

2001 ANNUAL REPORT
on the
EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL

STATE AND LOCAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM ACTIVITIES



STATE OF HAWAII

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This annual report reflects the cumulative results of state and county projects funded with the Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant. This report covers Hawaii's three-year strategy which began in 1997, and the three-year strategy for the period starting with FY 2000. Hawaii's strategic plan has not changed since 1997.

The Governor's Committee on Crime, the advisory body for the formula grant program, designated six funding priority areas. The priority areas are: violence, juvenile crime, property crime, drug crimes, prison overcrowding, and system improvement. While some priority areas such as system improvement and drug crimes were funded more heavily than others, the overall purpose of the grant was to create safer communities and improve the criminal justice system.

Byrne funds were used to address Hawaii's:

- C Serious domestic violence, sex assaults, violence against children problems, and provide necessary services to victims,
- C Continuing efforts to reduce the supply of illegal drugs in Hawaii and to reduce the demand for drugs,
- C Severe prison overcrowding by providing alternatives to incarceration or intermediate sanctions when appropriate for offenders that are at risk to recidivate back to the criminal justice system.
- C Treatment gaps for offenders with alcohol and/or drug abuse problems,
- C System Improvement needs (such as technological improvements, coordinated efforts to reduce duplication and gaps, and capacity to target not only crime but the proceeds of crime), and
- C High property crime rate.

This annual report reflects the results of projects funded from July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2001. Listed below in italics are the authorized purpose areas which Hawaii was approved to use Byrne funding, from fiscal years 1998 through 2000. Also listed are highlights of the project accomplishments.

Multi-jurisdictional task force programs to integrate federal, state and local drug law enforcement agencies and prosecutors for the purpose of enhancing interagency coordination and intelligence and facilitating multi-jurisdictional investigations.

- C The Statewide Narcotics Task Force seized 29,121 grams of crystal methamphetamine, 36,126 grams of cocaine, 8,160 grams of heroin, and 1,316 pounds of marijuana. One

thousand five hundred and seventy-nine arrests were made, \$974,484 seized, and 31 weapons and 30 vehicles were confiscated.

- C The Marijuana Eradication Task Force seized 11,423 marijuana plots and 7 indoor marijuana grows of which 474,732 plants were destroyed. The estimated value of the eradicated marijuana was \$474,732,000. Nine hundred eighty-eight arrests were made, \$92,988 seized, and 42 weapons were confiscated.

Programs to target the domestic sources of controlled and illegal substances, such as precursor chemicals, diverted pharmaceuticals, clandestine laboratories and cannabis cultivations.

- C Fifty-six law enforcement personnel from the Honolulu Police Department and personnel from the Hawaii County Police Department were re-certified to enter a clandestine laboratory site. Twelve clandestine drug laboratories were investigated (11 on Oahu and 1 on Maui) and 11 arrests for offenses related to drug manufacturing were made on Oahu.

Programs to disrupt illicit commerce in stolen goods and property.

- C An undercover storefront program recovered stolen property valued at \$170,526 of which recovered items valued at \$153,500 were returned to the owners. A total of 55 arrests were made with other arrests pending.

Financial investigative programs to identify money laundering operations and assets obtained through illegal drug trafficking, including the development of model legislation, financial investigative training, and financial information-sharing systems.

- C A specialized financial investigation unit in the Department of the Attorney General is involved in 3 financial crimes investigations involving theft, money laundering, misuse of funds, bribery, and forgery. Over \$700,000 is involved in these investigations. The unit also performed 1,069 FinCEN database inquiries, involving 158 subjects in 67 cases with transactions totaling \$52,665,333.

Programs to improve the corrections system and provide additional public correctional resources, including treatment in prisons and jails, intensive supervision programs, and long-range corrections and sentencing strategies.

- C Fifty adult sex offenders received sex offender treatment services as part of their continuing treatment program after being released from prison. None of the offenders were rearrested for a new sex crime, and 19 offenders had their parole revoked for violating the conditions of their parole, the majority of which were for technical violations and not for new crimes.

- C Fifty-six offenders on parole or incarcerated completed a four month cognitive behavioral counseling program.

Programs to identify and meet the treatment needs of adult and juvenile drug- and alcohol-dependent offenders.

- C The Oahu Drug Court continued its specialized in-house outpatient treatment program for adult offenders with co-occurring diagnosis (one or more psychiatric disorders in conjunction with alcohol and drug abuse). Forty-six offenders were in treatment of which 12 completed the program. Twenty-one are still participating.
- C Second Circuit Court began the Maui Drug Court program and admitted 73 offenders, of which 56 are pre-trial defendants, and 17 are post-conviction defendants. The first graduating class is scheduled for October 2001.

Criminal justice information systems (including automated fingerprint identification systems) to assist law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and corrections organizations.

- C Construction of the core re-designed OBTS/CCH system began in September 2000. The data entry, maintenance, and inquiry applications are being developed by a team of consultants and Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center (HCJDC) staff.
- C The Honolulu Police Department began scanning 1998 police reports in April 2001 for its electronic file/document imaging system. By June 2001, 40% of the reports had been scanned and indexed.
- C The final system development, training, hardware and software installation and system implementation for the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) 2000 upgrade was completed.

Programs to demonstrate innovative approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes.

- C The Office of the Kauai Prosecuting Attorney continued, through county-funds, a specialized Crimes of Violence Unit which utilized vertical case prosecution. The project reached its 48th month of Byrne funding in March 2001.
- C The Hawaii County Police Department continued a seven member Sex Crimes Unit to investigate reports of sexual assault. The department investigated 328 sexual assaults of which 42% were referred to the county prosecutor's office.
- C The Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, City and County of Honolulu expanded its Weed and Seed efforts from the Chinatown/Palama area to the Waipahu community. One hundred sixty-seven felony and 372 misdemeanor cases from the Chinatown/Palama Weed and Seed area and 31 felony and 51 misdemeanor cases from the Waipahu Weed and Seed area were charged.

Programs to improve the criminal and juvenile justice system's response to domestic and family violence, including spouse abuse, child abuse, and elder abuse.

- C The Honolulu Police Department continued a Child Abuse Detail unit. The unit conducted 8 in-service specialized trainings on identifying and investigating child abuse and neglect.
- C The Office of the Hawaii County Prosecuting Attorney continued to operate a specialized Crimes Against Children Unit using vertical case prosecution.
- C Family Court of the First Circuit's specialized domestic violence probation unit to address domestic violence and alcohol/substance abuse handled 101 probation cases. Forty-eight probationers completed domestic violence intervention, and 13 are still participating.
- C First Circuit Court, Adult Probation Division began a Felony Domestic Violence supervision unit for repeat offenders. The project received 71 presentence investigation referrals, and the sole probation officer supervises 31 offenders.

Programs to provide alternatives to detention, jail, and prison for persons who pose no danger to the community.

- C A transitional program in Hilo for female offenders exiting the Hawaii Community Correctional Center provided therapeutic services for 26 women during this reporting period. The services included counseling on addiction education/relapse prevention, group and individual counseling, focus groups, life skills, vocational education, community reintegration, and family therapy/reintegration. Nineteen participants completed the program. The Department of Public Safety received legislative appropriation to continue the project after the FY 2000 funds are exhausted.

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

All activities funded under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program for the period July 1, 2000 to June 30, 2001 are covered in the 2001 State Annual Report as required under Section 522 (42 U.S.C. 3711 et seq.).

Administration of the Formula Grant Program

The Department of the Attorney General is the state agency designated to administer the Byrne Memorial grant. The Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division (CPJAD), which also manages the federal Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance and Victim Compensation grants, the Violence Against Women Act grant, the Statistical Analysis Center grant, Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners grant and State Identification Systems grant, is responsible for the development of the strategy and for grant awards to state and county criminal justice agencies. It is advised by the Governor's Committee on Crime (GCOC), whose membership includes the state attorney general, two police chiefs, two prosecuting attorneys, a judge, the administrative director of the court, the directors of the Department of Public Safety and Department of Health, the chairperson of the Hawaii Paroling Authority, the superintendent of the Department of Education, and the U.S. Attorney (ex-officio member).

Distribution of Formula Grant Funds

In preparation for the submittal of its application for the Byrne Memorial funds, the Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division solicits not only criminal justice data but also information regarding agency and system needs. This information enables the CPJAD to identify unmet needs and gaps in services.

Based on the crime data and identified needs gathered in the Spring/Summer of each year, the GCOC determines priorities for the strategy. In September, prior to finalizing the grant application, proposals are solicited from criminal justice and other government agencies to determine programs to fund.

A broad spectrum of Hawaii's criminal justice system benefit from Byrne Memorial funds. Continuation and new programs were operational in the four county police departments, three county prosecuting attorneys offices, the Judiciary (including Circuit and Family Courts), the Department of the Attorney General, the Department of Public Safety, the Hawaii Paroling Authority, and the Department of Land and Natural Resources.

Overview of Programs as Linked to State Strategy

The programs funded under the Byrne Memorial grant reflects the goals and objectives of Hawaii's multi-year strategy that started with FY 1997. The multi-year strategy seeks to address six priority areas that are affecting Hawaii's criminal justice system. The areas are drug interdiction and treatment, prison overcrowding, property crime, violence (domestic, child, and sex assault), system improvement, and youth crime.

To address drug issues, a sizeable portion of Byrne Memorial funds has been committed to drug interdiction and treatment:

Percentage of Byrne Funding Spent on Drug Interdiction & Treatment									
1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
36%	42%	25%	34%	29%	25%	32%	27%	35%	32.8%

Key components in addressing the drug problem have been task force efforts in interdiction (particularly at the airports) and marijuana eradication, and drug/alcohol assessments and treatment throughout the criminal justice system.

As of November 1, 2001, a total of 1,259 inmates were sent to out-of-state correctional facilities. Hawaii currently has inmates in two states (Oklahoma and Arizona) to ease overcrowding. Hawaii's Department of Public Safety is housing 3,949 inmates while its ideal capacity is 3,406. While there are many factors that impact prison overcrowding (new laws, limited prison space and resources, aging facilities) drug abuse greatly impacts the rate of new and repeat offenders coming into the Dept. of Public Safety. One of the strategies to reduce prison overcrowding is to provide alternative or diversion programs that combine substance abuse treatment, education/vocational assistance, and other enhancement components to improve the offender's ability to maintain a drug and crime-free lifestyle. The programs funded provide in-house, outpatient and community-based treatment services to allow non-violent offenders to participate in treatment while being supervised in the community. The funding over the last 10 years:

Percentage of Byrne Funding Spent to Reduce Prison Overcrowding									
1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
2%	5%	15%	11%	16%	21%	3.5%	20%	7%	11.2%

Byrne funds allocated to reduce prison overcrowding have decreased from 1997 to 1998 because several projects were still operating with FY 97 funds and requested continuing funds in the FY 99 application. A decrease in funding level in FY 00 is due to several projects reaching the 48 month funding cap.

The State's strategy to reduce property crime up to last year was the use of community policing which promotes crime prevention activities such as community mobilization and crime prevention education, and law enforcement activities such as surveillance and sting operations. According to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, in 1999 Hawaii ranked eighth while in 1998 Hawaii ranked ninth among the 50 states and the District of Columbia in overall property crime rates. During this reporting period only one funded project focused primarily on the investigation and recovery of stolen property.

Violent crime continues to be a problem for our State even though Hawaii is nationally ranked on the bottom 20%. In 1999 Hawaii ranked 44th in the violent crime rate while in 1998 Hawaii ranked 45th of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The strategy focused on improving investigative and prosecutorial efforts to address domestic and family violence, child abuse, sex assaults and other violent crimes. Many of the activities included improving the criminal justice agencies' response to these crimes, improving coordinated efforts between the police, the prosecutor and victim services, and reducing the prosecutorial time to prepare and process a case for court. In the area of treatment, one project was funded to ensure that sex offender treatment services was available to adult offenders. The allocations of Byrne funds targeting violence over the last 10 years compared with drug interdiction and treatment, and alternatives to incarceration to reduce prison overcrowding:

Percentage of Award Spent (1992-2001)

Program Areas	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Violent Crimes	22	28	30	32	31	21	33	21	16	23
Drug Interdiction & Treatment	36	42	25	34	29	25	32	27	35	33
Prison Overcrowding	2	5	15	11	16	21	3.5	20	7	11

Accurate and timely information is vital for criminal justice agencies to make sound decisions that affect public safety. The Offender-Based Transaction Statistics/Computerized Criminal History is Hawaii's information system that maintains arrest, conviction, and status records of offenders. The criminal justice agencies rely upon this data base to make crucial decisions. The program area focuses on maintaining an updated, accessible, accurate, and reliable offender information system.

During this reporting period, there were no projects that targeted youth crimes such as gang and juvenile delinquency. The State's Office of Youth Services is the agency which administers federal and state monies related to youth. Because youth crimes may lead to more serious problems this continues to be a priority area in the overall strategy.

Summary of Federal/State Program Coordination Efforts and Activities

Since 1989 the agencies that administer the federally funded state drug programs have been meeting monthly to discuss plans for the use of the federal funds, concerns related to coordination, and training and technical expertise. Together these agencies are called HINET, Hawaii Network of Federally Funded Drug Prevention Agencies. The major federal drug grants are administered by the

following agencies:

Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Community Grants
Department of Education, Office of Youth Services
Kamehameha Schools Bishop Estate (Native Hawaiian focus)
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Grant
Department of Health
Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Formula Grant and
Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners
Department of the Attorney General
Highway Safety Grant
Department of Transportation
Housing and Urban Development Grant
Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism

Also participating in the monthly meetings are the Pacific Resources for Education and Learning which has a contract with the US Department of Education to provide technical assistance and drug prevention education to the Pacific region schools; the Community Adolescent Health Program of the Department of Health which includes alcohol, substance abuse, pregnancy, suicide, and smoking issues; Curriculum Research and Development Group at the University of Hawaii which is developing a student data base; and the Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPT) which provides and has access to national technical assistance in substance abuse prevention.

In October 2000, the Governor's Office applied for a State Incentive Grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. It received a three year award of \$8 million for youth substance abuse prevention. The HINET members were appointed members of the Substance Abuse Prevention Advisory Committee in January 2001 as well as 18 other community and private agency representatives, to oversee the effort. As such, the HINET has made this a major effort, and temporarily suspended meeting as a separate group. The Advisory Committee is tasked to establish a coordinated planning system, common outcome measures, and to implement "best practices" (programs that have been proven to be effective).

Organization of Report

This report includes a brief description of each program area, including project goals, objectives, performance measures, activities and accomplishments of programs funded by the Byrne grant during Fiscal Year 2001. The total funding for the program area is also reported. Projects funded with Byrne FY 1998, FY1999, and FY 2000 monies were active during the reporting period.

EVALUATION PLAN AND ACTIVITIES

The evaluation plan of the Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division includes the following components:

- o The project goals and objectives are reviewed upon the submission of an application for funding. CPJAD staff work with the subgrantees to develop appropriate and measurable goals and objectives.
- o Progress reports must be submitted by the subgrantees every six months for the project duration and upon termination of the project. The reports are reviewed by CPJAD staff to ensure that sufficient information is contained in the reports to document project activities and whether progress is being made towards meeting the goals and objectives.
- o Quarterly monitoring of projects is the goal of CPJAD with a minimum of two site visits being required. Monitoring visits are documented on the Project Monitoring Report form. Other monitoring activities, such as telephone contacts and office visits, are recorded on the Monitoring (Non-Site) form.
- o Subgrantees conduct a self-assessment upon termination of the project. The final report must document the achievement of the goals and objectives. Subgrantees may use an independent consultant, using Byrne Memorial funds, to conduct an evaluation.
- o CPJAD staff does a closeout report on each project, and makes an assessment whether or to what extent objectives were met, and what impact the project had.

Evaluations, in the form of required self-assessments of all projects funded by the Byrne Memorial formula grants, continue to be the primary source of evaluation findings for the Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division. The emphasis for evaluation activities during this reporting period focused on: (1) training of project personnel to improve their understanding and skills in analyzing and reporting the results of the data collected during the project period, and (2) developing and improving the reporting format for self-assessment.

CPJAD continued its in-house evaluation efforts with the implementation of the *Project Effectiveness Model*, which is a guide to developing, managing, and assessing projects. The model was completed in May 1995. The basis for this handbook came from the Bureau of Justice Assistance publication, *Assessing the Effectiveness of Criminal Justice Programs - Assessment and Evaluation Handbook Series No. 1*, and the BJA workshop on Developing Assessment and Evaluation Designs for Family Violence, which was held in Honolulu, Hawaii in March 1994. The CPJAD staff scheduled individual and agency subgrantee training to review and implement the model.

