

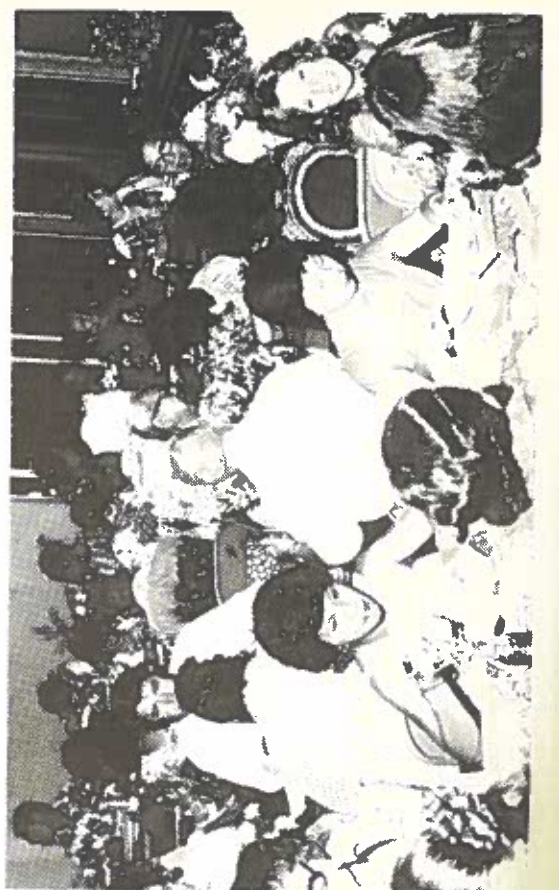


JULY 1977 — JUNE 30, 1978

ANNUAL REPORT



MEO



Joseph Souki, Executive Director MEO

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Paul Pladera, Child Development Director

BOARD OF DIRECTORS — 1977-1978

GOVERNMENT SECTOR

Kimie Lane
Dept. of Human Concerns
County of Maui
Wailuku, Maui

Richard Kibe
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County of Maui
Wailuku, Maui

Kazuichi Hamasaki
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State of Hawaii
Wailuku, Maui

Howard Nakamura
148 Nakoa Drive
Wailuku, Maui

Masami Fukuoka
Dept. of Education
State of Hawaii
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Young Whee Chun
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Mental Retardation Div.
Wailuku, Maui

Edward Perreira
P.O. Box 24
Paia, Maui



Edward Perreira, Board Chairman



Maui Economic Opportunity, Inc.
69 Kachumani Avenue
Kahului, Hawaii 96732
Telephone 877-3386

September 11, 1978

Mr. Edward Perreira, Chairman
MEO, Inc., Board of Directors
Kahului, Hi. 96732

Dear Mr. Chairman:

It's our pleasure to submit the MEO Inc. Annual Report for 1977-1978 culminating your second term as Chairman of the Board.

The agency's achievements are based on the continuing programs of Head Start, Community Organization and Senior Opportunities and Services.

Highlighting these achievements are the expansion of the Energy Conservation Program and MEO's consumer advocacy role directed at combating spiraling inflation.

The new programs administered by MEO are: 1 — Youth Employment and Training Program (YETP); 2 — Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Program (YCCIP); and 3 — Lokahi Pacific funding for the Lanai Day Care. Hence we have increased all funding for Manpower services to combat unemployment.

We are hopeful of continuing this effort through FY 1979 and address the needs of the poor.

Sincerely,

Joseph M. Souki
Joseph M. Souki
Executive Director

RESIDENT SECTOR

Theresa Urayanza
4573 Spanish B Village
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Velmar Medeiros
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Hanky Yamamoto
P.O. Box 146
Kaunakakai, Molokai

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Molokai Community Action Council
Kaunakakai, Molokai

