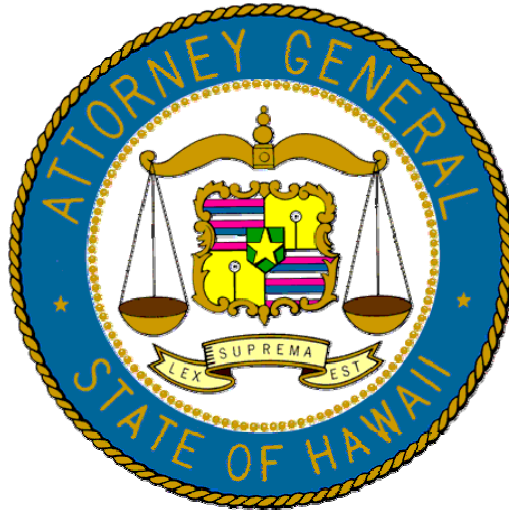


2006 ANNUAL REPORT

**EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL STATE AND LOCAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE
&
EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE
GRANTS**



STATE OF HAWAII

**DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
CRIME PREVENTION AND JUSTICE ASSISTANCE DIVISION
GRANTS AND PLANNING BRANCH**

December 2006

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 3711, et seq., as amended, establishes the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Byrne) Program and, in 2005, the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program (JAG). The JAG program replaced both the Byrne and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) programs. Subsequently, there is a JAG portion that is made directly available to counties for their administration, and is separate from the funds mentioned in this report.

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.). The Byrne program seeks to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders. The JAG program supports the same areas and, like the Byrne program, allows states and local governments to support a broad range of activities to prevent and control crime. This annual report reflects the cumulative results of Hawaii's state and county projects funded with the Byrne program and the state administered portion of the JAG program (State JAG).

The Governor has designated the Department of the Attorney General to administer Hawaii's Byrne grant and the State JAG program. The Governor's Committee on Crime (GCOC), the advisory body for the formula grant program, designated six funding priority areas for the Byrne program and nine funding priority areas for the State JAG program.

Priority Areas

Byrne Program

Drug Interdiction and Treatment
Juvenile Crime
Prison Overcrowding
Property Crime
System Improvement
Violent Crime

State JAG Program

Children and Elder Protection
Criminal Justice Information System
Community Prosecution
Cyber Crime
Drug Interdiction
Offender Services
Property Crime
Public Safety Communication
Violent Crime

This annual report reflects the results of the Byrne and State JAG funded projects from July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006. The Byrne program funded the bulk of the projects listed in this report with funding from the FY 2002, 2003, and 2004 grants while the State JAG projects were funded with the FY 2005 grant. The grants are primarily used to support and seed a large number of projects where funding is limited or non-existent.

Listed below in italics are some of the authorized purpose areas that Hawaii was approved to use for the Byrne and State JAG funding. 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.

- Several large multi-agency sting operations were successfully conducted which resulted in the Hawaii Narcotics Task Force seizing 11,330 grams of crystal methamphetamine, 9,874 grams of cocaine, 386 grams of heroin, and 77,536 grams of marijuana. One thousand, eight hundred and twenty four arrests were made, and \$637,274 in cash, 61 weapons, and 25 vehicles were seized.
- The Statewide Marijuana Eradication Task Force seized 2,690 marijuana plots and 33 indoor marijuana grows in which 140,065 plants were destroyed. The estimated value of the eradicated marijuana was \$140,065,000. Six hundred seventy-six arrests were made, \$284,673 seized, and 48 weapons were confiscated.
- The Department of Land and Natural Resources' Maritime Intelligence and Enforcement project is making headway in interceding drug trafficking in the maritime sector and pursuing drug trafficking investigations in State recreational harbors and waters. The project works with the county police departments and other law enforcement agencies, initiated 28 drug-related investigations, participated in 10 surveillances, and reported 61 arrests.

Improving the operational effectiveness of law enforcement through the use of crime analysis techniques, street sales enforcement, schoolyard violator programs, gang-related and low-income housing drug control programs.

- The Maui Police Department initiated a project to target street drug sales that combined training uniform officers on gathering drug evidence and conducting presumptive field tests for illegal drugs. The officer training and field-testing bolstered the number of drug related arrests and drugs seized. Five hundred drug cases were initiated, 386 suspects were arrested, and 221 grams of crystal methamphetamine, 1,327 grams of marijuana, and 6.84 grams of cocaine were seized.

Programs to improve the investigation and prosecution of white-collar crime, organized crime, public corruption, and fraud against the government, with priority attention to cases involving official corruption.

- The Financial Exploitation project continued to operate in its fourth year on Oahu to improve the Department of Human Services, Adult Protective Services' response to the misuse of a dependent adult's finances and property. Pursuing cases where family members are misusing or stealing funds from their elderly parents have proven difficult. To help shed light on the problem, 13 community outreach and information sessions were held for approximately 200 attendees.

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

- The Department of Public Safety continued to use grant funds to provide assessment, treatment, and discharge planning services for incarcerated offenders with severe and persistent mental illnesses. The project provided individualized, integrated educational and cognitive behavioral approach to 73 inmates at Halawa Correctional Facility, and 48 inmates at the Women's Community Correctional Center. Treatment plans and clinical interventions were tailored to meet the mental health needs of the individual.

Innovative programs that demonstrate new and different approaches to enforcement, prosecution, and adjudication of drug offenses and other serious crimes.

- The Cold Case Squad began operating in October 2004 and worked to address unsolved homicide cases by increasing investigation and prosecution efforts through the specialized squad. The project initially supported three investigators, however, due to funding reductions, the project operated with two investigators in 2005-2006. Nevertheless, the squad continued to make steady progress. The squad accepted five more cold homicide cases (for a total of 14 cases) and worked to refer two more cases (for a total of 5 cases) for prosecution to the Department of the Attorney General, Criminal Justice Division.
- The Hawaii High Technology Crime Unit (HHTCU) strategy to stop high tech (computer and computer-related) crime is a comprehensive approach. Since its inception in 2002, the unit's computer forensic examiners have completed examinations on approximately 68 hard drives and a variety of removable media. They have assisted in the recovery of digital evidence and the execution of search warrants in at least 15 cases. Throughout the year, HHTCU provided comprehensive trainings to multi-disciplinary agencies and provided a platform for peers to network and continue building working, sustainable relationships.

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

- The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center (HCJDC) continued to work to develop and implement enhancements to CJIS-Hawaii (the State's criminal history repository system) that has electronic interfaces and integration with other automated systems (police booking, prosecutor case management, court information, and corrections management) and the Green Box (an integrated livescan electronic arrest/booking system). HCJDC continued to work with the Maui and Honolulu Police Departments during this reporting period to integrate the county police systems with CJIS so that all county arrest/booking information, fingerprints, and mug photos statewide can be transmittable electronically to the State's AFIS (Automated Fingerprint Identification System), CJIS-Hawaii, and the FBI's fingerprint identification system.

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.

- The Maui Police Department, in their response to sexual exploitation of children via the Internet, has identified, in undercover investigations, 40 suspects that possess and offer to share child pornography via the Internet. The suspects were referred to the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force. Two arrests were made and investigative subpoenas were issued in three cases.

Law Enforcement Programs

- The Honolulu Police Department used grant funds to track and seize stolen firearms and firearms used in the commission of crimes. During its first four months of operation (May to August 2006), nine firearms were seized: two Mossberg 12 gauge shotguns, two 45 caliber handguns, two 9 mm semiautomatic handguns, a 357 revolver, a 22 caliber Marlin rifle, and a 38 caliber revolver.
- The Department of the Attorney General (AG) began in 2006 a comprehensive response to individuals that have not complied with the required Hawaii Revised Statutes 846E, Registration of Sex Offenders and Other Covered Offenders and Public Access to Registration Information. The AG response includes: 1) creating a centralized repository of noncompliant cases; 2) reviewing with public safety officials their responsibility to cover the requirements and complete the registration form with those in custody; 3) locating the whereabouts of the covered individuals; and 4) preparing cases for court for those failing to comply. The target populations are unregistered sex offenders, offenders with unverified information, and delinquent cases where the individual did not complete the registration process.

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

All activities funded under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program (Byrne) and the state portion of the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program (State JAG) for the period July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006 are covered in the 2006 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 grant and the State JAG grants. 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, and the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners grant, is responsible for the development of the strategy and for grant awards to state and county criminal justice agencies. It is advised by the Governor's Committee on Crime (GCOC), whose membership includes the state attorney general, two police chiefs, two prosecuting attorneys, a judge, the administrative director of the court, the directors of the Department of Public Safety and Department of Health, the chairperson of the Hawaii Paroling Authority, the superintendent of the Department of Education, and the U.S. Attorney (ex-officio member).

Distribution of Formula Grant Funds

The total funding amount for the programs covered in this report is \$4,156,082.

In preparation for the submittal of its application for the Byrne and State JAG 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 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.

A broad spectrum of Hawaii's criminal justice system benefits from the Byrne and State JAG funds. Continuation and new programs were operational in the four county police departments, three county prosecuting attorneys offices, the Judiciary, 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.

Under both the Byrne and State JAG programs, states are required to pass through a certain amount of funds to local units of government. The Bureau of Justice Statistics determines the amount by assessing the percentage of state funding as compared to local funding for

criminal justice. The pass-through requirement is a minimum level of funding for local governments, not a ceiling. The current pass through requirement for Hawaii is 49.53 percent.

Other areas covering the federal requirements on the distribution of funds changed when the grant program switched from the Byrne to the JAG program. Below is a summary of the distribution requirements for the Byrne and JAG programs.

✧ *Byrne*

States are required to use at least 5 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 Byrne grant requires a 25 percent cash match of the total program cost and limits program support to 48 months of funding. The only exceptions are multi-jurisdictional drug task forces, multi-jurisdictional gang task forces, victim assistance programs, and projects funded under the Criminal Justice Records Improvement Program.

The Byrne program has 29 congressionally defined purpose areas that can be funded.

✧ *State JAG*

Unlike the Byrne grant, the JAG program has no mandatory set aside for criminal justice records improvement.

The JAG program does not require a match requirement or limit the number of months that can be supported by JAG. However, the GCOC approved two administrative policies to maximize available funds and local contributions. The GCOC policies are:

- 20 percent cash match is required of the total program cost, and
- to continue the 48-month funding cap as established under Byrne. The 48 months starts anew under JAG, therefore, the period counted under the Byrne grant will not be added to the 48 months available under the State JAG. Multi-jurisdictional task forces are exempt from the 48-month rule, to ensure that statewide coordination of drug interdiction efforts is continued.

The JAG program has six congressionally defined purpose areas that can be funded.

Overview of Programs as Linked to State Strategy

✦ *Byrne*

Every four years, Hawaii develops a multi-year strategy based on crime data and identified needs. The programs funded under the Byrne FY 2002, 2003, and 2004 grants reflect the goals and objectives of Hawaii's 2001 multi-year strategy. The Byrne grant 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.

✦ *State JAG*

The programs funded under the State JAG grant reflect the goals and objectives of Hawaii's 2005 multi-year strategy. The State JAG grant multi-year strategy seeks to address six of the nine priority areas that are affecting Hawaii's criminal justice system. The priority areas being funded are criminal justice information systems, cyber crime, drug interdiction, offender services, property crime, and violent crime. (A significant drop in the federal allocation in State funding for FY 2005 has limited the number of priorities funded.)

✦ *Funding Priorities*

The following priorities were funded during the July 2005 to June 2006 report period.

Drug Interdiction – In response to the ever-burgeoning drug problem in Hawaii, a sizeable portion of Byrne and JAG funds has been committed to drug interdiction. Key components in addressing the drug problem have been task force efforts in interdiction and marijuana eradication.

Juvenile Crime – While delinquent and at-risk youth have a major impact on Hawaii's criminal justice system, this priority area usually receives the smallest number and amount of awards. To ensure that funds and services for delinquent and at-risk youth are coordinated and comprehensive, CPJAD has referred delinquency prevention and program concepts to the Hawaii Department of Human Services, Office of Youth Services (OYS). OYS receives state and federal grant funds to provide and coordinate a continuum of services and programs for youth-at-risk to prevent delinquency and reduce the incidence of recidivism. OYS places great emphasis on providing and supporting prevention, diversion, and intervention services.

Prison Overcrowding/Offender Services – 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 while in the community.

Property Crime/Cyber Crime – Hawaii's ranking for property crime rate continues to be in the top five among the 50 states. In addition to the traditional property crimes (forging

checks, vehicle theft, burglary), identity theft is on the rise and criminals have become savvy in using computers and the Internet to conduct illicit activities.

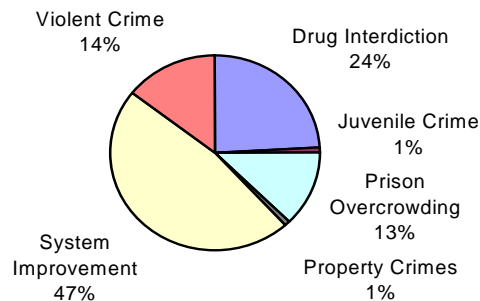
System Improvement/Criminal Justice Information System – This is an area that received a large portion of the grant funds. System improvement projects are multi-agency efforts that sought to address a common problem. The scope of the programs funded ranged from comprehensive community programs to the state’s criminal justice information system (CJIS), a new criminal history repository system that has electronic interfaces with other automated systems such as police booking, prosecutor case management, court information, and corrections management.

Violent Crime – Violent crimes against children, sex offenses, homicides and firearm violations top the list of the programs funded under this priority area.

Funding Amounts by Priority Area for July 2005 - June 2006

| | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Drug Interdiction | \$1,004,586 |
| Juvenile Crime | \$ 35,997 |
| Prison Overcrowding | \$ 521,233 |
| Property Crimes | \$ 28,000 |
| System Improvement | \$1,964,270 |
| Violent Crime | \$ 601,996 |
| Total | \$4,156,082 |

Percentage of Funding by Priority Area



Organization of Report

This report includes a brief description of each program area, including project goals, objectives, activities, performance measures, and accomplishments of programs funded by the Byrne grant from July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006. The total funding for the program area is also reported. Projects funded with Byrne FY 2002, FY 2003, and FY 2004 awards and the State JAG FY 2005 award were active during the reporting period.

While this is an annual report, some projects started after July 1, 2005 or ended prior to June 30, 2006. Therefore, some projects 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, 2005 to June 30, 2006.

EVALUATION PLAN AND ACTIVITIES

The evaluation plan of the Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division (CPJAD) 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. The Byrne/JAG evaluator reviews objectives and performance measures and recommends, as appropriate, ways in which they can be improved to better evaluate the project's performance.
- 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.
- CPJAD monitors projects frequently. This includes desk monitoring (review of fiscal and program reports, telephone contacts, etc.) and site visits. Site visits include a review of fiscal documents (e.g., invoices) to ensure expenditures are consistent with the budget, a discussion of program activities and progress towards meeting objectives, and a discussion of any problems or technical assistance needs.
- 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 and State JAG programs, continue to be the primary source of evaluation findings for CPJAD.

The Department of Justice, Office of the Comptroller offers regular financial management training across the United States for both grantees and subgrantees. However, the sessions are usually held on the mainland, and travel for Hawaii subgrantees tend to be cost prohibitive. In early 2006, CPJAD evaluated a need for financial management training as a growing number of new fiscal and program managers were responsible for grant administration. CPJAD also recognized that refresher training for long-time fiscal and program managers could be useful.

CPJAD co-hosted a Financial Management Training on June 20-23, 2006 in Honolulu, Hawaii, with the Department of Justice, Office of the Comptroller. The lead trainer was Michael

Williams from the Office of the Comptroller, Grants Financial Management Division. The training was divided into one, two-day session for agency personnel that administer DOJ federal grants; and two, one-day sessions for project directors and financial officers who receive federal funds from CPJAD. The training covered financial management and accounting systems, match requirements, program income, supplanting, OMB Circular A-87 and A-133, conditions and requirements of awards, adjustments, payments, financial reporting, certifications, monitoring, close-outs, and the Financial Guide and other resources. Approximately 80 fiscal and program managers attended one of the three sessions.

DRUG INTERDICTION

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 2003 and FY 2005 funds totaling \$112,914; the Kauai Police Department received FY 2003 and FY 2004 funds of \$48,000; and the Hawaii County Police Department received FY 2004 funds totaling \$55,500. Total funding for the Hawaii Narcotics Task Force program was \$216,414.

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; and
- to provide training to task force members.

Program Activities

Because the majority of drugs are being imported into the State, the task force focus is on 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 (DEA) or the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). 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,
- types and amounts of asset seized, and
- types of training attended.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The task force met quarterly, for a total of four meetings throughout the year. The meetings focused on intelligence sharing, training opportunities, grant administration, and tactical planning.

The task force seized approximately 77,500 grams of marijuana, 11,300 grams of crystal methamphetamine, 9,800 grams of cocaine, and 386 grams of heroin in three counties.

**Table 1
Hawaii Narcotics Task Force Drug Seizures in Grams, 7/1/2005 – 6/30/2006**

| COUNTY | Crystal Methamphetamine | Cocaine | Heroin | Marijuana |
|--------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|
| Hawaii | 5,487.16 | 2,222.36 | 28.52 | 57,807.40 |
| Kauai | 648.00 | 5,629.60 | 27.00 | 7,159.00 |
| Maui | 5,195.00 | 2,023.00 | 331.00 | 12,570.00 |
| TOTAL | 11,330.16 | 9,874.96 | 386.52 | 77,536.40 |

In addition to drug seizures, the three police departments reported 1,824 arrests and the seizure of \$637,274 in cash, 61 weapons, and 25 vehicles.

