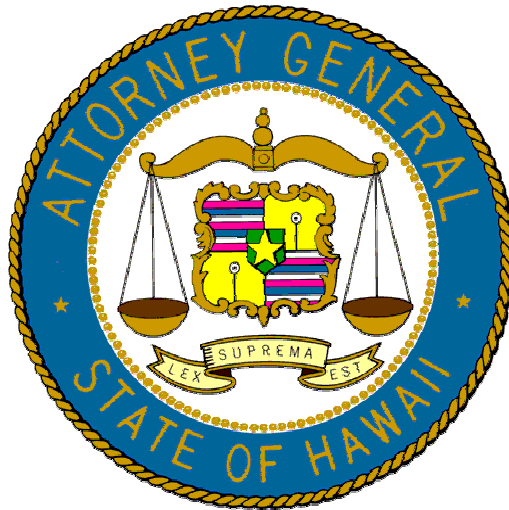


2007 ANNUAL REPORT

**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**

September 2007

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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 so are managed separately 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, 2006 to June 30, 2007. The Byrne program funded the bulk of the projects listed in this report with funding from the FY 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 9,305.77 grams of crystal methamphetamine, 10,751.62 grams of cocaine, 55.40 grams of heroin, and 100,807.92 grams of marijuana. Nine hundred and three arrests were made, and \$393,879 in cash, 55 weapons, and 29 vehicles were seized.
- The Statewide Marijuana Eradication Task Force seized 1,257 marijuana plots and 48 indoor marijuana grows in which 71,699 plants were destroyed. The estimated value of the eradicated marijuana was \$71,699,000. One thousand, one hundred forty-nine arrests were made, \$216,962 seized, and 97 weapons were confiscated.
- The Department of Land and Natural Resources' Maritime Intelligence and Enforcement project continues to make 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 and initiated 86 drug-related investigations, participated in 24 surveillances, and reported 34 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 project to target street drug sales that combined training uniform officers on gathering drug evidence and conducting presumptive field tests for illegal drugs has been working. The officer training and field-testing bolstered the number of drug-related arrests and drugs seized. One hundred, twenty-eight new drug cases were initiated, 50 suspects were arrested, and 63.86 grams of crystal methamphetamine, and 1,203.88 grams of marijuana 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 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, 12 community outreach and information sessions were held for approximately 180 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.

- An Oahu mental health court program was established to provide assessment, treatment, and discharge planning services for offenders with severe and persistent mental illnesses. The program depends on the coordinated work between the court, probation, prison, treatment service providers, housing and welfare assistance, and case management services. Twenty-eight clients are participating in the mental health court program. The first graduating class is scheduled for January 2008.
- The Sex Offender Management Team (SOMT) is finalizing a statewide comprehensive sex offender assessment, treatment, and management plan after two years of work. SOMT is an interagency collaboration with members from the Judiciary, Hawaii Paroling Authority, U.S. Probation, and led by the Department of Public Safety. In 2007, the Department of Public Safety was awarded a \$135,240 Comprehensive Sex Offender Management Discretionary grant that is providing SOMT with a comprehensive assessment of the state's sex offender management practices. The award will also cover several of SOMT's training needs.

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 and later in 2006-2007. Nevertheless, the squad continued to make steady progress. The squad saw its first case (a 15-year old homicide) go to trial. The case resulted in a conviction of Murder in the Second Degree.
- The Hawaii High Technology Crime Unit (HHTCU) strategy to stop high tech (computer and computer-related) crime is a comprehensive approach. The unit investigated approximately 65 theft or Internet fraud cases (and successfully recovered over \$300,000 owed to victims), 5 unauthorized use of a computer cases, 1 email harassment, 1 computer fraud, 88 electronic enticement of a child cases, and 57 child pornography cases. Throughout the year, HHTCU provided comprehensive trainings to multi-disciplinary agencies and provided a platform for peers to network and to 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). As part of the enhanced system, work has been completed to convert the firearms registration forms into an electronic format at the Hawaii County, Maui, and Kauai police departments. Work is continuing on these tasks at the Honolulu Police Department. Project staff is also performing data quality tasks to clean up any data discrepancies prior to loading the electronic files into the firearms database tables.