Subgrantee Training on Basic Grant Writing

Four trainings on Basic Grant Writing, using the *Project Effectiveness Model*, were held during this reporting period. Because of the demand for grant writing training, two trainings were held on Oahu, one on Hawaii County, and one on Maui. The participants included representatives from the four County Police Departments, Judiciary, Dept. of Public Safety, and the Dept. of the Attorney General. A total of 96 personnel attended the trainings (Oahu 57, Maui 9, and Hawaii County 30). The trainings were held in Honolulu on June 22 and June 25, 2001, in Wailuku on June 26, 2001, and in Hilo on June 29, 2001. Personnel for all current and upcoming projects and potential applicants attended. CPJAD staff presented information on the BJA formula grant program and the specific implementation of the project effectiveness model. This method emphasizes the development of a flow model depicting the program's structure and the interrelationship of the goals, objectives, activities, and performance measures. Discussion groups and exercises supplemented the lecture format.

Subgrantee Program Evaluation

During this reporting period, the National Institute of Corrections with the Department of the Attorney General and the Office of Youth Services, sponsored a December 12-14, 2000 training with 100 criminal justice professionals and service providers from around the state. The event was held at Tokai University in Honolulu. The training conducted by Drs. Edward Latessa from the University of Cincinnati, Division of Criminal Justice and Sharon Kennedy, District Psychologist from the Correctional Service of Canada, covered what research shows works to reduce recidivism among adult and juvenile offenders. In addition, the training covered the Correctional Program Assessment Inventory (CPAI), and the Level of Services Inventory-Revised. On December 11, 2000, Dr. Latessa and Dr. Kennedy conducted a program evaluation on a Byrne-funded project under the Department of Public Safety. This program is located on page 33 under the priority area of prison overcrowding. The draft report which used the CPAI is located in the Appendices of this report. The National Institute of Corrections and the Department of the Attorney General sponsored the evaluation.

**SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS, PERFORMANCE MEASURES,
EVALUATION METHODS, PROGRAM ACTIVITIES, AND
EVALUATION RESULTS UNDER THE FORMULA GRANT
PROGRAM**

DRUGS

CLANDESTINE LABORATORIES

Program Overview

Response teams to address clandestine drug laboratories are in various stages of development in the four counties. The teams, which are staffed primarily by the police departments but working in concert with the Drug Enforcement Administration, the fire department, and the Department of Health, are certified and equipped to enter clandestine laboratory sites.

The four county police departments received a total of \$264,57. The Honolulu Police Department received a FY 1999 award of \$64,380, the Maui Police Department received a FY 1999 award \$67,500, the Hawaii County Police Department received a FY 1999 award of \$65,193, and the Kauai Police Department received a FY 2000 award of \$67,500.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to ensure the safety of the public and law enforcement personnel during the investigation and dismantling of clandestine laboratories.

The objectives are:

- C to reduce the danger to personnel who must respond to reports of clandestine laboratories,
- C to increase the capability of personnel to respond to clandestine laboratories,
- C to increase public awareness about clandestine laboratories--the dangers and indicators about the presence of laboratories, and
- C to increase the number of arrests made for manufacturing of drugs.

Activities

The Honolulu Police Department hosted the annual Clandestine Laboratory Investigator's Association (CLIA) conference in Honolulu, Hawaii, September 18-22, 2000. The conference was attended by 300 people from the 50 states, Australia, Canada, and the Netherlands.

In addition to conducting investigations of clandestine drug laboratories a 40-hour certification class and two re-certification classes were held during this reporting period.

An important component of the police departments' program is public awareness, since complaints about possible drug labs most likely are made by the public.

Performance Measures/Indicators & Evaluation Methods

- C number of personnel who are trained and certified,
- C number of personnel who are re-certified,
- C documentation of injuries,
- C number of presentations made, and
- C number of individuals arrested for manufacturing of drugs.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C Fifty-three personnel from the Honolulu Police Department, the Hawaii County Police Department, the Maui Police Department, and the Kauai Police Department, completed a 40-hour certification class, which is mandated by the Occupational Health and Safety Administration. The class was held February 5-9, 2001.

The Honolulu Police Department has an established clandestine drug laboratory program with two certified trainers. Certified officers from the Narcotics/Vice Division, the SWAT team, the Training Division, Criminal Investigation Division, and personnel from the Scientific Investigation Section make up the core response team.

- C To maintain their certification, the Honolulu Police Department held two re-certification classes for 56 personnel from the Honolulu Police Department and the Hawaii County Police Department. They completed re-certification during the week of January 29, 2001 to February 2, 2001.
- C No injuries were reported during this period.
- C Between July 2000 and June 2001, the Honolulu Police Department made 24 public presentations. Training was also conducted for recruit and recall classes.
- C During the report period, 11 clandestine drug laboratories were detected and dismantled on Oahu and 1 on Maui. Eleven arrests for offenses related to drug manufacturing were made on Oahu.

The specialized police training to respond to clandestine labs, their use of safety equipment, and on-going presentations made to the community and other law enforcement officers in identifying and reporting drug labs together work to ensure the safety of the public and law enforcement personnel during the investigation and dismantling of clandestine laboratories in Hawaii.

PRISON CANINE PROGRAM

Program Overview

Careful searches of correctional facilities are necessary to locate drugs and drug paraphernalia. The presence of drugs in the facilities undermines the Department of Public Safety's (PSD) efforts to manage these facilities in a drug-free environment and sustain treatment gains made by inmates participating in substance abuse treatment programs. Drug searches in the facilities are also extremely time consuming and labor intensive when done manually without any specialized method for detection.

The PSD manages and operates both the jails and prisons in the state. The operating capacities of the eight facilities range from 149 to 949. There are five community correctional facilities: two on Oahu (Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC) and the Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC) and three on the neighbor islands. The Kulani Correctional Facility on the Big Island and the Waiawa Correctional Facility are minimum security work camps. The Halawa Correctional Facility, which includes a medium security section and a special needs facility, is located on Oahu. In October 2001, there were 3,969 inmates held in the eight state facilities.

The Public Safety Canine project was established to deter and/or identify individuals who are smuggling drugs into the facilities or are in possession of illegal drugs. In 1998, the Sheriff Division purchased three canines to assist in the detection and deterrent of drugs in the prison facilities. These canines were trained together with their handlers. The FY 98 Byrne grant purchased a Belgium Malinois in January 1999 from the Vohne Liche Kennels in Denver, Indiana, to supplement the unit. In July 21, 1999, the grant-funded Belgium Malinois named "Falco" was certified as a narcotic detection dog. The project's second and final year of Byrne funding began in October 2000 and ended in September 2001.

The Department of Public Safety, Sheriff Division received FY 1999 funding in the amount of \$40,000.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to reduce the incident of drugs in correctional facilities and provide protection for the public and corrections employees.

The objectives are:

- C to improve the detection of drugs brought into correctional facilities by visitors, staff and vendors,
- C to reduce the incidence of drug possession and trafficking among inmates,
- C to assess the usefulness of a canine unit in drug relates searches and its impact on staff

time,

- C to conduct not less than 24 drug related searches in correctional facilities, and
- C To enhance the safety and security of the correctional environment for both staff and inmates through the elimination of drugs in correctional facilities.

Program Activities

The grant-funded canine and handler participated in 36 facility searches. They also completed three public demonstrations covering the purpose and skills of the canine unit. In April 2001, Falco passed the annual certification to qualify as a narcotic detection canine. The grant funded handler participated in a two day veterinary class sponsored by the United States Army. When they were not searching correctional facilities the canine unit participated in daily trainings that reinforced obedience training, handler protection, narcotics detection, scouting/tracking, and patrol tactics. The handlers were also versed in canine first aid and legal opinions resulting from canines used in law enforcement.

The unit began unannounced searches of the facilities during this reporting period. The wardens are less resistant than during the last report period to using the canine unit to help detect and manage suspected drug use in their facilities. During this period, the unit re-instituted drug sweeps for facilities on the islands of Maui, Kauai, and Hawaii (which was halted in January 2000) and began conducting unannounced searches at all 9 facilities. The unit also conducted a search at the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility. HYCF is a secured facility for youthful offenders managed by the Office of Youth Services.

The canine handler and Falco will remain in the unit after September 30, 2001 through available state funds

Performance Measures/Indicators & Evaluation Methods

- C Number of drug related searches conducted,
- C Time spent completing drug sweeps and size of the area covered in facility shakedowns, and
- C Type and quantity of drugs detected.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C The grant funded canine and handler participated in 36 drug searches.
- C The normal amount of time it takes a canine to search a cell housing two inmates is about a minute. If the search was done without the canine, it would take approximately one hour. While the facilities have different housing capacities and layouts it was estimated that the canine unit took 45 minutes to search half a module

which can hold approximately 100 inmates. Half of a module can consist of 4 tiers with each tier holding 12 cells.

- C Only on one occasion were drugs actually found. On February 20, 2001, marijuana was found in an inmate's shower. During the same search a crystal methamphetamine pipe with residue was found in one of the modules. No other drugs were found.

The drug sweeps have not resulted in a substantial amount of drugs being found, however, they did result in the facilities conducting more drug tests on specific inmates. On one occasion when drugs were found, the inmates in the module were tested for drugs. Of those tested, 21 inmates tested positive for narcotics. In two other cases, four inmates in two cells were drug tested after the canines indicated the odor of a narcotic but could not find any actual drugs. The four inmates tested positive for drugs.

The project continued to limit their search to areas used by inmates. They were not able to conduct drug sweeps in visitation areas, delivery areas, or areas restricted to staff as originally envisioned. However, the Sheriff Division, Canine Unit, continued to work toward expanding their role into these areas.

STATEWIDE MARIJUANA ERADICATION TASK FORCE



Program Overview

The Statewide Marijuana Eradication Task Force is a multi-agency, cooperative effort to eradicate marijuana in Hawaii. Critical elements of the task force include joint missions, investigations, and surveillance, regular meetings, regular and standardized training. Members of the task force include personnel from county, state, and federal law enforcement agencies with leadership provided by the Drug Enforcement Administration.

Five projects received funding for a total of \$406,854. The Maui Police Department received FY 1998 funds, the Department of Land and Natural Resources received FY 1998 and FY 1999 funds, the Honolulu Police Department received FY 1999 funds, the Kauai Police Department received FY 1999 and FY 2000 funds, and the Hawaii County Police Department received FY 2000 funds.

Goals and Objectives

The goal of the Marijuana Eradication Task Force is to reduce the availability of marijuana in the State of Hawaii.

The objectives are:

- C to maintain the statewide marijuana eradication task force,
- C to conduct joint eradication missions,
- C to make arrests for marijuana cultivation, and
- C to seize assets.

Activities

Hawaii continues to rank among the top three states in the eradication of marijuana and is recognized annually for its efforts by the Drug Enforcement Administration. The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) is the coordinating agency for the task force. Task force members include the DEA, U. S. Army, four county police departments, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Hawaii National Guard, the Civil Air Patrol, and Department of the Attorney General.

For the most part, marijuana is manually eradicated. However, herbicidal spraying is conducted by the Department of Land and Natural Resources only in Hawaii County. Despite regular maintenance efforts, marijuana cultivation remains a significant law enforcement problem due to the profitability of growing and distributing the drug.

Each county conducted eradication missions with at least three task force agencies participating and often with personnel from other counties. The Department of Land and Natural Resources eradicated marijuana from state lands, including native forests, watersheds, and other environmentally sensitive areas, while the police departments destroyed marijuana on private lands. The results of the task force efforts are reported below under Program Accomplishments.

Performance Measures/Indicators & Evaluation Methods

- C number of task force meetings held,
- C number of training sessions held,
- C number of marijuana plots destroyed ,
- C number of plants eradicated,
- C value of marijuana plants eradicated,
- C number of persons arrested for cultivation of marijuana, and
- C amount of assets seized.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C Six task force meetings were held. The bi-monthly were held: on Maui, June 1-2, 2000 and August 24-25, 2000; in Honolulu, October 19-20, 2000; on Kauai, January 11-12, 2001; in Las Vegas (during the annual DEA conference), March 3, 2001; and in Kona, May 17-18, 2001.
- C Training occurred on a regular basis, usually prior to each mission and includes areas such as rappelling, helicopter safety, aerial reconnaissance, tracking methods, safety observer requirement, etc. Training was provided in-house and by the DEA and the National Guard. Task force members also provided practical exercises for efficiency rating tests for private pilots. In addition, personnel participated in the following training:

<u>Training</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u># Attended</u>
Airborne Law Enforcement Association Conference	7/00	Albuquerque, New Mexico	7
Military Rappel Master Course	9/00	Honolulu, Hawaii	1
Tactical Tracking School, Levels I and II	9/00	Honolulu, Hawaii	15
Rappel Training	10/00	Mendocino, California	
2			
Rappel Certification Training	11/00	Lihue, Hawaii	9

<u>Training</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u># Attended</u>
Campaign Against Marijuana Planting Conference	12/00	Lake Tahoe, Nevada	2
Emergency Egress Training	1/01	Honolulu, Hawaii	25
Tactical Tracking School, Levels I and II	2/01	Hilo, Hawaii	2
Annual DCE/SP Conference	3/01	Las Vegas, Nevada	27
DEA Task Force Training	4/01	Lihue, Hawaii	11
CMC Certification Training	6/01	Hilo, Hawaii	1
Stability Operations Certification Training	6/01	Sacramento, California	1

C Number of marijuana plots destroyed and number of plants eradicated from 7/1/00-6/31/01:

Agency	# Marijuana Plots	# Indoor Grows	# Plants Destroyed
HI County Police Dept.	1,137	3	40,474
Honolulu Police Dept.	674	0	29,408
Kauai Police Dept.	389	1	17,301
Maui Police Dept.	1,226	3	82,643
DLNR*	7,997	0	304,906
Total	11,423	7	474,732

*Hawaii County only; plant count from other counties are included with the police departments

C The value of the eradicated plants was \$474,732,000, or \$1,000 per plant.

C Number of persons arrested for cultivation of marijuana and the amount of assets seized by department from 7/1/00-6/31/01:

Agency	#Arrests	Currency Seized	Weapons Seized
HI County Police Dept.	588	\$51,122	27
Honolulu Police Dept.	150	\$ 435	4
Kauai Police Dept.	8	\$20,768	0
Maui Police Dept.	237	\$20,663	11
DLNR	5	0	0
Total	988	\$92,988	42

The amount of marijuana plants destroyed has decreased from years past due to various factors: marijuana is grown in smaller plots and in more remote areas, decreased funding for eradication efforts, increased cost of helicopter services, and increased pressure to halt eradication activities in Hawaii County.

The residents of Hawaii County continued to voice vigorous and persistent opposition to the marijuana eradication program. The complainants said the low-flying helicopters were noisy, frightening, and an invasion of privacy. Concerns about the use of herbicidal sprays were also voiced. Their campaign was successful in imposing height limitations for helicopters flown during the marijuana missions. Height restrictions of 1,000 feet were placed on helicopters used by the Hawaii County Police Department and the Department of Land and Natural Resources during missions in Hawaii County. The police report that their efforts to locate marijuana have been hampered with the restrictions. The low plant count for the Hawaii County Police Department is a result of the new county policy.

STATEWIDE NARCOTICS TASK FORCE



Program Overview

The integral components of the Statewide Narcotics Task Force are multi-agency efforts, airport interdiction, intelligence sharing, standardized training, and the use of canine in the detection of drugs. Multi-agency efforts include the use of federal and county law enforcement personnel, as well as state narcotics investigators. The major drugs in Hawaii are marijuana, crystal methamphetamine, cocaine, and heroin.

Four projects received funding for a total of \$191,228. The Maui Police Department received FY 98 funds, the Honolulu Police Department and the Kauai Police Department received FY 99 and FY 00 funds, and the Hawaii County Police Department received FY 99 funds.

Goals and Objectives

The goal of the Multi-jurisdictional Task Force-Statewide Narcotics Task Force program is to reduce the availability of drugs in Hawaii.

The objectives are:

- C to maintain the statewide narcotics task force,
- C to make drug-related arrests,
- C to make drug, weapon, and asset seizures, and
- C to provide training to task force members.

Activities

The SNTF and the Western States Information Network co-sponsored the 11th annual training conference for narcotics officers. The conference held in Honolulu, Hawaii on April 17-19, 2001, was attended by more than 200 law enforcement personnel from federal, state, and county agencies. (See Program Accomplishment below for more information on investigation results and other activities completed by the task force.)

Performance Measures/Indicators & Evaluation Methods

- C number of task force meetings held,
- C number of drug-related arrests,

- C amount of assets seized,
- C amount of drugs seized,
- C types of drugs seized, and
- C types of training held.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

C Three task force meetings were held during the report period: October 2000 in Honolulu, January 2001 on Kauai, and February 2001 in Kona. The primary focus of the meetings was the relationship between the Statewide Narcotics Task Force and the Hawaii Airport Task Force, which is an initiative of the Hawaii High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) program.

