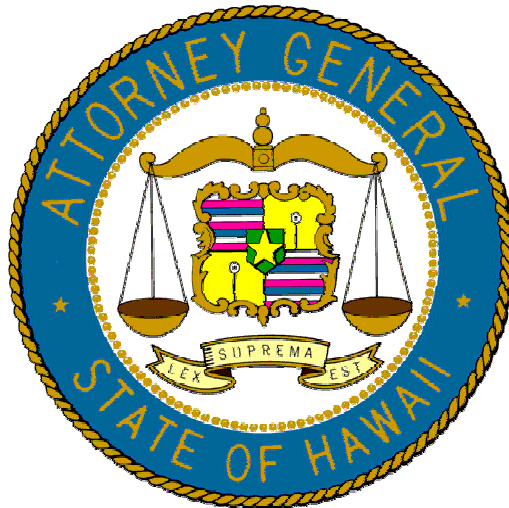


2002 ANNUAL REPORT

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
GRANTS AND PLANNING BRANCH**

NOVEMBER 2002

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 3711, *et seq.*, as amended, establishes the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program. The Act authorizes the Bureau of Justice Assistance to make formula grants to states, for use by states and local units of government, for the purpose of enforcing state and local laws which establish offenses similar to those established in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 *et seq.*) and to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders. The Governor has designated the Department of the Attorney General to administer Hawaii's formula grant funds.

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: drug interdiction and treatment, juvenile crime, property crime, prison overcrowding, system improvement, and violent crime. 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. Of the six priority areas, five were funded. Property crime was the only priority area not funded during the reporting period covered in this report. However, efforts to improve the investigation of financial crime, which is property crime, instead fell in the area of system improvement.

Byrne funds were used to address Hawaii's:

- C Serious domestic violence and violence against children problems,
- C Continuing efforts to reduce the supply of illegal drugs in Hawaii and to reduce the demand for drugs,
- C Treatment gaps for offenders with alcohol and/or drug abuse problems, and
- 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).

This annual report reflects the results of projects funded from July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2002. Listed below in *italics* are the authorized purpose areas which Hawaii was approved to use Byrne funding, from fiscal years 1998 through 2001. 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 16,263 grams of crystal methamphetamine, 7,774 grams of cocaine, 2,321 grams of heroin, and 5,452 pounds of marijuana. One thousand seven hundred and twenty-four arrests were made, \$1,207,212 and 20 weapons were seized, and 23 vehicles were confiscated.
- C The Marijuana Eradication Task Force seized 10,114 marijuana plants and 2 indoor marijuana grows of which 509,740 plants were destroyed. The estimated value of the eradicated marijuana was \$509,740,000. Eight hundred fifty-five arrests were made, \$27,894 seized, and 4 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 Clandestine laboratory response teams from the Kauai, Hawaii, and Maui Police Departments completed the initial 40-hour certification training, a 24-hour on-the-job training under supervision, and 8-hour re-certification training as mandated by the Occupational Health and Safety Administration. Four clandestine drug laboratories were investigated on Maui which resulted in 2 arrests. The police departments hosted Basic Clandestine Laboratory workshops for law enforcement personnel and the communities of Kona, Kahului, and Lihue.

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 The Financial Investigations Unit of the Department of the Attorney General successfully prosecuted 5 cases resulting in court ordered restitution of \$850,522. In 2001, 1027 queries into the Gateway system were made. The value of the transaction is estimated at 81 million.

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-three parolees diagnosed with mental health problems received transitional living services which included housing, medical management, drug testing, substance abuse treatment, job readiness training, cognitive behavioral sessions, anger management training, budgeting, leisure time management training, and daily living skills. Three specialized mental health parole officers applied frequent check-in requirements, drug testing, and psychological testing to monitor progress and adjust treatment services.

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

- C Oahu Drug Court Dual Diagnosis program provided substance abuse and mental health services for probationers having one or more psychiatric disorders in conjunction with alcohol and drug abuse. During this reporting period, approximately ninety-eight clients were admitted, 32 clients graduated, 10 were terminated, and 75 were still active by March 31, 2002, when the Byrne funding ended.
- C Maui Drug Court program provided services to 167 drug court participants of which 30 participants were supported through this project and 137 participants were supported through other federal and county sources. Of the 30 project funded participants, 16 completed the drug court program and received a clinical discharge. Maui Drug Court also successfully implemented a Cognitive Restructuring Intervention program that worked in conjunction with the contracted outpatient substance abuse treatment services provider.

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

- C Since the implementation of the integrated booking system, which is part of the core re-designed OBTS/CCH system, the response time for fingerprints submitted to the IAFIS has been less than 2 hours. Previously, the arresting agencies had to mail fingerprint cards to the FBI and wait 4 to 6 weeks for a response.
- C The Honolulu Police Department scanned all 1998 police reports via a document imaging system in their effort to move from a paper to an electronic file system.
- C The NCIC 2000 system officially went into operation at the Honolulu Police Department on July 12, 2001.
- C The Sentencing Simulation Model project is tasked with building an automated sentencing simulation model based on data from the Judiciary, Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center, Hawaii Paroling Authority, and the Department of Public Safety. The year was spent addressing data problems among the participating agencies and creating and implementing a new database for Hawaii Paroling Authority.

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

- C The Hawaii County Police Department continued a seven member Sex Crimes Unit to investigate reports of sexual assault. The department investigated 381 sexual assaults of which 21% were accepted for prosecution.
- C The Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, City and County of Honolulu expanded its Weed and Seed efforts from two to three sites. The most recent Department of Justice

approved Weed and Seed site is in the Ewa/Ewa Beach community. A significant number of offenders are still being prosecuted under the Weed and Seed track for felony drug offenses.

C Two new community prosecution programs began its first year of operation:

The Kauai Community Prosecution Program targeted the drug and delinquency problems at Kapa`a High School. The program initiated 86 cases of which 17 resulted in convictions. The offenses included possession of illegal drugs, assault, harassment, criminal trespassing, and terroristic threatening.

The Hawaii County Community Oriented Prosecution Program applied the community prosecution concept islandwide. Twenty-nine communities are working with the community prosecution program. Community concerns include crystal methamphetamine in their community and the negative impact of drug houses. Also identified were problems related to drug abuse such as thefts, nuisance behaviors (noise, poorly maintained areas), and domestic violence.

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 Child Abuse Detail unit developed and produced an informational video for children in the kindergarten to the third grade on how to get help if they are being abused. The video was made in partnership with all of the county police departments, and the Departments of Health, Human Services, and the Attorney General, and will be distributed to all of the public elementary schools and some community programs.

C First Circuit Court, Adult Probation Division continued a Felony Domestic Violence supervision unit for repeat offenders. Of the 111 offenders on probation, only 4 had their probation revoked and were re-sentenced to prison.

C A new domestic violence intervention program for incarcerated offenders began at the Oahu Community Correctional Center. The program is for offenders sentenced to six months to one year.

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

All activities funded under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program for the period July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2002 are covered in the 2002 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 grant, the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) grant, the VAWA discretionary grants, the Statistical Analysis Center grant, and the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners 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 during the year prior to the implementation of a multi-year strategic plan) the GCOC determines priorities for the strategy. In September of each year, 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, the Department of Human Services, and the Department of Land and Natural Resources.

The total funding amount for the programs covered in this report is \$3,623,770.

Overview of Programs as Linked to State Strategy

The programs funded under the Byrne Memorial grant reflect 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 juvenile crime.

To address drug issues, a sizeable portion of Byrne Memorial funds has been committed to drug interdiction and treatment. From 1992 to 2002, the average percentage allocated to drug interdiction and treatment is 28% of the program funds. Key components in addressing the drug problem have been task force efforts in interdiction and marijuana eradication, and drug/alcohol assessments and treatment at various points in 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 capacity is supposed to be at 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 Department 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 offenders to participate in treatment while being supervised in the community.

From 1992 to 2002, the average percentage allocated to prison overcrowding is 10.4% of the program funds. 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 and FY 02 are due to several projects reaching the 48-month funding cap.

The use of Byrne funds to address property crime highlights two concerns. The level of property crime in Hawaii is great and the impact of Byrne funds targeting a specific property crime is easily lost in the crime rate. According to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, in 2000 Hawaii ranked second while in 1999 Hawaii ranked tenth among the 50 states and the District of Columbia in overall property crime rates.

The State's strategy to reduce property crime 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. By 2001, all of the Byrne funded community policing projects reached the 48-month funding cap and Byrne-funded efforts to disrupt illegal commerce related to vehicle thefts and burglaries ended. While property crime has been linked to offenders engaging in theft and burglary to support their drug addiction more information is needed to better address this problem area. During this reporting period, no projects were funded.

Violent crime continues to be a problem for our State. In 2000 Hawaii ranked 43rd in the violent crime rate while in 1999 Hawaii ranked 44th of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. The strategy focused on improving the investigations of child abuse, sex assaults, and homicides; child abuse reporting by mandated reporters; and intervention programs for domestic violence offenders. From 1992 to 2002, the average percentage allocated to violent crime is 24% of the program funds.

Percentage of Award Spent (1992-2002)

Program Areas	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Drug Interdiction & Treatment	36	42	25	34	29	25	32	27	35	33	26
Alternatives to Incarceration	2	5	15	11	16	21	3.5	20	7	11	3
Violent Crimes	22	28	30	32	31	21	33	21	16	23	10

To address system improvements, a sizeable portion of Byrne Memorial funds has been committed to improving the management of criminal justice data and improving the response to crime. The State’s strategy to improve the management of criminal justice records included three projects: the 5% set aside criminal history records improvement project, a police electronic filing system, and a sentencing simulation model for policy makers.

States are required to use at least five percent of their formula grant awards for the improvement of criminal justice records. 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 database to make crucial decisions. The program area focuses on maintaining an updated, accessible, accurate, and reliable offender information system.

Efforts to improve the criminal justice system’s response to crime included community prosecution and the investigations of financial and computer crimes. During the report period, a large amount of Byrne funds were used to support community prosecution programs to reduce higher than normal crime rates in targeted areas.

To address juvenile crime, one project targeted drug use and delinquency. While funding for this area is relatively low, juvenile crime continues to be a priority area in the overall strategy to intervene in serious juvenile offenders. The State’s Office of Youth Services is the agency which administers federal and state monies related to youth.

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) through
Pacific Resources for Education and Learning
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
Housing and Urban Development Grant
Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism

Also participating in the monthly meetings are 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.

The HINET has temporarily suspended its meetings, as it has joined in a statewide effort to establish a coordinated planning system to support and implement “best practices” programs in substance abuse prevention. This effort is part of a three year, \$8.4 million State Incentive grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The advisory group, which includes HINET members, has established the state strategy, identified common outcome measures, and have provided funding for communities to begin to implement “best practices”.

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 from July 1, 2001 to June 30, 2002. The total funding for the program area is also reported. Projects funded with Byrne FY 1998, FY 1999, FY 2000, and FY 2001 awards 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:

- C 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.
- C 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
- C 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.
- C Subgrantees conduct a self-assessment upon termination of the project. The final report must document the achievement of the goals and objectives. Some subgrantees hire an independent consultant, using Byrne Memorial funds, to conduct an evaluation.
- C 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 self-assessments required 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 held individual subgrantee training to review and implement the model.