Law Enforcement Programs

- The Honolulu Police Department used grant funds to track and seize stolen firearms and firearms used in the commission of crimes. The project staff generated 13 investigations and seized 24 firearms. Of the 24 firearms, four were reported stolen, one was registered to a deceased person, seventeen were not registered, and two were registered but not in the possession of the registered owners.
- In 2006, the Department of the Attorney General began 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. Fifty-nine unverified or unregistered cases have been investigated. During the investigations, it was found that two offenders had been deported, nine offenders came into compliance, and nine new cases were referred for prosecution.

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, 2006 to June 30, 2007 are covered in the 2007 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 grant. The Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division (CPJAD) is responsible for the development of the strategy and for administering grant awards to state and county criminal justice agencies. The Attorney General chairs the Governor's Committee on Crime (GCOC), whose membership includes 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). The GCOC is the advisory body for the Byrne and State JAG grants.

In addition to the Byrne and State JAG grants, CPJAD also manages the federal Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance grant, the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) grant, the VAWA discretionary grants, the Paul Coverdell grant, the Public Safe Neighborhood grant, the Human Anti-Trafficking grant, and the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners grant,

Distribution of Formula Grant Funds

The total funding amount for the programs covered in this report is \$3,926,602.

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, two county prosecuting attorneys' offices, the Judiciary, the Department of the Attorney General, the Department of Public Safety, 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*

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 and FY 2006 has limited the number of priorities funded.)

✦ *Funding Priorities*

The following priorities were funded during the July 2006 to June 2007 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 federal grants (such as the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention grants) and state 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. OYS administers the Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention grants.

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, educational/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 larceny-theft 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 in Hawaii and elsewhere and criminals have become savvy in using computers and the Internet to conduct illicit activities.

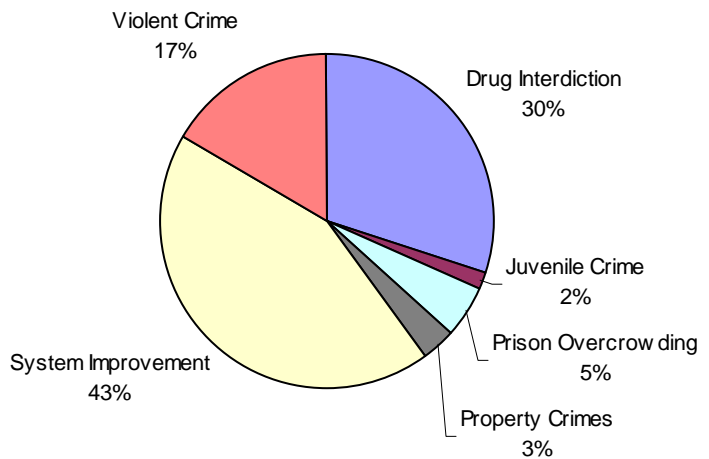
System Improvement/Criminal Justice Information System – This is an area that received a large portion of the grant funds. System improvement projects are multi-agency efforts that sought to address a common problem. The scope of the programs funded ranged from comprehensive community programs to the 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
July 2006 - June 2007**

Drug Interdiction	\$1,176,192
Juvenile Crime	\$ 65,195
Prison Overcrowding	\$ 194,558
Property Crimes	\$ 132,000
System Improvement	\$1,706,594
Violent Crime	<u>\$ 652,063</u>
Total	\$3,926,602

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, 2006 to June 30, 2007. The total funding for the program area is also reported. Projects funded with Byrne FY 2003 and FY 2004 awards and the State JAG FY 2005 and FY 2006 awards were active during the reporting period.

