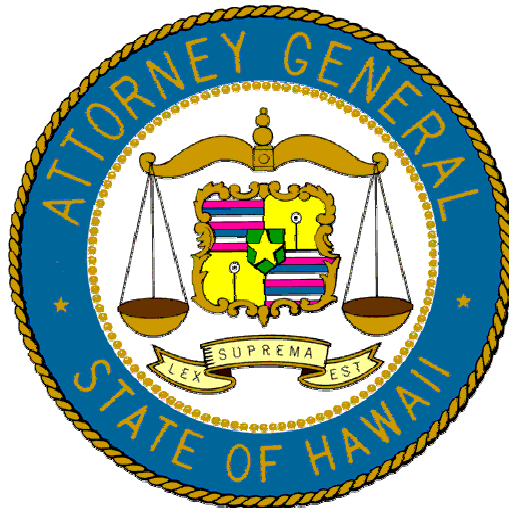


# **2004 ANNUAL REPORT**

## **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 2004**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	ii
<b>Introduction</b> .....	1
<b>Evaluation Plan and Activities</b> .....	6
<b>Summary of Programs, Performance Measures, Evaluation Methods, Program Activities, Accomplishments, and Evaluation Results</b>	
<b>Drugs</b> .....	8
<i>Clandestine Laboratories</i> .....	8
<i>Forensic Lab Enhancement</i> .....	11
<i>Hawaii Narcotics Task Force</i> .....	13
<i>Police Against Street Sales</i> .....	17
<i>Statewide Marijuana Eradication Task Force</i> .....	20
<b>Juvenile Crime</b> .....	24
<i>Community Prosecution</i> .....	24
<b>Property Crime</b> .....	27
<i>Interdiction of Stolen Property</i> .....	27
<b>Prison Overcrowding</b> .....	29
<i>Alternatives to Incarceration</i> .....	29
<i>Corrections Mental Health Case Management</i> .....	32
<i>Mental Health Court</i> .....	34
<b>System Improvement</b> .....	36
<i>Community Prosecution</i> .....	36
<i>Criminal History Records Improvement</i> .....	43
<i>Financial Exploitation</i> .....	46
<i>Financial Investigation</i> .....	49
<i>Hawaii High Technology Crime Unit</i> .....	52
<i>Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions</i> .....	55
<i>Judicial System Improvement</i> .....	58
<i>Sentencing Simulation Model</i> .....	60
<b>Violence</b> .....	63
<i>Computer Crimes Against Children</i> .....	63
<i>Domestic and Family Violence</i> .....	66

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This annual report reflects the cumulative results of Hawaii's state and county projects funded with the Edward Byrne Memorial Formula Grant.

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.

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.

Byrne funds were used to address Hawaii's:

- Continuing efforts to reduce the supply of illegal drugs in Hawaii and to reduce the demand for drugs,
- Management of the prison, parole, and probation populations,
- Treatment gaps for offenders with mental health problems,
- Continuing efforts to reduce domestic and family violence, and
- System Improvement needs (such as technological improvements, coordinated efforts to reduce duplication and gaps, working with communities, and capacity to target not only crime but the proceeds of crime).

This annual report reflects the results of projects funded from July 1, 2003 to June 30, 2004. Listed below in italics are some of the authorized purpose areas which Hawaii was approved to use Byrne funding, from fiscal years 2001 through 2003. 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.*

- The Hawaii Narcotics Task Force seized 11,518 grams of crystal methamphetamine, 4,872 grams of cocaine, 66 grams of heroin, and 53,692 grams of marijuana. Two thousand, two hundred and twenty-nine arrests were made, \$379,865 and 82 weapons were seized, and 22 vehicles were confiscated.
- The Statewide Marijuana Eradication Task Force weapon and currency seizures significantly increased since the last annual report. This task force seized 6,312 marijuana plots and 25 indoor marijuana grows of which 294,959 plants were destroyed. The estimated value of the eradicated marijuana was \$294,959,000. Nine hundred eighty-five arrests were made, \$495,136 seized, and 66 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.*

- Three clandestine drug laboratories (one in Hawaii County, two in Maui County) were investigated and dismantled. Five arrests were made.
- Twenty-one officers are certified and equipped to enter clandestine laboratory sites: 4 from Hawaii County Police Department, 9 from Maui Police Department, and 8 from Kauai Police Department.

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

- The Criminal Justice Information System, Hawaii's new criminal history repository, created an integrated arrest/booking system with the county police departments and state law enforcement agencies. An arrest/booking data entry application known as Green Box has been combined with the livescan system to create an integrated arrest/booking system that has been implemented at the Hawaii County Police Department, Honolulu's Sheriff Division, and the Kauai Police Department.
- In January 2004, the Sentencing Simulation Model project completed the second annual report, *Corrections Populations: Trends and Projections (1994-2008)*. The baseline projections indicate that past trends will continue in the same direction as the past, which mean prison, parole and probation will see an increased growth. The Corrections Populations report can be downloaded at [www.hawaii.gov/psd/cpmc/](http://www.hawaii.gov/psd/cpmc/).

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

- The Maui Department of the Prosecuting Attorney initiated a community oriented prosecution program. The project is targeting the Kihei district and is seeking to reduce drug houses, street sales, speeding, and other quality of life issues that is impacting this rapidly growing and diverse community.

- The Hawaii County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney worked with community police officers (COP) in developing a “community cookbook” that includes recipes on how to resolve common community problems or access resources for incoming and new COP. Recipes include drug nuisance abatement, procedures to closing dead-end roads, how to amend county codes that are antiquated and difficult to enforce, and acquisition of neighborhood watch signs. Community prosecutors assisted communities interested in applying for the federal Weed and Seed designation.

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

- The Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions (Council) adopted the empirically based Level of Services Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) and Adult Substance User Survey (ASUS) protocols to be used with parole, prison, and probation populations in determining offender management and services. Statewide application of the LSI-R/ASUS became official on March 2004. The Council met its goal to have at least 80% (156 of 193) of the personnel meet the proficiency levels required for the LSI-R/ASUS.

*Program to enforce child abuse and neglect laws, including laws protecting against child sex abuse, and promoting programs designed to prevent child abuse and neglect.*

- Investigators from Maui Police Department conducted computer forensics on a seized computer for possible child pornography. A suspect was identified, further evidence was examined, and the case was presented to the Maui County Prosecutor’s Office. Eleven suspects have been identified in that case.
- The Honolulu and Maui Police Departments continued education programs for parents, teachers, and school staff on on-line safety and the prevention of cyber crimes targeting children and youth.

*Programs to improve the operational effectiveness of courts by expanding prosecutorial, defender, and judicial resources and implementing court delay-reduction programs.*

- The Judiciary successfully piloted an electronic benchbook with thirteen trial judges. The electronic benchbook provide judges standard uniform checklists, scripts or colloquies to be used in criminal proceedings such as informing criminal defendants of their rights. The electronic benchbook fosters uniformity on court proceedings, and assure compliance with relevant and often changing case law, statutes, court rules, ordinances, and administrative orders.

# INTRODUCTION

## **Purpose**

All activities funded under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program for the period July 1, 2003 to June 30, 2004 are covered in the 2004 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, the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners grant, and the Coverdell 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 \$3,623,176.

## **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 funds and will end with FY 2003 funds. 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 2003, the average percentage allocated to drug interdiction and treatment is 30% 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.

Hawaii continues to send a sizable portion (24%) of its inmates to out-of-state facilities. As of June 2003, Hawaii's Department of Public Safety had an operating bed capacity of 3,487. However, the number of inmates housed in Hawaii's facilities was 3,950 (3,465 males, 485 females). The Legislature funded the transfer of Hawaii inmates to out-of-state facilities allowing the state to contract prison space from facilities in Oklahoma and Arizona. By June 2003, 1,292 inmates (1,228 males and 64 females) were being housed on the mainland and 61 inmates were housed at the Federal Detention Center on Oahu.

One of the strategies to reduce prison overcrowding is to provide alternative or diversion programs that combine substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, education/vocational assistance, and other enhancement components to improve the offender's ability to maintain a drug and crime-free lifestyle.

From 1992 to 2003, the average percentage allocated to prison overcrowding is 9.5% of the program funds. 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 2002 Hawaii ranked second (for three consecutive years) while in 1999 Hawaii ranked tenth among the 50 states and the District of Columbia in overall property crime rates.

Since 2001, little of the grant funds were awarded to projects that targeted property crimes. In the late 1990s, the State's strategy was to reduce property crime through the use of community policing and sting operations focusing on auto theft. Community policing promoted crime prevention activities such as community mobilization and crime prevention education. Special auto theft units were formed to assist law enforcement with surveillance and sting operations. However 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. During this reporting period, one project to disrupt and interdict property crime was funded.

Hawaii's ranking among the 50 states and the District of Columbia in violent crime rate has steadily dropped in the last few years. In 2002, Hawaii ranked 41<sup>st</sup>; in 2001 ranked 42<sup>nd</sup>; in 2000 ranked 43<sup>rd</sup>, and in 1999 ranked 44<sup>th</sup>. From 1999-2002 the funds were used to improve the investigations of child abuse, sex assaults, and homicides; child abuse reporting by mandated reporters; and intervention programs for domestic violence offenders. From 2003-2004, funds were used to address domestic and family violence and computer crimes against children. From 1992 to 2003, the average percentage allocated to violent crime is 22% of the program funds. The decrease in funding for this area is attributed to specialized police and prosecution projects targeting violent crime reaching the 48-month funding cap.

**Percentage of Award Spent (1992-2003)**

Program Areas	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Drug Interdiction & Treatment	36	42	25	34	29	25	32	27	35	33	26	21
Alternatives to Incarceration	2	5	15	11	16	21	3.5	20	7	11	3	15
Violent Crimes	22	28	30	32	31	21	33	21	16	23	10	2

To address system improvements, a sizeable portion of Byrne Memorial funds have been allocated to:

- 1) improving the state's criminal justice data system,
- 2) improving the efficiency and effectiveness of court proceedings,
- 3) moving community prosecution efforts forward,
- 4) improving the management of incarcerated and community supervised offenders statewide,
- 5) improving response to various types of financial and computer-related crimes, and
- 6) using a software program that can evaluate the impact of proposed policies on the criminal justice system.

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 re-designed Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) is Hawaii's information system that maintains arrest, conviction, fingerprints, and status records of offenders. The criminal justice agencies rely upon this database to make crucial decisions. The program area focused 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. For a third year, Byrne funds were used to support community prosecution programs to reduce drug and other crime rates in targeted communities.



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 prevention 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 HI-NET (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

HI-NET met bi-monthly to continue to share information on agency planning efforts and is developing general outcome measures for substance abuse prevention for the State.

In June 2003, Lt. Governor James R. Aiona, Jr. announced plans for a state summit to establish an integrated statewide approach to illicit drug use and underage drinking. The Hawaii Drug Control Strategy was developed in November 2003 from information gathered at public hearings and at the September 2003 Hawaii Drug Control Summit. The Strategy focuses on reducing harm to Hawaii's community by responding to the unique prevention, treatment, criminal justice, and law enforcement needs associated with drug distribution, illicit drug use and underage drinking. Drawing upon government-community partnerships, the Strategy seeks to reduce the factors that put residents at risk for substance abuse and increase protective factors to safeguard the people of Hawaii from the negative consequences associated with illicit drug use and underage drinking.

Action planning began in May 2004 for five critical issues relating to substance abuse and underage drinking: prevention, community mobilization, multi-sector collaboration, treatment, and legal issues. It is anticipated that the resulting action plans will be completed in September 2004.

According to Lt. Governor Aiona, Jr, the Hawaii Drug Control Strategy working group has been instrumental throughout the entire planning process. Members of the working group were affiliated with: Ad Works, Aloha United Way, Aloha United Way - 211, Chevron, Coalition for Drug-Free Hawaii, Department of Accounting and General Services – Information and Communication Services Division, Hawaii Community Services Council, Hawaii National Guard – Drug Demand Reduction Program, Department of the Attorney General, Department of Business and Economic Development, Department of Education, Department of Health, Department of Human Services, Department of Public Safety, the Judiciary, Hina Mauka Recovery Services, Office of the Governor, Office of the Lieutenant Governor, Partnership for a Drug-Free Hawaii, PR Works, Sassy/G Magazine, Support Unlimited LLC, United States Department of Health and Human Services - Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration, Weed and Seed, CP Advertising, Mothers Against Drunk Driving, Office of the United States Attorney, Okamoto Consulting Group, United States Office of National Drug Control Policy – High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area, Queen Liliu`okalani Children’s Center, and Ward Research Incorporated.

### **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, 2002 to June 30, 2003. The total funding for the program area is also reported. Projects funded with Byrne FY 2001, FY 2002, and FY 2003 awards were active during the reporting period.

While this is an annual report, some projects started after July 1, 2003 or ended prior to June 30, 2004. Therefore, some project may not have been operational for 12 months. The funding amounts reported are the federal amounts awarded by CPJAD for the contracts that were active from July 1, 2003 to June 30, 2004.

