



“Let Our Children Blossom”

# Children of Incarcerated Parents

## Hawai'i County Workgroups

West Hawai'i – September 10, 2007

East Hawai'i – September 18, 2007

County of Hawai'i  
Comprehensive Strategic Plan for Juvenile Justice

*“Every Youth in Hawai'i County will be a Responsible, Healthy, and Caring Community Member”*

## **Introduction**

In September, 2007, service providers and agency workers in Hawai'i County convened to discuss the issues faced by children whose parents were incarcerated, and their caregivers. Guided by the recommendations outlined in Senate Bill 3215, participants shared their knowledge and ideas regarding:

1. The identification of children of incarcerated parents and their caregivers
2. The impact that parental incarceration has on children
3. The impact that parental incarceration has on the child(ren)'s caregivers
4. The needs of children of incarcerated parents
5. The needs of caregivers (of children of incarcerated parents)
6. Identification of local programs and models
7. Programming recommendations

This document is a compilation of the responses provided by participants of both the West Hawai'i and East Hawai'i workgroup gatherings. Questions pertaining to this summary may be directed to the County of Hawaii Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, Special Projects Coordinator Lisa Faulkner-Inouye at (808) 934-3310 or email [Youthbldrs@yahoo.com](mailto:Youthbldrs@yahoo.com).

Mahalo nui loa to the Neighborhood Place of Kona, Wally Lau, and La Cher Napeahi for their generosity and continued support of this endeavor.

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## **I. Identifying Children of Incarcerated Parents and their Caregivers**

Please refer to the Flowchart of Identification Points (Appendix A) which illustrates points of identification within the criminal justice system and beyond. Shaded areas represent entities that collect information (from the incarcerated parent or from the child(ren)'s caregivers), which can determine: 1) the incarcerated person has children, or 2) A child(ren)'s parents are incarcerated.

### **A. Points of identification Within the Justice System:**

- **At Arrest:** If children are present at the time of his/her parent's arrest.  
*NOTE: Police go into situations with as much information as possible regarding who will be at the home at the time of arrest, including the presence of children in the home.*
- **By the Department of Human Services – Child Welfare Services:** When, at the time of parent's arrest, no one is available to care for the child, or as part of the Drug Endangered Child response when a parent is manufacturing methamphetamine in the home or on its premises.  
*NOTE: When CWS retains custody of children, the children are initially placed in a licensed "crisis" home (based upon phone calls at the time of arrest), and then may be placed in foster care.*
- **By Intake Service Center:** When a person is taken into custody, personal information regarding family and children is gathered for bail study.
- **By Adult Probation:** When a person has been adjudicated, a Pre-Sentence Investigation (PSI) is conducted which includes information about family and children.  
*NOTE: At present, data is being collected and then sealed and filed – it is not being compiled. Perhaps the Department of Public Safety can begin compiling this information.*
- **By Family Court:** When the caregiver files a petition for guardianship of the child(ren), or when parental rights are terminated.

### **B. Other Points of Identification:**

- **By the Department of Human Services:** When processing Med-QUEST applications.
- **By Faith-Based groups:** When providing spiritual support and outreach
- **By the Child Support Enforcement Agency:** When conducting an investigation.
- **By Preschools and Childcare Facilities:** When children are applying to be in their program(s)
- **By Service Providers:** Service Providers generally have relationships and trust within their communities (i.e. QLCC "Community Workers").
- **By Caregivers:** When caregivers share this information with others
- **By the Department of Education or Private Schools:** When school is notified that a child's parent(s) are incarcerated.

*NOTE: DOE may not be able to share information due to privacy issues.*

### C. Discoveries:

- Broad, varied caseloads that are served by different providers have no specific (focused capacity) programs to deal with this specific population.
- Limitation of programs like SKIP is only utilized by parents who choose to take their role of parenting seriously. Other programs need to be developed for those parents who do not take their role as a parent seriously.
- Upon arrest of parent, children are usually left in the care of relatives. *Currently, no assessment or investigation into the appropriateness of this placement is conducted. Only when a report of Child Abuse or Neglect is called in is an investigation initiated.*
- How do incarcerated custodial parents make phone calls to deal with child placement?
- There needs to be a primary place to funnel this information (data collection). Once this information is gathered, what will we do with it?
- When a QUEST application is submitted, the Child Support Enforcement Agency is notified. This is an existing automatic “link” in the system.
- Parents and caregivers are more likely to share information with private non-profits than with a government agency.
- Pre-sentence Investigation occurs at the halfway point, not at point of arrest. A critical point is at point of arrest.
- The Office of Hawaiian Affairs employs Community Resource Coordinators
- Queen Liliuokalani Children’s Center has added to their mission to support Ohana (relative) caregivers. Also, the East Hawai’i Unit offers a resource information support group for relatives taking care of other family member’s children. This group meets the first Monday of each month, 10am to 12pm, at 919 Ululani Street, Hilo.
- Homeless shelters may be a source of information
- Prisoners may become grandparents while incarcerated
- Inmates deal with a “time warp” upon release/return to family – roles and situations have changed in their absence

