

**CATALOG OF LEGISLATIVE REQUESTS
MADE TO THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
DURING THE 1981 AND 1982 LEGISLATIVE
SESSIONS AND RESPONSES THERETO**

A Report to the Legislature of the State of Hawaii

**Submitted by the
Legislative Auditor of the State of Hawaii**

**Report No. 83-9
January 1983**

FOREWORD

Pursuant to the legislative appropriation acts of 1981 and 1982, the Office of the Legislative Auditor has initiated a program of budget review and analysis which is aimed at providing the Legislature with additional assistance in its consideration of budget requests coming before it for action.

As part of this review and analysis effort, we have compiled for each of the programs under review a catalog of recent legislative requests made to the affected executive agencies and the responses which the agencies have made to these requests.

Many of these requests and the responses thereto have budget and program implications, but up to now there has been no convenient way of looking at the effects and ramifications of these expressions of legislative interest and concern in a comprehensive and coordinated manner. However, by bringing the requests and responses together in a summary form such as this, much of this problem can be overcome.

In the hope that the Legislature will find this format useful in its consideration of the affected programs, this report catalogs the legislative requests and responses relating to the higher education program (University of Hawaii) that arose out of the 1981 and 1982 legislative sessions. A similar report covering the lower education program (Department of Education) is being submitted separately.

We acknowledge with appreciation the assistance and cooperation extended to us by the University of Hawaii and other agencies affected by these legislative requests.

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INTRODUCTION

As directed under the legislative appropriation acts of 1981 and 1982, the Office of the Legislative Auditor has undertaken a program of budget review and analysis. The purpose of this program is to provide the Legislature with additional and independent review and analysis of budget requests and related program proposals which are submitted by the executive branch to the Legislature for its consideration and action. In the first phase of this budget review and analysis effort, attention was focused on selected aspects of the major programs of higher education (University of Hawaii) and lower education (Department of Education).

In examining these two programs, one of the steps we took was to identify areas of legislative interest and concern as reflected in formal requests to the affected agencies in the form of statutory provisos, legislative committee reports accompanying bills passed by the Legislature, and legislative resolutions. Recognizing that the matters covered by these requests often have budget and program implications, we also sought to determine what kind of responses or reactions had been given to the legislative requests by the affected agencies.

We found, however, that there is no simple and convenient way of tracking responses to legislative requests. One reason for this is the large number and wide variety of the total requests involved. Another reason is the lack of a coordinative mechanism within the legislative branch to follow up on these requests. In the executive branch, such coordination is provided under the Governor's Office. However, the Legislature has no systematic means of monitoring compliance with legislative requests and no regular process for analyzing the responses received to determine how well they may meet legislative intent and legislative need.

In view of this situation, we decided to compile our own catalog of legislative requests and corresponding responses relating to these two programs. Thus, for each of the two programs, we first identified the relevant legislative requests that were made during the 1981 and 1982 sessions. Next, we tracked down the responses, if any, that were made to these requests. Then, we prepared a summary for each request giving the title and source of the request, a brief description of the nature of the request, and a brief analysis of any response that was made to the request. All of the individual summaries for each program constitute the catalog of requests and responses for that program.

We offer herewith the catalog of requests and responses pertaining to the higher education program (University of Hawaii). The catalog for the lower education program (Department of Education) is being submitted separately. We believe the Legislature may find these catalogs of assistance when reviewing the budgets and other proposals relating to these programs.

It should be noted that not all of these requests called for a formal response to be made. In addition, some requests were directed to two or more agencies of which the University of Hawaii or the Department of Education was only one. In many of these cases, some agency other than these two had the primary responsibility for preparing the executive response. Nevertheless, we have included all of the requests in our compilation and have analyzed the responses made whether they were prepared by the University of Hawaii, the Department of Education, or some other agency. Where no formal responses have been made, this has been so noted.

Normally, there is an interval of approximately a year between the making of a request and the submission of a response to the request. This is to allow the executive branch time to gather and analyze the relevant information and to prepare appropriate comments and recommendations. Thus, the responses to most of the 1981 requests were submitted to the 1982 session of the Legislature. In like manner, responses to the 1982 requests are being submitted to the 1983 session.

For some of the 1982 requests, the executive responses were still in the process of preparation and review at the time this report was prepared. They may subsequently be submitted to the Legislature. If the timing is still appropriate when these responses are finally submitted, we will prepare a supplementary report summarizing our analyses of the affected responses.

For each of the two legislative sessions covered by this report, the legislative requests are arranged in the following order according to source: provisos of appropriation acts, provisos of other legislative acts, concurrent resolutions, and single house resolutions.

Almost all of the subjects included in these legislative requests have some budget implications. However, in some instances there is a fairly direct interrelationship between the request and/or response and the 1983–85 biennial budget of the affected agency. Where the latter is the case, we have so indicated in the listings of the request and in the affected request summaries.

PART I

**LEGISLATIVE REQUESTS MADE TO THE
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
DURING THE 1981 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

**LISTING OF LEGISLATIVE REQUESTS DIRECTED TO THE
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII DURING THE 1981 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

During the 1981 legislative session, 20 legislative requests were directed wholly or in part to the University of Hawaii. Of these, nine called for formal responses from the university and nine called for formal responses from other agencies. Those requiring formal responses by the university are indicated by an asterisk. Formal responses were submitted for the nine requests directed primarily to the university, but only six responses were submitted for the nine requests directed primarily at other agencies. Requests which may have direct implications for the university's 1983-85 biennial budget are indicated by a B in parenthesis.

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Subject

Comprehensive Internal Reallocation Plan of Existing Positions and Resources

Source of Request

Section 55, Act 1, First Special Session of 1981.

Nature of Request

In conjunction with the appropriation of additional temporary positions and related expenses to meet workload increases in various departments at the University of Hawaii at Manoa, the Legislature requested a plan for reallocation of positions and resources from academic areas where student demand has declined over the past ten years.

Executive Response

The report submitted consists primarily of a bulky compilation of worksheets documenting historically the reallocations of positions and funds made between Fall 1971 and Fall 1980 for each campus. A summary accompanying this documentation indicates that over 100 reallocations involving approximately \$2.8 million had been made. Reallocations by major units were as follows: 75 at UH Manoa, 25 at UH Hilo, and 23 within the community colleges.