DRUGS

CLANDESTINE LABORATORIES

Program Overview

The first clandestine drug laboratory was discovered on Oahu in 1996. Since then, clandestine drug labs have appeared in the neighbor island counties. Response teams to address clandestine drug laboratories are in various stages of development in the three neighbor island counties of Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai. The teams have been established in the police departments but work in concert with the Drug Enforcement Administration, the fire department, and the Department of Health.

Aggregate Funding Information

The Maui, Kauai, and Hawaii County police departments received FY 2000 funds totaling \$303,665.

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 to:

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

Program Activities

The Maui Police Department, the Hawaii County Police Department, and the Kauai Police Department are establishing response teams to investigate and dismantle clandestine drug laboratories. This requires obtaining certification training and re-certification training for team members, acquiring the necessary equipment and supplies, establishing departmental procedures, obtaining agreements with ancillary agencies, such as the fire department, Department of Health, and the Drug Enforcement Administration, investigating and dismantling clandestine drug labs, and making arrests.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

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

Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The response teams have completed the initial 40-hour certification training, 24-hour on-the-job-training under supervision, and 8-hour re-certification training as mandated by the Occupational Health and Safety Administration. On-the-job training was provided by the California Bureau of Narcotics Enforcement.

The Maui Police Department's response team consists of 7 members (1 officer left the Department to join the police force in another state) with the lieutenant of the Vice Division as the team leader. Standard Operating Procedures and General Orders, which were approved by the Department, became effective in March 2002. Basic investigative equipment and supplies have been purchased, enabling the team to enter drug lab sites. The Department is in the process of obtaining a specialized response vehicle.

The response team for the Hawaii County Police Department consists of 5 officers in the Kona Vice Section and 5 officers in the Hilo Vice Section. The Kona Vice Section lieutenant is the team leader. Four officers received the 24-hour on-the-job-training in California, and another four are scheduled to get the training. General orders have been drafted but have yet to be approved by the Department. In addition to the basic investigative equipment and supplies, a specialized response vehicle has been ordered.

The Kauai Police Department has 6 members (1 member resigned from the team and another had to be released from the team due to a full-time assignment for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area task force) on the response team. All but one of the members completed the 24-hour on-the-job training. The newly assigned team leader is the sergeant in the Vice Section. The Department is in the process of obtaining the necessary equipment and supplies. Standard operating procedures have been drafted but have not been approved by the Department.

During the report period, the Maui Police Department investigated 4 clandestine drug laboratories, resulting in 2 arrests. The Hawaii County Police Department did not encounter any drug labs or make any arrests for drug manufacturing; however, there were 3 occasions during

the serving of search warrants that the agency was prepared in the event that labs were present. The Kauai Police Department did not investigate any drug labs or make any related arrests.

A total of 24 presentations were made for departmental personnel as well as the communities on Maui, Kauai, and Hawaii.

In February 2002 the police departments also hosted Basic Clandestine Drug Laboratory workshops for law enforcement personnel and the communities of Kona, Kahului, and Lihue. The workshops were obtained through the COPS program.

No injuries were reported during the report period.

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, stake outs and surveillance, proactive investigations, regular meetings, ongoing and standardized training. Members of the task force include personnel from county, state, and federal law enforcement agencies with the Drug Enforcement Administration as the lead agency.

Aggregate Funding Information

Five projects received funding during the report period: 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. Total funding for the Multi-jurisdictional Task Force-Statewide Marijuana Eradication Task Force program was \$406,854.

Goals and Objectives

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

The objectives are to:

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

Program Activities

Marijuana plants are destroyed manually in each county and with herbicides on state lands in Hawaii County. The use of private helicopters to insert officers in marijuana patches and to dispense the herbicide is a standard procedure. Regular task force meetings are held to schedule eradication missions and to discuss relevant program issues. Training is an essential component of the program; certification is required to participate in certain activities.

Performance Measures/Indicators and 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
- C amount of assets seized

Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

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.

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 shown below.

Task Force Activities Relating to Marijuana Eradication, 7/1/01-6/30/02

Agency	# Marijuana Plots	# Indoor Grows	# Plants Destroyed
HI County Police Dept.	4,825	1	97,294
Honolulu Police Dept.*	328	0	10,932
Kauai Police Dept.	91	0	22,082
Maui Police Dept.	1,163	1	59,516
DLNR**	3,707	0	319,916
Total	10,114	2	509,740

*Reflects activity for 6 months, 1/1/02-6/30/02

**Reflects island of Hawaii only; plant counts from other islands are included with the police departments

The value of the eradicated plants was \$509,740,000, or \$1,000 per plant.

The amount of marijuana plants eradicated has decreased from the early 1990's due to various factors: marijuana is grown in smaller plots and in more remote areas, fewer missions due to the increased cost of helicopter services, and increased pressure to halt eradication activities in Hawaii County.

Marijuana-Related Arrests, Asset and Weapon Seizures, 7/1/01-6/30/02

Agency	#Arrests	Currency Seized	Weapons Seized
HI County Police Dept.	439	0	0
Honolulu Police Dept.	139	0	0
Kauai Police Dept.	15	0	0
Maui Police Dept.	262	\$27,894	4
DLNR	0	0	0
Total	855	\$27,894	4

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.

Task force meetings are generally held bi-monthly. During the report period, meetings were held July 19-20, 2001 in Honolulu, September 6-7, 2001 on Maui, November 1-2, 2001 on Kauai, January 10-11, 2002 in Honolulu, March 3-7, 2002 on Kauai, and June 10, 2002 in Orlando, Florida (during the annual DEA conference).

Training occurred on a regular basis, usually prior to each mission, and included topics such as rappelling, helicopter safety, aerial reconnaissance, 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 attended conferences in-state and out-of-state.

<u>Training</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u># Attending</u>
Airborne Law Enforcement Association Conference	8/01	San Antonio, Texas	7
USARPAC Counterdrug Investigations	8/01	Honolulu, Hawaii	4
California Narcotics Officers Association Conference	11/01	Monterey, California	3
Campaign Against Marijuana Planting Conference	12/01	South Lake Tahoe, California	4
Emergency Helicopter Egress Training	1/02	Honolulu, Hawaii	4

Emergency Helicopter Egress Training	2/02	Kahului, Hawaii	18
Emergency Helicopter Egress Training	2/02	Hilo, Hawaii	12
CMC Rappel Master Certification Training	2/02	Honolulu, Hawaii	11
Emergency Helicopter Egress Training	3/02	Lihue, Hawaii	7
DEA Task Force Training	4/02	Honolulu, Hawaii	4
Annual DEA DCE/SP Conference	6/02	Orlando, Florida	15
Annual WSIN Conference	6/02	Sacramento, California	1
Basic Rappel Training	6/02	Honolulu, Hawaii	10

Vocal citizens in Hawaii County continue to express opposition to the marijuana eradication program. They contend that the eradication of marijuana has resulted in higher marijuana prices, which have caused people to turn to “hard” drugs, such as crystal methamphetamine. It has been suggested that funding for marijuana eradication be diverted to combat the crystal methamphetamine problem.



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, use of undercover officers, and the use of canine in the detection of drugs. Multi-agency efforts include the combined resources 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.

With Hawaii's designation as a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA), the Narcotics Task Force has re-grouped with the Maui Police Department as the lead agency and with a new name, Hawaii Narcotics Task Force. The Honolulu Police Department has focused its efforts on HIDTA initiatives and no longer receives Byrne funding as of 12/31/01, although it remains involved in task force activities to some extent.

Aggregate Funding Information

Four projects received funding during the report period: the Maui Police Department received FY 98 and FY 01 funds, the Honolulu Police Department received FY 00 funds, and the Kauai Police Department and the Hawaii County Police Department received FY 00 and FY 01 funds. Total funding for the Multi-jurisdictional Task Force-Statewide Narcotics Task Force program was \$215,965.

Goals and Objectives

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

The objectives are to:

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

Program Activities

With the majority of drugs being imported into the State, the focus of the task force is mid- to high-level drug dealers. Operations are enhanced by utilizing multiple law enforcement organizations, consisting of at least one county police department and a federal agency. The task force has also enlisted the Drug Enforcement Administration's Mobile Enforcement Team to initiate drug investigations. The use of undercover officers from other jurisdictions has been an

effective method of infiltrating drug organizations. Canine units continue to play an important role in intercepting drugs. Ongoing training is an integral component of task force operations. Officers have attended local as well as out-of-state training and conferences. Regular task force meetings are necessary not only to plan joint operations but also to discuss issues pertinent to the task force.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- C number of task force meetings held
- C number of drug-related arrests
- C amount of drugs seized
- C types of drugs seized
- C type and amount of seizures
- C types of training held

Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The amount of drugs seized by the four county police departments are shown in the table below.

Statewide Narcotics Task Force Drug Seizures, 7/1/01-6/30/02

County	Crystal Meth	Cocaine	Heroin	Marijuana
Honolulu*	7,037.00 grams	4,592.00 grams	536.00 grams	7,668.00 grams
Hawaii	5,724.06 grams	2,488.60 grams	1,641.65 grams	16,924.93 grams
Kauai	526.10 grams	40.20 grams	0.00 grams	28,540.00 grams
Maui	2,976.00 grams	654.00 grams	144.00 grams	2,419,915.00 grams**
TOTAL	16,263.16 grams	7,774.80 grams	2,321.65 grams	2,473,047.93 grams

*Narcotics/Vice Division--Airport Detail for 7/1-12/31/01 only

**Includes weight of cultivated plants

In addition to drug seizures, the four police departments reported the following accomplishments.

Statewide Narcotics Task Force Arrests and Seizures, 7/1/01-6/30/02

Police Department	# of Arrests	Cash Seized	Weapons Seized	Vehicles Seized
Honolulu	28	\$ 85,000	6	0
Hawaii County	564	\$197,332	0	0
Kauai	58	\$228,528	14	9
Maui	1,074	\$ 51,405	2	1
Total	1,724	\$1,207,212	20	23

The Maui Police Department also seized one property with an estimated value of \$309,700.

A significant Hawaii County investigation, named Operation Island Pipeline, resulted in the dismantling of a heroin distribution ring in December 2001. The 13-month long investigation, which was initiated by the Hawaii County Police Department, yielded 20 pounds of heroin with a street value of \$1.6 million, \$166,000 in cash, 15 firearms, and 16 arrests. The black tar heroin originated in Mexico and was transported to Hawaii via Los Angeles. Search warrants were executed in Hilo, Kona, and on Oahu. The operation enlisted multiple law enforcement agencies, including the four county police departments, U. S. Customs Service, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Administration, U. S Immigration and Naturalization Service, Internal Revenue Service, U. S. Attorney, State Department of Public Safety (Narcotics Enforcement Division), and the Hawaii National Guard.

Another successful operation, titled Awa Root, was also the result of a long-term investigation. Spearheaded by the Maui Police Department, the investigation, which culminated in April 2002, targeted high level crystal methamphetamine distributors. Although the investigation centered on Maui, it was linked to California, Utah, Tonga, Fiji, New Zealand, Australia, and Oahu, resulting in 30 arrests in Maui County, 10 on Oahu, 6 in California, and 1 in Utah. Seizures included 8 pounds of crystal methamphetamine, 3 pounds of cocaine, and more than half a million dollars. The investigation was a joint effort of the four county police departments, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Drug Enforcement Administration, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, and Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Five task force meetings were held during the report period: August, September, and October 2001 in Honolulu, December 2001 in Hilo, January 2002 in Honolulu, and February 2002 on Kauai. Planning of joint operations as well as discussion of other pertinent issues, such as training, occur at the task force meetings.