## EVALUATION PLAN AND ACTIVITIES

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

- 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.
- 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
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

Beginning with the FY 2004 Byrne grant, the Bureau of Justice Assistance requires SAA to complete an impact evaluation on at least one or more funded programs within each 4-year period. The SAA must seek out a qualified evaluator. Such an evaluator can be a state agency, a college or university, or other qualified researcher with evaluation expertise. CPJAD hired a Project Researcher in April 2004. The Project Researcher has been screening prospective programs, discussing with CPJAD staff and subgrantees on possible programs to focus evaluation efforts on, and working with subgrantees on developing an evaluation plan. The researcher is responsible for completing the impact evaluation and in providing technical assistance in evaluation planning to CPJAD grants and planning staff.

In 2004, CPJAD began planning and coordinating an administrative and fiscal training for recipients of federal grant funds. Five trainings are scheduled and will be held on September 20, 2004 (Oahu), September 21 (Maui), September 22 (Hawaii), September 23 (Kauai), and September 29 (Oahu). Prospective recipients are invited to attend. The training will cover basic grant writing, grantee responsibilities, and best practices in managing grant-funded projects. The project effectiveness model will be covered which highlights the importance of evaluating and reporting program outcomes, and ensuring that performance data is collected in a timely manner.

# **DRUGS**

## **CLANDESTINE LABORATORIES**

### **Program Overview**

The clandestine drug laboratory response teams consist of police officers who are certified and equipped to enter clandestine laboratory sites. They work in conjunction with the Drug Enforcement Administration, the county fire departments, the Department of Health, and the Narcotics Enforcement Division of the Department of Public Safety.

### *Aggregate Funding Information*

Three county police departments received a total of \$196,235 during the report period. The Hawaii County Police Department received FY 2000 funding of \$121,235, the Maui Police Department received FY 2002 totaling \$39,375, and the Kauai Police Department received FY 2002 funding totaling \$35,625.

### **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 reduce the danger to personnel who must respond to reports of clandestine laboratories
- to increase the capability of personnel to respond to clandestine laboratories
- to increase public awareness about clandestine laboratories--the dangers and indicators about the presence of laboratories
- to increase the number of arrests for drug manufacturing.

### **Program Activities**

The Hawaii County Police Department, the Kauai Police Department, and the Maui Police Department have established response teams to investigate and dismantle clandestine drug laboratories. Leadership for the teams is provided by the vice sections of the police departments, but membership on the team can include officers from other sections, such as patrol. Team members have the required certification to investigate drug laboratories and the necessary specialized equipment. The response teams work in conjunction with the Drug Enforcement Administration, the county fire departments, the Department of Health, and the Hawaii High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area.

## **Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods**

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

## **Accomplishments and Evaluation Results**

During the report period, three clandestine drug laboratories were investigated and dismantled, resulting in five arrests. Two dismantled labs were discovered in Maui County. The third lab was found in Hawaii County. The first case involved a possible box lab found in a car trunk. A search of the vehicle revealed ten (10) blister packs of psuedoephedrine, an empty amber glass chemical bottle, pyrex dish, empty fire extinguisher with the valve removed, and a glass pipe with a bulbous end containing crystal methamphetamine residue. The scene was screened and cleared by responding clan-lab team members even though the lab was not considered to be “hot.” Subsequently one male was arrested for Promoting a Dangerous Drug I, Promoting a Dangerous Drug III, and Prohibited Acts Related to Drug Paraphernalia.

The second incident occurred when Vice Division members executed a search warrant on a residence. Upon entering the residence, clan-lab precursors were found. The items found included acetone, numerous matches (red phosphorous), muriatic acid, denatured alcohol, lithium batteries, coffee filters, coleman heating source, and numerous psuedoephedrine capsules. The possible lab was declared “not hot” after it was cleared by clan-lab team members. Subsequently, one male and one female were arrested for Promoting a Dangerous Drug I and Prohibited Acts Related to Drug Paraphernalia. The female was also arrested for two counts of Promoting a Dangerous Drug III and one extra count of Prohibited Acts Related to Drug Paraphernalia.

The third case occurred in Pahoia, Hawaii when Hawaii County Police Department officers executed a search warrant at a residence. The officers discovered a clandestine drug laboratory and recovered various chemicals and drug processing equipment. A 34-year old male was arrested and charged.

No drug labs were investigated in Kauai.

Due to promotions and rotations, the number of certified members on the response teams has decreased. A total of twenty one (21) members are on the three response teams: four (4) in the Hawaii County Police Department, nine (9) in the Maui Police Department, and eight (8) in

the Kauai Police Department. These members were certified or re-certified in February 2003 or in August 2003. All of the response teams are in the process of recruiting additional members.

In addition to mandatory training, five (5) response team members attended the annual Clandestine Laboratory Investigators Association (CLIA) conference in Calgary, Canada from August 11 – 15, 2003. Other training included the Clandestine Laboratory and Designer Drugs Class from September 22 – 24, 2003, and the Communications –Essential Writing and Effective Briefing Techniques from October 27 – 31, 2003 at the HIDTA Center in Honolulu.

During the report period, five (5) presentations on clandestine drug laboratories were made to various groups. The audience consisted of schools, hotels, non-profit agencies, government agencies, and community organizations. In-service training on drug laboratory recognition was also provided to recruit and recall classes.

General orders relating to the response of the police to clandestine drug laboratories were adopted by the Hawaii County Police Department and the Kauai Police Department. The Maui Police Department had previously adopted general orders. All three police departments have the basic equipment and supplies necessary to investigate and dismantle drug labs.

No injuries were reported during this period.

## **FORENSIC LAB ENHANCEMENT**

### **Program Overview**

The majority of the work for forensic laboratories involves the testing of illicit drugs, such as crystal methamphetamine, marijuana, heroin, controlled prescription drugs, and designer drugs, such as Ecstasy. Data collected between 1998 and 2000 indicated a steady increase in the number of cases assigned to the crime lab. Compounding the problem is the use of older and slower laboratory equipment. As a result, a backlog averaging six months developed.

The Hawaii County Police Department received FY 2002 funds of \$130,000 for one project.

### **Goals and Objectives**

The goal is to increase the drug analysis productivity of the Hawaii County Police Department.

The objectives are:

- to decrease the amount of time required to complete drug analysis
- to increase the monthly case assignment clearance
- to reduce the number of cases pending completion

### **Program Activities**

Three pieces of equipment, two Fourier Transform Infra Red (FTIR) Spectrometer Systems, and one Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectroscopy (GC/MS) System with Autosampler capability, will be purchased by the Hawaii County Police Department. Three criminalists will attend training on the new instrumentation at the vendor's headquarters in Madison, Wisconsin. Drug libraries for the FTIR and GC/MS will be updated. Drug analysis and confirmation will be conducted on the new equipment.

### **Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods**

- comparison of the amount of time to complete drug analysis before and after the utilization of updated equipment
- comparison of the number of drug cases cleared before and after the utilization of updated equipment



## **Accomplishments and Evaluation Results**

The Hawaii County Police Department (HCPD) purchased two (2) FTIR (Fourier Transform Infra Red) Spectrometer systems and one (1) GC/MS (Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectroscopy) system with an Autosampler capability in the Fall of 2003. The new FTIR system was received on 09/29/2003 and was fully installed by 10/01/2003. The new GC/MS system with Autosampler was received on 09/22/03 and was fully installed by 10/02/2003.

Additionally, the new FTIR libraries acquired a total of 8,500 spectra. This included 1,940 spectra from the Georgia State Crime Drug Lab, 3,549 from the Toronto Forensic Lab, and 3,011 spectra from Sigma Steroids. The new GC/MS libraries acquired a total of 525,440 spectra. This included 129,140 spectra from NIST 02, 390,000 from Wiley 7<sup>th</sup> Edition, and 6,300 from PMW 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition.

The project also involved sending three criminalists employed by the HCPD to attend special training courses for updated analysis techniques and instrumentation. Two of the criminalists attended an FTIR training course in November 2003. The other criminalist attended a similar FTIR training course in March 2004.

The older FTIR system required approximately 20 minutes to examine a sample. The new FTIR systems require approximately three minutes per sample. This represents an 85 percent reduction in time for sample analysis. The new GC/MS system with Autosampler has been programmed to run at night and during the weekends – unattended analysis work (which could not be accomplished using the older system). In November 2003 there were 341 pending cases. As June 2004, there were 289 pending cases. This represents a decrease in pending cases of 15 percent.

## **HAWAII NARCOTICS TASK FORCE**

### **Program Overview**

The integral components of the Hawaii Narcotics Task Force (HNTF) are multi-agency efforts, airport interdiction, intelligence sharing, standardized training, the use of undercover officers, and the use of canine in the detection of drugs. Mid- to high-level distributors are targeted. Multi-agency efforts include the combined resources of federal and county law enforcement personnel, as well as the occasional use of state narcotics investigators. The major drugs in Hawaii are marijuana, crystal methamphetamine, cocaine, and heroin.

The lead agency of the HNTF is the Maui Police Department. The Honolulu Police Department participates in task force operations despite not receiving Byrne grant funds.

### *Aggregate Funding Information*

Three projects received funding during the report period. The Maui Police Department received FY 2001 funds of \$241,750, the Kauai Police Department received FY 2001 funds of \$51,258, and the Hawaii County Police Department received FY 2002 and FY 2003 funds, totaling \$111,000. Total funding for the Hawaii Narcotics Task Force program was \$404,008.

### **Goals and Objectives**

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

The objectives are:

- to meet at least quarterly,
- to make drug-related arrests,
- to make drug, weapon, and asset seizures,
- to 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 agencies, consisting of at least one county police department and a federal agency, such as the Drug Enforcement Administration or the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The use of undercover officers from other jurisdictions has been an effective tool in 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 pertinent task force issues.

**Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods**

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

**Accomplishments and Evaluation Results**

The amount of drugs seized by the three county police departments is shown in the table below.

**Hawaii Narcotics Task Force Drug Seizures, 7/1/03-6/30/04**

County	Crystal Meth	Cocaine	Heroin	Marijuana
Hawaii	4,823.78 grams	295.00 grams	65.60 grams	40,994.47 grams
Kauai	94.90 grams	12.05 grams	0.00 grams	1,242.00 grams
Maui	6,600.00 grams	4,565.00 grams	1.00 grams	11,456.00 grams
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,518.68 grams</b>	<b>4,872.05 grams</b>	<b>66.60 grams</b>	<b>53,692.47 grams</b>

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

**Hawaii Narcotics Task Force Arrests and Seizures, 7/1/03-6/30/04**

County	# of Arrests	Cash Seized	Weapons Seized	Vehicles Seized
Hawaii	1,245	\$151,250	65	16
Kauai	64	\$ 41,459	10	2
Maui	920	\$187,156	7	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,229</b>	<b>\$379,865</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>22</b>

The drug and asset seizures were the result of several significant operations. For example, Operation “Kawele Hou” (Clean Sweep) culminated in a two-day operation in

December 2003 (as a result of a three-month long investigation). With the Maui Vice Division as the lead, and assistance provided by the Hawaii County Police Department, Kauai Police Department, Hawaii National Guard, and the Drug Enforcement Administration, a two-day mission was conducted resulting in the shut down of 11 drug houses. The task force operation resulted in the arrests of 21 drug dealers. Confiscated were 186 grams of processed marijuana, 33 grams of ice, 199 grams of cocaine, 6 firearms, \$44,000 in U.S. currency, and assorted surveillance equipment.

In October 2003 the Hawaii County Police Department task force officers recovered 22.4 grams of crystal methamphetamine, 1.8 grams of black tar heroin, 185 grams of processed marijuana, numerous oxycontin pills, two vials of liquid methadone, a stun gun, and \$3,264 in U.S. currency. A 46-year-old male suspect was arrested and agreed to cooperate with task force officers. The suspect set up a purchase of an ounce of crystal methamphetamine with his supplier. The suspect's supplier cooperated with task force officers and provided information that resulted in the task force officers recovering 340 grams of crystal methamphetamine, \$24,380 in U.S. currency, and the seizure of a 1998 Ford Expedition. The Mexican supplier was arrested and charged federally.

Operation "Icebreaker" was conducted on the island of Kauai with the Kauai Vice Division (Kauai Police Department) as the lead agency. The operation was conducted during the period of September 18 – 19, 2003. Two narcotics officers from the Maui Police Department assisted in the Kauai operation. The operation involved executing simultaneous search warrants on multiple residences. Recovered were a variety of illicit drugs and drug paraphernalia. Several suspects were arrested.

In September 2003, the Hawaii County Police Department concluded a four-month long investigation of a crystal methamphetamine trafficking organization in which over three ounces of crystal methamphetamine had been purchased through informants. Two individuals were arrested. Recovered were an additional one ounce of crystal methamphetamine and \$11,000 in U.S. currency. The suspects will be prosecuted in federal court.

Finally, in April 2004, members of the Vice Division (Maui Police Department) conducted a "Knock & Talk" at a residence after receiving several complaints about drug dealing at the site. As a result of the "Knock & Talk," one adult female was arrested. Recovered were .5 grams of ice, 8 doses of methadone, and 3.1 grams of processed marijuana. Also recovered were digital scales, plastic packets, and glass smoking pipes. The suspect is currently awaiting trial.

Regular task force meetings as well as special meetings to plan and discuss specific operations were held during the report period: September 25, 2003 (Oahu), November 21, 2003 (Oahu), and March 31, 2004 (Oahu). Task force members also regularly attend the quarterly WSIN/HIDTA meetings, meetings of the Marijuana Eradication Task force and the Domestic Cannabis Eradication & Suppression Program (DCE/SP) meetings, and continue to work closely with relevant state, county, and federal law enforcement bodies throughout the State.