The report, however, does not identify reallocations not related to enrollment decreases nor does it show the occurrence of vacancies where the vacancies were simply refilled and no reallocations were made. More important, it does not present a plan describing the policies and guidelines used to reallocate resources nor does it describe the method by which the university identifies less important programs where reductions can be made and resources can be transferred to other programs having a greater demand for services or a higher priority. Reallocation of resources provides the university with one of its most significant ways of exercising flexibility to meet changing demands in a stable or declining resource framework. Hence, it is extremely important that the university has a clear and carefully planned approach to making use of this flexibility as it enters the 1983–85 biennium.

Subject

Utilization of Natural Energy Development Funds

Source of Request

Section 57, Act 1, First Special Session of 1981.

Nature of Request

By proviso, the appropriation for the organized research program included in each year of the 1981–83 biennium \$300,000 for natural energy development. The proviso further requested that a report be submitted on utilization of the funds appropriated each year for purposes of developing and utilizing Hawaii's natural energy resources and of achieving energy self-sufficiency.

Executive Response

The report submitted simply lists the projects selected for support by the university's energy research coordinator and the amounts of funds committed to each of these projects (nine projects totaling \$202,459). It does not describe in any way, however, how these selected projects might contribute to the development of Hawaii's natural energy resources or to the achievement of energy self-sufficiency.

The report also does not provide a complete picture of the use made of available funds. The appropriation included funds to supplement ongoing energy projects, but no reference is made in the report to the use of those supplemental funds. Thus, for example, no mention is made of projects undertaken by the Hawaii Natural Energy Institute. The same report for the succeeding year is much better and overcomes these deficiencies.

The BOR budget for the 1983–85 biennium provides for the continuation of this appropriation at the annual rate of \$300,000. However, the executive budget does not include such an appropriation on the basis that this is a one-shot research and development project, not an ongoing process.

Subject

Status of the Research and Training Revolving Fund

Source of Request

Section 1, Act 58, Regular Session of 1981.

Nature of Request

The annual appropriation for the Research and Training Revolving Fund (derived from indirect overhead payments made to the university) was increased from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000 through an amendment to Section 304–8.1, Hawaii Revised Statutes. The amendment also included a requirement that the university submit an annual report on the status of the Research Training and Revolving Fund. It was specifically provided that this report should show a breakdown of travel expenses.

Executive Response

The report submitted pertains to the utilization of the fund for fiscal year 1980–81. During this period, funds were committed in two major areas: (1) seed money for research and training, \$142,488, and (2) travel, \$84,205—for a total of \$226,693. The use of these funds generated additional extramural research and training funds from other sources. For seed money grants, an additional \$3,822,312 is reported. For travel grants, the extra income amounted to \$5,667,705. Thus, it would appear that the use of these funds represents a fruitful reinvestment of available resources. However, the report does not present any information on the methods used to monitor the employment of the funds or to evaluate the results achieved, particularly with regard to specific grants. As a consequence, it is difficult to assess fully the effectiveness with which these funds were used. The same report made for the succeeding year represents a significant improvement over this report.

Subject

Natural Hazard Evaluation and Earthquake Prediction

Source of Request

Senate Resolution No. 90, Senate Draft No. 1, Regular Session of 1981.

Nature of Request

In recognition of Hawaii's known susceptibility to various natural hazards and the need to be better prepared to cope with the occurrence of natural disasters, the Office of Organized Research and the Hawaii Institute of Geophysics of the University of Hawaii—in cooperation with other affected public and private agencies—were requested to conduct a wide ranging study dealing with these matters. Among other things, such a study was to: (1) update earthquake and seismic information relating to Hawaii, (2) assess the prediction capabilities of the State, (3) recommend actions to improve earthquake prediction capabilities, (4) explore the feasibility of providing a program of public information aimed at reducing losses from such natural causes, and (5) evaluate the adequacy of the structural design criteria included in the county building codes relative to the potential hazard of natural occurrences.

Executive Response

Although no report deadline was specified in the request, a formal report of some sort is implicit in the request's call for recommendations on various matters covered by the request. In its internal review of this request, the university recognized that a report was expected but also indicated that the scope of the request was too broad for the university to handle alone. Accordingly, it was recommended that the Hawaii Institute of Geophysics design an appropriate study and prepare a cost estimate for carrying it out so that this information could be reported to the 1982 legislative session. No such report was submitted during the 1982 legislative session. Instead, university officials met in April 1982 with the chairman of the Senate Higher Education Committee to discuss this matter.

As a result of the April meeting, the university agreed to pull together the efforts of researchers in the different hazard areas and to submit a report and recommendations to

the chairman of the Senate Government Operations and Intergovernmental Relations Committee. On September 27, 1982, the university transmitted its report to the chairman of the committee. The report consists of several parts. One is *An Analysis of Natural Hazards in Hawaii* which contains subsections on: (1) earthquake risk and hazard mitigation, (2) landslide hazard identification and mitigation, (3) tsunami hazards, (4) volcanic hazard, (5) beach erosion hazards, and (6) hurricane hazard. The preliminary evaluations and recommendations are those of the individual authors who are recognized as able scientists and researchers.

A second part of the report is a ten year old study entitled "A Study of Past Earthquakes, Isoseismic Zones of Intensity, and Recommended Zones for Structural Design for Hawaii" which represents the best available evaluation of this hazard in Hawaii. A third part of the report is a paper entitled "Natural Hazard Evaluation and Earthquake Prediction" which supplements the other reports. It includes additional factors which must be considered in further studies in this area.

This report indicates that further studies are needed in this broad area of concern and that the university can conduct some of these studies. However, to do so, it will have to be provided with the necessary resources.

Subject

Progress in Implementing the Recommendations of the Legislative Auditor's Management Audit of the University of Hawaii

Source of Request

Senate Resolution No. 179, Regular Session of 1981.

Nature of Request

In a management audit report submitted to the Legislature in 1981, the Legislative Auditor identified various deficiencies in the organization, planning, and personnel management of the university. In follow up on this audit report, the university was requested to report in three phases its progress in implementing corrective measures. By May 15, 1981, the university was to report on its progress in developing and implementing policies for faculty and staff workload and evaluation, faculty and staff renewal and vitality, and faculty incentives for excellence. By November 15, 1981, it was to report on a coherent plan for instructional articulation among all campuses to be implemented by the 1982 Fall semester. Then, 20 days prior to the 1982 legislative session, the university was to provide a comprehensive status report on the internal organization and management of the institution.