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># Attending</u>
Canine Training	7/01	Honolulu, Hawaii	1
Audio/Video Surveillance Techniques for Undercover Operations	7/01	Las Vegas, Nevada	1
Law Enforcement Seminar on Canines	7/01	Honolulu, Hawaii	4
SKYNARC Conference	7/01	Washington, DC	4
Street Crimes & Surveillance Techniques	7/01	Honolulu, Hawaii	10
Responding to Criminal Alien Problems	8/01	Honolulu, Hawaii	1
Fraud/Financial Investigations Training	8/01	Glynco, Georgia	1
Semi-annual Inter-County Criminal Intelligence Unit (ICCIU) Conf.	8/01	Honolulu, Hawaii	6
Canine Training	10/01	Honolulu, Hawaii	2
Fraud Investigation Methods & Tracing Illegal Proceeds Training	11/01	Honolulu, Hawaii	1
California Narcotics Officers Assn. Conf.	11/01	Monterey, California	7
Undercover Drug/Narcotics Investigations	12/01	Las Vegas, Nevada	2
California Narcotics Canine Association Conference	1/02	Burbank, California	1
Drug Enforcement Train the Trainer	1/02	Honolulu, Hawaii	2
Semi-annual ICCIU Conference	2/02	Lihue, Hawaii	5
11 th Annual WSIN Conference	4/02	Honolulu, Hawaii	17
Canine Training	4/02	Honolulu, Hawaii	2
Annual WSIN Conference	6/02	Sacramento, California	5

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT

Program Overview

The lack of alcohol and drug abuse treatment for adult offenders continues to be an ongoing 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. 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 consists of 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 Oahu Drug Court and one project at the Maui Drug Court program. 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 second year of operation.

Aggregate Funding Information.

Three Judiciary projects were funded for total of \$411,992. Oahu Drug Court received FY 2000 in the amount of \$141,301 for its dual diagnosis offenders project, and FY 1998 and FY 2000 in the amount of \$74,191 and \$50,355 respectively to expand the core Oahu drug court program. Maui Drug Court received FY 2001 in the amount of \$146,145.

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

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. With Byrne funding, planning for the dual-diagnosis track began in 1998. The project established 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 Oahu Drug Court Program. Dual diagnosis is defined as having one or more psychiatric disorders in conjunction with alcohol and drug abuse. The project utilized 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. The first client was accepted into the Drug Court dual diagnosis track in March 1999.

The eligibility requirements for the dual-diagnosis 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 40% of clients admitted for services will have no arrests or new charges three months after discharge from the program,
- C 25% of clients who complete treat will remain drug and alcohol-free three months after discharge, and

- C Obtain state funding to continue the co-occurring track.

Program Activities

In its final 8 months of Byrne funding, the project continued to provide specialized services to meet the needs of participants with dual diagnosis disorders. The project continued its contract services with 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. The number of participants in the program increased significantly during this reporting period with some of the case management/counseling services provided by state funded Drug Court counselors.

Twenty-one clients continued to receive treatment that began in the previous reporting period. Diagnosis of those in the program included paranoid schizophrenia and schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, post-traumatic stress syndrome, attention deficit disorder, hyperactivity, depression, and cognitive dysfunction. During this reporting period, approximately ninety-eight clients were admitted, 32 clients graduated, 10 were terminated, and 75 were still active by March 31, 2002, when the Byrne funding ended.

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.

Dr. Thomas Glass, Ph.D. conducted a series of staff trainings on group counseling dual-diagnosis offenders as part of the on-going staff development.

To increase available housing for the project participants, the project staff worked with representatives from the Oxford Houses to open additional clean and sober housing for drug court clients. One house will have beds available for clients from the dual-diagnosis project.

The Judiciary worked to secure funding from the 2002 Legislature to continue the Dual-Diagnosis track. However, the Judiciary was unsuccessful in getting the necessary appropriation to continue the program due in part to the state's fiscal shortfall. After the Byrne funds were exhausted, the Judiciary continued to fund the services of the psychiatrist and psychologist until June 30, 2002. State mental health services and private insurance coverage were sought to continue mental health treatment services for clients that were still in the Oahu Drug Court program.

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

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C Ninety-eight clients were accepted for treatment during this reporting period for a total of 143 clients during the 48 months of Byrne funding.
- C During this reporting period, 32 graduated (for a total of 44 graduates), 10 were terminated (for a total of 17 terminations), 75 clients were still active in the program, of which 6 clients were in a residential or private outpatient treatment program.
- C During the 48 months of Byrne funding, 68 clients exited the program of which 44 (64%) graduated and received a clinical discharge.
- C None of the 44 graduates were convicted of a new crime as of May 2002. The first client graduated in 1999.
- C The court has no legal jurisdiction once court supervision is terminated so drug testing clients post discharge has been problematic. Any testing of a former client is completed on a voluntary basis. Three clients called to report a drug relapse with one re-connecting with their counselor for relapse prevention services.

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. The Day Treatment program is for clients who are not able to comply with the requirements of the Intensive Outpatient program or who meet the DSM-IV criteria for abuse

or dependence and are at high risk for criminal recidivism. This project also 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 changed during this period from a single phase to a multi-phase program. Effective August 2001, the Day Treatment program worked with clients to shift from an external locus of control to an internal one through the cognitive behavior restructuring model. Therapy is on-going and case management services are maintained to ensure that client progress is made.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to strengthen the effectiveness of the Oahu Drug Court Program and its substance abuse service delivery system.

The objectives are that 40% of the clients:

- C admitted for services will be clinically discharged from treatment,
- C will remain drug-free while in the day treatment program,
- C will be employed or engaged in vocational/educational training at the time of clinical discharged from day treatment, and
- C 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 August 2001, a new day treatment curriculum was re-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 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.

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
- C number that graduated from the drug court program and the average number of months spent in the program

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

All but three of the objectives were met.

- C Forty-seven clients were admitted to Day Treatment program.
- C Twenty-three (48%) clients completed the Day Treatment Program and 12 clients are still in the program.
- C Four of 47 clients were diverted and placed in a residential treatment program.
- C Two of the 47 clients are incarcerated pending return to the program.
- C Thirty-four (72%) of the clients remained clean and sober and 13 had an alcohol/drug relapsed while in the program.
- C Of the 23 clients who completed the Day Treatment Program:
 - 13 (56%) clients are employed
 - 2 (7%) clients are in school
 - 2 clients are pregnant and will seek school/employment at a later date
 - 1 client is eligible for supplemental security income for permanent disability
 - 5 clients are actively looking for work
- C Six (13%) of the 47 clients were terminated from the program and were returned to court for trial and sentencing.
- C None of the clients entering the Day Treatment Program has completed the Drug Court Program as the entire program takes about 12-24 months.

*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 is 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, managing the program, and hiring and supervising project staff.

The Maui Drug Court 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. Maui Drug Court completed its 2nd year in operation in July 2002.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to reduce the illicit use of drugs and to prevent the substance abusing offenders' 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 75% of clients who complete treatment will not have no arrests or new charges three months post graduation, and
- C 75% of clients who complete treat will remain drug and alcohol-free three months post graduation.

Program Activities

The drug court coordinator with the substance abuse treatment counselor continued to screen eligible clients into the program. In July 2001, the Cognitive Restructuring Intervention Coordinator was hired to run the cognitive restructuring program. The project continued to work in conjunction with the contracted outpatient substance abuse treatment services provider. The service provider is responsible for substance abuse counseling, individual and group counseling, case management, and drug testing. The treatment service provider ensured that the three phase

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 project created a 90-day commencement period post graduation for participants to submit to a hair drug test analysis and two status court appearances. Attendance at the aftercare group is optional.

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. Clients received close court supervision, intermediate sanctions and incentives, educational and vocational training, and cognitive restructuring intervention.

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 hearing 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.

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
- C number of CRI (Cognitive Restructuring Intervention) participants
- C number of CRI participants that complete the 9-month curriculum
- C number of CRI participants that graduated from drug court have no arrest or new charges up to three months post-discharge

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C Of 167 drug court participants active during this reporting period, 30 participants were supported through this project and 137 participants were supported through other federal and county sources.
- C Of the 30 project funded participants, 16 completed the drug court program and received a clinical discharge.
- C Of the 16 who graduated from the program, none of the graduates had any arrest or new charges 30* days post discharge. (*most current data)
- C Of the 16 who graduated from the program, all remained drug and alcohol-free up to 30* days post discharge. (*most current data)
- C 100 participated in CRI. (This is twice the anticipated number.)
- C Of the 50 CRI participants (initial number program was to serve), 37 successfully completed the 9-month curriculum.
- C Of the 21 CRI participants graduated from drug court, 19 have no arrests and no new charges three months post-discharge.

JUVENILE CRIME

COMMUNITY PROSECUTION

Program Overview

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 used Byrne funding to help sustain the successes at the Chinatown/Palama site and to expand the Weed and Seed program to other locations.

The Weed and Seed program expanded to the Waipahu community in September 2000 and then to the Ewa/Ewa Beach community in February 2002. The Waipahu community is an economically depressed former sugar plantation town known for the highest juvenile crime rate. The Ewa/Ewa Beach is located a few miles south of Waipahu and is geographically the largest of the Weed and Seed sites. The Ewa community and law enforcement identified juvenile crime, drug houses, and domestic violence to be among its serious problems.

The project expanded its efforts to address juvenile delinquency and crime during its second year of funding, a change from its first year which focused primarily on adult offenders engaged in prostitution, drugs, and gambling. The schools within the Weed and Seed sites worked with the project to develop prevention and intervention programs to reduce juvenile delinquency and crime.

The Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, City & County of Honolulu, received \$46,144 in FY 2001 Byrne funding.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to improve the quality of life in targeted communities experiencing a higher than normal crime problem with an emphasis on juvenile offenders.

The objectives are to:

- C reduce the number of status offenses (covering minors),
- C establish two partnerships with significant community groups or organizations from the community that can contribute to improving juvenile delinquency and set up a task force to address these issues;
- C assist the Weed and Seed Steering Committee in developing a "Weed" Strategy

for the Ewa/Ewa Beach site;

- C refine court procedures and criteria for juvenile weed and seed prosecution in Family Court with a 10% (juvenile crime) reduction after intervention; and
- C reduce crime by 5% in the Weed & Seed sites.

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 2001, the project hired a new 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 and provided legal support and training to police in the three Weed & Seed sites.

To reduce the number of status (juvenile) offenders in the Waipahu Weed & Seed site, the project with the Honolulu Police Department (HPD) initiated a Truancy Sweep Pilot Project. Waipahu Intermediate School has an attendance rate of 90-98% for a student body of approximately 615 students. Between 12-61 students are absent per day and 10-12 students are considered chronic truants. On March 3, 2002, HPD conducted a truancy sweep that resulted in 30 students being apprehended of which 4 students were from Waipahu Intermediate School. The students were returned to their schools and were referred to Hale Kipa or the Hookala program for counseling, assessments, and referrals, however, none of the students followed-up with these services. More effective options for intervention are being reviewed. Campbell High School located in the Ewa/Ewa Beach Weed and Seed site also have similar truancy problems. At Campbell, the project is working on developing a strategic plan to prevent and reduce truant students together with the Department of the Attorney General, Family Court, and the Department of Education. One idea is to create a “Truancy Teen Court”.