To keep abreast of trends and the latest investigative techniques, task force members attended the following workshops/training.

<u>Training</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u># Attending</u>
Street Crimes Program	7/2003	Honolulu	2
Inter-County Criminal Intelligence Unit Conference	8/2003	Kona, Hawaii	6
Basic Drug Investigations	8/2003	Honolulu	1
Hawaii Drug Control Summit	9/2003	Honolulu	1
Interagency Mobile Police Apprehension Crime Task Force	9/2003	Honolulu	4
California Narcotics Officers Association (CNOA) Annual Conference	11/2003	Sacramento, California	2
Operation Jetway Training	1/2004	Honolulu	1
Narcotics Task Force Workshop (DOJ)	3/2004	Honolulu	9
First International Conference on Asian Organized Crime & Terrorism	4/2004	Honolulu	4

## **POLICE AGAINST STREET SALES (PASS)**

### **Program Overview**

The Police Against Street Sales (PASS) project was designed to address the problem of street drug sales in Maui County. The Maui Police Department (MPD) Vice Narcotics Division has limited resources and personnel to properly address the problem of street drug sales. The unit has traditionally averaged only nine investigators for the entire county. For the past four years, the unit has been carrying an average of five investigator vacancies and hasn't had an expansion position for at least 10 years. Traditionally, the Uniformed Services Element such as the Community Police Officers and Patrol Officers have been ill equipped and trained to address the street dealer problem. These officers have only basic narcotics training and very little surveillance equipment. The PASS project will enable police officers to augment the efforts of the vice division by conducting basic narcotics investigations. This pool of officers, working in conjunction with regular vice narcotics officers, will receive appropriate narcotics training, resources, equipment, and supervision to help address this street drug sales problem.

The Maui Police Department received \$44,910 in FY 2003 funds for this project.

### **Goals and Objectives**

The goal is to disrupt illegal street drug sales within Maui County through a coordinated effort between the Maui Police Department Vice Narcotics Division and the Uniformed Services Bureau and the Investigative Services Bureau.

The objectives are:

- to train Uniformed Services and Investigative Services personnel to conduct "knock & talks," undercover buys, confidential informant buys, search warrants, case activation, and deconfliction.
- to certify Uniformed Services and Investigative Services personnel to conduct presumptive field tests on illicit drugs
- to assist Vice Division personnel in illegal drug investigations

### **Program Activities**

Vice Division personnel will provide in-service training (conducting "knock & talks," undercover buys, confidential informant buys, search warrants, case activation, and deconfliction) for departmental personnel from the Uniformed Services and Investigative Services Bureaus. Vice personnel will also provide certification on conducting the presumptive field tests for illegal drugs. The field test is required in court to establish probable cause that the drug tested is a controlled substance. To be certified, officers must pass a four-hour course. Sixteen hours of training will be needed to cover the training topics.

Eight MPD units (Districts I, II, III, IV, V, VI, Criminal Investigation Division, and the Juvenile Crime Prevention Division) will need additional investigative equipment and resources. The following equipment will be purchased for surveillance, drug buys, photographing evidence and crime scenes, etc.: Sony digital cameras with infra-red and zoom capabilities, memory stick, battery, lens filter, soft case, and high-powered binoculars. Digital mouse card readers will be purchased to provide the capability to download photographs from the digital camera to the computer to print photos of suspects, evidence, etc. Microscopes will also be purchased to view marijuana. In addition to the presumptive field tests, officers must observe the cystolith fibers on the marijuana for court purposes. Microscopes are needed to conduct this examination. Color ink jet printers are needed to process photographic evidence, such as suspects, surveillance, drug buys, evidence, etc. Digital scales are needed to determine the weight of the drugs for court purposes. The weight of the drug is utilized in classifying the case.

When Uniformed Services and Investigative Services personnel receive complaints of a street drug sales problem, their respective commanders/supervisors will assess the circumstances, and, if necessary, trained officers from those units may take appropriate action or may call the Vice Division to coordinate a joint plan of action. That action might involve a simple “knock & talk” or other action (e.g., surveillance, search warrant, etc.). It would be left to the discretion of the individual commanders to request assistance from the Vice Division (as each district or division has its own personnel or equipment limitations).

#### **Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods**

- the number of officers (Uniformed Services and Investigative Services personnel) who receive the in-service training in basic narcotics investigations
- the number of officers (Uniformed Services and Investigative Services personnel) who receive the in-service training in conducting presumptive field tests on illicit drugs
- the number of illegal drug investigations

#### **Accomplishments and Evaluation Results**

The first PASS training class was held on November 18 – 19, 2003 with 19 officers receiving training on basic narcotics investigations and on conducting presumptive field drug tests. The second PASS training class was held on March 18 – 19, 2004 with 19 officers receiving training on basic narcotics investigations and on conducting presumptive field drug tests.

During the reporting period, personnel from the Vice Division assisted Uniformed Services personnel in illegal drug investigations in all six districts in Maui County. This included assisting Districts IV and V with drug cases in December 2003; Districts II and V in January 2004; Districts II, V, and VI in February 2004; and District V in March 2004. A total of 81 drug cases were initiated, and 65 suspects were arrested for involvement in illegal drug sales. Confiscated were 27.83 grams of crystal methamphetamine, 528.38 grams of marijuana, and an

assortment of 99 other pills.

Some examples of case investigation assistance include the following:

In January 2004, assistance was provided Molokai Patrol Officers in the execution of four search warrants on two separate residences and one individual on the island of Molokai. The investigation resulted in the arrests of two adults, and the recovery of 14.1 grams of crystal methamphetamine and a minute amount of marijuana.

In March 2004, again on the island of Molokai, assistance was provided Molokai Patrol Officers to execute two search warrants on a residence and one person. As a result of the investigation and search warrants, one adult was arrested. Confiscated in the investigation were seven marijuana plants weighting one pound, crystal methamphetamine residue, a weight scale, U.S. currency in the amount of \$3,082, and six rifles.

Lahaina Patrol Officers ran a buy-bust operation in December 2004 in the Lahaina area. As a result of the operation, three adults were arrested. One adult had sold a minute amount of marijuana to an undercover officer in a municipal parking lot and was subsequently arrested. An adult male bar tender orchestrated a marijuana buy while employed in a bar and grill business in Lahaina. The bar tender acted as the middle-man in the drug transaction. Both the bar tender and the dealer were arrested – the liquor commission was also notified of the violation. A small amount of marijuana was confiscated.



## **STATEWIDE MARIJUANA ERADICATION TASK FORCE**

### **Program Overview**

The Statewide Marijuana Eradication Task Force is a multi-agency, cooperative effort to eradicate cultivated marijuana in Hawaii. Critical elements of the task force include joint missions, investigations, and surveillance; regular meetings; and ongoing and standardized training. The use of private and government helicopters is an integral component of eradication missions. Manual eradication is the primary method of crop destruction with herbicidal spraying being conducted only by the Department of Land and Natural Resources, Hawaii Branch. Members of the task force include personnel from county, state, and federal law enforcement agencies with leadership and coordination being provided by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) through the Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program.

### *Aggregate Funding Information*

Five projects received funding during the report period. The Hawaii County Police Department received FY 2001 and FY 2002 funds totaling \$303,000, the Honolulu Police Department received FY 2001 funds of \$93,750, and the Maui Police Department received FY 2001 and FY 2003 funds totaling \$203,139. The Department of Land and Natural Resources received FY 2003 funds of \$150,000. The Kauai Police Department received FY 2002 and FY 2003 funds totaling \$66,000. Total funding for the Statewide Marijuana Eradication Task Force program was \$815,889.

### **Goals and Objectives**

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

The objectives are:

- to maintain the statewide marijuana eradication task force
- to eradicate cultivated marijuana plants from public and private land
- to conduct joint eradication missions
- to make arrests for marijuana cultivation
- to seize assets

### **Program Activities**

Bi-monthly meetings are held to schedule eradication missions, to discuss pertinent issues, and to inform members of upcoming training or significant events. These meetings are rotated among the four counties. Eradication missions that focus on crop destruction are held

throughout the year. Indoor grows are confiscated upon the execution of search warrants. Surveillance and investigations are also conducted. Training is an essential and regular component of the program, especially as it relates to rappelling from the helicopters.

### **Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods**

- number of task force meetings held
- number of training sessions held
- number of marijuana plots destroyed
- number of plants eradicated
- value of marijuana plants eradicated
- number of individuals arrested for cultivation of marijuana
- 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.

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) continues to serve as the coordinating agency for the task force. Task force members include the DEA, U. S. Army, Hawaii County Police Department, Honolulu Police Department, Kauai Police Department, Maui Police Department, Department of Land and Natural Resources, Hawaii National Guard, Civil Air Patrol, and Department of the Attorney General.

Manual eradication is the primary means of destroying cultivated marijuana. When marijuana plots are spotted from the air, law enforcement agents are inserted into the marijuana patches to remove the plants, which are subsequently destroyed. Herbicidal spraying is conducted on state land by the Department of Land and Natural Resources in Hawaii County only. Indoor grow operations are also targeted.

Each county conducted eradication missions with a minimum of 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.

**Statewide Marijuana Eradication Task Force Activities, 7/1/03-6/30/04**

Agency	# Marijuana Plots	# Indoor Grows	# Plants Destroyed
HI County Police Dept.	2,887	22	69,825
Honolulu Police Dept.	112	2	8,919
Kauai Police Dept.	unknown	0	23,003
Maui Police Dept.	768	1	90,073
DLNR	2,545	0	103,139
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,312</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>294,959</b>

The value of a marijuana plant is estimated at \$1,000. The total dollar value for the marijuana plants destroyed is \$294,959,000.

Recent years have seen a decrease in the amount of marijuana plants destroyed. Because of past eradication efforts, Marijuana is now grown in smaller plots and in more remote areas. This has resulted in increased effort with lower yields. The rental of private helicopter services remains a significant cost. With only three government helicopters available from the DEA and the Hawaii National Guard, the task force agencies rely primarily on privately-owned helicopters. Hawaii County, which has the largest land mass, normally is the biggest contributor to the statewide marijuana plant count. Hawaii County, however, continues to encounter a highly vocal and persistent resistance to eradication activities. Eradication of marijuana on the Big Island has been blamed for noise pollution, ignoring the privacy rights of residents, and for the escalating use of crystal methamphetamine (“ice”).

**Statewide Marijuana Eradication Task Force Arrests, Asset and Weapon Seizures, 7/1/03 - 6/30/04**

Agency	#Arrests	Currency Seized	Weapons Seized
HI County Police Dept.	715	\$ 96,097	53
Honolulu Police Dept.	16	\$ 3,500	0
Kauai Police Dept.	31	\$ 17,482	13
Maui Police Dept.	222	\$378,057	0
DLNR	1	\$ 0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>\$495,136</b>	<b>66</b>

During the report period, task force meetings were held in Maui, August 2003; Kauai, October 2003; Honolulu, December 2003; Hilo, February 2004; and Kona, August 2004.

Training occurs on a regular basis, usually prior to each mission, and includes areas such as rappelling, helicopter safety, aerial reconnaissance, tracking methods, safety observer requirement, etc. Training was provided in-house and by the DEA and the National Guard. Task force members also provided practical exercises for efficiency rating tests for private pilots. Task force members also attended the following training:

<u>Training</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u># Attending</u>
Inter-County Criminal Intelligence Unit Conference	8/2003	Kona, Hawaii	7
Asian Special Investigators Association Conference	9/2003	British Columbia, Canada	3
California Narcotics Officers Association	11/2003	Sacramento, California	2
20 <sup>th</sup> Annual Campaign Against Marijuana Planting (CAMP) Conference	12/2003	Lake Tahoe, California	3
Inter-County Criminal Intelligence Unit (ICCIU) Conference	2/2004	Maui, Hawaii	16
Narcotics Task Force Workshop/Training (DOJ)	3/2004	Honolulu	9
Rappel / Rappel Masters Certification Training	5/2004	Oahu	12

Despite regular eradication efforts, marijuana cultivation remains a significant law enforcement problem because of the profitability of growing and distributing the drug.

# **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 community 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 continue prevention and intervention programs to reduce juvenile delinquency and crime.

The Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, City & County of Honolulu, received FY 2002 in the amount of \$49,246.

### **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 sustain accelerated prosecution of cases to remove criminal from targeted areas.
- to continue a pilot crime prevention project that focuses on middle school at-risk students in the Waipahu community.
- to implement a strategic plan that addresses the significant juvenile delinquency issues in the Ewa community.

- to have 10 to 20 housing youth successfully complete the Drug Enforcement for Youth program.

### **Program Activities**

The major activities of the grant funded community prosecutor included:

- assisting the Weed and Seed Steering Committee and Director in developing a law enforcement strategy for the Ewa and Ewa Beach community,
- devising office-wide procedures to implement the strategy,
- providing training to the Weed and Seed Court deputy prosecutors to sustain accelerated prosecution of cases to remove criminals from the targeted areas,
- providing training to Honolulu Police Department's Weed and Seed officers and other personnel to ensure Weed and Seed prosecutions run smoothly,
- coordinating with the Judiciary and other law enforcement agencies to address problems that impact court proceedings, and to improve interagency cooperation and troubleshooting, and
- serving as Special Assistant United States Attorney on joint federal/state prosecutions that target major crimes in the Weed and Seed areas.