Executive Response

As requested, the university submitted three reports. The first, dated August 3, 1981, dealt with: (1) faculty and staff evaluation policy, (2) teaching assignment policy, and (3) faculty and staff renewal and vitality plans for the community colleges. The second, dated November 15, 1981, was on the subject of articulation. The third, dated November 1981, dealt with a series of topics relating to the roles of, and interrelationships between, the Board of Regents and the President of the university. In addition, written testimony on the general subject of audit implementation was submitted by the university on February 2, and February 22, 1982.

The responses submitted by the university generally address the subjects set forth in the legislative request. However, the responses do not always cover the subjects fully and adequately. For example, the first report describes progress on faculty and staff renewal

and vitality only as it relates to the community colleges and makes no mention at all of the matter of faculty incentives for excellence. Similarly, the second report on articulation places great emphasis on the formal agreements that have long existed within the university regarding this subject, but pays little attention to actual practices which have been contrary to these agreements and which previously gave rise to legislative expressions of concern over the inability of students to transfer credits within the university system. In like manner, the matters dealt with in the third report are important, but the report in its entirety hardly constitutes a *comprehensive* report on the internal organization and management of the institution. The written testimony submitted in February 1982 is quite brief, and adds little to what was previously submitted in the three earlier reports.

Subject

Assessment of Paauilo, Hawaii, as a Site for an Agricultural Park

Source of Request

Senate Resolution No. 186, Regular Session of 1981.

Nature of Request

In line with state plans to develop agricultural parks in various areas of the State, the Department of Agriculture with the cooperation of other agencies—including the University of Hawaii's College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources—was requested to assess the possibility of Paauilo, Hawaii, as a site for one of these agricultural parks.

Executive Response

As the university was only one of several cooperating agencies affected by this request, it was not responsible for submitting any formal response on the matter. As the lead agency on this matter, the Department of Agriculture has indicated that the Paauilo site would be included as part of a broader scale evaluation of possible sites for the location of agricultural parks.

Subject

Greywater Research at Kokokahi: Hunger Mission Model

Source of Request

Senate Resolution No. 196, Senate Draft No. 1, Regular Session of 1981.

Nature of Request

The residual water from laundry, bathing, and other uses is referred to as "greywater." If it can be recycled, it offers a means of conserving the use of our limited water resources. An experimental installation of a composting toilet and greywater irrigation system was proposed for the Kokokahi Hunger Mission Model at Kaneohe. Accordingly, it was requested that the Department of Health allow such an experiment to be carried out. In line with this request, the Environmental Center of the University of Hawaii was requested to work with the Kokokahi Hunger Mission Model in devising a research strategy for the experiment.

Executive Response

This request did not include any requirement that the university report back to the Legislature on this matter. As a consequence, no formal report on the matter has been made.

Subject

Future of the Waikiki Aquarium

Source of Request

Senate Resolution No. 208, Senate Draft No. 1, Regular Session of 1981.

Nature of Request

Recognizing both the potential of the Waikiki Aquarium and the limitations of its existing facilities, the Department of Land and Natural Resources—with the cooperation of other agencies, including the University of Hawaii which owns and operates the aquarium—was requested to make a study of the future of the aquarium and submit a report thereon to the Legislature.

Executive Response

Although the University of Hawaii owns and operates the Waikiki Aquarium, it was not the agency requested to spearhead this study. Thus, it was not given the responsibility of preparing any formal response on the matter. Instead, this responsibility was given to the Department of Land and Natural Resources. Obviously, however, any major change in the role, function, or configuration of the Waikiki Aquarium holds significant implications for this aspect of the university's budget.

The report on this matter submitted by the Department of Land and Natural Resources makes three recommendations: (1) the aquarium be designed and rebuilt within the present 2.35-acre site; (2) the aquarium be built, operated, and maintained by private enterprise under tight control of the state government; and (3) the rebuilding of the aquarium be tied closely to the restoration of the natatorium as a joint development project.

Subject

Use of Land Mauka of Kahekili Highway, Kaneohe

Source of Request

Senate Resolution No. 210, Regular Session of 1981.

Nature of Request

With several agencies using facilities and land located on a 280-acre parcel mauka of the Kahekili Highway in Kaneohe, Oahu, the Department of Land and Natural Resources was requested to examine the use of this parcel and to provide the Legislature with an analysis of future land requirements and planned facilities affecting this parcel. Inasmuch as the University of Hawaii's Windward Community College is located on the site, it was one of the agencies affected and one of those requested to cooperate in carrying out the study.

Executive Response

As one of several affected and cooperating agencies, the university was not given the responsibility of making the formal response on the matter. The Department of Land and Natural Resources was given this responsibility. However, the university did recognize the potential for conflict among different agencies using the parcel and supported the concept of having the Department of Land and Natural Resources serve in a coordinating role on the matter. The university has also indicated that it is developing a master plan for its Windward Community College. Any such master plan would be affected, of course, by the results of an overall study of the parcel. To date, however, no overall study has been undertaken.

Subject

Use of the Site of the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility at Kailua

Source of Request

Senate Resolution No. 211, Regular Session of 1981.

Nature of Request

In light of many suggested uses of the 573-acre site of the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility at Kailua, the Department of Land and Natural Resources was requested to develop a definite plan that would provide for the best and most compatible use of this valuable state asset. The university became involved in this request because: (1) the site was suggested as a possible location for the Windward Community College, and (2) other jurisdictions had successfully coordinated programs where college students were used as volunteers in juvenile minimum security facilities.

Executive Response

As only one of a number of affected agencies and groups, the university was not required to make any sort of formal response to this request. However, it has indicated it has no interest in relocating the Windward Community College to this site. It has offered no comment concerning the use of college students as volunteers at the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility. To date, no study on this matter has been undertaken.

Subject

Feasibility of Recycling Greywater in Hawaii

Source of Request

House Resolution No. 41, House Draft No. 1, Regular Session of 1981.

Nature of Request

The residual water from laundry, bathing and other uses, is referred to as "greywater." It has potential use for recycling for watering gardens and for agricultural irrigation. It thus represents a means of conserving limited water resources in Hawaii. Therefore, the university was requested to make a study of the feasibility of utilizing this conservation measure in Hawaii.