C Number of drug-related arrests and the amount of assets seized by departments from 7/1/00-6/31/01:

Police Department	# of Arrests	Cash Seized	Weapons Seized	Vehicles Seized
Honolulu	104	\$785,550	13	12
Hawaii County	571	\$ 82,008	13	6
Kauai	133	\$ 55,521	3	11
Maui	770	\$ 51,405	2	1
Total	1,578	\$974,484	31	30

C The type and amount of drugs (in grams) seized by department from 7/1/00-6/31/01:

County	Crystal Meth	Cocaine	Heroin	Marijuana
Honolulu*	25,001.00 gm	28,922.00 gm	4,793.00 gm	47,040.00 gm
Hawaii	1,533.89 gm	3,436.73 gm	3,367.65 gm	6,519.85 gm
Kauai	2,042.20 gm	90.30 gm	0.10 gm	7,268.30 gm
Maui	544.00 gm	3,677.00 gm	0.00 gm	536,142.22 gm
TOTAL	29,121.09 gm	36,126.03 gm	8,160.75 gm	596,970.37 gm

*Narcotics/Vice Division--Airport Detail only

- C In order to keep abreast of trends and the latest investigative techniques task force members attended the following training.

<u>Training</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u># Attended</u>
Semi-annual Inter-County Criminal Intelligence Unit (ICCIU) Conf.	7/00	Lihue, Hawaii	12
DEA Jetway Training	7/00	Honolulu, Hawaii	10
Money Laundering & Asset Forfeiture Training	7/00	Honolulu, Hawaii	2
Basic Drug Investigations	8/00	Honolulu, Hawaii	5
International Association of Undercover Officers Conf.		10/00 Lake Tahoe, Nevada	1
Maritime Interdiction	10/00	Honolulu, Hawaii	3
Canine Training	10/00	San Mateo, California	1
California Narcotics Officers Assn. Conf.	11/00	Long Beach, California	1
Canine Training	1/01	San Mateo, California	1
Semi-annual ICCIU Conference	2/01	Kona, Hawaii	11
International Asian Organized Crime	4/01	Las Vegas, Nevada	1
National Narcotic Detector Dog Association Conference	4/01	El Paso, Texas	1
11 th Annual WSIN/SNTF Conference	4/01	Honolulu, Hawaii	22
17 th Annual Pacific Basin Customs Conf.	5/01	Honolulu, Hawaii	4
Annual WSIN Conference	6/01	Sacramento, California	3

The Statewide Narcotics Task Force use of multi-agency efforts, airport interdiction, intelligence sharing, standardized training, and the use of canine in the detection of drugs, continue to assist in the task force's ability to take in sizeable amounts of drugs, weapons, and other property obtained in the illegal commission of drug trafficking in Hawaii.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT

Program Overview

The lack of alcohol and drug abuse treatment for both adult offenders continues to be an on-going problem for health care and welfare professionals, public safety officials, treatment providers, and the general public. Local news frequently report the correlation of alcohol, drugs, and crime, and the impact it has on the user, their families, and the community. Most offenders wanting treatment compete for the few treatment spaces that are available through the Department of Health or the Judiciary. The Department of Public Safety is working to expand alcohol and drug abuse treatment for those incarcerated, however, the number of inmates needing treatment continues to outmatch available resources.

Due to the complexity of treating alcohol and drug abuse, many offenders are unable to remain alcohol/drug free even after several episodes of treatment. Studies confirm that abuse of alcohol and drugs cause severe mood changes, illicit paranoid and violent behaviors, hallucinations, cause or aggravate existing co-occurring disorders, and suicidal ideation. In addition to these concerns, parents with alcohol/drug problems are at higher risk for abusing and/or neglecting their children. Alcohol and drug dependency are also associated with other social problems such as poor family ties, delinquency, school problems, unwanted pregnancy, homelessness, financial problems, and unemployment.

There are approximately 15,500 adult offenders on probation in the State's Circuit and District Courts. This consists of roughly 1.3% of the State's population. Of the 15,500 probationers, approximately 63% (9,700) are on probation for felony offenses and are supervised by one of the four Adult Probation Divisions (APD). From January 1, 1998 to December 31, 1999, the four Adult Probation Divisions (APD) screened a total of 8,723 urine specimens of which 2,446 (28%) tested positive for drugs. APD screens for four major drugs: amphetamines, cannabinoid (marijuana), cocaine, and opiates. The most common drug found in those tested on Oahu was amphetamine while the most common drug found among those tested in the other three circuits was cannabinoid. The APD on Oahu supervises the largest number, nearly 6,000 of the felony probationers.

The Drug Court program on Oahu provides alcohol and drug abuse outpatient treatment for non-violent adult offenders awaiting trial or on probation. The program's initial evaluation showed promising results which helped the program gain statewide attention. The program continues to receive acclamations from its graduates. Since the program began operating in December 1995, the program has enhanced the activities of the outpatient program in order to address the complex needs of drug-involved offenders. The drug court program for adults is currently served by a team of trained professionals with expertise in substance abuse, mental health, case management, and community corrections. In FY 2000, the Judiciary expanded its support for Drug Court to include Maui, and in FY 2001 to include Hawaii and Kauai.

During this reporting period, Byrne funds were used to support two projects at the Hawaii Drug Court on Oahu and one project at the second Hawaii Drug Court program located on Maui.

The Oahu Drug Court continued its specialized track to service adult dual diagnosed offenders, and built up its enhanced day treatment program for adult offenders needing additional assistance not previously available in the regular drug court program. The Maui Drug Court completed its first year of operation with its first graduating class scheduled for October 2001.

Aggregate Funding Information.

Three Judiciary projects were funded for total of \$429,872. Oahu Drug Court received FY 1999 in the amount of \$212,687 for its dual diagnosis offenders project and FY 1998 in the amount of \$127,185 to expand the core drug court program. Maui Drug Court Implementation Project received FY 2000 in the amount of \$90,000.

*Program Description for Focusing on the Dual Diagnosis Client
The Judiciary, First Circuit Court*

This project continued a comprehensive, integrated range of psycho-education, case management, and continuing care services to fit the needs and characteristics of dually diagnosed clients who are in the Oahu Drug Court Program. Started in 1998, the project utilizes a team of professionals knowledgeable in the diagnosis and treatment of offenders requiring mental health services, medication, substance abuse treatment, counseling services, supervisory services, housing assistance, and other support services. Dual diagnosis is defined as having one or more psychiatric disorders in conjunction with alcohol and drug abuse. The project was developed after staff began noticing a number of clients in the drug court program who were exhibiting symptoms and problems other than those related to substance abuse and addiction.

The eligibility requirements for the co-occurring track include: male and female who volunteer for the program; 18 years of age or older; class B or C felony; non-violent offender; demonstrates motivation and readiness for treatment; and two or more diagnosis pursuant to the Diagnostic Statistical Manual IV. The project estimates that the dual-diagnosis track takes approximately two years to complete.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to reduce the recidivism rate of the dual diagnosed client referred to the Adult Probation Division and the Hawaii Drug Court Program, by providing an integrated continuum of care.

The objectives are:

- C 40% of clients admitted for services will be clinically discharged from treatment,
- C 25% of clients who complete treatment will remain drug and alcohol-free three months after discharge, and

- C Increase staff knowledge on addiction, cultural competency, and criminality by providing in-service training.

Program Activities

By June 2000, a new drug coordinator was hired and psychologist was contracted to complete the dual diagnosis treatment team that included two case managers and a psychiatrist. The new coordinator and psychologist helped to refine project activities and curriculum.

The project contracted the services of a psychiatrist and psychologist to assist with diagnostic and treatment issues and to ensure that treatment progress is made. The psychiatrist provided medication management, consultation to staff, and therapy to clients. The psychologist provided psychological evaluation and testing and was available to staff for consultation regarding mental health issues. In collaboration with the doctors, staff developed a program regime which includes treatment and case management protocol. Eighteen clients continued to receive treatment that began in the previous reporting period. Diagnosis of those in the program included paranoid schizophrenia and schizophrenia, bi-polar disorder, post-traumatic stress syndrome, attention deficit disorder, hyperactivity, depression, and cognitive dysfunction.

Project staff conducted regular and random drug testing and collected data on test results. During the first month of admission, participants are tested at least three times per week and must remain clean and sober for 14 consecutive days before moving to Phase II of the project. In Phase II, participants are tested at least once per week and must remain abstinent for 60 consecutive days before advancing to Phase III. At a minimum, clients must be employed and/or attending school and remain clean and sober for 90 consecutive days prior to graduation.

A “Best Practice” workshop for Treating Substance Abusing Offenders, Enhancing Motivation for Change and Substance Abuse Treatment Research-Based Lapse/Relapse Intervention Strategies for Criminal Offenders was held January 29- February 1, 2001. The four day training was conducted by Randy Rice, former supervisor for the Maricopa County Adult Probation. The audience included the drug court staff, contracted treatment service providers, and probation officers.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- C number accepted into treatment,
- C number of clients that completed the program,
- C number who are discharged without completing the program,
- C number of graduates who remained drug free three months post-discharge, and
- C number attended the 4 day workshop.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C 46 clients were accepted for treatment .
- C Of the 46 clients, 12 (26%) completed the program, and 21 (45%) are still in treatment.
- C Seven (15%) clients were terminated and 6 (13%) were returned to jail for technical violations. Those incarcerated for technical violations have not been discharged and their status with the project is pending court review.
- C Drug testing clients post discharge has been problematic when the court has no legal jurisdiction once court supervision is terminated. Any testing of a former client is completed on voluntary basis only.
- C Two hundred treatment service providers and 200 criminal justice professionals which included the drug court staff participated in the 4-day workshop.

Dual diagnosis clients are one of the more difficult populations to treat. Once treated, it is also a challenge to develop individualized treatment plans that help ensure that treatment gains are sustained. A 28% recidivism rate for this project is considerably low when comparing statistics with Hawaii's felony probation population which averages a 43% recidivism rate after two years.

Program Description for Drug Court Enhancement Project The Judiciary, First Circuit Court

This project, also known as the day treatment program, provides extended counseling and case management services, treatment services, housing assistance, as well as vocational/educational assistance. The Oahu Drug Court program consists of four levels of care of which the Day Treatment program is the third of four levels. The first level is the Interim Treatment Service, the second level is the Intensive Outpatient program, and the fourth level is the Alumni (aftercare) program.

This project was proposed when it became apparent that treatment resources available to the core program were not adequate. Many of the clients terminated from drug court were in need of an integrated continuum of care, requiring not only substance abuse treatment, but skills for daily function. This project addressed the problem of high risk clients who were unemployed or had low education attainment that made it more difficult for them in the job market.

The day treatment program is approximately ten to twelve months long. Clients are helped to shift from an external locus of control to an internal one. Therapy is on-going and case management services are maintained to ensure that gains in stability are not jeopardized.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to reduce the illicit use of drugs and to prevent the substance abusing offender's further involvement with the criminal justice system by providing a full continuum of services.

The objectives are:

- C 40% of clients admitted for services will be clinically discharged from treatment,
- C 40% of clients will remain drug-free while in the Day Treatment program,
- C 40% of clients will be employed or engaged in vocational/educational training at the time of clinical discharged from day treatment, and
- C 40% of clients who are clinically discharged from day treatment will graduated from the drug court program.

Program Activities

The day treatment program began hiring staff in the Spring of 2001. By the Summer of 2001, the program was fully staffed with one case manager and two certified substance abuse counselors. In July 2001, a new day treatment curriculum was introduced. The new curriculum is based on the use of cognitive-behavioral model which research from the National Institute of Correction indicates is an effective means to reduce criminal recidivism. The project anticipates that clients will be participate in the program for 6 months and therefore the program will not have any data to report until March 2002, or approximately 8 months of implementation.

The Day Treatment program consists of three phases. In Phase One (90 days), eight hours of treatment and case management services are provided daily, five days a week. Clients progressing to Phase Two (6-8 months) participate in nine hours of treatment services per week. In Phase Three, participants participate in five hours of treatment services per week. Clients within the day treatment program experience reduced therapeutic hours in direct proportion to their engagement in employment or school.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- C number of clients admitted to the Day Treatment program,
- C number of clients that completed the treatment program,
- C number of participants who remained drug free,
- C number employed or engaged in vocational/educational training at the time of clinical discharged from day treatment,

- C number who are discharged without completing the program, and
- C number that graduated from the drug court program.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C Fifty clients were admitted to Day Treatment program.
- C Because clients were admitted at the end of this reporting report, the data for the rest of the performance indicators will be available in the next annual report.

Program Description for Maui Drug Court Implementation Project, The Judiciary, Second Circuit Court

The Maui Drug Court project was established to address the problem of drug use and drug related crimes occurring in Maui County. The following are the number of adult arrests for drug related crimes on Maui in 1999: 71 arrests for offenses related to drug manufacturing/sale, 309 arrests for drug possession, and 987 arrests for alcohol related offenses. This does not include arrests for property-related crimes and other offenses committed to support drug addictions or for offenses committed while intoxicated or on drugs. A survey of adult offenders on probation also indicates a substance abuse problem among this population. In June 1999, as many as 743 (66%) probationers on Maui reported using illegal drugs on an occasional to frequent basis with some to serious disruption in their lives. Also 452 (40%) probationers had chronic drug-related problems requiring intervention and treatment.

The project hired its drug court coordinator in 1999. The coordinator was responsible for planning and developing the Maui drug court program, securing funding sources and resources to operate the program, awarding and monitoring contracts with service providers, the managing the program, and hiring and supervising project staff.

The Maui Drug Court project began screening for eligible clients in July 2000 and accepted its first client in August 2000. Similar to Hawaii's first drug court program, this program for adult offenders who have a Class C or Class B non-violent felony offense, who have no criminal history of violent behavior, have no firearm charge, and has a serious alcohol or drug problem. Priority is given to pregnant women, women of child bearing age, offenders with minor children, and offenders of Hawaiian descent. A full continuum of treatment services are provided, with the average length in the program expected to be 18 months.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to reduce the illicit use of drugs and to prevent the substance abusing offender's further involvement with the criminal justice system by providing a full continuum of services.

The objectives are:

- C 45% of clients admitted for services will be clinically discharged from treatment,
- C 45% of clients who complete treatment will not have no arrests or new charges three months post graduation, and
- C 25% of clients who complete treatment will remain drug and alcohol-free three months post graduation.

Program Activities

The drug court coordinator with the substance abuse treatment counselor and contracted treatment service representative screened and accepted 25 clients by December 2000. Also by December 2000, at least 78 offenders were approved and referred by the county prosecuting attorney's office to participate in the drug court program. The project contracted outpatient substance abuse treatment services, case management, and drug testing services instead of hiring its own treatment staff. The treatment service provider ensured that the three phases of intervention were provided. Phase One includes intensive outpatient treatment for a minimum of four months, Phase Two includes lower intensive outpatient treatment for a minimum of three months, and Phase Three includes program support and aftercare for a minimum of 4.5 months. The intensity and level of services provided depended on the phase the participant was in and the types of services the participant required. The types of services provided included individual counseling, group counseling, bio-psychosocial assessment, treatment planning, case evaluation/management, and alcohol/drug testing.

Weekly drug court progress meeting were conducted with the drug court team (drug court judge, service provider, deputy prosecuting attorney, defendant's attorney, and representatives from the police department and probation office) to discuss client admission, termination, and progress, and pending court decisions.

Clients attended status hearings held with the Drug Court Judge to review individual progress or the lack thereof. The frequency of these hearings are dependant on the client's level in the program and their overall progress. It is at these hearings that clients received judicial sanctions or rewards which helps to leverage client's participation and progress in their treatment.

The majority of the participants (56) entered the program at pre-trial while 17 participants entered post conviction.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- C number of offenders admitted into the program,
- C number of clients who are clinically discharged,

- C number of clients who complete treatment and have no arrest or new charges up to three months post-discharge,
- C number of clients who complete treatment and remain drug and alcohol-free up to three months post-discharge, and
- C drug test results while in the program.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C Seventy-three offenders were admitted into the project. 65 are currently active in the program and 6 were terminated from the program.
- C No clients were clinically discharged (or graduated) during this reporting period. The first graduating class is scheduled for October 2001. Therefore no results are available regarding recidivism for arrests or drug use post-graduation.
- C Drug test results: Of the 4,990 drug tests conducted 4,841 tested negative, 116 were positive, and 33 did not show for testing.

PRISON OVERCROWDING

ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

Program Overview

The State continues to struggle to deal with the problem of too many offenders and too few prison beds. In July 1999 there were 3,477 inmates incarcerated in one of the eight facilities in Hawaii. The capacity of these facilities is 3,406. As of October 2001, there are 3,969 inmates incarcerated in Hawaii and 1,207 incarcerated in out-of-state facilities.

To deal with this problem, the State has been sending prisoners to out-of-state private facilities and using space available in the recently completed Federal Detention Center located in Honolulu, Hawaii. Another means, which may have a greater impact on reducing prison overcrowding, are specialized treatment programs. Also known as prison diversion programs, these programs help to provide offenders with the skills and experiences to live a life free from criminal activity, to develop pro-social attitudes and beliefs, and to ensure that treatment services are accessible. This section does not cover Byrne-funded drug related prison diversion programs such as drug courts. To find drug treatment diversion programs refer to the section on Substance Abuse Treatment under DRUGS.

