

A Bill for an Act Relating to the Community Residential Treatment System.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii:

SECTION 1. Section 334-1, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended by adding the definition of “therapeutic living program” to be appropriately inserted and to read as follows:

““Therapeutic living program” means a supervised living arrangement that provides mental health or substance abuse services for individuals or families who do not need the structure of a special treatment facility and are transitioning from a more restrictive treatment setting to independent living. The program aids residents in meeting basic needs and provides supportive services through a required service plan.”

SECTION 2. Section 321-11, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended to read as follows:

“§321-11 Subjects of health rules, generally. The department [of health] pursuant to chapter 91 may adopt rules [as] that it deems necessary for the public health and safety respecting:

- (1) Nuisances, foul or noxious odors, gases, vapors, waters in which mosquitoes breed or may breed, sources of filth, and causes of sickness or disease, within the respective districts of the State, and on board any vessel;
- (2) Adulteration and misbranding of food or drugs;
- (3) Location, air space, ventilation, sanitation, drainage, sewage disposal, and other health conditions of buildings, courts, construction projects, excavations, pools, watercourses, areas, and alleys;
- (4) Privy vaults and cesspools;
- (5) Fish and fishing;
- (6) Interments and dead bodies;
- (7) Disinterments of dead human bodies, including the exposing, disturbing, or removing of these bodies from their place of burial, or the opening, removing, or disturbing after due interment of any receptacle, coffin, or container holding human remains or a dead human body or a part thereof and the issuance and terms of permits for the aforesaid disinterments of dead human bodies;
- (8) Cemeteries and burying grounds;
- (9) Laundries, and the laundering, sanitation, and sterilization of articles including linen and uniforms used by or in the following businesses and professions: barber shops, manicure shops, beauty parlors, electrology shops, restaurants, soda fountains, hotels, rooming and boarding houses, bakeries, butcher shops, public bathhouses, midwives, mas-

seurs, and others in similar calling, public or private hospitals, and canneries and bottling works where foods or beverages are canned or bottled for public consumption or sale; provided that nothing in this chapter shall be construed as authorizing the prohibiting of laundering, sanitation, and sterilization by those conducting any of these businesses or professions where the laundering or sterilization is done in an efficient and sanitary manner;

- (10) Hospitals, freestanding surgical outpatient facilities, skilled nursing facilities, intermediate care facilities, adult residential care homes, adult foster homes, assisted living facilities, special treatment facilities and programs, home health agencies, hospices, freestanding birthing facilities, adult day health centers, independent group residences, and therapeutic living programs, but excluding youth shelter facilities unless clinical treatment of mental, emotional, or physical disease or handicap is a part of the routine program or constitutes the main purpose of the facility, as defined in section 346-16 under "child care institution". For the purpose of this paragraph, "adult foster home" has the same meaning as provided in section 321-11.2;
- (11) Hotels, rooming houses, lodging houses, apartment houses, tenements, and residences for persons with developmental disabilities including, but not limited to, those built under federal funding;
- (12) Laboratories;
- (13) Any place or building where noisome or noxious trades or manufacturers are carried on, or intended to be carried on;
- (14) Milk;
- (15) Poisons and hazardous substances, the latter term including[,] but not limited to[,] any substance or mixture of substances which:
 - (A) [is] Is corrosive[.];
 - (B) [is] Is an irritant[.];
 - (C) [is] Is a strong sensitizer[.];
 - (D) [is] Is inflammable[.]; or
 - (E) [generates] Generates pressure through decomposition, heat, or other means,

if the substance or mixture of substances may cause substantial personal injury or substantial illness during or as a proximate result of any customary or reasonably foreseeable handling or use, including reasonably foreseeable ingestion by children;
- (16) Pig and duck ranches;
- (17) Places of business, industry, employment, and commerce, and the processes, materials, tools, machinery, and methods of work done therein[.]; and places of public gathering, recreation, or entertainment;
- (18) Any restaurant, theater, market, stand, shop, store, factory, building, wagon, vehicle, or place where any food, drug, or cosmetic is manufactured, compounded, processed, extracted, prepared, stored, distributed, sold, offered for sale, or offered for human consumption or use;
- (19) Foods, drugs, and cosmetics, and the manufacture, compounding, processing, extracting, preparing, storing, selling, and offering for sale [or for], consumption, or use of any food, drug, or cosmetic;
- (20) Devices as defined in section 328-1;
- (21) Sources of ionizing radiation;
- (22) Medical examination, vaccination, revaccination, and immunization of school children. No child shall be subjected to medical examination, vaccination, revaccination, or immunization, whose parent or guardian objects in writing thereto on grounds that the requirements are not in

accordance with the religious tenets of an established church of which the parent or guardian is a member or adherent, but no objection shall be recognized when, in the opinion of the department, there is danger of an epidemic from any communicable disease;