In February 2002, the project conducted at Waipahu Intermediate School a 3-month pilot crime and violence prevention youth program called Extended Day Assistance Program (EDAP). After assessing the needs of their students, the school administration and the project coordinator decided to focus on the English as a Second Language youth. The twelve students that participated in EDAP, were mostly in the seventh grade, male and Marshalese. EDAP curriculum focused on anger management, self-control, appropriate behavior, decision-making, empathy, and conflict resolution techniques. The curriculum was presented in the form of educational games, role-playing scenarios, and other activities.

Project coordinator also participated in the HPD sponsored, Drug Enforcement for Youth (DEFY). This nine-month crime prevention/intervention program teaches youth to resist the pressures of becoming involved with gangs, drugs and crime. Community deputy prosecutors and interested deputy prosecutors served as mentors for at-risk nine to twelve year olds residing in Weed and Seed sites.

The project staff established partnerships with Waipahu Community Association and Waipahu Community Continuum of Care to address juvenile delinquency and crime. The Waipahu Community Association is a forum for information sharing between the project staff and the community regarding crime and law enforcement activities. The Youth Gang Response System Task Force (an Office of Youth Service initiative) reorganized as the Waipahu Community Continuum of Care. In this organization, the project works with the other government agencies and service providers on the needs of at-risk youth to reduce juvenile crime in Waipahu.

Performance Measures/Indicators & Evaluation Methods

- C the juvenile delinquency and crime prevention efforts utilized to reduce status offenses
- C list of partnerships made to reduce juvenile delinquency
- C the assistance provided to develop the Ewa/Ewa Beach Site
- C a description of the juvenile Weed & Seed prosecution efforts
- C number of cases processed in 2001 in the Chinatown/Palama and the Waipahu Weed & Seed sites
- C number of cases processed in 2002 in the Chinatown/Palama and the Waipahu Weed & Seed sites

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C To reduce juvenile delinquency and crime, project staff conducted truancy sweeps, worked on developing a Truancy Project for Campbell High School, completed a pilot crime and violence prevention youth program called Extended Day Assistance Program at Waipahu Intermediate School, and participated in an HPD sponsored anti-gang, drug, and crime program called Drug Enforcement for Youth.
- C The project staff worked with county and state agencies as well as the Waipahu Community Association and Waipahu Community Continuum of Care to improve juvenile delinquency in the Waipahu area.
- C The Department of Justice approved the expansion of the Hawaii Weed and Seed strategy to include the Ewa/Ewa Beach site in February 2002. (See Map of the Ewa/Ewa Beach Weed & Seed site.) The project staff assisted the Steering Committee in developing a law enforcement strategy; determined the geographical scope of the Ewa strategy and developed a map of the boundary; devised office-wide procedures to implement that strategy, provided training to the Weed and Seed Court deputy prosecutors; provided training to HPD Weed

and Seed officers and other personnel, coordinated with the Judiciary and other law enforcement agencies, enhanced inter-agency cooperation and troubleshooting, and served as a Special Assistant United States Attorney.

- C The project staff worked on refining court procedures and criteria for juvenile weed and seed prosecution in Family Court. The juvenile charging criteria expanded for Ewa cases. Because Campbell High and Ilima Intermediate Schools expressed concerns with open drug dealing and drug use on school campuses, and HPD expressed concerns with students stealing, assaults and threats against school personnel, a criteria to charge all felony cases that are committed on school campus or within 1,000 feet of the school grounds was added.

It should be noted that the number of juveniles charged under the Weed and Seed criteria is still low. There are no juveniles on probation from the Chinatown/Palama site and only one juvenile from this area was charged and sentenced to jail until she turns eighteen. The Waipahu site currently has three juveniles on probation compared to seven in March 2002. According to Family Court probation, the strict charging criteria may be the reason for the low numbers. However, there has been no request to change current procedures.

- C From June 2001 to December 2001:
257 cases (85 felony and 172 misdemeanor cases) from the Chinatown/Palama site and 31 cases (12 felony and 19 misdemeanor cases) from the Waipahu site were processed in Weed & Seed Court.
- C From January 2002 to June 2002:
300 cases (118 felony and 182 misdemeanor cases) from the Chinatown/Palama site and 45 cases (21 felony and 24 misdemeanor cases) from the Waipahu site were processed in Weed & Seed Court.

PRISON OVERCROWDING

ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

Program Overview

The State continued to address the shortage of prison beds through a multi-pronged effort that included sending prisoners out of state, planning a new prison, and implementing programs to divert offenders from incarceration. Under this program area, the Byrne grant allowed the Hawaii Paroling Authority to enhance community-based transitional living services for mentally disabled parolees. This addressed basic services such as:

- C a place to live,
- C mental health services,
- 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 most alternatives to incarceration programs appear promising. Probationers and parolees are found to have a better chance of succeeding if community-based auxiliary and treatment services are provided to aid in their adjustment back to society. While housing is one of the factors that contribute to offenders' recidivating and returning to prison, few safe and affordable housing are open to them.

Inmates with mental illness are usually less eligible for early release or parole than an offender with no mental illness which results in longer incarceration. Resources are limited to provide the pre-discharge assistance in locating appropriate housing and community mental health services, and for the intense parole supervision. Further hampering the release of offenders with mental illness is their lack of resources such as family support, financial resources, housing, and employment. The grant-funded Parolee Mental Health Services project provided much needed transitional/supportive living services for eligible parolees diagnosed under the DSM IV Axis I Category. Three specialized mental health parole officers continued to assist parolees with their treatment and medication schedule, crisis intervention and housing referrals, and psycho-social and family problems. These specialized parole officers applied frequent check-in requirements, drug testing, and psychological testing to monitor progress and adjust treatment services.

The Hawaii Paroling Authority received FY 1998 funds in the amount of \$155,322.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to decrease recidivism among severely disabled mentally ill parolees.

The objectives are:

- C 60% of the parolees will not return to prison on a technical violation or for a new criminal arrest,
- C 60% of the parolees will not have 3 consecutive positive drug urinalysis test results, and
- C 60% of the parolees will make all of their appointments with their psychiatrists, social workers, and parole officer.

Program Activities

Hawaii Paroling Authority contracted a non-profit service provider to provide housing and supportive living services for parolees who are severely mentally ill. The project, due to the 48-month funding restriction, was operational for only six months. However, during this period, 53 parolees received transitional living services which included housing, medical management, drug testing, substance abuse treatment, job readiness training, cognitive behavioral sessions, anger management training, budgeting, leisure time management training, and daily living skills.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- C number of participants
- C number of participants returned to prison on a technical violation or for a new criminal arrest
- C number of participants who completed the program and were placed into independent living
- C number of participants who remained in the community for the entire project period
- C number of participants who took their psychotropic medication as prescribed by their psychiatrist
- C number of participants who tested positive for marijuana, cocaine, amphetamine, and opiates
- C number of participants who made it to all of their appointments with their psychiatrists, social workers, and parole officer

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C 53 parolees participated in the project.

- C 10 (19%) parolees returned to prison on a technical violation.
43 (81%) parolees did not return to prison on a technical violation.
None of the parolees returned to prison for a new arrest.
- C None completed the project (due the short project period)
- C 81% of the parolees remained in the community for the entire project period.
- C 48 parolees or 91% took their psychotropic medication as prescribed.
- C 7 participants tested positive for drugs. This included marijuana (2), cocaine (6), amphetamine (7), and opiates (4). Some offenders are polydrug users.
- C 48 parolees or 91% made it to all of their appointments with their psychiatrists, social workers, and parole officers.

The progress made during the short period indicated that the majority (81%) could remain in the community with appropriate supervision and wrap around services. It is less likely that so many parolees would have been successful dealing with their mental illness while adjusting to being in the community if it were not for the services provided to them.

Forty-three parolees covered by other funding sources continued to reside at the program after the Byrne funds were exhausted.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT

COMMUNITY PROSECUTION

Program Overview

Essential components of successful community prosecution include: 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.

Locally, the program has mirrored national trends in progressing significantly since its inception. In 1998 community prosecution was introduced to Oahu as part of the Department of Justice, Weed & Seed program and since then has expanded to other Hawaii jurisdictions. Currently, community prosecution is operating in three of four Hawaii counties. Most of the programs continue to be funded with federal grants that include the Local Law Enforcement Formula Block program and the Byrne grant.

In the last three years, the American Prosecutors Research Institute (APRI) and the National District Attorneys Association have provided Hawaii's community prosecutors with training and technical assistance in community oriented prosecution. The arsenal of tools used by the community prosecutors includes nuisance abatement, drug-free and prostitute-free zones, restorative justice, truancy abatement, and graffiti cleanup to improve neighborhood safety.

Community prosecution is designated as part of Hawaii's system improvement strategy because of the changes to the criminal justice system that is required. The project is dependent on input and participation from the community, faith-based organization, schools, state and local government, businesses, and social service agencies. Community prosecution was also designated as part of the system improvement strategy as, "prosecutor's transcend their traditional roles as case processors and forge partnerships with law enforcement, the community, and various public and private agencies to act as problem solvers. It involves traditional and non-traditional initiatives to work within a targeted community to prevent crime, thus reducing the number of arrests and prosecutions"-APRI.

Other community prosecution efforts to reduce juvenile crime and delinquency can be found on page 26.

Two projects were funded with FY 2001 Byrne funds for a total of \$370,531. Hawaii County, Office of the Prosecuting Attorney received \$190,425 and the Kauai Office of the Prosecuting Attorney received \$180,106.

*Program Description for Community Oriented Prosecution Program
Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, Hawaii County*

The Hawaii County Prosecuting Attorney's program is to reduce crime and improve the quality of life on the Big Island by empowering residents to develop solutions to crime problems; by educating residents on how they can address crime problems; and by involving the community in its use of the nuisance abatement law to tackle drug houses. The project focused on coordinating partnerships with residents, landlords, faith-based organizations, county agencies, and state agencies under both the Executive and Judicial Branches to deter, prevent, and respond to crime. The two deputy prosecuting attorneys for this project coordinated a cross-agency criminal justice response to community priorities; identified local public safety concerns; worked with community policing officers to educate, motivate, organize and mobilize communities; educated school age children about drug education and prevention; expedited screening of drug cases; prosecuted drug and drug-related crimes; and enforced drug nuisance abatement laws.

This is the project's first year of funding. The program operated islandwide with two deputy attorneys, an investigator, and clerical support. The deputy prosecutor positions were filled by November 2001.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to improve the quality of life in Hawaii County and impact drug trends by increasing communities' involvement in the criminal justice system.

The objectives are:

- C to educate 8 community/business groups on local crime related problems and prevention methods,
- C 60% of the residents involved feel that community participation is effective in reducing crime,
- C a clear problem statement will be completed for 80% of the identified communities,
- C of those communities with a clear problem statement, 50% will have documented progress made toward resolving the community problem that made their communities feel unsafe,
- C to develop procedures to initiate nuisance abatement actions, and
- C to initiate actions to remove at least 5 drug houses.

Program Activities

The program determined that it would apply the community prosecution concept islandwide and unlike other community prosecution programs did not identify a specific targeted area to work on. The project built upon existing programs that had community participation interested in reducing crime. The police led community policing program, and a multi-agency and community initiative called Community Empowerment Organization (CEO) were two programs that facilitated early community discussions and participation. The philosophies of the three programs are similar in that they seek to improve problem solving through community-oriented partnerships to enhance safe and healthy communities. Community policing and CEO also operate islandwide.

