

KA HŪLILI



NASW Hawaii Chapter Newsletter

“When the power of love overcomes the love of power, the world will know peace”

Jimi Hendrix



**REMEMBERING
KEN LEE**



**GENTRIFICATION &
NEIGHBORHOOD
CHANGE**



**REMEMBERING
MARK TAKAI**

LCSW Supervision Bill Signed into Law

On Wednesday, July 6, Governor Ige signed HB 2169 in to law as Act 212. After a long legislative session, NASW Hawai'i and the DCCA were thrilled to be a part of the bill becoming law.

What does this mean for Social Workers? It restructures how LCSW supervision can take place.

Supervision was previously limited to taking place physically in “an agency setting”. This wording no longer exists, so supervision can now take place in a private practice, agency, etc. This will hopefully make supervision more accessible for MSWs seeking a supervisor.

The language of Act 212 changes the focus from where supervision should take place to what supervision should entail. “Supervision shall have included review of assessment, clinical diagnosis and psychotherapy.”

Some or all supervision may also now take place through a secure video conferencing service that is HIPAA compliant.

What has not changed: 60 of the 100 supervision hours must still be individual supervision, 40 may be group. Supervision must be provided by an LCSW who has 4500 hours post MSW clinical experience.



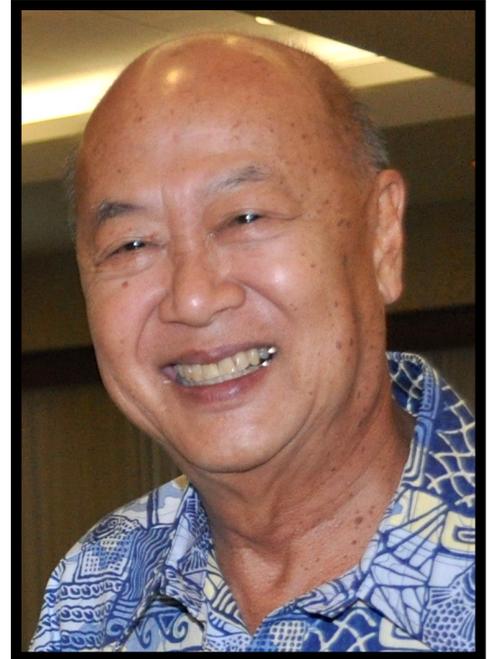
In Remembrance: Ken Lee

Ken Lee's professionalism in his social work practice and as a volunteer for the American Red Cross conveyed the Aloha spirit as part of his warm personality. As a friend and colleague, he and I served together as disaster counselors in many communities throughout the states and territories. These memories are now tinged with sadness at his passing.

Ken's initiative in developing a strong Hawaii Chapter Disaster Mental Health program was recognized by the president of the American Red Cross in Washington, D. C.

A highlight of our service together was the assignment in New York following the 9/11 World Trade Center disaster. Ken was the first Chapter mental health official to fly out of Hawaii to assist survivors and first responders impacted by the collapse of the twin towers. He returned for a second deployment, this time as a training supervisor for dozens of new counselors volunteering for disaster service. Ken was an excellent role model for all recruits and left a legacy as a respected social worker from Hawaii. My condolences to Kathy and the Lee family.

Aloha, Ken – we will miss you – Masaru Oshiro



The Hawaii social work family has lost a truly dedicated and compassionate colleague. Ken was always willing to help and was a strong supporter of NASW. Ken was honored as a NASW Social Work Pioneer (http://www.naswfoundation.org/pioneers/l/lee_k.html). The Pioneer program “was created to honor members of the social work profession who have contributed to the evolution and enrichment of the profession” and “are role models for future generations of social workers”. After retiring from his social work career at Tripler Army Medical Center, he continued to volunteer with the American Red Cross assisting individuals through their crisis. He also helped at the American Cancer Society and a camp for children who were suffering from cancer. He was always willing to serve on a committee or in a leadership position for the Chapter. The Hawaii Chapter honored Ken as the Social Worker of the Year in 1997 and again in 2002 as part of the group of social workers who assisted with the 9/11 disaster relief effort. Ken was someone who you could always count on. He was a wonderful social worker, colleague, and friend. Ken, thank you for your years of service and friendship. We will miss you dearly. Aloha and a hui hou.