Executive Response

The report submitted by the university identifies several experimental studies that have been made of recycling greywater, primarily for agricultural irrigation rather than home use since the latter poses hazardous problems. An estimated amount of \$23,000 is reported to be required to conduct such a study by the university. Such a study would involve designing a system to separate greywater flows and measure flow rate to an existing home or new home under construction.

However, this feasibility study was not conducted inasmuch as funds were not appropriated. The university provided its estimate to conduct such a study based on work that has been done elsewhere. If such a study is to be pursued, it should also include the estimated cost to the homeowner of installing the system to recycle greywater.

Subject

Development of a Training Program for the Geothermal Industry

Source of Request

House Resolution No. 326, House Draft No. 1, Regular Session of 1981.

Nature of Request

With the potential for development of a geothermal industry in Hawaii, the Department of Planning and Economic Development was requested—with the assistance of several other agencies, including the University of Hawaii—to identify job skills needed in this industry and to develop an appropriate training program to provide Hawaii residents with these job skills.

Executive Response

As one of several cooperating agencies affected by this legislative request, the university was not required to submit a formal response on the subject. However, in response to an inquiry from an individual legislator, the university has gone on record that job skills in this industry are not particularly unique or difficult to acquire. Hence, anticipated needs in the industry can be met through existing programs and resources without the necessity of setting up a special training program.

Subject

Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) Pesticide Studies

Source of Request

House Resolution No. 465, Regular Session of 1981.

Nature of Request

Dibromochloropropane is a pesticide used in the pineapple industry which represents a potential hazard to humans directly and to contamination of water supplies in areas where it is used. Accordingly, the Departments of Agriculture and Health—along with other interested agencies and groups, including the Pesticide Hazard Assessment Project at the University of Hawaii—were requested to monitor all relevant studies and to provide the Legislature with study results and their recommendations concerning the use of DBCP and similar pesticides in Hawaii.

Executive Response

As a cooperating agency, the university was not required to submit a formal response to this request. This responsibility was placed upon the Departments of Agriculture and Health. However, in testimony to the Legislature, the university has taken the position that: (1) no report recommending action to the Legislature concerning DBCP should be made without including data from the study known as the “Kunia Project” and from studies conducted for the National Institute on Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), and (2) the university’s Pesticide Hazard Assessment Project should be allowed to provide input into those portions of the report relating to the Kunia and NIOSH studies.

In a joint “preliminary report” submitted to the Legislature in January 1982, the Departments of Agriculture and Health indicate that the university is very much involved in the assessment being made of this problem by means of the Kunia and NIOSH studies.

Subject

Underrepresentation of Ethnic Groups in the Student Population of the University System

Source of Request

House Resolution No. 509, Regular Session of 1981.

Nature of Request

Certain ethnic groups in Hawaii are underrepresented in professional employment. These same groups are also underrepresented within the student body of the University of Hawaii system. Such underrepresentation may be due to the fact that these groups include many low or limited income families who find the cost of higher education to be prohibitive. A study by the university was requested to identify the reasons for such underrepresentation.

Executive Response

The report submitted presents findings relating to the student population for Fall 1980 and student applicants for 1978. It shows that Hawaiians and Filipinos are underrepresented in the applicant pool as well as the student population. The causes of such underrepresentation are seen arising out of social conditions and attitudes existing prior to entering college. The report notes that the university has a College Opportunities Program which enrolls high risk young adults from disadvantaged areas to help them succeed in college. However, a broader solution to the problem of underrepresentation is felt to lie in reaching potential students prior to their attaining college age.

Another effort to reduce the disproportionate representation in enrollment by ethnic groups might be to provide counseling at the high school level to encourage more students to attend college. However, as the roots of the problem are complex, a plan designed to involve ethnic community groups, public schools, and the university probably will be necessary to make significant headway in this area.

Subject

Agricultural Education in Hawaii

Source of Request

House Resolution No. 510, House Draft No. 1, Regular Session of 1981.

Nature of Request

Agricultural education exists at the secondary schools and at the University of Hawaii. The program at all levels appears to require articulation and coordination because each institution develops its own curriculum and there is no mechanism for planning coordinated programs. Agricultural education may also be a suitable alternative form of education for alienated and potentially alienated students. Accordingly, a joint study by the Department of Education and the university was requested: (1) to identify all agricultural education activities, (2) to determine the need for articulation among these activities so as to make efficient use of available resources, and (3) to assess ways of strengthening agricultural education as an alternative educational opportunity for alienated and potentially alienated students.

Executive Response

The university, as the lead agency, prepared the report. The report recognizes the interdependence between the agricultural education programs of the two agencies. To insure a continuum in agricultural education and to promote availability and accessibility of the programs, the report recommends that a Committee on Agricultural Education be established. Among other things, this committee would review the program for the purpose of strengthening the opportunities for students interested in agricultural education.

The study covers the wide spectrum of educational programs for agriculture and the need for agricultural education to meet the requirements of agricultural industries, agribusiness, and vocational education in agriculture. The formation of such a committee to conduct continuing review should promote more effective use of limited resources in addition to assuring better coordination. The Legislature may want, however, to be kept informed concerning results achieved by the committee.

A portion of the report dealing with agricultural training for alienated students contains recommendations made by the Department of Education which are not directly germane to this subject. The report does not discuss how these recommendations would improve alternative educational opportunities for alienated students or increase their utilization of such opportunities.

Subject

Critical Shortage of Registered Nurses

Source of Request

House Resolution No. 533, House Draft No. 1, Regular Session of 1981.

Nature of Request

Hawaii, like other areas, has faced for some years a critical shortage of registered nurses. One possible way of alleviating this shortage is to utilize the services of foreign-trained nurses who can be recruited to work in Hawaii. However, many of these potential workers have not been able to serve as nurses because of their repeated failure to pass the licensing examination due to language and other problems. In light of these facts, the Board of Nursing was requested to study the problem to determine whether through retraining these foreign-trained nurses might be qualified to pass the licensing examination. The University of Hawaii's School of Nursing and community colleges were requested to cooperate with the Board of Nursing and the Hawaii Nurses Association on this matter.

Executive Response

As a cooperating agency, the university was not required to make a formal report on this matter. This responsibility was given to the Board of Nursing. However, as the State's major provider of instructional services in the field of nursing, the university will inevitably be affected by any major changes made in instructional services and requirements in this field.