**Table 2
Hawaii Narcotics Task Force Arrests and Seizures, 7/1/2005 – 6/30/2006**

| COUNTY | Number of Arrests | Cash Seized (U.S. Dollars) | Weapons Seized | Vehicles Seized |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Hawaii | 1,351 | \$334,323 | 54 | 17 |
| Kauai | 133 | \$46,622 | 0 | 7 |
| Maui | 340 | \$256,329 | 7 | 1 |
| TOTAL | 1,824 | \$637,274 | 61 | 25 |

The drug and asset seizures were the result of several significant operations. For example, Operation "Pure Aloha" culminated in July 2005 with the dismantling of a major Drug Trafficking Organization (DTO) on Maui. The investigation lasted slightly less than a year and included wiretaps of significant drug dealers within the organization. The investigation spanned Maui and other states on the Mainland. Involved in the investigation were the Maui, Hawaii County, Honolulu, and Kauai Police Departments, the State Sheriff's Office, DEA, FBI, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and the U.S. Marshal. Approximately seven pounds of "ice," over \$56,000 in U.S. currency, five vehicles, two firearms, several computers, and cellular phones were recovered. Thirteen suspects were arrested and some of them have already pleaded to federal charges. The investigation remains ongoing.

In September 2005, Maui Police Department (MPD) Vice officers located a suspicious package at a private parcel service and obtained a positive canine alert on it. A federal search warrant was obtained and resulted in the recovery of 138 grams of ice and 110 grams of cocaine. A joint investigation was conducted with the task force, the MPD Vice Unit, and the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Task Force. A controlled delivery was conducted which resulted in the arrest of one adult male. The case is pending in federal court.

In March 2006, MPD Vice officers obtained information that a suspect was holding a large amount of "dope," and was also involved with dealing/selling the drugs. Investigators obtained two search warrants and also arranged for a "buy/bust" operation. The investigation resulted in the recovery of about 2,507 grams of crystal methamphetamine, 1,692 grams of cocaine, 331 grams of black tar heroin, one Ford van, and \$32,950 in U.S. currency. Three adult males and one adult female were arrested. The case is still under investigation.

In May 2006, a Makawao (Maui) landlord reported that chemical containers and glass bottles with attached hoses were discovered in a residence in which the tenant was just evicted. MPD Vice officers along with the MPD Clandestine Laboratory team investigated and found a crystal methamphetamine clan lab at the residence. Patrol officers had already evacuated people from some of the surrounding residences. Found at the residence were chemicals, glassware, and other drug paraphernalia associated with a clan lab. Also found were about 8 grams of "ice" and samples of several unknown liquids. A private chemical disposal company disposed of the chemicals. One adult female suspect has been identified, and the case is still under investigation.

In June 2006, U.S. Postal Inspectors intercepted two parcels on Oahu that were bound for Maui. MPD Vice officers and the U.S. Postal Inspectors arranged for a controlled delivery of the parcels (containing about 5,118 grams of processed marijuana). The marijuana was discovered after a federal search warrant was executed on the parcels. The processed marijuana was hidden in two musical drums. Two adult male suspects were arrested, and consent was obtained to search one of their residences. As a result of the search, about 15 grams of processed marijuana and six more musical drums were recovered. The case is pending review by prosecutors in state court.

In March 2006, Vice officers from the Kauai Police Department (KPD) and the Hawaii Airport Task Force conducted a joint operation. In that operation, one adult male was arrested

following a controlled delivery. Confiscated during the operation were 10.14 pounds of cocaine and 1,040 grams of marijuana.

In July 2005, Vice officers from the Hawaii County Police Department executed a search warrant in Captain Cook and recovered 360.2 grams of methamphetamine, various drug paraphernalia, and \$12,500 in U.S. currency. One male and one female suspect were arrested and face numerous state charges. The suspects are believed to have transported at least six shipments of crystal methamphetamine from Arizona to Kona. In September 2005, Vice officers from the Hawaii County Police Department executed a search warrant on a vehicle that was stopped leaving Kona airport. A total of 4.1 grams of “ice,” \$34,00 in U.S. currency, a .357 caliber pistol, and a 9mm semi-automatic pistol were recovered. Four male suspects were arrested on various state charges.

Finally, in February 2006, Vice officers from the Hawaii County Police Department and other Task Force officers received information that a male suspect was transporting a large amount of crystal methamphetamine from California to Hawaii. The investigators executed a search warrant on the suspect’s hotel room and two vehicles. Recovered were 56.7 grams of crystal methamphetamine, 45.3 grams of processed marijuana, two handguns, and \$29,000 in U.S. currency. Four adult male suspects were arrested and will be prosecuted in federal court.

To keep abreast of trends and the latest investigative techniques, 45 task force members attended 15 training workshops.

| <u>Training</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Location</u> | <u># Attending</u> |
|--|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Canine Handler Training/Certification | 07/2005 | Honolulu | 1 |
| Inter-County Criminal Intelligence Unit (ICCIU) Training | 09/2005 | Honolulu | 12 |
| 2005 Hawaii Regional Training Conference on Pharmaceutical Diversion | 10/2005 | Honolulu | 2 |
| WSIN Training | 10/2005 | Honolulu | 3 |
| CNOA Conference | 11/2005 | Reno | 3 |
| Basic Asset Forfeiture Training | 11/2005 | Honolulu | 1 |
| ICCIU Training | 02/2006 | Kona | 6 |
| 2006 Hawaii Narcotics Canine Training | 02/2006 | Honolulu | 2 |
| Canine Certification Training | 03/2006 | Honolulu | 1 |
| Vice Division New Investigator Training | 03/2006 | Honolulu | 3 |
| Drug and Violent Crime Training | 03/2006 | Honolulu | 1 |
| Maritime Smuggling (HIDTA) | 03/2006 | Honolulu | 1 |
| Clan Lab Certification Training | 05/2006 | Honolulu | 3 |
| International Conference on Asian Organized Crime & Terrorism | 06/2006 | Orlando | 1 |
| Financial Management Training | 06/2006 | Honolulu | 5 |

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE AND ENFORCEMENT

Program Overview

A primary focus of the program has been to address the problem of maritime drug trafficking and drug activity in State and County harbors. Intelligence suggests that stringent airport and air cargo screening and increased security measures have discouraged drug traffickers from using airline carriers. According to the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), which has primary responsibility for the State's boating and ocean recreational programs, traffickers are beginning to rely on the maritime sector as a venue for the importation and distribution of illegal drugs. A primary objective of the project is to develop a baseline to document and identify the extent and magnitude of drug trafficking within the maritime sector and to pursue drug trafficking investigations in State recreational harbors and waters.

The DLNR (Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement - DOCARE) received \$150,000 in FY 2004 funds for this project.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to decrease drug trafficking and drug use in Hawaii's maritime sector including State harbors and facilities.

The objectives are:

- to attend interagency/task force meetings to obtain and share information and intelligence particularly regarding drug activity and trafficking in the maritime sector;
- to conduct surveillance and/or drug-bust operations or missions in State and County harbors and related maritime facilities;
- to arrest persons for illegally transporting, distributing, or using drugs;
- to make drug and asset seizures;
- to conduct informational/drug awareness presentations to the community and other government agencies; and
- to provide training for DOCARE officers.

Program Activities

This is the second year of operation for the project. Although the project experienced somewhat of a slow start, necessary hardware/equipment has been purchased; data systems and secured intelligence connections are now being accessed; coordinated, multi-agency efforts have been initiated; and both investigations and intelligence sharing activities are now actively

underway. For the past few years, intelligence in the maritime sector has been limited due to limited coordination and collaboration among various local, state, and federal agencies. The project has been working to fill this void by increasing its enforcement presence in the maritime sector and cooperation with the Western States Information Network (WSIN) and the Hawaii – High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HI – HIDTA).

DOCARE has become a member of WSIN and HIDTA and continues to network with members of the Hawaii Narcotics Task Force (HNTF), Big Island Ice Task Force, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Customs and Border Patrol, and the National Park Service. Additionally, DOCARE has been able to access and utilize different secured database systems for intelligence sharing (WSIN, HIDTA), and offender information (Criminal Justice Information System/CJIS, Judiciary Information Management System/JIMS). The project’s maritime enforcement efforts to deter drug activity within the State’s recreational harbor facilities have resulted in the initiation of several drug related investigations (see below).

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- number and dates of coordinating and information/intelligence sharing meetings and the agencies participating;
- amount of relevant and credible information and intelligence obtained;
- number of cases/investigations initiated;
- number of persons arrested for illegally transporting, distributing, or using drugs;
- amount of drug and other assets seized;
- dates, type of training, and number of participants completing the training; and
- dates, type of audience, and number of participants for the informational/drug awareness presentations.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The project reports that DOCARE has coordinated/participated in seven interagency/task force meetings to obtain and share relevant information and intelligence particularly regarding drug activity and trafficking in the maritime sector.

DOCARE continues to review, verify, and follow up with all sources of information and intelligence received regarding trafficking activity. As a result, DOCARE has initiated 28 drug-related investigations within the State’s recreational harbor facilities. These investigations include cases of reported smuggling and distribution of heroin, marijuana, methamphetamines, and possible money laundering. Nine of these investigations are multi-agency investigations and are still being actively pursued.

DOCARE has conducted ten surveillance and/or drug-bust operations during the period. Surveillance operations were conducted at the following sites: Kaneohe Bay, Ke'ehi small boat harbor, Wailoa small boat harbor, Napoopoo pier, Kailua pier, Nawiliwili harbor, Radio Bay, Hilo Bay, and Honokahau small boat harbor. The surveillance conducted of an anchored barge at Kaneohe Bay resulted in: one arrest, the seizure of drug paraphernalia consisting of a glass smoking pipe with marijuana residue and five glass pipes containing methamphetamine residue, weight scales, and material for packaging. During the operation, the barge was seized (barge and floating dock valued at \$2,000) and a suspect was arrested. Other suspects have been identified, and grand jury indictments are being sought for those individuals.

Another operation was initiated by DOCARE on a tip on a large indoor marijuana grow in North Kohala on the Big Island. The suspects utilized large vehicles laden with contraband. The vehicles were placed on commercial barges and shipped inter-island. In this multi-agency investigation, two search warrants were executed and eventually led to the arrest of ten individuals on Oahu and the Big Island. Seized during the operation were a five-acre farm, vehicles, firearms, and currency exceeding \$200,000. Drugs that were seized included: over one pound of crystal methamphetamine, 15 pounds of marijuana and hashish, and other miscellaneous drugs. The estimated street value of the seized drugs was more than \$1 million.

Surveillance and investigations to establish patterns of suspected drug trafficking activity continue at harbor facilities and on waters surrounding the State. The intelligence gathered is disseminated and shared with members of other law enforcement agencies. DOCARE continues to inspect vessels and to initiate sea boardings to obtain or corroborate intelligence. DOCARE reports that officers are working on numerous leads and investigations that indicate possible maritime drug trafficking and money laundering in addition to organized crime links.

Project operations have resulted in the arrest of several individuals. During the above described Kaneohe Bay operation, several individuals were arrested and are facing possible grand jury indictments for Promoting Dangerous Drugs III, Possession of Drug Paraphernalia, and Promoting Harmful Drugs. In the Wailoa small boat harbor operation, one suspect was arrested for cocaine possession and distribution. Eight other individuals were arrested on various other charges. At Kailua pier, two individuals were arrested for drug possession. To date, the project reports that there have been a total of 61 arrests.

The project has involved relevant training for the involved DOCARE officers. In February 2006, five officers attended the Inter-County Criminal Intelligence Unit Training Conference. During the conference, DOCARE provided a power point presentation on the maritime project and gained the attention of those who were unaware of the project. Additionally, officers attending the conference made numerous contacts with other county, state, and federal law enforcement personnel interested in working with DOCARE on relevant drug trafficking investigations in the maritime sector. During the project period, 15 DOCARE officers have attended three narcotics/drug-related training workshops/conferences.

Twelve informational and drug awareness community presentations were conducted at various locations throughout the State for schools (students and teachers) and other community events.

POLICE AGAINST STREET SALES (PASS)

Program Overview

The Maui Police Department (MPD) Investigative Services Bureau investigates all crimes of violence, fraud, theft, controlled substances, and crimes relating to juveniles; apprehends the perpetrators of these crimes; and compiles evidence and information for the prosecution of persons charged with criminal offenses. The Bureau is divided into four divisions. One of the four divisions is the Vice Division that houses the Narcotics Section.

The Police Against Street Sales (PASS) project was designed to address the problem of street drug sales in Maui County. The Vice Division, Narcotics Section 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 ten years, the number of investigators in the division has not increased, and for the last four years, the unit averaged five investigator vacancies. Traditionally, community police and patrol officers in the Uniformed Services Bureau 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 has enabled police officers to augment the efforts of the Vice Division by conducting basic narcotics investigations. This pool of officers, working in conjunction with vice narcotics officers, received appropriate narcotics training, resources, equipment, and supervision to help address street drug sales.

The Maui Police Department received FY 2004 and FY 2005 funds totaling \$97,185 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 Uniformed Services Bureau, Investigative Services Bureau, and the Vice Division-Narcotics Section.

The objectives are:

- to train Uniformed Services and Investigative Services personnel to conduct “knock & talks” (when police ask permission to enter the person’s home to conduct a search without the need for a warrant), 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; and
- to assist Vice Division personnel in illegal drug investigations.

Program Activities

Vice Division personnel provided 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 have also certified officers to conduct 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 were needed to cover the training topics.

Night vision binoculars with 3X magnification lenses and carrying cases for night surveillance and entry tool kits (bolt cutters, ram, hallagan tool, and carrying case) were purchased.

When personnel from the Uniformed Services and Investigative Services Bureaus receive complaints of a street drug sales problem, their respective commanders/supervisors 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 has been 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

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

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

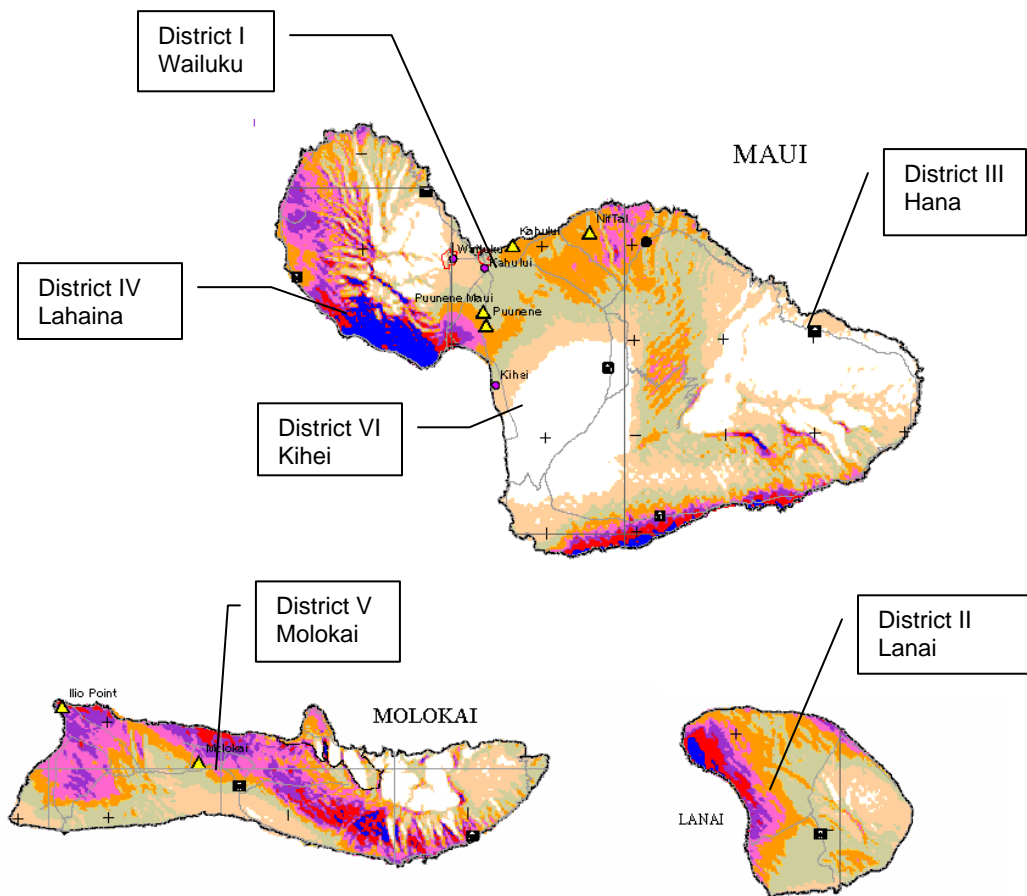
During this period, two PASS Training Classes were conducted (November 2-3, 2005 and on June 19, 2006). For the November 2005 training, 19 MPD police officers and 1 deputy prosecuting attorney were instructed on how to conduct “knock & talks,” undercover buys, confidential informant buys, search warrants, case activations, and deconfliction. All of the participants were also certified to conduct presumptive field tests on illicit drugs. For the June 2006 training, 18 Recruit School officers were trained and certified to conduct drug field testing.

The Vice Division assisted the Uniformed Services District officers with illegal drug investigations with the most frequent assistance provided to District I- Wailuku, followed by District V-Molokai, and District IV-Lahaina.

**Table 3
Vice Division Assistance Provided
By District and Month**

| DISTRICT | July 05 | Aug 05 | Sept 05 | Oct 05 | Nov 05 | Dec 05 | Jan 06 | Feb 06 | Mar 06 | May 06 | June 06 |
|------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| I -Wailuku | X | | X | X | X | X | X | X | | X | |
| II -Lanai | | | | | | | | | | | |
| III-Hana | X | | | | | X | | | | | |
| IV-Lahaina | | | X | | X | X | | X | | | |
| V -Molokai | | X | | | X | | | | X | X | X |
| VI-Kihei | | | | | | | | | | | |

Maui Police Department Patrol Districts I-VI
(Island Photos from the Hawaii Wind Working Group)



The following are examples of drug investigations that the Vice Division assisted at the district level:

August 2005: Molokai Patrol Officers conducted a crystal methamphetamine (ice) investigation that led to the execution of three search warrants and five arrests were made.

September 2005: Lahaina Patrol Officers conducted an ice investigation in which three

search warrants and fourteen persons arrested.