Under this program area, the Byrne grant supported projects administered by the Hawaii Paroling Authority, the Judiciary, and the Department of Public Safety. These projects focused on programs for offenders with special needs, or transitional program for offenders exiting prison. These projects provided services such as:

- C a place to live,
- C support services to help those who had long periods of incarceration adjust to re-entry to the community,
- C programs which help offenders develop and foster positive behaviors,
- C alcohol and drug abuse assessment and drug testing to help identify problems and make appropriate referrals, and
- C educational and job readiness programs to prepare for employment.

The initial results of alternatives to incarceration programs appear promising. Probationers and parolees are found to have a better chance of succeeding in the community if auxiliary and treatment services are provided. One project on Oahu was funded to reduce the number offenders violating their parole. Two projects on the Island of Hawaii were funded to support a community-service diversion program for offenders, and a community-based transition program for females exiting Hawaii Community Correctional Center.

Aggregate Funding Information

Three projects were funded for total of \$367,591. The Department of Public Safety received

FY 2000 in the amount of \$204,400 for the female offender project; the Judiciary received FY 1999 in the amount of \$83,992 for the probationer project, and Hawaii Paroling Authority received FY 1999 in the amount of \$79,199 for the repeat parole violator project.

*Program Description for Cognitive-Behavioral Approach to Offender Management
Hawaii Paroling Authority*

A large number of probation and parole violators contributed to the prison overcrowding problem in Hawaii. A 1999 report, Survival on Parole, by the University of Hawaii, Social Science Research Institute, and the Department of the Attorney General, indicated that those who are at risk of revocation were more likely to have been paroled more than once, a regular drug user prior to the last prison sentence, unemployed at least 60% the year prior to their prison sentence, most recently incarcerated for a property offense, and unwilling to accept responsibility for personal change. The Cognitive-Behavioral Approach to Offender Management project focused on reducing the rate of recidivism among parole violators who have anti-social behaviors and problems accepting responsibility for their actions.

Eligible participants for this project included offenders nearing their parole date, and parolees with a history of parole violations who are referred by the Hawaii Parole Board or their parole officers. The project consist of two phases. Phase one is four months long and the sessions are twice a week for two hours for a total of 32 sessions. The participants complete a curriculum of self-awareness classes and identification of thinking errors. They also practice skills needed to break problem behaviors. The second phase is an aftercare component that focuses on additional skill building and reinforcing new behaviors

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to decrease recidivism among parolees.

The objectives are:

- C 50% of the program participants will successfully complete the program,
- C 80% of the program participants who complete the project will not have their parole revoked, and
- C 90% of the participants will identify three of their criminal thinking errors.

Program Activities

The project operated four cognitive behavioral groups, with each group consisting of 18 offenders. The project served both offenders on parole and inmates awaiting their parole, and to both male and female offenders. Priority was given to offenders who had their parole revoked at least once prior to their current violations.

Each participant completed a pre-test to help measure their progress in the program. Phase One included an orientation to group work, program's purpose, self-awareness exercises, and homework activity. Group activities and self-awareness exercises included videotaping participants as they respond to problem areas such as conflict resolution and anger management. The video tapes are replayed back to the participants as a learning tool to measure skill acquisition and changes in behaviors. The videotaped sessions also demonstrate to the participants how their attitude affect their response to problems and how they perceive problems. The groups were led by contracted group co-facilitators. Homework assignments were used to reinforce skills learned. Journal writings were completed by the participants to help them follow their individual progress as well share "lessons learned" during group discussion.

The project originally envisioned having an employment phase to assist participants who needed help with job readiness and placement. However, due to staff shortage, this component was not offered.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- C number of participants who were accepted into the project and the number of participants who completed the 5 month project,
- C number of participants whose parole was revoked,
- C number of participants whose parole was not revoked, and
- C number of participants who completed written assignments and verbalized an understanding of their criminal thinking errors demonstrating an understanding of their thinking and the resulting consequences.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C Fifty-six (63%) out of 89 program participants successfully completed the program.
- C None of the 56 graduates had their parole revoked.
- C All (56) of the graduates who completed the project identified at least 3 of their criminal thinking errors and were able to associate those errors with negative consequences (eg. drug relapse, re-offending, violating parole, etc.). These graduates also developed a written plan to prevent relapse into criminal thinking.

Initial results appear to be promising, however, long term post graduation information and recidivism rates were not available. The project lost its original project director in January 2001, and later the new director in July 2001. Hawaii Paroling Authority staffing shortage made it difficult to retrieve follow-up information on participants that graduated since its inception in 1998. The project ended in July 2001.

Program Description for Community Offender/Restoration Program (CORP)
The Judiciary, Third Circuit Court

The public perception is that offenders are not being held responsible for crimes committed. Offenders on the other hand are often segregated and ostracized by the community as evidenced by the reluctance of employers to hire offenders, and the public outcry to keep half-way homes and treatment programs out of their community. Offenders with a history of problems often feel rejected and dejected. CORP was established to involve civic groups, businesses, and community members in corrections while working to reintegrate offenders into the community. This project was established to reduce recidivism among probation violators and offenders exiting prison. Non-traditional partnerships are bridged between the community, probation, and offenders. A restorative justice initiative, CORP seeks to help probationers contribute to the quality of life in their community through service projects. The community is asked to support the service activities by being directly involved with planning and implementation.

Goals and Objectives

The goals are to hold offenders accountable and responsible in fulfilling judicial sanctions in the community, and to require the offenders to restore and repair the harm in the community to the victims when possible.

The objectives are:

- C 95% of the offenders early released will report for alternative community programs such as community restoration projects with community monitoring,
- C To foster community involvement where offenders become part of the community as responsible citizens,
- C All of those failing to meet their community service requirements will report for group community service as required by the community service coordinating agency, and
- C Have offenders restore the community through their work activities.

Program Activities

The project experienced staffing changes with its project director, the sole funded position and the backbone of CORP, leaving in August 2000. Due to the labor shortage of criminal justice professionals in Hawaii County, filling the position proved to be problematic. The position remained vacant until June 2001 when the new project director was hired. This was the reason for the low number of participants during this reporting period. During the interim when the director position was vacant, a correctional officer assigned to the Hawaii Community Correctional Facility Intake Service continued some of the community service projects which were initiated in 2000. The correctional officer, although not a position funded under the Byrne project, organized additional

work sites to increase the overall number of available community service sites.

Some community sites were hesitant to have offenders participate in community service work at their organization due to past experience with no-shows and poor work habits. Subsequently, the project also focused on identifying job development and readiness programs for offenders who have poor work histories to better prepare them for the project.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- C number of offenders placed on early release from jail,
- C number of offenders who reported to CORPS,
- C number of community partnerships developed,
- C number of persons referred to CORPS because of failing to complete their court ordered community service, and
- C number of jobs the crew completed and description of activity.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C None of the participants were placed on early release from jail. Six offenders participated in CORP as a stayed jail time alternative, and were not “released” from jail. The Hawaii Community Correctional Center developed its own mechanism to cope with prison overcrowding instead of using CORP as an early release program for inmates.
- C Thirteen offenders reported to CORPS.
- C At least 13 community partnerships were developed. Some of the partnerships include the Boy’s and Girl’s Club of Hilo, Hawaii State Library, Kauhane Hemolele Oka Malamalama Church, Homeless Shelter, Bay Clinic Inc., University of Hawaii at Hilo’s Women’s Center, City and County’s Park and Recreation Department, Kurtistown Filipino Cemetery and the Veteran’s Cemeteries, Hawaii Housing Authority, and the Hilo Downtown Improvement Association.
- C 1 offender was referred to CORPS for failure to complete regular community service. (The number of referrals due to noncompliance was low due to lengthy time given to offenders to complete community service.)
- C More than a dozen community service projects were completed: assisted the American Cancer Society Relay for Life fundraiser; worked on beautification and restoration projects with the Park and Recreation Department in Hilo: Wainaku,

Lincoln, Kalakaua, Mooheaaui Liliuokalani, Richardson, Liliwi, Kealoha, Carl Smith, Onekahakaha, Reed's Bay, Coconut Island, and along the Bay Front area; completed emergency work after the November 2000 flooding in downtown Hilo; decorated graves during holidays; and completed landscaping and maintenance in housing projects.

As mentioned earlier under activities, a number of factors impacted the project's outcomes which included staffing changes and the number of probationers eligible for the project.

Program Description for Alternative to Incarceration for Female Offenders at Hawaii Community Correctional Center, Department of Public Safety

When enhancing services to a specific population of offenders, gender specific services are overall more effective for women who are in need of substance abuse treatment, parenting skills, job development/vocational training, money management, and counseling services to address sex abuse, domestic violence, and mental health problems. Many women have civil litigation pending regarding the custody of their children. The outcomes of the custody issue frequently impact treatment gains. Gender specific services can assist these women cope with issues regarding motherhood, depression, family problems, and child welfare. Clinical experience and research also indicate that gender specific services can be more conducive to helping female offenders address substance abuse, psycho-social, mental health, and family problems.

This project for incarcerated women at the Hawaii Community Correctional Center provided gender specific services to women who were nearing their release and who would not have otherwise received substance abuse treatment and other counseling/social services due to the limited programs at the facility.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to decrease recidivism among female offenders and to increase treatment services available to female offenders on the Island of Hawaii.

The objectives are:

- C 50% of the program participants will complete vocational and/or employment training during the project period,
- C 60% of the program participants will not be re-arrested during the project period, and
- C 50% of the program participants will begin any community service sanctions and restitution payments during their time in the program.

Program Activities

In its last year of grant funding, the project provided services to 26 women. The project is located in a three-bedroom house and staffed 24 hours by a contracted service provider. It has the capacity to serve 8 women at a time. The project continued to provide wrap around services to help the participants become self-sufficient, and provided treatment services to address lingering problems such as domestic violence, anger management, and criminal thinking. The contracted service provider also provided relapse prevention for chemical dependency, group counseling focusing on cognitive behavior restructuring, family therapy and family reintegration services, individual counseling, and on-site drug testing. The women were tested drug twice weekly. No positive results were found.

In the area of social development, the project provided classes on financial management, home economics, health care, housekeeping, and structured living. Additional assistance was provided to women needing vocational education, job training and/or job searches. Assistance was also provided to help women complete both court ordered and voluntary community service.

The average length of time in the program was six months. Part-Hawaiian women represented 64 percent of the admissions to the program, and single women (including divorced or separated) made up 82 percent of the admissions. Fifty-three percent of the women had children living in foster homes and were under the jurisdiction of the State. Also 52 percent of the admissions had drug convictions. All of the admissions were survivors of domestic violence, and 64 percent were victims of sexual assaults.

To ensure that the women would succeed post discharge, the project made referrals to other community resources that provide auxiliary services. Many of the participants were referred to 5-6 community resources depending on their needs. Some of 39 community resources the women were referred to by the contracted service provider included: Consumer Credit Counseling Hawaii, Alu Like, Alcoholic Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, Salvation Army, New Hope Church, Big Island AIDS Project, Hawaii County Housing, Chesco Employment Agency, Lyman Museum, American Red Cross, Hawaii Community College, Sexual Assault Resource Advocacy, Work Force Development, and Kamehameha Canoe Club.

During this reporting period, the Department of Public Safety recommended to the legislature that the project be continued and supported with state funds. The Department of Public Safety received the needed appropriation to continue the project after the Byrne funding ended in August 2001.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- C number of participants in the program,
- C number of participants arrested,
- C number of participants who completed vocational/employment training,

- C number of participants who were ordered to community service,
- C number of participants who were ordered to pay restitution,
- C number of participants who began their community service, and
- C number of participants who began to pay restitution.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C Twenty-six women were accepted into the program.
- C Four participants were arrested during their placement. One was indicted for offenses which incurred prior to being incarcerated, one was arrested for an old drug charge prior to her incarceration, one was arrested for a probation violation, and one was arrested for theft. 85% were not rearrested during this reporting period.
- C Nineteen (73%) women completed pre-employment skills training during the project period
- C Eight women were identified as having community service and/or restitution payments as ordered by the court. 6 or 75% of the women began community service or paid restitution during this reporting period. Women with restitution were paying \$25 per month to the court. Participants were fulfilling their community service obligation at Waiakea Settlement YMCA, Big Island Aids Project, Turning Points for Families, and Hilo Library.

In December 2000, the project participated in a program assessment conducted by Edward Latessa, Ph.D. from the University of Cincinnati, Division of Criminal Justice, and Sharon Kennedy, Ph.D. District Psychologist from the Correctional Service of Canada. The assessment and technical assistance was funded by the National Institute of Corrections in conjunction with a three-day training held in Honolulu, Hawaii. Both Drs. Latessa and Kennedy conducted a site visit to the project in Hilo and interviewed project staff and participants. The draft report on this project which uses the Correctional Program Assessment Inventory model is located in the Appendices of this report.

PROPERTY CRIMES

STOLEN PROPERTY

Program Overview

To infiltrate groups involved in the trafficking of stolen property, a storefront business was established by the Hawaii County Police Department. The business was located in the South Hilo district of Hawaii County and involved the use of undercover officers.

The Hawaii County Police Department received FY 1998 funds in the amount \$135,000.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to disrupt illicit commerce in stolen property.

The objectives are:

C to improve the recovery rate of stolen property in Hawaii County, and

C to increase the amount of stolen property returned to owners.

Activities

The project involved the establishment of two storefront businesses, using two undercover officers, who were supervised by one full-time detective and one part-time detective. In addition, inspections of pawn shops and second-hand shops were increased to track stolen goods.

A primary problem encountered by the project was that individuals do not keep detailed inventories of items owned, making the return of recovered stolen property to the rightful owner difficult. Police reports often do not include identifying information on stolen property. Although the property crimes detail conducted training for the patrol units on obtaining documentation and description of property stolen, the problem persists.

In addition to the property crime arrests, the project led to related investigations. As a result, 52 drug cases and 56 gambling cases were initiated.

Performance Measures/Indicators & Evaluation Methods

C number of stolen items recovered,

C value of recovered items,

C number of stolen items returned to owners, and

C number of arrests.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

C Stolen property, valued at \$170,526, was recovered, including firearms, electronic equipment, tools, fishing gear, cameras, and vehicles.

C Recovered items, totaling \$153,500, were returned to owners.

C A total of 55 arrests were made during the project period, and an additional 30 more arrests were pending at the end of the project.

This project was successful in disrupting the illicit commerce in stolen property in Hawaii County. Their investigations recovered stolen items and when possible returned stolen property to their owners. Investigations into other crimes resulted due to the ripple effect from information received by the project.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT

COMMUNITY PROSECUTION

Program Overview

Community justice focuses on problem solving, strategic planning, and working in partnership with the community to prevent crime and violence and improve public safety. Hawaii's communities have a history of supporting an array of crime prevention and intervention programs that depend on community participation such as the neighborhood watch program, McGruff "Take a Bite Out of Crime" program, and the Keiki (child) ID program.

Statewide, law enforcement, courts and prosecutors, probation, and parole have begun to develop programs that emphasize working with the community and community prosecution is an outgrowth of this effort. Essential components of successful community prosecution includes: direct interaction between the prosecutor's office and the community which results in a process through which the prosecutor and residents work together to identify problems and solutions; use of partnerships among public and private agencies and the community; a clearly defined geographic target area; emphasis on problem solving, public safety and quality-of-life issues; development of alternative, community-focused case disposition strategies; and on-going program assessment.

In 1998, the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney for the City & County of Honolulu, played a significant role in creating a model for the State criminal prosecution for the Weed and Seed area in the Chinatown/Palama district. The Oahu Weed and Seed program is a federally recognized program supported by the U.S. Department of Justice and administered by Hawaii's U.S. Attorney. The key features of the model prosecution included a Weed and Seed Court, fast tracking Weed and Seed cases, removal of offenders from the designated area, and coordination with the Oahu Drug Court program for offenders in need of substance abuse treatment. In 1999, the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney requested Byrne funding to help sustain and expand the successes of the Weed and Seed program.

The Department of the Prosecuting Attorney for the City & County of Honolulu received FY 2000 in the amount of \$47,700.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to improve the quality of life in targeted communities experiencing a higher than normal crime problem.

The objectives are:

- C 10% crime reduction rate in the targeted communities,
- C Refer 5-10 defendants per month to the drug court program, and

- C Expand the Weed & Seed area to Waipahu,

Program Activities

The Weed & Seed strategy involves a two-prong approach. First law enforcement agencies cooperate in “weeding out” criminal from targeted high-crime areas. Second, “seeding” brings human services, crime prevention programs, and neighborhood revitalization initiatives to these areas. In August 2000, the project hired a deputy prosecuting attorney to oversee the project activities, attend community meetings as the department’s representative, and refine policies and procedures for the operation of the Weed and Seed prosecution track. The deputy also prosecuted cases in the Weed & Seed track, provided legal support to the police’s effort to control prostitution in the Chinatown area, and worked with police to address the problem of enforcing the city’s no public drinking ordinance in the Chinatown area.

Due to the number of domestic violence related crimes in the Weed and Seed areas, the project researched best practices used in other states to address or prevent domestic violence. A manual was completed outlining the best practices in criminal justice system-based reform projects, community intervention projects, coordinating councils, and policing.

