: 01/01/16 – 12/31/17

Provider: YWCA of Kauai

Population Served: Youth Ages 9-18 Years Old

Service Area: Kauai

Type of Procurement: POS Competitive

Federal Funds: \$100,000

State Funds: \$0

Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 410 Youth

Program Description: Provides program services to support the prevention and reduction of out-of-wedlock pregnancies by promoting positive self-esteem and personal development through the various after-school activities, curriculum and camp for youth that teach positive decision making, leadership and critical thinking skills.

SLH 2015 GRANTS IN AID (GIA)

Contract Name: Financial and Homeownership Services

Contract Number: DHS-17-ETPO-4047

Contract Period: 06/01/16 – 05/31/17

Provider: Hawaii Home Ownership Center

Population Served: Prospective First-Time Homebuyers Currently Residing in Affordable Rental Projects

Service Area: Oahu, Hawaii and Kauai

Type of Procurement: Exempt – Chapter 42F, Hawaii Revised Statute

Federal Funds: \$0

State Funds: \$166,250

Number Clients To Be Served: 445 Households

Program Description: Homeownership promotion services assessment, credit and money management, homebuyer education classes and one-on-one counseling.

TANF SERVICES CONTRACTS SFY 2017
Expenditures and Outcomes

The following are administrative services that support services that are in accordance with Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 45, Part 260; to ensure compliance with requirements detailed in Part 261 and 263, Subpart A; and to avoid potential penalty outlined in Part 262.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTRACTS

Contract Name: Medical/Psychological Assessments and SSA Advocacy Services
Contract Number: FAP-63304
Contract Period: 07/01/16 – 06/30/17
Provider: Cyrca, Inc. dba Cyrca Insurance Management
Population Served: TANF/TAONF/GA/AABD Applicants and Recipients
Service Area: Statewide
Type of Procurement: Competitive POS
Federal Funds: \$1,000,000 (for TANF/TAONF population only)
State Funds: \$5,250,004 (for GA/AABD population only)
Number Clients To Be Served: Estimate 3,306 TANF/TAONF Medical Assessments
Estimate 18,008 GA Medical Assessments
Estimate 1,601 SSA Referrals (all programs)
Program Description: Medical and psychological examinations to determine whether the individual is deemed disabled. Social Security advocacy services to refer permanently disabled financial assistance recipients to the SSA for SSI and SSDI federal benefits.

HAWAII BUSINESSES
PARTICIPATING IN
SUPPORTING EMPLOYMENT EMPOWERMENT (SEE) PROGRAM
SFY 2016

	Business Name	Island
1	Ace Hardware Hawaii Inc. - Hilo	Hawaii
2	Ace Hardware Hawaii Inc. - Keaau	Hawaii
3	Ace Hardware Hawaii Inc. - Kona	Hawaii
4	Ainaloa Community Association Inc.	Hawaii
5	Aina Pono Livestock & Land Maintenance LLC	Hawaii
6	aloha Gelato - Ala Moana	Oahu
7	Alternative Structures International	Oahu
8	The Arc of Hilo	Hawaii
9	Avis Budget Car Rental LLC. - Kona	Hawaii
10	Avis Budget Car Rental LLC. - Maui	Maui
11	Chen's Brother LLC dba Kurtistown Cafe (GFC)	Oahu
12	Da Scrubs 808	Hawaii
13	Da Spot West Oahu	Oahu
14	Delmar Hawaii Inc. dba Taco Del Mar - Kunia	Oahu
15	Delmar Hawaii Inc. dba Taco Del Mar - Moanalua	Oahu
16	Dong Yuan Corporation dba Chen's Chinese Kitchen	Hawaii
17	Dongyuan Food Service LLC	Hawaii
18	Douglas Tetsu Kishimoto dba Restaurant Equipment Locators	Oahu
19	Elite Parking Services LLC	Oahu
20	Fastlube Inc. dba Flagship Fastlube - Aiea	Oahu
21	Fastlube Inc. dba Flagship Fastlube - Kapolei	Oahu
22	Fastlube Inc. dba Flagship Fastlube - Kunia	Oahu
23	Fastlube Inc. dba Flagship Fastlube - Waipio	Oahu
24	Frenchy's Paradise Inc. dba The UPS Store #4763	Oahu
25	Ganir & Co. Pacific Rim Commercial Services Inc. - Maui	Maui
26	Golden Lion Chinese Kitchen	Oahu
27	Gyotaku Japanese Restaurant - Kailua	Oahu
28	Gyotaku Japanese Restaurant - Pearl City	Oahu
29	Habitat for Humanity Maui	Maui
30	Hale Na'au Pono	Oahu
31	Harper Car and Truck Rental - Kona	Hawaii
32	Hawaii County Economic Opportunity Council	Hawaii
33	Hawaii Petroleum Inc. - dba Minit Stop - Dairy Road	Maui
34	Hawaii Petroleum Inc. - dba Minit Stop - Wailuku	Maui
35	Hawaii Petroleum Inc. - dba Minit Stop - Wakea	Maui
36	Hawaii Physical Therapy & Chiropractic Clinic Inc.	Hawaii
37	Hawaii Red Fruits LLC	Hawaii
38	Hawaii Rain Forest Spa - Kauai	Kauai

HAWAII BUSINESSES
PARTICIPATING IN
SUPPORTING EMPLOYMENT EMPOWERMENT (SEE) PROGRAM
SFY 2016

	Business Name	Island
39	Hawaiian Springs LLC dba Hawaiian Springs Water	Oahu
40	Hawaii's Volcano Circus Ltd.	Hawaii
41	HBM Acquisitions LLC dba Hawaiian Building Maintenance	Oahu
42	Highway Inn Inc	Oahu
43	Higo Inc. dba Asami's Kitchen	Hawaii
44	Hilo Trading Company Ltd. dba Hilo Bay Cafe	Hawaii
45	Honolulu Gourmet Foods Inc.	Oahu
46	Ho'omana Inc.	Kauai
47	Ho'omau Ke Ola	Oahu
48	Hooulu-Lahui	Hawaii
49	HST Enterprises Inc.	Hawaii
50	Hughley's Southern Cuisine	Oahu
51	Integrated ComTel Inc. dba ComTel	Oahu
52	Janelle U. Moreno dba Paho Home Video	Hawaii
53	Jan - Guard Hawaii Inc - Oahu	Oahu
54	Jasmin International LLC dba Sky Garden Restaurant	Hawaii
55	Kama'aina Kids - Ewa at CFS (EWAP)	Oahu
56	Kama'aina Kids - Mililani Tech Park Preschool (TECH)	Oahu
57	Kauai Independent Food Bank	Kauai
58	KBRL Inc. dba McDonald's - Kailua-Kona	Hawaii
59	KBRL Inc. dba McDonald's - Kealahou	Hawaii
60	KBRL Inc. dba McDonald's - Kona Commons	Hawaii
61	KBRL Inc. dba McDonald's - Wal-Mart	Hawaii
62	Kealahou West Oahu	Oahu
63	Kupu dba Kupu Rise Program	Oahu
64	Lima Taco LLC dba Taco Del Mar - Kapolei	Oahu
65	Local Local LLC dba Local Local Mail Ship	Hawaii
66	Lokahi Treatment Centers - Hilo	Hawaii
67	Longs Drug Stores California LLC dba Longs Drugs - Kilauea #9620	Kauai
68	Longs Drug Stores California LLC dba Longs Drugs - Paho #7098	Hawaii
69	Magoo Akamine Enterprises, LLC dba Yum Yum Teriyaki	Hawaii
70	Maka'ala Hawaii Inc. dba Hilo Coffee Mill	Hawaii
71	Malolo Beverages & Supplies, Limited	Oahu
72	Mason Termite & Pest Control LLC.	Hawaii
73	Metropacific Group Corp dba Metro Care Hawaii Plus - Maui	Maui
74	Metropacific Group Corp dba MetroCare Hawaii Plus - Hilo	Hawaii
75	Metropacific Group Corp dba MetroCare Hawaii Plus - Kona	Hawaii
76	Metropacific Group Corp dba MetroCare Hawaii Plus - Oahu	Oahu

HAWAII BUSINESSES
PARTICIPATING IN
SUPPORTING EMPLOYMENT EMPOWERMENT (SEE) PROGRAM
SFY 2016

Business Name	Island
77 Moilili Community Center	Oahu
78 Monico's Kitchen Limited Liability Company	Kauai
79 Mr. K's Recycle & Redemption Center Inc.	Hawaii
80 Mt. View Bakery Inc.	Hawaii
81 Munch n' Joy	Hawaii
82 Neighborhood Place of Kona	Hawaii
83 Neo Endeavors, LLC dba Paka's Smoke Shop - Hilo	Hawaii
84 Neo Endeavors, LLC dba Paka's Smoke Shop - Kona	Hawaii
85 Neo Endeavors, LLC dba Paka's Smoke Shop - Waimea	Hawaii
86 New Canton Kitchen Inc	Hawaii
87 No Ka Oi Landscape Services	Kauai
88 Olu Kai Ltd. dba Huggos	Hawaii
89 Pearl City Foundation	Oahu
90 Pizza Ala Slice	Hawaii
91 Puff Puff Express	Hawaii
92 R&M Painting LLC	Oahu
93 Rainbow Friends Animal Sanctuary	Hawaii
94 Reeds Bay Resort Hotel Ltd.	Hawaii
95 Rodney Segawa dba Rod & Co	Hawaii
96 Safeway Inc. - Beretania	Oahu
97 Safeway Inc. - Ewa Beach	Oahu
98 Safeway Inc. - Kaneohe	Oahu
99 Safeway Inc. - Kapolei	Oahu
100 Safeway Inc. - Lihue	Kauai
101 Safeway Inc. - Salt Lake	Oahu
102 Safeway Inc. - Wailuku	Maui
103 Samurai Inc.	Oahu
104 Sandy Lau Company Inc. dba Sunlight Café	Hawaii
105 Southern Wine and Spirits of Hawaii - Honolulu	Oahu
106 SpeediShuttle, LLC - Oahu	Oahu
107 Superior Concrete Services Inc.	Oahu
108 Taco Aloha Inc. dba Taco Bell - Kapahulu	Oahu
109 Taco Aloha Inc. dba Taco Bell - Kapolei	Oahu
110 Taco Aloha Inc. dba Taco Bell - Waipio	Oahu
111 TDK Holdings LLC dba Hawaii Tents & Events	Oahu
112 Team Clean Inc.	Oahu
113 The Salvation Army dba Salvation Army Hilo Temple Corps	Hawaii
114 The Salvation Army Thrift Store - Kihei	Maui