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Wailuku, Maui

Cora Masicampo
P.O. Box 867
Lanai City, Lanai

Kenzo Takumi
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Kahului, Maui

Frank Lee
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Haiku, Maui

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS INDUSTRY & LABOR

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Kahului, Maui

Rev. Milton Fricke
520 One Street
Kahului, Maui

Dr. Robert Bird
53 Puunene Avenue
Kahului, Maui

Louis Eaton
331 Ohaa Street
Kahului, Maui

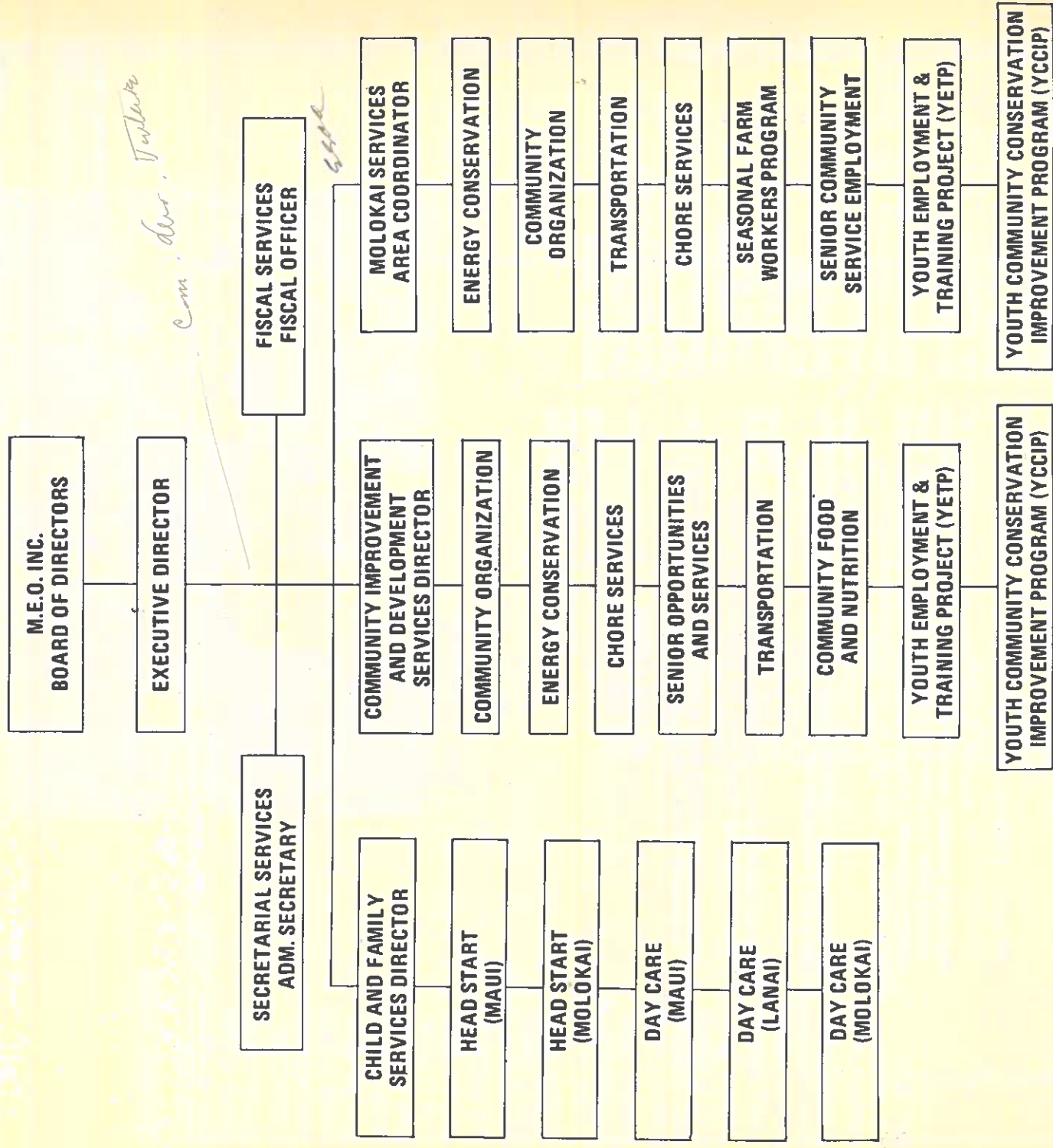
Roger Knox
P.O. Box 1677
Kahului, Maui

Beatrice Barboza
434 Kanaloa Street
Wailuku, Maui

David Darling
RR 1, Box 780
Kula, Maui

Roman Piano
399 One Street
Kahului, Maui

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



FUNDING SUMMARY

PROGRAM	FUNDING	FUNDING PERIOD	FUNDING SOURCE
ADMINISTRATION	\$122,404.	3/1/78 - 2/28/79	CSA, State Cash, In-Kind
COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION	119,915.	3/1/78 - 2/28/79	CSA, State Cash, In-Kind
SENIOR OPPORTUNITIES AND SERVICES	97,901.	3/1/78 - 2/28/79	CSA, In-Kind
ENERGY CONSERVATION	115,453.	3/1/78 - 2/28/79	CSA, State Cash, In-Kind
FOOD AND NUTRITION EFMS	3,470.	3/1/78 - 2/28/79	CSA
LANAI CHILD CARE	37,915.	2/1/78 - 1/31/79	CSA
DAY CARE - LAHAINA	35,813.	7/1/77 - 6/30/78	DHEW, State Cash
CHORE SERVICES	56,544.	7/1/77 - 6/30/78	DHEW, State Cash
TRANSPORTATION	206,985.	7/1/77 - 6/30/78	DHEW, State Cash, In-Kind
HEAD START	371,597.	3/1/78 - 2/28/79	DHEW, State Cash, In-Kind
SEASONAL FARM WORKERS	205,979.	1/1/78 - 12/31/78	DOL
SENIOR COMMUNITY SERVICES EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM	118,440.	7/1/78 - 6/30/78	DOL, In-Kind
YOUTH COMMUNITY CONSERVATION IMPROVEMENT PROJECT (YCCIP)	150,000.	5/1/78 - 5/31/79	DOL
YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROJECT (YETP)	150,000	5/1/78 - 5/31/79	DOL
CETA TITLE VI	96,723	10/1/77 - 9/30/78	DOL

TOTAL

\$1,889,139.

2,000,000 million



ADMINISTRATION

The Executive Director has overall responsibility for insuring staff implementation of Board policies. His relationship with all jurisdictions of government and private agencies, including businesses, is that of a liaison officer, due to his knowledge of problems affecting the low-income population.

The Executive Director is assisted by the:

- (1) Administrative Secretary who is responsible for all secretarial and clerical activities of the agency and the expedition of the Director's schedules and priorities.
- (2) Fiscal Officer — responsible for all fiscal, property and personnel activities of the agency.
- (3) Project Director of Child and Family Activities — responsible for Head-start, Day Care and training activities for the agency.
- (4) Community Improvement and Development Director — responsible for all programs dealing with community problems and acts as the agency's Equal Opportunity Officer (EEO) for implementation of the Affirmative Action Plan.
- (5) Molokai Area Coordinator — responsible for the maintenance of the Molokai Area Council Committee and program staff operations in the Island of Molokai.

Line supervisory staff and other employees are expected to provide input whenever they see fit.

The Board of Directors has four major committees. The Program and Evaluation Committee evaluates programs to determine if the program objectives are being met and to ascertain the community impact. The Membership Committee is responsible to insure fair representation to interested community groups in the community. The Personnel Committee proposes and drafts new policies or policy revisions to the Board of Directors. The Grievance and Suggestion Committee provides services to Board, individuals and/or groups having complaints or grievances against the agency and/or its staff.



OBJECTIVES

Maui Economic Opportunity has as its primary goal the provision of the kinds of services that will be helpful to the community so that the less fortunate segment will find their lives uplifted and upgraded by having access to the many resources that are available to help them live in dignity.

Eradication of poverty and its causes in Maui County is a prime motivation of MEO programs. It continually strengthens community capabilities for planning and coordinating so as to insure that available assistance related to the elimination of poverty can be more responsive to local needs and conditions.

MEO covers all age groups and all ethnic backgrounds in the county, and constantly strives to broaden its resource base of programs directed to the maximum feasible participation of the poor in all elements of the community that can effectively better serve them.

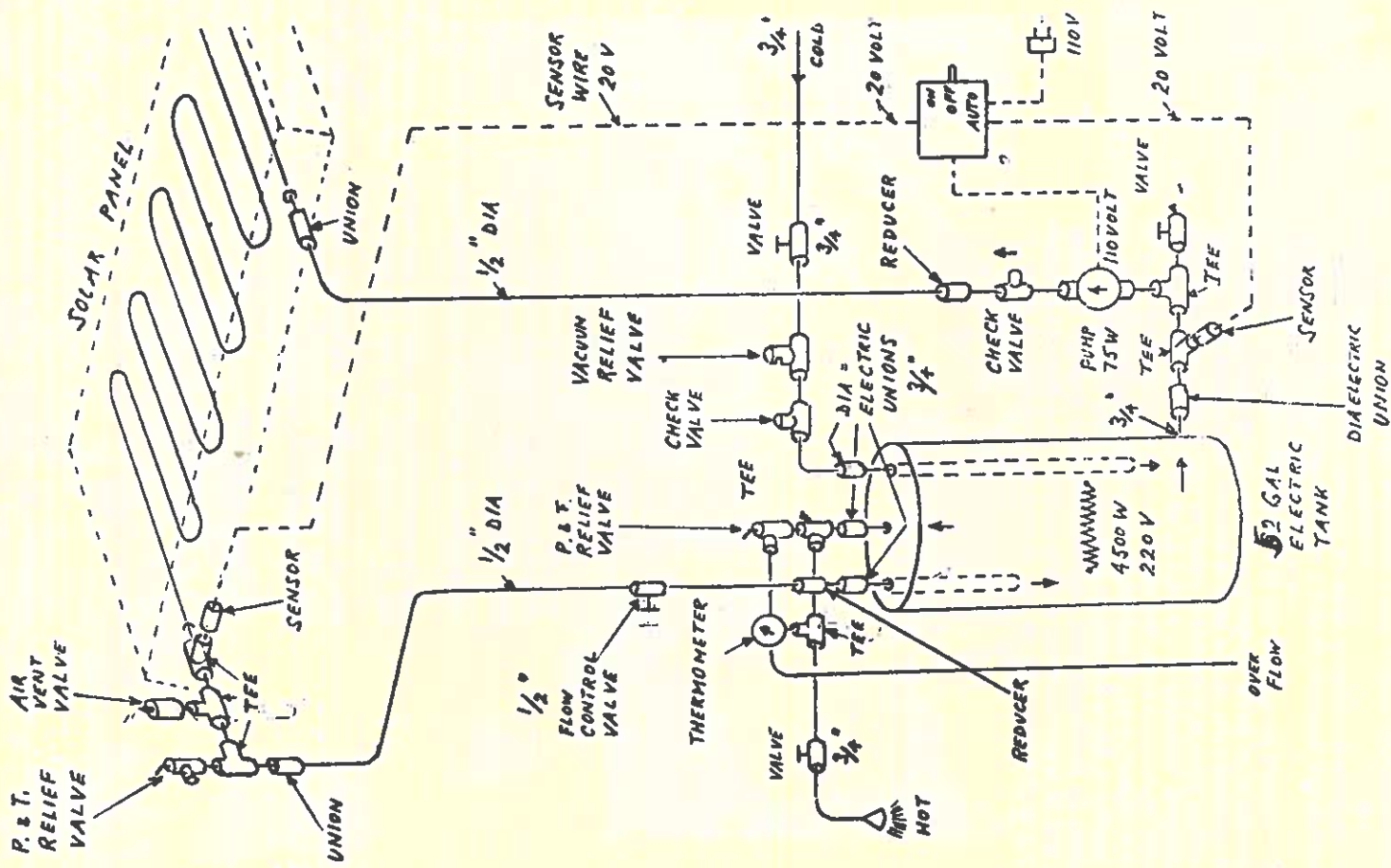
MEO continually utilizes new types of services and innovative approaches in attacking causes of poverty, so as to develop increasingly effective methods of employing available resources.