The Board of Nursing submitted a lengthy response to this request. Among other things, this report indicates that the shortage of nurses is a complicated problem concerning which there are many different, and sometimes conflicting, viewpoints. The main problem, however, does not seem to lie in providing a continuing supply of properly trained new entrants into the field, but rather in keeping trained personnel active in the field. Due to unsatisfactory working conditions, turnover and attrition rates in the nursing field are very high.

The report does, however, make one recommendation which pertains directly to the nursing training program at the university. It recommends that the career ladder concept be followed in setting up the curriculum for the nursing program. Under this concept, the nursing training program would consist of a single continuum of successive stages or levels related to the progressively greater skill requirements found in the nursing field. Thus, trainees could enter and leave the program at various points without having to requalify for a whole different curriculum. The university indicates that it is now following the career ladder approach.

The report also makes another recommendation which may affect the university's nursing training program. This concerns the problem of foreign trained nurses who are unable to pass the licensing examination due to language or other problems. The report recommends that a "preceptor/internship program" be developed to assist these nurses in meeting the licensing requirements. The report, however, does not describe in any detail how such a program would function. The effect of this recommendation on the university depends, therefore, on how such a program might be designed and implemented.

In reaction to this report, the Legislature in 1982, through Senate Resolution No. 132, requested that the nursing shortage problem be further studied. The Department of Health was designated to spearhead this study, but was also directed to enlist the participation of all affected parties. This latter report is still in the process of being prepared.

Subject

Continuation and Expansion of the After-Hours Gerontology Program at Public Housing Projects

Source of Request

House Resolution No. 535, House Draft No. 1, Regular Session of 1981.

Nature of Request

The School of Public Health of the University of Hawaii, jointly with the Hawaii Housing Authority, administers after-hours programs for the elderly at five public housing projects. Graduate students are hired to provide security and services during the evenings and weekend periods. The expansion of the program to all housing projects for the elderly was contemplated. Hence, a study of the status of the program and the cost of expanding it was requested.

Executive Response

The response prepared describes the purpose of the program, its administration, and the benefits of the program to the elderly and to graduate students enrolled in the gerontology program at the university. It recommends expansion of the program to all housing projects for the elderly on Oahu and the provision of consultation to personnel on the Neighbor Islands. The cost of \$30,000 to continue the program and expand it to include other housing projects is noted.

The program has been of mutual benefit for the elderly and the graduate students. Funds for the program have been available in the past through the Hawaii Housing Authority. So long as this source of funding is continued, the program will have no direct impact on the budget of the university.

Subject

Projecting Future Land Requirements for Agricultural, Conservation, and Urban Uses

Source of Request

House Resolution No. 551, Regular Session of 1981.

Nature of Request

In recognition of meeting the needs of agriculture and conservation as well as accommodating urban uses in a limited land area like Hawaii, the Departments of Planning and Economic Development, Agriculture, and Land and Natural Resources were requested to project the amount and location of land available for urban use in the year 2000 after taking into account agricultural and conservation needs. In the part of this study dealing with agricultural lands and the need for such lands, the College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources of the University of Hawaii was requested to provide assistance.

Executive Response

As a cooperating agency, the university was not required to prepare a formal response to this request. The Department of Planning and Economic Development was designated to be the lead agency in preparing the response to this request. To date, no report on this matter has been prepared.

Subject

Continuation of Community Cancer Control Activities

Source of Request

House Resolution No. 564, Regular Session of 1981.

Nature of Request

The Community Cancer Program of the Cancer Center of Hawaii has been a federally funded five-year demonstration program of cancer control, encompassing prevention, diagnosis, treatment and management, rehabilitation, and continuing care. With its federal funding nearing an end, the Department of Health was requested to study the possible continuation of the community cancer control activities carried out under the demonstration project. As a participant in the demonstration project, the University of Hawaii's School of Public Health became involved as a cooperating agency in this request.

Executive Response

As a cooperating agency, the university was not required to prepare a formal response to this request. This was made the responsibility of the Department of Health.

In its response to this request, the Department of Health recommends that state funding continue to be provided for this program and that the funding continue to be channeled through the university. The estimated cost of the program is \$175,000 for 1982 and \$120,000 annually thereafter.

Subject

Study of the Future of the Pineapple Industry in Hawaii

Source of Request

House Resolution No. 656, House Draft No. 1, Regular Session of 1981.

Nature of Request

With Hawaii's pineapple industry facing critical problems after having been a mainstay of Hawaii's economy for many years, the Governor's Agriculture Coordinating Committee was requested to coordinate the conduct of a study of the future of the pineapple industry in Hawaii. The University of Hawaii's College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources was among the several agencies requested to assist in this effort.

Executive Response

As a cooperating agency, the university was not required to prepare a formal response to this request. This responsibility was given to the Governor's Agriculture Coordinating Committee. However, the College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources cannot help but be concerned with and interested in any major events and developments affecting agriculture in Hawaii.

In its response to this report, the Governor's Agriculture Coordinating Committee indicates that it has consulted with the College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources as well as many other parties on this matter. The report makes no specific recommendations that would have a direct impact on the university. However, the report indicates that the university has been playing an important role in helping the pineapple industry through periodic preparation of an industry analysis and action plan.

PART II

**LEGISLATIVE REQUESTS MADE TO THE
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
DURING THE 1982 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

**LISTING OF LEGISLATIVE REQUESTS DIRECTED TO THE
UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII DURING THE 1982 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

During the 1982 legislative session, 20 additional legislative requests were directed wholly or in part to the University of Hawaii—including two repeat requests from 1981 resulting from statutory provisions requiring annual reports. Of these, 12 called for formal responses from the university and four called for formal responses from other agencies. The remaining four did not specify any reporting requirement even though in at least one case (tuition structure study) a report is fairly obviously expected. At the time this summary was prepared, final formal responses were still pending for five of the requests for which the university was primarily responsible and for two of the requests for which the Department of Health was primarily responsible. The requests requiring formal responses from the university are indicated by an asterisk. A double asterisk is shown for those where final formal responses were still pending. Requests which may have direct implications for the university's 1983–85 biennial budget are indicated by a B in parenthesis.

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Subject

Utilization of Natural Energy Development Funds

Source of Request

Section 57, Act 1, First Special Session of 1981.