Debbie Shimizu

In Remembrance: Mark Takai

I have been asked to share with all of you a few personal thoughts on Congressman Mark Takai. I had the distinct privilege of serving with Mark in the State House for many years. By now, most of you have heard about his many accomplishments as a Legislator. Well-deserved articles of praise have been written about Mark in the local papers and numerous reports have been done on our daily TV newscast. Some of these reports have also talked about his devotion to his family and his service to his community. He understood what it meant to be a “public servant” and was a statesman in every sense of the word.

My first memory of Mark was when he started as a freshman Legislator, wide-eyed and energetic. I knew from my very first meeting with him that he was there for all the right reasons and he understood the privilege he had been given to serve his community. He was smart, hard working, honest, and humble.

One of my fondest memories of Mark was during his first term in office. He requested information from me on bills related to social work, and then did his own research to allow him to speak out in support of our issues on the floor of the House. He was not asked to do this. He did this because he believed in those issues that helped the underserved. From that point on he could always be counted on for help on issues we (social workers) supported. Few Legislators today, and back then, were willing to step up and speak out for the underserved, the poor, and the elderly; all of those we are dedicated to help. Mark did so without hesitation, and continued to do so throughout his career.

Just over a year ago while visiting with Mark in his DC office, before we knew of his diagnosis, he shared with me his hope to serve for 20 years in the House, to build up his seniority and to do this for Hawaii. We talked about his plans and his vision, and again I saw that wide-eyed, energetic, dedicated public servant that I first met decades ago.

We were all deeply saddened at the news of his passing. Having served and worked with a lot of elected officials over the past 30 years, I want to say that Mark was one of those that I always respected, supported and believed in. It is so sad that we will never know of all the many more good things he would have done. However, we can only hope that his way of serving can be used by future elected officials as a model of how to serve, with dignity and courage.

All of Hawaii will miss Mark, and we social workers have lost a good friend.

Alex Santiago, MSW

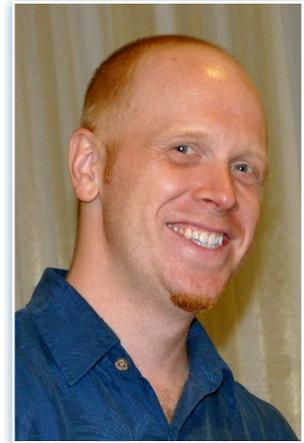


Letter from the President-Elect

Aloha kākou,

We are excited to welcome graduates from the social work programs into the profession. This transition from student to colleague is filled with a variety of emotions and expectations. The quest to obtain a license begins, as does the search for a position. I am excited for the new graduates and the journey that is before them.

As I transition from President-elect to President, I want to take a moment to say mahalo to the Chapter President, Eddie Mersereau. Eddie has worked tirelessly on behalf of the Chapter. With his leadership, we have worked to enhance the Chapter's role in the Clinical Supervision of LCSW candidates. He has been a source of support and his guidance will be missed.



In previous columns, I've discussed the process to determine the Chapter's programmatic priorities for the next fiscal year. In July, began to outline more details on our programming efforts for Fiscal Year 2017 (July 2016 - June 2017). I wanted to take a moment to reflect upon two areas highlighted in the survey we released in January on Chapter Priority Areas.

With 69 members responding to the online survey, it was evident that there are both areas of success and opportunities for growth. Two areas that were important to those who responded included, Advocacy on behalf of the Social Work Profession and Opportunities for Continuing Education.