Performance Measures/Indicators & Evaluation Methods

- C Number of offenses reported in 1999 and in 2000 in the Chinatown/Palama area,
- C Number of offenses reported pre-and post implementation in the Waipahu Weed and Seed area,
- C Number of cases charged to the Weed and Seed Court,
- C Number of defendants referred to the drug court program, and
- C Social conditions and crime problem impacting the Waipahu Weed & Seed area.

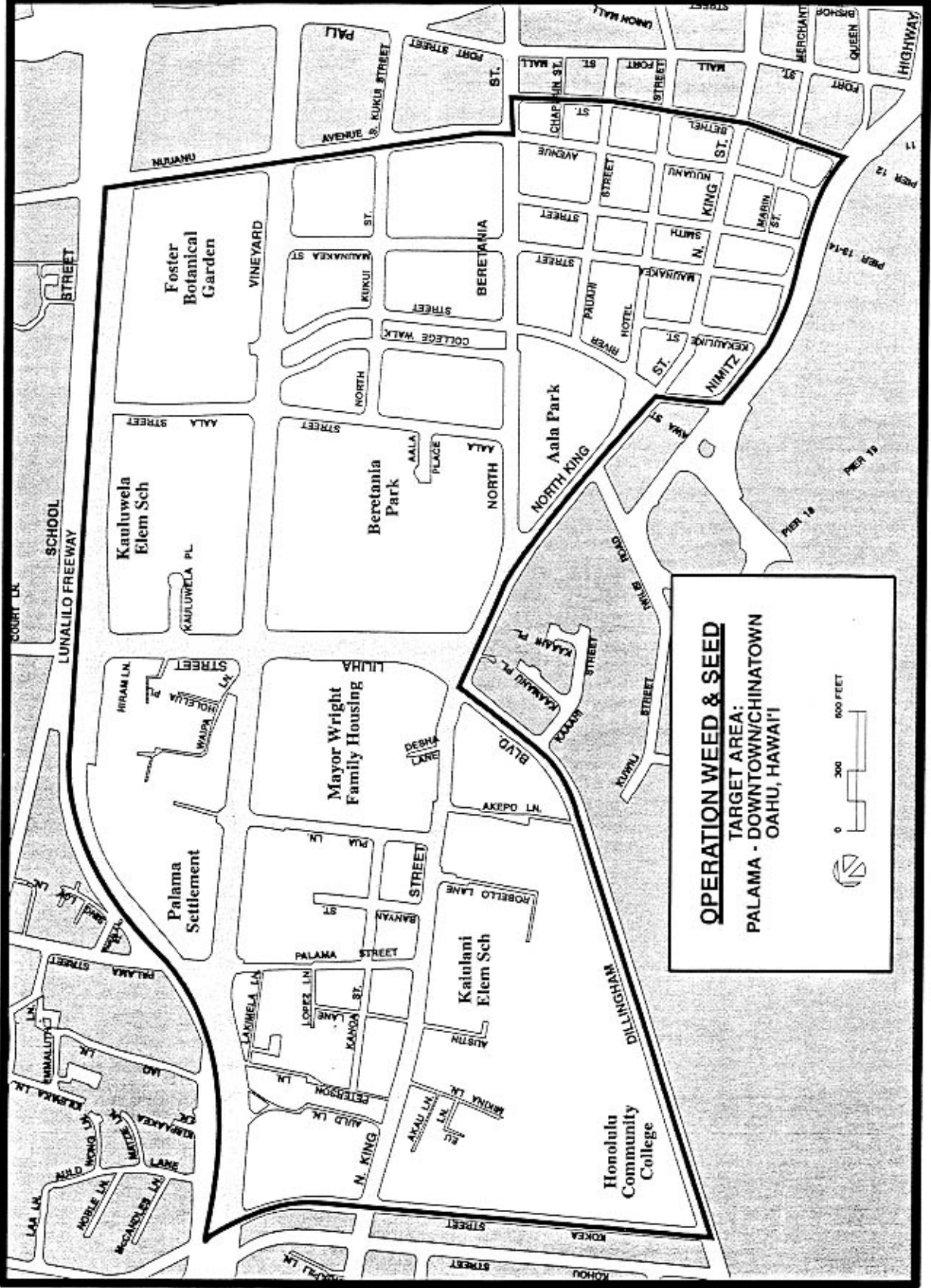
Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C The number of Part I Offenses (murder, negligent homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, vehicular theft) in the Chinatown/Palama area and Part II Offense (all other offenses but excluding traffic offenses) decreased almost 31% as of December 2000. At the end of 1999 there were approximately 1,300 Part I Offenses, 3,300 Part II Offenses for a total of 4,600. At the end of 2000 there were 750 Part I Offenses and 2,400 Part II Offenses for a total of 3,150.
- C From March 2000 to August 2000, six months before the start of the program, the Waipahu area had 340 Part I Offenses and 583 Part II Offenses reported. After the first six months, the number of offenses dropped to 297 offenses under Part I, and 524


under Part II. representing an 11% decrease.

- C 167 felony and 372 misdemeanor cases from the Chinatown/Palama Weed and Seed area were charged. Thirty-one felony and 51 misdemeanor cases were charged from the Waipahu area. The vast majority of the defendants were sentenced to either confinement or were restricted from entering the weed & seed area(s). Over eight hundred individuals, many with extensive criminal records, are currently banned from entering either the Chinatown/Palama or Wapahu Weed and Seed area.
- C 35 defendants were referred to the Oahu drug court program at an average of 2.9 defendants per month.
- C The Waipahu community in 1990 had a population of 51,295, or about 6% of the population on Oahu. Waipahu is a rural community located about 15 miles from downtown. The per capita income is \$9,192, and a third of the households with children have no male present. In 1997 the community had high rate (ranked 2nd on Oahu) of robberies, car thefts, and domestic violence in this area, and had ranked third in rapes. Youths were committing truancy and property crimes, and were actively involved in gang activities. The Waipahu Weed and Seed area was established in September 2000 to address the special needs of juvenile offenders, and to reduce the number of crime through interagency and community collaboration. Some of the stakeholders involved in the Waipahu Weed and Seed program includes the U.S. Attorney's Office, the Department of Education, the Honolulu Police Department, probation, parole, and the residents of Waipahu.

The project maintained the model prosecution program in the existing Chinatown/Palama Weed & Seed area and in September 2000 expanded to the 2nd Weed and Seed area in Waipahu. (Refer to Maps 1 and 2) The decrease in drug-related crimes in the Chinatown/Palama area has led to fewer drug-related arrests, and therefore fewer candidates for drug court than initially expected. The highly publicized drug sweeps in both Weed & Seed areas with the geographic restrictions imposed against defendants from returning to the area appear to have caused a reduction in crime. Also impacting the project were other law enforcement activities such as the warrant sweeps conducted in July 2001 for 172 outstanding warrants for arrest on defendants suspected of being in the Waipahu Weed and Seed area. Half of these warrants were served and the defendants arrested.



OPERATION WEED & SEED
TARGET AREA:
PALAMA - DOWNTOWN/CHINATOWN
OAHU, HAWAII

OPERATION WEED & SEED

TARGET AREA:
WAIPAHU, OAHU, HAWAII

★ POLICE

Ⓜ POST OFFICE

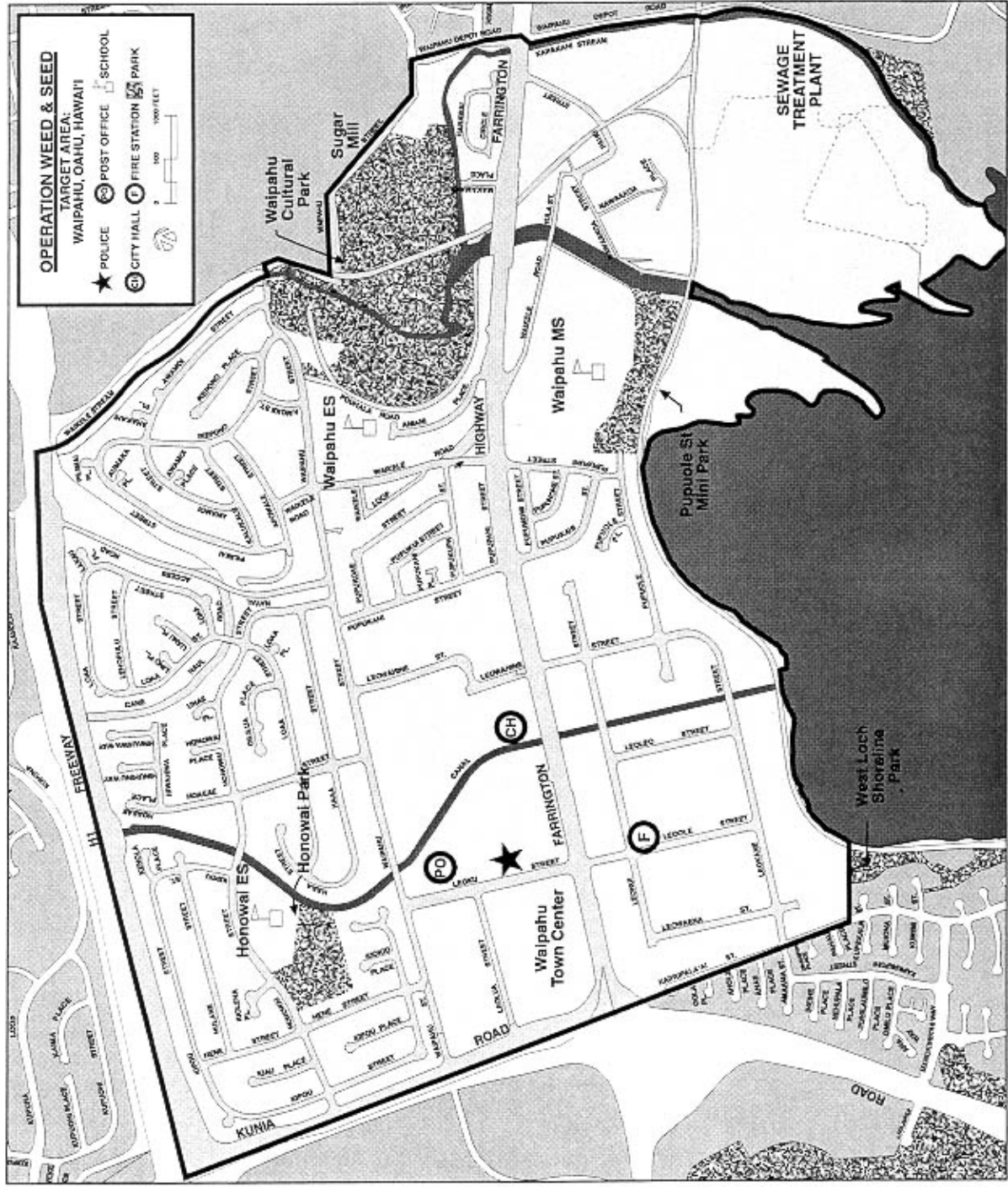
🏫 SCHOOL

🏠 CITY HALL

🚒 FIRE STATION

🌳 PARK

📏 0 100 200 300 FEET



CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS IMPROVEMENT

Program Overview

The Offender-Based Transaction Statistics/Computerized Criminal History (OBTS/CCH), which is the centralized automated system for the maintenance of adult criminal history, is housed in the Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center (HCJDC), Department of the Attorney General. The system is in the process of being re-designed in order to accommodate the increased needs of the criminal justice system and the public for information.

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center of the Department of the Attorney General, the sole agency to receive the 5% set aside funds, received FY 1998 funds in the amount of \$184,084.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to complete the redesign of the Offender-Based Transaction Statistics/Computerized Criminal History system.

The objectives are:

- C to construct and implement on-line and maintenance, inquiry, and reporting transactions for the core re-designed OBTS/CCH system
- C to provide specialized staff training
- C to continue the development of the Core Redesigned OBTS/CCH system
- C to resolve errors and problems relating to missing or inaccurate data

Program Activities

A pilot project for the Hawaii County Police Department took up much of the staff time during the report period. The project, which was implemented in 2 sites, Hilo and Kona, on the island of Hawaii, integrated the front-end arrest/booking process to include livescan fingerprint capture, digitized offender photographs, and electronic transfer of the information to the OBTS/CCH, Hawaii's Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), and the FBI's AFIS. The new system, which is paperless processing, results in a 2-hour turnaround time, as opposed to the 4-6 weeks turnaround time previously, on fingerprint submissions to the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System. Plans are to implement this system at additional sites in the State.

Performance Measures/Indicator & Evaluation Methods

- C completion of work plans,

- C hardware/software acquired,
- C type of training provided to staff, and
- C number of delinquent charges at the beginning and end of the report period.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C Construction of the core re-designed OBTS/CCH system began in September 2000. The data entry, maintenance, and inquiry applications are being developed by a team of consultants and Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center (HCJDC) staff. Meetings were held with the user agencies to present the core applications and to solicit feedback. Suggestions made by the user agencies were incorporated into existing applications and into the design of new applications.
- C PowerBuilder application development licenses were acquired and installed at the HCJDC. Subsequently, intensive, hands-on training was provided to staff on the PowerBuilder tool.
- C During the report period HCJDC staff continued to address problem cases related to the conversion of the re-design project and to decrease the number of missing and pending dispositions.

CRIME MAPPING

Program Overview

The crime mapping program uses a geographic information system to geocode patterns of crime in relation to variables, such as date, time of day, location, and whether the victim is a resident or visitor. The information derived using the technology can be utilized to allocate resources, develop strategies, and possibly prevent crimes.

The Honolulu Police Department received FY 1999 funds in the amount of \$42,345.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to enhance the ability of the Honolulu Police Department to investigate and solve crimes.

The objectives are:

- C to improve the ability of police officers to determine patterns of crime, and
- C to improve the ability of police officers to detect concentration of crime in geographic locations and in time occurrences.

Activities

Computers and printers were purchased and installed in seven of the eight districts of the Honolulu Police Department.

Performance Measures/Indicators & Evaluation Methods

- C number of reports produced by each district,
- C the frequency of crime maps being developed for distribution,
- C the types of crime maps produced by each district,
- C number of personnel trained in using the crime mapping program, and
- C utilization of the crime maps.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C In the development phase of the program, thefts from motor vehicles were mapped. During this phase, the assumption is that each district will select the types of crimes

to focus on. For example, Waikiki a popular tourist destination has a particular interest in tourist-related crime, such as property crime. Using crime mapping, officers have been deployed during times when crimes tend to occur, and stake outs have been successfully conducted.

- C Training on use of the software was conducted in April 2001. A total of 28 personnel attended the training.

DOCUMENT IMAGING

Program Overview

The Honolulu Police Department is converting from a paper file storage system to an electronic file system by implementing a document imaging system. In the current system, officers transport reports from the eight district stations to the main police headquarters.

The Honolulu Police Department received FY 1999 funds in the amount of \$146,832.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Honolulu Police Department's Records Management System.

The objectives are:

- C to install and implement a system that will provide document imaging capability in 3 district stations,
- C to provide technical training for system users,
- C to provide workflow integration of the document imaging technology, and
- C to scan and index all 1998 calendar year reports into the document imaging system database.

Activities

The project experienced delays in the implementation of the system due to reconfiguration of the network infrastructure by the City and County of Honolulu. However, the project succeeded in implementing the document imaging system at the Kalihi, Kapolei, and Waianae substations. (See Program Accomplishments below for more information.)

Performance Measures/Indicators & Evaluation Methods

- C system installation by the target date,
- C implementation by target date,
- C number of personnel trained,
- C completion of scanning 1998 police reports by target date, and

- C comparison of mileage and time spent delivering police reports prior to system implementation and post-implementation.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C Thirteen computer workstations were installed at the Kalihi sub-station in March 2001, and 13 computer workstations were installed at the Kapolei sub-station in April 2001. Connectivity with the third site, Waianae sub-station, was not established by the end of the report period.
- C Implementation of the document imaging system commenced in May 2001 with the main police headquarters receiving scanned reports from the two district stations.
- C Scanning of 1998 police reports began in April 2001. At the end of the report period, 40% of the 1998 reports had been scanned and indexed.

FINANCIAL INVESTIGATION

Program Overview

Financial crimes are a major problem at the state, national, and international levels. In the early 1990s, the Department of the Attorney General was authorized direct on-line electronic access to financial, commercial, and law enforcement databases. This enabled the Department to assist state and local law enforcement agencies in their efforts to prevent and detect money laundering and other financial crimes, to investigate such criminal activity, and to trace illegal proceeds. In 1997, Hawaii made a total of 783 queries into the database system with an estimated dollar value of \$9,682,000 (value of transactions reported). Thus, the Department of the Attorney General created the Financial Investigations Unit (FIU). This Unit is designed to target and assist other law enforcement agencies in the identification of money laundering operations and assets obtained through illegal drug trafficking, develop proposed model legislation, conduct financial investigative training, and develop financial information sharing systems.

The Department of the Attorney General received FY 00 funds in the amount of \$146,805.