### **Performance Measures/Indicators & Evaluation Methods**

- the juvenile delinquency and crime prevention efforts utilized to reduce status offenses
- a description of the juvenile Weed & Seed prosecution efforts
- number of cases processed in 2002 and 2003 in the Chinatown/Palama, Waipahu, and Ewa Weed & Seed sites

### **Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results**

The Byrne funds ended in August 2003 and program activities were continued with funding from the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG).

The Weed and Seed project partnered with the Kukui Gardens Corporation, an organization involved with youth drug prevention activities. A contract, drafted by the grant funded community prosecutor, between C & K Beach Boy's Services and representatives of the Kukui Gardens Corporation provided surfboard rental for youth living in subsidized low-income housing. Twenty youth from the housing program participated in the summer program that

included once a week surfing lessons with Honolulu Police Officers.

Truancy sweeps that were initiated in early 2003 for the Waipahu and Ewa areas were not continued during this reporting period. However, the procedures are in place for future sweeps.

The Prosecutors and Advocates for Violence Education (PAVE) planned to continue their youth violence prevention program in the Fall 2003. Assisting the community prosecutor is the staff of Ho'omana at Waipahu Intermediate School. The program includes a series of classes that focus on hands-on lessons such as decision-making, anger management, conflict resolution, and empathy.

From July to August 2003:

92 cases (19 felony and 73 misdemeanor cases) from the Chinatown/Palama site, 13 cases (4 felony and 9 misdemeanor cases) from the Waipahu site, and 40 cases (12 felony and 28 misdemeanor cases) from the Ewa site were processed in Weed & Seed Court.

In August 2003, the expansion proposal for the first weed and seed area (Chinatown/Palama) was approved by the U.S. Department of Justice. The expansion area will include east of downtown Honolulu (to Kalakaua Avenue and the Convention Center) and west of downtown Honolulu (to Kalihi Street and most of Kalihi Valley) which includes seventeen public housing complexes, home to half of the of Oahu's public housing residents, and two high schools. The population area for the expanded site is 58,421. The grant-funded community prosecutor, Hawaii's U.S. Attorney, the Honolulu Police Department, community members, and social service providers worked together to submit the application. The application process took 18 months.

# **PROPERTY CRIME**

## **INTERDICTION OF STOLEN PROPERTY**

### **Program Overview**

Maui County, like other counties throughout the State, has seen an increase in the number of property crimes committed. Property crimes in Maui County have resulted in an annual average loss of personal property ranging from currency to motor vehicles in excess of \$9 million from 1999 to 2002. The number of property crimes reported in 1999 was 6,487; 2000 was 7,054; 2001 was 7,883; and in 2002 the number was 7,793. Only 36 percent of the average dollar value of the property reported stolen was recovered during this same time period. Investigators are often stymied in their efforts to recover stolen property because investigations reveal that a majority of stolen property is sold, swapped, or traded immediately after being stolen.

The Maui Police Department (MPD), very much aware of the problems relating to investigating property crimes and recovering stolen property, recognizes the need to employ non-conventional methods to investigate these crimes. This project involves conducting covert operations (a phony store-front business) utilizing special surveillance equipment and undercover officers to secure and recover stolen property and to identify and apprehend those individuals responsible for the property crimes.

The Maui Police Department received FY 2003 funds of \$60,000 for this project.

### **Goals and Objectives**

The goal is to increase the amount of stolen property recovered and to identify and arrest of those individuals responsible for these property crimes.

The objectives are:

- to recover an identified dollar amount worth of stolen property
- to make an identified number of arrests for property crimes in connection with the recovery of stolen property
- to return an identified percentage of recovered property to their owners

### **Program Activities**

Specific activities include the following:

- police officers in the Special Response Team/Special Crimes – Career Criminal Unit along with detectives from the Criminal Investigation Division will review



property crime complaints and familiarize themselves with the types of property being reported stolen.

- covert operations will be conducted utilizing special surveillance equipment and undercover officers to secure and recover stolen property and to identify and apprehend those individuals responsible for the property crimes
- records will be maintained of the stolen property recovered (through the use of identification photographs and written documentation) including detailed descriptions of the items
- the stolen property will be safely secured and descriptions of the stolen property (photos and other written documentation) will be made available to the public. Through this process, the identified stolen property will be returned to the original rightful owners of the property

#### **Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods**

- the value of the stolen property (expressed in U.S. dollars) recovered
- the number of arrests for property crime in connection with the recovery of stolen property
- the percentage of recovered stolen property that has been returned to the original owners of the property

#### **Accomplishments and Evaluation Results**

The Maui Police Department has not yet secured a suitable site to establish its phony store-front business; therefore, there are no accomplishments to report. According to the department, a realtor is working to identify a suitable location for the business. However, because of the sharp increase in the real estate market on Maui, there are only a limited amount of suitable and available business sites. Additionally, the operation was to have utilized a recently hired under cover police officer (to avoid community/business recognition). Unfortunately, the officer just recently informed the department that he would not be participating in the operation. Efforts are underway to replace that officer.

# **PRISON OVERCROWDING**

## **ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION**

### **Program Overview**

The majority of the treatment, diversion, and re-entry programs for offenders for the State are located on Oahu, the most populated of the four counties. The continuum of treatment services, from residential to aftercare services and supportive living programs, are less available to offenders on Maui, Hawaii, and Kauai, and in isolated communities on Molokai and Lanai. Acquiring timely and accurate diagnosis and treatment are critical factors for whether the offender will succeed on community supervision, maintain employment, and develop healthy relationships. Other critical factors include identifying poly-substance abuse and mental health disorders, accessing support programs, and entering job development, vocational training, and job placement services.

While female offenders are one of the fastest growing populations in Hawaii's criminal justice system, programs are less available to them than to their male counterparts. Parity of treatment, diversion, and re-entry programs for women are crucial in ensuring that female offenders have the opportunity to successfully reintegrate back to the community. Substance abuse treatment services are more effective when provided in conjunction with services which improve parenting skills, provide job development/vocational training, help with financial management, and includes counseling for sex abuse, domestic violence, post-traumatic stress disorder, and other mental health services .

The Women's Community Correctional Center maintains a 50-bed substance abuse therapeutic community. The Department of Public Safety also contracts a 36-bed community transitional program on Oahu for 89 females requiring re-integration and substance abuse treatment services. Both programs are supported with state funds.

As of June 2003, the number of inmates housed in Hawaii's facilities was 3,950 (3,465 males or 88% and 485 females or 12%). The offenses for which women are incarcerated and treatment issues affecting them are different when compared to their male counterparts. Of the women incarcerated, approximately 14% are in custody for a violent offense compared to 27% of the men in custody for a violent offense. A greater percentage of women (33%) than men (16.76%) are held for a property offense, and 9.4% of all the female offenders in prison are in for a probation or parole violation compared to 17.6% of all male offenders.

With assistance from the National Institute of Correction, policymakers from the criminal justice system and various service providers on Maui initiated the Creating a Responsive Environment (CARE) for women policy group in an effort to address the growing population of female offenders on Maui. In conjunction with the CARE initiative, Hawaii Paroling Authority is using the Byrne grant to fund a supportive living program to help female parolees living on Maui make the transition from prison to the community.

The Hawaii Paroling Authority received FY 2002 funds in the amount of \$83,250.

## **Goals and Objectives**

The goal is to decrease recidivism among high needs female parolees.

The objectives are:

- 60% of the parolees will not return to prison on a technical violation or for a new criminal arrest or technical violation,
- of the program graduates, 80% will not recidivate 3 months post discharge.
- 60% of the parolees will not have 3 consecutive positive drug urinalysis test results.

## **Program Activities**

This is the project's second year in operation. Hawaii Paroling Authority contracted a non-profit service provider to provide housing and supportive living services for up to 5 female parolees on Maui. The project began in September 2002, however due to unanticipated delays the service provider's contract did not go into effective until April 1, 2003. The parolees are receiving transitional living services which include housing, drug testing, substance abuse relapse prevention, job readiness training, cognitive behavioral sessions, anger management training, budgeting, leisure time management training, counseling on relationships, parenting classes, and daily living skills.

## **Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods**

- number of participants
- number of participants returned to prison on a technical violation or for a new criminal arrest
- number of participants who completed the program,
- number of participants who remain arrest free 3 months post discharge.
- number of participants who tested positive for marijuana, cocaine, amphetamine, and opiates

## **Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results**

- Five females have participated in the program. The low number of participants is due in part to the eligibility requirements and the service provider recommending that many offenders actually require more intensive level of treatment services when screened and assessed. More intensive treatment services (outpatient or

residential) were covered by funding from the Department of Justice, Serious and Violent Offender Reentry grant that was awarded to the Department of Public Safety, funding from the state Department of Health, or by the Hawaii Paroling Authority's state-funded outpatient treatment contract.

- None of the female parolees returned to prison on a technical violation.
- None of the female parolees returned to prison for a new arrest.
- All five parolees completed the program (average length in the program is 6-9 months)
- None of the participants tested positive for drugs.

## **CORRECTIONS MENTAL HEALTH CASE MANAGEMENT**

### **Program Overview**

Prison overcrowding and the lack of mental health resources in correctional facilities make it difficult to provide adequate individualized mental health case management, counseling, medication and nutritional monitoring, and admission and discharge planning for incarcerated severe and persistently ill mental health patients (SMH). The lack of resources also makes it difficult for corrections personnel to interact and coordinate with community agencies that provide services for discharged SMH patients.

SMH patients require more attention and intervention than other incarcerated individuals. However, the lack of proper service resources, specifically, appropriate case management, treatment monitoring, patient compliance, discharge planning, and community transition often result in SMH patients de-compensating and re-offending when they return to the community. Byrne grant funding allows the Department of Public Safety (PSD) to provide appropriate case management and discharge planning services for SMH patients at Halawa Correctional Facility (HCF). These services will assist inmates in their transition to the community and to help ensure follow-up community aftercare to reduce recidivism and consequently reduce prison costs long-term.

The Department of Public Safety received FY 2002 funds in the amount of \$139,020.

### **Goals and Objectives**

The overall goal of this project is three-fold: (1) to identify all inmates with severe and persistent mental disorders; (2) to create treatment opportunities to prepare inmates to transition back to the community; and (3) to assist transition of these inmates by providing discharge planning to ensure community aftercare to help maintain their mental health and to reduce recidivism.

The objectives are:

- 100% of the prison inmate population with Axis I diagnosis will receive treatment opportunities that stabilize them for re-entry into the community,
- 100% of the prison inmate population with Axis I will receive diagnosis discharge planning in coordination with community case managers upon their release to the community, and
- To reduce current recidivism rates by 15% for all Axis I diagnosed inmates.

## **Program Activities**

Because the Corrections Mental Health Case Management project is a first-time project, initial project activities have focused on such administrative matters as establishing positions and the recruitment and hiring of staff personnel for these positions. Significant difficulties were experienced in finding appropriate staff for the OCCC and Women's Correctional facility. Consequently, the project was scaled back to operate initially as a pilot project in a single location: Halawa prison. The Halawa Project staff will consist of a clinical psychologist, social worker (case manager), and a registered nurse.

## **Performance Measures/Indicators & Evaluation Methods**

- number of inmates identified with severe and persistent mental disorders;  
number of inmates with SMH treated ;
- number of inmates released from the system;
- number of inmates released to Department of Health (Community Mental Health);
- number of inmates from HCF with severe and persistent mental disorders that are re-admitted into the system;

## **Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results**

The Corrections Mental Health Case Management project accomplishments are: 100% of the prison population with Axis I diagnosis have been identified. Filling clinical positions has been difficult because of severe shortages of qualified professionals and higher private sector wages. The department applied for a Health Professional Shortage Area status (HPSA) and this designation was approved. As a result of the HPSA status, applications were received from two clinical psychologists. Both applicants were interviewed and one was hired for HCF. There was a tentative start date of mid-October 2003, but the actual start date was April 1, 2004.

The hiring of social workers for case management also proved challenging. However one was hired in April, 2004 and another is scheduled to be hired soon. The new staff psychologist has designed preliminary treatment (individual and group sessions) and medication protocols (in consult with the staff psychiatrist). Her reports detail that prisoners are not only responding well to treatment but are also improving their grooming and appearance for their appointments with professional staff. During the first 3 months of full operation, (4/1/04-6/30/04), the Project identified 154 inmates with Axis I diagnosis. Of that number, 34 were further clinically assessed, 32 were treated, 2 were transferred to the State Hospital, 14 were discharged and 1 individual re-admitted to HCF.

## **MENTAL HEALTH COURT**

### **Program Overview**

Offenders who are mentally ill require more attention and intervention than other offenders. The lack of proper service resources, specifically, appropriate mental health case management, treatment monitoring, offender compliance, discharge planning often result in these offenders de-compensating and re-offending. The First Judicial Court (Oahu) is using its funding toward the planning and development of a specialized mental health court (MHC). The project seeks to identify offenders with mental illness, and create treatment and supervision opportunities that work to stabilize offenders in the community.

The Judiciary received \$48,750 in FY 2003 funds.

### **Goals and Objectives**

The goal of the mental health court planning project is to enhance the effectiveness of Hawaii's criminal justice system through the diagnosis and treatment of offenders that are mentally ill.