Since the passing of the CE legislation in 2013, the Chapter has taken on a critical role in the review and approval of continuing education activities for social work. In July 2014, the Continuing Education Committee created and released both policies and procedures related to approval of CE as well as deployed a new approval system. From August 1, 2014 to April 30, 2016 the Chapter approved 178 educational activities. We have also made a listing of upcoming approved activities available on our website and in our newsletters. The Chapter has directly sponsored 14 continuing education activities.

In the coming months, the Board of Directors will work to develop a plan on the Advocacy on behalf of the Social Work Profession. One clear example of our work regarding this item is the recent effort to clarify language regarding supervision for licensure. This was a large undertaking with far reaching implications. And through the process, it became clear that we need to educate others on the skills and attributes of social workers, as well as a deeper understanding of our broad scope of practice.

I am proud to be social worker and am thankful for this opportunity. I look forward to serving the Chapter and advocating on behalf of the profession. Mahalo for your membership and for your support.

A hui hou!

Robin G. Arndt, MSW, LSW
 President-Elect | NASW-Hawaii Chapter
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What NASW-HI was up to over the summer...



★ Maui Rep. Jessica Brazil speaking at the National NASW Conference ★



★ Executive Committee Mahalo dinner ★



★ Pride Month Picnic ★



★ Oahu Self-Care Workshop ★



Upcoming CEs			
What	When	Where	Register
8th Annual Rural Behavioral Health Practice Conference, "Critical Issues in Rural Practice"	Friday, 10/21/16 7:30am-4:30pm	Virtual (All Islands)	http:// www.mnpsych.org/ rural-conference \$110 for NASW Members
Instilling Protective Factors Among Our Children & Youth: Local Styled	Friday, 10/21/16 8:00am-4:00pm	King Kamehameha Golf Club, Wailuku (Hawai'i Island)	https:// www.eventbrite.com /e/3rd-annual- hooikaika- partnership- conference- tickets-2772002433 9?aff=es2 Free
After the Towers Fell: Healing Trauma through Sandplay Therapy	Friday, 11/11/2016 8:30am-4:30pm	Honolulu (O'ahu)	www.sandplaythera pistsofhawaii.org \$180/\$150/\$135

Advertise in the NASW newsletter! Reach over 900 social workers in Hawai'i!

Advertising Rates Line classified: \$4.00 per line, approximately 35 characters, with a 5 line minimum.

Display advertisements with borders: business card size = \$30; 1/4 page = \$50; 1/2 page = \$75; full page = \$115.

Deadline for Receipt of articles: Usually the last Friday of the month for the following month. Call the Chapter office to verify the next printing of the newsletter and website posting (rates are per month).

Advertisements may include employment, office space, seminars, or miscellaneous ads and will also be posted on our website for that month. Our website receives over 30,000 hits and over 3,000 individual visits each month.

NASW reserves the right to accept, reject or edit advertisements, articles and notices of events based on publication schedule, space limitations, and appropriateness. Publication of advertising copy does not constitute endorsement or approval of the contents therein of a book, other publications, points of view, standards of services or opinion presented therein, nor does NASW Hawai'i Chapter guarantee the accuracy or effectiveness of information, product, or service advertised. The views expressed do not necessarily represent positions of NASW.

Research Symposium on Gentrification and Neighborhood Change



A view of the rapidly developing Kaakako area from the NASW office window

A growing number of neighborhoods, mostly in major metropolitan areas, are currently experiencing gentrification. First coined by sociologist Ruth Glass in the 1960s, “gentrification” refers to a form of neighborhood change that occurs when higher-income groups move into previously low-income areas, potentially altering the cultural and financial landscape of the neighborhood. In many American metropolitan areas, rising demand for housing in gentrifying neighborhoods has exacerbated the affordability crisis, increasing the potential for displacing long-term, low-income residents and creating greater barriers to entry for new low-income residents looking to move to places of opportunity. On May 25, 2016, the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, in partnership with HUD’s Office of Policy Development and Research, New York University’s Furman

Center for Real Estate and Urban Policy, and the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis, hosted the Research Symposium on Gentrification and Neighborhood Change. Panelists discussed their research findings on the patterns and consequences of gentrification as well as policy responses to promote equitable development in neighborhoods undergoing rapid change.