November 2005: Lahaina Patrol Officers, Kihei Patrol Officers, Wailuku Crime Reduction Unit, and a Hana Patrol Officer conducted a “buy-bust” operation in Lahaina. Six persons were arrested.

December 2005: A Hana Patrol Officer, during a routine traffic stop, detected the smell of marijuana coming from the cab of the vehicle. A consent to search was given by the driver. Both marijuana and crystal methamphetamine were found in the vehicle, and the driver was arrested.

February 2006: A special assignment task force comprised of officers from the Wailuku Patrol, Kihei Patrol, and Lahaina Patrol divisions conducted a “knock & talk” on a Paia residence and discovered an indoor grow consisting of 139 marijuana plants.

June 2006: Molokai Patrol Officers executed a marijuana search warrant in Hoolehua and as a result of the investigation, 859 marijuana plants, 79.54 grams of processed marijuana, 190 seedlings, and .18 grams of “ice” were seized, and two adult males were arrested on five counts of various drug charges.

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 the manual eradication missions. Only the Department of Land and Natural Resources, Hawaii Branch, on state land, conducts herbicidal spraying. 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

Four agencies received funding during the report period. The Hawaii County Police Department received FY 2003 funds totaling \$156,000; the Honolulu Police Department received FY 2002 and FY 2003 funds totaling \$180,108; the Maui Police Department received FY 2004 funds totaling \$138,879; and the Kauai Police Department received FY 2003 and FY 2004 funds totaling \$66,000. Total funding for the Statewide Marijuana Eradication Task Force program was \$540,987.

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, and
- to seize assets.

Program Activities

Bi-monthly meetings are held to schedule eradication missions, discuss pertinent issues, and 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, and
- amount of assets seized.

Program 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.

During the period, three task force meetings were held: on Kauai, October 2005; on Oahu, January 2006; and in Hilo, April 2006.

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.

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 task force located 2,690 plots and 33 indoor grows, and destroyed 140,065 marijuana plants. The value of a marijuana plant is estimated at \$1,000. The total dollar value for the marijuana plants destroyed is \$140,065,000.

Table 4
Statewide Marijuana Eradication Task Force Activities, 7/1/2005 – 6/30/2006

| AGENCY | No. of Marijuana Plots | No. Indoor Grows | No. Plants Destroyed |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Hawaii County Police Dept. | 1,154 | 30 | 54,531 |
| Honolulu Police Department | 107 | 0 | 6,131 |
| Kauai Police Department | 185 | 0 | 6,844 |
| Maui Police Department | 1,244 | 3 | 72,559 |
| TOTAL | 2,690 | 33 | 140,065 |

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 a limited number of government helicopters available, 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 vocal and persistent community resistance to eradication activities.

Table 5
Statewide Marijuana Eradication Task Force Arrests, Currency, and Weapon Seizures
7/1/2005 – 6/30/2006

| AGENCY | No. Arrests | Currency Seized | Weapons Seized |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| Hawaii County Police Dept. | 593 | \$160,516 | 20 |
| Honolulu Police Department | 4 | \$600 | 2 |
| Kauai Police Department | 2 | \$4,207 | 23 |
| Maui Police Department | 77 | \$119,350 | 3 |
| TOTAL | 676 | \$284,673 | 48 |

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 requirements, etc.

Seventy-nine task force members attended 13 training events. (See below.)

| <u>Training</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Location</u> | <u># Attending</u> |
|---|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Helicopter Night Vision Training | 11/2005 | Honolulu | 4 |
| California Narcotics Officers Association | 11/2005 | Reno | 3 |
| National Marijuana Initiative Conference | 11/2005 | San Diego | 1 |
| Jetway Training | 01/2006 | Honolulu | 2 |
| Canine Training | 02/2006 | Honolulu | 2 |
| Rappel Training | 04/2006 | Honolulu | 1 |
| Marijuana Spotting | 04/2006 | Kauai | 11 |
| Basic Rappel Training | 05/2006 | Kauai | 25 |

| <u>Training (con't)</u> | <u>Date</u> | <u>Location</u> | <u># Attending</u> |
|--|-------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Domestic Cannabis Eradication & Suppression Program Conference | 05/2006 | Phoenix | 10 |
| International Conference on Asian Organized Crime & Terrorism | 06/2006 | Orlando | 4 |
| Helicopter MD902 Hoist Training | 2006 | Honolulu | 3 |
| Medical Training (US Army) | 2006 | Honolulu | 5 |
| Helicopter Rescue Operations | 2006 | Honolulu | 8 |

JUVENILE CRIME

DA GRAD LEADERSHIP TRAINING

Program Overview

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (U.S. Department of Justice), nearly 40 percent of youth who are incarcerated in state-operated facilities said that they were under the influence of drugs at the time of their offenses. The 2002 Hawaii Student Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use Study of the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division, Department of Health, indicates that 10 percent of sixth graders, 22 percent of eighth graders, 40 percent of tenth graders, and 49 percent of twelfth graders used illicit drugs.

According to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, it is estimated that *“every dollar spent on drug prevention will save about five dollars in future treatment costs related to drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes.”* The Office on National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) encourages a *“... focus on using education and community action to stop drug use before it starts. Drug prevention efforts are our first line of defense against illegal drug use. Programs aimed at preventing drug use are invaluable in educating young people about the dangers of drug use and reinforcing a climate of social disapproval of drug use.”*

The Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) program is a school/research-based, drug education and prevention curriculum taught by certified law enforcement officers. DARE is currently taught in 135 elementary schools, 6 intermediate/middle schools, and 3 high schools on Oahu. The Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) program is a gang education and prevention curriculum also taught by certified law enforcement officers in 23 middle schools on Oahu.

The DARE After GREAT Right After DARE (DA-GRAD) Leadership Training Camp is a three-day camp that provides leadership training and skills to approximately 60 middle school students who have undergone the DARE and GREAT training. The students participate in team- and trust-building activities, cultural diversity, and problem-solving exercises and also attend drug, gang, and violence prevention lessons. Activities also include reviewing lessons from DARE and GREAT curricula which includes drug awareness and education, leadership skills, good decision-making, goal setting, non-violent behavior, and bullying. The overall theme of the camp is leadership development and team building through a drug-free life.

The Honolulu Police Department received FY 2004 funds of \$35,997 for this project.

Goals and Objectives

The goal of the project is to prevent middle/intermediate school students from becoming involved with drugs, gangs, and violence.

The objectives are:

- to identify public middle school 7th and 8th grade students who have completed the DARE and GREAT curricula and to reinforce lessons learned from those two programs;
- to provide leadership training and skills through the three-day leadership training camp and to provide follow up mentoring and monitoring services for these identified 7th and 8th grade students; and
- to encourage and assist these identified 7th and 8th grade students to utilize leadership skills learned by becoming future leaders in their schools and communities and to serve as positive role models for their peers.

Program Activities

Specific activities include the following:

- 1) Two seventh graders and two eighth graders from each of the 26 public middle/intermediate schools on Oahu will be selected. These students will be graduates of the DARE and GREAT middle school curricula. The teachers and the respective DARE and GREAT officers assigned to each school will select the students. Selection will be based on each student's leadership potential, as viewed by the teachers and the officers.
- 2) The students will attend a two-night, three-day training session held at the Camp H.R. Erdman (YMCA) facility at Mokuleia. During this training session, the students will be exposed to team- and trust-building activities; problem-solving exercises; cultural awareness; and drug, gang, and violence prevention lessons. The curriculum will consist of Camp Erdman's "Ropes Course" and a review of the concepts/lessons taught in the HPD DARE and GREAT programs (drug awareness and education, leadership skills, good decision-making, goal setting, non-violent behavior, and bullying).
- 3) The "Ropes Course," administered by Camp Erdman counselors, challenges the students to overcome physical obstacles and to do problem solving. The students must work together in small groups to achieve goals while learning communication skills, patience, innovative thinking, and problem solving techniques. The students will be able to examine leadership styles of others while developing their own techniques. The course enables the students to better understand motivation, cooperation, and the use of language.
- 4) HPD drug and gang resistance officers will provide reviews of the DARE and GREAT curricula. The emphasis will be on individual decision-making. The officers will encourage students to lead by positive example when making decisions about drugs, gangs, and violence.

- 5) A cultural awareness field trip to the Polynesian Cultural Center will be incorporated into the events. The field trip will be followed by a cultural awareness block of instruction that will incorporate the students' experiences at the center to emphasize how people from other Polynesian cultures think and behave. The students will be taught to appreciate different cultural practices, to avoid stereotypes, and most importantly, to understand how they are viewed by other cultures. This knowledge will help students to communicate effectively across Hawaii's culturally diverse landscape.
- 6) Finally, a follow-up event (to be held a few months after the leadership training camp) will be conducted to reunite the leadership camp participants, to re-emphasize leadership training and skills from the camp, and to reinforce DARE and GREAT anti-drug, gang, and violence lessons. All of the intermediate/middle schools students who attended the original leadership camp will be invited to this follow-up event.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- number of leadership camps conducted;
- number of individuals (7th and 8th grade students from public middle/intermediate schools) participating in the HPD sponsored leadership training camp;
- number of positive responses to the post training and education survey questionnaires; and
- number of participating students who have been identified in the juvenile justice system for unlawful behavior.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The HPD Juvenile Services Division conducted the first DA GRAD Leadership Training Camp from July 29-31, 2005 at Camp H.R. Erdman (YMCA) Facility in Mokuleia, Oahu. Of the 60 public middle/intermediate school students invited to attend the camp, 52 actually participated in the leadership camp. From all indications, the camp was a successful experience for both the students and the involved HPD police officers. The student participants, in fact, recommended additional leadership and communication skills training as well as more instruction/exercises on cultural diversity.

A follow-up event was planned for and conducted on November 25, 2005 at Dave & Buster's. Thirty-eight students (or almost 75 percent) of the original 52 leadership camp participants were able to attend the follow-up event. Dave & Buster's "Ultimate Quest Challenge" program was used to help the students refine their skills in teamwork, organization, and cooperation. The students were divided into teams and were given the task of locating several items at the establishment. The quest was similar to a team "scavenger hunt."

Also, the teams were asked to develop a unique “cheer” and to make a chain from the orange tickets obtained from different games. These activities further encouraged teamwork and leadership skills among the students. The event continued to encourage the drug, gang, and violence-free messages from the DARE and GREAT curricula as well as the leadership training camp. Additionally, at this follow-up event the students were asked to provide examples of how they utilized their leadership/teamwork skills in their schools and communities. Below are some of the participants’ responses.

“... In my community, I encourage people to help with the Rec center and to help with garbage. In school ... I try to influence other players to practice in Jazz Band. I try to apply my leadership skills whenever I have the chance.”

“... Well, when someone was getting bullied, I helped them out by telling a teacher. And when my best friend was in trouble I helped her out by telling someone to actually help her out.”

“... For robotics, I have to have an open mind to other people’s ideas to make the robots work. I have been responsible for what I do by thinking more about the consequences of what might happen.”

Survey questionnaires were given to the students at the beginning and end of the leadership training camp (a pre- and post-test) to determine the effectiveness of the training. Additionally, periodic checks were made through the Juvenile Justice Information System to determine if any of the participants from the leadership training camp had become involved in the juvenile court system.

Results from the surveys have been very positive. At the Dave and Buster’s follow-up survey, for example, 100 percent of the students reported improved leadership skills. A check of the juvenile justice system conducted four months after the leadership training camp indicated that none of the participants had become involved with the justice system since the training.

PRISON OVERCROWDING OFFENDER SERVICES

ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

Program Overview

The growth of female offenders incarcerated in Hawaii's state prison and jails continue to grow with female offenders exceeding the housing capacity in its state prison and jails.

| IMPRISONMENT AT A GLANCE | |
|--|--|
| HAWAII | |
| Imprisonment Rate 1977: 44 (49th), Female Imprisonment Rate 1977: 3 (45th) | Imprisonment Rate 2004: 329 (36th), Female Imprisonment Rate 2004: 69 (16th) |
| Total Female Sentenced Prisoners 1977: 14 | Total Female Sentenced Prisoners 2004: 438 |
| Percent Increase 1977-2004: 3,029% | Average Annual Percent Increase 1977-2004: 15% |
| Percent Increase 1999-2004: -8% | |
| <i>Source: Women's Prison Association at 110 Second Ave. New York NY 10003</i> | |

The annual *Crime in Hawaii* report, a review of Uniform Crime Reports, from 2002 to 2004 indicates that in the City and County of Honolulu female offenders consisted of 24 percent of all arrests for Part I Offenses and 19 percent of all arrests for Part II Offenses. Part I Offenses include murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson; and the offense of manslaughter by negligence. Part II Offenses include all criminal offenses not classified as Part I Offenses and include other violent crimes, property related crimes, drug manufacturing and sales, drug possession, gambling, alcohol related crimes, and other crimes such as offenses against family and children, prostitution, and weapon offenses.

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, in general, are more effective for women when provided in conjunction with services which improve pro-social skills and attitudes, 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.

For a brief eight-month period, the Hawaii Paroling Authority used Byrne funds to contract with a service provider for transitional services for high needs female parolees. Each

month, approximately 15 females are considered for parole. Of the 15 females, approximately 3 are not released due to the lack of appropriate housing and support.

The Hawaii Paroling Authority received FY 2003 funds in the amount of \$60,000.

Goals and Objectives

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

The objectives are:

- 60 percent of the parolees will not return to prison on a technical violation or for a new criminal arrest or technical violation, and
- 50 percent of the parolees will be placed into an approved independent living arrangement.

Program Activities

This is the project's third year in operation. The project originally began on Maui. In the Fall of 2005, the project was moved to Oahu after an in-house assessment determined that sufficient resources were available to address the problem on Maui but a greater need (and less resources) were on Oahu to provide transitional service to high needs female parolees. Hawaii Paroling Authority contracted a non-profit service provider for housing and supportive living services for up to 6 female parolees on Oahu. The Oahu project began accepting clients in February 2006. The parolees received 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 were placed into independent living; and
- number of participants who tested positive for marijuana, cocaine, amphetamine, and opiates.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- From February to September 2006, seven female parolees were admitted into the program. Of the seven, three (42.9 percent) successfully left the program, found

gainful employment, and moved to an independent living (clean and sober) house. All three were discharged from the program by July 1, 2006 and as of September 30, 2006 were in good standing with parole.

- One (14.2 percent) of the seven female parolees relapsed and tested positive for drugs. This parolee was admitted into a detox program. She was later discharged to an independent living house.
- The remaining three (42.9 percent) female parolees failed to follow the program rules and were terminated from the program. All three were in technical violation of the conditions of parole. Of these three, two were rearrested (for violating parole), and one is missing.
- None of the female parolees returned to prison for a new criminal offense.

CORRECTIONS MENTAL HEALTH CASE MANAGEMENT

Program Overview

Inmates with mental health disorders are a growing concern for jurisdictions across the United States; Hawaii is no exception. Persons with mental disorders are arrested at a higher rate than individuals who do not have a mental disorder. Individuals with mental disorders are at risk for incarceration for crimes committed as a direct result of co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse problems. Without the resources to provide case management, medication monitoring, and treatment for inmates with severe and persistent mental health disorders, there will be inadequate and incomplete patient information to provide meaningful discharge planning that would interface with the proposed community mental health resource solutions.

To address this problem, there were a series of discussions and collaborations among the various criminal justice agencies in Hawaii. The Hawaii State Department of Health (DOH) developed a four-year plan to build the community infrastructure necessary to service individuals with severe and persistent mental illnesses (SPMI). The infrastructure includes diverting the individual with SPMI away from correctional institutions and providing the necessary community services upon their release. As a partner agency, the Hawaii Department of Public Safety (PSD) developed case management infrastructure, resources, and processes to fully utilize, coordinate with, and contribute towards the success of these solutions. Adequate case management and discharge planning ensures that the identified patients receive available community resources.

The mental health case management would also assist in identifying necessary treatment opportunities during the patient's incarceration, which is an important aspect for successful community re-entry.

The Hawaii Department of Public Safety received FY 2002 funds in the amount of \$139,020 and FY 2003 funds in the amount of \$156,213.

Goals and Objectives

The overall goal of this project is to provide adequate mental health (MH) case management and discharge planning services to Halawa Correctional Facility (HCF) and Women's Community Correctional Center (WCCC) inmates with SPMI disorders to ensure successful re-entry into the community.

The objectives are:

- to identify all inmates with SPMI who are incarcerated at HCF and WCCC;
- to promote program and treatment opportunities that would prepare the mental health patient to transition back to the community;

- to assist these patients in their transition to the community by contacting community case workers or agencies to obtain the necessary community aftercare to help maintain their mental health and to reduce recidivism;
- to provide 100 percent of the HCF and WCCC prison inmate population with diagnosis and treatment opportunities that prepare them for community re-entry;
- to provide 100 percent of the HCF and WCCC inmate population discharge planning upon their release to the community; and
- to reduce by 15 percent the recidivism rates of all SPMI diagnosed inmates released from HCF and WCCC.

Program Activities

The Corrections Mental Health Case Management project team (hereinafter “the team”) consists of a psychologist and one case manager. The team utilizes the existing support system, which consisted of correctional officers, education, sex offender and substance abuse counselors, psychiatric social workers, facility case managers, psychiatrist, medical services, and clinical and outside agencies such as the Hawaii Paroling Authority and the Department of Health.

Using criteria developed by the DOH, Adult Mental Health Division (AMHD), a review of the medical records and interviews with the psychiatrist and psychiatric social workers identified SPMI individuals. The team worked with the Department of Health, Community Mental Health Centers, a major provider for post release follow-up mental health services.

Department of Public Safety and the team attempted to develop a model that would produce consistency in diagnoses. Research indicated that a Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV diagnosis (SCID) might provide the necessary information. After months of discussion, however, it was decided that the SCID would not be implemented due to time constraints, cost, and training. The team relied on a diagnosis from the psychiatrist. The psychologist initially implemented the MMPI. However, it was not useful as individuals were unable to read the questions and the MMPI was therefore discontinued. The psychologist utilized the facility’s existing Wechsler’s Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS-R) to conduct assessment of cognitive functioning and achievement of the individual.