HAWAII BUSINESSES
PARTICIPATING IN
SUPPORTING EMPLOYMENT EMPOWERMENT (SEE) PROGRAM
SFY 2016

	Business Name	Island
115	United Laundry Services	Oahu
116	Volume Services Inc dba Centerplate - Kona	Hawaii
117	Wailuku Union Church Preschool	Maui
118	Women Helping Women	Maui
119	Yama's Roofing Inc	Hawaii
120	Yan's Kitchen LLC	Hawaii

REPORT TO THE TWENTY-NINTH HAWAII STATE LEGISLATURE 2018

**IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF
SECTION 346-59.9, HAWAII REVISED STATUTES,
ON PSYCHOTROPIC MEDICATION**

**MED-QUEST DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
DECEMBER 2017**

Section 346-59.9, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), Psychotropic Medication, requires the Department of Human Services to report annually on:

- (1) The number of brand-name and generic prescriptions written to which this section applies, and
- (2) The amount expended on brand-name prescriptions and the amount expended on generic prescriptions written each fiscal year to which this section applies.

The information is provided in the tables below. The data is as reported by each QUEST Integrated health plan, Community Care Services and Fee-For-Service program.

Hawaii Medicaid Psychotropic Cost for Fiscal Year 2017

Includes QUEST Integration (QI) Health Plans, Community Care Services (CCS) and Fee-For-Service (FFS).

	Total Number of Claims				Total Expenditure			
	Brand		Generic		Brand		Generic	
	#	%	#	%	\$	%	\$	%
Antipsychotic Total								
7/1/2015-6/30/2016*	8,212	16%	43,549	84%	\$9,867,225	51%	\$9,480,161	49%
7/1/2016-6/30/2017	12,775	18%	58,283	82%	\$19,067,248	69%	\$8,594,922	31%
Antidepressant Total								
7/1/2015-6/30/2016	5,093	4%	132,984	96%	\$1,457,277	33%	\$2,927,020	67%
7/1/2016-6/30/2017	4,438	3%	138,585	97%	\$1,402,041	39%	\$2,196,418	61%
Anti-anxiety Total								
7/1/2015-6/30/2016	427	1%	69,597	99%	\$216,186	28%	\$568,327	72%
7/1/2016-6/30/2017	549	1%	61,748	99%	\$457,303	49%	\$469,889	51%

*Change from last year's reported data is due to health plan's correction of data.

The total cost for psychotropic medication in State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2017 is approximately \$32,200,000. This total includes the QI health plans (\$19,200,000) and the Community Care Services (\$13,000,000) program. The FFS program is minor in total costs (\$21,500).

Hawaii Medicaid Psychotropic Cost: Quest Integration and Fee-For-Service

For comparison, CCS is not included.

	Total Number of Claims				Total Expenditures				
	Brand		Generic		Brand		Generic		
	#	%	#	%	\$	%	\$	%	
Antipsychotic									
	7/1/2009-6/30/2010	41,568	77%	12,279	23%	\$20,120,498	93%	\$1,462,845	7%
	7/1/2010-6/30/2011	44,771	76%	13,863	24%	\$25,292,347	95%	\$1,399,257	5%
	7/1/2011-6/30/2012	36,942	60%	24,660	40%	\$23,577,237	81%	\$5,392,685	19%
	7/1/2012-6/30/2013	24,124	38%	38,545	62%	\$18,854,977	78%	\$5,343,676	22%
	7/1/2013-6/30/2014	17,543	38%	29,109	62%	\$15,400,608	81%	\$3,501,443	19%
	7/1/2014-6/30/2015	18,058	36%	32,484	64%	\$15,816,746	76%	\$5,054,661	24%
	7/1/2015-6/30/2016*	5,159	18%	23,837	82%	\$5,828,675	59%	\$4,038,571	41%
	7/1/2016-6/30/2017	6,903	15%	40,1037	85%	\$9,678,890	64%	\$5,506,899	36%
Antidepressant									
	7/1/2009-6/30/2010	22,358	25%	66,509	75%	\$3,403,691	60%	\$2,290,816	40%
	7/1/2010-6/30/2011	18,796	19%	80,114	81%	\$2,900,028	51%	\$2,838,201	49%
	7/1/2011-6/30/2012	13,520	13%	92,124	87%	\$2,487,651	50%	\$2,528,206	50%
	7/1/2012-6/30/2013	9,521	9%	102,226	91%	\$2,274,479	47%	\$2,578,048	53%
	7/1/2013-6/30/2014	5,017	5%	98,423	95%	\$1,428,173	36%	\$2,514,924	64%
	7/1/2014-6/30/2015	5,242	5%	96,203	95%	\$1,349,207	38%	\$2,217,943	62%
	7/1/2015-6/30/2016	4,786	4%	114,760	96%	\$1,375,577	37%	\$2,350,237	63%
	7/1/2016-6/30/2017	3,850	3%	121,910	97%	\$1,209,417	39%	\$1,915,475	61%
Anti-anxiety									
	7/1/2009-6/30/2010	293	1%	52,690	99%	\$40,861	7%	\$585,858	93%
	7/1/2010-6/30/2011	206	<1%	56,699	100%	\$38,126	6%	\$615,984	94%
	7/1/2011-6/30/2012	153	<1%	59,655	100%	\$39,009	6%	\$622,672	94%
	7/1/2012-6/30/2013	114	<1%	54,721	100%	\$44,039	8%	\$503,706	92%
	7/1/2013-6/30/2014	120	<1%	52,292	100%	\$55,603	12%	\$424,190	88%
	7/1/2014-6/30/2015	84	<1%	53,634	100%	\$61,460	14%	\$377,300	86%
	7/1/2015-6/30/2016	415	1%	63,258	99%	\$215,465	30%	\$510,127	70%
	7/1/2016-6/30/2017	517	1%	55,701	99%	\$453,798	51%	\$431,668	49%

*Change from last year's reported data is due to health plan's correction of data.

Medicaid Fee-For-Service (FFS) Psychotropic Cost

	Total Number of Claims				Total Expenditure				Total No. Unique Utilizers	
	Brand		Generic		Brand		Generic			
	#	%	#	%	\$	%	\$	%		
Antipsychotic										
7/1/09-6/30/10*	431	77%	121	23%	\$173,656	94%	\$11,761	4%	277	
7/1/10-6/30/11	243	68%	112	32%	\$108,078	91%	\$10,354	9%	201	
7/1/11-6/30/12	160	54%	134	46%	\$71,790	81%	\$16,384	19%	173	
7/1/12-6/30/13	10	24%	32	76%	\$7,623	76%	\$2,371	24%	20	
7/1/13-6/30/14	5	11%	40	89%	\$3,443	42%	\$4,797	58%	14	
7/1/14-6/30/15	4	11%	31	89%	\$3,323	46%	\$3,869	54%	10	
7/1/15-6/30/16	3	5%	62	95%	\$4,106	21%	\$15,938	79%	7	
7/1/16-6/30/17	0	0%	31	100%	\$0	0%	\$2,305	100%	5	
Antidepressant										
7/1/09-6/30/10*	154	22%	561	78%	\$17,861	52%	\$16,566	48%	411	
7/1/10-6/30/11	77	15%	449	85%	\$11,535	40%	\$15,732	60%	324	
7/1/11-6/30/12	39	10%	368	90%	\$6,100	38%	\$9,790	66%	273	
7/1/12-6/30/13	0	0%	102	100%	\$0	0%	\$2,269	100%	49	
7/1/13-6/30/14	0	0%	90	100%	\$0	0%	\$1,766	100%	27	
7/1/14-6/30/15	0	0%	38	100%	\$0	0%	\$783	100%	10	
7/1/15-6/30/16	0	0%	54	100%	\$0	0%	\$1,134	100%	10	
7/1/16-6/30/17	0	0%	100	100%	\$0	0%	\$5,202	100%	16	
Anti-anxiety										
7/1/09-6/30/10*	0	0%	360	100%	\$0	0%	\$2,969	100%	245	
7/1/10-6/30/11	0	0%	263	100%	\$0	0%	\$3,142	100%	202	
7/1/11-6/30/12	0	0%	237	100%	\$0	0%	\$3,092	100%	175	
7/1/12-6/30/13	0	0%	78	100%	\$0	0%	\$687	100%	52	
7/1/13-6/30/14	0	0%	72	100%	\$0	0%	\$578	100%	42	
7/1/14-6/30/15	0	0%	32	100%	\$0	0%	\$302	100%	25	
7/1/15-6/30/16	0	0%	51	100%	\$0	0%	\$319	100%	29	
7/1/16-6/30/17	0	0%	59	100%	\$0	0%	\$410	100%	31	

*FFS Aged, Blind and Disabled moved into QUEST Expanded Access on February 1, 2009.