In the first six months of the program, the project staff participated in 64 group meetings largely consisting of community members. The major concerns identified at these meetings were crystal methamphetamine in their community and the negative impact of drug houses. Also identified were problems related to drug abuse such as thefts, nuisance behaviors (noise, poorly maintained areas), and domestic violence. Other concerns raised were homeless people impacting nearby businesses, public health concerns with needles and syringes discarded in public areas, theft from agriculture businesses, abandoned vehicles, and building code violations. The project is in the process of developing a survey to measure the impact the program had on the various stakeholders including community members.

The project is also finalizing its nuisance abatement procedures. To leverage landlords so they work to stop drugs and other illegal activities occurring on their property, project staff contacted landlords and provided information on Hawaii's nuisance abatement laws. Failure by landlords to respond to complaints can result in legal actions against them. So far, the project has provided trainings to landlords and property managers and provided information on what can be done to keep illegal activities from their property. With the assistance of the landlords and the use of traditional policing and community policing efforts drug-dealing tenants have been removed from commercial buildings, houses and apartments. The staff met with community prosecutors from the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, City and County of Honolulu, to discuss the procedures developed and their experiences in nuisance abatement proceedings.

The project staff completed a series of community trainings as part of its crime prevention effort. Trainings have been conducted with students, police, community groups, businesses, and civic organizations. The trainings included domestic violence awareness, drug awareness and prevention, shoplifting prevention, introduction to the legal system, and starting a neighborhood watch.

Community-oriented prosecution was applied in cases where a small number of offenders were committing a large number of property crimes in targeted areas. The deputy prosecutors used community input whenever possible in determining plea agreements and sentencing recommendations in these cases.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- C number of communities the community prosecution program is working with
- C number of community meetings attended
- C number of participants who participated in crime prevention programs
- C number of nuisance abatement cases involving the community, the community prosecutors, and other agencies
- C number of cases screened by the community prosecutors

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

During the first six months of the project:

- C Twenty-nine communities are working with the community prosecution program. Some of the communities the project is working with include Kaloko Mauka, Waikoloa, Kealekehe, North Kohala, Waimea, Honoka`a, Waipio Valley, Ahualoa, Ookala, South and North Hilo, Puna, South Kohala, Hamakua, and Kau.
- C Staff have attended at least 65 community-oriented meetings.
- C The number of participants in the crime prevention programs are too numerous to count (hundreds). In addition to community members, the county deputy managing director, community police officers, business owners, non-profit organizations, state and county agencies, and members of the county council participated in organizing and/or attending crime prevention programs.
- C The project has successfully cleaned up 5 known drug houses through nuisance abatement efforts and is working on 4 other drug houses. One case was being prepared for legal action but was resolved before the complaint was filed.
- C Forty cases were screened by the community oriented prosecutors.

Program Description for Kauai Community Prosecution Program Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, Kauai

The Kawaihau District Leadership Coalition had been discussing the problems within the Kapa`a (Kawaihau) district and in 2000-2001 began to invite law enforcement to its meetings. In February 2001 project staff attended a meeting of the Coalition that featured a Weed & Seed presentation by the U.S. Attorney Office. In attendance was the U.S. Attorney, the Lieutenant Governor, members of the business community, parent-teacher association, Kauai Police Chief, and the Kapa`a High School principal. The focus of discussion was Kapa`a High School and the

problems identified at the school. In March and April 2001, community groups, law enforcement agencies, and the Department of Education, were committed to working together to address the problems at Kapa`a High and were advocating the use of the Weed & Seed approach.

In the Fall of 2002, the Kauai Community Prosecution Program targeted Kapa`a High School and worked to address on-campus problems that included drug use and distribution, assaults and bullying, and truancy. The project followed similar principles of the Weed & Seed program to identify and target an area experiencing a high rate of drug and drug-related crimes, and to locate participants willing to collaborate and share resources to combat problems in the targeted area. Kapa`a High School (Kapa`a High) is the second largest of the three high schools on the Island of Kauai. The student enrollment from 1999-2001 averaged 1207 students.

According to the Department of Education, Kapa`a High serves a diverse student population with substantial numbers of students of part-Hawaiian, Caucasian, Filipino, and Japanese background. Families' socio-economic status ranges from low income to affluent. The percentage of students receiving free or reduced-cost lunch at Kapa`a High is 37.8%.

For the 2000-01 school year Kapa`a High had 181 student responsible for 356 suspensions. The other two high schools each had 120 students responsible for 169 suspensions (Kauai High) and 198 suspensions (Waimea High). At Kapa`a High, 52 suspension were for burglary, robbery, sale of dangerous drug type offenses; 19 suspensions were for disorderly conduct and trespassing; 135 suspensions were for class cutting, insubordination, smoking; and 39 suspensions were for contraband offenses (eg. possession of tobacco).

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to improve public safety and the quality of life for the residents of Kauai County through a community-based prosecution program that utilizes problem solving partnerships and long-term solutions to criminal activity in a targeted area.

The objectives are to:

- C complete a needs assessment on the targeted area,
- C reduce criminal activity or law enforcement referrals by 10% within the target area in the first year of the program, and
- C obtain convictions in 80% of cases prosecuted in the program.

Program Activities

By September 2001, a needs assessment was conducted which resulted in the following priorities being identified: on-campus drug use and distribution, assaults and bullying, truancy and trespassing, training for school personnel on responding to juvenile delinquency and crime, reckless driving and speeding, and education on alcohol and drug abuse.

In the Fall of 2001, Kapa`a High School provided office space and equipment for the project to be housed on campus together with a police resource officer from the Kauai police department. The project, staffed with two deputy prosecuting attorneys and investigators, conducted community-oriented activities from the campus office. The project conducted and completed a needs assessment with the assistance of Kapa`a High School administration and the Kauai police department. (Refer to Program Accomplishments for more information.) The presence of project staff, police and campus security reduced some criminal activity by targeting problem “hotspots” on campus, increasing police and security presence in those areas, conducting sweeps to locate truant students, and identifying and targeting juvenile offenders responsible for the majority of criminal activity. The project is currently working on establishing a baseline of criminal activity reported on campus and those referrals received by law enforcement to assess crime levels.

The project conducted five informational meetings with the student body on what is community prosecution and how it will be used to address problems on campus. The meetings also covered the signs of drug abuse and the legal and social consequences. Informational meetings for faculty was also presented covering the goal and objectives of the program, how the criminal justice system works, and what support services are provided to victims and witnesses in court.

The community prosecution program initiated 86 cases of which 17 resulted in convictions, 7 cases were dismissed or found not guilty, and 52 case were still pending. The offenses included possession of illegal drugs, assault, harassment, criminal trespassing, and terroristic threatening. Forty-four of the 86 cases occurred in April 2002 due to the coordinated efforts of the prosecutor’s office and police to address the drug problem on campus. Of the 44 arrests, 16 were for drugs.

The partnership between Kapa`a High School administration, Kauai police and prosecutor’s office is working to better coordinate their efforts to reduce crime and delinquency and to create a continuum of responses. For example, Kapa`a High School will continue to apply administrative sanctions available for student discipline while the police and prosecutors will focus on the serious and chronic juvenile and adult offenders who use and distribute drugs to students. The police is also looking at developing after-school programs for students as an alternative to drugs and delinquency.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- C completion of a needs assessment
- C number of criminal activity or law enforcement referrals made within the target area
- C number of cases received by the prosecutor’s office and number of convictions

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C Kapa`a High School Needs Assessment & Priorities:
- I. Drug Dealing/Drug Abuse
Response needed for drug use and distribution on campus, hot spots on campus where drug activity occurs, students supplied by former students and/or by adult relatives.
 - II. Assaults/Bullying
Response needed for physical force or threats used during drug transactions; force or threats used by drug users against others.
 - III. Truancy/Trespassing
Response needed for students leaving campus with no consequences, students on suspension and on campus with no consequences, and problems with monitoring student activity.
 - IV. Training School Personnel
Training needed on DOE rules regarding juvenile delinquency and crime, on search and seizure laws, and on criminal justice proceedings.
 - V. Traffic
Response needed to address students speeding near/on campus and to protect the elementary students in the adjoining campus from reckless student drivers.
- C The community prosecution program initiated 86 cases of which 17 resulted in convictions, 7 cases were dismissed or found not guilty. Sixty-two cases were still pending. In order to track crime reduction rates, the project is still collecting statistical data from Kapa`a High School to establish a baseline to compare with in the next year.
- C Of the 24 cases that went to trial, 17 (71%) cases resulted in a conviction, 4 (17%) cases were dismissed as a result of plea bargains, and 3 (12%) cases resulted in a finding of not guilty.

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 agencies 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 1999 funds of \$158,200.

Goals and Objectives

The goals are to:

- C prepare the State's Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) for complete electronic integration with the Offender-Based Transaction Statistics/Computerized Criminal History (OBTS/CCH) system and the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS); and
- C ensure the integrity of the data in the OBTS/CCH system as it migrates to the re-designed core system by decreasing the number of missing and pending dispositions in the OBTS/CCH system.

The objectives are to:

- C acquire sufficient backup hardware and software to support a front-end arrest/booking integrated process,
- C provide training for technical staff who support the arrest/booking integration with the re-designed OBTS/CCH,
- C finalize production configuration for the re-designed OBTS/CCH system,
- C successfully automate fingerprint records that support existing OBTS/CCH records in order to improve timeliness, accuracy, and completeness of information in the criminal history and fingerprint repositories,
- C perform data quality research on data in the existing OBTS/CCH system,
- C research delinquent dispositions,
- C research outstanding bench warrants.

Program Activities

Backup hardware and software will be purchased and installed. The throughput and response times from the AFIS and IAFIS will be monitored. Training will be provided for the technical staff. Hard copy fingerprint records will be converted to electronic records and data formats that conform to the new technology environment. The quality of data in the re-designed OBTS/CCH system will be monitored, and problems that arise will be resolved. Data integrity check reports will be generated. The disposition research, hired with grant funds, will research the reports and enter missing information into the OBTS/CCH system. Outstanding charges will be presented to the appropriate agencies to have the charges finalized.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- C success of integration
- C success of electronic transmission of arrest information and fingerprints to AFIS and IAFIS
- C success of integrating the front-end arrest/booking with the OBTS/CCH system
- C number of delinquent charges at the beginning and end of the report period

Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

A Store and Forward server was purchased and installed on the integrated booking system test network and now provides the system with the ability to test system modifications in a controlled environment prior to implementation. The server functions as the traffic manager for the transfer of information from the arrest data entry application to the livescan, mugphoto, fingerprint archive, AFIS and IAFIS.

The integrated livescan booking system reduces the total booking time by 50% as compared to the manual process used previously (in Hawaii County).

A PC server was purchased and installed to manage the routing of the FBI's criminal rap to the originating arresting agency.

Training was provided for the technical staff in 3 areas: AIX operating system software, system administration for the RS200 platform, and DB2 database administration.

Since the implementation of the integrated booking system, the response time for fingerprints submitted to the IAFIS has been less than 2 hours. Previously, the arresting agencies had to mail fingerprint cards to the FBI and wait 4 to 6 weeks for a response.

A total of 45,000 fingerprint cards were sent to the State's fingerprint vendor for conversion to the Archive system. Also, basic identification information was extracted from the OBTS/CCH system and sent to the vendor.

At the beginning of the project period the OBTS/CCH system contained 1,662,661 charges and 10% or 166,472 contained a pending disposition or was missing a final disposition. At the end of the project period, the system contained 1,736,408 charges with 10% (173,067) having a pending disposition or was missing a final disposition.