It strives to provide maximum employment opportunities, including opportunities for further occupational training and career development for residents of the area and members of the groups served.

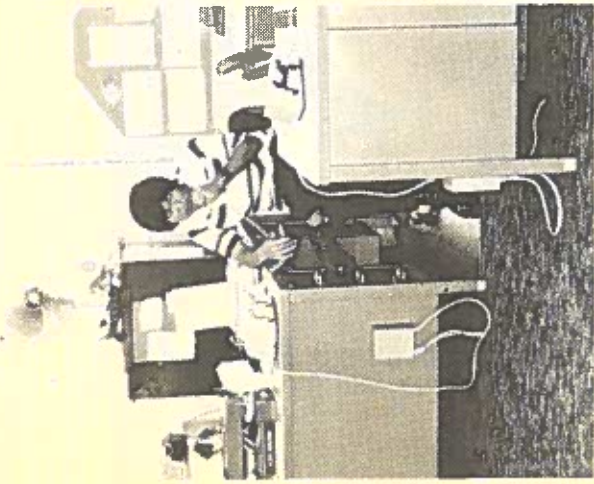
The provision of assistance and appropriate housing services and social services to low-income families in order to help them acquire adequate, safe and sanitary housing is a major objective of MEO service to the community.

In addition to housing aid, MEO strives to improve the nutritional status of the target population and to reduce hunger in that population.

ENERGY CONSERVATION



SOLAR HEATING PANEL



Floyd Miyazono, Energy Coordinator

Energy poses one of the most serious problems for Maui County's general welfare and economy. The State of Hawaii depends almost 100 percent on petroleum products for all its energy requirements. It has no coal, no natural gas, no nuclear energy and as yet no significant hydroelectric power or developed geothermal resources. As a result, any shortage in petroleum has a very adverse effect on Hawaii which has no present capability of substitute sources.

In addition, the cost of shipping petroleum to the State of Hawaii, and to Maui County is high and is expected to continue to increase, resulting in an upward spiral of electrical and fuel costs, causing greater hardship to the poor unless energy conservation methods can be applied.

The typical residential electrical bill has increased 80 percent during the past five years, not including an expected 22 percent increase pending on the Island of Molokai. The State of Hawaii has the unenviable reputation of having one of the highest electrical rates in the Western United States. This is directly attributed to the high cost of fuel, and the problem on Lanai and Molokai is compounded because the oil to those islands must be transported by inter-island barge.

With the ever-rising cost of every day living, an additional \$80-\$100 electrical bill could be the straw that would break the camel's back, even for the more affluent. For the poor and near poor homeowners, it could be a disaster.

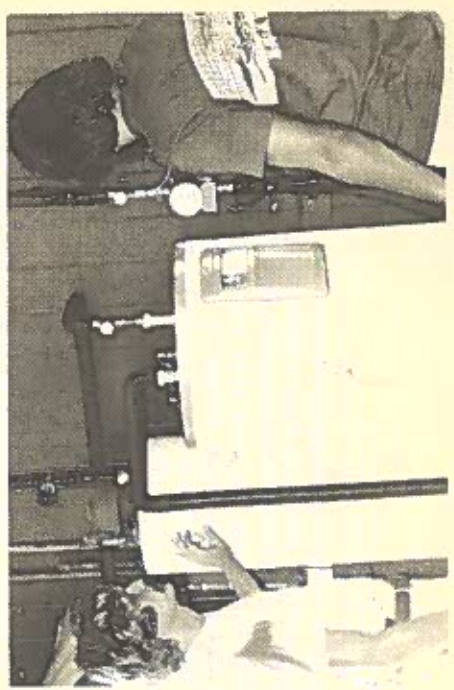
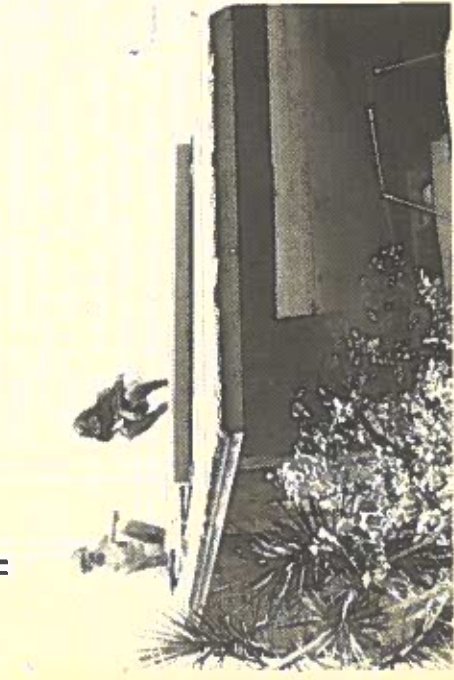
As a result, with the support of the County of Maui, a federal grant, manpower from the SCET program and technical help from the University of Hawaii and private agencies, MEO Inc. has ventured into manufacturing 4 feet by 8 feet solar panels which are capable of providing adequate hot water for a family of five, and gradually up to a dozen in a family.

MEO has had the experience of fabricating a total of 115 solar water heaters and installing 80 on Molokai as of the close of this fiscal year. There are two worksites — one on Molokai and the other on Maui, and both operate with manpower trainees from the County.

For all units on Molokai and Maui, the average percentage saved so far is between 25 to 35 percent according to Floyd Miyazono, MEO Energy Coordinator.

MEO clients qualify for solar heater use if they meet the CSA (Community Service Administration) Poverty Index (low income), own their own homes and are willing to take part in the program.

Because the solar panels are so efficient, larger families (five and above) are provided with a 52-gallon reserve tank. With the families existing heaters (usually a 30-42 gallon commercial unit) plus the reserve tank MEO provides, an adequate amount of hot water is provided to take care of larger families.



ENERGY CONSERVATION

The solar panels are made with approximately 80 feet of copper tubing soldered on a 4 by 8 copper sheet, housed in an airtight, fiberglass insulated, transparent covering. According to Miyazono, the components are Underwriters Laboratory listed for safety, and are county approved.

Revenues derived from the sale of the units are used to construct more units and supply households.

MEO's costs are lower than commercial solar heaters because of help from the county which provides CETA workers.

MEO also has 150 electric timers hooked to low income homes, resulting in \$10 to \$15 savings per month.

Currently, there is a proposal by MEO to establish a corporation in manufacturing solar heater components "to eligible clients rather than marketing the entire unit." This would allow people to build their own low-cost solar systems.