AlohaCare QUEST Integration Psychotropic Cost

	Total Number of Claims				Total Expenditure				Total No. Unique Utilizers	
	Brand		Generic		Brand		Generic			
	#	%	#	%	\$	%	\$	%		
Antipsychotic										
7/1/09-6/30/10	5,887	85%	1,022	15%	\$2,182,797	94%	\$141,089	6%	1,259	
7/1/10-6/30/11	6,545	81%	1,460	19%	\$2,915,457	94%	\$183,521	6%	1,410	
7/1/11-6/30/12	5,062	64%	2,887	36%	\$2,614,657	83%	\$523,881	17%	1,392	
7/1/12-6/30/13	3,517	46%	4,138	54%	\$1,951,363	80%	\$484,644	20%	1,220	
7/1/13-6/30/14	2,703	40%	4,010	60%	\$2,323,691	86%	\$365,329	14%	1,088	
7/1/14-6/30/15	1,550	34%	3,021	66%	\$1,404,173	86%	\$224,212	14%	907	
7/1/15-6/30/16	785	16%	4,059	84%	\$794,990	52%	\$743,892	48%	926	
7/1/16-6/30/17	922	16%	4,748	84%	\$1,072,207	61%	\$679,612	39%	966	
Antidepressant										
7/1/09-6/30/10	4,380	26%	12,376	74%	\$602,689	59%	\$423,742	41%	3,355	
7/1/10-6/30/11	3,580	20%	14,613	80%	\$509,803	46%	\$607,128	54%	3,623	
7/1/11-6/30/12	2,303	12%	16,663	88%	\$375,886	38%	\$621,367	62%	3,593	
7/1/12-6/30/13	1,913	10%	17,247	90%	\$274,955	36%	\$489,987	64%	3,314	
7/1/13-6/30/14	712	4%	17,915	96%	\$170,763	24%	\$553,019	76%	3,192	
7/1/14-6/30/15*	259	2%	16,857	98%	\$61,252	17%	\$366,514	83%	3,182	
7/1/15-6/30/16*	291	2%	18,202	98%	\$78,660	20%	\$321,469	80%	3,263	
7/1/16-6/30/17	374	2%	19,255	98%	\$109,221	22%	\$385,603	78%	3,298	
Anti-anxiety										
7/1/09-6/30/10	15	<1%	8,206	100%	\$2,505	3%	\$79,318	97%	1,786	
7/1/10-6/30/11	18	<1%	8,111	100%	\$1,951	2%	\$80,947	98%	1,894	
7/1/11-6/30/12	2	<1%	8,362	100%	\$247	<1%	\$93,660	100%	1,835	
7/1/12-6/30/13	0	0%	6,731	100%	\$0	0%	\$61,849	100%	1,734	
7/1/13-6/30/14	28	<1%	11,583	100%	\$8,176	6%	\$138,556	94%	2,290	
7/1/14-6/30/15	16	<1%	11,658	100%	\$5,809	4%	\$139,536	96%	3,058	
7/1/15-6/30/16	54	<1%	12,269	100%	\$20,744	10%	\$182,755	90%	2,968	
7/1/16-6/30/17	30	<1%	11,588	100%	\$15,365	7%	\$206,044	93%	2,847	

*Change from last year's reported data is due to health plan's correction of data.

HMSA QUEST Integration Psychotropic Cost

	Total Number of Claims				Total Expenditure				Total No. Unique Utilizers	
	Brand		Generic		Brand		Generic			
	#	%	#	%	\$	%	\$	%		
Antipsychotic										
7/1/09-6/30/10	11,615	83%	2,430	17%	\$4,319,335	96%	\$160,146	4%	2,127*	
7/1/10-6/30/11	11,406	80%	2,810	19%	\$4,847,964	98%	\$103,154	2%	2,171	
7/1/11-6/30/12	9,978	66%	5,290	34%	\$5,009,526	88%	\$664,503	12%	2,221	
7/1/12-6/30/13	7,586	44%	9,642	56%	\$4,626,576	86%	\$768,865	14%	2,469	
7/1/13-6/30/14	7,055	45%	8,755	55%	\$5,011,583	90%	\$555,836	10%	2,429	
7/1/14-6/30/15	6,074	41%	8,770	59%	\$4,866,243	89%	\$598,551	11%	2,214	
7/1/15-6/30/16**	3,458	20%	13,895	80%	\$3,029,597	60%	\$2,003,703	40%	2,439	
7/1/16-6/30/17	3,129	17%	15,743	83%	\$3,313,766	62%	\$1,999,102	38%	2,629	
Antidepressant										
7/1/09-6/30/10	8,864	27%	24,262	73%	\$1,185,654	58%	\$875,185	42%	5,565*	
7/1/10-6/30/11	7,410	19%	30,843	81%	\$1,004,692	51%	\$947,123	49%	6,199	
7/1/11-6/30/12	5,237	13%	35,348	87%	\$904,502	54%	\$781,470	46%	6,442	
7/1/12-6/30/13	3,870	8%	43,422	92%	\$902,444	51%	\$880,628	49%	7,428	
7/1/13-6/30/14	2,376	5%	46,341	95%	\$620,624	42%	\$871,708	58%	7,895	
7/1/14-6/30/15	2,279	4%	50,516	96%	\$562,786	38%	\$909,438	62%	8,276	
7/1/15-6/30/16	2,622	4%	57,011	96%	\$756,377	49%	\$783,261	51%	8,893	
7/1/16-6/30/17	2,812	4%	62,578	96%	\$884,042	50%	\$888,569	50%	9,509	
Anti-anxiety										
7/1/09-6/30/10	18	<1%	11,536	100%	\$5,910	4%	\$137,248	96%	2,360*	
7/1/10-6/30/11	31	<1%	13,316	100%	\$6,803	6%	\$111,448	94%	2,667	
7/1/11-6/30/12	18	<1%	13,545	100%	\$4,540	4%	\$116,889	96%	2,488	
7/1/12-6/30/13	34	<1%	17,584	100%	\$10,378	8%	\$118,503	92%	3,606	
7/1/13-6/30/14	44	<1%	21,076	100%	\$18,801	14%	\$115,739	86%	4,461	
7/1/14-6/30/15	30	<1%	22,374	100%	\$37,788	29%	\$92,723	71%	4,979	
7/1/15-6/30/16	24	<1%	24,761	100%	\$60,906	43%	\$81,824	57%	5,374	
7/1/16-6/30/17	50	<1%	22,777	100%	\$73,147	46%	\$86,197	54%	5,205	

*The change of a pharmacy claims processor during this period results in some inconsistencies in data sets.

**Change from last year's reported data is due to health plan's correction of data.

Kaiser QUEST Integration Psychotropic Cost

	Total Number of Claims				Total Expenditure				Total No. Unique Utilizers	
	Brand		Generic		Brand		Generic			
	#	%	#	%	\$	%	\$	%		
Antipsychotic										
7/1/09-6/30/10	714	53%	628	47%	\$210,251	98%	\$3,932	2%	289	
7/1/10-6/30/11	853	54%	730	46%	\$301,307	98%	\$6,176	2%	360	
7/1/11-6/30/12	625	38%	1,023	62%	\$258,603	89%	\$32,444	11%	372	
7/1/12-6/30/13	404	24%	1,307	76%	\$204,739	92%	\$17,232	8%	335	
7/1/13-6/30/14	391	24%	1,251	76%	\$242,048	94%	\$16,517	6%	321	
7/1/14-6/30/15	252	22%	905	78%	\$197,867	75%	\$65,471	25%	353	
7/1/15-6/30/16	49	3%	1,379	97%	\$48,694	27%	\$134,555	73%	417	
7/1/16-6/30/17	109	5%	1,972	95%	\$102,231	66%	\$52,436	34%	416	
Antidepressant										
7/1/09-6/30/10	497	8%	5,857	92%	\$75,263	66%	\$38,422	34%	1,181	
7/1/10-6/30/11	463	6%	6,968	94%	\$80,249	66%	\$41,292	34%	1,378	
7/1/11-6/30/12	485	5%	8,444	95%	\$107,488	66%	\$55,350	34%	1,589	
7/1/12-6/30/13	458	5%	7,943	95%	\$124,731	71%	\$51,058	29%	1,398	
7/1/13-6/30/14	248	4%	6,811	96%	\$82,406	52%	\$77,015	49%	1,358	
7/1/14-6/30/15	20	<1%	5,582	100%	\$8,669	14%	\$51,510	86%	1,524	
7/1/15-6/30/16	37	<1%	6,143	100%	\$17,195	30%	\$39,477	70%	1,721	
7/1/16-6/30/17	85	1%	9,044	99%	\$28,566	35%	\$53,950	65%	1,695	
Anti-anxiety										
7/1/09-6/30/10	1	<1%	2,469	100%	\$147	3%	\$4,851	97%	648	
7/1/10-6/30/11	1	<1%	2,789	100%	\$661	11%	\$5,101	89%	777	
7/1/11-6/30/12	15	<1%	2,972	100%	\$5,503	53%	\$4,915	47%	867	
7/1/12-6/30/13	13	<1%	2,646	100%	\$4,555	53%	\$4,095	47%	758	
7/1/13-6/30/14	13	<1%	2,374	100%	\$6,912	65%	\$3,746	35%	760	
7/1/14-6/30/15	2	<1%	2,758	100%	\$50	1%	\$3,843	99%	898	
7/1/15-6/30/16	1	<1%	3,403	100%	\$48	<1%	\$11,032	100%	1,041	
7/1/16-6/30/17	3	<1%	3,539	100%	\$69	<1%	\$17,336	100%	986	