Goals and Objectives

The overall goal of this project is to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of investigations and prosecutions of money laundering operations and other financial crimes.

The objectives are:

- C to encourage and develop greater utilization of the databases accessible through Operation Gateway and FinCEN by state and county law enforcement agencies,
- C to investigate and prosecute money laundering and other financial crimes identified through database analysis,
- C to coordinate investigations and prosecutions of money laundering and other financial crimes between the FIU and other federal, state, and county law enforcement agencies, and
- C to review and assess existing laws to determine what legislative initiatives, if any, may be needed to address the needs of law enforcement statewide, in its efforts to combat money laundering and other financial crimes.

Program Activities

The FIU, composed of a deputy attorney general, investigator-auditor, and investigator, was fully operational. The staff provided training to other agencies, investigated and prosecuted cases, and coordinated with other agencies or task forces in investigating other financial crimes cases.

The FIU reduced the response time to law enforcement's inquiries from approximately 5 days to within 2 working days. This is a direct result of having an investigator dedicated to FinCEN.

Program Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- C number of agencies and requests for FinCEN database inquires,
- C number of state and county law enforcement personnel who are provided presentations and training by the unit staff,
- C number of Suspicious Activity Reports (SAR) filed by Hawaii financial institutions and the number of reports analyzed by the unit,
- C number of cases prosecuted by the unit and the number of convictions obtained,
- C number of investigations referred to other law enforcement agencies,
- C number of joint investigations in which the unit participated, and
- C report and recommendation on what legislative initiatives, if any, are needed to address law enforcement concerns regarding money laundering and other financial crimes.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C In 2000 the FIU performed 1,069 queries, involving 158 subjects in 67 cases with transactions totaling \$52,665,333. Agencies requesting inquires included the Department of the Attorney General (Criminal Justice Division, Medicaid Fraud Division, Investigation Division), Department of Public Safety (Internal Affairs Division), Kauai Police Department, Hawaii County Police Department, Honolulu Police Department (White Collar Crime Unit, Homicide Division), Maui Police Department (Criminal Investigations Division, Narcotics-Vice Division), State Insurance Fraud Division, Department of Human Services Investigations Division, Tax Department.
- C A FIU provided a training at an Elder Abuse Seminar had on Kauai in April 2001. Law Enforcement agencies were encouraged to submit FinCEN requests whenever financial abuse of the elder was detected. Police departments and prosecutors from Hawaii's 4 counties attended. Approximately 150 persons were trained. In June, 2001 The FIU also provided training to the Honolulu Police Department Narcotics Unit regarding FinCEN's application to narcotics investigations.
- C There were 475 SARs filed by Hawaii Banks (8 month period). The FIU reviews approximately 10-15 SARs a week.

- C The FIU is involved in 3 financial crimes investigations involving theft, money laundering, misuse of funds, bribery and forgery. Over \$700,000 is involved in these investigations. A conviction was obtained in a 4th case involving theft of funds. The FIU also provides assistance to the Department's Medicaid Investigations Division regarding fraud, theft, and money laundering.
- C A number of cases are being investigated in coordination with other law enforcement agencies.
1. A case involving identity theft, theft, credit card fraud, money laundering, RICO violation and computer fraud is being investigated by a task force which includes the Department of the Attorney General, the Sheriff's Division, the Honolulu Police Department, the U.S. Postal Inspectors, the U.S. Secret Service, and the Federal Bureau of Investigations. Other county police departments may be asked to join the investigation. The investigation involves 20-30 victims with total losses of about \$250,000.
 2. A joint case with the Honolulu Police Department and the Hawaii County Prosecutor's Office regarding the misuse of State of County funds. Defendant plead guilty to theft. Restitution ordered was over \$41,000.
 3. A case involving theft, forgery, and money laundering was jointly investigated with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of the Inspector General. Defendant was sentenced and the restitution order was over \$40,000.
 4. A joint case with the Department of Land and Natural Resources Enforcement Division involved misappropriation and misuse of State property and theft.
 5. A joint case with the Maui Police Department involves theft by a financial advisor.
- C The FIU determined after of review of statutes that there was a need to update the current computer crime statutes. There is increased use of computers in financial crimes. The FIU introduced an amended computer statute that became Act 33 which addresses computer fraud, computer damage, use of a computer in the commission of a separate crime, and unauthorized computer access.

NCIC 2000

Program Overview

A computerized information system that includes information such as criminal history, wanted persons, missing persons, and stolen property is an essential law enforcement tool. It is important that such information be accessible, accurate, and entered in a timely manner. This type of information is available in a nationwide database, the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). All states participate in NCIC. NCIC's goal is to help criminal justice agencies -- local, state, and federal -- perform their duties by providing and maintaining a computerized filing system of accurate and timely documented criminal justice information. It is a computerized index of documented criminal justice information concerning crimes and criminals nationwide, and a locator-type file for missing and unidentified persons.

The original NCIC system is utilizing outdated computer technology. The FBI's new system is called NCIC 2000 and became operational on July 11, 1999. It cannot operate on the outdated technology of the original system which Hawaii is using. This means that Hawaii (and each state) has to develop a new technological framework in which the NCIC 2000 system can operate. In July 2002, the original NCIC system will no longer operate. If Hawaii cannot access NCIC 2000 by then, it will lose all access to national criminal justice data bases that it had access to for the past 15 years. NCIC 2000 has additional fields, improved data quality, enhanced name and finger print search ability, and improved information linking.

Hawaii is unique in that the repository for NCIC and NCIC 2000 is a county agency, the Honolulu Police Department (HPD), not a State agency. All State and county criminal justice agencies have access to HPD's NCIC. However, HPD does not have the resources by itself to bring the updated system on-line by July 2002. HPD has completed initial phases of the NCIC 2000 development. This includes development of a NCIC 2000 Project Plan, NCIC 2000 system specifications, and a Request for Proposal to develop and implement the plan in Hawaii. The purpose of this program is to implement the NCIC 2000 modernization project. Implementation includes, at a minimum, development, installation, deployment, and testing of the system. Major functions include system messaging, system operations, hardware configuration, software configuration, and communications and interfaces. In addition to system installation, implementation includes acceptance testing, transition planning, training, and documentation for the system.

Honolulu Police Department received FY 2000 funds in the amount of \$400,000.

Goals and Objectives

The goal of this project is to enable Hawaii to continue to access nationwide crime information by being interfaced with the FBI's NCIC 2000.

The objective is:

- C to develop, install, deploy, test, and document Hawaii's NCIC 2000 modernization project by July 2002.

Program Activities

HPD issued an RFP for the development and implementation of NCIC 2000, and selected a contractor. In the design phase the contractor was responsible for including: message switch hardware, networking hardware, AIX Operating System, Console Emulator License, Raptor Firewall Licenses, Raptor Hot Spare Licenses, Firewall Hardware, TN3270 Hardware, TN3270 Software, Hardware Mounting Rack, and meeting design specifications. In the installation phase the contractor was responsible for installation of hardware and software, installation of firewall, CMP customization, GPS Clock, and Single User LINXX-2010 License. Minor problems encountered in the configuration of the firewalls were overcome. During the Acceptance Phase Project management is responsible for testing the system.

Program Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- C completion of the project at an acceptable quality (i.e. The Hawaii NCIC 2000 operates and interfaces with the FBI according to specifications),
- C Hawaii's state and local criminal justice agencies can access and utilize the system.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C Final system development, training, hardware and software installation and system implementation were completed. Although the activities reporting period for the Annual Report ended on June 30, 2001, it is well to note that that on July 12, 2001 HPD cut over to the new Hawaii NCIC 2000. The project then entered into the 60 day acceptance period. Final payment will be made after the conclusion of the acceptance period.
- C At the present time all county police departments, prosecutors, courts, and the Intake Service Center are accessing NCIC 2000. Some state, federal and military agencies are still in the process of acquiring the necessary computer and/or telecommunications equipment required to connect to the new system. Most current users like the increased response time and ease of use of the new system as compared to the old system.

SENTENCING SIMULATION MODEL

Program Overview

Sentencing simulation model project (SSMP) is a computer-based technique that can evaluate the impact of current policies and examine the likely outcome of proposed policy changes. It uses information from the criminal justice system (Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center, probation, parole, prison & jails), integrates policies, and produces estimates of the outcome of these interactions in terms of correctional resources. Without a sentencing simulation model, the state has no dependable means to apply proposed changes to sentencing policy and forecast how those changes would effect future population growth. The Texas Criminal Justice Policy Council, which for the last 10 years has operated a sentencing simulation model, provided Hawaii's Department of Public Safety and the Corrections Population Management Commission (CPMC) with technical assistance to design and implement a Hawaii model

The Department of Public Safety received FY 2000 in the amount of \$122,130.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to improve criminal justice population forecasting for policymakers.

The objectives are:

- C Develop a computerized sentencing simulation model that uses information about the criminal justice system, offenders, and sentencing practices to project the impact of current and proposed sentencing policy on criminal justice populations, and
- C Establish a sentencing simulation working group to identify strategies for forecasting growth and data that should be included in model.

Program Activities

The grant-funded systems analyst and research statistician positions were filled. In consultation with Dr. Pablo Martinez of the Texas Criminal Justice Policy Council, the project reviewed existing models and customized the model to best suit the State of Hawaii. Working relationships with personnel from other agencies were forged, specifically with those who administrate and manage data required for the model. The project identified model elements and the means to extract these from the participating agencies. Upon data examination, data audits and sampling methodologies were completed due to reliability and validity concerns. This process included the checking of electronic records against that of the agency's hard copy records. Data have been integrated into a customized Hawaii model. Collection and analysis of up-to-date agency data and inputting within the model was and will continue to be ongoing.

Performance Measures/Indicators & Evaluation Methods

- C Survey of criminal justice agencies data for content and electronic platform,
- C Definition of data elements required for the model,
- C Design method to capture data from existing criminal justice data systems, and migrate data to project server,
- C Convert data to compatible form for data analysis,
- C Link existing data systems and migrate selected data to server,
- C Application of data to sentencing simulation model, and
- C Identify members in the sentencing simulation working group.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C Survey of criminal justice agencies data for content and electronic platform was completed. A major concern was the data completeness, reliability and validity issues.
- C Definition of data elements required for the model was completed with assistance provided by Dr. Martinez.
- C Design method to capture data from existing criminal justice data systems was completed. All of the agency data relevant to the model have been transferred to the project server.
- C Conversion of data has been accomplished with hard copy retrieval of some data elements underway.
- C The development of an uplink to the project's server is being designed.
- C The application of data to sentencing simulation model will occur after June 30, 2001.
- C CPMC Data Management Group was formed. It is comprised of the participating agencies who work directly with agency specific data and management information systems. The working group includes Adult Probation Division, Hawaii Paroling Authority, Department of Public Safety, and the Department of the Attorney General. The first working group was held in September 2001 and they will meet quarterly.

VIDEO ARRAIGNMENT AND CONFERENCING

Program Overview

Phase II of the Video Arraignment/Conferencing project uses video technology in the courtroom and other agencies with the intent of improving the effectiveness of the criminal justice system. During this phase, connectivity to the Third Circuit Court on the island of Hawaii and the Halawa Correctional Facility on the island of Oahu will be established.

The Judiciary received FY 1999 funds in the amount of \$115,102.

Goals and Objectives

The goals are:

- C to enhance court and bar activities and operations by reducing travel, waiting time, and appearance time.
- C to provide increased security to the courts and the community by reducing movement of detainees to court where physical presence is not required.

The objectives are:

- C to reduce the average number of custody correctional facility detainees transported from the Hawaii Community Correctional Center to the Third Circuit Court in Hilo for arraignment hearings by 60% from the previous year,
- C to reduce the number of inmates transported to the Third Circuit Court in Hilo for non-arraignment court hearings deemed appropriate for video conferencing by 20% from the previous year, except for those inmates who choose not to waive their rights to appear in person,
- C to increase the number of inter-island contacts between the Kona Public Defender and in-custody clients held at the Halawa or Oahu Community Correctional Center by 25% from the previous year, and
- C to reduce the travel requirements between the court, public defender's and Adult Probation Division's offices located in Hilo and Kona, Hawaii and Halawa and Oahu Community Correctional Center custody facilities located on Oahu by 25% from the previous year.

Activities

Preparation of the interview rooms and installation of the audio and video equipment at the

Third Circuit Court and the Halawa Correctional Facility were completed in March 2001, almost a year after the target date. Asbestos removal and air conditioning updates in the Hilo site caused delays in the completion date.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- C number of detainees arraigned in Circuit Court using the audio-video system,
- C number of detainees transported to Circuit Court after implementation of the audio-video system,
- C number of detainees who did not waive their rights to be physically present at the arraignment hearings,
- C cost savings in transportation and personnel assigned to transport and escort detainees,
- C number of hearings, conferences, and/or interviews conducted through the audio-video system,
- C types of hearings, conferences, and interviews held,
- C length of time of the hearings, conferences, and interviews held, and
- C interviews with participants of the audio-video system.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C Training on the use of the video conferencing equipment was conducted in March 2001. A meeting to discuss procedures for usage of the video conferencing system was held in May 2001. The first arraignment hearing took place on June 14, 2001.
- C Due to delays in project implementation, data to determine whether the objectives were met were not available for the report period. The Judiciary will continue to monitor usage and effectiveness of the system.

VIOLENCE

DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE

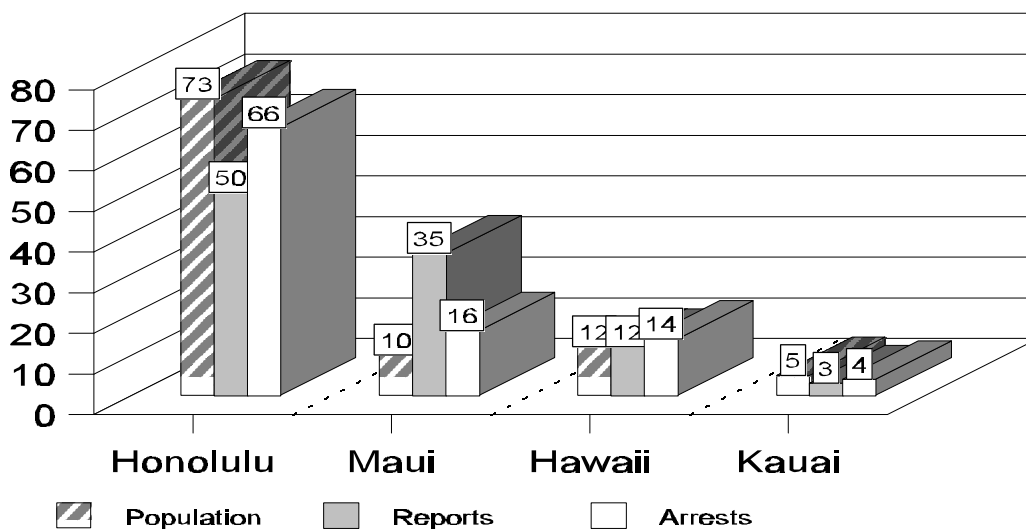
Program Overview

Domestic violence, which includes “the physical or extreme psychological abuse or threat of imminent harm between family or household members”, has been expanded to include “persons who have or have had a dating relationship” under Act 186, effective June 7, 2000. Arrests under the Abuse of Household Members (AFHM) statute decreased by 5% statewide from 1998 to 1999, the third year of decline in arrests. The County of Kauai had the largest decrease in arrests during this period (15%), with Honolulu following at a 9% decrease in arrests. Only Hawaii County showed an increase (6%) from the previous year. There is a 9% overall decrease in arrests for AFHM between 1995 and 1999 statistics. The decline in arrests could be impacted by the establishment of a statewide standardized bail schedule at the start of 1998. Bail for the initial offense was raised to \$1,000, with \$2,000 for subsequent arrests for domestic violence offenses. Other factors may include law enforcement public education campaigns, more prompt service of protection and restraining orders, and use of crisis counselors as part of the domestic violence response call. Additional incidents of domestic violence may be initially reported and subsequently arrested under a more serious offense, such as Assault in the First Degree or Murder.

The reporting and arrest trends for domestic abuse appear proportional to the population, with the exception of a slightly lower reporting rate in the City and County of Honolulu (50%), as illustrated in Figure 1 below. The reporting rate for Maui County (with 10% of the State population)

Figure 4

Average Distribution of Arrests/Reports
for Abuse - FY 1995-1999



includes *all* verbal abuse incidents, but would average 11% if limited to physical abuse incidents only, as done in the other counties. This figure would put it within the range of reporting with the other Neighbor Island counties.