Research via the automated court systems was conducted. At the beginning of the project period there were 19,223 delinquent charges, while at the end of the project period there were 17,195 delinquent charges, representing an 11% decrease.

Research on outstanding bench warrants was not done during the project period.

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 police headquarters in downtown Honolulu. Document imaging has been operational at police headquarters since 1999. The project sought to provide connectivity from two outlying districts to the main station whereby reports would be scanned and indexed.

The Honolulu Police Department received FY 1999 funds 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 to:

- C install and implement a system that will provide document imaging capability in 2 district stations (including 1 sub-station),
- C provide technical training for system users,
- C provide workflow integration of the document imaging technology,
- C scan and index all 1998 calendar year reports into the document imaging system database, and
- C reduce by 50% the miles driven and officer time spent transporting police reports between the district stations and police headquarters.

Program Activities

In order for the document imaging system to become operational in the outlying districts, the infrastructure must be developed, computer hardware and software purchased and installed, and personnel trained. A contractor was hired to complete the scanning and indexing of 1998 police reports.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- C system installation by the target date
- C system implementation by target date

- C number of personnel trained
- C completion of scanning 1998 police reports by target date
- C comparison of mileage and time spent delivering police reports prior to system implementation and post-implementation

Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

Twenty-six computer workstations were installed at the two district stations. Installation at one sub-station was not completed at the end of the project period due to renovations to the site not being completed. The Honolulu Police Department will proceed with installing two workstations at the sub-station at a later date.

The indexing function of the document imaging system relies on the transfer of data from the Computer-Aided Dispatch System (CADS). The transfer to a new CADS in November 2001 has been problematic, resulting in unreliable and inaccurate data being transferred from the CADS to the Records Management System. Due to problems with the CADS, the district stations are unable to scan documents into the system; however, queries can be made from those districts. Police reports continue to be transported to police headquarters for scanning and indexing.

A comparison of miles driven and officers' time spent transporting reports from the district stations to police headquarters before and after implementation of the document system could not be made.

Four departmental personnel were trained on use of the system in October 2001. Training was halted as a result of the problems with the CADS.

Scanning of all 1998 police reports was completed.

FINANCIAL EXPLOITATION

Program Overview

The Department of Human Services (DHS) is required by state statutes to investigate incidents of dependent adult abuse and neglect, including financial exploitation. A dependent adult is defined as any adult, age 18 and older who, because of physical or mental impairment, is dependent upon another person, a care organization, or a care facility for personal health, safety, or welfare. Financial and economic exploitation is defined as the wrongful or negligent taking, withholding, misappropriation, or use of a dependent adult's money, real property, or personal property. The exploitation may involve coercion, manipulation, threats, intimidation, misrepresentation, or exertion of undue influence.

DHS employs eight (8) social workers statewide to investigate and provide case management services for dependent adults who have been abused or neglected. In FY 2001, 478 reports of dependent adult abuse and neglect were investigated statewide. Of that number, 63 or 13 percent involved financial exploitation. As community awareness grows and more incidents of dependent adult abuse are reported to DHS, it becomes increasingly more difficult to respond to these reports in a timely manner with existing personnel. DHS does not have adequate staff or the accounting and/or auditing expertise to fully investigate incidents of financial exploitation. To date, DHS has referred less than 1 percent of the financial exploitation cases for criminal prosecution.

The Department of Human Services received FY 2001 funds in the amount of \$118,182.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to improve the State's response to incidents of financial exploitation of dependent adults as required by state statutes.

The objectives are to:

- C improve the quality of the investigations involving financial exploitation through the use of an investigator/auditor to gather, examine, and evaluate documents and records,
- C increase the number of cases referred to law enforcement agencies, including the police and the Attorney General's Office, for the criminal prosecution of perpetrators of financial exploitation of dependent adults, and
- C increase community awareness in identifying and reporting financial exploitation of dependent adults.

Program Activities

The Financial Exploitation project is relatively new and much of the project activities have been devoted to getting the program operational. Working space has been located, necessary supplies purchased, and staff has been recruited and hired.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- C All intakes and cases investigated by project staff will be entered into the department's automated information system. Special reports will be required on a quarterly basis to isolate cases involving financial exploitation, sorted by geographic area. The computer reports will show the number of reported incidents accepted or not accepted for investigation and the disposition of the cases.
- C Demographic data and summary data for financial exploitation cases will be collected and analyzed on a quarterly basis including, but not limited to, age, sex, ethnicity, marital status of the victim; age, sex, ethnicity of perpetrators; living arrangement and dependency status of victims; and confirmation status of the financial exploitation cases accepted for investigation.
- C Manual data will be kept by the project staff on the number and type of cases requiring the expertise of the investigator/auditor on a monthly basis; manual data will also be maintained on the number of cases referred to law enforcement agencies for criminal prosecution on a monthly basis (court dates and outcome of court intervention); reasons for not referring cases to law enforcement will also be included.
- C A log of the number of community outreach and information sessions by project staff will also be maintained. Dates and times of the sessions, type of facility where sessions are held, and number of participants will be documented.
- C All manual data collected by project staff will be forwarded to the project director on a quarterly basis. Computer reports generated from the department's automated information system and manual data collected by project staff will be analyzed by the project director to ensure compliance with project goals and objectives.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The project, which started on March 1, 2002, was able to hire two (social worker and social service aide) of the three staff positions by late April 2002. The project later hired an investigator/auditor.

The project initially has been busy publicizing the program and available services. Staff has been meeting with various community groups, organizations, and public/private agencies

regarding the new project. A project flyer (providing key information about the project and an intake phone number) has been developed and distributed. Additionally, a “printed advertisement” publicizing the new project was recently included in an advertising supplement/insert of the Honolulu Advertiser (part of the “Crime Prevention Month” campaign). The awareness created by these efforts should provide referral cases to the project.

Efforts are underway to plan, develop, and host a training workshop for all DHS adult services professional staff (and their supervisors) regarding the identification and investigation of financial exploitation. Representatives from each of the county police departments and the Department of the Attorney General will also attend the training. It is estimated that 65 trainees will participate in the workshop. Ms. Candace Heisler, a former deputy district attorney from San Francisco and well-known resource person/trainer in the area of elderly financial exploitation, will coordinate the training.

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 2000, Hawaii made a total of 1,069 queries into the data base system with an estimated dollar value of \$14,898,226 (value of the transactions reported). As of September 2001, Hawaii made 749 queries on 130 subjects involving \$6,547,759 of reported transactions. Thus, the Department of the Attorney General created the Financial Investigations Unit. 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 2000 funds in the amount of \$147,886.

Goals and Objectives

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

The objectives are to:

- C encourage and develop greater utilization of the databases accessible through Operation Gateway and FinCEN by state and county law enforcement agencies,
- C conduct proactive analysis and investigation of financial information obtained through Gateway/FinCEN databases to identify criminal activity, target suspects, develop evidence of money laundering and other financial crimes, and prosecute those crimes,
- C investigate and prosecute money laundering and other financial crimes identified by the FIU, or referred to it, apart from the cases initiated through proactive database analysis,
- C 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 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, continues to provide training to various State and local law enforcement agencies and to coordinate resources among the various law enforcement agencies. The FIU successfully prosecuted five cases that resulted in court-ordered restitution in the amount of \$850,522.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- C number of memorandums of understanding between the Department of the Attorney General and other state and county law enforcement agencies that outline the general agreement for information sharing and operational working guidelines
- C number of agencies and requests for FinCEN database inquiries
- 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 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
- 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

Money laundering, a \$500 billion per year business, remains a major problem at the state, national, and international levels. The Department of the Treasury has designated the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) as the federal agency to oversee efforts to prevent money laundering. That agency's database houses over 130 million reports filed pursuant to the Bank Secrecy Act (BSA).

FinCEN has established Operation Gateway to provide state and local law enforcement agencies with direct, on-line electronic access to its databases. During 1997, through Gateway,

state users across the nation ran over 57,000 queries and reviewed 45,000 financial reports with an estimated total dollar value of \$974,050,400. In 2001, Hawaii made a total of 1,027 queries into the Gateway system with an estimated dollar value of almost \$81 million (value of the transactions reported). As of June 2002, Hawaii made 779 queries involving over \$61 million of reported transactions.

The Financial Investigations Unit (FIU) of the Department of the Attorney General, Criminal Justice and Investigations Divisions, which has been fully operational since July 2000, has cut response time to FinCEN requests to 48 hours (for an initial response) and has provided training on money laundering and FinCEN to State and local law enforcement agencies. In addition, FIU has coordinated interagency investigations and done internal State investigations involving money laundering and financial crimes.

HAWAII HIGH TECHNOLOGY CRIME UNIT

Program Overview

As computers continue to be inextricably woven into our everyday lives, computer related crimes follow. A “2000 Computer Crime and Security Survey”, conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s Computer Intrusion Squad of San Francisco and the Computer Security Institute reported:

Ninety percent of respondents (primarily large corporations and government agencies) detected computer security breaches within the last twelve months. Seventy percent reported a variety of serious computer security breaches other than the most common ones of computer viruses, laptop theft or employee “net abuse” – for example, theft of proprietary information, financial fraud, system penetration from outsiders, denial of service attacks and sabotage of data or network. Seventy-four percent acknowledged financial losses due to computer breaches. Forty-two percent were willing and/or able to quantify their financial losses. The losses from 273 respondents totaled \$265,596,940 (the average annual total over the last three years was \$120,240,180).

The Internet Fraud Complaint Center (IFCC) ranks Hawaii 31st in the nation for the number of complaints received within the United States. Currently, only the Honolulu Police Department White Collar Crime Unit (3 detectives) has personnel trained to properly investigate computer related crimes and to perform forensics analysis of suspected computers. Thus, a computer crime unit at the state level with properly trained investigators and the most up to date equipment and forensic capabilities is necessary to help all counties is necessary as computer crimes continue to increase.

The Department of the Attorney General received FY 2001 funds in the amount of \$205,454.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of investigations and prosecutions of computer related crimes in the State of Hawaii.

The objectives are to:

- C increase the investigative capabilities of local law enforcement officers in the detection and investigation of computer related crimes,
- C create a Statewide High Technology Task Force,
- C increase the number of computer related cases being investigated by state and county law enforcement,
- C increase the number of computer crime cases being prosecuted by the State, and

- C develop legislative initiatives to address the needs of law enforcement in its efforts to combat computer crimes.

Program Activities

The Hawaii High Technology Crime Unit project began its first year and the initial project activities focused on hiring staff and ordering necessary forensic equipment. The unit will consist of two (2) investigators and one (1) deputy attorney general. Existing departmental personnel will provide necessary clerical/administrative support.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- C number of law enforcement officers receiving training in the area of detection and investigation of computer related crimes
- C number of agencies agreeing to participate in a Statewide High Technology Crime Task Force
- C number of cases in which the Hawaii High Technology Crime Unit has provided investigative assistance to other agencies relating to computer crimes
- C number of computer related criminal prosecutions
- C number and types of legislation developed to combat computer based crimes

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The Hawaii High Technology Crime Unit project, which just started in May 2002, worked on creating a crime unit with the Department of the Attorney General that provides investigative support and forensic analysis services to all local jurisdictions within the State. The unit has been able to recruit a full project staff that includes two investigators and one deputy attorney general. The primary responsibility of the investigators is to assist other state and county law enforcement officers in their investigation of computer and computer related crime and to perform forensic analysis of computer related evidence recovered in the investigations.