Ohana Health Quest Integration Psychotropic Cost

	Total Number of Claims				Total Expenditure				Total No. Unique Utilizers
	Brand		Generic		Brand		Generic		
	#	%	#	%	\$	%	\$	%	
Antipsychotic									
7/1/09-6/30/10	15,653	76%	5,068	24%	\$7,510,115	92%	\$645,522	8%	1,944
7/1/10-6/30/11	18,771	76%	6,008	24%	\$10,069,923	93%	\$701,013	7%	2,164
7/1/11-6/30/12	15,357	58%	11,280	42%	\$9,537,668	75%	\$3,122,545	25%	2,129
7/1/12-6/30/13	9,555	35%	17,735	65%	\$7,532,671	66%	\$3,936,457	34%	2,216
7/1/13-6/30/14*	1,123	8%	12,628	92%	\$1,274,736	28%	\$3,234,847	72%	1,691
7/1/14-6/30/15*	3,837	27%	10,398	73%	\$3,747,958	62%	\$2,273,132	38%	1,757
7/1/15-6/30/16*	5,975	31%	13,067	69%	\$5,172,198	67%	\$2,515,781	32%	2,321
7/1/16-6/30/17	1,795	12%	12,834	88%	\$2,682,837	60%	\$1,807,174	40%	1,744
Antidepressant									
7/1/09-6/30/10	5,462	26%	15,688	74%	\$786,111	60%	\$519,290	40%	2,559
7/1/10-6/30/11	5,335	22%	19,287	78%	\$754,409	49%	\$800,750	51%	2,846
7/1/11-6/30/12	4,310	16%	22,277	84%	\$736,653	49%	\$774,715	51%	2,856
7/1/12-6/30/13	2,561	9%	24,647	91%	\$631,605	42%	\$881,158	58%	2,904
7/1/13-6/30/14*	239	1%	22,163	99%	\$67,074	9%	\$679,477	91%	3,241
7/1/14-6/30/15*	548	2%	22,174	98%	\$128,668	12%	\$983,688	88%	3,403
7/1/15-6/30/16*	1,717	7%	24,234	93%	\$451,713	31%	\$984,953	69%	3,624
7/1/16-6/30/17	500	2%	21,403	98%	\$142,570	29%	\$351,042	71%	3,119
Anti-anxiety									
7/1/09-6/30/10	76	<1%	18,057	100%	\$21,672	11%	\$171,815	89%	2,931
7/1/10-6/30/11	49	<1%	19,805	100%	\$17,288	8%	\$191,471	92%	3,032
7/1/11-6/30/12	48	<1%	21,810	100%	\$18,985	8%	\$207,492	92%	3,128
7/1/12-6/30/13	51	<1%	18,104	100%	\$22,898	12%	\$173,596	88%	2,838
7/1/13-6/30/14*	208	2%	12,765	98%	\$120,112	52%	\$108,888	48%	2,482
7/1/14-6/30/15*	419	3%	13,056	97%	\$153,167	51%	\$148,628	49%	2,529
7/1/15-6/30/16*	335	2%	15,821	98%	\$133,689	42%	\$183,472	58%	2,704
7/1/16-6/30/17	434	4%	11,477	96%	\$365,217	85%	\$62,813	15%	2,359

*Change from last year's reported data is due to health plan's correction of data.

United HealthCare QUEST Integration Psychotropic Cost

	Total Number of Claims				Total Expenditure				Total No. Unique Utilizers	
	Brand		Generic		Brand		Generic			
	#	%	#	%	\$	%	\$	%		
Antipsychotic										
7/1/09-6/30/10	7,268	71%	3,010	29%	\$5,724,344	92%	\$500,395	8%	2,045	
7/1/10-6/30/11	6,953	72%	2,743	28%	\$7,049,618	95%	\$395,039	5%	1,634	
7/1/11-6/30/12	5,760	58%	4,046	42%	\$6,084,993	85%	\$1,032,928	15%	1,493	
7/1/12-6/30/13	3,052	35%	5,691	65%	\$4,532,005	83%	\$902,203	17%	1,593	
7/1/13-6/30/14	2,132	34%	4,212	66%	\$3,219,152	92%	\$290,152	8%	1,500	
7/1/14-6/30/15*	1,663	30%	3,798	70%	\$2,809,915	89%	\$358,261	11%	1,183	
7/1/15-6/30/16*	919	17%	4,630	83%	\$2,020,292	62%	\$1,230,324	38%	1,211	
7/1/16-6/30/17	948	17%	4,809	83%	\$2,507,849	72%	\$966,270	28%	1,313	
Antidepressant										
7/1/09-6/30/10	3,001	28%	7,765	72%	\$736,113	64%	\$417,611	36%	2,697	
7/1/10-6/30/11	1,931	20%	7,954	80%	\$539,340	56%	\$426,176	44%	2,093	
7/1/11-6/30/12	1,146	11%	9,024	89%	\$357,022	56%	\$285,514	44%	1,979	
7/1/12-6/30/13	719	8%	8,865	92%	\$340,744	56%	\$272,948	44%	2,301	
7/1/13-6/30/14	425	5%	8,550	95%	\$217,360	46%	\$258,976	54%	2,519	
7/1/14-6/30/15	147	2%	9,031	98%	\$81,075	21%	\$297,782	79%	2,532	
7/1/15-6/30/16*	120	1%	9,392	99%	\$710,044	24%	\$223,818	76%	2,598	
7/1/16-6/30/17	79	1%	9,530	99%	\$45,018	16%	\$231,109	84%	2,663	
Anti-anxiety										
7/1/09-6/30/10	183	<1%	2,062	99%	\$10,627	5%	\$189,657	95%	2,640	
7/1/10-6/30/11	107	<1%	12,415	99%	\$11,423	5%	\$223,875	95%	2,880	
7/1/11-6/30/12	70	<1%	12,729	99%	\$9,734	5%	\$196,624	95%	2,813	
7/1/12-6/30/13	16	<1%	9,578	100%	\$6,208	4%	\$144,976	96%	2,779	
7/1/13-6/30/14	8	<1%	6,748	100%	\$4,166	6%	\$61,766	94%	1,917	
7/1/14-6/30/15	1	<1%	7,123	100%	\$724	1%	\$49,736	99%	1,949	
7/1/15-6/30/16*	1	<1%	7,020	100%	\$78	<1%	\$53,372	100%	2,028	
7/1/16-6/30/17	0	0%	6,261	100%	\$0	0%	\$58,868	100%	1,906	

*Change from last year's reported data is due to health plan's correction of data.

Community Care Services (CCS)

	Total Number of Claims				Total Expenditure				Total No. Unique Utilizers
	Brand		Generic		Brand		Generic		
	#	%	#	%	\$	%	\$	%	
Antipsychotic									
7/1/14-6/30/15	8,485	33%	17,085	67%	\$9,467,667	71%	\$3,950,018	29%	2,365
7/1/15-6/30/16	3,053	13%	19,712	87%	\$4,038,550	43%	\$5,441,590	57%	2,286
7/1/16-6/30/17	5,872	24%	18,146	76%	\$9,388,358	75%	\$3,088,022	25%	2,149
Antidepressant									
7/1/14-6/30/15	622	3%	19,924	97%	\$159,353	15%	\$916,810	85%	2,167
7/1/15-6/30/16	307	2%	18,224	98%	\$81,700	12%	\$576,783	88%	2,012
7/1/16-6/30/17	588	3%	16,675	97%	\$192,624	41%	\$280,943	59%	1,785
Anti-anxiety									
7/1/14-6/30/15	16	<1%	6,734	100%	\$1,347	2%	\$81,480	98%	1,044
7/1/15-6/30/16	12	<1%	6,339	100%	\$721	1%	\$58,200	99%	981
7/1/16-6/30/17	32	<1%	6,047	100%	\$3,505	8%	\$38,221	92%	899

*Change from last year's reported data is due to health plan's correction of data.

Discussion

This State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2016-2017 report utilizes the term “QUEST Integration” to reflect the Medicaid health plans for SFY 2017. The data is as reported by each QUEST Integrated health plan, Community Care Services and Fee-For-Service program.

Previously Act 205, SLH 2010¹, effective on July 1, 2011, was implemented by the health plans during different quarters in State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2010-2011². SFY 2011-2012, SFY 2012-2013 and SFY 2013–2014 each are a full year of all the plans complying with Act 205 without changes in the law or the program. Trends are noted. Data for SFY 2009-2010, prior to the implementation of Act 205, SLH 2010, is represented for comparison purposes.

Four of the five Medicaid managed care plans had data updates. The following are noted:

- 97% of the antidepressant prescriptions are filled as a generic and account for 61% of the antidepressant expenditures. Although utilization has increased by 4%, total antidepressant costs are down 18%. Two generic antidepressant medications were available at the end of 2016 and beginning of 2017.
- 99% of the anti-anxiety prescriptions are filled as a generic and account for 51% of the anti-anxiety expenditures. Updated data trends a decrease in generic prescriptions by 11% and expenditures for anti-anxiety medications increased by 18%. This is minor when compared to the cost of the anti-depressant and anti-psychotropic prescriptions.
- 82% of the anti-psychotropic prescriptions are filled as a generic and account for 31% of the anti-psychotropic expenditures. Although the total utilization is 37% higher than last fiscal year, the total costs increased by 43%. One generic anti-psychotic was available at the end of 2016.

¹ Access to brand medication is available after two generic failures are documented for antidepressant and anti-anxiety medications.

² Different approaches and combinations were initiated by the different plans during SFY 2010-2011, such as the following: Preferred Drug Lists/Formulary Coverage; Prospective DUR edits; Point-Of-Sale messaging; Step Therapy; Prior Authorization; Provider Education; and Call Center intervention.



HAWAII STATE
COMMISSION
ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

Chair
LESLIE WILKINS

COMMISSIONERS:
SHERRY CAMPAGNA
CYD HOFFELD
JUDY KERN
MARILYN B. LEE
AMY MONK
LISA ELLEN SMITH

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
CATHY BETTS, JD

Email: DHS.HSCSW@hawaii.gov
Visit us at: humanservices.hawaii.gov/hscsw/

235 S. Beretania #407
Honolulu, HI 96813
Phone: 808-586-5757
FAX: 808-586-5756

**Hawaii State Commission on the Status of Women
Annual Report
Submitted to the Hawaii State Legislature
2018 Regular Session**

July 1, 2016-June 30, 2017

The Hawaii State Commission on the Status of Women (HSCSW) was created by Executive Order by Governor John Burns in 1964. The work of the HSCSW is detailed in sections 367-1 and 367-3 (1) through (8), Hawaii Revised Statutes. This report details the HSCSW's events, programs, conferences and activities during State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2016-2017.