The objectives are:

- to designate a project planner responsible for planning Hawaii's MHC program,
- to develop the key elements of the program design including screening criteria, judicial and treatment case management, graduated sanctions, termination criteria, and logistics of MHC scheduling,
- to provide training on treatment issues to the MHC (including the MHC team & MH task force),
- to ensure a continuum of services that allow client placements to match their needs,
- to assess existing data systems of the participating agencies and develop methods on collecting and sharing pertinent data among MHC team members and agencies,
- to develop evaluation procedures to measure the effectiveness of the MHC program,
- to identify project staffing, organizational structure, and budgetary needs,
- to develop policies and procedures,

- to finalize implementation plan, and
- to increase staff and community awareness of the MHC Program.

### **Program Activities**

The intent of the program is to provide early and consistent intervention for the non-violent offender and to divert the person from jail and further criminal involvement. The Judiciary will hire a planner to develop a comprehensive and cohesive mental health court model detailing client screening criteria, judicial case management, therapeutic approach and supervision strategies. An implementation plan will be developed and related staff/community training to support a MHC will be completed.

### **Performance Measures/Indicators & Evaluation Methods**

- hired MHC planner
- established eligibility criteria
- established clinical diagnostic criteria
- established legal inclusion and exclusion criteria
- designed entry process
- designed jail diversion assessment and treatment phases
- executed agreements, completed consent forms for treatment and case management
- completed program design, operational guidelines, manuals, etc
- established evaluation system for program and follow up

### **Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results**

The Judiciary hired a planner in March 2004 who in turn has done much research on: a review of national mental health courts, how mentally ill offenders are now treated in Hawaiian courts, characteristics of the MHC client population, and confidentiality. She has also been meeting extensively with stakeholders in related community agencies, the Department of the Attorney General and the MHC Judge to formulate agreements and begin designing the MHC Implementation Plan.

Some of the stakeholders; the Public Defender and the Adult services Branch, and court clerical staff among others have expressed concerns about increased workloads, additional costs and long term funding. These problems will be addressed in the balance of the planning grant period.

The criteria for program admission, eligibility, clinical diagnostic, inclusion and exclusion are being developed and will be finalized by January 2005. The anticipated completion date for the program design, operational guidelines and manuals is also January 2005.



# 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.

The American Prosecutors Research Institute (APRI), the National District Attorneys Association and other jurisdictions that have successfully applied the community prosecution model, have provided Hawaii's community prosecutors with invaluable training and technical assistance. 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.

Another community prosecution effort to reduce juvenile crime and delinquency can be found on page 24.

### *Aggregate Funding Information*

Two projects were funded. The Hawaii County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney received both FY 2002 (\$174,920) and FY 2003 (\$200,001) funds. The Maui Department of the Prosecuting Attorney received FY 2003 funds in the amount of \$72,999. The total funding for community prosecution program was \$447,920.

*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; and enforced drug nuisance abatement laws.

This is the project's third year of funding. The program operated island-wide with two deputy attorneys, an investigator, and clerical support.

**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:

- to educate 8 new community/business groups on local crime related problems and prevention methods,
- 60% of the residents involved feel that community participation is effective in reducing crime,
- 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,
- to initiate actions to remove at least 5 drug houses.

**Program Activities**

The program determined that it would apply the community prosecution concept island wide 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, a multi-agency and community initiative called Community Empowerment Organization (CEO), and a neighborhood watch coalition are three 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 , CEO, and the watch coalition also operate island-wide.

The project developed a “community cookbook” to help community policing officers who frequently rotate assignments. The cookbook includes recipes on how to resolve common community problems or access resources. Recipes include procedures to closing dead-end road, how to amend county codes that are antiquated and difficult to enforce, and acquisition of neighborhood watch signs.

The project staff continues to conduct 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.

The project staff continued to assist those communities interested in applying for the federal Weed and Seed designation that was initiated a year earlier. This included working on determining community’s commitment, gathered crime and demographic data, worked with county police, mayor, and federal law enforcement agencies to prepare an application to the Bureau of Justice Assistance.

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**

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

### **Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results**

- Nineteen additional community groups (to the 21 groups from the first year) are working/involved with the community prosecution program. Some of the

communities the project is working with include Ainaloa Community, Hamakua Coast Community, Fern Acres, Hawaiian Acres, Kahakai Community, Kapiolani Avenue Community, Naniwale Community, Paradise Park, Keaukaha, Iolani Street, Beach Road Communities, Puamaile Community, South Kona Community Housing, PAI (People Against Ice) Ohana, Ice Summit Group 16, and Holualoa Neighborhood.

Accomplishments included the formation of an Agricultural Theft Task Force to address ways to decrease agriculture theft on the Big Island. The task force is comprised on farmers, citizens, police, state Department of Agriculture, the Farm Bureau, and State Representative Dwight Takamine. To reduce the stolen produce being sold, a pilot project was started to monitor open markets vendors to ensure that the vendors purchased their merchandise from a legitimate sources and were not selling stolen goods.

Project staff worked with landlords to keep illegal activity out of rental property. This included Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED), proper screening of prospective tenants, and roles and responsibilities of property managers/landlords.

Project staff participated in the Animal Control Task Force, a group looking at changes to the animal control ordinances in Hawaii County.

Community prosecutor is the advisor to the Lanikila Public Housing, a group working to improve the quality of life in the Lanikila Public Housing complex.

Project staff was instrumental in the removal of a property management company that had failed to care for physical upkeep of the Ka Hale Kahalu'u and other public housing property. The property management company had failed to address the tenants concerns about housing violations, safety, property crimes, and access for persons with handicap.

- Staff has attended 157 (117 East Hawaii; 40 West Hawaii) community-oriented meetings.
- The survey to measure the project's impact was distributed to community groups. The project was in the process of distributing the surveys.
- The number of participants in the crime prevention programs is 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.
- The project has initiated actions to remove four known drug houses through nuisance abatement efforts.

- Ninety-one cases were screened by the community prosecutors.

*Program Description for Community Oriented Prosecution Program  
Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, Maui*

This is the project's first year of funding. The program operated with one deputy attorney.

### **Goals and Objectives**

The goal is to increase community involvement in addressing crime/quality of life issues in Maui County.

The objectives are:

- To improve the community prosecution skills and knowledge of the assigned deputy,
- Clearly define a geographical area as the target area for this project,
- Clearly define and prioritize the target community's crime/quality of life issues,
- Research and determine a range of appropriate strategies to address the target geographical area's top two crime/quality of life issues, and
- Address the target community's top crime/quality of life issues.

### **Program Activities**

The Maui Community Prosecution program began in November 2003 with the selection grant-funded community prosecutor. The community prosecutor conducted interactive presentations, interviews, and informal meetings with community members and government representatives to identify an appropriate geographical target area and related crime issues for which to build the community prosecution program. The community prosecutor was also responsible for:

- Researching crime statistics and rates, the number of offenders in each area, unemployment rates, available social services and programs, number of reported incidents to police, available community support, and potential targeted areas.
- Mapping crime areas in the targeted community,
- Identifying groups with a vested interest and meeting with them

- Conducting a needs assessment
- Conducting focus groups
- Attending neighborhood meetings
- And creating partnerships, both formal and informal, with police department, neighborhood organizations, local businesses, churches, schools, fraternal organizations, and professional associations, to assess problems, develop and implement cooperative strategies and identify/obtain resources.

### **Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods**

- names of community organizations the community prosecutor met with; description of meetings
- education presentations conducted
- name of target area, two crime/quality of life problems to be addressed
- status of strategic plan
- technical assistance/training received by the community prosecutor

### **Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results**

- The community prosecutor attended seven community meetings with the Kihei-Wailea Lion's Club and Rotary, Kihei Community Association, Wailea Community Association, AARP, Maui League of Republican Women, Wailea Community Association Risk and Security Committee. The meetings were focused on orienting the members to the concept of community prosecution, the program's goals and objectives, and how it worked in similar communities.
- Target area is the Kihei District of Maui. The two crime/quality of life problems were not selected during the reporting period. However, several problems identified during the assessment phase were: drug houses, juvenile and adult drug use, drug trafficking, and general vehicle traffic and speeding.
- The community prosecutor is moving towards the use of strategic plans built around community action teams that identify specific goals and objectives.
- The community prosecutor conducted 49 educational and information sharing sessions with community groups. Next year, the community prosecutor will be developing community action teams to work on specific goals and objectives that address crime/quality of life problems.

The community prosecutor visited Oregon's Multnomah County in November 2003 and learned about their community prosecution program operating in Portland. Multnomah County is cited by the National District Attorney Association as one of the model programs for community prosecution. The community prosecutor was provided technical assistance in the areas of community problem identification and problem solving, partnership agreements, reporting efforts, community warrants, and lessons learned by the Multnomah Office of the District Attorney.

## **CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS IMPROVEMENT**

### **Program Overview**

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 HCJDC also manages the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), which is the centralized automated database of digitized fingerprints of arrestees. The criminal history records system has been in final phase of re-design, which was necessary to accommodate the increased needs of users in the criminal justice system and the public.

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center of the Department of the Attorney General, the sole recipient of the 5% set aside funds, received FY 2001 funds of \$153,868 and FY 2002 funds of \$150,824. Total funding during the report period was \$304,692.

### **Goals and Objectives**

The goal is to improve the timeliness, completeness, and accuracy of offender identification and information processing.

The objectives are:

- to expand the electronic transmission of offender information, fingerprints, and mugshots to CJIS-Hawaii, the State's AFIS, and the FBI's
- to increase the knowledge of HCJDC staff in the technical architecture of CJIS-Hawaii
- to research delinquent dispositions in CJIS-Hawaii and to decrease the number of delinquent charges with pending or missing dispositions

### **Program Activities**

Hardware and software will be purchased and installed to implement enhancements to facilitate integration with other agency systems. The agency project team will work with the consultant in the installation and fine-tuning of the database. Advanced training is necessary for the project team so that they can effectively perform the database administration, monitoring, and support functions.

The re-designed system will integrate or interface with the planned Records Management System (RMS) for Maui County. The integration/interface will require enhancements of both the re-designed system and the RMS. Testing of the integration/interface will be performed.

A Livescan device to integrate the booking process will be purchased for and installed at the Maui Police Department.



A Cardscan device to digitize and electronically transmit fingerprints will be purchased for and installed at the Maui Police Department.

Data integrity checks will be run on a periodic basis to ensure that data converted from the Transitional system to the Core system is accurate and complete. Discrepancies will be researched and corrected. Delinquent dispositions will be researched primarily through available automated systems and, if necessary, through manual methods.

### **Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods**

- successful implementation of interfaces
- successful conversion of fingerprint records
- improvements in the timeliness, accuracy, and completeness of the criminal history and fingerprint repositories
- number of delinquent charges at the beginning and end of the report period.

### **Accomplishments and Evaluation Results**

CJIS-Hawaii, the State's new criminal history repository, seeks to create an integrated arrest/booking system. An arrest/booking data entry application known as Green Box has been combined with the livescan system to create an integrated arrest/booking system that has been implemented at the Hawaii County Police Department, Honolulu's Sheriff Division, and the Kauai Police Department.

As of July 2004, the purchase and installation of livescan and cardscan hardware and software had not yet been completed at Maui Police Department (MPD). This undertaking remains dependent on the implementation of the department's new Records Management System (RMS). Based on the current status of the RMS project, it is anticipated that the purchase and installation of the livescan and cardscan equipment will begin in the late third or early fourth quarter of 2004. Analysis work has already begun for the integration of the department's RMS booking module data with the Green Box server. This integration is necessary for the department's booking information to be populated on the integrated livescan and cardscan units.

A computer-based training course on Java 2 programming fundamentals was purchased for the Systems Development staff of the HCJDC. One systems analyst completed the course and has undertaken a project to redesign and reprogram the CJIS-Hawaii court interface programs in JAVA. These programs are COBOL programs carried over from the legacy mainframe OBTS/CCH system. Reprogramming in JAVA will make the interface processing easier to maintain and more efficient.

Another systems analyst attended a workshop on the Global Justice SML Data Model (GJXDM) to learn the structure and applicability of the XML file. GJXDM has been adopted by the U.S. Department of Justice as the standard file format for the exchange of criminal justice

information between agency systems. The HCJDC has also adopted the GJXDM as the standard file format for information exchange.

Another training workshop was held on the Justice Information Exchange Modeling (JIEM) tool. Representatives from state and county criminal justice agencies attended the workshop. The JIEM tool was developed by SEARCH for the purpose of documenting information exchanges between agencies. The documentation created through the tool would then be used to assist agencies in their integration projects. This tool can also be used in conjunction with the GJXDM.

This project also involves researching and performing data entry into CJIS-Hawaii to address the missing and pending dispositions. Most of the court systems are accessible on-line and research is done via query into the Hawaii Judicial Information System (HAJIS), the District Court Criminal System (DCCRIM), and the Traffic Violations Information System (TRAVIS) to address court delinquencies. Data indicate that there are currently 60,079 delinquent dispositions in CJIS-Hawaii. The data indicate that 44,564 delinquent charges are attributed to the courts.

For those cases that are not available for research via the automated systems, efforts have been made with the individual agencies to research manual files. In some instances, it may be necessary for the delinquent disposition researcher to go on-site to the user agency to assist in this manual research effort. To date, the delinquent disposition researcher has researched all court delinquencies with an arrest date between November 1, 2002 and November 1, 2003. This should address the charges that have become delinquent since CJIS-Hawaii was implemented and when the delinquent disposition processing was initiated. The delinquent researcher as well as other staff have been assigned to address these new court delinquencies on a weekly basis.