The facility case managers conducted a Level of Services Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) and the Adult Substance Use Survey (ASUS) once an individual was sentenced. The Woodcock Johnson III Educational and Cognitive Achievement Batteries were adopted by the team, in coordination with education, to provide an educational and cognitive assessment to complement the facility risk and substance abuse assessments.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- number of HCF and WCCC individuals with severe and persistent mental illness (SPMI), and
- number of SPMI individuals treated by the team.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

Medical chart reviews of SPMI individuals were completed. The team initially identified 280 HCF and 48 WCCC inmates with mental disorders (excluding personality disorders) in the general population and those housed in special holding units, therapeutic units, and the infirmary. The screening process included a chart review, a pharmaceutical report, a physical examination, and a mental health assessment. A list of SPMI individuals was generated for input from the mental health team.

The PSD offender tracking system helped to determine an individual's minimum sentence date and possible parole hearing date. Within the time constraints of the project, the team provided treatment to 73 HCF and 48 WCC individuals.

The treatment provided to the 121 individuals with SPMI consisted of an individualized, integrated educational and cognitive behavioral approach. Aspects of the approach are based on recommendations by SAMHSA for a comprehensive continuous integrated system of care (CCISC) model. Other treatment plans and/or clinical interventions were also tailored to meet the mental health needs of the individual.

As a pilot, the Corrections Mental Health Case Management project experienced growing pains, including finding the right staff positions, addressing personnel issues, and determining the best instruments to use to assess the patients' needs. In spite of the difficulties, the project is making progress in exploring what will make a positive difference in recidivism rates for inmates with SPMI. The project provided the opportunity to implement mental health case management and to determine whether case management positively impacts recidivism rates. Although it may be somewhat premature to determine the effectiveness of the project, PSD will continue to work with DOH and other criminal justice agencies to promote case management and treatment plans for inmates with SPMI.

MENTAL HEALTH COURT

Program Overview

Mentally ill criminal offenders impose an enormous burden on Hawaii's courts and correctional systems. These offenders continually re-enter the criminal justice system due to inadequate treatment. The lack of proper service resources, specifically, appropriate mental health case management, treatment monitoring, offender compliance, and discharge planning often result in these offenders de-compensating and re-offending. Consequently, this leads to court congestion, probation overload, and increased costs for public defenders, prosecutors, probation officers, and court staff. A multi-agency Mental Health Task Force on Oahu convened to discuss solutions to this problem. From these collaborative sessions, Hawaii's First Judicial Circuit Court investigated a potential court-based response and developed a Mental Health Court (MHC).

In addition to creating an advisory group for the Mental Health Court, a Mental Health team was formed to help oversee the clients selected, admitted, and served by the program. The team consists of representatives from the First Circuit Court, Adult Clients Services Branch; Office of the Public Defender; Department of the Prosecuting Attorney; Department of Public Safety, Oahu Intake Service Center; Department of Health, Adult Mental Health Division; and the treatment program case managers.

The Judiciary (First Judicial Circuit Court) received FY 2004 funds in the amount of \$166,000.

Goals and Objectives

The goal of the MHC project is to improve the Oahu court system's response to the criminalization of the seriously mentally ill, divert the non-violent mentally ill offender from further involvement with the criminal justice system, and reduce the long-term burden on Hawaii's court systems.

The objectives are:

- to provide training on treatment issues to the MHC (including the MHC team and 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 increase the number of offenders with serious mental illnesses who are diverted to treatment;

- to reduce the number of days offenders with serious mental illnesses spend in jail;
- to reduce recidivism rates among offenders with serious mental illnesses;
- to exhibit clear communication, patience, and an understanding of mental illnesses in the court; and
- to improve collaboration among the First Judicial Circuit, Executive Branch agencies, county agencies, and non-governmental non-profit organizations that work with offenders with serious mental illnesses.

Program Activities

The project focused on the development of specific policies, procedures, and forms along with the MHC team. Monthly team meetings were held with multi-agency partners to discuss and approve eligibility criteria, eligible charges, team roles, program phases, incentives, and sanctions. From these discussions, a Policies and Procedures Manual was written, which will guide the implementation of the pilot MHC during its first year. An advisory board was created in March 2005 and will continue to meet quarterly throughout the life of the MHC.

In April 2005, the MHC accepted its first client into the newly formed court. The structure and process of the MHC, including client screening criteria, judicial and treatment case management, therapeutic approach, and supervision strategies were established. Graduated sanctions and termination criteria have been agreed upon and finalized, and the logistics of MHC referrals are ongoing.

The DOH, the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, and the probation office are continuing discussions about the best methods of collecting and sharing pertinent data among the MHC team and agencies. The MHC staff developed consent forms and confidentiality policies to provide for the sharing of pertinent information between members of the MHC team.

Evaluation procedures to measure the effectiveness of the MHC program are ongoing. The MHC is considering utilizing part of a standard evaluation tool developed by SAMHSA and used by the Hawaii Jail Diversion Program. Using a similar evaluation tool will enable the programs to compare data, continue to learn from each other, and refine processes/policies.

The MHC staff continues to work with the DOH Adult Mental Health Division (AMHD) to ensure timely and comprehensive assessment and treatment for all MHC participants. The full AMHD menu of services will be considered for inclusion in each participant's individualized treatment plan. Potential participants continue to be referred and screened, admitted participants are oriented to the court and diverted to treatment, agency partnerships continue to be solidified, involved agencies contribute to and attend specialized training, and data continues to be collected in order to evaluate and improve the court.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- number of training sessions held, name of training, and training dates;

- identification of treatment programs and services on Oahu for mental health clients;
- status of data collection system;
- number of early screening and referrals; and
- number of offenders with serious mental illnesses who were diverted to treatment.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

A thorough review of existing diversionary and treatment programs and services was accomplished through extensive research and meetings with multi-agency partners. Other areas of research included: an assessment of the characteristics and profile of the target population, the number of treatment “slots” to be developed and/or purchased, and the impact of the MHC on jail beds. During the planning stage of the MHC, a file search indicated that those criminal charges that most likely will be eligible for the MHC revealed a possible 426 to 440 defendants per year, based on the best information available. However, acceptance into the MHC is determined through consensus by the team. Current team meetings indicate that not all previously identified criminal charges may be acceptable to the prosecutor’s office for admittance to the MHC.

A MHC program coordinator was hired, program staffing and budgetary needs were assessed, and program policies and procedures were drafted. Ongoing meetings and discussions with various partner agencies, including the Departments of Health, Adult Mental Health Division and Public Safety and the Offices of the Public Defender and Prosecuting Attorney, have continued throughout the planning and implementation stage of the program.

A training program on treatment is ongoing. For the MHC team, the following topics include, but are not limited to: an overview of offenders with serious mental illnesses and co-occurring substance use disorders; a history of the paradigms currently used by criminal justice, mental health, and substance abuse systems (especially in Hawaii); an overview of other MHCs; an overview of working with people with serious mental illnesses; and the processes of the Oahu MHC (such as eligibility criteria and the referral/admissions process).

During the project period, 20 clients volunteered to participate in MHC; 6 others are up for consideration. Approximately 30 clients are expected to participate in the MHC. To date, the number of incarceration days saved varies from 10 days to a year per client depending on what the sentencing judge would do if the client were not accepted into the court. However, at this time it is too soon to determine any evaluation results. The partner agencies are dedicated to seeing the MHC as a viable alternative means to address offenders with mental illnesses. In the long-term, the MHC could prove successful in relieving the burden that recidivism imposes on the courts and correctional systems.

PROPERTY CRIME CYBER CRIME

KEEP YOUR IDENTITY

Program Overview

Identity theft, a relatively new kind of crime, has been increasing at an alarming rate. In 2003, the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) conducted a survey to determine the magnitude of the problem. The survey concluded “that over a one-year period, nearly 10 million people – or 4.6 percent of the adult population – discovered they were victims of some form of identity theft.” The problem is not limited geographically to the continental United States. For example, between the years 1999 and 2003, the City and County of Honolulu experienced an increase of nearly 400 percent in the number of forgery, fraud, and identity theft cases reported.

Officials became more concerned over growing identity theft cases in 2001 when the Honolulu Police Department (HPD) reported that forgery and fraud cases exceeded 5,000 reported cases for the first time in ten years. The FTC has noted that national identity theft cases have increased by 874 percent between the years 2000 to 2004. In the past, our homes and vehicles were considered safe places to store personal information. That is no longer true. Today, criminals are more sophisticated and more technologically savvy. Criminals are not hesitant to utilize stolen information to further victimize those individuals. These criminals are able to re-victimize targeted individuals because the victims are either unaware of the crime and/or did not take prompt action when the crime was first detected. A lack of information and knowledge provide the criminal with added opportunities to victimize individuals.

Unfortunately, although identity theft is a fast-growing crime, many Oahu citizens are still unaware of the identity theft problem and know little about how to prevent the crime or how to respond once they become victims of the crime. To address this problem, HPD and other concerned agencies lobbied the Legislature and supported enactment of a new identity theft statute. Such a statute was enacted in 2002. To further combat this crime, HPD initiated (through a previous Local Law Enforcement Block Grant and this project) a community public awareness and information/education effort to educate the public regarding identity theft.

The Honolulu Police Department received FY 2005 funds of \$28,000 for this project.

Goals and Objectives

The goal of the project is to combat the growing crime of identity theft.

The objectives are:

- to identify and work with potential target audiences in the community who are interested in learning about the crime of identity theft;

- to educate the public with a one to two hour identity theft PowerPoint presentation tailored to the needs of the audience;
- to provide supplemental identity theft educational brochures and materials to the audience as a resource tool and for their future reference; and
- to train the involved detectives on how to best conduct identity theft investigations.

Program Activities

Specific activities include the following:

Detectives, normally assigned to investigate felony property crime cases, will work to identify, locate, and link with target audiences interested in learning more about the crime of identity theft. These HPD detectives will then conduct one to two hour PowerPoint presentations on the crime of identity theft. The detectives will be available seven days per week to conduct the “Keep Your Identity” presentations.

The “Keep Your Identity” presentations will cover: 1) the growing problem of identity theft; 2) how to prevent identity theft; and 3) the steps a persons should follow to correct a theft of their identity.

To increase the effectiveness of the project, each presentation will be tailored for the audience (targeted audiences include: senior citizen associations, community associations, community fairs, church groups, military personnel and dependents, neighborhood security watch groups, law enforcement personnel, Better Business Bureau, schools, Rotary Clubs, business community groups/leaders, law firms, realtor associations, hotel employees, and retail merchants).

The HPD detectives, in addition to conducting the presentations, will provide audience members and other interested individuals with supplemental educational/informational brochures and other reference and resource materials on identity theft. Some grant funds will be used to print the supplemental educational/informational materials.

HPD will continue to take advantage of every opportunity to partner and work with local or national television and newsprint media to reach the largest possible audience – particularly in the State of Hawaii.

Since criminals involved in the crime of identity theft are often cunning, resourceful, and technologically sophisticated, it is important that law enforcement officers keep abreast of the latest schemes, crime trends/patterns, and investigative techniques. To accomplish this, the HPD detectives will receive relevant training to assist the officers in their efforts to combat identity theft (e.g., Internet databases, fraud investigations, cyber-theft investigations, theft of special assets, eBay investigations, interviewing and interrogations, property crime case preparation, pawn intelligence, etc.).

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- number of presentations conducted,
- number of individuals participating in the HPD training and education presentations,
- number of positive responses to the post training and education survey questionnaires, and
- number of officers receiving training.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The project contract was executed in February 2006 and has been operational for six full months. HPD detectives conducted 43 identity theft presentations. In those presentations, a total of 2,507 citizens received education and training on the crime of identity theft. HPD reports that many of the individuals who participated in the training presentations were employed in restaurant and retail services industries. These employees were encouraged to share information gleaned from the training presentations with co-workers and other personnel.

HPD reports that the identity theft problem has again received statewide media attention, and detectives anticipate that this very publicized crime will likely receive continued media attention. HPD has also been working to bring to Hawaii representatives from eBay to train HPD personnel on how to investigate suspects who utilize eBay to commit property crimes and crimes involving identity theft.

Finally, a written survey questionnaire has been developed by HPD to better evaluate the efforts of the “Keep Your Identity” project. The survey was developed to assess the demand/interest for these educational/training presentations, to evaluate the quality of the information presented, and to determine whether the project should be continued. During the first six months of the project, 1,171 surveys were distributed and 755 (64 percent response rate) surveys were completed and returned. To determine the value of the presentations, respondents were asked whether or not they would recommend the presentation to others. The responses on the surveys indicated that 100 percent of the respondents would recommend the presentation to others. A review of the responses provided on the survey indicates that participants have been very positive and supportive of the educational/training presentations.

SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM

COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNITIES PROGRAM

Program Overview¹

The Comprehensive Communities Program (CCP) is a crime prevention and public safety initiative that seeks to improve the quality of life in a community. The three principles underlying the CCP approach to public safety are: partnership and collaboration; shared problem solving; and changing how public safety works.

CCP provides a framework for citizens, government agencies, and private organizations to work together to make a better life for everyone, no matter what the size of their community. It helps bring people together, enables them to define a meaningful role for themselves in solving a problem, and enables them to work on the problem through a deliberate planning and implementation process. A unique aspect of CCP is its emphasis on linking community policing and community mobilization in the neighborhoods. Community members and neighborhood groups work with police for mutual benefit and positive results. CCP also focuses on equal participation of those playing a role in the process. Each stakeholder, whether a store owner, a neighborhood resident, the licensing and inspection commissioner, or a neighborhood police officer, comes to the table with an equal vote.

Jurisdictions that use the CCP approach to public safety have developed or put their unique stamp on interventions involving community prosecution, drug courts, crime prevention through environmental design, community corrections, and similar programs that adhere to the underlying principles of CCP. Several of these interventions have been cited by CCP sites as promising approaches that other jurisdictions may be interested in learning more about and replicating.

Aggregate Funding Information

Four projects were funded. The Hawaii County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney was funded for two projects: a weed and seed program with FY 2004 (\$52,222) and a community oriented prosecution program with FY 2004 (\$183,380) funding. The Honolulu Police Department received funding for a weed and seed program with FY 2004 (\$119,997) funds. The Maui Department of the Prosecuting Attorney received funding for a community prosecution program with FY 2004 (\$68,868) funding. Total program amount is \$424,467.

Program Description

Four distinct but similar programs operated in Hawaii County, Maui County, and on Oahu utilizing the comprehensive communities program model. The four programs included:

¹ BJA Comprehensive Communities Program Monograph, April 2001, NCJ 184956

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Hawaii County: | Weed and Seed and Community Prosecution |
| Maui County: | Community Prosecution |
| Oahu: | Weed and Seed |

Locally, the community prosecution 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 and Seed program and since then has expanded to other Hawaii jurisdictions. As of September 2005, community prosecution was operating in three of four Hawaii counties.

The American Prosecutors Research Institute (APRI), the National District Attorneys Association, and other jurisdictions that have successfully applied the community prosecution model, provided Hawaii's community prosecutors with invaluable training and technical assistance. The arsenal of tools used by the community prosecutors includes nuisance abatement strategies, drug-free and prostitute-free zones, restorative justice, truancy abatement, and graffiti cleanup to improve neighborhood safety.

The Weed and Seed strategy² aims to prevent, control, and reduce violent crime, drug abuse, and gangs. The Executive Office for United States Attorneys provides U.S. Attorneys with general executive assistance and direction, policy development, administrative management direction and oversight, operational support, and coordination with other components of DOJ and other federal agencies.

At each Weed and Seed site, the local U.S. Attorney's Office plays a leadership role in organizing local officials, community representatives, and other key stakeholders to form a steering committee. The U.S. Attorney's Office also facilitates coordination of federal, state, and local law enforcement efforts so that sites effectively use federal law enforcement partners in weeding strategies.

The Weed and Seed strategy is a multilevel strategic plan that includes four basic components: law enforcement; community policing; prevention, intervention, and treatment; and neighborhood restoration. Four fundamental principles underlie the Weed and Seed strategy: collaboration, coordination, community participation, and leveraging of resources.

The major steps of CCP strategic planning³, whether utilizing the community prosecution or Weed and Seed strategy, includes:

- Convening a team of the jurisdiction's key stakeholders, including elected officials, community leaders, and those individuals and/or organizations that are influential in the jurisdiction's crime control and prevention efforts;
- Developing a shared vision of the future, considering the history of the jurisdiction's partnerships, politics, and processes as a context for the program;

² OJP Community Capacity Program, Website at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ccdo/ws/selcome.html>

³ BJA Comprehensive Communities Program Monograph, April 2001, NCJ 184956

- Gathering and analyzing data pertaining to the jurisdiction's economic and social conditions, crime problems, and local public or private resources and programs that are or could be directed toward crime reduction;
- Developing goals and strategies for a crime control, crime prevention, and community organization effort that will address identified problems and contribute to achievement of the vision;
- Developing an action plan to carry out the strategies;
- Developing a plan to manage the implementation of the action plan; and
- Developing an evaluation plan.

The Hawaii and Maui County Prosecuting Attorneys and the Honolulu Police Department used an infrastructure to manage and support the implementation and operation of their plans. The infrastructure was comprised of several components, including the partnership structure, the type and level of partnership, the rules or procedures the partners have developed to conduct their collaborations, and the mechanisms used to share leadership and resources. Each CCP site developed a unique infrastructure based on its history, culture, level of sophistication, and economic outlook.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to reduce property, violent, and drug-related crimes through the use of a comprehensive community approach in areas where crime is prevalent.

The objectives are:

- to expedite the removal of offenders through vertical prosecution and/or higher bail and standards for release;
- to reduce crime;
- to improve the quality of life for members in the communities where crime is prevalent;
- to increase the participation of community, business, non-traditional criminal justice partners in crime reduction and public safety efforts; and
- to increase crime prevention efforts.