The crime unit has also been in the process of ordering necessary forensic equipment. Special forensic computers must be purchased and designed for the task force investigations, laptop computers are needed for field investigations and training, and the forensic analysis requires special forensic software. Once all the equipment has been purchased and installed, unit personnel will be receiving appropriate training in the areas of computer forensics and investigations. Proper protocols and procedures are in the process of being established and this must be completed prior to undertaking any forensic work.

NCIC 2000

Program Overview

A computerized data/information system that tracks such information as criminal history, wanted persons, missing persons, and stolen property is an essential law enforcement tool. It is important that such data 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 utilized outdated computer technology. The FBI's new system is called NCIC 2000 and became operational on July 11, 1999. NCIC 2000 has additional fields, improved data quality, enhanced name and finger print search ability, and improved information linking. It cannot operate on the outdated technology of the original system that Hawaii has been using. Hawaii (and each of the other states) had to develop a new technological framework compatible with the NCIC 2000 system. By July 2002, the original NCIC system was no longer operational. It was imperative that Hawaii be able to access NCIC 2000 by that date or it would lose all access to national criminal justice databases that it had been accessing for the past 15 years.

Hawaii is unique in that the repository for NCIC and NCIC 2000 is not a State agency but a county agency, the Honolulu Police Department (HPD). All State and county criminal justice agencies have access to HPD's NCIC. However, HPD, if left to its own funding, did not have sufficient resources to bring the updated system on-line by July 2002. HPD completed initial phases of the NCIC 2000 development including developing 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 the 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 2001 funds in the amount of \$271,821.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to enable Hawaii to continue to access nationwide crime information by interfacing with the FBI's NCIC 2000.

The objective is to:

- C complete the project at an acceptable quality (i.e., the Hawaii NCIC 2000 operates and interfaces with the FBI according to specifications) by July 2002

Program Activities

Honolulu Police Department contracted with the Mitretek Corporation to develop NCIC 2000 system specifications. After receiving a system specification document, a Request for Proposals was developed and released to the vendor community. In July 2000, a vendor (Datamaxx Applied Technologies Inc.) was selected to develop the NCIC 2000 system. On July 12, 2001, the new NCIC 2000 system was implemented. A final project activity involved purchasing and implementing Datamaxx application software.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- C NCIC 2000 operates and interfaces with the FBI according to specifications by July 2002

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

From all indications, the system is operating as anticipated. The NCIC 2000 system officially went into operation at the Honolulu Police Department (HPD) on July 12, 2001. Additional project funding has been provided to cover the remaining Datamaxx application software license cost. During the project, HPD (Information Technology Division) has been working with all user agencies to develop their connectivity to the new system. Additionally, the division has been providing training to those agencies who have already acquired their connectivity (some agencies are still in the process of procuring the necessary computer and telecommunications hardware required for the connection – the division continues to work with these agencies). User agencies include all of the county police departments, prosecutor offices, and probation offices. Additionally, numerous State, military, and federal agencies also utilize the system. Since the State Legislature has not provided funds to cover the annual maintenance cost of the system, HPD has been charging each agency a prorated annual “user” fee.

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 have an effect on 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 \$61,065 and FY 2001 in the amount of \$58,432 for a total of \$119,497.

Goals and Objectives

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

The objectives are to:

- 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 maintain a sentencing simulation working group to identify strategies for forecasting growth and data that should be included in model.

Program Activities

The project is tasked with building an automated sentencing simulation model based on data from the Judiciary, Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center, Hawaii Paroling Authority, and the Department of Public Safety. In its second year of funding, the project activities were primarily geared toward increasing data integrity along with developing the model using the best available data, or manipulating the retrieved data in a manner that is useable for the simulation model. (The first year was focused on establishing the protocol on data retrieval and inputting the preliminary data.) Much of the project's activity was focused on identifying problems with the data and trying to make corrections with the agency and staff who are affected.

A semi-skeletal form of the simulation model has been completed and once all data phases are completed the model will be fully operational and useable for simulation purposes. The work for producing case-based simulation is moving forward as well.

The Sentencing Simulation Working Group met in September 2001 and in June 2002. Progress made and problems encountered were discussed. The members consist of agencies representatives who work directly with data and management information systems. Other meetings were held separately with group members to discuss agency specific issues and concerns.

In consultation with Dr. Pablo Martinez of the Texas Criminal Justice Policy Council, the project reviewed the progress made on the development of the simulation model, worked on a baseline corrections population projections, and conducted cursory work on case-based modeling aspects of the model.

Performance Measures/Indicators & Evaluation Methods

- 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
- C outcomes from the sentencing simulation working group

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The model is being used as a structural form to identify potential problems with the data. Subsequently, the data have been revised and re-input frequently to identify potential data problems. This is to double check the accuracy and the integrity of both the model and the data. Overall population projections have been completed but case based projections are incomplete.

The project staff worked with Hawaii Paroling Authority to construct a new database program in order to make HPA's database functional for the sentencing simulation. Trial runs and training of HPA staff started at the end of this reporting period. This work was labor and time intensive. It involved migrating the old HPA data to the new, working on various program revisions, and the developing reporting tools (eg. Parole Annual report). In July 2002, the new database was linked to the Department of Public Safety. The advantage of this is that the project staff can make changes to HPA's database program without having to go to HPA. This also means that HPA staff will not have to do double entry work.

The project staff collected the most recent arrest data from the Department of Public Safety, Adult Probation Division, and the Department of the Attorney General that manages the Uniform Crime Report program. The data was converted and manipulated for use in the model. The most recent arrest data was needed as part of the foundation for the projections. The project staff worked on designing data capture methodologies to minimize conflicting figures reported

by each group.

CPMC Data Management Group made steady progress in addressing data problems, assessing cost projections in developing the model, and working toward the first sentencing simulation projection report.

The project anticipates completing its first sentencing simulation project report in the Fall/Winter of 2002.

VIOLENCE

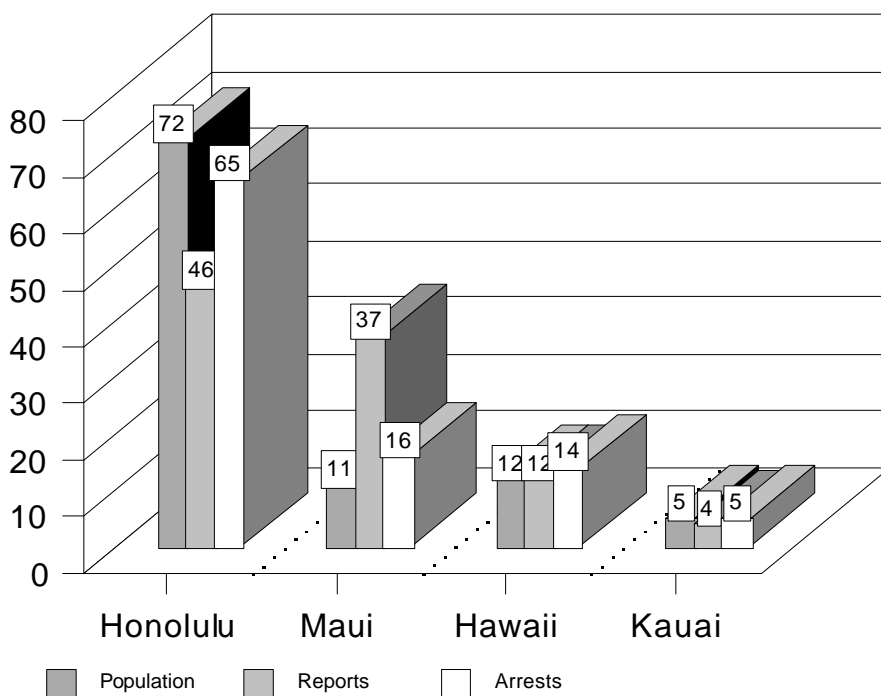
DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE

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 increased by 5% statewide from 1999 to 2001, reversing the decline in arrests in 1998 and 1999. Only the City and County of Honolulu saw a slight decrease (3.8%) during this two-year period between 1999-2001.

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 (45.7%), as illustrated in Figure 1 below. The reporting rate for Maui County (with 11% of the State population) 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.

Figure 1
Average Distribution of Arrests/Reports for Abuse – FY 1995 to 2001



In statistics released by the Department of the Attorney General for the ten-year period between 1992 and 2001, the number of “domestic violence-related” murders in Hawaii has steadily declined, although there has been a slight upturn in the past three 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, and count both victims and perpetrator in murder-suicide cases. Refer to Table 1 below.

Table 1		
Domestic Violence-Related Murders, State of Hawaii, 1992-2001		
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
2001	8	0.7
1992-2001	99	0.85

Source: Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division, Dept. of the Attorney General and Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence

Aggregate Funding Information

Three projects were funded for a total of \$298,556. The Judiciary received FY 2000 funds in the amount of \$118,810 for a Family Court probation project and \$59,746 for an Adult Probation Unit. The Department of Public Safety initiated a violence reduction program for incarcerated domestic violence offenders with \$120,000 in FY 2001 funds.

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 to:

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

The objectives are to:

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

Program Activities

The specialized unit had a total caseload of 144 cases by the end of June 30, 2002. These were considered maximum supervision cases and probationers were seen a minimum of twice per month by probation officers. In addition, all clients were subjected to random rapid drug screening and 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 appropriately employed or enrolled in educational/vocational training. The project provided avenues for restoring justice by addressing the harm caused by offenders; restorative action included an apology, restitution, or meeting with the victim/family or with the community when assessed as appropriate.

Family Court of the First Circuit (Oahu) had two probation officers and one supervisor for this Criminal Misdemeanor Unit III at the end of the reporting period. The project unfortunately continued to experience a high turnover of staff during this period.

Performance Measures/Indicators and 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 144 probation cases, of which 140 were referred for substance abuse assessment.
- C The closure of the specialized probation unit and disbursement of cases to probation staff in several other supervision units have resulted in delayed tracking and reporting of probationers completing the substance abuse, domestic violence and cognitive restructuring programs at the end of this reporting period.

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 complements the services of the Family Court project above. Emphasis is 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 to:

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

The objectives are to:

- C 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 refer probationers to substance abuse treatment, domestic violence intervention programs and cognitive restructuring instructions;
- C decrease the number of probationers receiving substance abuse treatment, domestic violence intervention treatment, and/or cognitive restructuring techniques that will reoffend; and
- C increase probationer restitution compliance to victims.

Program Activities

The project reported a total of 111 offenders placed under supervision during this period. In mid-December 2001 the presentence officer resigned, resulting in the suspension of specialized presentence reports. However, standards involving contact with the victims and assessing the offenders' amenability for community supervision and treatment were maintained. Shortly thereafter, the specialized probation officer assigned to this project accepted another position but voluntarily agreed to continue the workload until the vacancy was filled. A university intern majoring in sociology/criminology was accepted to assist during this period to enable the project to continue. Except for the suspension of specialized presentence reports and the reduced cognitive training provided to offenders, the project's activities were maintained.

Performance Measures/Indicators and 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
- C percent of probationers who are re-incarcerated during the project period

Program Accomplishments/Indicators and Evaluation Results

- C Of the 111 eligible to enroll in intervention programs, only 15 (14%) completed the cognitive restructuring techniques due to the suspension of the program resulting from staff shortage during this period.