## **D. Recommendations:**

- At the time of arrest:
  - Police could provide a list of resources to relatives/friends that the child is placed with
  - Have officer arrive at the home with a social worker. It is a National Best Practice for a social worker to accompany the police as part of a team at the time of arrest.
  - There could be a toll-free number that officers can call
- Adult Probation:
  - Information collected during the Pre-Sentence Investigation can be compiled by the Department of Public Safety (SB 932).
- Service Providers:
  - All agencies need to ask the question, via interviews at intake, “Why is childcare needed? Need to add “Incarceration of Parent” or “Parent in Jail” as a choice on intake form. “Parent in Jail” might be more widely understood.
  - Create a survey for all agencies/service providers to identify the needs and request of incarcerated parents
  - Ask caregivers to complete a questionnaire and send to a point non-profit to systemize data collection
  - Parenting classes – Make questionnaire a mandatory requirement for parents to complete
  - HAO – Hawaiian Agency Organizations (a consortium of the Department of Hawaiian Homelands, Queen Liliuokalani Children’s Center, Kamehameha Schools, Alu Like, Inc., Office of Hawaii Affairs, and others) in Hawaii County meets quarterly to share issues, challenges, and successes. An issue like “Children of Incarcerated Parents” could be a focus of HAO.
  - Legal Aid or private attorneys can be a source of information (when drafting power of attorney, guardianship, etc.)
- DHS – Child Welfare Services:
  - DHS could add a requirement in contracts with service providers to collect information about children of incarcerated parents, their caregivers, and their incarcerated parent (i.e. survey).
- DPS – Correctional Facility:
  - Provide parenting classes in jail or prison
  - Conduct a “Post-Sentencing Questionnaire” by parole within six months of sentencing (Parole is not presently part of Task Force “re-entry report”).
  - Ask inmates to complete a questionnaire and send to a point non-profit to systemize data collection

## **II. Impact of Parental Incarceration – Children**

It was generally agreed upon that the effects of parental incarceration on children may manifest themselves in varying degrees due to the age and gender of the child. The following list illustrates the behaviors that children display upon the removal of a parent from the child's life due to incarceration:

### **1. Emotional:**

- Depression
- Illness
- Fear
- Powerless
- Lack of self-worth
- Feelings of abandonment
- Confusion
- Increased sensitivity
- Developmental Aggression
- Cutting
- Unable to concentrate
- Self-Blame
- Low self-esteem
- Feeling unloved
- Separation Anxiety
- Hypervigilance
- Suicidal
- Shame
- Feel like a victim
- Guilt
- Hopeless
- Resentment
- Anger at other family members
- Emotionally unbalanced

### **2. Interpersonal Skills and Bonding:**

- Loss of ability to bond
- Inability to communicate
- Become parentified – take on role of absent parent
- Enters the “poor parenting skills” cycle
- Lack of stability
- Negative attitude
- Take frustrations out on caregivers
- Abusive to people who love them
- Lack of trust
- Sibling separation
- Isolation from lack of communication with parent
- Disconnect – culturally, spiritually

### **3. At-Risk Behaviors**

- Prone to high-risk behaviors
- Substance Abuse
- Delinquency
- Negative attitude
- Belief of “that’s how life is”
- Use incarceration of parent as an excuse for problem behavior
- Truancy
- Curfew violations
- School failure
- Promiscuity
- “us” versus “them” mindset
- Parental incarceration becomes a “badge of honor”
- Drinking
- Self-medication
- Teen pregnancy
- Negative peer associations
- Early sexual experimentation