Understanding the Patterns and Causes of Gentrification

Researchers find that gentrification over the past 10 to 15 years has been driven by a dramatic increase in the movement of higher-income, white, college-educated residents, primarily aged 25 to 44, into the urban core of metropolitan areas. At the same time, the mobility of lower-income minorities out of downtown areas has remained relatively steady since the 1970s.

Several factors contribute to gentrification, including changing residential preferences among higher-income households, changing conditions of low-income neighborhoods, public and private investment patterns, and housing affordability pressures. Jessie Handbury, assistant professor at the University of Pennsylvania’s Wharton School, points to increasing numbers of high-income workers who have reverse commutes — living in the city but working in the suburbs — as evidence that gentrifiers are motivated by a preference for downtown amenities

Another factor in the growing attraction of urban centers to gentrifiers, says Ingrid Gould Ellen, faculty director of the Furman Center for Real Estate and Urban Policy at New York University, is the decline in violent crime rates across major metropolitan areas. Ellen finds that white, college-educated households with members aged 25 to 44 years old are two to three times more sensitive to reductions in violent crime than other households when deciding to move into a central city.

Policymakers should be concerned with ensuring that everyone can benefit from new public and private investments, says Eric Belsky, director of the Division of Consumer and Community Affairs for the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Finally, although gentrification contributes to rising rent pressures, the rental affordability crisis that has been building since the late 1970s may itself be a primary driver of gentrification, explains the symposium’s keynote speaker, HUD Assistant Secretary for Policy Development and Research Katherine O’Regan. As affordability declines, higher-income households have looked to a broader set of neighborhoods than they once considered, including lower-income urban neighborhoods.⁷

Research on the Consequences of Gentrification

Among the potential consequences of gentrification, the displacement of longtime low-income residents and small businesses is a top concern for policymakers. Much of the research, however, has demonstrated little evidence of large-scale direct displacement of residents. Columbia University professor Lance Freeman explains that because low-income households have higher mobility rates, the link between gentrification and mobility is not particularly strong.

Although widespread resident and small-business displacement does not always occur as a neighborhood gentrifies, the benefits of new investment into a neighborhood are not always equally distributed. Lei Ding, community development economic advisor at the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia, finds that the risk of vulnerable residents ending up in neighborhoods with even lower incomes increases. Using credit scores as a proxy for the financial health of residents, Ding's research also shows that although credit scores for all residents of gentrifying neighborhoods improved, the improvement was smaller for less-advantaged residents. In addition, the financial benefits were available only for those less-advantaged residents who could remain in place. Vulnerable residents who were displaced saw their credit scores decline significantly. Zaire Dinzey-Flores of Rutgers University notes that not all subpopulations benefit equally; in fact, those who are displaced face worse outcomes.

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Policy Approaches to Gentrification

The research findings on the patterns, causes, and consequences of gentrification point to both challenges and opportunities for policymakers. Because gentrification can occur without direct displacement, Freeman suggests that policymakers should focus on limiting its disruptions and amplifying any benefits to long-term residents, and Dinzey-Flores adds that strategies that keep low-income residents in these neighborhoods without an increased rent burden are paramount. According to Jeffrey Lubell, director of housing and community initiatives at Abt Associates, a multipronged response, including preservation, protection, inclusion, revenue generation, incentives, and property acquisition, should be targeted to specific neighborhoods and properly encourage the preservation and expansion of affordable housing. He considers the present moment to be a “critical inflection point to shape the ways our cities grow,” for which the right policies can be a positive force but the wrong ones will likely lead to resegregation and inequality.