- C Of the 111 offenders placed on probation, 10 of 13 (77%) ordered to make restitution did so.
- C Two (2%) of 111 offenders placed on probation recidivated.
- C Four (4%) of 111 offenders had probation revoked and were resentenced to prison.

*Program Description for the REACH Program for Sentenced Male Perpetrators
Department of Public Safety*

The Department of Public Safety (PSD) established a collaborative effort with the Family Court, First Circuit to address the need for a continuum of intervention services for male perpetrators of domestic violence.

Goals and Objectives

The goals are to:

- C establish a continuum of services at the Oahu Community Correctional Center for short-term domestic violence offenders sentenced six months to one year;
- C develop and implement an intensive education program to address short-term domestic violence offender needs in cognitive restructuring and violence reduction, chemical addiction, and parenting; and
- C reduce the number of re-offenses for probation violations, and violations of temporary restraining orders and protective orders, and increase the number of offenders who successfully complete probation.

The objectives are to:

- C provide court-ordered domestic violence programming through contracted services with community based agencies adhering to the Hawaii Batterers Program Standards;
- C establish an integrated case management system for offenders transitioning back into the community;
- C screen for levels of risk in the areas of denial of domestic violence, stress and substance abuse; and
- C establish performance standards to evaluate offenders' progress in programs.

Program Activities

The project contracted the educational and cognitive services to several community-based providers, and the drug screen component was scheduled to begin after June 2002. PSD set up regular meetings with the integrated case management team beginning in March 2002, and REACH participants began to receive the Domestic Violence Inventory as part of their orientation to the program shortly thereafter.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

All demographic and program participation information will be recorded in the Correction Education Program Services' Student Management System (SMSII), available on-line to probation officers and service providers with password access to a secured server. Information will include:

- C reduction in risk for verbal and physical abuse as measured by the DVI/AAPI
- C participation in programs specified in service plan
- C reduction in risk for chemical abuse as measured on the ASI
- C percentage of participants who do not complete programming or who violate probation orders

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The program is too new to report substantive results. The first session for the cognitive restructuring and violence reduction graduated 17 offenders, and the Nurturing Fathers program graduated 11 offenders.

HOMICIDES

Program Overview

In East Hawaii there are 136 unsolved murder/manslaughter cases, dating back to 1968. Homicides are investigated by the Criminal Investigation Section, which is staffed with 10 investigators. Due to the lack of personnel, investigators assigned to property crimes are sometimes called upon to assist in homicide cases. The investigators may not have the necessary experience and training in this area. The investigators are also responsible for collecting crime scene evidence, since the Hawaii County Police Department does not have technicians to complete the task.

The Hawaii County Police Department received FY 2001 funds of \$102,000.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to reduce unsolved homicides in Hawaii County and to increase the efficiency of violent crime investigations by improving the quality of investigations.

The objectives are to:

- C decrease the number of unsolved homicides by 4 during the project,
- C have 80% of violent crime cases will be accepted for prosecution during the project period,
- C increase the knowledge of patrol personnel within Area I of the Hawaii County Police Department on crime scene preservation; and
- C work collaboratively with the Office of the Prosecuting Attorney to provide timely legal advice and victim witness services within 48-hours of a violent crime occurring.

Program Activities

A Violent Crime Unit, consisting of four investigators and two evidence specialists, will be established in Area I of the Criminal Investigation Section of the Hawaii County Police Department. Positions for the evidence specialists will be established and filled.

Problem-solving strategies will be implemented. Monthly cases conferences on homicide cases will be held with the Office of the Prosecuting Attorney.

Training will be provided for the investigators and evidence specialists. Training for the evidence specialists will include one month on-the-job training with the Honolulu Police Department's Scientific Investigations Section. The investigators will conduct monthly in-service training on crime scene preservation and processing to patrol officers in Area I.

Equipment to assist in violent crime investigations will be purchased.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- C number of unsolved homicides reviewed and investigated
- C number of cold cases solved
- C number of violent crime cases referred and accepted for prosecution
- C number of patrol officers trained
- C number of investigators trained and type of training received
- C hiring and training of evidence specialists
- C number of victims/witnesses provided services within 48 hours

Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The Violent Crime Unit has not been established. Although the evidence specialist positions have been created, they have not yet been filled. The hiring of the evidence specialists is contingent on the police department getting a list of candidates from the civil service department. Meanwhile, two investigators have been assigned cold cases to review in addition to their regular assignments.

Two investigators attended training on Practical Homicide; however, one of the investigators has since transferred out of the division.

In-service training for patrol officers has not been conducted.

Equipment purchased to date includes a computer, an arson kit, a hydrocarbon detector, and trajectory kit. Micrographics and Auto Sketch software have also been purchased and installed.

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 2000, the State Department of Human Services (DHS), Child Welfare Services, investigated 5,578 cases of suspected child abuse or neglect of which 3,286 cases were confirmed. Of the confirmed cases, 48% of the victims were males, 51% were females, and 44% were children 5 years or younger. The median age of the victim was 7 years old. The Department investigates cases of sexual and physical abuse, neglect and medical neglect, psychological abuse, and threatened harm. Oahu had the largest number of confirmed child abuse and neglect cases (62%) followed by Hawaii (21%), Maui County (11%) and Kauai (5%). Of the 2,384 perpetrators for confirmed victims, 54.6% were female offenders and 44.6% were male offenders. Of all the perpetrators, 89% were related to the child (83% was a parent of the victim and 6.4% were the victim's other relative). Cases involving threatened harm accounted for the largest percentage of reported and confirmed cases, followed by neglect, physical abuse, and sexual abuse.

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 Child Abuse Detail has led to improvements in police investigations 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. The unit used grant funds for child abuse trainings and to produce an educational child abuse video for children in kindergarten to third grade. This was the unit's third year of funding.

The Honolulu Police Department received FY 1998 funds in the amount of \$13,501.

Goals and Objectives

The goals are 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 and to encourage reporting of child abuse by the child victim.

The objectives are to:

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

Program Activities

The unit continued to take an active role in various multi-agency committees to respond to and/or prevent child abuse and neglect. The multi-agency committees include 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 so that cases are handled expeditiously and that children are safe from imminent danger.

During this reporting period, the unit also coordinated two 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:

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| October 10, 2001 | <i>Munchausen Syndrome by Proxy</i> with Dr. Victoria Schneider and Jean Hoffman, Ph.D. |
| November 11, 2001 | <i>Multi-disciplinary Teams</i> with Dr. Suzanne Starling, |
| January 10-11, 2002 | <i>Perpetrators of Child Abuse, Nutritional Neglect, Failure to Thrive, and Cutaneous Manifestations of Abuse</i> with Dr. Suzanne Starling (from Norfolk, Virginia) |
| May 24 & June 21, 2002 | <i>Interviewing Training</i> with June Ching, Ph.D. |
| March 10, 2002 | <i>Diagnostic Imaging on Child Abuse</i> , with Dr. Robert Di Mauro and Dr. Victoria Schneider held. |

The unit participated in a number of community events on abuse prevention and awareness. This included:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| October 7, 2001 | Children and Youth Day at the State Capitol |
| October 17, 2001 | Candle Light Ceremony for Victims of Domestic Violence |
| October 18, 2002 | Men's March Against Domestic Violence |
| January 26, 2002 | Peace Awareness Day |

Unit staff conducted a presentation on child abuse investigation to the Department of Human Services in January 2002. (DHS has requested that the unit be part of their training curriculum.) The unit was also involved in conducting a similar presentation to an early childhood development class at the University of Hawaii at Manoa.

The production of an educational video was completed during this report period. Through the assistance of the Honolulu police production staff, volunteer actors, Ma`ema`e Elementary School, county police departments, and the Mandated Reporter Committee consisting of the Departments of Education, Health, Attorney General, Human Services a 9.5-minute video entitled, “Everybody Needs Some Help Sometimes” was completed. The video is being replicated for distributions to all of the public elementary schools and an effort is being made to get the video to the private schools. The video is a vignette of two friends and what happened when together they get help and report the abuse to a school personnel. The video is being accompanied with an evaluation card, and classroom materials for teachers to use. Feedback and input on the script was provided by the committee, the county police department, and the military’s Family Advocacy Division at USCINPAC Surgeon’s Office.

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 prosecutors office
- C completion of the child abuse education video

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C Type of Training and Number Attended:

Munchausen Syndrome by Proxy	55
Multi-disciplinary Teams	20
Perpetrators of Child Abuse, Nutritional Neglect, Failure to Thrive, and Cutaneous Manifestations of Abuse	67
Interviewing Training	60
Diagnostic Imagining on Child Abuse	55
- C 2,739 child abuse and neglect cases were investigated by the Child Abuse Detail. 25 arrests were made and another 52 cases were referred to the prosecutor’s office.

- C The video, “Everybody Needs Some Help Sometimes” was completed and will be distributed statewide to Hawaii public schools and community organizations in the Fall 2002.

VIOLENT CRIME

Program Overview

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

The Hawaii County Police Department continued its specialized Sex Crimes Unit for a third 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

The Hawaii County Police Department received FY 1999 and 2001 funds in the amount of \$67,007 and \$64,361 respectively. The total funding for this program area was \$131,368.

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 indicated that approximately 80% of the sex assault investigations were expected to involve victims who are children. Sex assault investigations 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 ~~Adate 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 improved its capacity to investigate cybercrime; crimes committed by sex offenders who use the Internet to contact potential victims and/or offenders who solicit and trade child pornography.

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 to:

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

Program Activities

The Sex Crimes Unit is comprised of eight detectives assigned to the specialized unit. Five 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 eight 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 unit for investigation, and victims were referred to resources for medical attention, counseling, and other auxiliary services.

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, three major factors were not taken into consideration: the amount of time the prosecutor's office takes to determine if a case is prosecutable; the amount of time the detectives take to complete investigations; and the high number of Child Protective cases received against the comparatively low number that are referred to the prosecutor's office due to insufficient evidence or victim's refusal to say what happened.

The number of cases investigated by the unit increased substantially from July 2001 to May 2002. From July to November 2001, the unit investigated 147 sexual assaults of which 45 cases were accepted by the prosecutor's office for prosecution. From December 2001 to May 2002, the unit investigated 234 sexual assaults of which 35 were accepted by the prosecutor's office for prosecution. (It should be noted that it takes about a year before the unit is notified by the prosecutor's office if a case has been accepted.)

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
number in-service training completed
- C average time it takes to assign a detective to a reported sexual assault
- C statistics of computer crime investigations as they relate to sexual assault, on-line predators, and protecting children on-line.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- C Three hundred eighty one cases were investigated or are being investigated by the unit, of which 80 cases (21%) were accepted for prosecution.
- C Two members of the unit attended the Investigation of On-line Child Exploitation training held in Sacramento, California, held July 28-August 4, 2001.
- C Four members of the unit attended a Basic On-Line computer Crime Investigation training in Hilo, Hawaii, held April 29-May 3, 2002. The training was sponsored by the National Consortium for Justice Information and Statistics.
- C Twenty 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 unit responded to 21 after-hour sex assault calls. The average time for a detective to be assigned during off-hours by the unit's lieutenant was 5 minutes.
- C Three computer crime investigations were conducted that resulted in search warrants/arrests. One involved a joint investigation with the U.S. Postal Inspectors in a child pornography case, one case involved the unit investigating an adult who had minors viewing pornography on a computer, and one case involving an individual who subscribed to an on-line child pornography site. The unit has also been working with the FBI in other child pornography related cases.