Nature of Request

As in the previous year, a report on the use of the appropriation of \$300,000 for the purpose of development and utilization of Hawaii's natural energy resources was required under the appropriation act for the 1981-83 biennium.

Executive Response

The report prepared for the 1983 Legislature, like the report for the previous year, lists the projects funded from the appropriation. This year's report presents a full description of the project award process, including the criteria applied to select projects. It notes that funds for three projects have been used in conjunction with ongoing research projects of wind energy, electric vehicles, and solar cells of the Hawaii Natural Energy Institute. The annual report of the institute, which describes the results of each project funded during the previous fiscal years, is also attached to the response.

The institute keeps a detailed record of the funds expended and the projects conducted through federal and state support. The executive budget request for the 1983-85 biennium does not include funds for Hawaii's natural energy development as appropriated in previous years. This is because the Department of Budget and Finance considers such funds as research and development funds. In the past, funds for this purpose were included in the budget of the Department of Planning and Economic Development. However, recently the appropriation has been made directly to the university. Thus, whether or not it is a research and development type expenditure, the Legislature has shown long-term support for this activity.

Subject

Status of the Research and Training Revolving Fund

Source of Request

Act 58, Regular Session of 1981.

Nature of Request

An annual report of the utilization of the Research and Training Revolving Fund is required with the appropriation of \$1,000,000 each year to this fund, under Section 304-8.1, Hawaii Revised Statutes. The source of the appropriation is income which the university derives from indirect overhead payments received under various contracts and grants.

Executive Response

The report presents a summary of the utilization of funds for fiscal year 1981-82. Unlike the report of previous years, it describes more fully the five categories for which funds are awarded. They are: (1) research/training seed money projects, (2) travel to professional meetings, (3) matching funds for project development, (4) return of overhead to academic and research units, and (5) funds for project development. The amounts awarded and results are described for each category. The problem of supporting the maintenance of buildings housing research activities and maintaining and replacing equipment is surfaced again. The problem of utility cost is also highlighted. With expected decreases in federal support, the return of a larger portion of indirect overhead revenues to the fund is considered.

The research and training revolving fund is managed by the Office of Research Administration of UH Manoa. Procedures for the selection, monitoring, and evaluation of projects have been established to assure the effective utilization of the funds. This action should strengthen the management of this important resource of the university.

Subject

Nursing Training Program

Source of Request

Section 60A, Act 264, Regular Session of 1982.

Nature of Request

In the Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1982 (Act 264), the university received additional funds of \$66,825 for critical short-term nursing training, particularly on the neighbor islands. Specified amounts were provided for hiring a faculty, summer overload for three faculty, and travel and other expenses. The proviso also requested that the university submit a report describing the training programs implemented, data on students enrolled, and a progress report on the program to address the critical need of nurses.

Executive Response

The implementation of the program was assigned to the School of Nursing at UH Manoa. Two priority programs were conducted: one to train more nurses in the acute areas of intensive care units/coronary care units (ICU/CCU); and another to provide summer student employment for nursing students under supervision of instructors. For the ICU/CCU training, arrangements for intensive training at Maui, Kauai, Hilo and Kona were made. Those trainees are scheduled to gain further experience at hospitals on Oahu. Summer student employment and training were also provided, despite some start up problems.

Although the program was viewed to be positive, the report does not present information on the extent to which training needs have been fulfilled. Any continuation of the training program will require an additional appropriation.

Subject

Improvement of the Accounting System for Electricity Costs

Source of Request

Section 62A, Act 264, Regular Session of 1982.

Nature of Request

As additional funds were appropriated, as requested by the university, to cover an anticipated deficit in the utility appropriation for electricity, the Legislature requested that the university “study ways of improving the accounting system covering electricity costs including the development of means such as individual building meters to assign costs to the area or unit of origin; the analysis of fuel adjustment costs; and such other improvements as may be necessary for such analytic purposes as identifying unusually high usages of electricity or unusual fluctuations in the pattern of usage or areas of potential savings;” and submit “a report describing the improved accounting system and including recommendations for any legislative action to implement the improved system.”

Executive Response

A report is being finalized.

Subject

Savings to Pay for Electricity Costs

Source of Request

Section 62B, Act 264, Regular Session of 1982.

Nature of Request

With the supplemental appropriation for electricity costs, the Legislature specified that “in utilizing salary and other savings to pay for electricity costs that exceed the funds appropriated for such costs, the University shall emphasize using savings from non-instructional areas” and requested that the university submit “a report describing the specific areas, if any, where funds are to be obtained in fiscal year 1982–83 to pay for all electricity costs exceeding the funds appropriated for such costs.”

Executive Response

A report is being finalized.

Subject

Federal Financial Aid Cutbacks and Impact on State Financial Aid Program

Source of Request

Senate Resolution No. 39, Senate Draft No. 1, Regular Session of 1982.

Nature of Request

Student financial aid programs, both federal and state, are an important source of support for certain needy students to pursue higher education. Recent cutbacks in federal support have already narrowed eligibility for such aid. Further anticipated reductions in financial aid funds will probably impose even stricter eligibility criteria. These moves, in turn, will affect state supported financial aid programs. Accordingly, the university has been requested to monitor the federal cutbacks and assess their impact on state financial aid programs.

Executive Response

The preliminary report indicates that a final response is expected to be completed by mid-December, but not later than two weeks after the convening of the 1983 Legislature. The financial aid allocation notices for the 1982–83 academic year were received in October 1982, and the university is now in the process of revising the financial aid program and assessing the effect of the cutback on the state program.

Subject

Tuition Structure Study

Source of Request

Senate Resolution No. 40, Regular Session of 1982.

Nature of Request

Citing the fact that the University of Hawaii's current tuition structure is out of line with regional and national trends, the Legislature requested the university to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the current tuition structure for all categories of students, particularly nonresident and professional school students, to determine if Hawaii's tuition levels, together with appropriate financial aid for needy students, are adequate to maintain quality educational opportunities for the people of Hawaii. Unlike institutions of higher education in most other states, the University of Hawaii does not benefit directly from tuition income. Instead, this income is paid into the state general fund from which the university receives the bulk of its financial support. Thus, any increase in tuition would not translate automatically into more funds for the university. It would, however, provide more moneys to the general fund from which the university could derive added support through legislative appropriation.