I. Events and Programs-Oahu

- Organized and hosted National Association of Commissions for Women (NACW) 46th Annual National Conference and Empowerment Summit in Honolulu, Hawaii.
- Organized and sponsored state wide screenings of award winning documentary "Equal Means Equal" for International Women's Day, including one screening at the Hawaii Theatre.
- Completed United States Department of Labor Paid Leave Analysis grant (\$240,000) project including: economic analysis/actuarial study with the Institute for Women's Policy Research, feasibility and implementation study, focus groups, public polling, and story collection.
- Organized and co-sponsored legislative briefing with Wendy Chun-Hoon from Family Values @ Work to discuss family leave insurance and earned/paid sick days.
- Guest speaker at Pohai Nani regarding the Hawaii Says No More campaign including information on identifying domestic violence.
- Assisted in organizing speaking engagement with Sarah Jane Glynn, PhD, nationally renowned researcher on paid leave.
- Guest speaker, Hawaii Caregivers Coalition Annual Meeting
- Guest speaker, Hawaii Civil Beat podcast regarding Hawaii Women's March
- Attended United States Department of Labor's Paid Leave Symposium in Washington D.C.
- Guest speaker, AAUW panel on legislative and community advocacy
- Guest speaker, La Pietra School
- Organized Annual "Fighting for Families" Week of Action at Hawaii State Legislature to highlight economic justice issues affecting working families

- Organized and co-sponsored Equal Pay Day advocacy event at Hawaii State Legislature with the YWCA of Oahu and AAUW of Oahu
- Guest speaker on Equal Pay Day, Town Hall on Hawaii Public Radio
- Guest speaker on Kauai radio regrading Kauai's CEDAW resolution
- Guest speaker, Hawaii Civil Rights Commission training/conference on wage discrimination and wage equity
- Organized and co-sponsored "Know Your Rights" advocacy training at Hawaii State Bar Association regarding gender violence and immigration law

II. Neighbor Island Programs, Events, and Activities-Kauai

- Co-sponsor, Hawaii Island Leadership Conference
- Provided advocacy and written testimony for Kauai's CEDAW resolution before Kauai County Council

III. Neighbor Island Programs, Events, and Activities-Maui

- Co-sponsor, Domestic Violence Awareness Month activities
- Co-sponsor, Women's History Month activities
- Guest speaker, Maui County Committee Status of Women Quarterly Meeting
- Attended STEM conference with Senator Mazie Hirono

IV. Neighbor Island Programs, Events, and Activities-Hawaii

- Sponsor, Women's Empowerment Conference at UH-Hilo
- Guest speaker (Hilo and Kona) on Legislative Advocacy: Nuts and Bolts for Successful advocacy

V. Honolulu County Programs, Events, and Activities-Oahu

- Co-Sponsor, Joint Externship for CEDAW Research with the Honolulu County Committee on the Status of Women

VI. Committees and Taskforces

- Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Working Group
- Justice Reinvestment Initiative-Victim Services Group
- Hawaii Supreme Court Committee on Equality and Access to the Courts
- Hawaii Says No More Core Working Group
- Paid Family Leave Working Group
- Co-Chair, Hawaii Women's Coalition
- Honolulu County Committee on the Status of Women, Ex-Officio Member
- Title IX Working Group
- Co Chair, Act 222 Affirmative Consent Task Force

- National Association of Commissions for Women (NACW)

VII. Community Advocacy and Provision of Testimony-Legislation

Through the Hawaii Women’s Coalition, the Commission helped in drafting, revising, and/or advocating for the following legislation:

1. HB1/SB673, Relating to Proposing Amendments To The Constitution Of The State Of Hawaii To Amend The Manner In Which Justices And Judges Are Appointed, Consented To, And Retained (Constitutional Amendment; Justices; Judges; Senate Consent Procedures; Term Renewals)
2. HB4/SB638, Relating to Health (Employment; Paid Sick Leave)
3. HB5, Relating to Labor (Minimum Wage; Employment)
4. HB13/SB1035, Relating to Public Safety (Corrections Officers; Concealed Weapon; Off-Duty)
5. HB36, Relating to Firearms (Firearms; Concealed Carry; Open Carry; Licenses)
6. HB78, Relating to Attorney’s Fees and Costs in Hawaii Family Court (Family Court Rules; Settlement Offer; Award of Attorney’s Fees and Costs)
7. HB79/SB167, Relating to Family Law (Divorce; Child Custody; Child Support; Mediation)
8. HB34, Relating to Nonresidents (Kamaaina Card; Nonresident Identification)
9. HB126, Relating to Social Services (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families; Drug Testing)
10. HB150, Relating to End of Life Option Act
11. HB201, Relating to Aid in Dying (Death with Dignity; Aid in Dying; Patient Choice; Physicians)
12. HB207, Relating to Taxation (Income Tax Credit; Low-Income Household Renters)
13. HB210, Relating to Taxation (Refundable Food Excise Credit)
14. HB212, Relating to Taxation (Earned Income Tax Credit)
15. HB214, Relating to Paid Family Leave (State Employees; Paid Family Leave)
16. HB663/SB501, Relating to Health (Limited Service Pregnancy Centers; Disclosures; Privacy; Remedy)
17. HB664/SB501, Relating to In VITRO Fertilization (Required Insurance Coverage)
18. HB665/SB503, Relating to Victims of Sexual Violence (Health Insurance; Mental Illness Benefits; Covered Services; Case Management Services; Victims of Sexual Violence)

19. HB666/SB504, Relating to Controlled Substances (Controlled Substances; Opioids; Benzodiazepines; Initial Prescription)
20. HB667/SB505, Relating to Health (Opioids; Informed Consent; Limitations on Prescription)
21. HB668/SB506, Relating to Sexual Assault (Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kits; Reporting; Attorney General; Sexual Assault; Forensic Evidence)
22. HB669/SB507, Relating to Domestic Violence (Domestic Abuse; Department of Human Services; Family Court; Report)
23. HB670/SB508, Relating to Taxation (Tax Credit; Earned Income)
24. HB671/SB509, Relating to Equal Pay (Pay Equity; Gender Discrimination)
25. HB672/SB510, Relating to School-Based Health Services (Hawaii Keiki: Healthy and Ready to Learn Program; Department of Education; Department of Health; Department of Human Services; Special Fund; Appropriation)
26. HB673/SB511, Relating to Child Care Facilities (Child Care Facilities; Inspections; Reports; Website; Appropriation)
27. HB675/SB513, Relating to Contraceptive Supplies (Pharmacists; Prescriptive Authority; Contraceptive Supplies; Requirements)
28. HB676/SB514, Relating to Health (Health; Education; Human Papillomavirus Vaccine; Pharmacists)
29. HB677/SB515, Relating to IN VITRO Fertilization Insurance Coverage (In Vitro Fertilization Procedure Coverage)
30. HB678/SB516, Relating to Domestic Violence (Family Leave; Domestic Violence; Sexual Violence)
31. HB679/SB517, Relating to Domestic Violence (Domestic Violence; Training; State and County Employees)
32. HB680/SB518, Relating to Intimate Partner Violence (Board of Barbering and Cosmetology; Barbering; Cosmetology; Intimate Partner Violence; Training; Licensing)
33. HB681/SB519, Relating to Domestic Violence (County Police Departments; Police Officers; Citizen Complaints; Officer-involved Domestic Violence)
34. HB682/SB520, Relating to Police Commissions (County Police Commissions; Police Commissioners; Composition; Requirements)
35. HB683/SB521, Relating to Public Employment (Employment; Government Employees; Maternity Leave; Paternity Leave; Paid Leave)
36. HB384/SB522, Relating to Human Services (Sudden Infant Death Syndrome; Sudden Unexpected Infant Death; Safe Sleep Policy)
37. HB685/SB523, Relating to Civil Actions (Civil Actions; Limitation of Actions; Sexual Offenses Against Minors)

38. SB14, Relating to Minimum Wage (Minimum Wage; Employment; Living Wage Report)
39. SB15, Relating to Community Colleges (University of Hawaii; Community Colleges; Resident)
40. SB19, Relating to the Health Impacts of Pesticides (Pesticides; Disclosure; Pesticide Use Revolving Fund)
41. SB107 SD1, Relating to Minimum Wage (Minimum Wage; Tipped Employees; Adjusted Minimum Wage Rate)
42. SB115, Relating to Elections (Voter Registration; Verification; Appropriation)
43. SB118, Relating to Deferred Deposits (Deferred Deposits; Payday Loan; Fees)
44. SB124, Relating to Health (Termination of Pregnancy; Aspiration Abortion; Advanced Practice Registered Nurse)
45. SB425/HB986, Relating to Labor (Employment; Paid Sick Leave)
46. SB502/HB664, Relating to IN VITRO Fertilization Insurance Coverage (Required Insurance Coverage)
47. SB503 SD2/HB665, Relating to Victims of Sexual Violence (Health Insurance; Mental Illness Benefits; Covered Services; Case Management Services; Victims of Sexual Violence and Abuse)
48. SB504/HB666, Relating to Controlled Substances (Controlled Substances; Opioids; Benzodiazepines; Initial Prescription)
49. SB506/HB668, Relating to Sexual Assault (Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kits; Reporting; Attorney General; Sexual Assault; Forensic Evidence)
50. SB507/HB669, Relating to Domestic Violence (Domestic Abuse; Family Court; Report)
51. SB508/HB670, Relating to Taxation (Tax Credit; Earned Income)
52. SB509/HB671, Relating to Equal Pay (Pay Equity; Gender Discrimination)
53. SB510/HB672, Relating to School-Based Health Services (Hawaii Keiki: Healthy and Ready to Learn; Appropriation)
54. SB511/HB673, Relating to Child Care Facilities (Child Care Facilities; Inspections; Reports; Oversight; Appropriation)
55. SB512/HB674, Relating to Child Care Providers (Child Care Providers; Liability Insurance)
56. SB515/HB677, Relating to IN VITRO Fertilization Insurance Coverage (In Vitro Fertilization Procedure Coverage)
57. SB516, Relating to Domestic Violence (Family Leave; Domestic Violence; Sexual Violence)
58. SB517/HB679, Relating to Domestic Violence (Domestic Violence; Training; State and County Employees)