In statistics released by the Department of the Attorney General for the eight year period between 1992 and 2000, the number of “domestic violence-related” murders in Hawaii has steadily declined, although there has been a slight upturn in the past two years. Under the definition applied to this phrase, the data are based on a review of relationship circumstances, and include murders resulting from either child abuse or domestic violence. The rate of domestic violence-related murders in Hawaii from 1992 to 2000:

Domestic Violence-Related Murders, State of Hawaii, 1992-2000		
Year	Number of DV-Related Deaths	DV-Related murder rate, per 100,000 residents
1992	15	1.3
1993	11	0.9
1994	10	0.9
1995	16	1.4
1996	8	0.7
1997	8	0.7
1998	6	0.5
1999	7	0.6
2000	10	0.8
1992-2000	91	0.87

Source: Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division, Dept. Of Attorney General

Criminal justice agencies have recognized the seriousness of this issue and the role that they must assume in order to respond effectively. Police departments in two counties and two probation units in First Circuit Court on Oahu have used grant funds for the creation of specialized domestic and family violence units with trained personnel.

Aggregate Funding Information

Four projects were funded for a total of \$361,171. The Kauai Police Department received FY 1998 funds for \$57,925; the Honolulu Police Department received FY 1999 funds for \$31,500; Judiciary received FY 1998 funds in the amount of \$237,346 for a Family Court probation project and FY 2000 funds in the amount of \$34,400 for an Adult Probation Unit.

*Program Description for the Domestic Violence Intervention Project
Kauai Police Department*

Kauai Police Department project, Domestic Violence Intervention, established a Domestic Violence Intervention Counselor (DVIC) position to pursue follow-up reporting with patrol officers and victims, to ensure completion of investigation, and to ensure that victim service information and referral are made available to victims.

Goals and Objectives

The goals are:

- C to lessen the recurrence of domestic violence, and
- C to insure the immediate safety of domestic violence victims.

The objectives are:

- C to increase the number of domestic violence offender arrests in Kauai County,
- C to improve patrol response to domestic violence cases by conducting in-service training on current investigative procedures, and
- C to improve coordination between agencies addressing domestic violence by updating and revising protocols on domestic violence services.

Program Activities

In its fourth and final year, the Kauai Police Department engaged in activities to improve domestic violence investigations and overall police response on Kauai, ensure timely notification of abuse to appropriate agencies, improve communication between the police department and social services agencies for referrals, and inform officers on current state and federal laws that impact domestic violence investigations and prosecution. The project was successful in securing a full-time Domestic Violence Intervention Coordinator (DVIC) in September 2000, and she has been instrumental in establishing the coordinated responses with other agencies, and in the development of the case tracking system for domestic violence cases within KPD.

Kauai Police Officers completed follow-up investigations of domestic violence cases on a timely basis, using overtime on post-shift or off duty time. The DVIC offered preliminary counseling and other services to domestic violence victims, reviewed all DV investigation reports for completeness, and maintained statistical data on caseloads. The DVIC also provided Kauai Police Department with updated staff training through periodic roll-call and in-service sessions.

Performance Measures/Indicators & Evaluation Methods

- C number of arrests for domestic violence offenses,
- C number of police staff trained on responding to and investigating domestic violence cases,
- C revision of agency protocols on cooperating with other agencies on domestic violence cases, and
- C number of public education programs presented to the community to promote domestic violence awareness and involvement.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C During the last six months of this reporting period, the rate of arrest for domestic violence rose from 35% to 69%.
- C The DVIC and a Criminal Investigations detective conducted a series of in-service training for patrol staff and administration officers relating to new state statutes, full faith and credit requirements, enforcement of TRO and protection orders, officer liability issues, and agency collaboration with the Kauai County Interdisciplinary Team addressing domestic violence.

Program Description for the High-Risk TRO Enforcement

Honolulu Police Department

Honolulu Police Department project, High Risk TRO Enforcement, set up teams within the Specialized Services Division to provide Temporary Restraining Order (TRO) services to potentially higher lethality situations, where the respondent has been identified as having access to firearms. The teams provided immediate service of the TRO and recovery of the firearms from the residence. The project actually operated for a nine month period under the allocated amount of funding.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to reduce the level of domestic violence in the community through a swift, assertive response from law enforcement to protect the domestic violence victim and compel the offender to account for his conduct before the court.

The objectives are:

- C to successfully serve fire-arms related TRO's,
- C to attain a 70% or higher recovery rate in TRO services, and

- C to serve fire-arms related TRO's within 72 hours of receipt.

Activities

The Specialized Services Division received firearms-identified TROs for service and assessed the risk level of serving the TROs. They then located the respondent and served the TRO within 72 hours. They confiscated all firearms that were found.

Performance Measures/Indicators & Evaluation Methods

- C number of TRO's served by HPD/SSD team, and
- C number of firearms recovered by HPD/SSD in service of TRO.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C The SSD teams were able to serve 152 of 177 firearms related TRO documents.
- C Recovery rates of firearms and the quick turnaround time for service were hampered by a number of procedural and statutory (search and seizure) issues that were not able to be resolved during the project period. In addition, a number of cases resulted in the discovery of no firearms. As a result, the recovery rate was only one third of TRO service to respondents.

Program Description for the Domestic Violence Probation Project The Judiciary, First Circuit Family Court

Family Court of the First Circuit, Adult Services Branch project, Domestic Violence (DV) Probation, established an intensive supervision unit for domestic violence probationers to increase offender accountability through additional monitoring, drug testing and mandatory educational sessions. The clientele includes offenders convicted of misdemeanor domestic violence offenses and who have substance abuse problems.

Goals and Objectives

The goals are

- C to increase the criminal justice system response to domestic violence perpetrators who have substance abuse issues,
- C to increase offenders' accountability and compliance to terms of probation,
- C to increase the offenders' competency level, and

C to maintain the safety of the community.

The objectives are:

C to provide training to staff on supervising and assessing probationers in substance abuse, to develop specific policy and protocol addressing agency collaboration and response to domestic violence cases,

C to refer probationers to substance abuse treatment, domestic violence intervention programs, and cognitive restructuring instructions,

C to decrease the number of probationers receiving substance abuse treatment, domestic violence intervention treatment, and/or cognitive restructuring techniques that will reoffend, and

C to increase probationer restitution compliance to victims.

Activities

All convicted misdemeanor DV offenders were referred to this specialized unit which oversaw that the probationers were tested regularly for substance abuse. The probationers were responsible for the cost of the tests. The unit also supervised the offenders to ensure that they participated in treatment programs designed to teach alternatives to battering and cognitive restructuring, and were employed or enrolled in educational/vocational training. The project provided avenues for addressing harm caused by offenders, which included an apology, restitution, or meeting with the victim, family, or community, as appropriate

Family Court of the First Circuit (Oahu) completed the hiring in May 2000 of the five member staff for its specialized Domestic Violence Probation unit. The staff completed both substance abuse assessment and DV dynamics training courses, prior to assignment of cases. Unfortunately, there was a high turnover of staff during this period, and the unit ended with one probation staff and one supervisor in June 2001.

Performance Measures/Indicators & Evaluation Methods

C number of probation staff trained on identifying and investigating domestic violence cases and substance abuse

C number and percentage of probationers who successfully complete substance abuse, domestic violence intervention, and cognitive restructuring programs,

C percent of probationers who are re-incarcerated during the project period.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C All of the staff in the unit were trained in case supervision.
- C During this reporting period, the unit was assigned 101 probation cases, of which 89 were referred for substance abuse assessment.
- C Forty-eight (47.5%) completed a domestic violence intervention program; 13 (13%) were continuing, and 29 (29%) had not completed and were in non-compliance. An additional 3 (3%) stopped intervention services as their probation periods had expired.
- C Of the 101 cases, 8 (8%) were not referred to a domestic violence intervention program, due to substance abuse and/or mental health issues, or were incarcerated for felony offenses.

Program Description for the Managing High Risk Domestic Violence Offenders The Judiciary, First Circuit Court

First Circuit Court, Adult Probation project, Managing High Risk Domestic Violence Offenders, established a correctional supervision model for felony-level repeat domestic violence (DV) offenders that complemented the services of the Family Court project above. Emphasis was placed on increasing accountability and educational competency level of the serious offender, while maintaining the safety of the victim and community.

Goals and Objectives

The goals are

- C to increase the criminal justice system response to domestic violence perpetrators who have substance abuse issues,
- C to increase offenders' accountability and compliance to terms of probation,
- C to increase the offenders' competency level, and
- C to maintain the safety of the community.

The objectives are:

- C to provide training to staff on supervising and assessing probationers in substance abuse, to develop specific policy and protocol addressing agency collaboration and response to domestic violence cases,
- C to refer probationers to substance abuse treatment, domestic violence intervention

programs and cognitive restructuring instructions,

- C to decrease recidivism among probationers receiving substance abuse treatment, domestic violence intervention treatment, and/or cognitive restructuring techniques, and
- C to increase probationer restitution compliance to victims.

Activities

The project started on June 1, 2000, and received 71 pre-sentence referrals. DV offenders referred to this project underwent a comprehensive pre-sentence investigation with recommendations for addressing risk factors, including substance abuse. The unit oversaw that the probationers were tested regularly for substance abuse. The staff provided intensive supervision over the offenders to ensure that the offenders participated in treatment programs designed to teach alternatives to battering and cognitive restructuring, and were employed or in educational/vocational training. The project provided avenues for addressing harm caused by offenders, which included an apology, restitution, or meeting with the victim, family, or community, as appropriate.

Performance Measures/Indicators & Evaluation Methods

- C number and percentage of probationers who successfully complete substance abuse, domestic violence intervention, and cognitive restructuring programs,
- C percentage of probationers who make restitution,
- C number and percentage of re-arrests or new charges for probationers during project period, and
- C percent of probationers who are re-incarcerated during the project period.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C Of the 22 eligible to enroll in intervention programs, 15 (68%) completed the cognitive restructuring techniques, and those in the DV intervention program are scheduled to complete the course in September 2001.
- C Of the 33 offenders placed on probation, two (67%) of the three ordered to make restitution did so.
- C One (3%) of 33 offenders placed on probation recidivated.

SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT

Program Overview

The statewide Sex Offender Treatment Team (SOTT) is an integrated program for the treatment of sex offenders in the custody of the State. It is implemented on a cooperative basis by the Department of Public Safety, Judiciary, and the Hawaii Paroling Authority, and any other agency that may be assigned sex offender oversight responsibilities. The agencies share information and pool resources to carry out the responsibilities under Chapter 353E of the Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) for the Statewide Integrated Sex Offender Treatment Program. The Department of Public Safety is the lead agency for the program. Hawaii's Sex Offender Treatment Team master plan was drafted in 1990-1991 with guidance from the National Institute of Corrections.

Sex offenders receive specialized sex offender treatment while incarcerated, on parole, and on probation. Incarcerated felony sex offenders can qualify for community furlough after they pass a gamut of treatment, testing, and acknowledgment of wrongdoing. Since 1990, the Hawaii Paroling Authority requires sex offender treatment before an inmate can be eligible for parole. Once granted parole, the sex offenders typically will have more restrictions than non-sex offender parolees, and will have more requirements for treatment services, testing, and disclosure requirements.

The majority of the adult sex offenders on parole or probation cover the cost of their sex offender treatment. This project was established to assist those sex offenders who did not have the financial means to cover their treatment cost and/or housing and therefore would not have been paroled. The treatment goals for the project are: lowering and controlling deviant arousal patterns; developing victim empathy; identifying and confronting, and changing cognitive distortion; and understanding and intervening in the deviant cycle. The project consist of four phases: assessment, relapse prevention, aftercare, and maintenance. Offender compliance is monitored by the parole officers in the sex offender unit and by the treatment provider. Polygraph examinations and drug testing are used in conjunction with treatment and supervision. This was the project's final year of Byrne funding.

The Hawaii Paroling Authority received FY 1998 funds in the amount of \$57,000.

Goals and Objectives

The goal of sex offender treatment is to reduce the threat to public safety by improving the criminal system's response to sex offenders.

The objectives are:

- C to conduct assessments of convicted sex offenders,
- C to provide sex offender treatment, and

- C to reduce the number of new sex offense arrests for sex offenders who are supervised in the community.

Program Activities

The project contracted sex offender treatment services from a private provider and received polygraph testing services through the Department of Public Safety, Sex Offender Treatment Program. The contracted treatment provider provided weekly group counseling, and individual and family/couples counseling as needed. Polygraph testing was conducted once every six months. The polygrapher was given relevant information and questions to ask the offender during the interview. All drug testing were conducted in-house by the parole officers in the sex offender unit. Offenders were tested twice a month and confirmation of all contested positive drug tests were sent to a mainland laboratory.

Offenders participated in four phases of treatment: assessment, relapse prevention, aftercare, and maintenance. Due to the short period the majority of the offenders were in treatment, the largest numbers were still participating in the relapse prevention phase of treatment, 11 were in the aftercare phase, and two were still participating in the aftercare phase. The relapse prevention phase of treatment can last from 1-2 years before the offender is moved to the next phase, aftercare.

Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods

- C number of offenders assessed for sex offender treatment,
- C number of offenders who participated in sex offender counseling,
- C number of offenders who dropped out of counseling or who were terminated from treatment,
- C number of offenders under supervision who violated parole by committing a new sex offense,
- C number of offenders who completed polygraph testing to determine risk for relapse, and
- C random drug test results.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C Fifty-three offenders were assessed for sex offender treatment.
- C Fifty offenders participated in treatment.
- C Nineteen (38%) offenders were terminated from the project: 1 for both technical and

criminal offenses, 15 for technical offenses, and 3 for new criminal offenses.

- C None of the participants violated parole by committing a new sex offense.
- C Twenty-four offenders completed polygraph examinations and 29 polygraph exams were conducted.
- C The results from random drug testing: 3 positive tests for marijuana, 13 positive tests for amphetamine, 5 positive tests for opiates, and 1 positive test for cocaine.

Overall, this project appeared to have reduced the threat to public safety by improving the criminal justice system's response to paroled sex offenders by providing heightened supervision and specialized treatment services.

VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

Program Overview

Child abuse includes physical abuse, neglect, psychological harm and/or sexual abuse of children under the age of eighteen. State law requires mandatory reporting of incidents or suspected incidents of child abuse to either the police or the Department of Human Services (DHS). In the reports of intra-familial abuse (relationship of child to offender exists through blood, marriage, household membership or access), the investigations can be carried out by either agency, with the safety and prevention of immediate re-abuse of the child victim as the initial intervention concerns of the agencies. Extra-familial cases are investigated only by the police departments.

In FY 1998, the State Department of Human Services (DHS), Child Welfare Services, investigated 4,978 cases of suspected child abuse or neglect of which 2,338 cases were confirmed. Of the confirmed cases, 47% of the victims were males, 53% were females, and 44% were children 5 years or younger. The Department investigates cases of sexual and physical abuse, physical neglect, psychological abuse and threatened harm. Cases involving threatened harm accounted for the largest percentage of abuse and neglect cases.

Due in large measure to the law enforcement shift to domestic violence issues, the police have only been able to investigate the more severe or high profile cases of child abuse. This left a gap in the investigation of a large number of reports, particularly the physical abuse and extra-familial cases. In addition, the intense nature of the investigative work has created a high turnover of staff in Child Welfare Services, police, and prosecution.

Two projects were funded during this reporting period. The Honolulu Police Department continued a second year specialized Child Abuse Detail in the Criminal Investigation Division to handle primarily misdemeanor abuse-type cases. The Hawaii County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney continued a fourth year specialized Violence Against Children prosecution unit.

Aggregate Funding Information

The Honolulu Police Department received FY 1998 funds in the amount of \$29,583 and the Hawaii County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney received FY 1999 and FY 2000 funds in the amount of \$386,997. Total funding for this program area was \$416,580.

Program Description for the Child Abuse Detail

Honolulu Police Department

The Honolulu Police, as initial responders to child abuse cases on Oahu, sought to improve their overall ability to respond to and investigate child abuse reports. The formation of a dedicated unit has led to improvements in some of the police investigation including uniform responses in case assignments and investigations, coordination in the supervision of the detectives conducting the investigations, accountability for case handling and disposition, and consistency and completeness of

the investigations.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to improve the law enforcement response to child physical abuse and neglect through more complete and efficient police investigations involving child abuse and/or neglect.

The objectives are:

- C to provide specialized training to staff in investigating and prosecuting child abuse cases,
- C to improve the quality of child abuse investigations, and
- C to improve interagency coordination in an effort to improve a system-wide response to child abuse.

Activities

The project purchased a CD-Rom and videotape set of, “Mechanism of Injury in the Shaken Baby Syndrome” by Dr. Daniel David, to be used as a training aid for the unit detectives and to be shared with the Kapiolani Children Protection Center and the prosecutor’s office.

The unit continued to take an active role in various multi-agency committees such as the Children Justice Task Force, Joint Legislative Committee on Child Protection Roundtable, Oahu Child Death Review Local Team 1, and Mandated Reporter Committee. The unit worked on improving coordination with the Department of Human Service, Child Welfare Services, and the Children’s Justice Center.

During this reporting period, the unit also coordinated a number of trainings to improve working relations between the various disciplines (police, social work, health, prosecutors). The trainings were attended by Criminal Investigation Division detectives in addition to Child Protection workers, deputy prosecuting attorneys, and personnel from the Department of Health and the Children Justice Centers. The following trainings were conducted using local experts/trainers unless noted:

Accidental vs. Abusive Injuries with Dr. Victoria Schneider, Kapiolani Child Protection Center, held September 13, 2000. Sixty attended.