Executive Response

No formal response to this request was specified in the resolution. However, to benefit from any increase in tuition, the university's appropriation from the Legislature would have to be adjusted accordingly. Therefore, it can be assumed that the results of the study and any recommendations flowing therefrom will be reported to the Legislature. The university has undertaken a detailed study and has submitted the results thereof to the Board of Regents, which has taken the matter under consideration. The study suggests a step-by-step increase of tuition rates spaced over several years to bring them more in line with tuition rates elsewhere. Submission of recommendations to the Legislature is now awaiting action by the Board of Regents.

Subject

Interpreters for the Hearing Impaired

Source of Request

Senate Resolution No. 55, Senate Draft No. 1, Regular Session of 1982.

Nature of Request

Considering that a number of persons with hearing impairments need interpreters to communicate effectively in many situations, the Commission on the Handicapped, in cooperation with the State Coordinating Council on Deafness, was requested to conduct a study to determine the need for a model state law for interpreters for hearing impaired persons. To assist in this study, it was further requested that an interim committee be established which would include representatives from various public and private agencies concerned with this problem. Inasmuch as the University of Hawaii, through its Honolulu Community College, has an interpreter training program, it was listed among the agencies to be so represented.

Executive Response

The University of Hawaii is only a cooperating agency with respect to this request. The report on the request is to be presented by the Commission on the Handicapped, which is under the Department of Health. The university has indicated that any expansion of the Honolulu Community College's limited training program in this field would require additional funds and other resources. The Department of Health's report on this matter is still pending.

Subject

Exploring Alternative Means of Assuring the Continuance of Campus Summer Sessions

Source of Request

Senate Resolution No. 64, Senate Draft No. 1, Regular Session of 1982.

Nature of Request

The rising electricity cost requiring supplemental appropriations to cover deficits, and the increases in collective bargaining salary agreements of faculty and lecturers have threatened the continuation of summer session programs. To assure the continuance of summer session programs at all campuses, the university was requested to explore all possible means to provide for summer session classes, including coordinating summer session programs among community colleges and providing general fund subsidies or other funding alternatives.

Executive Response

For the 1982 summer session, the university continued summer session classes on the basis of covering such costs through tuition receipts. Only Windward Community College did not offer summer session classes. Examination of the financing of summer session activities has been initiated, but any resolution of the problem is reported to be dependent on the forthcoming collective bargaining negotiation between the faculty union and the university.

Though the instructional cost for summer session is affected by faculty and lecturer salaries, the report does not present any description and analysis of alternative plans of action being considered to fund the continuation of summer session. Such information is essential to any meaningful consideration of this problem.

Subject

Adoption of Electric Cars for State and County Vehicles

Source of Request

Senate Resolution No. 72, Senate Draft No. 1, Regular Session of 1982.

Nature of Request

The national thrust to decrease our dependency on imported oil through the development of electric powered vehicles has resulted in two experimental programs in Hawaii. The Hawaiian Telephone Company and the University of Hawaii have electric vehicles in operation. Whether the state and county gasoline powered vehicles should be converted to electric vehicles has been a matter of concern, and hence, a feasibility study for such conversion was requested.

Executive Response

The response was prepared by the Director of the Hawaii Natural Energy Institute. It reports that a program of purchasing electric vehicles at this time is inappropriate since the purchase, operating and maintenance costs are too high. The conversion of existing vehicles to electric powered vehicles is also considered inappropriate for the same reasons. The transfer of the university's electric vehicles to state and county motor pools is recommended to obtain operational experience.

The continued monitoring of the development of electric powered vehicles and alternative energy resources by the institute will be necessary before any action is taken to develop a plan and timetable for replacing state and county gasoline powered vehicles with electric cars.

Subject

Motor Vehicle Child Passenger Safety Restraint Program

Source of Request

Senate Resolution No. 99, Senate Draft No. 1, Regular Session of 1982.

Nature of Request

To enhance the safety of children riding in motor vehicles, the Department of Transportation was requested to continue to review occupant restraint program experience from other jurisdictions and agencies and to make the resultant information available to members of the Legislature on request. Due to the conduct of a Keiki Auto Restraint Project by the School of Public Health of the University of Hawaii, the university was included among the agencies listed from which information should be sought.

Executive Response

Instead of a formal response, this request simply calls upon the Department of Transportation to provide information to members of the Legislature on request. The university's only role with regard to the request is to cooperate with the Department of Transportation in supplying any relevant information it may have.

Subject

Use of Kapalama Military Reservation for a Central Facility for Diversified Agriculture and Creation of a Statewide Cooperative Council

Source of Request

Senate Resolution No. 117, Regular Session of 1982.

Nature of Request

To promote diversified agriculture in Hawaii, a two-fold legislative request was made:

1. The United States Government was requested to relinquish its control over the Kapalama Military Reservation at Honolulu Harbor so that the site can be used to develop a central marshaling facility for Hawaii's diversified agriculture industry.

2. Several agencies, including the University of Hawaii's College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, were requested to continue to support and nurture the creation of a Statewide Cooperative Council which, among other things, would participate in the planning of the central marshaling facility.

Executive Response

This request does not call for a formal response. The university is only one of several cooperating agencies involved in this matter. Presumably, if any formal response on the matter is to be made, it will be made by the Department of Agriculture or by the Governor's Agriculture Coordinating Committee.

Subject

Study of Nursing Shortage Problem in Hawaii

Source of Request

Senate Resolution No. 132, Senate Draft No. 1, Regular Session of 1982.

Nature of Request

Due to conflicting data and recommendations concerning the subject of a shortage of nurses in Hawaii, it was requested that a task force consisting of representatives of all affected parties be established to conduct a comprehensive review and analysis of the nursing shortage problem in Hawaii. The University of Hawaii's School of Nursing was one of the agencies listed as a participant in the task force, but the Department of Health was requested to take the leadership on this matter and to report to the Legislature concerning it.

Executive Response

As simply a cooperating agency, the university is not required to prepare a formal response to this request. The Department of Health has the responsibility of submitting the formal response to this request, but the request further directs that the report be approved in writing by all members of the task force. The Department of Health's report is still pending.

Subject

Continuance of New/Young Farmer Program

Source of Request

House Resolution No. 119, House Draft No. 1, Regular Session of 1982.

Nature of Request

Under a contract from the Department of Agriculture, the University of Hawaii's College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources initiated an instructional program aimed specifically at new and young farmers. Citing the success of this program, this request expresses support for continuation of it.