- (23) Disinsectization of aircraft entering or within the State as may be necessary to prevent the introduction, transmission, or spread of disease or the introduction or spread of any insect or other vector of significance to health;
- (24) Fumigation[. The], including the process by which substances emit or liberate gases, fumes, or vapors which may be used for the destruction or control of insects, vermin, rodents, or other pests, which, in the opinion of the department, may be lethal, poisonous, noxious, or dangerous to human life;
- (25) Ambulances and ambulance equipment; and
- (26) Development, review, approval, or disapproval of management plans submitted pursuant to the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act of 1986, Public Law 99-519.

The department may require any certificates, permits, or licenses that it may deem necessary to adequately regulate the conditions or businesses referred to in this section.”

SECTION 3. Section 334-103, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is amended as follows:

“**§334-103 Program elements.** The following shall be the program elements of the system. These shall be designed to provide, at every level, alternatives to institutional settings. Applicants applying to operate program elements shall show how each of these elements works with the current programs in the community the facility will serve. Applicants may apply for operation under the following program elements:

- (1) A short-term crisis residential alternative to hospitalization for individuals experiencing an acute episode or situational crisis. The program shall be available for admissions twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. The primary focus of this element shall be on reduction of the crisis, stabilization, diagnostic evaluation, and assessment of the person’s existing support system, including recommendations for referrals upon discharge. This service in the program shall be designed for persons who would otherwise be referred to an acute inpatient psychiatric unit[.];
- (2) A long-term residential treatment program for clients who would otherwise be living marginally in the community with little or no service support, and who would return many times to the hospital for treatment. It also will serve those who are referred to, and maintained in, state hospitals or nursing homes because they require long-term, intensive support. This service shall be designed to provide a rehabilitation program for the so-called “chronic” patient who needs long-term support in order to develop independent living skills. This program goes beyond maintenance to provide an active rehabilitation focus for these individuals[.];
- (3) A transitional residential program designed for persons who are able to take part in programs in the general community, but who, without the support of counseling, as well as the therapeutic community, would be at risk of returning to the hospital. These programs may employ a variety of staffing patterns and are for persons who are expected to

move toward a more independent living setting. The clients shall be expected to play a major role in the functioning of the household, and shall be encouraged to accept increasing levels of responsibility, both in the residential community, and in the community as¹ whole. Residents are required to be involved in daytime activities outside of the facility which are relevant to their personal goals and conducive to their achieving more self-sufficiency[.]; or

- (4) A semisupervised, independent, but structured living arrangement for persons who do not need the intensive support of the system elements of paragraph (1), (2), or (3), but who, without some support and structure, are at risk of requiring hospitalization. The small cooperative housing units shall function as independent households with direct linkages to staff support in case of emergencies, as well as for regular assessment and evaluation meetings. Individuals may use satellite housing as a transition to independent living, or may remain in this setting indefinitely in order to avoid the need for more intensive settings. This element is for persons who only need minimum professional or paraprofessional support in order to live in the community. These units should be as normative as the general living arrangements in the communities in which they are developed.
- [(5) An unsupervised, independent living arrangement for persons who do not need professional or paraprofessional support or supervision or assistance in daily living activities, but for whom the daily presence of peers is desirable for a transition period immediately prior to full release into the community. The living arrangement shall be in a private residence shared by three or more unrelated persons served by any mental health or substance abuse treatment program, including the system elements of paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (4) within a prior twelve-month period. The persons shall be responsible for the payment of all rent, food, utilities, and other necessities, commodities, or services used or consumed, whether payment is made from the persons' own resources or public assistance grants. No service or support shall be provided other than periodic monitoring to determine if the persons are progressing satisfactorily toward full release into the community; except that section 334-102(3)(C) shall apply. The department of health may oversee the operational, fiscal, and resident selection policies for each living arrangement. This element shall be designed and intended to allow persons to be fully released into the community.]”

SECTION 4. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed. New statutory material is underscored.

SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.

(Approved June 16, 1997.)

Note

1. Prior to amendment “a” appeared here.