While this is an annual report, some projects started after July 1, 2006 or ended prior to June 30, 2007. 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, 2006 to June 30, 2007.

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.

CPJAD is planning a workshop on basic grant writing for later in July 2007. The workshops will be held on Oahu, Maui, Hawaii, and Kauai and will be presented by CPJAD staff. The training will focus on the Project Effectiveness Model, a basic step-by-step lesson on writing a grant proposal.

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 2004 and FY 2005 funds totaling \$113,150; the Kauai Police Department received FY 2004 funds in the amount of \$24,000; and the Hawaii County Police Department received FY 2004 funds totaling \$114,699. Total funding for the Hawaii Narcotics Task Force program was \$251,849.

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

Crystal methamphetamine and cocaine have increased in demand and supply throughout the state. The increase in the supply of these drugs has been coupled with increased purity allowing for those involved in its importation to further increase their profit margins. These “hard” drugs are neither locally found nor produced. Instead, they are imported into the state via air, postal, and marine/maritime vessels. It has been documented that illicit drugs are

predominantly transported via commercial and private air transportation as well as federal and private mail couriers. Precursor chemicals and most illicit drugs are smuggled into the state resulting in increased trafficking and importing activities. Intelligence information and post investigations confirm this increase.

The profit to be made in drug trafficking remains potentially high. Consequently, drug organizations have invested time, money, and resources to establish elaborate distribution networks that are extremely sophisticated and well organized. These networks continue to filter down to the low-level street dealers who deal drugs to support their own habits and remain highly visible to the general public.

Because the majority of drugs are being imported into the state, the task force focuses on mid- to high-level drug dealers. Task force operations are coordinated with 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). 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. Quarterly 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 assets seized, and
- types of training attended.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

Four task force meetings were held during this reporting period. The meetings focused on intelligence sharing, training opportunities, grant administration, and tactical planning.

The task force seized approximately 100,807.92 grams of marijuana, 9,305.77 grams of crystal methamphetamine, 10,751.62 grams of cocaine, and 55.40 grams of heroin in the three counties.

Table 1
Hawaii Narcotics Task Force Drug Seizures in Grams, 7/1/2006 – 6/30/2007

COUNTY	Crystal Methamphetamine	Cocaine	Heroin	Marijuana
Hawaii	2,066.48	1,899.02	52.40	78,307.72
Kauai	3,184.29	138.60	0.00	8,178.20
Maui	4,055.00	8,714.00	3.00	14,322.00
TOTAL	9,305.77	10,751.62	55.40	100,807.92

In addition to drug seizures, the three police departments reported 903 arrests and the seizure of \$393,879 in cash, 55 weapons, and 29 vehicles.

Table 2
Hawaii Narcotics Task Force Arrests and Seizures, 7/1/2006 – 6/30/2007

COUNTY	Number of Arrests	Cash Seized (U.S. Dollars)	Weapons Seized	Vehicles Seized
Hawaii	485	\$151,854	26	8
Kauai	78	\$83,439	28	15
Maui	340	\$158,586	1	6
TOTAL	903	\$393,879	55	29

The drug and asset seizures were the result of several investigations. In July 2006, Maui Police Department (MPD) vice officers along with DEA agents, executed search warrants on a vehicle and the identified suspect. This resulted in the recovery of approximately 28 grams of crystal methamphetamine, plastic distribution packets, a digital scale, and \$620 in U.S. currency. The suspect was arrested and charged. That same month, Kauai Police Department (KPD) vice officers executed a search warrant and recovered 94.3 grams of cocaine and drug paraphernalia. In that case, \$7,413 in cash and a Toyota truck were seized. One adult male was arrested and charged.