### **4. Welfare of Child**

- Lack of role models
- Teased
- At risk for victimization
- Lack of continuity of care
- Access to services in rural areas
- Lack of positive environment
- Harassed
- Unmet healthcare needs
- Misdiagnosis of mental illness
- Lack of edification
- Ostracized
- Shifting caregivers
- Impact of medication

### **III. Impact of Parental Incarceration – Caregivers**

Parental incarceration poses many dilemmas for the caregivers of their children. One issue that was unique to caregivers living in West Hawai'i, North Hawai'i, and South Hawai'i, was the potential for **geographical and economic limitations** to impede efforts to visit correctional facilities which are located in East Hawai'i. Furthermore, when a parent is incarcerated at a facility on Oahu or on the Mainland, these geographic and economic limitations are presented in greater proportions and felt equally by caregivers living throughout Hawai'i County.

The following items illustrate other challenges faced by caregivers:

- Financial Burden
- Cultural obligation
- Increased stress
- Must give up role as caregiver once incarcerated parent returns
- Resentment
- Guilt and uncertainty
- Legal issues: confusion between 'guardian' and 'adoption' terminology and their requirements
- Anger at incarcerated parent
- Torn allegiance
- Denial (allows the cycle to continue)
- Children used as "pawn" between incarcerated parent and caregiver

## **IV. Needs of Children of Incarcerated Parents**

### **1. Emotional Support**

- Someone to believe in them
- Cultural connectedness
- Unconditional love
- Nurturing foster homes
- Time to heal; to process hurt and anger
- Faith and hope to keep trying
- Be taught coping skills
- Feel safe and loved
- Spiritual connectedness
- Encouragement
- Positive adult role models
- Emotional supports to address the loss of parent(s) in their life
- Consistency
- Counseling to deal with trauma
- Positive peer experiences
- Anger management services
- Reassurance
- Repetitive messages that this situation is not their fault
- Not have to see parent arrested

### **2. Family Support**

- Family counseling upon incarceration and upon reentry of parent
- Communication with siblings (if living in separate homes)
- Ho'oponopono with self and ohana
- Cultural approach
- Communication with incarcerated parent as appropriate
- Contact by incarcerated parent as appropriate
- Bonding with incarcerated parent as appropriate
- Visitation rights to see parent more often and for a longer period of time
- Central place for video conferencing
- Reunification

### **3. Community System Support**

- Outreach to identify needs (beyond typical intake)
- Seamless system of resources (currently too much bureaucracy)
- Community supports to decrease high-risk behaviors
- Identification of appropriate services and providers
- Community support groups to help address needs
- Provide case management
- Long-term follow-up
- Continuum of care
- Appropriate and timely mental health services and treatment
- Positive support from government, foster placement, treatment centers
- More involvement by faith-based groups
- Provide prevention tools before incarceration of parent
- Culturally sensitive assessment of child's needs
- Financial support
- A positive support system
- Assessment and treatment at initial separation
- Provide adequate diagnosis IF problems are mental-health related or not
- Ask the children what their needs are
- People that children feel comfortable talking to
- A group the children can belong to – positive influence
- Periodically reassess needs
- Support groups in school

### **4. Caregiving Stability**

- Loving substitute family
- Caregivers who are educated in the resources available in the community
- Caregivers who have legal status for the children (i.e. power of attorney, guardianship)
- Stability in home environment
- A plan for care of the children BEFORE the parent is incarcerated
- Caregivers' understanding of specific emotional, social, physical and health needs of individual child
- Assurance of continued care
- Stable, nurturing, and consistent caregiver

(Needs of Children of Incarcerated Parents – continued)

**5. Communication**

- Children need to be able to ask questions and be heard
- Repetitive, consistent messages to younger children to deal with their fears by all agencies involved
- Children need to know what will happen to them
- Understanding of what is going on with the incarcerated parent and how this will affect the child involved
- Explanation to children of what is happening
- Provide children with a safe place to talk

**6. Advocate for Child**

- A “positive” advocate for child to work with the system of various agencies, the courts, etc.
- Follow-thru by a strong-voiced advocate
- A coordinator to oversee that services are provided to these children

**7. Mentors**

- Positive, supportive role models
- Community-based
- Ohana-based
- Mentoring and life-skills training for older children
- Faith-based
- Children need to be exposed to options in life, build dreams

## V. Needs of the Caregivers (of Children of Incarcerated Parents)

### 1. Financial Support

- Financial opportunities/help
- Healthcare services for caregivers, especially if they are kupuna/grandparents
- Financial resources
- Avenue for counseling without out-of-pocket payments
- Financial assistance
- Medical support

### 2. Legal Assistance

NOTE: Relatives who receive these children have no authority to sign forms. At present, consent is given over the phone by custodial parent (who is incarcerated).