Program Activities

Community Prosecution

The Maui community prosecutor completed its second year and was successful in sustaining a Kalama Park Action Team (KPAT) that worked to reduce crime, graffiti, and drug use in a 36.5-acre oceanfront public park located in Kihei, Hawaii. The community prosecutor mobilized community members, businesses, and county and state workers to focus on increasing public safety in the park, and to improve access and recreational use of the general park. The community prosecutor fostered a self-sustaining initiative that has suppressed illegal/nuisance activities, involved many facets of the government and community, and fast-tracked prosecution of criminals arrested in the targeted areas. The program ended with several awards and acknowledgments. The *South Maui Weekly* recognized Jerrie Sheppard, the program's community prosecutor, as Maui Person of the Year, and KPAT was featured by *The Maui News* in their annual "People Who Make a Difference" series.

The Hawaii County community prosecutors continued the activities funded in the previous 3.5 years and continued to offer community prosecution assistance island-wide. By partnering with the community and county and state agencies, the program staff continued to: 1) address drug houses by educating property managers and landlords on how to keep illegal activities out; 2) apply Hawaii's nuisance abatement law to close drug houses by leveraging community complaints against property owners; 3) conduct community education meetings on various aspects of the criminal justice system so citizens can better understand what to expect and how law enforcement works; 4) provide county agencies information in revising ordinances to reduce sometimes conflicting or ambivalent county rules that are difficult for police and prosecutors to enforce; and 5) target chronic offenders involved in property crime and when possible, seek tougher sentences on the community behalf. The 48-month funding cap for Byrne funds was reached in September 2005 but the program continued with county funds.

Weed and Seed Strategy

The Honolulu Police Department (HPD) in partnership with the YMCA worked to reduce the number of property, narcotics, juvenile, and gambling-related crime in the three Weed and Seed sites on Oahu. The program removed repeat offenders from the targeted sites through arrest and prosecution, applied geographic restriction, and increased law enforcement's presence in the designated areas. The three Weed and Seed sites that are impacted by the program's activities are the expanded Kalihi to Atkinson Drive site, the Waipahu site, and the Ewa site. The program initiated a "Weed Task Force" consisting of police from HPD's Districts 1, 3, 5, and 8, the DEA, FBI, ATF, U.S. Attorney's Office, and state agents. Major activities include: 1) saturating the sites with police and targeting offenders, 2) utilizing undercover tactics to target drug dealers and couriers, 3) conducting sweeps to locate and arrest offenders with outstanding warrants, 4) conducting truancy sweeps, and 5) getting the community involved in the "National Night Out" campaign. The grant funds were exhausted in November 2005 and the program was continued with state funding.

The Hawaii County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney hired a coordinator/community liaison to work with Pahoa's community, community policing officers, and other law enforcement members to reduce the fear and crime rate in the Weed and Seed district. The program completed its first year and focused on reducing crime by: 1) increasing police presence in the designated area, 2) improving communications between the community and police (community forum), 3) engaging in problem solving crime and crime related problems, 4) conducting community and crime prevention education, 5) coordinating neighborhood watch and citizen patrols, 6) addressing juvenile offenders, and 7) improving the prosecution of adult offenders.



Photo from: <http://www.pahoaweedandseed.org/>

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- number of offenders removed from targeted area through vertical prosecution and/or higher bail and standards for release;
- crime reduction efforts;
- quality of life improvements accomplished;
- number of community, business, non-traditional criminal justice partners involved in crime reduction and public safety efforts due to CCP activities; and
- number of crime prevention efforts.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- Number of offenders removed from targeted area through vertical prosecution and/or higher bail and standards for release.

Note: Most of the program funding was exhausted by November 2005.

In July 2005, six juvenile males were arrested for seven counts of Criminal Property Damage in the Fourth Degree, two counts of Carrying a Deadly Weapon, and one runaway case. The juveniles were arrested for vandalizing Fern Elementary School which is located in the Kalihi Weed and Seed area.

In August 2005, a 28-year-old male was sentenced in Maui Court to six months prison and five years probation for facilitating the sale of marijuana to undercover D.E.A. agents he thought were tourists. The 28-year-old male, who has been in trouble with the law in several states including Arkansas, Arizona, Missouri, Mississippi, and Florida, is also prohibited from entering Kalama Park or standing within 50 feet of any park entrance.

In August 2005, a Kalihi drug house was searched and seven adult males (ranging from 24 to 53 years old) were arrested on various narcotics offenses after complaints of gambling and drug dealing were made against the people in the residence. This is the third search warrant at the same address since October 2004. The offenses included four counts of Unlawful Methamphetamine Trafficking, four counts of Promoting Dangerous Drugs in the Third Degree, two counts of Illegal Drug Paraphernalia, and two Contempt of Court offenses.

In August 2005, Honolulu police investigated suspected prostitution in the Ala Moana area. Two females were arrested for prostitution and working as unlicensed masseuses.

In October 2005, a 30-year-old male was arrested for three counts of Unlawful Methamphetamine Trafficking, two counts of Promoting Dangerous Drugs in the Third Degree, two counts of Illegal Drug Paraphernalia, and Endangering the Welfare of a Minor. The suspect was arrested after a narcotics search warrant was issued based on complaints of the suspect dealing drugs in the Kalihi Weed and Seed area. The suspect's 2005 Chevrolet truck was seized as he was delivering and distributing narcotics in this vehicle.

In October 2005, a 37-year-old male and a 45-year-old male were arrested after an investigation of stolen police equipment. One suspect was arrested for Theft in the First Degree, Promoting Dangerous Drugs in the Third Degree, Illegal Drug Paraphernalia, and Contempt of Court charges, and the other suspect was arrested for Fraudulent License Plates and tax emblem and Contempt of Court offenses.

- Crime reduction efforts.

The Kalama Park Citizens' Patrol (KPAT) celebrated its one-year anniversary in October 2005. Kalama Park on Maui was considered a trouble area with a history of a stabbing death at the park, shooting at a police event, and arson at the skating rink. For their efforts, the community prosecutor and KPAT received public accolades and news coverage (see article below) for rehabilitating the park and improving safety in an area of frequent crimes. Through their beautification efforts, the park is less conducive to criminal activities. KPAT functions as a citizen watch program patrolling the area in organized watches. The program's utilization of Crime Prevention Through

Environmental Design (CPED) approach has made Kalama Park safer. Volunteers, businesses, state and county workers worked together to clear blind spots where illegal activities had flourished, improved lighting at the park, and cleared walkways.

Citizens' patrol celebrates one year of cleaning up park

By MAUI NEWS, MELISSA TANJI, Staff Writer

Monday, October 03, 2005 12:36 PM

KIHEI – In just a year, the Kalama Park Action Team Citizens' Patrol has assisted police in nabbing a drug dealer and has done away with suspicious loiterers, as well as curbed underage drinking at Kihei's largest park. Wearing bright yellow T-shirts, patrol members have spent hours surveying and walking Kalama Park, looking out for potential hazards and possible criminal activity and reporting problems to police and county parks officials.

Lis Richardson, an action team member and active patroller, said people have reclaimed the park as a recreational area. "It is phenomenal. It really is. I think the park has been taken back. There will still be the occasional vandalism, or something goes wrong. (But) I think everyone should be proud of the park," Richardson said.

Linda Lauther, owner of Sisters & Co. across the street from the park, said there has been a major difference in the park with the team and the patrols. "I used to just stand here and watch it. You could see people drinking in the park, peeing on trees right there. You could see a gang of people just hanging out there, up to no good," Lauther said.

To celebrate the patrol's success and first anniversary, the Kalama Park Action Team will be having an anniversary patrol at 7 p.m. Oct. 15. Participants should meet at the bridge in the park.

(For full article, go to The Maui News at <http://www.mauinews.com/story.aspx?id=12976>)

The Maui community prosecutor brought together the community police, condo associations, and various interested community members and service groups that were interested in clearing the Kihei Boat Ramp of drug crimes, fights, and trash with the Department of Land and Natural Resources (DLNR), who has jurisdiction over the ramp. The problem was discussed and a solution was agreed upon with the Ho`aloa Aina and the Kihei-Wailea Rotary providing ongoing volunteer work to keep the area clean. The neighboring residents support the improvements (decrease in crime, improved view and use of the area) and provided much of the funding for the improvements through DLNR's Adopt a Harbor program.

In October 2005, the Honolulu Police Department, along with the Weed and Seed program and the Community Prosecutors from the Honolulu Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, received a Coordination Honor Award during the National Weed and Seed Conference in Los Angeles, California. The award was presented for their outstanding accomplishment in reducing truancy, increasing graduation numbers, and

reducing juvenile property crimes in the Ewa Communities. The truancy sweeps expanded to other sites on Oahu including the Kalihi Weed and Seed area. During this reporting period, truancy sweeps were conducted in the area around Farrington High School.



**Coordination Honor Award
Truancy Sweeps, 2005**

(from left: Officer Arthur Takamiya, Weed and Seed Coordinator Maile Kanemaru, CCDO Director Nelson Hernandez, Deputy Prosecutor Tana Kekina-Cabaniero)

Photo from: <http://www.honolulu.gov/prosecuting/community.htm>

Honolulu Police conducted “Street Crime Operation” in the Ala Moana (the Weed and Seed expansion area) by coordinating additional visible patrols to help deter street crime such as auto theft, breaking into vehicles, driving under the influence, and other traffic offenses.

In December 2005, the Pahoia Weed and Seed site installed 16 surveillance cameras in downtown Pahoia Village. The cameras were installed to help improve security for the shops and restaurants. The camera program was initiated to help deter criminal drug dealing and illegal activities and to increase security in an area where open drug dealing, violence, and unlawfulness were the norm.



Pahoia Village Photo from: <http://www.pahoaweandseed.org/>

The Pahoia Weed and Seed program is working with a newly formed Puna Watch, which is a consortium of neighborhood watch programs in Puna. It consists of seven neighborhood watch groups including the Ka`ohe Homesteads Community and Farm,

and the Kokua Pahoia watch groups. The Weed and Seed coordinator with the neighborhood watches work on problem solving, clarifying roles and responsibilities of watch members (and those of the police and the prosecutor), safety issues, and planning effective neighborhood watch programs.

- Quality of life improvements accomplished.

The Maui community prosecutor created an educational program for working parents on juvenile delinquency and crime. Juvenile delinquency and crime was one of the major areas of concern identified by the community. A presentation was developed that focused on the causes of delinquency and crime, warning signs, and effective interventions. While the educational program did not continue beyond its initial pilot, the intent was to engage employers, such as the county government and hotels, to set aside time for employee education that benefit the employee, their children and families, and the community-at-large.

In October 2005, the 3rd Annual Get High on Life Festival was held at Pahoia High and Intermediate Schools. The event highlighted a wide array of after school activities that intermediate and high school age youth would be interested in. The goal is to increase protective factors that help to reduce a youth's risk for delinquency and alcohol and drug use. Over 750 youth attended.

In December 2005, the community-constructed Kahakai County Park was officially opened. The community succeeded in garnering the support of the county officials, the police, and the Department of Parks and Recreation. Kahakai County Park is a three-acre coastal site where families and the community can watch whales and sea turtles and enjoy the outdoors. Hawaiian Beaches resident Fred Blas spearheaded this effort. The *Hawaii County Weekly News* quoted Mr. Blas as saying, "Projects like this serve to make the community a much nicer, safer place to live without breaking the bank."

The Pahoia Weed and Seed Youth Council held a Valentine's Day dance for youth in the sixth to twelfth grades. Approximately 200 youth attended the dance. This was cited as a very successful violence and drug-free event coordinated by the 11-member youth council.

In February 2006, the first Pahoia Job Fair was held. Nearly two dozen potential employers participated with a number of community service organizations and government agencies. Over 200 hundred applicants registered for the event and approximately 535 job applications were collected.

In April 2006, the Pahoia Weed and Seed program coordinated a beautification project and planted ten palm trees and an assortment of flowering plants at locations along the Pahoia Business Village Road. Twelve Pahoia Elementary School students along with other community members participated in the one-day event.

In June 2006, the Pahoia Weed and Seed program partnered with the Friends of the Pahoia Library with their annual book sale. Proceeds from the book sale will go towards building a new public library.

- Number of community, business, non-traditional criminal justice partners involved in crime reduction and public safety efforts due to CCP activities.

All of the programs have developed an array of partnerships (and committees) to enlist the support and assistance from government agencies, businesses, community members, schools, churches, and service providers. Due to the large number of participants, tracking the number of partners involved in crime reduction and public safety efforts has been problematic. Below is an example of the Honolulu Weed and Seed website reflecting the diverse ways in which the community can get involved both formally and informally.

National Initiative
Hawaii Initiative
Mission
Site Priorities
Maps
Committees
Contact Information
Get Involved
Links
Site Seeding Efforts

Aloha

www.honoluluweedandseed.com

Get Involved

Your kokua is critical to the success of Weed and Seed. Individuals (from children to grandparents), businesses, agencies, schools, and churches are just a few of the entities that actively support the strategy. Your involvement, whether occasional or regular, is needed in any of the following areas:

- [Committee participation](#)
- [Participate in an upcoming neighborhood board meeting.](#)
- [Participate in a neighborhood security watch program](#)
- [Participate in or volunteer at an upcoming community event or meeting](#)
- [Donate services, supplies or funds](#)

For information on you can get involved, contact the Weed and Seed site coordinator, Kahele Porter by phone at 951-1324 or by email at seedsofaloha@yahoo.com.

Calendar of Events/Announcements

(Source http://honoluluweedandseed.com/calender_of_events.asp#events)

For the Maui Community Prosecution program, the community prosecutor was successful in ensuring that KPAT became self-sufficient. Park “zones” were established and graffiti crews to monitor and paint out graffiti in the assigned zones were designated. KPAT has continued with monthly meetings with community members assuming responsibility for scheduling the Citizens’ Patrols and following the policies and procedures that were established under the community prosecution program.

For the Pahoia Weed and Seed program, the coordinator continues to be involved with a number of working groups such as the Puna Community Action Team, Puna Interfaith Alliance, Workforce Development Division, Puna Round Table, Mainstreet Pahoia Association Board. Each group focuses on improving the quality of life and the welfare of the community.

- Number of crime prevention efforts.

In 2005, the Maui community prosecutor conducted 20 educational presentations and attended 77 group/organizational meetings. This included the Kihei-Wailea Lions Club, Kihei Sunrise Rotary, Kihei-Wailea Rotary, Kihei Community Association, Wailea Community Association, AARP, Maui League of Republican Women, Wailea Community Association Risk and Security Committee, Safe Communities of Maui, Inc., as well as government agencies. The community prosecutor also worked with two communities to address traffic-related problems related to congestion and speeding cars.

In July 2005, the Honolulu Police monitored the Citizen Patrol Walk of the Korean Veterans that included 20 participants.

In August 2005, the Honolulu Weed and Seed officers participated in the annual “National Night Out Event Against Crime”, a crime and drug prevention awareness event to get communities involved in police-community partnerships. The Kuhio Park Terrace Tenant’s Association hosted the event.

In April 2006, the Hawaii county community prosecutor, community policing officer, and the Puna Watch group hosted a SARA workshop (Scanning, Analysis, Response, Assessment), a problem solving class for watch coordinators.

CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS IMPROVEMENT

Program Overview

The purpose of this project is to develop and implement enhancements to the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS)-Hawaii, the State's criminal history repository system that has electronic interfaces with other automated systems (police booking, prosecutor case management, court information, and corrections management) and the Green Box (an integrated Livescan electronic arrest/booking system). When implementation is completed at Maui Police Department (MPD) and Honolulu Police Department (HPD), all arrest/booking information, fingerprints, and mug photos statewide will be transmittable electronically from these law enforcement agencies to the State's AFIS (Automated Fingerprint Identification System), CJIS-Hawaii, and the FBI's fingerprint identification system. At that point, the full integration of CJIS-Hawaii and AFIS for "Lights Out" identification can be implemented. The central component to this process is a server known as the Lights Out Transaction Controller (LOTC) that can transmit demographic information to CJIS-Hawaii and the fingerprint information to AFIS to trigger simultaneous searches in both systems to determine a positive identification. In essence, this project takes CJIS-Hawaii to the next level by enhancing the integration foundation to allow the system to communicate with specific agency systems.

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center of the Department of the Attorney General received FY 2003 funds of \$152,250.

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 IAFIS (Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System);
- to increase the knowledge of HCJDC staff in the technical architecture of CJIS-Hawaii; and
- 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 have been purchased and installed to implement enhancements to facilitate integration with other agency systems. The agency project team has been working with the consultant to install and fine-tune the database. Advanced training has been necessary for the

project team so that the team 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 has involved enhancements of both the re-designed system and the RMS. Testing of the integration/interface has been performed.

A Livescan device to integrate the booking process, and a Cardscan device to digitize and electronically transmit fingerprints were purchased.

Data integrity checks are being run on a periodic basis to ensure that data converted from the Transitional system to the Core system are accurate and complete. Discrepancies have been researched and corrected. Delinquent dispositions are being 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; and
- number of delinquent charges at the beginning and end of the report period.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

Steps have been taken to expand the electronic transmission of offender information, fingerprints, and mugshots to CJIS-Hawaii, the State's AFIS, and the FBI's IAFIS. The installation was completed for the integration testing on MPD RMS, the arrest/booking system (Green Box), and the integrated Livescan. This integration is necessary for the MPD booking information to be electronically populated on the Livescan and Cardscan units. Similar work has been initiated at HPD.

For the Green Box interface with the MPD RMS, the HCJDC validated the test file against the CJIS-Hawaii XML standard and all discrepancies were identified and noted for follow-up action by the RMS vendor.

For the Green Box interface with the HPD RMS, again the files were validated against the CJIS-Hawaii XML standard and the discrepancies were documented. The RMS vendor completed the necessary modifications, and HCJDC is testing the importing of the files into the Green Box database.