In August 2006, MPD vice officers received information regarding possible drug deals occurring on a property in Kihei, Maui. The vice officers, who were assisted by DEA agents, confronted several individuals on the property. Over 24 grams of cocaine were recovered along with various drug paraphernalia. Two adult males were arrested and charged. That same month, MPD vice officers executed a search warrant on a residence in the Kula area of Maui. The investigation resulted in the recovery of approximately 1.6 pounds of drying marijuana, 71 grams of processed marijuana, 26 marijuana plants, growing pots, \$2,360 in cash, and drug paraphernalia associated with marijuana indoor grows. One adult male was arrested and charged.

In September 2006, KPD vice officers executed a search warrant and recovered crystal methamphetamine residue and four firearms. One adult male and one adult female were arrested and charged. That same month, also as a result of executing a search warrant, KPD vice officers recovered 5.8 grams of crystal methamphetamine, drug paraphernalia, and \$578 in U.S. currency. One adult male was arrested and charged. Also that month, MPD vice officers (assisted by DEA and FBI agents) executed a search warrant on a Pukalani, Maui residence. As

a result of the operation, 8 marijuana plants, approximately 1 pound of processed marijuana, 1.8 grams of ice, 2 shotguns, 3 rifles, ammunition, and \$2,750 in U.S. currency were recovered. One adult male was arrested and charged.

In October 2006, KPD vice officers served two search warrants and recovered 0.1 grams of crystal methamphetamine, 54.6 grams of marijuana, 2 rifles, 2,001 rounds of various ammunition, and \$150 in cash. In another case, KPD officers executed a search warrant on a residence and were able to recover 62 marijuana plants and 0.6 grams of cocaine. In that same month, MPD vice officers conducted an investigation involving several suspects residing in Kihei, Maui. With the assistance of the DEA, several search warrants were executed. Recovered were approximately 164 grams of cocaine, about 59 grams of crystal methamphetamine, 27 grams of processed marijuana, 11 vicoden pills, 2 endocet pills, 1 oxycontin pill, \$6,031 in U.S. currency, and 1 firearm. Three adult male suspects were subsequently arrested and charged.

In November 2006, members of the MPD vice division working in conjunction with the DEA, received information that a drug trafficking organization was transporting a significant amount of drugs from California to Maui. MPD vice officers and DEA agents conducted two separate investigations on two different groups who were suspected of transporting the drugs via body carries on commercial airlines. The two cases resulted in the arrest of three adult females. Also recovered were drug paraphernalia and approximately 10 pounds of crystal methamphetamine.

In December 2006, Hawaii County Police Department (HCPD) task force officers executed a search warrant on a vehicle during a narcotic investigation at the Lanakila Center Complex located in Hilo, Hawaii. As a result of the investigation, officers confiscated 55 grams of crystal methamphetamine and \$1,070 in U.S. currency. One female adult was arrested and charged. That same month, KPD vice officers executed a search warrant and recovered 62.7 grams of crystal methamphetamine, 25.9 grams of marijuana, and various drug paraphernalia. One adult male and one adult female were arrested. In another case, one adult female was arrested following a consensual encounter at the Lihue, Kauai Airport. In that case, 69 grams of crystal methamphetamine and \$973 in cash were recovered.

In January 2007, HCPD task force officers executed a search warrant at a residence in Hilo, Hawaii. Within the residence, officers recovered 31 grams of crystal methamphetamine and miscellaneous drug paraphernalia. A separate warrant was issued for a vehicle parked on a county roadway fronting the residence. Found in the vehicle were 10 grams of crystal methamphetamine. In that case, four adult males and two adult females were arrested. That same month, HCPD officers conducted a controlled delivery of a parcel containing 248 grams of crystal methamphetamine to a residence in Hilo, Hawaii. After the delivery and opening of the parcel, vice officers arrested three adult males. The case will be prosecuted federally.