CETA VI

In addition to the solar heaters and hot water heater timers already installed in order to alleviate the energy problems of the disadvantaged citizens of Maui County, MEO is installing an additional 100 solar water heaters on Maui and Lanai and 150 hot water heater timers on Molokai.

Insulation kits are being made available to all of the indoor water heaters and other alternate energy saving devices, such as insulated jackets, pipe insulation and the like.

In the process of implementing these projects, MEO has been keeping detailed records of the amount of kilowatt hours used, and has discovered a wide variation therein. Analyzing the problem on a case to case basis has been a very complex problem.

In order to effectively identify and solve these problems, a staff trainee — energy specialist, was hired to work under the day-to-day supervision of the Energy Coordinator, to provide the latter with backup and support related to the energy program; developing relevant and pertinent statistics on energy conservation; analyzing statistics to determine progress and lack thereof in the program.

The trainee interviews energy users to identify the problems, explain proper operation of the system, and makes corrective recommendations on energy problems to the energy coordinator, keeping appropriate records and reporting to the coordinator.

This program also aims to aid the trainee in obtaining a positive attitude toward employment and to enable him to acquire skills that will lead to permanent subsidized employment.



The Seasonal Farmworker Program serves the dual purpose of providing seasonal farmworkers and their families with services designed to equip them to compete in the non-agricultural job market; and secondly to provide those who wish to remain in agricultural employment, with services designed to upgrade skills or develop skills or develop new skills to enable them to obtain nonseasonal agricultural jobs.

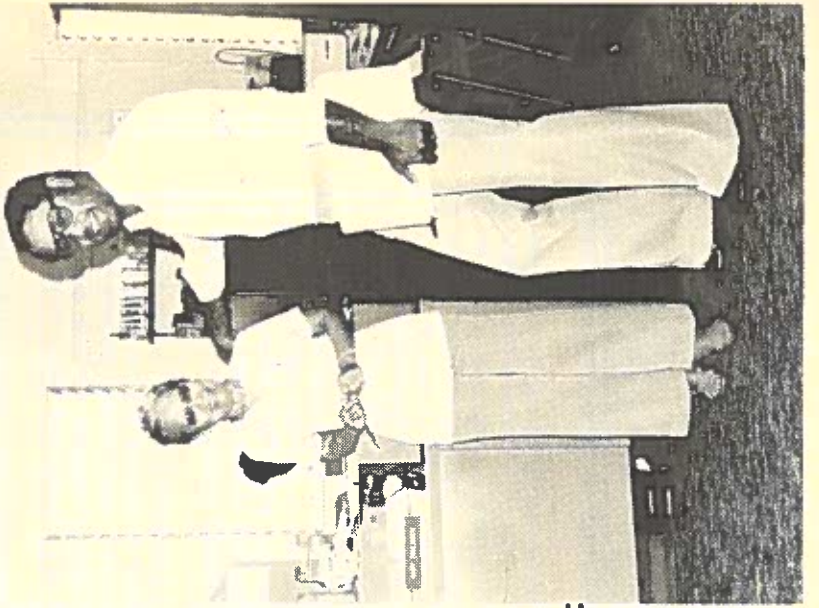
On Molokai employment opportunities in agriculture are limited due to the phasing out of the pineapple industry, and although diversified agriculture is being encouraged, it has not yet developed to the extent of providing an employment and training choice.

On Lanai, employment opportunities are with the Dole Pineapple Co. and are primarily of a seasonal nature, therefore the emphasis of this program is to provide supportive services such as child care services in order to enable both parents to take advantage of what employment opportunities are available.

In carrying out its dual purpose, MEO has provided training and employment opportunities to enable the transition to non-agricultural, full time employment in the past, and continuing efforts are being made to aid these individuals in developing those skills needed to compete effectively in the non-agricultural job market. This is effected through classroom training and work experience opportunities.

During the calendar year 1978 a total of 193 seasonal farmworkers and their dependents will have been served by this program in Maui County, and those receiving assistance in securing alternative employment opportunities total 34. All 193 seasonal farmworkers and dependents will have received supportive services.

SENIOR COMMUNITY SERVICE EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM



Designed for senior citizens who have reached the age of 55 years or older, this program enables the recipient to perform part-time work in the community, augmenting their limiting incomes, and at the same time providing valuable services to the elderly and others.

During the 1977-1978 fiscal year the following positions were filled: two at Lanai Day Care Center; five positions to augment services at Hale Makua, Lanai Hospital, Maui Memorial Hospital, Molokai Hospital and Kula Hospital. These positions enabled the institutions to deliver meaningful services not always available due to curtailment of their own services as a result of personnel shortages.

Three positions were filled in the County Refuse Department on the Island of Molokai, thus providing community service in the area of sanitation and environmental makeup.

A total of 10 positions (eight on Molokai and two on Maui) were filled in the field of Parks and Recreation. On Molokai these involved four as groundskeepers for the county; three in the Department of Education at Kaunakakai, Maunaloa and Kualapuu School; and one in the Molokai Public Library. On Maui the two positions involved groundskeepers for MEO, Inc.

One position on Molokai filled the need of providing transportation services to the elderly, while five Molokai positions were filled in the janitorial-custodial area at MCAC, DAGS, DSSH, DOE and the County.

Job slots in the areas of outreach aides involved one person at MCAC to provide Food Stamp outreach for the Molokai community.

Five positions related to Senior Citizens Aides. These involved two on Molokai — one assisting the county in providing feeding services to the elderly and the other in the area of community service organizing activities for the elderly. On Maui three aides were stationed at MEO Inc. to provide services to the elderly. Enrollees are aides in the Senior Opportunities and Services Program.

Three clerk positions involved one at the Molokai General Hospital and one as a Solar Energy Clerk for MEO-Molokai. The third clerk was at the police department on Lanai.

A Community Organization aide on Lanai at MEO, Inc. served to provide the community with awareness of the availability of existing services.

The hourly wage rate for these positions was \$2.65 in all categories.

COMMUNITY ACTION



SENIOR OPPORTUNITIES AND SERVICES

This program is designed to identify and meet the needs of the older, poor persons above the age of 60 and to assure them of greater self-sufficiency.

This is effectively accomplished by the development and provision of employment services and volunteer services; the effective referral of older poor persons to existing health, transportation, education, housing, legal, consumer, and recreational services.

Stimulation and creation of additional services and programs to remedy gaps and deficiencies in previously existing services and programs was effectively accomplished, along with modification of existing procedures, eligibility requirement and program structures to facilitate the greater use of, and participation in public services by older persons.

Development of all-season recreation and service centers controlled by older persons was of particular effectiveness.

During the past fiscal year a primary goal was to provide assistance to 2,200 elderly per month in order to enable them to maximize their limited income.

This was achieved through the gathering of data for price comparison, and disseminating it to elderly families by mail, and by meetings and individual conferences. Meetings and workshops with the State Consumer Protection Office and training by the Legal Aid Society emphasized consumer protection. Support was enlisted from Kiwanis Clubs to encourage market discounts, encouraging major retailers to eliminate the four percent tax on food and medicines. More and more retailers are offering either discounts or elimination of the four percent tax to the senior citizens who identify themselves with an MEO card.

Another goal involved provision of training to key residents to inform and educate 1,000 residents monthly about preventive health and accident measures such as administration of first aid. In this the staff specialized in first aid and gerontological care, securing the aid of such resources as the State Department of Health, the Fire and Police Departments, Red Cross and other agencies. Menu planning and preparation, cooking demonstrations and employment of resource persons continued to target the elderly with an estimated average of 235 persons reached per month.