The knowledge base of HCJDC staff in the technical architecture of CJIS-Hawaii was expanded through three activities: 1) A systems analyst attended the Privacy Technology Focus

Group meeting of the Bureau of Justice Assistance. This meeting of public and private sectors looked specifically at the use and exchange of personal identifying information in the context of criminal justice information systems and in the aggregation and dissemination of justice and public safety data. 2) Another analyst attended the Certified Cisco Network Analysis 3 course on the administration and trouble shooting of Cisco router-based networks. The CJIS-Hawaii, AFIS, and Green Box systems utilize the State's network, NGN, a Cisco router-based network. This training has benefited the analyst in the daily maintenance and troubleshooting of network problems and has allowed the above systems to remain operational with only minimal downtime. 3) Two analysts attended the 2006 SEARCH Symposium on Justice and Public Safety Information Sharing. The focus was on information sharing and the establishment of Fusion Centers as a vehicle to share both criminal and non-criminal justice information.

Steps continue to be taken to research delinquent dispositions in CJIS-Hawaii and to decrease this number. Delinquent dispositions are charges in CJIS-Hawaii that are awaiting a disposition or missing a final disposition. There were approximately 60,000 delinquent dispositions in CJIS-Hawaii of which 44,500 are attributed to the courts. The project staff has worked to reduce the numbers, however, due to personnel leave and other vacancies, the number of delinquencies rose during this period. The returning staff worked diligently to reduce the number of delinquent dispositions by over 2,000 charges.

Most of the court systems are accessible on-line, and research has been initiated via query into the Hawaii Judicial Information System (HAJIS), the District Court Criminal System (DCCRIM), and the Traffic Violations Information System (TRAVIS) to address many of the court delinquencies. For cases that are not available for research via the automated systems, efforts have been made with individual agencies to research manual files. In some instances, it has been necessary for the delinquent disposition researcher to go on-site to the user agency to assist with the manual research effort.

Currently, the delinquent disposition researcher has researched the Kona Circuit Court and the Lahaina, Wailuku, Hilo, and Kauai Traffic Court delinquencies with an arrest date from January 1, 1999 through the present. Other staff has also been assisting on an overtime basis to research missing court dispositions. The delinquent disposition researcher is also addressing the current re-sentencing judgments of the Honolulu Circuit and Family Courts. These types of dispositions are not calendared in the automated court system and must be inputted manually.

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. The Financial Exploitation project was implemented on Oahu to improve the department's response to the misuse of a dependent adult's money and property. The project employs a social worker, an investigator/auditor, and a social services assistant to augment the existing Adult Protective Services (APS) staff. The project staff 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 are provided on an as-needed basis for Adult Protective Services staff on the neighbor islands.

The DHS received FY 2003 funds in the amount of \$122,283 and received FY 2005 funds in the amount of \$138,728.

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 12 percent in a 12-month period;
- to improve the quality of the investigations of the reports of financial exploitation accepted for investigation, through the use of an investigator/auditor to gather, examine and evaluate documents and records;
- to increase the number of cases referred to law enforcement agencies involving the financial exploitation of dependent adults, including the police and the Department of the Attorney General, for the criminal investigation and prosecution, and, as appropriate, of perpetrators of financial exploitation; and
- to increase community awareness in identifying and reporting the financial exploitation of dependent adults.

Program Activities

All intakes and cases investigated by project staff are entered into the department's automated information system. The project director reviews and evaluates the computer reports on a quarterly basis. These reports can be sorted accordingly by: geographic area, 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. Analysis of the data enables the department to target outreach efforts to further educate the community about financial exploitation.

The investigator/auditor assists the social worker in the investigation of alleged financial exploitation involving dependent adults by gathering pertinent facts leading to confirming or not confirming the alleged abuse. The social worker is responsible for initiating appropriate court action to prevent further abuse from occurring and to establish temporary or permanent guardianship for the protection of the client.

When evidence is found that a crime has been committed, 100 percent of these cases are referred to law enforcement agencies for prosecution as white-collar crime.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- demographic data and summary data for financial exploitation cases, which are collected and analyzed on a quarterly basis;
- number and type of cases requiring the expertise of the investigator/auditor;
- number of cases referred to law enforcement agencies and the State Attorney General as appropriate for criminal investigation; and
- number of community outreach and information sessions completed; number of participants attended.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The project staff investigated a total of 52 cases for financial exploitation, which is a 33 percent decrease from the 78 abuse referrals investigated during fiscal year 2005. The decrease in the overall number of APS investigations statewide corresponds to the decrease in the number of financial exploitation cases being investigated by the project staff on Oahu. The DHS is not aware of any developments in the community that would account for the decrease in the reporting of abuse or neglect of dependent adults.

The investigator/auditor reviewed and evaluated financial documents in 37 of the 52 cases. This included reviewing bank records and documents and working with banking institutions to determine the validity of alleged financial exploitation by individuals who had joint accounts with the clients or were representative payees for Social Security checks or pension checks.

The information for all 52 financial exploitation cases investigated by the project staff was given to the Medicaid Investigations Division (MID) of the Department of the Attorney General. However, not all of these cases fall within the jurisdiction of MID. MID can only prosecute cases where there is a paid caregiver relationship that stipulates that services will be rendered for a fee. This contractual relationship appeared to exist in five of the cases. An

additional three cases were reported to the Honolulu Police Department (HPD) for follow-up. Two cases were filed as “miscellaneous public.” Only one case is actively being investigated for theft. In just about all of these cases, it involved victims living in their own homes with alleged perpetrators who were family members, or victims living in care facilities and family members retained authority over the victims’ finances. Family members were named as perpetrators of financial exploitation because they were not using the victims’ funds to pay for needed services or pay for the room and board fees at the care facilities.

Resolution of these cases depends upon the victims’ willingness to stop giving the alleged perpetrators access to the victims’ bank accounts, pin numbers, and ATM cards. Family members are also named as power of attorney for the victim. Victims oftentimes refuse to limit their family members’ access to their finances or revoke the power of attorney due to a variety of reasons. The most common are: 1) the victim loves the alleged perpetrator and wants to help him or her; 2) the victim does not want the alleged perpetrator to “get into trouble,” either with the police or with the individuals to whom the alleged perpetrator owes money; and 3) the victim does not believe or does not understand that the lack of adequate funds will result in the victim not receiving critical health services or that the victim’s place of residence may be in jeopardy due to non-payment of room and board.

Criminal justice agencies are not able to investigate and prosecute family members for mismanagement of the victims’ finances because there is no contractual relationship for the provision of services for a fee. Criminal justice agencies also will not investigate family members who are joint account holders with the alleged victim on bank accounts, who are named as representative payees for Social Security checks, or who have power of attorney or durable power of attorney papers authorizing these family members to act on behalf of the alleged victims. Although the DHS investigation can, in many cases, document that these family members were not acting in the best interest of the victims, questions remain whether a crime has been committed that would warrant a criminal investigation by criminal justice agencies.

In addition to assisting the project’s social worker in the investigation of financial exploitation cases, the investigator/auditor assisted the other Adult Protective Services workers in the unit when financial issues surfaced. These cases generally involve a combination of physical, sexual, and psychological abuse as well as self-neglect and neglect by caregivers. Financial exploitation had not been reported in these cases, but concern for the victim’s finances triggered a request to the investigator/auditor for his review of the financial documents to ensure that no abuse is occurring in this area.

The project staff conducted 13 community outreach and information sessions. Approximately 200 individuals participated in these sessions.

HAWAII HIGH TECHNOLOGY CRIME UNIT

Program Overview

The Hawaii High Technology Crime Unit (HHTCU) within the Department of the Attorney General is tasked to provide statewide investigative and computer forensic analysis services. The unit coordinates the multi-agency law enforcement task force on computer crimes and provides technical assistance to local law enforcement in the identification, investigation, and apprehension of offenders involved in computer-related crimes. The department combined HHTCU and the Hawaii Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) unit into a single unit entitled the Hawaii Internet and Technology Crimes Unit to unify the department's efforts in battling high technology crimes and Internet crimes against children. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) incorporating both units and their goals/objectives was circulated among 22 state, county, and federal law enforcement agencies to discuss the formation of a task force to increase the investigation and prosecution of computer-related crimes. To date, a total of 20 agencies have signed the MOU.

With the increased availability of computers and connectivity to the Internet comes an 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);
- 3) Computers as a repository of evidence (e.g., child pornography, billing, records, e-mail messages).

The Honolulu Police Department (HPD) White Collar Crime Unit is the only local law enforcement unit with trained personnel who investigate computer-related crimes and perform forensics analysis of suspect computers. No other local law enforcement agency on the neighboring islands has trained computer forensic examiners who qualify as experts in a criminal trial. Therefore, a computer crime unit at the state level with properly trained investigators and the most up-to-date equipment and forensic capabilities was necessary to help all counties as computer crimes increase.

The Hawaii High Technology Crime Unit (HHTCU) was established to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of investigations and prosecutions of computer-related crimes in the state. It established a forensics laboratory to provide law enforcement agencies with the needed training in computer investigations and forensics analysis.

The HHTCU received FY 2003 funds in the amount of \$190,716 and received FY 2005 funds in the amount of \$179,140.

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, investigation, and apprehension of computer-related crimes;
- to increase the number of computer-related cases being investigated by the State of Hawaii;
- maintain a multi-agency task force response to computer-related crimes in the State of Hawaii and increase participation; and
- maintain and increase public awareness and prevention programs during the project period.

Program Activities

The HHTCU consists of a staff of four, which include a project director, lead prosecutor, computer forensic examiner, and a lead investigator. Existing departmental personnel provide the necessary clerical/administrative support.

HHTCU identified and hosted training/workshops to law enforcement to increase their investigative capabilities, created and administered a computer forensics laboratory for examination and extraction of digital evidence recovered in computer-related investigations, and made available trained personnel to task force members.

The computer forensic laboratory was created and continues to be maintained and open to task force members for processing digital evidence. Software and hardware for the laboratory continue to be updated. The HHTCU computer forensic examiners provide technical assistance and support to law enforcement agencies. Notably, their workloads are increasing in magnitude as more law enforcement personnel are trained to the scope and nature of computer-related crimes.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- number of trainings sponsored, conducted, and/or attended to increase investigative, prosecution, and computer forensic techniques;
- number of computer-related offenses being investigated and/or prosecuted by the State of Hawaii;
- number of agencies participating on the multi-agency task force; and
- number of presentations given to the public, the number of people attending the presentations, the number of people receiving written educational information, and/or the number of people visiting HHTCU's websites.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

In October 2005, HHTCU, in partnership with ICAC, hosted a series of training for law enforcement, prosecutors, investigators, and forensic examiners. Training included: 1) use of the Yahoo! Chat rooms to identify electronic enticement of child defendants in the State; 2) use of the peer-to-peer network in identifying child pornography defendants; and 3) in partnership with the American Prosecutors Research Institute, an advanced course to enhance abilities in the field of computer crime prosecution and in investigatory and forensic analysis.

A task force meeting on April 20, 2006, included a presentation on legal trends and defenses from an Assistant U.S. Attorney from Minnesota, who regularly prosecutes computer related crimes. This meeting was followed by break-outs among investigators, computer forensic examiners, and prosecutors. For the prosecutors' break-out, the Assistant U.S. Attorney did a more comprehensive, 2-hour presentation on specific legal issues.

An HHTCU computer forensic examiner attended two weeks of training in Orlando, Florida to obtain his computer forensic examiner certification. To complete the certification, he must undergo 12 months of training.

HHTCU conducted investigations on approximately 80 Internet Fraud cases, 5 identity theft cases, and 1 e-mail harassment case. HHTCU collaborated with ICAC to investigate criminal computer activities that include 7 electronic enticement of a child cases and 15 child pornography cases. These figures do not include the multitude of unsolicited e-mail (SPAM) cases received and the numerous phone calls and emails received by HHTCU staff each day. Approximately four of the aforementioned investigations led to felony prosecutions.

HHTCU has become the main agency to fully investigate most of the complaints and receives approximately 60 to 70 referrals a month. It continues to strategize their approach to handle as many cases as possible with their limited resources. Many of the suspects are willing to repay victims. HHTCU hopes this becomes a pattern as prosecutions would be time consuming and cost prohibitive because in most cases one party resides on the mainland. To date, HHTCU has successfully recovered approximately \$215,000 owed to victims for fraudulent Internet transactions with zero prosecution.

HHTCU continued to work closely with ICAC investigators in a second undercover and proactive operation in child pornography. A licensed and certified physician specializing in pediatrics has been qualified numerous times in Hawaii's state courts as an expert in child abuse and the sexual abuse of children. This physician has been conducting "sexual maturity ratings" on images obtained by the unit. Her expertise has helped to identify child pornographic images, which led to obtaining search warrants and seeking criminal charges on defendants.

In the area of forensic examinations, HHTCU has assisted task force members and divisions of the Department of the Attorney General in the recovery and examination of computer or digital evidence. HHTCU's computer forensic examiners have completed examinations on approximately 68 hard drives and a variety of removable media. They have assisted in the recovery of digital evidence and the execution of search warrants in at least 15

cases. They have provided technical support on at least 15 occasions. The examiners have also undergone an intensive examination course to obtain their certifications as computer forensic examiners.

Two deputy attorneys general assigned to this unit had their Special Assistant U.S. Attorneys (SAUSA) status renewed to increase prosecution in the federal system.

HHTCU has provided outreach education, awareness, and prevention programs to children, parents, educators, and community groups. HHTCU completed about 40 presentations in schools regarding Internet Safety; appeared on television to talk about computer-related issues/problems with a particular focus on MySpace, cyberbullying, and the child pornography problem; met with the Department of Education on a coordinated approach to Internet Safety for the schools; conducted two legislative informational briefings to bring awareness on the concerns of Identity Theft and Internet Safety; and appeared in articles in local newspapers. Task force partners have assisted in public awareness presentations in the community.

HHTCU viability is contingent on offering state and county law enforcement agencies forensic capabilities and examinations of digital evidence. State and county law enforcement agencies have been unable to receive proper funding to equip themselves with an operational computer forensics lab staffed with full-time personnel with specialized backgrounds and/or training. By focusing efforts on this goal, HHTCU hopes to provide a long-term service to the law enforcement community and continue to collaborate with and expand partner agencies to bring more awareness to, as well as combating, computer related crimes. The Hawaii State Legislature is realizing the seriousness of computer related crimes as is evident by the recent enactment of House Bill 3244, which extends the life of the legislatively mandated, multi-agency law enforcement task force on identity theft and expands prevention efforts. The enactment of Senate Bill 2159 creates the new offense of Unauthorized Possession of Confidential Personal Information as a class C felony and adds Identity Theft in the Third Degree and Unauthorized Possession of Confidential Personal Information to the list of enumerated offenses subject to the



Hawaii Internet and Technology Crimes Unit Website
<http://hawaii.gov/ag/hitec/>

repeat offender statute. Senate Bill 2265 adds electronic enticement of a child to the list of class C felonies subject to repeat offender sentencing, mandates at least one year incarceration for defendants convicted of electronic enticement of a child, and eliminates the possibility of a deferred plea for those who enter a plea to the crime of electronic enticement of a child.

INTEGRATED BOOKING SYSTEM EXPANSION

Program Overview

In November 2002, the state's new criminal history repository, CJIS-Hawaii, was implemented. CJIS-Hawaii has operational interfaces with police booking, prosecutor case management, court information, and corrections management systems. Future plans include interfaces with police records management, additional prosecutor and supervision/probation systems, and improved integration with the state's Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). An arrest/booking data entry application known as Green Box was integrated with the Livescan system to create an integrated arrest/booking system. This new system has been implemented at the Hawaii County Police Department (HCPD), the Honolulu Sheriff's Office, and the Kauai Police Department (KPD).

All arrest/booking information, fingerprints, and mugphotos are now captured and transmitted electronically from these three agencies to the state's AFIS, CJIS-Hawaii, and the FBI's Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS). Efforts have been initiated to expand this integrated arrest/booking system to the Maui Police Department (MPD) and the Honolulu Police Department (HPD). This is a critical and final piece as the use of the integrated arrest/booking system "sets the stage" to achieve the ultimate goal of fully integrating CJIS-Hawaii and AFIS for "Lights Out" identification and Fast-ID wireless field identification. To accomplish this, it is imperative that both MPD and HPD, who account for a significant number of arrests, convert their manual bookings to electronic via the integrated livescan/mugphoto technology.

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center of the Department of the Attorney General received FY 2003 funds totaling \$640,000 for this project.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to expand the use of the integrated arrest/booking system to MPD and HPD to enable the electronic capture and transmission of arrest/booking information, fingerprints, and mugphotos to local, state, and federal criminal justice agencies.

The objectives are:

- to purchase integrated livescan/mugphoto equipment for MPD and HPD to electronically capture fingerprint and mugphoto images for all arrests;
- to upgrade the integrated arrest/booking system database server hardware and software to electronically process all arrests from the MPD and HPD and from existing arrest agencies; and
- to modify the integrated arrest/booking software to electronically transmit arrest/booking, fingerprint, and mugphoto information to the MPD and HPD Records Management Systems (RMS).

Program Activities

The project's major activities are:

- 1) The purchasing, installation, and testing of integrated livescan/mugphoto equipment at booking sites for MPD and HPD.
- 2) The training of MPD and HPD officers/staff to use the integrated livescan/mugphoto equipment.
- 3) The purchasing, installation, and testing of additional disk storage space for the Archive/Mugphoto server.
- 4) The completing of necessary software modifications to enable the integrated livescan/mugphoto devices to electronically send/receive information from the arrest/booking module of the MPD and HPD Records Management Systems (RMS).
- 5) The completing of necessary modifications to enable the integrated arrest/booking server to electronically transmit arrest/booking, fingerprint, and mugphoto information to the MPD and HPD Records Management Systems (RMS).