## **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 that, 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.

The Financial Exploitation project was implemented on Oahu to improve the department's response to misuse of a dependent adult's money and property. Grant funds have allowed the department to hire a social worker, an investigator/auditor, and a social services assistant to augment the existing adult protective staff on Oahu. The project team investigates reported incidents of financial exploitation and utilizes the skills of the investigator/auditor to examine and evaluate financial documents and records. Accounting and auditing support may be provided on an as-needed basis for adult protective services staff on the neighbor islands.

The Department of Human Services received FY 2002 funds in the amount of \$72,420.

### **Goals and Objectives**

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

The objectives are:

- to improve the State's response to incidents of financial exploitation of dependent adults by increasing the number of financial exploitation reports accepted by DHS by 15 percent or 13 reports,
- to improve the quality of the investigations of the reports of financial exploitation accepted for investigation, through the use of an investigator/auditor to examine and evaluate documents and records,
- to increase the number of cases referred to law enforcement agencies involving the financial exploitation of dependent adults,
- to increase community awareness in identifying and reporting the financial exploitation of dependent adults.

## **Program Activities**

In addition to investigating cases, the project staff has been trying to publicize its services by meeting with various community groups, organizations, and public/private agencies. A project flyer has been developed and distributed. Finally, the project sponsored a statewide training workshop for all DHS adult services professional staff regarding the identification and investigation of financial exploitation.

All intakes and cases investigated by project staff are entered into the department's automated information system. Special reports are required on a quarterly basis to isolate cases involving financial exploitation, sorted by geographic area. The computer reports show the number of reported incidents accepted or not accepted for investigation and the disposition of the cases.

## **Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods**

- demographic data and summary data for financial exploitation cases are 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
- number and type of cases requiring the expertise of the investigator/auditor on a monthly basis
- 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; and
- number of community outreach and information sessions completed; number of participants attended

## **Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results**

The Financial Exploitation project has improved the DHS response to incidents of financial exploitation of dependent adults by increasing the numbers of reports accepted for investigation. The project also improved the quality of the investigations involving financial exploitation through the use of an investigator/auditor to gather, examine, and evaluate documents and records.

In calendar year 2003, DHS investigated 661 statewide reports of dependent adult abuse. Approximately 62 percent of these reports (413 reports) occurred on Oahu. Of this number, approximately 84 cases on Oahu were investigated for financial exploitation. This is an increase of 36 cases, or 75%, over the previous calendar year's numbers (48).

For the 6 month period 10/1/03 – 3/31/04, the investigator/auditor reviewed and evaluated financial documents in 25 (47%) of 53 financial exploitation cases investigated by project staff. Eight of the 25 cases (32%) involved reviewing bank records and documents and working with banking institutions that were concerned about the dependent adult withdrawing large amounts of money.

Financial exploitation cases involved the following:

- A. Breaches of fiduciary relationships such as the misuse of a power attorney or abuse of guardianship privileges, resulting in the unauthorized use, sale or transfer of property.
- B. The unauthorized taking of personal assets.
- C. The misappropriation of monies belonging to the dependent adult from a personal or joint account; or
- D. The intentional or negligent failure to effectively use a dependent adult's income and assets for the necessities required for the person's support and maintenance.

Procedural changes previously reported as being instituted by DHS effective February 7, 2003 whereby adult protective services (APS) staff statewide are to report all incidents of adult abuse or neglect (whether accepted or not accepted for APS investigation) and all dispositions of APS investigations to the Medicaid Investigations Division (MID) of the Department of the Attorney General have continued. For emergency assistance to protect the victim of abuse or if sexual abuse is suspected, the APS staff has been instructed to contact the police. Earlier difficulties in referring cases directly to the Honolulu Police Department are being overcome due to a series of meetings and better communication between Departments. Nine financial exploitation cases were reported by PSD to HPD for criminal investigation. Criminal investigation by HPD is continuing in three cases. DHS and HPD continue to meet to refine the referral process and case tracking.

Beyond casework, the project provided 4 community outreach and informational sessions for 52 participants. From the start of the initial Project in May 2002, a total of 18 community outreach and informational sessions reached 239 participants. The sessions provided information about dependent adult abuse and neglect and resources available. Participants included: financial institutions, nursing facilities, senior day care centers, nutrition sites as well as county police personnel, deputy attorney generals and investigators, deputy prosecuting attorneys, and physicians and social workers from various geriatric and education facilities.

## **FINANCIAL INVESTIGATION**

### **Program Overview**

Money laundering remains a major problem at the state, national, and international levels. It is a \$500 billion per year business. While drug trafficking remains the largest single generator of illegal proceeds and money laundering, the Financial Action Task Force (a 26-national organization created to address worldwide money laundering problems) has noted that there has been a significant increase in non-drug related crimes connected with money laundering. Money laundering hurts society by financing further criminal activity and seriously jeopardizes our economy. In the near future, it is anticipated that money launderers will be taking advantage of newly developing electronic commerce, such as stored value cards (often called “smart cards”) and the Internet.

In 1993, Operation Gateway was established to provide state and local law enforcement agencies with direct, on-line electronic access to its financial, commercial, and law enforcement databases to assist in efforts to prevent and detect money laundering and other financial crimes. In 1994, the Department of the Attorney General became the state coordinator for the U.S. Department of Treasury Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) that provides law enforcement agencies around the country with access to law enforcement, financial, and commercial databases. The Department of the Attorney General’s FinCEN and Financial Investigations Unit (FIU) provides direct access to these national databases through the Gateway system and is the exclusive access point for state and county law enforcement agencies in Hawaii.

The Department of the Attorney General received FY 2001 funds in the amount of \$127,014.

### **Goals and Objectives**

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

The objectives are:

- to encourage and develop greater utilization of the databases accessible through Operation Gateway and FinCEN by state and county law enforcement agencies,
- to identify evidence of money laundering and other financial crimes, and prosecute those crimes,
- to coordinate investigations and prosecutions of money laundering and other financial crimes between the FIU and other federal, state, and county law enforcement agencies, and

- to strengthen laws against money laundering and other financial crimes through legislative initiatives.

### **Program Activities**

The FIU, composed of a deputy attorney general, investigator-auditor, and investigator, continues to provide assistance and support to local law enforcement agencies needing to utilize the Gateway system in Hawaii. The unit has developed and provided training in the area of money laundering and other financial crimes. The FIU has been able to assist law enforcement to identify criminal activity with the use of Gateway data and to more effectively use the Gateway system to target money laundering and other financial crimes. By October 30, 2003, the project reached its 48<sup>th</sup> month funding cap.

### **Performance Measures and Evaluation Methods**

- number of agencies and requests for FinCEN database inquiries
- number of Suspicious Activity Reports filed by Hawaii financial institutions and the number of reports analyzed by the unit,
- number of cases prosecuted by the unit and the number of convictions obtained,
- number of investigations referred to other law enforcement agencies, and
- number of joint investigations in which the unit participated, and

### **Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results**

The FIU continued to maintain a reduced turnaround/response time for law enforcement requests or inquiries on Gateway's financial records databases. The previous turnaround time was five days. The FIU now responds within two days. This reduction in response time is a result of the FIU investigator's ability to place the request within 24 hours of it being received by FIU. Prior to the FIU being formed, investigators assigned to make FinCEN/Gateway requests were required to do many other duties. A Gateway request was not a top priority.

The FIU continued proactive analysis of financial information obtained through Gateway/FinCEN databases. cursory checks are made of Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) that deal with significant amounts of cash. Due to limited staff, the FIU currently only has the ability to do periodic reviews of these SARs. The FIU focuses its responses primarily on active ongoing investigations. The FIU has also joined the HIDTA Money Laundering/Asset Forfeiture Task Force, a multi-agency initiative co-sponsored by the U.S. Customs Service and Internal Revenue Service. The goal of the task force is to gather and analyze intelligence that will be used to criminally investigate and prosecute organizations that use real property to facilitate drug trafficking and money laundering activities.

Cases that were under investigation during the last reporting period have resulted in legal actions. FIU had investigated six (6) cases involving potential theft, money laundering, and bribery involving both state and county employees. The first case involved theft by a state employee who received double paychecks for a 10-month period in the amount of \$32,331. The case is pending sentencing. The second case involved contract fraud and falsified work orders that generated bills for work that was never done. The defendant was a middle-level employee of a company that received a State contract to perform as a general contractor on a school renovation. At the request of another individual who created the overall fraud scheme, the defendant processed a work order for the subcontractor payments by the State to a subcontractor who was not on the approved list within the overall contract. The case is set for trial.

The third case involved theft of trust funds by a mortuary home selling pre-need funeral plans. This case involved four defendants who were charged with 39 different counts of theft. The case is pending sentencing. The fourth case involved koa wood that was logged off of State land without permission. This case involved possible theft. The case is pending further investigation and review. The fifth case involved an attorney who took a substantial amount of money while working for a company that was in the process of liquidation. This case is pending trial.

The sixth case involved the sale of promissory notes to investors. The investors were guaranteed a 13 percent return on their investment. The promissory notes were securities and the defendant did not have a license to sell that security (which was not registered as a security and could not be sold within the State). The company then defaulted on the notes. The case is pending grand jury indictment.

One of the project objectives has been to coordinate investigations and prosecutions of money laundering and other financial crimes between the FIU and other federal, state, and county law enforcement agencies. One case has involved a coordinated joint-effort with other law enforcement agencies. The case involved a state employee for the airports division who was in charge of the bidding process for airport work. Instead of going through the proper bidding/procurement process, the defendant would rig the process to allow job awards for friends. The theft amount is approximately \$8 million. The case, involving at least eight co-defendants and branching into other aspects of theft, is pending further investigation.

In addition to the above cases, the FIU continued to provide assistance to the State of Hawaii Medicaid Fraud Unit, Tobacco Unit, and the Investigations Division of the Department of the Attorney General.



## **HAWAII HIGH TECHNOLOGY CRIME UNIT**

### **Program Overview**

Computers have become inextricably woven into our daily lives. In the U.S., 61 percent of all households have a personal computer and 84 percent of these households have access to the Internet. Of those households, 22 percent have more than one computer. Approximately 36 percent of the population has Internet access (almost 99 million people). With the increased availability of computers and Internet connectivity comes a corresponding increase in computer related crimes. There are three areas in which computers are involved: (1) computers as evidence (e.g., theft of computers, hardware, or software); (2) computers as the instrumentality (e.g., hacking, viruses, cyber stalking); and (3) computers as the repository of evidence (e.g., child pornography, billing records, emails).

Until recently, only three detectives from the Honolulu Police Department White Collar Crime Unit were trained to properly investigate computer related crimes and to perform forensics analysis of suspected computers. It became evident that a computer crime unit at the state level with properly trained investigators and the most up to date equipment and forensic capabilities would be necessary to help all counties as computer crimes continue to increase. Consequently, the Hawaii High Technology Crime Unit (HHTCU) was established to increase the investigative capabilities of local law enforcement in the detection, investigation, and prosecution of computer related crimes. Additionally, the unit has established a forensics laboratory and will provide needed training in computer investigations and forensics.

The HHTCU project received FY 2001 and FY 2002 funds in the amount of \$205,454.

### **Goals and Objectives**

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

The objectives are:

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

## **Program Activities**

The Hawaii High Technology Crime Unit (HHTCU) is an important Pilot Project. As such, initial project activities initially focused on such administrative matters as the hiring of staff and ordering necessary forensic supplies/equipment for the new forensic laboratory. The unit consists of two (2) investigators and two deputy attorney generals. Existing departmental personnel provide necessary clerical/administrative support. In addition to investigations, the Unit established a statewide high technology task force and also has prepared a training program.

## **Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods**

- number of law enforcement officers receiving training in the area of detection and investigation of computer related crimes,
- number of federal, state and county law enforcement agencies agreed to participate in a Statewide High Technology Crime Task Force,
- number of cases in which the Hawaii High Technology Crime Unit has provided investigative assistance to other agencies relating to computer crimes,
- number of computer related criminal prosecutions.

## **Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results**

The Hawaii High Technology Crime Unit (HHTCU) has been developing innovative approaches to stop high tech crime in Hawaii. The Unit trained 150-175 law enforcement officers based on individual forensic software training events, legal presentations and First Responder trainings. This Unit already has investigated and/or prosecuted several high publicity cases involving illicit use of the internet to seduce minors, 84 overall cases of investigation, including: (5) theft/internet fraud cases, (11) e-mail harassment cases, (4) identity theft cases, and others as listed below, and receives over 20 calls a week dealing with identity theft, virus', e-mail financial exploitation and the emerging field of computer stalking. The Unit also assists the Department of the Attorney General in the recovery and examination of potential computer evidence. A recent Department case using such evidence involved fraudulent contracts and alleged over billing by contractors. Each year HHTCU also sponsors seminars for other law enforcement agencies about HHTCU and State legal issues involving computer crime.

Work has also been finalized and Memorandums of Understanding executed to create a statewide high technology task force. Twenty-two (22) federal, state and county law enforcement agencies are participating and meetings have been held. The unique and state of the art forensic lab now assembled within HHTCU is available to members of the task force for their training and high tech criminal prosecution.