Based on the success of the previous fiscal year, the goal of the 1977-78 FY targeted assistance to 885 elderly in marketing their produce and goods at community fairs, bazaars and other outlets.

Also increased was the doubling from 100 to 200 residents per semester to be enrolled in adult education classes. This was coordinated with the Department of Education Adult Education Division.

Through the use of elderly volunteers and provision of transportation an average of 188 institutional-bound elderly per month were given the benefit of therapeutic activities which effectively decreased the monotony of being institutionalized. In this respect, the Plunkett's Plunkers continue to bring much cheer, not only to those institutionalized, but to the community as a whole, by their performances at the hospitals, day care centers and in the shopping centers on the island of Maui.

Training and technical assistance to Ku Club members increased from 900 during the last fiscal year to 1,200 monthly as a new goal. This was accomplished through Ku Club meetings, community organizations and mobilization of resources as well as encouragement and assistance to the elderly to meet with government officials for discussion of their concerns.

The "Sentinel" a newsletter from MEO, Inc., compiled and circulated with the assistance of the staff was distributed monthly to approximately 1,500, providing essential information relative to senior citizen activities, food and nutrition, merchant discounts and other vital information.

High on the list of services was the providing of energy conservation education to at least 1,300 of the elderly and the referral of 977 disadvantaged elderly residents to the appropriate Human Services Agencies.

While MEO cannot solve all the problems of the elderly, it does help them to solve their own problems by providing information and technical assistance, resource people to help them plan, information and referrals, and access to companionship among their peers which leads to a happier, better-balanced life during their golden years.



COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

Goals during the past year involved employment, outreach and referral services, housing, training and technical assistance, bringing aid to the needy through Community Organization Aides who provide the necessary liaison with the various governmental and community agencies which can supply assistance in addition to that provided by MEO, Inc.

Trained staff in outreach techniques, referrals, evaluation and inter-agency relations, enabled the aides to assess potentials and capabilities of the needy and to make appropriate referrals and follow-ups, providing counseling as necessary. The goal of this fiscal year was the assistance of 175 mothers to secure employment or to remain in employment through child care services.

Outreach and referral services were keyed to an estimated 1,350 disadvantaged residents in the area of education for 350; child development for 200 and 800 to other social agencies. Involved in accomplishing this goal were communications with outreach services in target areas; updating services available at intake services and neighborhood service centers and human services orientation at area council meetings.

The housing goal during FY 1977-78 involved aid to 30 residents to enable them to obtain suitable living arrangements within their financial capabilities. Involved in this was the identification of the need and solving the situation by developing and maintaining an active resource file of available housing units, making proper contacts and referrals.

Housing continued to be critical on both Molokai and Maui, but was alleviated somewhat on the Friendly Isle with the completion of Molokai's first low-cost housing project.

On Maui, CO aides assisted clients in informing them about Federal Housing facilities that will be available in the future.

Area Councils continue to be more and more effective in Community Organization, focusing and prioritizing appropriate local issues, and becoming increasingly effective advocates of their various communities. Community aides are trained in communication, basic organization and planning principles, and given orientation in the responsibilities of Federal, State and County agencies.

In providing maximum employment opportunities, assistance was given to mothers in employment through child care services, to low income adults through the CETA program, and to seasonal farm workers through training as well as Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Projects (YCCIP) and Youth Employment and Training Program (YETP).

.During FY 1977-1978 a total of 105 individuals were referred for employment that resulted in 52 job placements.

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COMMUNITY FOOD & NUTRITION PROGRAM

Good nutrition is important for everyone, but especially important for the elderly. With their limited and fixed incomes, food and nutrition are often neglected.

The Community Food and Nutrition Program administered by the Community Services Administration provides nutrition education to approximately 2,000 senior citizens enrolled in the Maui Economic Opportunity, Inc. elderly programs, so that they can learn to utilize their limited resources to maximize their nutrition.

The nutrition education program includes: 1 — food demonstrations on nutritious and low-cost meals; 2 — recommendations for changing food habits for the care and prevention of obesity, heart disease, hypertension and diabetes; and 3 — consumer education on comparing, selecting and purchasing nutritious food.

Low-cost and nutritious local foods are emphasized to show that local foods are nutritious and that it is not necessary to change food habits completely to American or mainland foods.

Comparing the quality and taste of name-brand products with no-brand products is also encouraged so that no-brand products can be used to reduce food costs whenever possible.

With the increase in "awareness" and knowledge of nutrition among the senior citizens, it is hoped that their food buying power may be increased and their nutritional status improved.

The program aids families and the elderly alike in the community to improve their nutrition through the use of food stamps if they fall into the proper criteria. In the belief that nutritious food and money handled well will buy the best in terms of good health.

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The Community Food and Nutrition Program administered by the Community Services Administration provides nutrition education to approximately 2,000 senior citizens enrolled in the Maui Economic Opportunity, Inc. elderly programs, so that they can learn to utilize their limited resources to maximize their nutrition.

The nutrition education program includes: 1 — food demonstrations on nutritious and low-cost meals; 2 — recommendations for changing food habits for the care and prevention of obesity, heart disease, hypertension and diabetes; and 3 — consumer education on comparing, selecting and purchasing nutritious food.

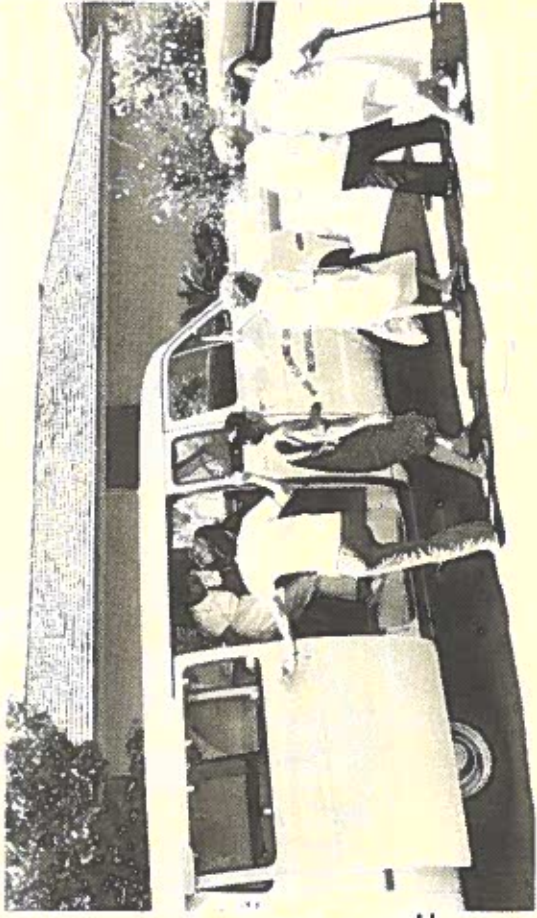
Low-cost and nutritious local foods are emphasized to show that local foods are nutritious and that it is not necessary to change food habits completely to American or mainland foods.

Comparing the quality and taste of name-brand products with no-brand products is also encouraged so that no-brand products can be used to reduce food costs whenever possible.

With the increase in "awareness" and knowledge of nutrition among the senior citizens, it is hoped that their food buying power may be increased and their nutritional status improved.

The program aids families and the elderly alike in the community to improve their nutrition through the use of food stamps if they fall into the proper criteria, in the belief that nutritious food and money handled well will buy the best in terms of good health.

TRANSPORTATION



The lack of public transportation in Maui County continues to be a serious handicap to the availability of many MEO services, preventing eligible persons from being able to reduce or eliminate their current or potential dependency.