59. SB518/HB680, Relating to Intimate Partner Violence (Board of Barbering and Cosmetology; Barbering; Cosmetology; Intimate Partner Violence; Training; Licensing)
60. SB519/HB681, Relating to Domestic Violence (County Police Departments; Police Officers; Citizen Complaints; Officer-involved Domestic Violence)
61. SB520/HB682, Relating to Police Commissions (County Police Commissions; Police Commissioners; Composition; Requirements)
62. SB521/HB683, Relating to Public Employment (Employment; Government Employees; Maternity Leave; Paternity Leave; Paid Leave)
63. SB522/HB684, Relating to Human Services (Sudden Infant Death Syndrome; Sudden Unexpected Infant Death; Safe Sleep Policy)
64. SB523/HB685, Relating to Civil Actions (Civil Actions; Limitation of Actions; Sexual Offenses Against Minors)
65. SB638/HB4, Relating to Health (Employment; Paid Sick Leave)
66. SB648SD1, Relating to Taxation (Earned Income Tax Credit; Income Tax Rates; Refundable Food/Excise Tax Credit; Appropriations)
67. SB675 /HB809, Relating to Employment (Employment Practices; Discriminatory Practices)
68. SB707, Relating to Taxation (Earned Income Tax Credit; Income Tax Rates)
69. SB726, Relating to Health Care Practitioners (Health Care Practitioners; Truth in Advertising Campaign; American Medical Association; Doctors)
70. SB753, Relating to Health (One Key Question Coordinator; Reproductive Health; Appropriation)
71. SB811, Relating to Voting (Automatic Voter Registration; Driver's License; Identification Card; Opt-out; Appropriation)
72. HB1362/SB408, Relating to Family Leave (Family Leave; Family Leave Insurance Program; Family Leave Trust Fund; Paid Leave; Study; Appropriation)
73. HB986/SB425, Relating to Labor (Labor; Employment; Family Leave; Sick Leave; Service Workers)
74. HB966, Relating to Family Leave (Family Leave; Definitions; Employee)
75. SB408/HB1362, Relating to Family Leave (Family Leave; Family Leave Insurance Program; Family Leave Trust Fund; Paid Leave; Study; Appropriation)
76. HB415, Relating to Limitation of Actions for Sexual Assault (Statute of Limitations; Civil Actions; Sexual Abuse of a Minor)
77. SB403/HB552, Relating to Health Insurance (Health Insurance; Individual Mandate; Tax Credit; Essential Benefits; Covered Services; Extended Coverage; Preexisting Conditions; Nondiscrimination)

78. HB930, Relating to Education (Erin's Law Task Force; Education; Sexual Abuse; Sex Trafficking; Prevention; Appropriation)
79. SB252/HB710, Relating to Education (Education; Sexual Abuse Prevention; Erin's Law)
80. HB458, Relating to Identification (Inmates; Civil Identification Cards; Appropriation)
81. SB401/HB912, Relating to Nursing (Advanced Practice Registered Nurses; Psychiatric Specialization; Health Care Practitioners; Minors; Assisted Community Treatment; Health Services)
82. SB270/HB1266, Relating to Minors (Conversion Therapy; Sexual Orientation; Minors)
83. HB801, Relating to Child Support (Child Support; Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Program; Appropriation)
84. HB710/SB252, Relating to Education (Education; Sexual Abuse Prevention; Erin's Law)
85. HB1487, Relating to Parental Rights (Involuntary Termination of Parental Rights)
86. HB1433, Relating to Minimum Wage (Labor; Minimum Wage; Consumer Price Index)
87. HB1402, Relating to Employees (Shared Leave Program; State and County Employees; Designation of Beneficiary Form)
88. HB1405, Relating to Racial Profiling Prevention (Racial Profiling Prevention; Racial Profiling Prevention Training; Appropriation)
89. HB1165, Relating to the University of Hawaii and Women in Technology (Center for Women in Technology; UH)
90. HB1177/SB1039, Relating to Public Safety (Public Safety; Inmates; Social Security Card; Birth Certificate; Identification Card)
91. HB1276/SB1081, Relating to Taxation (Student Loan Interest; Tax Deduction)
92. HB1489/SB1265, Relating to Civil Rights (Discrimination; Sex; Gender Identity or Expression; Sexual Orientation)
93. SB1265/HB1489, Relating to Civil Rights (Discrimination; Sex; Gender Identity or Expression; Sexual Orientation)
94. HB1203, Relating to Sentencing (Felony sexual assault of a minor less than fourteen years; mandatory minimum sentencing)
95. HB1207, Relating to Labor (Labor and Industrial Relations; Temporary Disability Insurance; Stop-Work Order)
96. HB1288, Relating to Licensure of Certified Professional Midwives (Certified Professional Midwives; Licensure)
97. HB1491/SB1282, Relating to the Offense of Abuse of Family or Household Members (Domestic Violence; Abuse of a Family or Household Member; Penalties; Judiciary; Report)

98. SB1274/HB934, Relating to Crime (Penal Code; Sentencing)
99. SB1312, Relating to Licensure of Midwives (Licensure; Midwives; Board of Midwifery; Certified Midwives; Certified Professional Midwives)
100. SB1282/HB149, Relating to Offense of Abuse of Family or Household Members (Domestic Violence; Abuse of a Family or Household Member; Penalties; Judiciary; Report)
101. SB1039/HB1177, Relating to Public Safety (Inmates; Identification Cards; Reentry; Appropriation)
102. HB80/SB166, Relating to Annulment, Divorce, and Separation (Automatic Restraining Order; Annulment; Divorce; Separation)
103. SB836/HB949, Relating to Education (Department of Education; Teachers; Sex Trafficking Prevention; Training)
104. HB932, Relating to Taxation (Taxation; Refundable Food/Excise Tax Credit)
105. SB332 SD1/HB717, Relating to Notaries Public (Notaries Public; Limited Purpose Driver's License)
106. SB1062, Relating to Parental Rights (Involuntary Termination of Parental Rights; Sexual Assault)

VIII. National Advocacy and Legislation

- Worked with Family Values @ Work, A Better Balance, National Partnership for Women and Families to elevate and uplift the need for paid sick days across the country
- Worked closely with Family Values @ Work to track family leave trends.
- Worked closely with the United States Department of Labor to educate lawmakers on paid family leave.
- Assisted in statewide advocacy for Paid Family and Medical Leave.
- Assisted in statewide education on pregnancy discrimination.
- Assisted in statewide education on Title IX.

IX. Recommendations

Paid Leave Insurance for Hawaii's Families

Currently, employees in Hawaii do not have the right to paid medical or family leave. While the federal Family Medical Leave Act (FMLA), leaves out 40 percent of the workforce, it does allow for unpaid leave with job protection up to 12 weeks for employers with 50 or more employees. Hawaii's Family Leave Law only applies to those businesses with 100 or more employees and allows for 4 weeks of unpaid leave. For employees at businesses of less than 100 employees, the decision of whether one receives unpaid maternity leave, paternity leave, or leave to take care of an aging and ill parent or spouse is completely dependent on the employer.

Most workers in Hawaii cannot take unpaid leave and still maintain financial stability. Forty-two percent of employees in Hawaii do not have access to even a single day of paid leave. Multiple states and jurisdictions have enacted and successfully implemented family leave insurance policies across the nation. Data from those states and jurisdictions reveal higher employee retention and loyalty, increased retention in the workforce, and positive impacts on business. Currently, Hawaii has the highest percentage of multi-generational households, the highest cost of living, the highest cost of housing, and the fastest growing age 65 and older population. It is *imperative* that we support our working families who are struggling to balance the demands of a multi-generational household. For the full Paid Leave Analysis report, see Hawaii Paid Leave Analysis Report at: https://www.dol.gov/wb/media/Hawaii_Report_Final_2.pdf

Safeguarding Pay Equity and Economic Justice for Hawaii's Working Families

The Commission recommends the passage of a stringent Equal Pay revision, to ensure that women have actual protection under the law, and that employers are cognizant and educated of their responsibilities under state and federal law. Additionally, as part of a strategic plan for economic justice, the state should consider a further elevation of the minimum wage to that of a living wage. Low income women and women of color, many of whom are primary breadwinners for their family, continue to make up the majority of minimum wage jobs and continue to live in poverty. Raising the minimum wage has been identified as a means to close the gender wage gap. Closing the wage gap has been identified as a means to lift a large percentage of families out of poverty.

REPORT TO THE TWENTY-NINTH HAWAII STATE LEGISLATURE 2018

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF:

Section 352D-6, Annual Report of the Office of Youth Services
Section 367D-8, Hawaii Revised Statute, relating to gender-responsive programs
Act 151, Session Laws of Hawaii 1991, Annual Report of Hawaii Youth
Correctional Facility
Act 281, Session Laws of Hawaii 2006, Non-School Hour Programs for Children
and Youth
Section 223 (a) (3) (D) (ii), Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of
1974, as amended 2002

**OFFICE OF YOUTH SERVICES
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
December 2017**

A. OFFICE OF YOUTH SERVICES (OYS):

Programs, Services, Achievements, and Looking Ahead

The Legislature established the Office of Youth Services (OYS) in 1989 to provide and coordinate a continuum of services and programs in every county for youth-at-risk, to prevent delinquency and reduce the incidence of recidivism. While a core responsibility of the OYS is to manage and operate the State's only Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility (HYCF), the agency also provides and supports "front end" prevention, diversion, and intervention services.

Programs & Service Areas

OYS focuses on programs and service areas that address youth needs that range from prevention to incarceration, and after-care. The foundation and working philosophy undergirding the continuum of youth services supported by OYS is the "Aloha Spirit" statute, section 5-7.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), which recognizes and emphasizes the essence of relationships between people as a critical factor in our State. OYS strongly believes that community is where our youth belongs and that deep connections, restoration, forgiveness, and healing emerges as the Aloha Spirit statute is considered and embraced. The following is a brief description of the programs and services the OYS provides statewide.

1) Life Skills Development

The Life Skills Development programs target youth that are involved or at high risk for involvement, with the juvenile justice system. Programs are designed to increase protective factors and reduce risk factors for youth, families, and their communities through a variety of services that promote positive youth development and resiliency. Approximately 2,275 youth statewide were served through 20 community-based programs.

2) Project-Based Cultural Programs

Project-based cultural programs provide learning environments that immerse youth in their values, heritage, cultures, landscapes, opportunities, and experiences. The premise for culturally competent programs and services is the belief that continued learning and practicing of a native language and culture is a fundamental prerequisite for nurturing healthy and responsive citizens, and contributes to the growth and harmony of the community. Identifying with one's culture is considered a protective factor that helps to promote positive health and an increased sense of self and identity. Approximately 322 youth participated in 9 project-based cultural programs statewide.