HHTCU continues to participate in state, national, and international organizations targeting computer crime. Through this networking, HHTCU receives case referrals, especially

in the identification of pornographic web sites originating in Hawaii. The units' investigative staff is working to shut down such criminal activity.

HHTCU is forming a chapter of a High Technology Crime Investigation Association International, Inc. (HTCIA) which will further network with other professionals, both public and private, who are interested in this area and are located in Hawaii.

HHTCU is preparing several cases for trial and has accomplished the following casework in the last fiscal year (July 1, 2003-June 30, 2004):

- 84 criminal offenses investigated
- 98 forensic imaging of hard drives and removable media
- 14 forensic examinations of digital evidence
- 5 executions of search warrants and recovery of digital evidence
- 9 prosecutions and prosecutions assists

This record was established despite the fact that the Unit was not fully staffed and trained during much of the year due to staff position changes, maternity leave and new hires.

## **INTERAGENCY COUNCIL ON INTERMEDIATE SANCTIONS**

### **Program Overview**

The Council's mission is to develop a shared vision for the enhancement of Hawai'i's intermediate sanctions and to guide the collaborative effort to realize that shared vision. Council members consisting of the Departments of Public Safety, Health, Attorney General, and the Judiciary, continue a collaboration on sharing expenses and resources.

Assisted with a National Institute of Corrections (NIC) technical assistance grant, the Council met in December, 2001 and February, 2002 with NIC representatives, George Keiser, Mark Gornik, Brad Bogue and William Woodward, for initial implementation planning. The initial work by the Council reflected the following decisions on its goal, direction, and needs:

- That the vision of the Council is reduction of recidivism by 30% across all sectors of Hawaii's criminal justice system having jurisdiction for offenders;
- That recidivism would be defined as a new arrest, or probation, parole, or pretrial revocation within 3 years of onset of community supervision;
- That the system will adopt statewide adult offender assessment protocols. The empirically-based Level of Services Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) and Adult Substance User Survey (ASUS) protocols will be used; and
- That the initial scope for the assessment protocols is statewide implementation of screening and LSI-R/ASUS for all adult felons and screening of adult misdemeanants for actuarial development.

The Council developed a 5-year strategic plan to implement a system-wide, standardized assessment protocols to match offender to level of supervision and services by identifying LSI-R risk factor severity to "what works" approach in services. The five-year plan also includes training for service providers in effective treatment programs that target risk factors to reduce offender recidivism. The Council's plan also includes studying and measuring the effectiveness of the offender assessment protocols, matching offenders with services, and program efficacy.

The Judiciary received FY 2003 in the amount of \$116,103.

### **Goals and Objectives**

The goal is to improve intervene is offenders' lives in ways that will reduce recidivism and future victimization.

The objectives are:

- for full implementation of a system-wide LSI-R assessment and protocol and quality assurance process for adult offenders achieved,

- to improve methods to match offender to level of supervision and services,
- to develop the criteria for criminal justice contracted services,
- for Purchase of Service vendors and program specialists will gain skills and knowledge to improve services that target criminogenic behaviors, values, and attitudes,
- to improve the LSI-R assessment and protocol and quality assurance process,
- to improve the method used to match offender risks and needs to services,
- to improve interagency access to offender information.

### **Program Activities**

The Council is in its second year of funding. The grant-funded coordinator is responsible for moving the Council's strategic plan forward, and to ensure coordination between the number of executive departments, county offices, and the Judiciary could be accomplished. The coordinator is responsible for supporting several working groups (research, quality assurance, program, LSI-R/ASUS, etc.) that were established in the first year. One of the coordinator's major responsibilities during this reporting period was ensuring that the sampling size (139) for the LSI-R and ASUS was achieved. The results of the sampling determined the proxy score for which offenders should complete the LSI-R and ASUS. The results of the sampling also allowed the Council to identify the scores for the five risk categories for offenders.

Other major activities undertaken by the Council included taking an inventory of existing contracted services for offenders, assessing existing services for placement on the continuum of services, and producing a service directory. The Council also initiated work to establish a criterion for criminal justice contracted services. The project hired a researcher in May 2004 to work with the Council on improving quality assurance in the LSI-R assessments, treatment services, and the matching of offender to services.

### **Performance Measures/Indicators & Evaluation Methods**

- date of system-wide rollout of the LSI-R, ASUS, and Trailer
- method established to match offender to level of supervision and services
- status of inventory and organization of existing criminal justice contracted services
- criteria for criminal justice contracted services
- number of service providers trained in the criteria for criminal justice contracted services

- method used to improve the LSI-R assessment and protocol and quality assurance process
- status of interagency sharing of offender information

### **Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results**

- LSI-R/ASUS rollout date was March 2004. The Council met its goal to have at least 80% (156 of 193) of the personnel meet the proficiency levels of the LSI-R/ASUS before officially starting.
- The Justice System Assessment and Training (JSAT) of Boulder, Colorado, provided the proxy scale to match Hawaii's offenders to level of supervision and services. The scale identified which offenders required specialized treatment/program services to reduce their risk for recidivism. JSAT used the 139 sample cases to establish a temporary proxy scale. The LSI-R is targeted for 45% of the offender population.

Five classification levels based on Hawaii's cutoff scores were established. The five levels are: Surveillance, High, Medium, Low, and Administrative.

- Inventory of existing criminal justice contracted services was completed and was incorporated into a program guide. The program guide is accessible on the Internet at <http://cpja.ag.state.hi.us/icis/>
- The criteria for criminal justice contracted services will be the evidence-based practices that reduce criminal recidivism, specifically, the six criteria established in the Correctional Program Assessment Inventory (CPAI). Training of sixteen program specialists/contractors on the CPAI will begin in July 2004. The Coordinator has made arrangements for Drs. Edward Latessa and Christopher Lowenkamp from the University of Cincinnati, Center for Criminal Justice Research, to provide the training.
- Quality assurance measures for the LSI-R and ASUS are currently in development. Data will be available a year from the March 2004 roll-out date, or April 1, 2005.
- Cyzap, Inc is the contracted provider that provides Internet access to store the LSI-R and ASUS data for all participating agencies. Cyzap allows for the interagency sharing of common offender information. The Council's research committee has been able to use the data collected in Cyzap to produce reports on the profiles of offenders on court and correctional supervision.
- In May 2004, Council hired a researcher to measure staff and treatment effectiveness.

## **JUDICIAL SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT**

### **Program Overview**

The Judicial Education and Resource Development Office has proposed to develop an immediate and practical tool in the form of an electronic benchbook to assist trial judges on how to proceed in certain courtroom situations. Currently there is no single mechanism that provides judges with readily available and reliable information in such matters as standard uniform checklists, scripts or colloquies to be used in criminal proceedings such as informing criminal defendants of their rights. Having a current and regularly updated benchbook would alleviate the need to recess court to research proceedings. In addition it would foster uniformity on the bench during these proceedings, and assure compliance with relevant and often changing case law, statutes, court rules, ordinances, and administrative orders by having this information readily available during the hearing.

The Judiciary received FY 2002 funds in the amount of \$108,375

### **Goals and Objectives**

The goal is

- to increase the efficiency, effectiveness, and uniformity of case management in criminal proceedings.

The objectives are:

- to reduce by 20 percent the number of recesses called while court is in session in order to research information on judicial proceedings during the project period;
- to increase, by at least one degree per item on a Likert scale, satisfaction relating to accuracy, timeliness, adequacy, and accessibility of information available to criminal judges during the project period.

### **Program Activities**

The Judicial Education and Resource Development Office hired retired Judge Gail Nakatani as a legal consultant to draft, develop, and design all material to be incorporated into the electronic benchbook software program. McGeary and Associates was selected as the technical consultant to develop the actual software program once the legal consultant's draft passed review by the benchbook technical committee. Equipment purchase (laptop computers), installation and rewiring of courtroom facilities occurred simultaneous to the software development. The software program was completed and approved for distribution to project participants in mid-April 2004. Upon completion of program training, participants were required to submit weekly surveys from April 19 to May 28, 2004 to provide measurement data for the project performance indicators. The project was able to complete its implementation activities as scheduled by June 30, 2004.

## **Performance Measures/Indicators & Evaluation Methods**

Pretest surveys will be distributed at the one, four and eight month intervals of the project period; post benchbook surveys will be distributed at the ten and twelve month intervals of the project; comparison on the direction and degree of change will be made on aggregate data collected as follows:

- number of recesses called during criminal proceedings due to a lack of information on the bench;
- degree of satisfaction indicated by the judges on the accuracy, timeliness, adequacy, and access to information available to them before distribution of the electronic benchbook; and
- degree of satisfaction indicated by the judges on the accuracy, timeliness, adequacy, and access to information available to them after distribution of the electronic benchbook.

## **Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results**

- The first objective, to reduce the judges' need to conduct research off of the bench while court was in session by 20%, was met and actually exceeded, as the surveys indicated that this need to conduct research was reduced by 47%.
- The second objective, to increase satisfaction relating to accuracy, timeliness, adequacy and accessibility by one percent for each item on the Linkert scale, was met and exceeded in all four areas per the pre- and post-survey results from participants.



## **SENTENCING SIMULATION MODEL**

### **Program Overview**

The 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 13 years has operated a sentencing simulation model, provided Hawaii's Department of Public Safety and the Corrections Population Management Commission (CPMC) technical assistance to design and implement a Hawaii model

The Department of Public Safety received FY 2002 in the amount of \$64,941 and FY 2003 in the amount of \$97,410 for a total of \$162,351.

### **Goals and Objectives**

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

The objectives are:

- to sustain 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;
- to produce an annual report on prison, parole, and probation population projections, and to produce projection reports based on proposed policy changes as directed by the Corrections Population Management Commission.
- to maintain a sentencing simulation working group to identify strategies for forecasting growth and data that should be included in model.

### **Program Activities**

The grant-funded system analyst is responsible for building and sustaining 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 grant-funded research statistician is responsible for analyzing the SSM data and completing the projection reports. In its fourth year of funding, the project activities were primarily geared toward increasing data integrity and manipulating the retrieved data in a manner that is useable for the simulation model. The Department of Public Safety was also tasked with securing permanent

funding to continue the project. By September 30, 2004, the project will have reached its 48<sup>th</sup> month funding cap.

By June 30, 2004, the SSM will have been fully operational for 18 month. During this reporting period, the project continued to perform case based simulations to provide policymakers and departments with timely information about the future of the State's correctional population. The collection and analysis of updated agency data, and inputting within the model is on-going. The first two years were spent developing and implementing the computer system and interfacing it with offender information systems at the Judiciary, Departments of Public Safety and the Attorney General, and Hawaii Paroling Authority.

The grant-funded staff responded to inquiries from the Correction Population Management Commission for simulations on proposed legislation or policy decisions that impact corrections.

In consultation with Dr. Pablo Martinez of the Texas Criminal Justice Policy Council, the staff 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**

- application of data to sentencing simulation model
- outcomes from the sentencing simulation working group

#### **Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results**

In January 2004, the second annual report, *Corrections Populations: Trends and Projections (1994-2008)* was completed. The baseline projections indicate that past trends will continue in the same direction as the past, which mean prison, parole and probation will see an increased growth.

The Executive Summary highlights the trends and projections:

The number of sentenced felons in the criminal justice system either under jurisdiction of prison or being supervised in the community while on probation or parole is projected to increase by 16.6% in the next five years (2004-08). This is up slightly from the 13.5% increase experienced in the previous five-year period (1999-2003).

The prison population is expected to increase by 25.8% by 2006. This projected increase is higher than the population gain that occurred in the previous three years (15.4%). The previous ten years, from 1994-2003, saw the sentenced felon population grow 90.7%.

Parole and probation populations will also continue to get larger. By 2008, the parole population is expected to increase by 42.1%, and the felony probation population is estimated to rise by 7.6%.

Admissions to prison will be composed of increased proportions of parolees revoked and returned to prison and probationers revoked and re-sentenced to prison (i.e., those who already fall under the purview of correctional and community supervision agencies).

There has been an increase in the past two years of convicted felons being sentenced to prison as opposed to probation. For 2003, the percentage of convicted felons being sentenced to prison rose to 29.7%, the highest rate since 1999 (29.5%).

(A copy of the annual report is available on the Internet at [www.hawaii.gov/psd/cpmc/](http://www.hawaii.gov/psd/cpmc/))

Staff completed eight simulations requested by state legislators or commission members. The simulations included:

- Application of Law Enforcement Coalition Proposal, Section 8—Extending the maximum terms for offenders convicted of a felony class B and C offenses with prior felony convictions
- Analysis of Admissions to Hawaii Paroling Authority FY 2003
- Application of Senate Concurrent Resolution 86, Draft Proposal
- Application of California 3-Strikes Laws to Hawaii
- Application of Federal 3-Strikes Laws to Hawaii
- Application of New Jersey 3 Strikes Laws to Hawaii
- Impact of Act 161-methamphetamine; discontinuation of mandatory minimums
- Impact of Act 161-methamphetamine; doubling of mandatory minimums

Sentencing Simulation Working Group meetings were held on July 10, and December 11, 2003 to discuss project and agency progress and problems in implementing the SSM. 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.

# VIOLENCE

## COMPUTER CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN

### Program Overview

Computers and the Internet have provided sexual predators with another means to prey on children. Children are increasingly computer-literate, and many children use the Internet with little or no supervision. Pedophiles and child molesters are able to exchange child pornographic images and movies and to lure children in chat rooms. Electronic conversations targeting vulnerable children are often conducted through chat rooms, bulletin boards, and e-mail.