While MEO has as its aim to provide services to the poor and disadvantaged population of the county, to eliminate poverty by opening to everyone the opportunity for education and training, the opportunity to work and the opportunity to live in decency and dignity, achievement of these goals is obviously made more difficult by lack of transportation.

Since 1968 when MEO first obtained a grant from OEO (now CSA) to operate a transportation program for the elderly, it has been pursuing a very successful transportation system.

During the past fiscal year, the transportation program provided an average of 12,562 passenger trips a month, of which approximately 20 percent involved transportation of children to Day Care Centers and provision of services to the handicapped.

This system enables the elderly to go to doctors, banks, social agencies and to the County Lunch Program. Seniors are given the opportunity to get out and socialize with one another, thus boosting their morale.

With the overall goal of reducing or eliminating current or potential dependency and the achieving and maintaining of maximum personal independence and self-determination, the transportation system's effectiveness has proven a tremendous success.

During Fiscal Year 1977-1978 MEO's transportation goal, which was more than achieved, was to provide 940 individuals with an average of 7,515 passenger trips per month or 90,179 POS (Purchase of Service) passenger trips for the project year and 16,800 passenger trips for Non-POS. A passenger trip is defined as transporting an individual from one destination point to another.

The program serves the elderly, aged 60 years or older who meet the income criteria; mentally or physically disabled persons, and children ages three to five. Eligibility of the latter two categories is determined by the DSSH.

The range of services includes transportation to child and adult day care; eligible Head Start children; day activity and work activity for the mentally retarded and disabled.

Transportation is also provided to enable groups of eligible elderly to do their marketing at shopping centers, attend county congregate dining and nutrition programs, go to the post office, and similar missions, all contributing to the increasing of self-reliance and reduction of dependency.

Delivery of the service is through a planned schedule and route system throughout the islands of Maui and Molokai. Established schedules and routes are modified as needed to insure that services are provided for the purpose of increasing the effectiveness of overall services provided to eligible participants.

MEO's fleet of 16 buses are used in the transportation operation, and driven by bus drivers of which six are Title XX, 3 SCET, 2 Seasonal Farmworkers and one half-time Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP). The drivers are overseen by a supervisor who establishes routes and scheduling, mans radio and other supervisory activities.

Buses begin as early as 6:45 a.m. where necessary and operate until 4:30 p.m. Designated bus pick-up points are carefully selected in order to provide easy access to individuals, both young and old. In some remote rural areas, designated bus pick-up points are at individual homes, due to the distances between homes.

There are two main offices for transportation — Kahului on Maui and Kaunakakai on Molokai.

Eligible elderly taking part in the County Congregate and Nutrition Program, child care services and eligible Head Start children use the bus services five days a week.

Transportation services such as shuttles for food stamps, shopping and marketing are utilized by a typical elderly person about three times a month. Others use the program as often as their needs demand. Services are provided to the elderly for an indefinite period and to children for no more than two years. Use by disabled persons varies, depending on rehabilitation, training and sheltered workshop plans.

Vehicles which carry children are inspected every three months and those carrying adults every six months in accordance with Public Utilities Commission and Department of Education rules and regulations.

The County of Maui through the mayor continues to assist MEO by furnishing gas and oil at County cost, and provides garage space. For Fiscal 1977-1978 the County has provided three bus drivers through the SCET program.

CHORE SERVICES

This program enables the elderly, sickly or disabled to remain in their own homes, living independently, and defers, as long as possible, their institutionalization in boarding, care or nursing homes.

Currently MEO's chore care program goal is to serve 220 elderly/disabled 60 years and over annually, providing minimum housekeeping and yard assistance to immobile senior citizens.

Among the services provided are household tasks, simple household repairs, light yardwork, essential shopping and marketing and urgent transportation to doctors. Actual needs are determined by the DSSH, and services may range from monthly to weekly, with a maximum of five times each month.

Chore service aides perform tasks as assigned and their performance is reviewed and evaluated by a supervisor and are enabled to acquire skills that will lead to permanent, unsubsidized employment.

Included in the household tasks are cleaning activities such as sweeping, mopping and dusting rooms, washing dishes, laundry and light ironing.

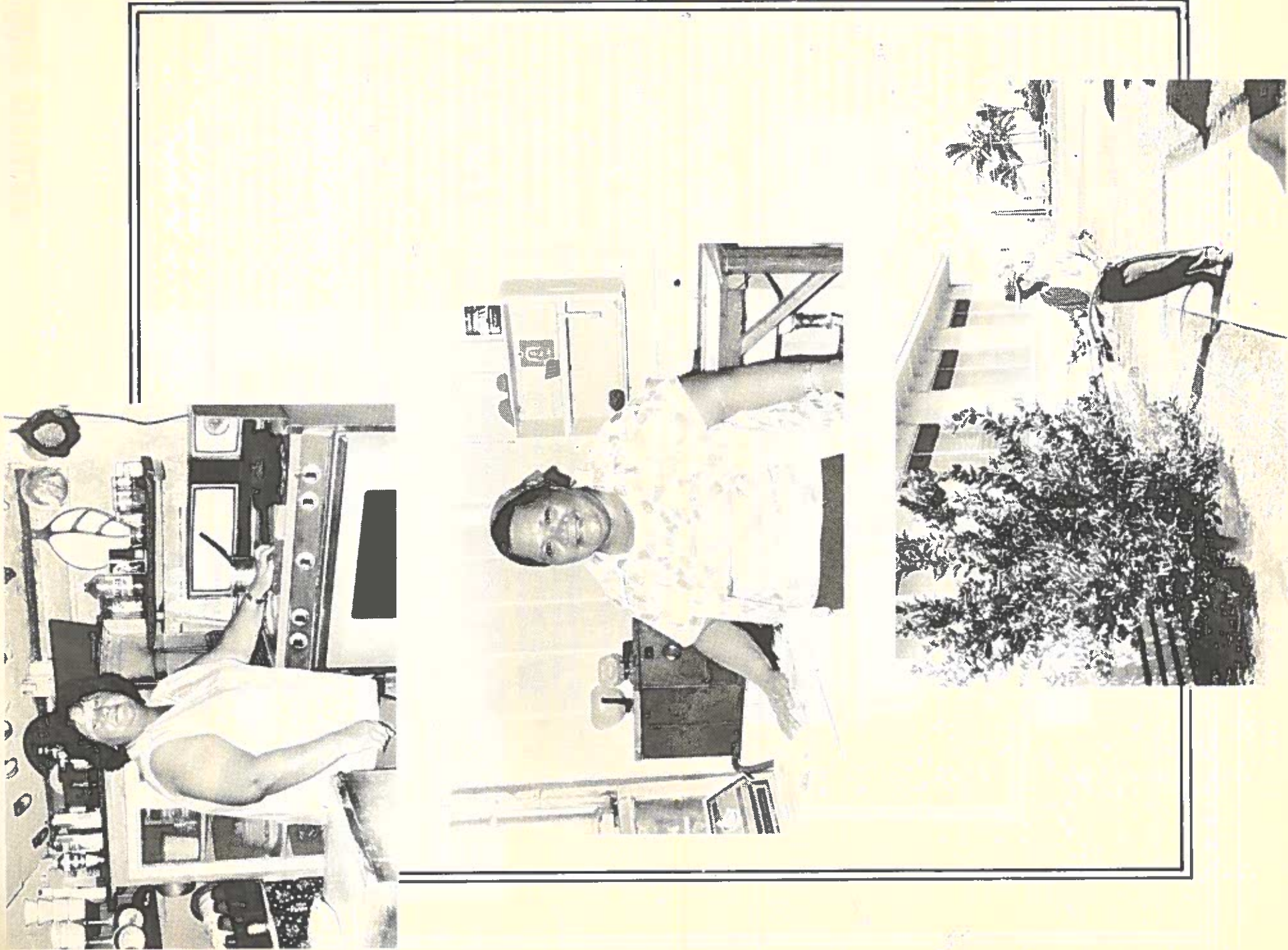
Simple repairs include fixing screens, replacing broken steps and repairing leaky faucets.