3) Truancy Prevention and In-School Suspension

In collaboration with the Department of Education (DOE), OYS offered services to enhance school engagement and performance to ensure educational success for at-risk youth and their families. Targeted youth were ages 10 to 18 and at risk for truancy and chronic absences. The

7 funded agencies provided services and activities for approximately 299 youth that promoted attendance, attachment, and achievement to ensure educational success.

4) Community-Based Outreach and Advocacy

OYS provided intervention case advocacy services to youth whose unhealthy, risky behaviors placed them at-risk for initial or further involvement with the juvenile justice system. Four contracted providers identified and engaged youth and family to provide attendant care services, intake and assessment, assist in creating a youth/family-driven service plan, to support youth/family in accessing services, and to provide follow-up to ensure services were properly provided. Approximately 224 youth were served statewide.

5) Intensive Mentoring Program

Intensive Mentoring Program services are targeted to youth who have been adjudicated by the Family Court, and have been placed on probation or other status, with the goal to provide intensive supervision for youth, hold them accountable for their behavior, and assist youth to be in compliance with the terms and conditions of probation. The service delivery approach includes involvement with the youth's family in supporting the youth's participation in activities that increase protective factors and decrease risk factors in various domains of the youth's life. Approximately 240 youth were served statewide in the four judicial circuits.

6) Parent Partnerships

Parent Partnerships services provide varied activities to support families involved in the Juvenile Justice system to improve outcomes for youth and families. Parent Partners provided individual supports to parents and family support groups. The Parent Partners assist parents and families with navigating the system of care to meet the identified needs of the youth and families, with an emphasis on supporting the “voice and choice” of the family during the wraparound process. A critical factor in supporting families to access the activities and services of the system of care is the relationship that develops between the family and the Parent Partners based on trust, safety, and commitment. Approximately 117 families were served statewide.

OYS continues to provide funding support for the Parent Project, an eight-week parent training curriculum for parents of teenagers who may experience difficulties in various domains such as family, peers, school, and community, in collaboration with trained DOE facilitators. Approximately 13 family members participated in the Parent Project sessions.

7) Wraparound Services

Wraparound services target youth and their families involved in the juvenile justice system who experience very complicated situations that require intensive interventions and services with multiple state agencies. The wraparound planning process brings together people who are

natural supports to the youth and their families, as well as the professionals who provide services to the youth. The wraparound facilitator, navigator and Parent Partner, with the help of the parents and youth, identify strengths and underlying needs of the youth and family, and devise a plan of care that coordinates the various identified services and supports. The wraparound planning process includes both youth currently on probation, and also during the transition process when youth are discharged from HYCF and return to community. Wraparound services were provided to 16 youth and their families.

8) Community-Based Residential Services

Youth who cannot or will not remain at home were served by community-based residential programs that helped them prepare for return to community living. Programs focused on improving youths' decision-making, social, and independent living skills, and enhancing their commitment to learning and education. Through 19 contracts, 7 different providers offer a range of residential programs on all major islands. Approximately 217 youth were served in State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2017 through the following residential programs statewide:

- Emergency Shelters for youth ages 10 to 18: Recently arrested status offenders, non-violent law violators, intoxicated, troubled, abused, or neglected youth requiring short-term shelter and related services that addressed a present crisis.
- Intensive Residential Services for youth ages 12 through 19: Youth involved with the juvenile justice system have priority for services, assessed as high risk in one or more areas of need and unable to function in a pro-social manner without constant supervision and support, and can benefit from highly structured residential services.
- Independent Living Programs for youth ages 17 through 22: Troubled, abused, neglected, or adjudicated, and lack the attitudes, skills, and resources for independent living.
- Statewide Ke Kama Pono ("Children of Promise") Safe Houses are community-based residential alternatives for troubled youth who are at-risk of further involvement in the juvenile justice system. A diversion from the institutional setting of the HYCF, the Ke Kama Pono program provides guidance and support for troubled youth in a highly structured, closely supervised rehabilitative environment, while preparing the youth to integrate back into their respective communities.

B. HAWAII YOUTH CORRECTIONAL FACILITY (HYCF)

The HYCF is a 56-bed facility whose primary purpose is to provide care and custody of at-risk youth committed to the custody of the State by the Family Courts. A safe and secure setting, the HYCF provides a variety of counseling, treatment, and educational services within the facility to aid in the redirection and rehabilitation of each ward. The programs conducted within the facility are intended to provide guidance and opportunities for positive behavioral changes. HYCF implemented the Roots of Success (ROS) program in SFY17. The ROS program is an empowering educational program that prepares youth from communities heavily impacted by poverty, unemployment, and environmental injustice for environmental careers and to improve conditions in their communities. Additionally, HYCF implemented an equine therapy

program that guides youth to interact with horses to improve youth's physical and mental health.

HYCF also continues to build partnerships with public agencies such as DHS, DOE, DOH, the Judiciary - Family Court, county agencies, religious-spiritual, and non-profit agencies. These partnerships lead to better coordination of the State's efforts in providing services to youth. During SFY17, staff and community stakeholders met to plan for a pilot project to provide a short-term residential assessment service at a non-secure structure at HYCF for youth involved in commercially sexually exploitation.

Based on a feasibility study, completed in December 2015 by Townscape, that assessed the potential to expand the programming and use of the facilities to address a broader target group beyond incarcerated youth, HYCF has been exploring pathways to become a place of healing and sanctuary, a Pu'uohonua in Native Hawaiian cultural tradition. A charrette or meeting of stakeholders was held in June 2017 as part of the next phase of planning with an architectural consultant.

Major initiatives that HYCF administration continue to support and encourage include:

- Continue development of facility Policies, Procedures and Practices that are Juvenile Justice appropriate.
- Provide ongoing Staff Training for HYCF direct care staff, social workers, and other staff on Juvenile Justice/Juvenile Corrections Best Practices. To better equip staff with skills and knowledge needed to provide a safe, secure and nurturing environment for the youth in the State's care and custody.
- Continue to strengthen communication between the Judiciary and State Agencies: Department of Health (DOH), Department of Education (DOE), Department of Human Services (DHS) and OYS/HYCF to ensure the delivery of appropriate services for youth in a seamless and collaborative manner.
- Continue planning for possible expansion of the service continuum at HYCF to include multiple pathways and programs for youth with substance abuse, mental health and/or other identified needs that may require additional resources and funding streams.
- Continue to enhance and expand in-facility programs and services to better prepare youth for reintegration back into community. For Quality Assurance, HYCF will monitor facility progress through a Performance-based Standards (PBS) program to assess and evaluate facility progress and the conditions of confinement. Participation with the PBS program will include a staff providing technical assistance in SFY18.

C. FEDERAL GRANTS

OYS also oversees and manages a variety of federal grant programs from the **U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)**. The intent of these programs are to improve the juvenile justice and education systems, and to narrow the path to detention and/or incarceration through youth programs and services. In 1974, Congress

enacted the federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act to protect and promote safe conditions for youth as well as address the physical and emotional needs of youth in the juvenile justice system. Sections 571-32(k) and 352F-5(b), HRS, place the administration of the provisions of the JJDP Act with OYS. The State’s compliance with the core requirements of the JJDP Act results in funding for juvenile justice programs from the OJJDP (see chart below). Compliance with the JJDP Act further protects the State from civil suits related to conditions of confinement, as the courts have held that jailing juveniles violates the 8th Amendment (Cruel and Unusual Punishment) and the 14th Amendment (Due Process).

Funding from the JJDP Act include Title II, Formula Grants Program, enable the State to meet and maintain compliance with the four core requirements of the JJDP Act, support delinquency prevention efforts, and improve the juvenile justice system. The core mandates are: the deinstitutionalization of status offenders, removal of law violators from jails and lockups, elimination of sight and sound contact between juveniles and adult offenders, and reduction of the disproportionate numbers ethnic minority youth who come into contact with the law. In addition, recent federal statutes mandate compliance with the standards established as a result of the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA).

Core Requirements of the JJDP Act	Compliance Status
<p>Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO) Juveniles charged with status offenses, offenses which would not be criminal if committed by an adult, shall not be placed in secure detention or correctional facilities. Status offenses include but are not limited to truancy, running away, and minors in possession of alcohol.</p>	<p>The State is in full compliance with the DSO requirement.</p>
<p>Jail and Lockup Removal (JLR) No juvenile shall be securely held in adult jails or lockups. Under the reporting exception, accused law violators may be held for up to six hours for the purpose of identification, processing, interrogation, transfer to a juvenile facility, or while awaiting release to parents/guardians.</p>	<p>The State is in full compliance with the JLR requirement.</p>
<p>Sight and Sound Separation (SSS) During the temporary period that a juvenile may be securely held in an adult jail and lockup, sight and sound contact is prohibited between the juvenile and adult inmates or trustees.</p>	<p>The State is in full compliance with the SSS requirement.</p>
<p>Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) States must address reducing the proportionate number of juveniles of respective minority ethnic groups, who are detained or confined in secure detention facilities, or in secure correctional facilities, or in jails and lockups, if such proportionate number exceeds the representative proportion of such minority groups to the general population.</p>	<p>Based on the DMC plan OYS submitted to the U.S. OJJDP, Hawaii is in compliance.</p>

Since 1996, the State has made significant improvements to meet the federal mandates for Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders (DSO), Jail and Lockup Removal (JLR), and Sight and Sound Separation (SSS), and Hawaii continues to be compliant with the Disproportionate Minority Contact (DMC) requirement. Hawaii has been in compliance with all four core requirements of the JJDP Act for the past five (5)-years, from 2012 through 2016. The data below compares the number and rate of violations for DSO and JLR for the five (5)-year period, with no violations having been cited for SSS:

Comparison of Number of Violations from 2012 to 2016

Compliance Violations from 2012 to 2016	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	0	1	1	1	0
Jail and Lockup Removal	2	3	4	2	1

Comparison of Rate of Violations from 2012 to 2016

Core Requirements	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Deinstitutionalization of Status Offenders	0.00	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.00
Jail and Lockup Removal	0.66	0.99	1.21	0.66	0.32

In addition to OJJDP funding, OYS receives funding from the **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services--Title XX Block Grant**. The Title XX Block Grant Program provides funding for services to at-risk youth and youth in need of foster care. The primary goal of this grant is to increase the level of self-sufficiency for youth and to prevent institutionalization within the social welfare or juvenile justice systems.