The use of computers and the Internet in the sexual exploitation of children is relatively new. To address the growing problem, Congress created the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Program to assist state and local enforcement agencies in developing an effective investigative response. Hawaii is a participant in the federal program. In June 2002 Hawaii enacted a law relating to the electronic enticement of a child, making such a crime a class B felony.

### *Aggregate Funding Information*

Two projects, totaling \$88,065, were funded. The Honolulu Police Department received FY 2003 award of \$46,875, and the Maui Police Department received a FY 2002 award of \$41,190.

### Goals and Objectives

The goal is to reduce the incidence of child sexual exploitation in which the Internet is used.

The objectives are:

- to initiate proactive child enticement cases
- to identify individuals suspected of electronic exploitation of children
- to increase the knowledge of investigators on conducting computer-related investigations
- to increase the knowledge of the public on crimes against children via the Internet

### Program Activities

Computer systems will be purchased and dedicated for the purpose of conducting operations. Investigators will acquire training on conducting cyber-enticement investigations and on computer forensics. Both proactive and reactive cases will be initiated. In reactive cases,

investigators will act on information provided by victims and witnesses. Investigators will proactively conduct sting operations on suspects using the Internet to lure children for sex or pornography.

### **Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods**

- number of suspects identified
- number of proactive cases initiated
- number of arrests
- number of investigators trained
- number of community presentations made

### **Accomplishments and Evaluation Results**

During this report period, responsibility for the Honolulu Police Department project was moved to the Criminal Investigations Division (White Collar Crime Unit). Because of this move, it was necessary to train the assigned CID detectives to conduct these types of computer/online investigations. Training during this period included SEARCH training for computer/Internet online investigations with an emphasis on computer crimes against children. The other training involved a course designed to familiarize the detectives with technical, legal, and administrative issues related to investigating computer-related crimes against children.

The unit continues to work closely with the Hawaii Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (this has involved joint investigations with the Department of the Attorney General and the Federal Bureau of Investigation), and has investigated three child enticement and two child pornography Internet cases. Currently, there are nine felony cases of Electronic Enticement of a Child that are pending further investigation. During the calendar year preceding the project, there were no reactive child enticement cases detected or investigated by the Honolulu Police Department.

Project staff continues to research (and, if necessary, to purchase) appropriate equipment and accessories to keep abreast of current technology. Community outreach/prevention programs (Online Safety – Protecting/Safeguarding Hawaii’s Keikis) continue and have been provided for eight public and private schools (grades ranging from five to twelve). Additional presentations were conducted for Department of Education administrators, different parent and teacher groups, Boy Scouts, and for members of the Community Watch Program.

The Maui Police Department unit conducted computer forensics on a seized computer for possible child pornography. A suspect was identified, further evidence was examined, and the case was presented to the Maui County Prosecutor’s Office. To date, 11 suspects have been identified in that case. One proactive child enticement case has been initiated. The case involved the investigation of electronic enticement of a child and sexual assault. A search

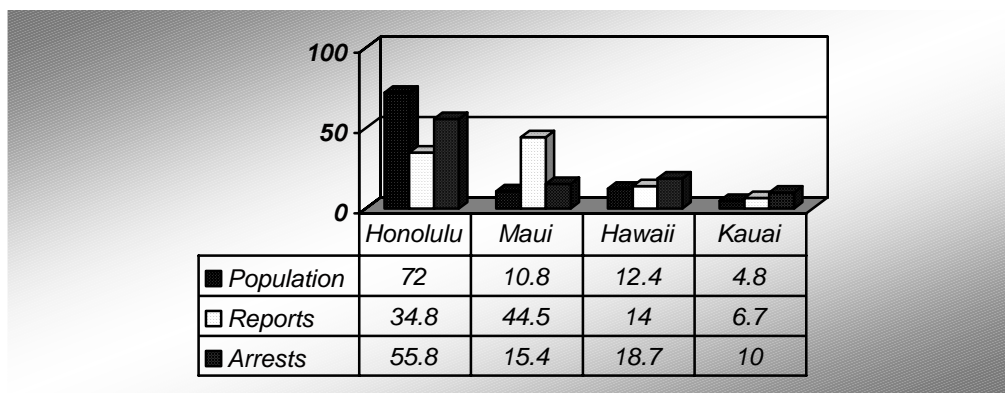
warrant was obtained and two computers were examined. The case will be referred for prosecution. Training for the involved officers has included “Encase” and “I-Look” training in Honolulu. Finally, presentations on Internet crimes affecting children and Internet safety were conducted for parents, teachers, and school staff at Pukalani School and the Haiku School in Makawao.

## 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 Family and Household Members (AFHM) statute (HRS § 709-906) decreased slightly by 2% from 2002 to 2003, for a second year in a row. The County of Maui had a 9% decrease in arrests during this period (561 to 508). The total arrests for 2003 (3,301) represent the lowest over the nine-year period from CY 1995.

The arrest rate for domestic abuse under the AFHM statute appears higher in the Neighbor Island counties, in proportional to the population (see Figure 1 below). Maui County police reports include *both* verbal and physical abuse, but would average 14.5% if limited to physical abuse incident reports 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. Distribution of Arrests/Reports for Abuse (percent) – CY 2003**

In statistics compiled by the Department of the Attorney General and Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence (HSCADV) for the eleven-year period between 1993 and 2003, the number of “domestic violence-related” murders in Hawaii has seen a pattern of steady declines followed by sharp increases. Under the definition applied to the phrase “Domestic Violence-Related Murders”, 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 perpetrators in murder-suicide cases. Refer to Table 1 below.

**Table 1**

Domestic Violence-Related Murders, State of Hawaii, 1993-2003		
Year	Number of DV-Related Deaths	DV-Related murder rate, per 100,000 residents
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
2002	7	0.6
2003	12	1.0
<b>1993-2003</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>0.8</b>

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

*Aggregate Funding Information*

Two projects were funded for a total of \$239,746. The Judiciary received FY 2002 funds in the amount \$59,746 for an Adult Probation DV Offender Unit. The Department of Public Safety continued a violence reduction program for incarcerated domestic violence offenders with \$120,000 in FY 2001 funds, and continued with an additional \$60,000 in FY 2002.

*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, is a third-year continuation of a correctional supervision model for felony-level repeat domestic violence (DV) offenders who are placed on probation with the Adult Client Services Branch Special Services Section II. Emphasis is placed on increasing accountability and the educational competency level of the serious offender, while maintaining the safety of the victim and community. The project will expand existing relationships between the various sections of the Adult Client Services Branch through collaboration and implementation of offender-specific treatment services. A key feature of the treatment services is the blending of offender competence, offender accountability, program sanctions, and collaborative input by the court, domestic violence service providers, and community.



## **Goals and Objectives**

The goal is to implement a correctional supervision model for repeat domestic violence offenders which: holds the offender accountable; increases the offender competency level; and maintains the safety of the community.

The objectives are:

- To accomplish accountability through:
  - 100% of court referred offenders will undergo a presentence investigation;
  - 100% of offenders will be screened using the Level of Service Inventory (LSI) Proxy and the Domestic Violence Screening Inventory (DVSI);
  - 95% of offenders whose LSI proxy and DVSI results warrant further screening will be assessed using the Spouse Abuse Risk Assessment (SARA);
  - 50% of domestic violence victims, in corresponding cases, will complete the SARA, through the assistance of a domestic violence service provider; and
  - 85% of the offenders sentenced to probation will acknowledge their violent behavior was a choice that could have been made differently and will make restitution as required.
  
- To accomplish competency development through:
  - 85% of offenders sentenced to probation will be taught alternatives to battering through the batterer's intervention program;
  - 70% of the supervised offenders will complete their domestic violence intervention program;
  - 85% of the supervised offenders will be instructed on cognitive restructuring techniques by their probation officer; and
  - 85% of the high-risk offenders as determined by SARA scoring will participate in individualized interventions services.
  
- To accomplish community safety through:
  - 90% of the supervised offenders will be placed under intensive supervision for the initial period of probation;
  - 100% of violations will be processed immediately and addressed through programmed system sanctions; and
  - recidivism of the supervised offender population will be reduced to 30% or less.

## **Program Activities**

Two Judiciary initiatives, the Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions and the Achieving Court Excellence, supported the use of empirically-based tools to assess risk and to provide a matching of effective interventions that are based on "best practices" principles. These

initiatives assisted in the formation of committees to oversee the implementation of the domestic violence assessment tools, and which have been meeting monthly through statewide videoconferencing. Child and Family Service was contracted in January 2004 to provide a specialized intervention program that targeted offenders convicted of felony domestic violence offenses and were under supervision of the Adult Client Services Branch. This included the development of an alternative treatment protocol for batterers who were high-risk or who had already completed a domestic violence intervention program. In February 2004 a statewide training by the authors of the SARA tool was conducted for approximately 105 individuals from the Judiciary and private organizations providing services for victims and offenders.

### **Performance Measures/Indicators & Evaluation Methods**

- number and percentage of presentence investigations conducted;
- number of offenders completing the LSI proxy, the DVSI, and the SARA if applicable;
- number of domestic violence victims, for the corresponding cases, who complete the SARA;
- number and percentage of individuals assessed and referred for substance abuse;
- number and percentage of probationers who successfully complete the batterers intervention program;
- number and percentage of probationers who have been instructed in cognitive restructuring techniques and who are able to complete a thinking report;
- number and percentage of re-arrests or new charges for probationers during project period, and
- number and percent of probationers who are re-incarcerated during the project period.

### **Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results**

- Due to personnel shortages and increased workload demands on probation officers in the Supervision Section II, the specialized pre-sentence reports and the formal training for cognitive restructuring techniques were suspended.
- Of the 225 of 286 sentenced offenders ordered to undergo domestic violence intervention, 100% of these offenders were able to start a program; 78 (34%) completed the program, with 77 (34%) remaining active in the program. There were 70 offenders (31%) who were terminated prior to completion, were in non-compliance, or were deported out of county.

- There were 11 of 286 defendants (3.84%) who were convicted of new offenses.
- There were 12 of 286 defendants (4.19%) who had their probation revoked and were re-sentenced 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. Due to the significant decline in the number of misdemeanor domestic violence offenders referred, the project has incorporated sentenced felon probation violators into the program. The second year will continue to address the needs of sentenced felons serving one year or less for domestic violence or for violations of probation. There will be greater focus on assessments as an integral part of the treatment plan, involving the use of the Level of Service Inventory (LSI) and the Spousal Abuse Risk Assessment (SARA).

**Goals and Objectives**

The goal is to successfully reintegrate incarcerated male domestic violence offenders back into the community.

The Objectives are:

- to maintain a continuum of services at the Oahu Community Correctional Center for short-term domestic violence offenders sentenced six months to one year through:
  - court-ordered domestic violence contracted services with community based agencies adhering to the Hawaii Batterers Program Standards;
  - an integrated case management system for domestic violence offenders transitioning back into community-based programs; and
  - establishment of performance standards to evaluate offender progress in the program.
- to define a comprehensive and intensive education program to address short-term domestic violence offender needs in cognitive restructuring and violence reduction, chemical addiction, and parenting during and post incarceration by:
  - assessing all program participants for levels of risk in the areas of denial of domestic violence, control, stress and substance abuse; and
  - screening for documented mental health and substance abuse problems to determine appropriateness for program
- to 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 by:

- reviewing and updating performance standards to evaluate offenders progress in programming;
- improving coordination between PSD, community services and adult probation in order to provide consistency in transitioning offenders back into community-based programs and probation; and
- documenting releases and re-admissions of program participants and publishing a quarterly status report.

### **Program Activities**

The project contracted the educational and cognitive services, including the drug screen component. Once again, delays in the initial start-up, particularly with the drug substance abuse assessment and treatment component, have resulted in several contractors completing their portion of the service contract prior to implementation of corresponding services that had yet to begin. PSD has allowed the contracted service agencies to conduct their own assessments and incorporate the information into client reports to PSD, as this has proven to be a more efficient use of providers' time and availability. Communication and participation with adult probation office needed to be addressed to improve coordination of services; both sit as members of the Intermediate Sanctions DV subcommittee and should be conversing on this matter.

### **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:

- reduction in risk for verbal and physical abuse as measured by the SARA and LSI,
- participation and completion rates in programs specified in service plan,
- reduction in risk for chemical abuse as measure on the ASI,
- number of case conferences conducted per quarter;
- number of service plans and transition plans developed, and
- percentage of participants who do not complete programming or who violate probation orders.

### **Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results**

The program experienced a delay in obtaining purchase of services for the domestic violence intervention, parenting and substance abuse components of the program. The domestic

violence intervention groups started in January 2004, with a total of 44 enrolled. Thus far 11 have been released to community programs. The Cognitive Skills/Violence Reduction classes have a total of 81 enrolled. No Parenting or Substance Abuse classes were conducted during this reporting period.

*This program was supported by grant number 2002-DB-BX-0015, awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice through the Hawaii Department of the Attorney General.*

In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, P.L. 101-336, this material is available in an altered format, upon request. If you require an altered format, please call the Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division at (808) 586-1150, TDD: Oahu, 586-1298; Neighbor Islands, 1-877-586-1298.