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- implementation of integration/interfaces between CJIS-Hawaii and the target agency system will improve the accuracy, timeliness, and completeness of information/data in CJIS-Hawaii;
- implementation of integration/interfaces between CJIS-Hawaii and the target agency system will improve the accuracy, timeliness, and completeness of information/data in the target agency's system;
- "Lights Out" identification processing will result in 80 percent of identifications being made without human operator involvement; and
- Eighty percent of automated identifications will be transmitted to the booking officer within 15 minutes of the completion of fingerprint capture and demographic data entry.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

CJIS-Hawaii resides on a new technology platform that incorporates more robust software, hardware, and application programs to support a significantly expanded functionality not possible using the outmoded legacy mainframe repository system (OBTS/CCH). The use of imaging technology has enhanced the accuracy and completeness of the available information in CJIS-Hawaii. At the user level, the PC desktop application now provides an improved data entry

vehicle through user-friendly screens and easier navigation. An important focus of CJIS-Hawaii has been to significantly reduce manual data entry. To accomplish this, CJIS-Hawaii was designed using an architecture that supports improved electronic interfaces and integration with other automated systems. The focus of this project has been on expanding the use of the integrated arrest/booking system to MPD and HPD.

The status of these efforts include the following:

- Integrated livescan/mugphoto equipment for MPD and HPD to electronically capture all arrests have been purchased and installed at the MPD main police station and five substations and at the HPD Kaneohe substation. The livescan equipment at MPD and HPD cannot be fully tested and implemented until the interface import process is implemented between the Green Box server and the MPD and HPD RMSs.
- HCJDC has been testing the import of booking/arrest information from HPD's Infotrak RMS. HCJDC has been working with the RMS vendor (Motorola) to make necessary adjustments to the interface processing. Pilot testing of the livescan unit at the Kaneohe substation will commence after this testing is satisfactorily completed.
- The development of the import with the MPD RMS had to be temporarily halted because MPD was experiencing some difficulties with the RMS vendor and their subcontractor. It was determined that the subcontractor was unable to meet the requirements of the contract. As a result, MPD and its vendor terminated the contract with the subcontractor. Because of these circumstances, a contingency plan was set in motion to develop an interface with the booking module of MPD's Report Warrior system to transfer information to the Green Box server. The Report Warrior system is a stand-alone application that allows police officers to create the OBTS tracking form and various other MPD forms and reports electronically in the field. This allows the officers to print the hardcopy forms once they are back at the station. HCJDC, MPD, and the RMS vendor reviewed and discussed specifications for the Report Warrior interface. All parties agreed to interface Green Box with Report Warrior as an interim solution until the RMS was implemented.

INTERAGENCY COUNCIL ON INTERMEDIATE SANCTIONS

Program Overview

The Council's mission is to develop a shared vision for the enhancement of Hawaii'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 percent 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 three 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 five-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 2004 funds in the amount of \$116,686.

Goals and Objectives

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

The objectives are:

- to develop the criteria for criminal justice contracted services;

- that 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; and
- to improve interagency access to offender information.

Program Activities

The Council is in its fourth year of funding. The Council continues to invest resources to train probation and parole officers in motivational skills and offender cognitive (COG) skills development. These techniques are important to reducing the influence of criminal thinking, a key factor to recidivism among offenders and to changing their behavior.

The Council continued to build on the accomplishments made since its inception in 2002. The staff continued to work on matching the risk and needs of the assessed adult offender, and developing standards for treatment providers. The Council worked towards instituting quality assurance for the various standards adopted and establishing a research infrastructure to measure whether the improvements sought are achieved.

The grant-funded coordinator is tasked with:

- 1) Establishing and maintaining out-of-state networking with funding and oversight agencies such as the National Institute of Corrections, National Institute of Justice, American Probation and Parole Association, and International Correctional Association;
- 2) Having primary staff oversight in ensuring continuity and coordination of Department of Public Safety, Health, Attorney General, and the Judiciary agreements;
- 3) Working directly with Council's Chairperson for coordinating and implementing the Council's plans and activities, and assists in the formulation and modification of its policies and procedures;
- 4) Assisting in drafting and publishing supporting documentation on current criminal justice and community correction philosophies for operational standards; and
- 5) Monitoring the Council's progress in reaching its goals and objectives.

Performance Measures/Indicators & Evaluation Methods

- 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, and
- status of interagency sharing of offender information.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- In the Summer of 2006, ICIS adopted the Evidence Based Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) to evaluate the effectiveness of offender treatment providers. CPC is based on results from meta-analysis of correctional effectiveness studies from Paul Gendreau and Don Andrews's research that identified Principles of Effective Interventions. The CPC is a modified version of Correctional Program Assessment Inventory.

Dr. Edward Latessa continued to provide technical assistance, on applying CPC as it was designed, to Hawaii's CPC Coordinating Committee and its 22 evaluators (an increase from the original 16). The Department of the Attorney General is the lead agency working in collaboration with the Judiciary, Department of Public Safety, Hawaii Paroling Authority, Department of Health, and the Office of Youth Services to coordinate the program evaluations, and to develop policies and procedures to sustain the integrity of the CPC. Hawaii's CPC evaluators completed two (substance abuse program) CPC evaluations in the Spring of 2006 and have scheduled four program evaluations for the Fall of 2006.

Several of the CPC evaluators include program specialists from the Department of Health, Department of Public Safety, Hawaii Paroling Authority, and the Judiciary. The specialists are responsible for the offender treatment service contracts. As part of the shift to formalize CPC evaluations with contracted services, the specialists agreed to include CPC standards in government contracts starting with the Request for Proposals (RFP) for offender treatment. By June 2006, the Judiciary took the lead and drafted language that would support the CPC evaluations of the contracted services. The recommended language, as found in the Judiciary's RFP for Adult Substance Abuse Treatment Services, the Management Requirements section, Quality Assurance and Evaluation Specifications, is:

“Applicants shall agree, by contract, to be willing to undergo a program assessment and audit as designated by the contracting agency. Based on the assessment/audit report, the vendor will develop in concert with the contracting agency, an action plan to address areas which need improvement.”

- In September 2005, as part of the effort to move offender treatment programs to evidence based practices, the Judiciary hosted a workshop on the LSI-R, ASUS, and contingency management specifically on the use of rewards with offenders. Eighty service providers from across the state attended. These providers represented substance abuse treatment, sex offender treatment, and domestic violence intervention providers.
- A workload analysis of Hawaii's probation and parole officers was started in 2005. The workload analysis required the ICIS policy subcommittee to oversee the development, training, and workload data collection of 90 probation and parole officers. The officers recorded their daily tasks and tasks identified as evidence based to reducing recidivism for four randomly selected days over a five-week period. The officers also randomly selected ten of their active cases for case specific data collection. The workload analysis is intended to provide the policy makers with information on how the LSI-R, ASUS, cognitive behavioral approach, motivational interviewing (M.I.), and evidence based programs complement or do not complement the existing manpower and resources.

In September 2005, Hawaii's Judiciary Chief Justice Ronald T.Y. Moon awarded a group Certificate of Commendation to Vincent Borja and Sheri Shimabuku of



Chief Justice Ronald Moon, Vincent Borja, and Associate Justice James Duffy.
Missing: Sheri Shimabuku.

(Photo from ICIS Newsletter, Vol 1., Issue 2.)

the First Circuit Adult Client Services Branch. The two developed and conducted a training program on M.I. to help probation officers better communicate with adult offenders. When M.I is used in conjunction with the LSI-R and cognitive behavioral techniques, the probation officer can be more effective in reducing recidivism.

In September 2005, a Recidivism Analysis for Offenders Administered the Domestic Violence Screening Instrument (DVSI) screening report was completed. The preliminary information indicates that the recidivism rate increases over time. However, it is not clear how much further the recidivism rate will climb beyond the 18 months that the offenders were tracked.

- The project continued its contract with Cызap which allows for a management information system (MIS) capable of communicating among agencies to facilitate sharing of offender information.

The grant funds have covered the costs of the LSI-R/ASUS licensure and related Cызap web-enabled offender assessments and consultative services for the Council's research and evaluation needs.

Analysts completed two research reports with data from Cызap. The reports can be viewed at www.hawaii.gov/icis.

Sept. 2005 Assessing the Risk of Recidivism: Testing the Validity of the Level of Service Inventory in Hawaii

Dec. 2005 LSI-R and ASUS Data Reassessment Update Report.

VIOLENT CRIMES

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 through the Department of the Attorney General. In June 2002, a state law was enacted relating to the electronic enticement of a child, making such a crime a class B felony. In response to the state law, the Maui Police Department developed a response that includes educating target groups (students, youth organizations, parents) on Internet safety and dangers and proactive enforcement through investigations and sting operations.

The Maui Police Department (MPD) received FY 2003 funds totaling \$15,000.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to reduce the incidence of child sexual exploitation on the Internet.

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, and
- to increase the knowledge of the public on crimes against children via the Internet.

Program Activities

In its third year in operation, the Maui Police Department worked to sustain a dedicated computer station staffed with two part-time investigators trained in Internet related investigations. Both proactive and reactive cases will be conducted contingent on the availability of resources. 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, and
- number of community presentations conducted.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

One proactive child enticement investigation (online sting operation) was conducted. 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. The project continues to utilize sting operations in an effort to catch suspects wanting to use the Internet to lure children for sexual purposes. Over 200 hours of online sting operations have been conducted.

The project continues to work with the Hawaii Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force coordinated through the Department of the Attorney General. One of the project objectives involves identifying persons suspected of electronic exploitation of children through online interaction or through tips from the public. MPD reports that over 40 suspects have been identified through “peer to peer” undercover investigations. “Peer to peer” investigations involve persons who possess and offer to share child pornography via the Internet. Suspect information has been provided to the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force. Eight suspects were identified between May and July 2006 through online undercover interaction in chat rooms. In fact, arrangements were made to “meet” one of the suspects. However, after a law enforcement team was assembled and positioned to apprehend the suspect, the suspect never appeared at the designated meeting area.

Finally, investigative subpoenas have been issued in three separate cases. A male suspect was arrested in an investigation involving the ICAC Task Force. The Maui Police Department team assisted with the arrest.

Because of resource limitations (lack of available equipment/computer hardware, absence of training opportunities, and manpower shortages), previous MPD efforts to combat Internet crimes – particularly online sexual exploitation of children – were limited. Byrne funds enable MPD to address this problem. However, personnel shortages (one investigator was on medical leave and two other investigators were involved in a high profile sexual assault case involving elderly females), limited the online sting operations during this period.

HOMICIDES

Program Overview

Murder is one of the most egregious acts a person can commit against another human; a depraved indifference to human life. Because of its heinous nature, Hawaii has no statute of limitation for the prosecution of murder in the first and second degrees, for attempted murder, and attempted murder in the first and second degrees. State law requires that a person convicted of First Degree Murder or Attempted First Degree Murder shall be sentenced to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole. Sentences for convictions of Second Degree Murder or Attempted Second Degree Murder may include life with or without the possibility of parole.

In the 2002 *FBI Uniform Crime Report* (UCR), Hawaii ranked 42nd in population among the 50 states, and 41st in Violent Crime Rate. For murder, Hawaii ranked 44th among all the states; or a murder rate of 1.9 per 100,000 resident population.

The murder rates have steady declined over the last 11 years, with the murder rate the highest in 1995 at a rate of 4.7 per 100,000 population and the lowest in 2003 at 1.7 per 100,000 population.

Table 6
Hawaii Murder Rates 1993-2003

| Year | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Rate | 3.9 | 4.3 | 4.7 | 3.4 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 1.7 |

2003 Crime in Hawaii

The clearance rate has fluctuated over the last 11 years with a high of 100 percent in 1998 to a low of 62.5 percent in 2002.

Table 7
Hawaii Murder Clearance Rate 1993-2003

| Year | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 |
|------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Rate | 73.3% | 68% | 83.9% | 87.5% | 72.3% | 100% | 79.5% | 97.1% | 90.6% | 62.5% | 72.7% |

2003 Crime in Hawaii

The characteristics of murder in Hawaii from 1998-2003 are highlighted in the following tables indicating the types of weapons used, the sex of murder victims and known offenders, and the relationship of murder victims to offenders. In the last six years, a third (34.63 percent) of the murders were committed with firearms; more than a quarter (28.49 percent) were committed by strongarm – the use of hands, fists, feet, etc.; and 17.88 percent were committed with a knife or cutting instrument.

**Table 8
Weapons Used in Murder 1998-2003**

| Weapon Type | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | Total |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Strongarm | 10 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 51 |
| Knife/Cutting Instrument | 6 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 32 |
| Handgun | 4 | 20 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 8* | 49 |
| Rifle | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 13 |
| Blunt Object | 1 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 16 |
| Unknown | 1 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 5** | 14 |
| Other | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Total | 24 | 44 | 33 | 32 | 24 | 22 | 179 |

2003 Crime in Hawaii (*Number represents firearms; ** Number represents Other/Unknown)

Almost a third (31.5 percent) of all victims were female and less than 10 percent of the known offenders were women. Male victims made up 68.50 percent of the victims and 90 percent of the known offenders.

**Table 9
Sex of Murder Victims and Known Offenders 1998-2003**

| Sex | 1998 | | 1999 | | 2000 | | 2001 | | 2002 | | 2003 | | 1998-2003 | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| | V | O | V | O | V | O | V | O | V | O | V | O | V | O |
| Male | 17 | 22 | 31 | 29 | 22 | 28 | 21 | 32 | 16 | 19 | 17 | 16 | 124 | 146 |
| Females | 7 | 3 | 13 | 1 | 13 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 57 | 16 |
| Total | 24 | 25 | 44 | 30 | 35 | 33 | 32 | 38 | 24 | 20 | 22 | 16 | 181 | 162 |

2003 Crime in Hawaii; V=no. of victims; O=no. of offenders

More than a third (33.14 percent) of the victims and offenders were acquaintances or friends and 22.65 percent were immediate family member or spouse. At least 14.36 percent of the victims did not know their offender.

**Table 10
Relationship of Murder Victims to Offenders 1998-2003**

| Relationship | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | Total |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Acquaintance | 7 | 21 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 60 |
| Friend | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Immediate Family | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 20 |
| Stranger | 3 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 26 |
| Neighbor | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Spouse | 2 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 21 |
| Unknown | 3 | 9 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 34 |
| Other+ | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 13 |
| Total | 24 | 44 | 35 | 32 | 24 | 22 | 181 |

2003 Crime in Hawaii (+) boy/girlfriend, grandparent

The arrest of a murderer is the first, yet most important, step in the criminal justice system. Without an arrest, none of the accepted forms of punishment can be applied. (*Analysis of Variation Affecting the Clearance of Homicides*, C. Wellford, J. Cronin) This program area supports the investigation and prosecution of homicides. The project funded in this program area will provide resources for specialized personnel, equipment, and training that were not previously available at the Department of the Attorney General, Investigations Division. The program adopted a statewide, multi-agency, and multi-jurisdictional (federal, state, and county) approach to cold case homicide investigations.

The Department of the Attorney General received FY 2004 funds in the amount of \$203,282.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to increase the number of cold homicide cases investigated and prosecuted in Hawaii.

The objectives are:

- to screen referred cases and if the case meets the project's criteria, then the squad will investigate said case,
- to forward the case to the respective county prosecutor in cases where a suspect(s) has/have been identified and located,
- to provide technical assistance to coalition agencies conducting cold homicide investigations, and
- to provide specialized training to coalition members.

Program Activities

The Cold Case Squad began operating in October 2004 and worked to address unsolved (cold) homicide cases by increasing investigation and prosecution efforts through the specialized squad. The project sustained a staff of two investigators working in conjunction with county police and prosecutors. The staff was successful in securing cooperative agreements with coalition members representing Honolulu, Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui County police departments and prosecuting attorneys from all counties. The squad worked to improve coalition members' investigative skills and to increase information sharing to move investigations forward. The squad hosted a two-day homicide training and provided technical assistance to coalition members as requested.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- number of cases investigated,

- number of offenders prosecuted, and
- technical assistance and training provided to coalition agencies.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

Since the project began, the squad was reduced from three to two investigators due to the reduction in overall grant funding. The squad accepted 19 referred cases (5 more since the last report) from the counties of which 5 cases (2 more since the last report) were referred to Department of the Attorney General, Criminal Justice Division for prosecution. The squad works together on only a few cases at any one time in order to conduct a comprehensive and focused investigation. One case resulted in an indictment with trial scheduled in July 2006 and one case is pending extradition from the Philippines.

The project has been in operation for 21 months (October 2004-June 2006), but because of the complexity of the cases, the squad’s first case is not expected to go to trial until July 2006.

The Cold Case Squad, with the Naval Criminal Investigative Services, sponsored a Cold Case Homicide Training in November 2005 in Honolulu. Over 75 county, state, and federal investigators and prosecuting attorneys attended.



PROJECT CLEAN SWEEP

Program Overview

District 3-Pearl City covers the area from Red Hill to Village Park and Waipahu. In 2004, the Honolulu Police Department (HPD) District 3 Crime Reduction Unit (CRU) took steps to investigate the availability of weapons for sale through the “underground” drug community. The investigation, using a confidential informant, found that it was alarmingly easy to obtain any of a number of illegal weapons. In only two weeks, a total of eight weapons (including two 9mm Smith and Wesson handguns stolen from HPD officers) were recovered. Also obtained were an Uzi assault pistol, a .30 caliber military carbine with folding stock, a modified shot gun (sawed off), a .30 caliber hunting rifle, and a Glock pistol. It was disturbing to see how simple it was to acquire either stolen weapons or unregistered firearms. The police determined that an opportunity existed to implement a sting operation to seize illegal weapons.

Hawaii, like a number of other Western states, has a crystal methamphetamine (“ice”) epidemic. One of the impacts of this epidemic is a corresponding increase in property crime rates. Not surprisingly, included in the stolen property are firearms. Unfortunately, these weapons are falling into the hands of criminals. As an example, in June 2005, a 30-year-old suspect was arrested with two pounds of “ice.” He was found sleeping in a vehicle. As he was being apprehended, he attempted to grab at a weapon that was later identified as a fully loaded Smith and Wesson 9mm handgun that had been stolen from an HPD officer in 2003.