In March 2007, KPD vice officers and the U.S. Marshal's Service arrested a fugitive wanted for violation of his parole. Recovered were 3.7 grams of methamphetamine, \$1,300 in U.S. currency, and drug paraphernalia. Three others were arrested in conjunction with the apprehension of this fugitive. That same month, KPD vice officers (working in conjunction with

federal and other county law enforcement officers) conducted a marijuana operation on the island of Kauai. A search warrant was executed after aerial observation spotted marijuana plants at a residence. One male suspect was arrested and recovered were 93 marijuana plants, one firearm, drug paraphernalia, and a number of Schedule IV pills.

In May 2007, MPD vice officers, Special Response Team personnel, and Juvenile Division officers executed a search warrant upon a Wailuku, Maui residence. The search warrant was based on gathered intelligence and previous investigative information, and the operation targeted an adult Filipino male. A search of the residence uncovered 146.12 grams of marijuana, numerous empty packets, a digital scale, and \$655 in U.S. currency. The case is being reviewed by the county prosecutor's office.

Finally, in June 2007, a U.S. Postal Inspector in Honolulu intercepted a parcel containing approximately 402.92 grams of crystal methamphetamine packed inside an appliance. The MPD Vice Division was contacted and asked to assist in the controlled delivery of the package that was addressed to the Lanai City Post Office. MPD vice personnel, officers from the Lanai Patrol Division, DEA agents, and U.S. Postal Service personnel were present at the post office when an adult male arrived to pick up the parcel. The suspect signed for the parcel, exited the post office, and was immediately arrested.

To keep abreast of trends and the latest investigative techniques, 28 task force members attended 15 training workshops.

<u>Training</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u># Attending</u>
WSIN Training	09/2006	Vancouver	2
Pacific Rim Methamphetamine Summit	09/2006	Bellevue	1
Advanced Undercover Training	10/2006	Las Vegas	2
CNOA Conference	11/2006	Indian Wells	3
Calif. Narcotics Canine Assn. Conference	01/2007	Burbank	1
Hawaii Narcotics Canine Training	02/2007	Honolulu	5
Hawaii Narcotics Canine Training	03/2007	Honolulu	1
Inter-County Criminal Intelligence Unit (ICCIU) Training	03/2007	Honolulu	3
International Conference on Asian Organized Crime & Terrorism	04/2007	Las Vegas	1
DEA Basic Narcotics Investigations	04/2007	Honolulu	2
U.S. Border Patrol Biennial Canine Instructor Re-certification Course	05/2007	El Paso	1
Methamphetamine Lab Clean- up	06/2007	Honolulu	4
SKYNARC 2007 Traffickers/Terrorists	06/2007	Washington, DC	1
State Wiretap Meeting/Training	06/2007	Honolulu	1

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 pursue drug trafficking investigations in state recreational harbors and waters.

The DLNR Division of Conservation and Resources Enforcement (DOCARE) received \$240,000 in FY 2004 and FY 2006 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 provide training for DOCARE officers; and
- to conduct informational drug awareness presentations to the community and other government agencies.

Program Activities

This is the third year of operation for the project. The project has moved past an initial slow start and has initiated all activities necessary to meet project objectives and goals. For example, investigative and operational hardware/equipment have 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 (HIDTA).

DOCARE continues to work with the Hawaii Narcotics Task Force (HNTF), Big Island Ice Task Force, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), U.S. Customs and Border Patrol (CBP), U.S. National Park Service, Department of Public Safety – Narcotics Enforcement Division (NED), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), U.S. Marshal Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, and Harbor Police. DOCARE is currently authorized to access the Criminal Justice Information System, WSIN, HIDTA, and the Next Generation Network System (NGN). All of these secured database systems are used by project personnel for information/intelligence gathering and sharing.

DOCARE is working with the Hawaii County Police Department – Criminal Intelligence Unit, an analytical team from the DEA, HIDTA, USCG, MPD, and HPD in an ongoing investigation of reported marijuana trafficking via the maritime sector. The project’s maritime enforcement efforts to deter drug activity within the state’s recreational harbor facilities have resulted in the initiation of several other drug-related investigations.