At the federal level, O’Regan highlights three recent HUD recent initiatives aimed at increasing the stock of both subsidized and unsubsidized affordable housing to relieve some of the pressures associated with gentrification. First, the Federal Housing Administration reduced multifamily insurance premiums for mixed- and low-income housing developments that are energy efficient, which could spur the rehabilitation of an additional 12,000 housing units each year. Second, the Rental Assistance Demonstration program taps private capital to keep some of the 10,000 public housing units that are lost every year to disinvestment and disrepair by transferring units to permanently affordable project-based Section 8 contract financing. Third, the Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing rule requires meaningful community engagement through an Assessment of Fair Housing for any jurisdiction receiving HUD funding, which may be a mechanism to incentivize and support local action for securing affordable housing in gentrifying areas.

HUD’s public housing and Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) programs may also help residents stay in gentrifying neighborhoods without rent burdens, allowing them to enjoy some benefits of gentrification.

Perspectives From the Practitioners: Best Practices and Case Studies on Equitable Development in Neighborhoods

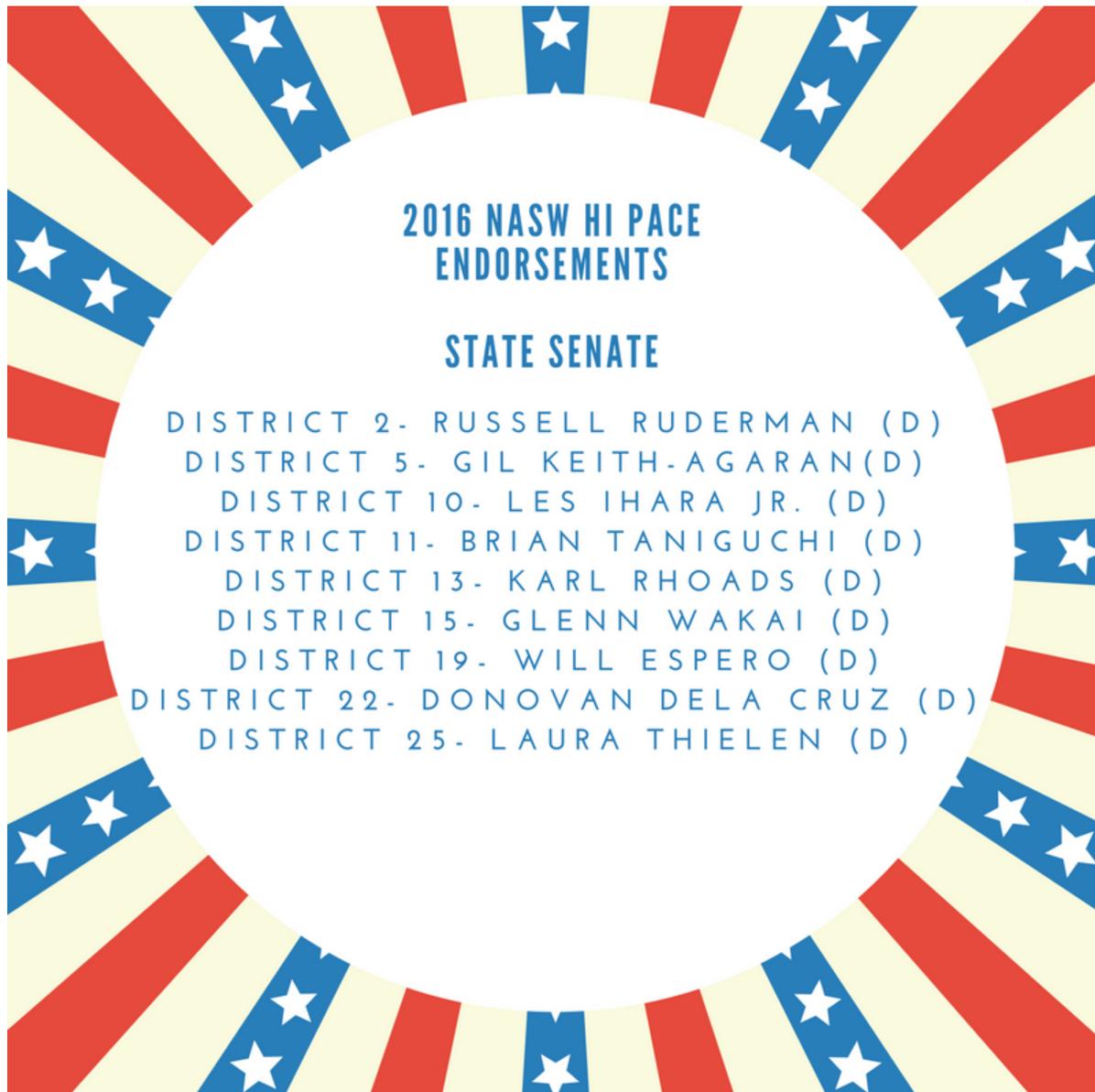
At the local level, municipal governments and nonprofits grapple with rapid neighborhood change, seeking equitable outcomes for long-term residents. In Philadelphia, the development boom in Center City has resulted in rapid price appreciation for housing, says Beth McConnell, policy director of the Philadelphia Association of Community Development Corporations (PACDC). PACDC works for equitable development by strengthening inclusive communities with resident engagement and education, preserving quality affordable housing through the repair of existing mixed-income properties, expanding economic opportunities in neighborhood corridors with programs such as storefront improvements for small businesses, and attacking blight through consolidated public ownership of land and acquiring delinquent properties. Recognizing the potential for displacement once the 11th Street Bridge Park is completed in Washington, DC, the Local Initiatives Support Corporation, DC (LISC DC) has contributed \$50 million to the Elevating Equity Initiative to ensure equality in development around the park, said Oramenta Newsome, vice president of LISC DC. Similarly, the city of Saint Paul, Minnesota, has been actively trying to mitigate displacement along the METRO Green Line, which connects the central business districts of Minneapolis and Saint Paul, as it continues to expand. The city has also developed a 10-year strategic plan with two dozen organizations to invest in the production and preservation of affordable housing. Four years into the program, the city has already reached its baseline goal of preserving or adding 2,540 affordable units.