- List of legal resources
- Legal support for legal decisions (medical, education, etc.) for children in care
- Need to be fully represented, supported in court proceedings
- Legal advice
- Legal services if child will be under their care for a long time
- Consent to serve
- Legal support for power of attorney

### 3. Education/Training

- Realistic expectations and support
- Cultural/spiritual support services
- Training and support for caregiving
- Training on how to cope with emotional, behavioral, and educational issues
- Understanding regarding the impact on children when parent(s) are incarcerated
- Programs for (and about) Teens
- Cultural understanding of the keiki they are caring for
- Educational resources detailing support services
- More training with childcare provided
- Hand-on tools to deal appropriately with behavioral issues
- Education and knowledge of services available – for themselves and the children
- Advocates to help them work their way through the “system”
- A phone number to call for services (interface with 211?)
- Need one advocate who is positive and can streamline all the resources
- Understanding of “who does what” for the child (DOE, DHS, CWS, Courts, etc.)
- List of resources to obtain help for themselves and the children: medical, educational, social services, legal assistance

### 4. Respite

- Respite care for the caregivers
- Respite childcare services
- Need to feel safe and secure from physical harm
- Time out
- “Caregiver” for the caregiver
- Respite from duties
- A vacation

### 5. Other Supports

- DOE liaison
- Cultural understanding by agency workers
- Sensitivity to the needs of the family regarding care of the children
- Seamless system/connection for support (too much bureaucracy involved)
- Improved access to childcare
- Emotional support/support groups
- Access to current and accurate information regarding incarcerated parent
- Services to support child’s visitation with incarcerated parent(s)
- Ohana conferencing
- Communication system to incarcerated parent(s)
- Help in facilitating and maintaining relationships with incarcerated parent(s)
- Case management services

## **VI. Programs**

### **A. Existing Programs:**

#### **1. Hawai'i County**

- Supporting Keiki of Incarcerated Parents (SKIP)
  - Opening date of program is pending based upon selection of temporary site
  - Classes are expected to be held at Hale Nani the first quarter of 2008 (upon completion of new building)
- Big Island Substance Abuse Council (BISAC) – Mom's and Babies
- Big Island Substance Abuse Council (BISAC) – Dads and Kids/Fathers and Sons
- Read-to-Me (Hawai'i County, Oahu, Mainland) – Inmate reads a book on disc and the book and disc are given to his/her child
- Good Beginnings Alliance – early childhood development, Play and Learn groups
- INPEACE – Keiki Steps – early childhood development for children and caregivers
- Queen Liliuokalani Children's Center – Ohana Caregivers  
QLCC has added to their mission to support Ohana (relative) caregivers. Also, the East Hawai'i Unit offers a resource information support group for relatives taking care of other family member's children. This group meets the first Monday of each month, 10am to 12pm, at 919 Ululani Street, Hilo
- Hui Malama Ola Na Oiwī: Native Hawaiian Health Care Systems – Facilitates access to health care through outreach, referrals, transportation, health screening and networking (with other health care providers, State and County Agencies, Schools and Community Organizations). Services include, but are not limited to, health risk appraisals, medication management, blood pressure and glucose checks and health assessments; and health promotion disease prevention programs.
- Office of Social Ministry – emergency assistance (food, housing, healthcare resources)
- Foster Family Programs of Hawai'i – Support for foster, adoptive, kinship, and guardianship parents
- Glad Tidings Church
- New Hope Christian Fellowship
- The Institute for Family Enrichment – Parenting Classes
- Neighborhood Place of Puna – Family strengthening
- Neighborhood Place of Kona – Family strengthening
- Child and Family Services (East Hawai'i) – Family strengthening, domestic violence advocacy, Employee Assistance Program (EAP), and more
- Child and Family Services (West Hawai'i) – Teen Living Care, domestic violence advocacy, Employee Assistance Program (EAP), and more
- DOH Child and Adolescent Mental Health Division (CAHMD) Family Guidance Centers – School-Based Behavioral Health services
- Family Support Services of West Hawaii – Family counseling, parent education, youth development, referrals to other resources
- The Institute for Family Enrichment (TIFFE) – Intensive and community-based services, training and education, school-based individual, family, and group services
- Videoconferencing to Oahu and/or mainland facilities (Hawaii County, Oahu, Mainland)
- Women's Furlough House – Supervised family visits (with assistance of community volunteers or other staff)