D. OYS SFY 2017 SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT

OYS continued to spearhead the State’s effort in juvenile justice reform. Based on the comprehensive recommendations of the Hawaii Juvenile Justice Working Group, Act 201 (Session Laws of Hawaii (SLH) 2014). The intent of Act 201 (2014) was to reduce secure confinement, strengthen community supervision, focus resources on practices proven to reduce recidivism, and the Legislature provided an upfront investment of \$1.26 million for mental health and substance abuse treatment, delinquency interventions, and implementation of the reforms.

The policies contained in Act 201 (2014) advance priorities in three areas:

- *Reduce the use of secure confinement and protect public safety*

Limiting space in expensive secure facilities to the most serious juvenile offenders will help Hawaii produce the greatest public safety benefit from the juvenile justice system. In addition,

providing certain youth adjudicated for low-level crimes with the opportunity for early interventions will ensure that they are held accountable and that resources are put to their best use.

- *Strengthen community supervision and probation practices*

Effective community supervision will allow Hawaii to maximize the public safety return on taxpayer investments in juvenile justice. By grounding probation practices in data and research, the state can better hold lower-risk youth accountable while reducing recidivism.

- *Sustain effective practices and cultivate stakeholder collaboration*

Regular collection and analysis of data and outcomes are necessary to continue improving and maximizing public safety returns. By increasing avenues for collaboration across agencies, Act 201 (2014) allows for efficient system management and case planning, enhancing decision-making and resource allocation.

During SFY17, consultation, technical assistance, trainings and regular meetings were convened with the Judiciary and representatives from the Crime and Justice Institute to assist in the continued implementation of Act 201 (2014) to improve the juvenile justice system.

E. COMMUNITY COLLABORATION:

OYS work with youth requires a collaborative approach. Collaboration permeates all of the agency's major programs, including partnerships with state departments and branches such as DOE, DOH, Judiciary, and University of Hawaii, and county agencies with the police, prosecutors, and Mayors' offices. Below are a number of ways OYS collaborates with other government agencies to serve Hawaii's youth and their families.

- **Hawai'i Island**

OYS partners with the Hawai'i County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney to implement a juvenile justice intake and assessment center in East Hawai'i, and also West Hawai'i (in SFY 18). The assessment center provides an array of services for at-risk youth who have been arrested for minor or status offenses, identifies their needs, and links them and their families with appropriate services.

- **O'ahu**

OYS completed the pilot implementation phase to establish a new juvenile justice diversion system, Ho'opono Mamo, designed to steer youth away from the juvenile justice system to a pathway of supportive programs to help them address issues that may lead to risky or harmful behavior. Evaluation of the pilot project included positive outcomes in the following: improved relationships and communication between parent and child; youth resilience; expanded youth opportunities; strengthened parent resiliency; increased knowledge about the law and justice system. Based on promising results of the pilot

project, a Request for Proposal (RFP) was issued for the Ho'opono Mamo Juvenile Assessment Center for services to begin in SFY18.

- **Maui**

OYS expanded its collaboration with the Maui Police Department's Positive Outreach Intervention (POI) project by implementing services with juvenile justice reform funds for intake, assessment, and interventions for status offenders and minor law violators from 4:30 p.m. and 9:30 p.m. during the work week. The pilot project will increase access to immediate interventions for assessment, counseling, and referral with follow up services.

- **Kaua'i**

OYS provides support for the Kaua'i County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney's Teen Court Program. The diversionary program is an alternative process to hold youth accountable through a peer-driven approach, rather than the Family Court system. OYS continued funding of intensive monitoring services for youth on probation in collaboration with Family Court; additional funding, with juvenile justice reform funds, was also provided for a therapist to support the Family Court's Girl's Court.

- **Judiciary**

OYS continues to work with the Judiciary, the Family Court, and the Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council to implement the Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative (JDAI) with the guidance of the Annie E. Casey Foundation. Implementation of JDAI core strategies helped to eliminate inappropriate or unnecessary use of secure detention, minimize failures to appear and incidences of delinquent behavior, redirect public finances to successful reform strategies, improve conditions in secure detention facilities, and reduce minority over-representation in the juvenile justice system.

OYS works closely with the courts in all four judicial circuits to expand community-based treatment and monitoring as alternatives to confinement at HYCF. OYS continued funding for the Girl's Court in the 5th Circuit, to provide a range of gender specific and strength-based programming with female juvenile offenders. The Girl's Court is composed of an all-female staff (Presiding Judge, Probation Officers, Program Coordinator, Therapist, etc.) that seeks to recognize the fundamental differences between male and female juvenile offenders, as well as the different pathways to delinquency, and to effectively address juveniles' significant needs to reduce recidivism and promote healing. Through juvenile justice reform funds, OYS will continue to fund therapeutic services for Girl's Court through SFY18.

- **Department of Health**

With juvenile justice reform funds, OYS supports Kealahou (formerly Project Kealahou), a program of the Department of Health, Child and Adolescent Mental Health Division (ACMHD). Kealahou provides outreach, training and gender-specific, trauma-informed mental health services for adolescent females in or at-risk of involvement with the Juvenile Justice System on Oahu. Through a memorandum of agreement and contract, OYS

collaborate with CAMHD to provide access to mental health services for youth involved with, or at risk for penetration into, the juvenile justice system who are ineligible for CAMHD services.

- **Resources for Enrichment, Athletics, Culture and Health Program (R.E.A.C.H.)**

OYS continued implementation of the Resources for Enrichment, Athletics, Culture and Health Program (R.E.A.C.H.), Lieutenant Governor Shan Tsutsui's initiative to provide quality afterschool programming for middle school students. There were 24 middle/intermediate schools statewide that were provided R.E.A.C.H funds, including two public charter schools. Programming included robotics, band, tutoring, athletics, cultural, health, and nutrition.

F. TRAINING

OYS provides training opportunities to strengthen skills and collaboration for providers and partners in the juvenile justice and other systems of care. During SFY17, Fred Luskin, Ph.D., Director of the Stanford University Forgiveness Project, conducted forgiveness training workshops on Kauai, Maui, Hawaii and Oahu, with over 275 participants. The workshops focused on teaching forgiveness methods as a life skill that can be learned and applied in professional and personal settings, and integrating the forgiveness approach within a restorative justice framework. Additionally, a training workshop to learn how to facilitate forgiveness training was conducted over a 2 month period for 10 participants by Fred Luskin, Ph.D., and Jed Rosen, MSW. In April 2017, OYS co-sponsored the conference, "Building Competency in Serving Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender youth (LGBT)", attended by over 200 participants. Funding and planning support was provided by the Committee on LGBT Youth in Hawaii's Juvenile Justice System and the Coalition for a Drug-Free Hawaii. Conference participants included staff serving youth from various State departments and the private sector.

Continuing the implementation of wraparound services for youth involved with the juvenile justice system, OYS sponsored Pat Miles, a nationally recognized expert of the wraparound service model, to provide training in wraparound and family engagement.

OYS sponsored training sessions statewide with Dr. Thao Le, professor at the University of Hawai'i, in skill-building for mindfulness as a promising intervention in working with at-risk youth. Over 150 staff from various youth and family serving agencies were trained on the mindfulness approach over the past 2 years.

In May 2017, OYS, in collaboration with the Coalition for a Drug-Free Hawai'i, began quarterly Aloha Response sessions for the youth-family serving community to better serve youth and families across various systems of care.

Lastly, OYS, through its program monitor (John Paekukui) overseeing compliance with core requirements of the JJDPA, provided training for 154 police officers.

G. OYS FOCUS IN SFY 2018

- Enhance services and programs to best meet the needs of adjudicated youth on probation; to prevent further involvement into the juvenile justice system; to reduce recidivism; and to maximize opportunities for youth to become productive, and responsible citizens.
- Ensure adjudicated youth are placed in the least restrictive environment possible – without jeopardizing public safety, consistent with nationwide best practices.
- Ensure fair and equal treatment for all youth, regardless of race/ethnicity, and reduce disproportionate minority contact at the decision making points in the juvenile justice system.
- Continue implementing the provisions of Act 201 (SLH 2014), to increase public safety, hold juvenile offenders accountable for their actions, and reduce costs to Hawaii taxpayers by maximizing the public safety return on Hawaii’s juvenile justice investment.
- Continue to implement Assessment Centers to provide an array of services for juveniles who have been arrested or are at-risk for involvement with the juvenile justice system, by conducting in-depth assessments, facilitating access to services, and developing connections with community resources in a culturally appropriate manner.
- Increase community based, family-focused interventions, with emphasis on culturally appropriate service delivery.
- Actively participate with DHS, DOE, DOH, and the Judiciary to implement wraparound services to more effectively address the complex needs of at-risk youth through integrated case planning between agencies.
- Participate in the Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) Program that promotes detention reform efforts and alternatives to incarceration.
- Improve provider accountability to ensure that youth programs meet the needs of children and communities. Improve access to services and working relationships between stakeholders such as Family Court, CAMHD, and DHS-CWS through meetings hosted in each circuit.
- Collect outcome data to improve program performance and youth success.
- Prioritize youth needs and enhance fiscal responsibility to ensure that moneys are being directed to meet the most serious needs of youth.
- Continue to improve services and programs at the HYCF.
- Provide leadership, coordination, technical assistance, and training opportunities for providers, partners.
- Maintain continuity in programs and services for youth and their families.

- Conduct Request For Proposals procurement for community-based services, including Positive Youth Development, Project-based Cultural, Parent Partnerships, and Truancy Prevention.
- Explore partnerships with public and private funding resources to maintain and enhance service capacity for the community.