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 drugs and other assets seized;
- description of training completed by project staff; and
- description of informational/drug awareness presentations.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

DOCARE participated in 28 interagency and/or 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. Since the project’s first year of operation, there has been a significant increase in intelligence information gathered and

disseminated. As a result, DOCARE has initiated 86 drug-related investigations with a nexus to the maritime sector of the state's recreational harbors and facilities. DOCARE conducted 142 non-drug related investigations during the period, and 24 surveillance or drug-bust operations. Project staff was also involved in the arrest of 34 individuals.

A recent DOCARE investigation into the suspected drug distribution and immigration violations in the long line fisheries in Hawaii ports involved several agencies including the U.S. Coast Guard, CBP, NED, HPD, and the Harbor Patrol. The ensuing operation, named *Operation Fleet Sweep*, involved 47 agents/officers and several K-9 units. The objectives of the operation included:

- a) monitoring the area for federal and state drug and/or alcohol violations;
- b) gathering intelligence on illegal activities occurring in the commercial fishing industry;
- c) enforcing U.S. Immigration laws and regulations;
- d) enforcing state commercial fishing laws;
- e) serving outstanding warrants; and
- f) promoting public safety.

The results of Operation Fleet Sweep that focused on Honolulu Piers 16, 17, and 18 included 9 arrests for outstanding warrants, 12 citations, 11 warnings of fishing law infractions, and several immigration violations. Other drug investigations were initiated as a result of the operation.

Project-related asset seizures included the following: 1) U.S. currency in excess of \$200,000; 2) 1,288 marijuana plants; 3) 14.5 pounds of dried processed marijuana; 4) 35.5 grams of heroin (estimated value of \$7,100); 5) 505.9 grams of crystal methamphetamine (estimated value in excess of \$250,000); 6) 1.8 grams of cocaine (estimated value of \$200).

During this period, 44 DOCARE officers attended various narcotics and drug-related training sessions, project strategy meetings, and federal training seminars.

There were 13 informational and drug awareness community presentations conducted at community events and at various schools throughout the state.

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 under equipped and trained to address the street dealer problem. These officers have only basic narcotics training and 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 2005 funds totaling \$50,160 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 and talk strategy (when police ask permission to enter the person's home to conduct a search without the need for a warrant), and other investigative techniques;
- 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 in the knock and talk strategy, 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 are needed to cover the training topics.

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 respond separately. The commanders can also contact the Vice Division to coordinate a joint action plan. That action may involve the knock and talk strategy 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

The PASS project has completed its third year of operation. Started in 2003, the project continued to address the street drug sales problem that has a negative impact on the quality of community life in Maui County. The project has also augmented the eight MPD districts by providing each district with special investigative equipment and supplies such drug field test kits, fingerprint ink pads, and polyethylene evidence bags for evidence collection and preservation.

During this period, two PASS training classes were conducted in October 2006 and March 2007. A total of 32 MPD police officers were instructed on how to use the knock and talk strategy, conduct undercover strategies, write and initiate search warrants, initiate new cases, and avoid conflicts with other on-going investigations. All of the officers were certified to conduct presumptive field tests on illicit drugs. In February 2007, an additional four Molokai District officers were certified to conduct presumptive field tests on illicit drugs