Executive Response

This request did not call specifically for the submission of a formal response by the university. However, the university has indicated that without additional funding, such as that provided formerly by contract with the Department of Agriculture, it does not have the resources necessary to give special attention to new and young farmers. Consequently, this category of farmers will have to depend upon the same level of extension services available to other segments of the extension service's clientele.

Currently, however, the university has submitted a proposal to the Department of Agriculture for re-instituting the program. The estimated cost of the project for one year is \$56,250. This proposal is still under consideration by the Department of Agriculture.

Subject

Extension of After-Hours Gerontology Program to Public Housing Projects for the Elderly on the Neighbor Islands

Source of Request

House Resolution No. 169, House Draft No. 1, Regular Session of 1982.

Nature of Request

The Hawaii Housing Authority and the University of Hawaii's School of Public Health have jointly been administering an after-hours program for the elderly at various public housing projects on Oahu. Under this joint effort, graduate students are hired to provide security and services during evenings and weekend periods. The program has been financed by the Hawaii Housing Authority and has been found to be beneficial both to the elderly served and to the graduate students providing the service. On the basis of this success, the two agencies were requested to study the need for and feasibility of extending the program to the neighbor islands.

Executive Response

As specified in the request, the responsibility for reporting on this matter has been placed upon the Hawaii Housing Authority, which is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Social Services and Housing. The report from this agency indicates that a similar need for this program does not exist on the neighbor islands due to conditions which are quite different from those on Oahu. Accordingly, the report recommends that the program not be expanded to the neighbor islands.

Subject

Educational Opportunities for Veterans of the Vietnam Conflict

Source of Request

House Resolution No. 195, House Draft No. 2, Regular Session of 1982.

Nature of Request

It has been recognized that veterans, particularly veterans of the Vietnam conflict, need special assistance to pursue educational or training programs to improve their capabilities for employment. Because many of these veterans are unemployed or under-employed, educational or job oriented training opportunities are necessary. The university in cooperation with the Department of Education and other educational agencies were requested to conduct a study to find alternative ways to expand such opportunities.

Executive Response

The university is participating in a task force, which includes the Veterans Administration, the Vets Center, and other interested agencies and individuals, to identify the educational and employment related needs and develop ways of addressing the needs through expansion or modification of existing educational and training opportunities.

The initial response is only a status report. A complete report is expected to be available by the convening of the 1983 session.

Subject

Equal Pay for Work of Comparable Worth

Source of Request

House Resolution No. 208, House Draft No. 1, Regular Session of 1982.

Nature of Request

The State of Hawaii does not have a statute which prohibits unequal compensation for women and men performing comparable work, and in consideration of taking any action to establish a statute adopting the comparable work doctrine, the Legislature requested the Industrial Relations Center of the university to “undertake a preliminary review of the issue of ensuring in Hawaii equal pay for work of comparable worth for the purposes of developing or formulating a proposal for a comprehensive study of the issue”

Executive Response

The report was scheduled to be submitted by the end of 1982, but has not yet been made available.

Subject

In-Service Training Program for Personnel Engaged in Education of the Handicapped: Project Ho'okoho

Source of Request

House Resolution No. 286, House Draft No. 1, Regular Session of 1982.

Nature of Request

Project Ho'okoho is an in-service training program developed by the University of Hawaii and the Department of Education for regular and special education teachers, administrators, support personnel and parents who are engaged in the education of the handicapped. The project is federally funded. As future federal funding is threatened, the Legislature requested both the University of Hawaii and the Department of Education to "prepare a comprehensive report that includes a study of the project's overall effectiveness, comparative effectiveness of other available options, and possible alternative sources of funds for Project Ho'okoho."

Executive Response

This request called for a joint response by the university and the Department of Education. A joint task force from the two agencies was set up to conduct this study and prepare a report. A comprehensive report has been developed and has been reviewed and approved by the administrations of the two agencies. The report recommends that the joint project continue to be supported. State funding is indicated as the most likely source of this support. The Legislature will have to weigh this program in the context of other educational programs and the availability of funds to support these various programs. The projected cost of the program for school year 1983-84 is approximately \$142,000.

Subject

Study of a Statewide Child Care Resource and Referral System

Source of Request

House Resolution No. 290, Regular Session of 1982.

Nature of Request

Based upon an increasing need for child care services throughout Hawaii, the Department of Social Services and Housing—with the assistance of various other agencies—was requested to study the feasibility of establishing: (1) a statewide child care resource and referral system, and (2) a child care training component for providers of such services and families utilizing these services. In the committee reports on this request, it was indicated that the University of Hawaii, including its community college system, should be able to provide the Department of Social Services and Housing with assistance on the assessment and development of plans for the child care training component.

Executive Response

This represents another legislative request where no formal response is required on the part of the university inasmuch as its role is to assist another agency which has the reporting responsibility. In this case, the responsible agency is the Department of Social Services and Housing, which has prepared a lengthy “partial response” to the request. This report reveals that the university has indeed been called upon to assist in the development of the child care training component for providers and families. Included as Appendix B to the report is a plan for the study of the training component which has been prepared by the Elementary Division, University Laboratory School of the College of Education, and which outlines the tasks to be undertaken to comply with this portion of the legislative request. The results of this study, however, will not be available until the 1984 legislative session.

Subject

Teacher Education to Deal with Students with Behavioral/Attitude Problems

Source of Request

House Resolution No. 311, Regular Session of 1982.

Nature of Request

The problem of student discipline, which includes a wide range of dysfunctional behaviors and attitudes, has affected classroom management and environment as well as educational development of students exhibiting behavioral and attitudinal problems. As many teachers are unable to deal effectively with this problem, a request was made by the Legislature for the university to prepare a proposal to strengthen the skills and competency of prospective teachers in this area. Seminars for teachers and prospective teachers were also included for consideration in the proposal.

Executive Response

The College of Education examined its current curriculum for prospective teachers in view of the problems identified by present and former students enrolled in the college, classroom teachers, and the Teacher Education Committee of the Department of Education. Three deficiencies were found in the teacher education program and adjustments to the curriculum have been prepared accordingly. For example, the student teaching requirement is increased from one semester to two semesters.

The report represents a comprehensive review and approach to strengthen prospective teachers in dealing with the problem of student discipline. However, a continuing education program to improve the skills of teachers already in public schools is not included.