(Existing Programs – continued)

## **2. State of Hawai'i**

- Girl Scouts Behind Bars (Oahu)
- Keiki O Ka Aina (Oahu, Maui) – mentoring of children
- Maui BEST Program (Maui) – Family reunification program by the Maui Economic Opportunity Council
- PATH – Perinatal Addiction Treatment of Hawai'i (Oahu)  
Healthcare and associated services to pregnant substance abusers
- TJ Mahoney (Oahu) – Re-entry program for women
- Hale Kipa (Oahu) – Respite
- The Bus (Oahu) – Mother's Day bus to correctional facilities
- Read-to-Me (Hawai'i County, Oahu, Mainland) – Inmate reads a book on disc and the book and disc are given to his/her child
- Hui Ho'omalu (statewide) - Addresses the identification, recruitment, screening, training and ongoing support and retention of Foster/Resource Families for children and families that are in the care of DHS
- DOH – Child Welfare Services
- Good Beginnings Alliance – early childhood development, Play and Learn groups
- INPEACE – Keiki Steps – early childhood development for children and caregivers
- Videoconferencing to Oahu and/or Mainland facilities (Hawai'i County, Oahu, Mainland)

## **3. Mainland**

- Read-to-Me (Hawai'i County, Oahu, Mainland) – Inmate reads a book on disc and the book and disc are given to his/her child
- Restorative Circles (DPS – Oahu, Mainland)
- Videoconferencing to Oahu and/or Mainland facilities (Hawai'i County, Oahu, Mainland)

## **4. Mainland Initiatives**

- San Francisco Children of Incarcerated Parents Partnership  
([www.sfcipp.org](http://www.sfcipp.org))
- National Resource Center on Children and Families of the Incarcerated  
([www.fcnetwork.org](http://www.fcnetwork.org))

## **B. Recommendations for Programs Needed:**

### **1. Visitation, Communication, and Restoration**

- Therapy – linkage of children with incarcerated parent(s)
- Telephone/Correspondence that meet the child's needs (space, touch, environment as a whole, hugs, family friendly)
- A Ohana/Restorative approach (not just at end of incarceration)
- Female offender visitation – resources for women and men
- Visitation: Volunteers to decorate facility, transport children; children share art, reading; incentives to get ever “friendlier visitation”
- Supervised visitations (teach how to interact)
- Play and Learn – Children's Justice Center

## **2. Support**

- School response to child – like Banana Splits in-school support group during school hours, or provide transportation if after school hours (i.e. “second” bus route)
- Programs that are culturally and/or community sensitive to child’s needs
- Faith-based children’s ministries, assist in reintegration
- More faith-based programs
- “Children in Transition” (like the divorce program) for families experiencing incarceration
- Peer counseling groups
- Big Brother/Big Sister groups
- Community play groups for ages 1 to 9 years
- Focus groups for caregivers and children

## **3. Systems Improvements**

- Local coordination for each community on this issue
- Child Welfare Services to collect additional data
- Assessment of placements – not all caregivers should be caregivers
- Change law regarding family caregiver leave of absence, increase employer support
- Protocol/process for children at time of parents’ arrest
- Comprehensive response to child’s situation
- Review CWS Level 1 drug protocol, witness serious crime
- Relieve “pre-sentencing stress” by educating the family about the process and providing other information
- A process for the incarcerated’s family to get answers
- Pre-sentence investigations – train those doing consents, signed referrals (Request for Information to contract this out?)
- Proactive pre-incarceration plan during pre-sentencing/pre-sentence investigation
- Develop Health Systems protocol

## **4. Other Recommendations**

- Department of Public Safety to plan/implement a statewide training on Children of Incarcerated Parents (and Their Caregivers) for all DPS liaisons on each island, including CWS (DHS – Child Welfare Services), DOH (Department of Health), DOE (Department of Education), and private agencies
- Would like to learn about existing National Model Programs. Could the sub-committee of the State Task Force disseminate this information to all?
- Need more local research (by the University of Hawaii? By the Department of the Attorney General?)
- Identify appropriate agency for access to incarceration information
- Identify appropriate criminal justice agency to collect information from other agencies