This project provides an opportunity for law enforcement to actively pursue individuals involved in the sale or distribution of illegal, unregistered, and/or stolen weapons. CRU officers (a sergeant and seven officers) work with confidential informants to investigate, identify, and recover these weapons. Project staff work closely with personnel from Project Safe Neighborhoods, Project Weed and Seed, and the Hawaii High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) – efforts that have a solid track record of working cooperatively with county, state, and other federal law enforcement personnel. Project staff continue to work with federal agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives; Drug Enforcement Administration; Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI); and Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

The Honolulu Police Department received FY 2005 funds in the amount of \$56,000.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to reduce the number of illegally acquired weapons in the community thereby helping to prevent violent and drug-related crimes and improving the community’s overall quality of life.

The objectives are:

- to increase investigations of stolen and unregistered weapons in District 3 by 20 percent,

- to increase the recovery of stolen and unregistered weapons in District 3 by 20 percent, and
- to increase the number of individuals arrested for selling/distributing stolen or unregistered weapons in District 3 by 20 percent.

Program Activities

The project contract was executed in May 2006, and the project has been operational for three full months. A project orientation was provided in late May for the project director to discuss grant procedures and administrative and fiscal requirements and responsibilities. Unfortunately, the confidential informant who was to be used in the operations was arrested by federal authorities and can no longer be used for the project. Despite this setback, however, efforts have already been undertaken to ensure that project objectives can still be achieved and that efforts continue to identify and recover illegal firearms. The project reports that during these initial months of operation, seven weapons have been recovered. This compares to a total of ten weapons that were confiscated in the district during all of calendar year 2005.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- number of investigations of stolen and/or unregistered weapons,
- number of stolen and/or unregistered weapons recovered, and
- number of individuals arrested for selling/distributing stolen and/or unregistered weapons.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

As mentioned, the project has confiscated nine illegal weapons. Provided below are some case examples of successful efforts to recover some of these illegal weapons:

- In May 2006, as part of the Project Weed and Seed effort in Waipahu, the CRU worked with the FBI on a narcotics distribution ring involving a business. Federal search warrants were obtained for two individuals and for three locations. As a result of the investigation, two 45 caliber handguns, one 357 revolver, and one 9mm semi automatic handgun were recovered. Additionally, several suspects were charged with various drug trafficking offenses and were turned over to federal authorities.
- In June 2006, the CRU and Weed and Seed personnel assisted in the investigation of a jewelry robbery in which the suspect allegedly fired a weapon at the victim. During the course of the investigation, officers recovered one fully loaded 9mm Barretta handgun, a State of Hawaii – Sheriff’s Badge, some crystal methamphetamine, and drug paraphernalia.

- In June 2006, the CRU obtained a federal search warrant to conduct a search of a residence in an active investigation to recover jewelry in a firearm-involved robbery. Officers recovered one 22-caliber Marlin rifle, and one Mossberg 12-gauge shotgun. Both weapons were registered, but the weapons were not registered to any of the individuals residing at the house. A follow-up investigation indicated that the original owner of one of the firearms was deceased. The deceased owner's step-son was not aware that the father owned any firearms. This case provides an example of a legal firearm that was unaccounted for and could have been used for criminal purposes.

These case examples and the early success of the CRU clearly indicate that illegal weapons are circulating in the community. As can be seen, many of these weapons eventually end up in the hands of criminals. Also evident is the cooperation and coordinated effort involved in these investigations (joint operations involving, for example, HPD and federal law enforcement personnel). Project involvement with such federal initiatives as Weed and Seed and Project Safe Neighborhoods also provide options regarding prosecution on the state or federal levels (which can involve much harsher sentencing).

STATEWIDE SEXUAL ASSAULT MULTI-DISCIPLINARY TRAINING

Program Overview

This collaborative project brought together police, prosecutors, medical/forensic, and advocate professionals from across the State of Hawaii to work on skills within disciplines and within the service delivery systems, in an effort to improve sexual assault arrests, investigations, prosecutions, and victim services statewide. Specialized training for prosecutors focused on court proceedings and trial case reviews that integrates the services of law enforcement and advocacy providers to strengthen prosecution approaches. A 3-day statewide multidisciplinary conference was held in June 2006.

The Hawaii County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney received FY 2003 funds in the amount of \$38,850.

Goals and Objectives

The goal of this project is to improve the delivery of sexual assault services within the criminal justice system.

The objectives are:

- increase the law enforcement skill levels in the arrest and investigation of sexual assault crimes through attendance in specialized training;
- increase the prosecutorial skill levels through attendance in specialized training that address charging, trial preparation and trial tactics in sexual assault cases;
- increase the medical/forensic response to sexual assault by providing training that address the collection of forensic evidence;
- increase the response skills of sexual assault victim service providers and advocates by providing training on victim involvement in the criminal justice system and other relevant topics; and
- assess the impact of the various training components on conference participants through an end-of-conference evaluation tool.

Program Activities

The Hawaii County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney sponsored a 3-day statewide conference on the island of Hawaii for police, prosecutors, medical/forensic examiners, and victim advocates on topics pertinent to these disciplines and the crime of sexual assault.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- number of participants,
- description of training sessions conducted, and
- results of the conference survey.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

A total of 90 people across the state attended the conference held on June 7-9, 2006 on the island of Hawaii.

On the first day of the conference, there were a number of breakout sessions. These sessions provided a menu of multi-disciplinary sessions of topics that ranged from basic to advanced-level training. For example, a multi-disciplinary panel that included a prosecutor, police officer, and social worker addressed “Elements of Successful Civil and Criminal Investigations.” A keynote speaker addressed victim sensitive issues and presented “Working with Sexual Assault Victims with Disabilities.”

On the second day of the conference, there was a continuation of victim sensitivity that addressed “Forensic Interviewing of Adult and Child Victims of Sexual Assault with Disabilities.” A basic training session was held to address the elements of trial skills: voir dire, which addressed the fundamental points of creating the jury, mandatory procedures, and general opening remarks to potential jurors. There was also an advanced training session that addressed trial skills on when to use expert witnesses. Dr. June Ching, an expert witness specializing in the assessment and treatment of children, adolescents, and adults, addressed issues relating to child witnesses and presented another session. One session addressed Internet Crimes Against Children.

On the third day of the conference, the workshops consisted of a mock trial proceeding and critique based on the roles of each discipline involved, and tips for testifying in court and a demonstration of direct and cross-examination of an expert witness.

An overwhelming majority of participants (98 percent) rated the overall conference as “excellent” or “above average,” and 100 percent rated the invited speakers as excellent or above average. An average of 48 percent rated that the information shared was relevant to their work. When asked how likely participants would approach their work differently based on the information gained at the workshop, an average of 54 percent stated, “Most definitely,” 27 percent stated, “probably,” and an additional 10 percent stated, “possibly;” 7 percent were “not sure” and only 1 percent responded “not likely at all.” A number of participants commented on the value of the training sessions and hoped that another multi-disciplinary training session would be offered. Police, prosecutors, and the professionals in related agencies reported that they gained new skills and knowledge and will integrate this into their work.

SEX OFFENDER MANAGEMENT

Program Overview

The Hawaii Sex Offender Treatment Team (SOTT) was established in 1986, when the Hawaii State Legislature provided the Department of Health with funding for sex offender treatment. SOTT representatives include the Judiciary (Adult Probation Division), the Department of Social Services and Housing (Corrections Division and Child Protective Services) now the Department of Human Services and Department of Public Safety, Department of Health (Mental Health Division), and the Hawaii Paroling Authority. SOTT was formed to address sex offender management and reentry issues and was tasked with designing, developing, and implementing a system-wide coordinated sex offender treatment program. The result of the work of this initial group was presented in the Hawaii Master Plan for Adult Sex Offender Treatment: An Integrated Model (January 1989). The Master Plan provided a blueprint for the coordinated delivery of adult male sex offender services across agencies. In 1992, the Hawaii State Legislature amended the Hawaii Revised Statutes by adding a new chapter “to continue the networking activities of these agencies to ensure that the master plan is successfully implemented through a coordinated approach.” The Department of Public Safety was designated as the lead agency, with the responsibility to facilitate SOTT and to provide administrative support. Over the years, support for this unfunded mandate deteriorated and state agencies that administer sex offender treatment and/or management services followed standards that began to differ from one another. Subsequently, implementing a statewide standard for sex offender treatment and management became increasingly more difficult to coordinate.

In the Summer of 2003, William Woodward Associates conducted the study on the activities and services provided by SOTT members and on September 30, 2003, completed their report entitled, *Report on the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Hawaii's Sex Offender Treatment*. The result of this critical review provided direction in how to move the state agencies towards an integrated, effective program for assessing, treating, and monitoring sex offenders.

Among Woodward Associates findings, they found that service providers were not using curriculum that research has shown to be effective in reducing recidivism and expressed concern about the inconsistency of information shared between criminal justice agencies and treatment providers, and the lack of conformity in supervision across agencies. Woodward Associates posed a number of recommendations for improving the current provision of sex offender treatment in Hawaii.

The program strategy will reflect the recommendations of Woodward Associates. Updating and expanding the Master Plan and subsequent implementation manuals will provide the map for the future, through reviewing what has been accomplished since 1989, and identifying what more needs to be done to strengthen and support effective treatment for both juvenile and adult sex offenders in Hawaii. The project will be broken down into three subject areas: coordination and oversight of master plan update and implementation, assessment and treatment for sex offenders, and supervision of sex offenders in the community.

Therefore, funding for this program is to support a statewide coordinated effort to implement a standardized researched-based sex offender treatment, supervision, and management program in Hawaii.

The Department of Public Safety received FY 2004 funds in the amount of \$69,705.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to improve sex offender treatment services and supervision for juvenile and adult offenders.

The objectives are:

- to expand the membership of SOTT to include stakeholders not currently represented;
- to develop a comprehensive assessment, treatment, and management plan to be utilized and adhered to by all community supervising officers and treatment providers;
- to develop standards for the assessment and treatment of sex offenders, for the use of the polygraph in monitoring offenders, and for supervision of sex offenders in the community;
- to select and implement assessment instruments utilizing both static and dynamic risk factors; and
- to train appropriate criminal justice and treatment provider staffs in assessment protocols.

Program Activities

To assist in the coordination and planning of the SOTT priorities and objectives, a coordinator was hired to help SOTT members with organizing statewide sex offender training and technical assistance and to work with SOTT to:

- 1) define standards for the treatment of sex offenders;
- 2) define standards for assessment of sex offenders utilizing both static and dynamic risk factors;
- 3) ensure that all sex offenders are assessed using assessment instruments which are best at reducing recidivism; and

- 4) implement a comprehensive assessment, treatment, and management plan that is standardized across the state and develop standards for information sharing between the various departments and the contracted providers.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- list of new SOTT members;
- completion of an updated Master Plan;
- completion of a comprehensive assessment, treatment, and management plan;
- completion of standards in the areas defined above; and
- number of staff trained in assessment protocols.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The Sex Offender Management Team (SOMT) membership continues to expand with new members. New participants included a federal probation officer, a representative from the Children Justice Center, the First Circuit Court administrative judge, and the probation administrators for Maui and Hawaii counties. In February 2006, SOMT members met with the University of Hawaii, School of Social Work, Center for Training, Evaluation and Research of the Pacific (CTERP) to discuss training strategies that could help sustain the assessment, treatment and supervision standards being sought by SOMT. CTERP may be a future SOMT member if a working agreement is forged for training services.

The completion of an updated Master Plan; an assessment, treatment, and management plan; and assessment, treatment, and supervision standards are anticipated to be finished in 2007. The project is working closely with the Department of Human Services, Judiciary, Hawaii Paroling Authority, and other stakeholders in revising the Master Plan and revising its assessment, treatment, and supervision standards.

Training in sex offender assessment for adult offenders was conducted in August 2005. The training focused on the risk assessment tools that were adopted by SOMT: the STATIC-99 (which measures static risk factors such as criminal history), the STABLE-2000 (which measures personal attributes that identify risky lifestyle for relapse and criminal problems), and the ACUTE-2000 (which measures short-term risks that are presently impacting the offender). The training was held in two, 2-day workshops for sex offender treatment providers, probation and parole officers, and supervisors. In all, 70 were trained.

After an extensive review of treatment standards from a number of states, SOMT selected the Colorado's Adult and Juvenile Standards to help guide the development of Hawaii's Standards. Two working groups tasked with developing recommendations, one for adult treatment standards and another for juvenile treatment standards, were convened. The groups meet monthly and are in process of preparing its recommendations to SOMT.

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION COMPLIANCE

Program Overview

Hawaii's response to sex crimes has been investigation, prosecution, correction, victim assistance, and sex assault treatment. With the implementation of the state's sex offender registration program, few resources have been dedicated to tracking and prosecuting sex offenders who violate the registration requirements. Hawaii currently has approximately 1,900 registered sex offenders. As of 2005, 683 sex offenders have failed to register, and 304 did not complete the verification notice that they are required to update, sign, and return to HCJDC. This includes offenders who subsequently are incarcerated and are waived from completing the verification notice.

Hawaii Revised Statute (HRS) 846E covers the sex offender registration and public notification requirements. HRS 846E-9 defines the penalties for the covered offender that fails to comply with the registration requirements. A covered offense includes "crimes against minors" or a crime within the definition of "sexual offense" as defined under HRS 846-1. HRS 846 E-9 states:

- (a) A person commits the offense of failure to comply with covered offender registration requirements if the person is required to register under this chapter and the person intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly:
- (1) Fails to register with the attorney general by providing to the attorney general or the Hawaii criminal justice data center the person's registration information;
 - (2) Fails to report in person to the chief of police where the covered offender's residence is located, for purposes of having a new photograph taken within five years after the previous photograph was taken;
 - (3) Fails to register in person with the chief of police having jurisdiction of the area where the covered offender resides or is present within three working days whenever the provisions of section 846E-2(e) require the person to do so;
 - (4) Fails to notify the attorney general or the Hawaii criminal justice data center of a change of any of the covered offender's registration information in writing within three working days of the change;
 - (5) Provides false registration information to the attorney general, the Hawaii criminal justice data center, or a chief of police;
 - (6) Signs a statement verifying that all of the registration information is accurate and current when any of the registration information is not substantially accurate and current;

- (7) Having failed to establish a new residence within the ten days while absent from the person's registered residence for ten or more days:
 - (A) Fails to notify the attorney general in writing within three working days that the person no longer resides at the person's registered residence; or
 - (B) Fails to report to a police station in the State by the last day of every month; or
- (8) Fails to mail or deliver the periodic verification of registration information form to the attorney general within ten days of receipt, as required by section 846E 5; provided that it shall be an affirmative defense that the periodic verification form mailed to the covered offender was delivered when the covered offender was absent from the registered address and the covered offender had previously notified the Hawaii criminal justice data center that the covered offender would be absent during the period that the periodic verification form was delivered.

(b) Any person required to register under this chapter who intentionally or knowingly violates subsection (a) shall be guilty of a class C felony.

(c) Any person required to register under this chapter who recklessly violates subsection (a) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(d) For any second or subsequent offense, any person required to register under this chapter who intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly violates subsection (a) shall be guilty of a class C felony. [L 1997, c 316, pt of §2; am L 2004, c 59, §5; am L 2005, c 45, §10; am L 2006, c 106, §5]

The number of unregistered and non-compliant offenders in the state was running unabated with no strategy in place to enforce the law. The project focused on enforcing the registration requirements and improving the quality and completeness of the sex offender information on the registry and the public sex offender website. The project targeted the following specific groups:

- a. Unregistered Sex Offenders: There are 683 offenders convicted of sex offenses who remain unregistered. Some are incarcerated or deceased, while the others have unknown whereabouts.
- b. Offenders with Unverified Information: Of the 2,150 currently on the registry, there are 304 that have not verified their information as part of the 90-day verification statutory requirement.
- c. Delinquent Sex Offenders: To date, there are 13 sex offenders who have not completed the entire registration process, so their information on the registry is incomplete and not accurate.

The Department of the Attorney General received FY 2005 funds in the amount of \$219,159.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to improve the quality of information on Hawaii's sex offender registry by developing an effective law enforcement tracking methodology for unregistered and non-compliant offenders.

The objectives are:

- to resolve the status of the Unregistered Sex Offenders within 12 months;
- to reduce the Unverified Sex Offenders by 25 percent within 12 months; and
- to establish procedures with the agency partners within 6 months to be able to monitor and address the Delinquent Sex Offenders.

Program Activities

This project began on January 1, 2006. The project is focused on improving the quality of the information on Hawaii's sex offender registry by developing an effective law enforcement tracking methodology for unregistered and noncompliant sex offenders and to prosecute sex offenders who fail to comply with the registration requirements defined in HRS 846E. The project activities include working to improve the information management of registration records in Honolulu. The project staff is primarily responsible for conducting a systematic and thorough search for information necessary to locate an offender, and preparing cases that meet the criteria for legal action. Assisting the project staff are the Honolulu Police Department and a deputy attorney general from the Criminal Justice Division.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- status of the 683 unregistered sex offenders,
- number of unverified sex offenders investigated,
- status of unverified sex offenders investigated, and
- status of procedures to reduce the number of Delinquent Sex Offenders.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- The project staff compiled a listing of offenders who are unregistered in order to begin tracking and investigating these cases. A repository system was also created to track and monitor the progress of the cases under investigation.

- Offenders with unverified information (who did not complete and return the information verification that is due every 90 days) were compiled in a listing. Fifty-one cases (unverified or unregistered) have been investigated. During the investigations, 20 offenders came into compliance and 9 cases were referred for prosecution.
- Of the 9 cases referred for prosecution, the Criminal Justice Division has accepted 8 cases.
- A training session was held for the Department of Public Safety (PSD) to review the 846E statutory requirements and PSD's role in the registration process. PSD's staff was also trained on the use of the Sex Offender Registration Form; subsequently, registration information is now collected and processed in a more consistent manner.

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