Inclusive, Equitable Neighborhoods for All

Gentrification and neighborhood change are, and remain, sensitive topics for residents, policymakers, and researchers. However, using the research to explore the impetus behind the mobility decisions of gentrifying households and the resulting outcomes for long-term residents is important for understanding how, where, and when to target policy actions appropriately.

For a more expansive and detailed discussion of the event, please see the Research Symposium on Gentrification and Neighborhood Change Summary Report.

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**2016 NASW HI PACE
ENDORSEMENTS**

STATE HOUSE

- D1 MARK NAKASHIMA (D)
- D3- RICHARD ONISHI (D)
- D5- RICHARD CREAGAN (D)
- D6- NICOLE LOWEN (D)
- D7- CINDY EVANS (D)
- D8- JOE SOUKI (D)
- D11- KANIELA ING (D)
- D16- DEE MORIKAWA (D)
- D18- MARK HASHEM(D)
- D19- BERTRAND KOBAYASHI (D)
- D20- CALVIN SAY (D)
- D21- SCOTT NISHIMOTO (D)
- D23- ISAAC CHOY (D)
- D24- DELLA AU BELATTI (D)
- D25- SYLVIA LUKE (D)
- D26- SCOTT SAIKI (D)
- D27- TAKASHI OHNO (D)
- D28- JOHM MIZUNO (D)
- D32- LINDA ICHIYAMA (D)
- D33- SAM KONG (D)
- D34- GREGG TAKAYAMA (D)
- D35- ROY TAKUMI (D)
- D36- MARILYN LEE (D)
- D41- MATTHEW LOPRESTI (D)
- D50- CYNTHIA THIELEN (R)
- D51- CHRIS LEE (D)