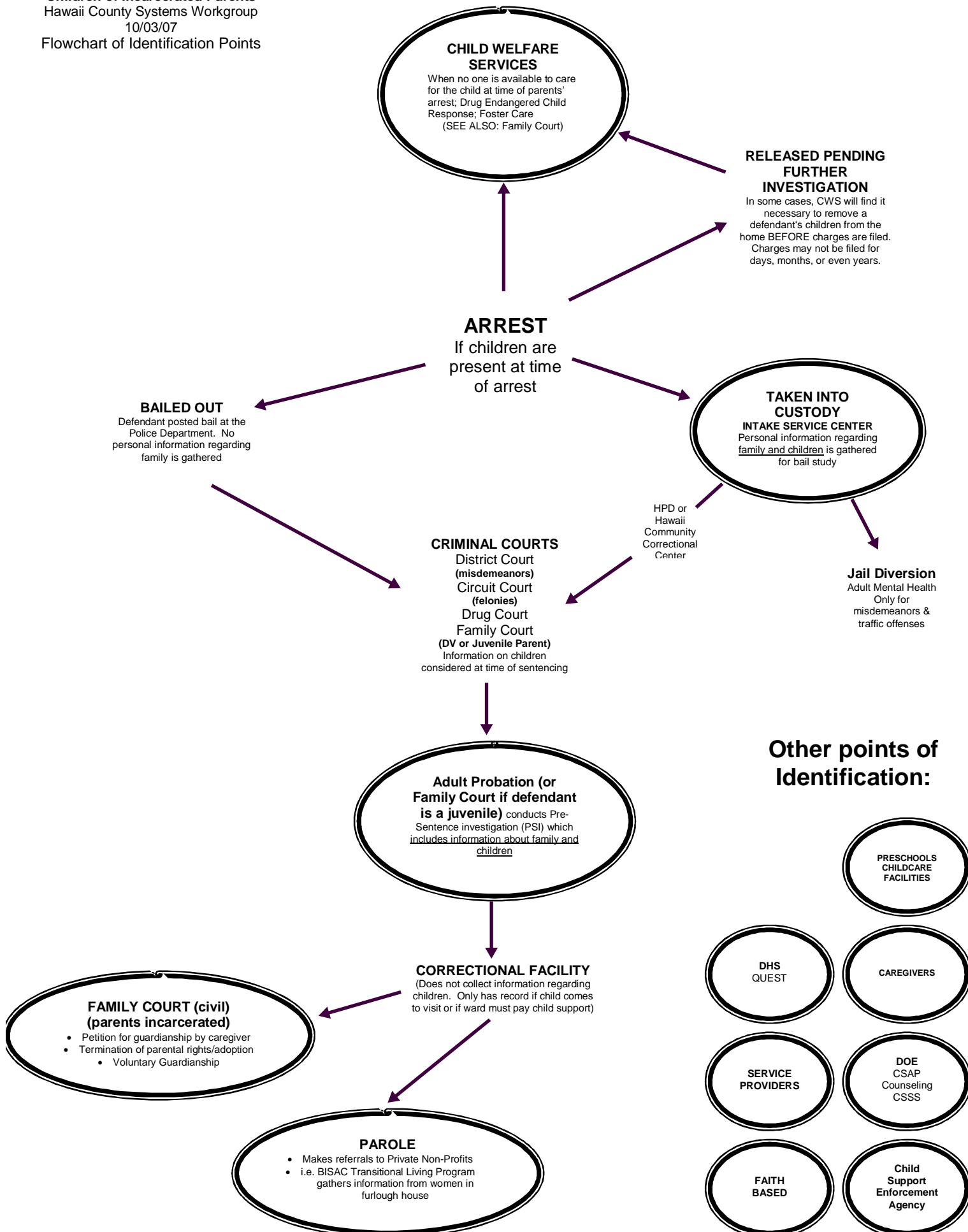
## **VII. Next Steps for Hawai'i County**