Skeletal Manifestations in Child Abuse with Dr. Chris Derauf, Kapiolani Department of Pediatrics, held October 11, 2000. Fifty-five attended.

Burns and Bruises, with Dr. Chris Derauf, held November 8, 2000. Fifty-five attended.

Fatal Child Abuse with Dr. Kanthi Von Guenther, Medical Examiner, held December 13, 2000. Seventy-five attended.

Substance Exposed Infants and Children, with Bunny Matsuura, RN, Kapiolani Child Protection Center, held February 28, 2001. Twenty-four attended.

Neonaticide and Sudden Unexpected Death in Children with Dr. Kathi Von Guenther held March 21, 2001. Thirty-five attended.

Abdominal Injuries in Child Abuse with Dr. Elizabeth Pohlson/Dr. Victoria Schneider held April 25, 2001. Forty-five attended.

Medical Issues in Physical Abuse with Emphasis on Head and Other Serious Injuries with Dr. David Chadwick*. Seventy attended. (*mainland speaker)

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- C number of personnel who completed specialized training,
- C type of training on investigating child abuse cases,
- C number of cases investigated and the number referred to the prosecutor's office,

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C The number of personnel who completed specialized training and the type of training on investigating child abuse cases included:

Two detectives and a captain attended the Third National Conference on Shaken Baby Syndrome held September 24-27, 2000 in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Two detectives attended the Conference on Responding to Child Maltreatment held January 22-26, 2001 in San Diego, California.

Two detectives attended the Investigation and Prosecution of Child Fatalities and Physical Abuse Conference held July 23-27, 2001 in Sioux Fall, South Dakota.

The unit (11) attended a eight-hour Child Abuse Forensic Interviewer Training at the Children's Justice Center in Honolulu, Hawaii, held April 19, 2001 and conducted by Dr. June Ching.

The unit (11) and the child sex crimes unit attended an eight-hour Children with Pervasive Developmental Disorders and Special Needs at the Children's Justice Center in Honolulu, Hawaii, held June 22 and 29, 2001 and conducted by Dr. Virginia

Cynn.

- C Police investigations rely heavily on doctors making a diagnosis of abuse especially in felony cases. Without a doctor's diagnosis of abuse in felony cases, the case will not be forwarded to the prosecutor's office. The clinical field of identifying child abuse is growing as more information becomes available to better differentiate accidental from intentional injuries and death. The number of cases referred to the prosecutor's office will be available for 2002 annual report.

Program Description for the Violence Against Children and Youth

Hawaii County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney

The Hawaii County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, through the specialized prosecution unit, continued to focus on protecting children and holding offenders accountable by improving the prosecution and interagency response to violence against children, including sexual assault, physical violence, and neglect.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to protect children and hold offenders accountable by improving the prosecution and interagency response to violence against children, including sexual assault, physical violence and neglect.

The objectives are:

- C to improve the investigation and prosecution of child sexual and physical violence and neglect cases for East Hawaii districts in Hawaii County,
- C to continue vertical prosecution of at least 80% of the cases in the East Hawaii districts in Hawaii County,
- C to improve assistance to child victims of sexual or physical violence and neglect cases,
- C to promote and facilitate interagency coordination for child sexual assault and physical violence and neglect cases.

Activities

Weekly meetings were held between the assigned deputy prosecutor and the victim counselor to prioritize cases and ensure that all of the cases are properly addressed. The unit held monthly meetings to improve office procedures and address concerns impacting their cases. Civil/criminal coordination meetings for cases which fell in both courts were held on a regular basis to ensure that the best dispositions/outcomes were reached. All of the child victims of sexual and physical violence and neglect were offered some form of services that included counseling referrals, assistance with

criminal injuries compensation program, courtroom orientation and preparation, general counseling, and support.

The project continued to identify repeat offenders and at risk children to coordinate case assignment with deputies already familiar with specific cases or certain repeat offenders. Coordinating assignments in this manner allowed for better prosecution of repeat offenders and ensured that safety and treatment services for high risk victims were provided.

The unit utilized vertical prosecution where one deputy prosecuting attorney and victim counselor handled the case when the charges are contested and the victim is required to testify. This method of prosecution allows the deputy and the assigned counselor to be involved with the case from the beginning thereby establishing a working relationship with the victims, witnesses, assigned therapist, and child protection worker. The cooperation of the victim and witnesses, who are often family, is an important factor in moving the case forward and holding offenders accountable.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- C type of training on investigating/prosecuting child physical and sex abuse cases,
- C percentage of cases accepted and vertically prosecuted,
- C description of services provided to child victims,
- C Finalize multi-agency Child Physical Abuse and Neglect Protocols for investigation and prosecution of child physical violence and neglect cases, and
- C Description of interagency case coordination and case review.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C Trainings attended by the unit staff included:

Deputy prosecuting attorney attended the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Training Seminar held August 8-9, 2000 in Lihue, Hawaii; Cross-Examination Seminar held October 10-13, 2000 in Columbia, South Carolina; and Violence Against Women and Children Conference held October 18, 2000 in Hilo, Hawaii.

Victim counselor attended the Violence Against Women and Children Conference held October 18, 2000 in Hilo, Hawaii; and Neuro-Linguistic Programming Training held October 22-28, 2000 in Honolulu.

Investigator attended the General Dynamics of Child Abuse held June 30, 2000 in Hilo, Hawaii; and the Violence Against Women and Children Conference held October 18, 2000 in Hilo, Hawaii.

C All (100%) of the cases accepted during this reporting period were handled using vertical prosecution.

C The victim counselor continued to work closely with the victims and their family members, along with the assigned therapist and social workers . The sharing of information and mutual support between these parties have reduced the anxiety and trauma to victims.

Services provided to victims and their families included referral to counseling, assistance in filling out claims for crime victim compensation and victim impact statements for sentencings, courtroom orientation and preparation, and general counseling and support. Services were provided or offered in all cases.

When necessary, the deputy and counselor traveled to meet with a child victim at a location that is familiar to the victim. In some cases this meant location on other islands.

C The multi-agency Child Physical Abuse and Neglect Protocols for investigation and prosecution of child physical violence and neglect cases were finalized during the last reporting period.

C The Deputy Prosecuting Attorney in the specialized unit continued to attend monthly case tracking meeting at the East Hawaii Children's Advocacy Center. The meetings, held with police, CWS, sexual assault nurse examiner coordinator, and the sex abuse treatment center, are used to track intake cases from the previous month to ensure that none are inadvertently dropped and that serious cases receive priority attention.

VIOLENT CRIME

Program Overview

The Byrne grant funded a violent crime prosecution unit on Kauai and a specialized police sex crime investigation unit on the Island of Hawaii.

The County of Kauai, Office of the Prosecuting Attorney specialized Crimes of Violence Unit made significant gains during the four years it received Byrne funding. The project focused on responding to violent crimes in an expedient manner, maintaining a high rate of conviction, and practicing vertical prosecution which served to improve services to victims, hold offenders accountable, and enhance overall public safety. The specialized unit was formed in 1997 to investigate and prosecute violent crimes that include sexual assault, murder, domestic and family abuse, robbery and other crimes to the extent they involved violence.

The number of violent offenses reported on Kauai has steadily decreased since 1990. The available statistics on the total number of reported offenses under the Violent Crime Index (murder, rape, robbery, assault) reflects decreases over three year increments beginning with 1991.

KAUAI	1991-1993	1994-1996	1997-1999
Murder	7	8	1
Rape	58	57	61
Robbery	40	48	33
Assault	164	88	84
Total Violent Crime Index	269	201	179

Using the total from the Violent Crime Index for the period covering 1991-1993, the number of reported violent offenses decreased by 25% during the following three years, and then by another 10% for proceeding years from 1997-1999. The number of rapes and robberies reported remained relatively unchanged during these three periods. However, since the project began in 1997, the percentage of rape cases resulting in arrest rose from 26.3% in 1997 , 44.4% in 1998, to 54.2% in 1999.

The Hawaii County Police Department continued it's specialized Sex Crimes Unit for a second year. The unit was formed in response to the number of sex assault investigations conducted by the Hawaii County police and the low percentage of cases accepted by the prosecutor's office from 1996 to 1998. In 1996, 343 sexual assaults were investigated of which 109 (32%) were accepted by the prosecutor's office as having sufficient evidence to prosecute. In 1997, 352 sexual assaults were investigated of which 92 (26%) were accepted as having sufficient evidence to prosecute. One hundred sixty sexual assaults were investigated in the first six months of 1998, of

which 32 (19%) were accepted by the prosecutor's office for prosecution. In comparison, the rate of prosecution for sex assault cases investigated by the Honolulu Police Department, was 45% for both 1996 and 1997, and 48% in the first half of 1998.

Aggregate Funding Information

Two projects received a total of \$317,091. The Kauai Office of the Prosecuting Attorney received FY 2000 funds in the amount of \$169,526 and the Hawaii County Police Department received FY 1999 funds in the amount of \$147,565.

Program Description for the Crimes of Violence Unit, Kauai Office of the Prosecuting Attorney

While violent crimes such as murder and robbery are also prosecuted, the program targeted sexual assaults because of the number of cases and significant problems these assaults caused victims. Victim counselor support and investigation services supplemented prosecution of these cases. Processing time (the time from intake to charging decision) is a factor impacting the ability to successfully prosecute cases and one that the program addressed through better interagency communication and the use of vertical prosecution.

In vertical prosecution, one prosecuting attorney is assigned to a case until it reaches a final disposition. This approach minimizes confusion, delays and problems that often plague cases that are handled by several investigators and deputy prosecutors. Victims are also more likely to receive information from the prosecutor's office such as the status of their case, the outcome of plea agreements, and the offender's release date.

From May 1, 2000 to March 31, 2001, the Kauai County, Office of the Prosecuting Attorney received its final year of funding. The specialized Crimes of Violence Unit continued to use 90 days as the desired minimum time between receipt of cases and the date of charging. The unit also continued to practice vertical prosecution which served to improve victim services, hold offenders accountable, and enhance overall public safety.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to improve public safety and disrupt patterns of serious criminal activity by the effective and efficient prosecution, conviction and incarceration of designated violent criminals; to educate the community about the dynamics of domestic violence, sexual assault crimes, and other crimes of violence.

The objectives are:

- C to expedite case processing of sex assault cases by decreasing the time to 90 days between receipt of case and charging decision,

- C to improve conviction rates for cases involving sexual assaults by obtaining convictions in 75 percent of all cases filed involving sexual assault,
- C to recommend and advocate for incarceration of all of the defendants convicted of sexual assault,
- C to improve services to victims of sexual assaults and domestic violence through vertical prosecution in 75% of all cases filed,
- C to improve the skills of the unit's personnel through specialized training programs for attorneys, investigators, and counselors in the areas of sexual assaults, domestic violence and other crimes involving violence, and
- C to provide information on how the criminal justice system responds to crimes of violence, factors that perpetuate violence, and resources in the area of prevention and treatment.

Program Activities

The Crimes of Violence Unit is comprised of a deputy prosecuting attorney, investigator and legal clerk. The victim-witness office at the prosecutor's office provides victim assistance. The majority of the cases the specialized unit focused on were rape and sex assault cases. The lead prosecuting attorney was on maternity leave during the second half of the project which slowed the screening and charging time and the number of trials completed compared to the previous year. During this period other deputies filled in.

Performance Measures/Indicators & Evaluation Methods

- C period of time between receipt of case and charging decision,
- C conviction rates,
- C type of sentence recommended by the prosecutor and set by the court,
- C number of cases vertically prosecuted, and
- C number of prosecution staff completed training and type of training received.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C Unit received 21 new sex assault cases; 10 pending cases were carried over from the previous year.
- C Thirteen new cases (62%) were screened and charged within 90 days .

- C Three new cases (14%) were screen and charged within 120 days.
- C Of the 8 cases that went to trial, 7 cases resulted in convictions, 1 case was dismissed.
- C Of the 7 cases that resulted in convictions, 4 involved adult offenders and 3 involved juveniles.
- C Of the 4 adult offenders, the prosecutor recommended incarceration of which all were incarcerated with two receiving the maximum terms of incarceration.
- C 100% of the cases were or are in the process of being vertically prosecuted.
- C The project director attended the Sexual Exploitation of Children via the Internet at the National Advocacy Center in Columbia, South Carolina, from September 18-22, 2000.

The unit stepped up efforts to work with the Kauai Police Department at the investigatory stage to ensure that a comprehensive investigation is done and that forensic evidence is collected. The project also supported a pediatric sexual assault examination training for a local group of certified forensic sexual assault examiners that was held March 28-30, 2001. Byrne funding for this project ended in March 31, 2001, but community support for the specialized unit has allowed the program to continue with county funding. The project is seeking a new deputy prosecuting attorney to continue the specialized unit.

*Program Description for the Sex Crimes Unit,
Hawaii County Police Department*

The Hawaii County Police Department's Sex Crime Unit began operating on January 1, 2000. Profiles of past victims indicates that approximately 80% of the sex assault investigations were expected to involve victims who are children. Sex assault investigation are growing in complexity as advances in science provide newer facets of the sexual assault investigation. Consequently, the investigators were trained in the use of DNA in investigations, methods of detecting "date rape" drugs, drug related sexual assaults, and the use of interviewing techniques that strengthened the integrity of the case. The unit worked in collaboration with the prosecutor's office, sexual assault support services, Child Protective Services, and the Children's Justice Center. The unit also expanded into cybercrimes and the investigation of sex offenders who use the Internet to contact potential victims.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to improve the quality of the Hawaii County Police Department's investigations of sexual assaults against juveniles and adults.

The objectives are:

- C to improve the rate of prosecutable sex assault investigations being submitted to the prosecutor's office by 10%,
- C to provide seven detectives in the Sex Crimes Unit with specialized training in the area of sexual assault investigation,
- C to provide bi-monthly in-service training for members of the patrol division, and
- C to insure the immediate "after-hour" response of detectives to reported sexual assaults.

Program Activities

The Sex Crimes Unit is comprised of seven detectives assigned to the specialized unit. Four detectives are assigned to East Hawaii which includes the county seat of Hilo. Three detectives are assigned to West Hawaii which includes the community of Kailua-Kona. Two of the seven positions are grant funded positions. To improve the response to sex crimes, the unit has established a stand-by schedule for detectives to respond to off-hours complaints for both sides of the island. The unit also conducted bi-monthly in-service trainings for patrol officers. Patrol officers are usually the first responders and the training ensured that sex crimes were referred to the unit for investigation, and victims were referred to resources for medical attention, counseling, and other auxiliary services.

The unit completed policies and procedures for the proper recovery and handling of electronic/computer-related evidence. The policies and procedures are currently under review by the department. To properly identify and recover computer evidence, two detectives participated in an on-line child exploitation training held in Sacramento, California, on July 30-August 3, 2001.

Of the 63 cases referred to the prosecutor's office from January to June 2001, only 8 cases were reviewed of which 5 were determined to be prosecutable. Forty-seven cases investigated from January to June 2001 were not referred to the prosecutor's office after 19 cases were unfounded, 15 were suspended, 9 complaints were withdrawn, and four were referred to other agencies because the crimes were committed in another jurisdiction. Although these cases were not referred to the county prosecutor the unit's investigations were significant in the disposition of these cases. As of July 2001, 54 cases were still being actively investigated by the unit.

Performance Measures/Indicators & Evaluation Methods

- C number of sex assault cases investigated,
- C number of cases submitted to the prosecutor's office, and number accepted for prosecution,

- C type of training attended and the number of detectives who attended,
- C number in-service training completed, and
- C average time it takes to assign a detective to a reported sexual assault.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C Three hundred twenty-eight cases were investigated or are in the process of being investigated. From June 2000 to December 2000 152 cases were received by the unit. From January to June 2001, 176 cases were received by the unit.
- C 42.6% (139 cases) were referred to Hawaii County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney of which 54 cases (38.8%) were accepted as prosecutable.
- C Twenty-six in-service training were conducted with patrol officers. In addition, an eight hour course on sex crimes was given to all recruit officers.
- C The average time for a detective to be assigned during off-hours by the unit's lieutenant is 5.15 minutes. Only 1 of the 33 call-outs resulted in a 10 minute assignment delay.

The major part of the unit's work is the on-going investigation of sex crimes. While the quality of the investigations appears to be improving, quantifying this has proven difficult. The project envisioned that the increased number of cases accepted by the prosecutor's office would be indicative of better investigations completed. However, two major factors were not taken into consideration: the amount of time it takes the prosecutor's office to determine if a case is prosecutable, and the amount of time the police investigations take.

APPENDIX

The Correctional Program Assessment Inventory report of Hale Ho'opulapula O Na Wahine, Department of Public Safety, Alternative to Incarceration for Female Offenders at Hawaii Community Correctional Center is only available in hard copy format. Please call Julie Okamoto at 587-7442 or e-mail julie_y_okamoto@exec.state.hi.us for a copy of this report.