Light yardwork involves raking of leaves, hedge trimming and mowing of lawns.

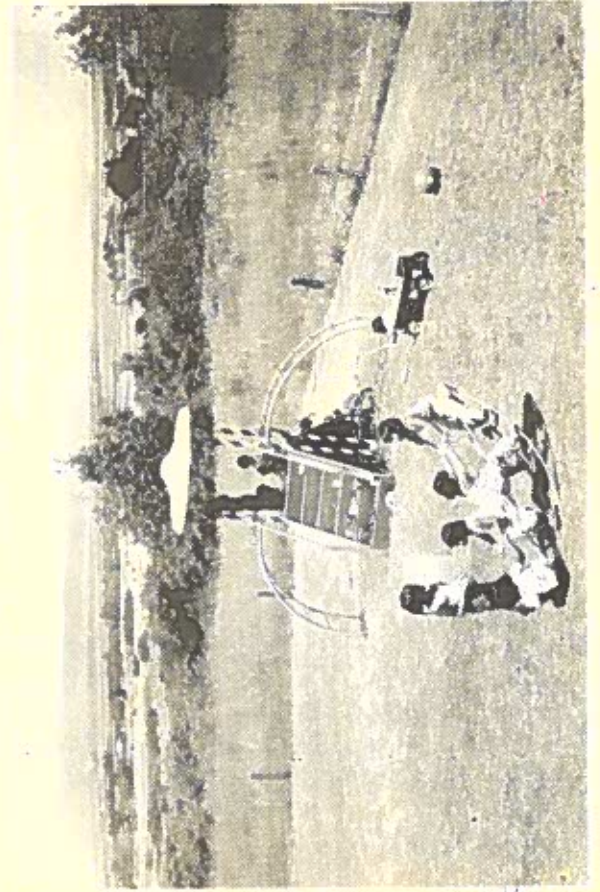
The goal during the last fiscal year, involved serving 200 elderly/disabled 60 years and over. For the program year, 199 unduplicated individuals were serviced.

As a result, at least 90 percent were enabled to keep from having to enter a convalescent home, saving a minimum of \$900 a month for each individual so served.

Funded by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and by the State of Hawaii funds, the Chore Services Program cannot be overestimated in effectiveness when the benefits to the target group are considered. The achievement of dignified and independent living by the elderly, infirm or disabled is a service of deep human concern.



HEAD START



This program concluded its 13th year at the end of May, 1978, and since its inception, some 2,400 pre-school students have partaken of its benefits.

The program is primarily designed to serve three-to-five-year-olds from families below an established income criteria, and 10 percent of the enrollment is mandated for children with special needs but only 10 percent may be from over-income families.

The aim of the program is to enhance the total development of the children, enriching their experiences through the curriculum and through involvement with their parents.

Medical, dental, nutritional and mental health services are provided by the program, and the children receive both a morning snack and lunch.

School hours are from 8 a.m. until noon, Monday through Friday, and at least one day every three weeks is set aside for training, conferences, visits and parent education activities.

Family involvement is highly stressed and parents are urged to take part in classroom activities and volunteer work.

Funding in the amount of \$371,597 was provided by the DHEW, State of Hawaii and by in-kind services.

Of the many programs that came out of the "War on Poverty" of the '60s, this program has withstood the test of time, criticism and politics, opening new avenues in the school system.

There are four centers on Molokai — Kiloohana, Kaunakakai, Hoolehua and Maunaloa and three on Maui — two in the northeast Maui area serving Haiku-Pauwela-Paia, and one in Kahului for the Wailuku-Kahului-Puunene area.

Most of the centers draw children from the rural areas and thus there is a degree of isolation of families from each other, thus the centers fulfill the need of reinforcing the families in appreciating and understanding the multi-ethnic backgrounds of the community through environment and activities.

Teaching teams at each center have the primary responsibility of aiding parents in obtaining the maximum in early childhood education at the center.

Training sessions are continually conducted for parents in the fields of health education, nutrition, music, art and language.

For the handicapped children the first goal of the program is to provide a rich and stimulating environment conducive to the development they are entitled to receive, and the second goal is an integrated program for both normal and handicapped children.

The Head Start program addresses the disadvantaged child in his total well-being in the areas of cognitive development, physical and mental health, social and emotional state, his unique and distinct culture and his relationship to the community.

The key to carry out such a comprehensive program lies in the successful integration of all the components which deal with the child's development, attained through the teaching team of teacher, aide, parent and resource persons who focus on the child, developing individual strategies and following the standard procedures relevant to Head Start.

Thus, the basis of the Head Start program begins with where the child is, and builds on his background and abilities by providing the kind of experiences in a rich environment that maximize his development in social competence.

Head Start teachers are undergoing the necessary training to meet the required goal of certification by the Child Development Association.

DAY CARE

LANAI

The Lanai Child Care Center served its maximum capacity of 20 children during the past fiscal year, but not without some stormy seas of funding besetting its operation.

In December, as a result of lack of further funds from the Office of Manpower Planning of the State Department of Labor, MEO reluctantly announced that the center would have to be closed after Dec. 31.

This roused an outcry of protest from Lanai parents, and MEO applied for new funding from Lokahi Pacific for the period of Jan. 1, 1978 through December 31, 1978. Funds received from Lokahi cover the period of Feb. 1, 1978 through Jan. 31, 1979.

The program covered children ages three and four of parents who were employed or in training for gainful employment or involved in a family stress situation. Transportation was provided to and from the center and a total of 20 lunches and 40 snacks were served during each day.



LAHAINA

Child care services were provided to 23 children in total, allowing their mothers to prepare for employment or to maintain employment, enabling families to achieve or maintain self-sufficiency and reducing dependency. Eligibility was determined by the DSSH.

The Keiki O'Lahaina Day Care Center received total funds in the amount of \$35,813 through the DHEW, and State of Hawaii.

The children were involved in development activities which enriched their physical growth as well as social, emotional and cognitive development. Arrangements were made for the alleviation of existing medical, dental and mental health problems, and adequate, nutritious meals were provided, including lunches and snacks served daily. Mealtimes were used for nutrition education for the children.

In addition each child's family was provided with outreach services and a parents advisory committee was established at the center level in order to provide program input.

Children were given ample time to express themselves, choose their own activities, explore the classroom and its different areas, and to enjoy outdoor play, as well as a nap time of two hour duration.

YOUTH COMMUNITY CONSERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (YCCIP)

Employment and training-related services currently being provided to youth consist of activities offered under the CETA, Title III, Summer Program for Economically Disadvantaged Youth (SPEDY). However, the Summer Program for Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Project (SFW-YCCIP) will address itself to providing job training and employment opportunities to youth who are members of seasonal farmworker families, targeting its services to youth in the age bracket of 16-19 years. The program will provide these eligible youths with opportunities for career exploration through labor-intensive projects that also provide tangible benefits to the community.