- Provide report to Legislature
- Continuous communication
- Provide feedback to various communities
- Enlist and encourage participation from caregivers, previously/currently incarcerated parents, their children
- More collaboration between agencies to work on this common goal
- Possible Task Force for West Hawai'i (incorporate into an existing group)
- Possible utilization of Hui Laulima for information dissemination
- Dr. Wilson's Health Checklist (to improve children's access to services)
- Develop a protocol or process for services to this population  
(Perhaps under the auspices of the Big Island Reintegration "Going Home" Committee)
- Listen to the children
- Future participation by (but not limited to):
  - County of Hawai'i Office of the Prosecuting Attorney
  - Hawai'i Police Department
  - Child Welfare Services
  - Department of Education
  - Department of Public Safety
  - Intake Service Center
  - Adult Probation
  - Service Providers
  - Former Inmates
  - Adult Children of Incarcerated Parents
  - Caregivers

# **Appendix A**

**Children of Incarcerated Parents  
Hawai'i County Systems Workgroup**

## **Flowchart of Identification Points**



# Appendix B

## Children of Incarcerated Parents Hawai'i County Workgroup

### West Hawai'i Attendees

Christ Episcopal Church  
Kealakekua, HI  
September 10, 2007

Pastor Eric Alindogan	Kona Seventh-Day Adventist Church
Dr. Marilyn Brown	University of Hawai'i at Hilo – Sociology
Tony Comandador	Hawai'i Paroling Authority
Michael Chung	Salvation Army – Family Intervention Services
Lisa Faulkner-Inouye	Office of the Prosecuting Attorney
Sgt. Nancy Haituka	Hawai'i Police Department
Josephine Ibarra	Office of Social Ministry
Gail Judd	People Attentive to Children (PATCH)
Jedediah Kay	University of Hawai'i at Hilo
Carrie Kuwada-Phipps (facilitator)	Department of Health – Public Health Nursing
Wally Lau	Neighborhood Place of Kona
Robert K. Lindsey, Jr.	Office of Hawaiian Affairs
Lianne Masutomi	Neighborhood Place of Kona
Carl Matsunaga	Queen Liliuokalani Children's Center
La Cher Napeahi	Neighborhood Place of Kona
Gina Ready	Big Island Substance Abuse Council
Jann Saiki-Morimoto	Adult Probation
Ted Sakai	Consultant
Sheri Tavares	University of Hawai'i at Hilo
Maiden Temple	Legal Aid Society of Hawai'i
Carol Warner	Children's Justice Center – West Hawai'i

# Appendix C

## Children of Incarcerated Parents Hawai'i County Workgroup

### East Hawai'i Attendees Aupuni Center Conference Room Hilo, HI September 18, 2007

Roxanne Aburamen	Hawai'i County Jail Diversion Program
John Addoms	Office of the Prosecuting Attorney
Ofcr. Robert Almeida	Hawai'i Police Department
Dr. Marilyn Brown	University of Hawai'i at Hilo – Sociology
Jowett Chew-Marumoto	Glad Tidings Church
Roxanne Costa	Salvation Army – Family Intervention Svcs
Paula De Morales	Waiakea HS – Ku Ha'aeo
Lynn Enriquez	Child and Family Services
Les Estrella	Office of Social Ministry
Lisa Faulkner-Inouye	Office of the Prosecuting Attorney
Laura Ferreira	Big Island Substance Abuse Council
Judy Fujimori	DOE – Special Education Social Worker
Zachary Higa	Adult Probation
Peggy Hilton	DHS – Child Welfare Services
Charlene Iboshi	Office of the Prosecuting Attorney
Carol Ignacio	Office of Social Ministry
Willie Kalei	Queen Liliuokalani Children's Center
Ken Kawauchi	Queen Liliuokalani Children's Center
Susan Labrenz	Healing Our Island – Facilitator
Emerson Llantero	Office of the Prosecuting Attorney
Evelyn Lee	HCEOC – Right Track – Waiakea HS
Dawn Lindsey	Community Member
Kahea Lindsey	Community Member
Kelcie Makaike	Hawai'i Intake Service Center
Cyndy Meyer	Hale Kipa
Irene Nagao	Hawai'i County Reintegration Initiative
La Cher Napeahi	Neighborhood Place of Kona
Wendy Robinson	DHS – Child Welfare Services
Kenneth Rowe	Big Island Workforce Connection
Ted Sakai	Consultant
Bruce Sakamoto	Department of Public Safety
Lillian Tavares	Hawai'i Police Department
Lori Ann "Maka" Tavares	Hawai'i Community College
Reginald Une	Hawai'i Paroling Authority
Claudia Wilcox-Boucher	Hawai'i Community College – Human Svc
Dr. Brian Wilson	Physician
Shauna Young	People Attentive to Children (PATCH)