Since the Office of the Mayor currently operates the Title III, YETP and YCCIP concentrated on the Island of Maui, the MEO Inc. community projects under YCCIP are on the Island of Molokai where the majority of eligible seasonal farm youths reside. Funding in the amount of \$150,000 was provided by the Department of Labor. The overall goal was to aid participants to increase their employability in order to compete in the job market and obtain and retain suitable employment. With a goal of aiding 40 participants, the cost per capita was \$3,750. Among the projects were detailed analysis of power usage by residents who have solar water heaters and hot water timers to detect causes for wide variation in the KWH usage. Another project involved park maintenance and landscaping, beautifying county parks and other recreational areas for the enjoyment of the community at large.



YOUTH EMPLOYMENT & TRAINING PROGRAM (YETP)

The purpose of this program is to provide career alternatives through employment and classroom training opportunities to youth ages 16-21 who are seasonal farmworkers or members of seasonal farmworker families. All of those served are economically disadvantaged.

As in the YCCIP the emphasis is on providing services to youth on the Island of Molokai, in view of the fact that the County government operates its own YETP for residents of the Island of Maui.

Total funding by the DOL was \$150,000, serving 36 youths with work experience at a total cost of \$135,187 or \$3,755 per capita, and four youths with classroom training at a total cost of \$14,813, or \$3,703 per participant. The total number of youths served amounted to 40.

Among the work-experience positions were clerical services such as account clerks, clerk-typists, library aides, supply clerks, telephone operators, stock clerks and receptionists.

Service positions included building maintenance, cafeteria helper, custodian, groundskeeper, kitchen helper, laundry worker, service station attendants.

In the area of health work, experience involved first aid attendants, house-keeping aide, laboratory aide, nurse's aide, occupational therapy aide, and ward clerks.

In the trades training involved auto mechanic helper, carpenter helper, painter helper and maintenance helper.

Professional training involved case aide and draftsman, and in the field of agriculture, positions ranged from agricultural aide, through farm worker, park caretaker, groundskeeper, nursery worker and forester aide.

MAUI SENIOR CITIZENS PLANNING AND COORDINATING COUNCIL

With the members comprised of the Ku Clubs presidents of the elderly program, the council provides the cross-section representation which addresses the needs of the elderly. Through the planning activities the needs identified are submitted to agencies such as MEO or the County of Maui for program development. The council then serves as the coordinating agent in the implementation of elderly programs.

Chairman Francis B. DeMello
 Vice Chairman Edward Nakamoto
 Corr. Secretary Natsuyo Hayase
 Recording Secretary Staff-MEO Inc. (Olive Pacheco)
 Treasurer Masayo Kawabe

Members:

Mary B. Santos
 Jennie Rose
 Laura Botelho
 Frank Lee
 Guillermo Barut
 Susana Pascual
 James Ohashi
 Timoteo Battad
 Takeo Shibuya

Robert Asato
 Kenzo Takumi
 Shigeru Miyazono
 Alice Nakamura
 Inao Yishino
 Kiichi Kato
 Milton Humphrey
 Eddy Nelson
 Elizabeth Kaina

HEAD START POLICY COUNCIL

The Head Start Police Council is composed of parents and former parents of Head Start and community representatives from the public agencies and community organizations. Its function is to provide in-put to the development of policies that affect the program. Ratification of policies is the jurisdiction of the MEO Board.

Chairperson, Hiedi Elizares Maui
 Vice Chairperson, Cecilia Steiner Molokai
 Secretary, Jo Ann Montilliano Maui

Members:

Milton Fricke Maui
 Jennifer Gaspar Maui
 Mary Kahiamoe Maui
 Annette Madella Maui
 Shigeko Ogawa Maui
 Sylvestre Peros Maui
 Velma Santos Maui
 Haruyo Yoshioka Maui
 Verna Albino Molokai
 Shirley Han Molokai
 Angie Kaimana Molokai
 Lei Kaneakua Molokai
 Clara Ku Molokai
 Consolacion Viluan Molokai

ENERGY CONSERVATION ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Energy Conservation Advisory Committee basically provides input in the planning of the solar heater project and monitors the progress of the program.

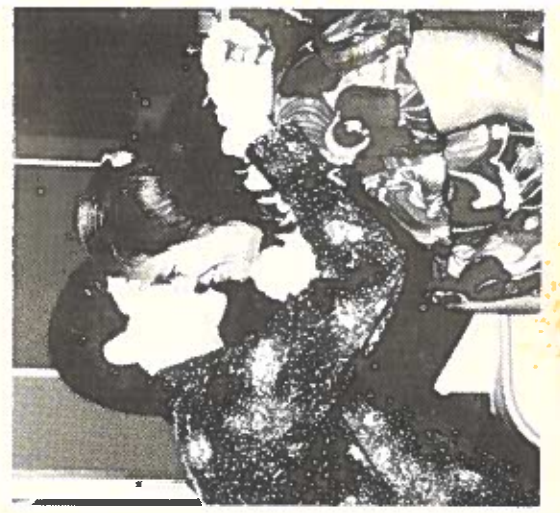
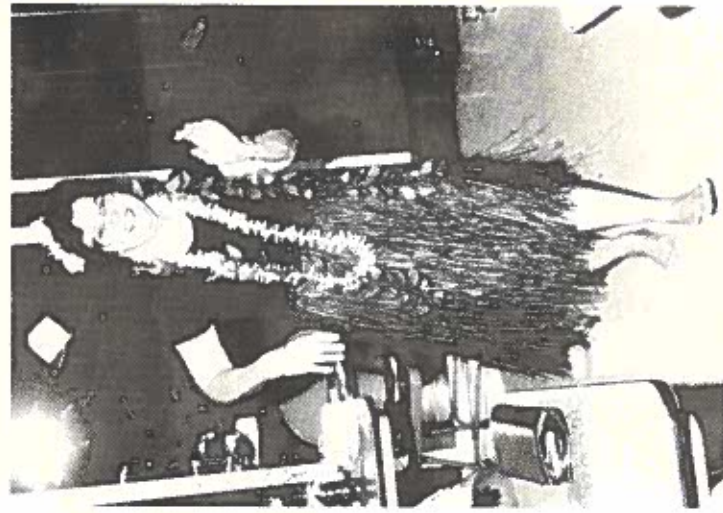
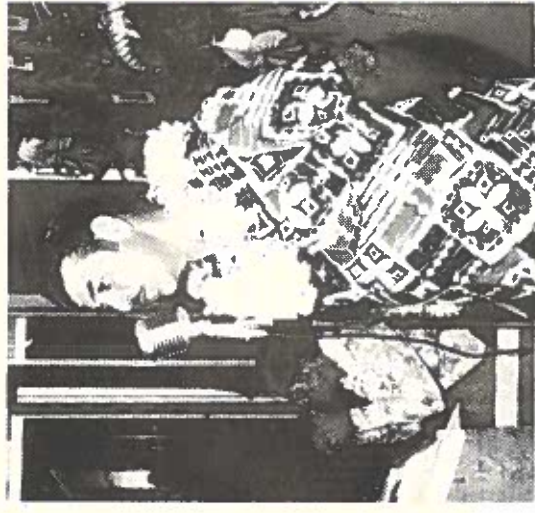
EMERGENCY ENERGY CONSERVATION PROGRAM SOLAR HEATER ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Chairman Louis Eaton

Members:

Kathy Bender
Eben Purdy
Linda Carvalho
Frank Lee
Ellen Baybayan

Ralph Masuda
Eric Soto
Ed Okubo
Bonnie Tuell
Andrew DeLaveaga



Annual Report by Jeanne Booth Johnson
Photographs by Dorothy Naito and Harold Nagamine