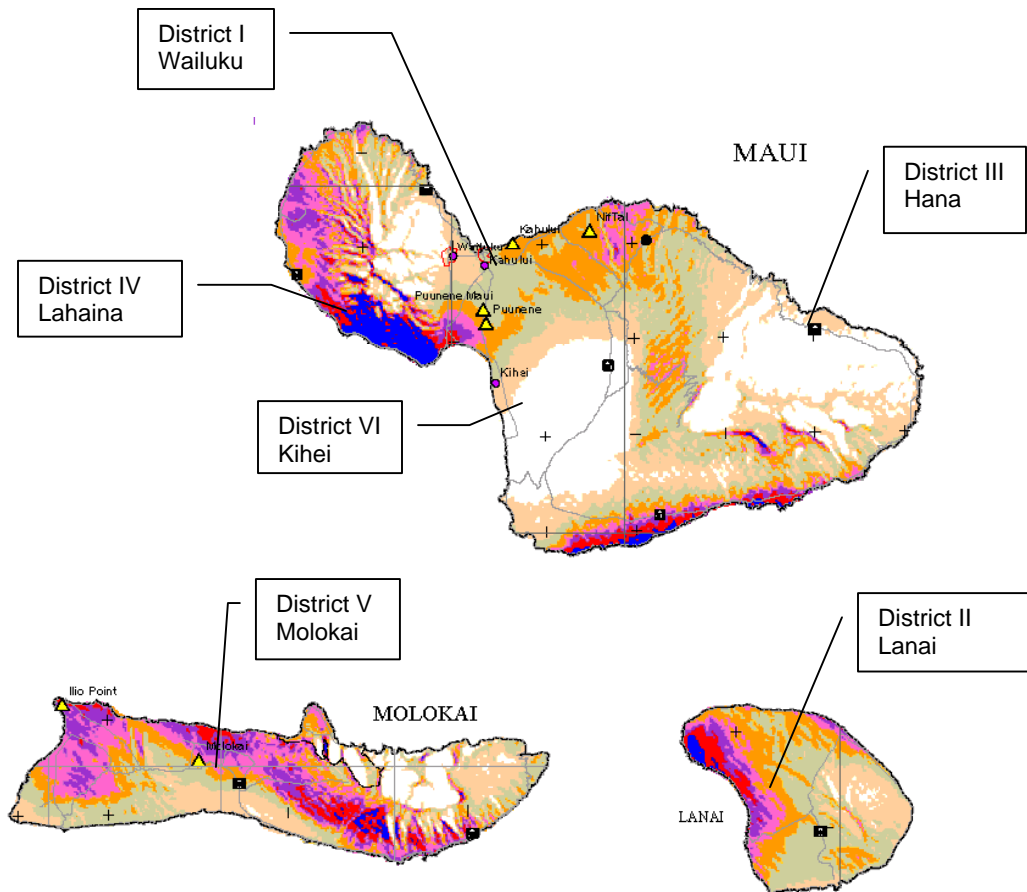
Personnel from the Vice Division assisted Districts I, II, IV, and V with drug cases on various occasions during the period from July 2006 to June 2007 (Refer to Table 3). During the

reporting period, 128 drug cases were initiated for a total project count of 535 drug cases. Fifty individuals were arrested for drug violations for a total project count of 299 individuals arrested. For the amount of drugs seized, 63.86 grams of crystal methamphetamine were confiscated for a total project count of 113.44 grams of crystal methamphetamine; and 1,203.88 grams of marijuana were confiscated for a total project count total of 2,893.36 grams of marijuana.

Table 3
Vice Division Assistance Provided
By District and Month

DISTRICT	July 06	Aug 06	Sept 06	Oct 06	Nov 06	Dec 06	Jan 07	Feb 07	Mar 07	Apr 07	May 07	June 07
I -Wailuku			X			X		X	X	X	X	
II -Lanai	X				X	X				X		X
III-Hana												
IV-Lahaina								X		X		
V -Molokai						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:

March 2007: Vice officers assisted District I with a stakeout of Kanaha Beach Park after it was reported that drug sales were being conducted in the area. As a result of the investigation, one female was arrested for drug offenses.

April 2007: Vice officers assisted District IV with the drafting and execution of a search warrant that resulted in the seizure of a substantial amount of crystal methamphetamine and marijuana.

June 2007: Vice officers assisted District II with a controlled delivery case containing one pound of crystal methamphetamine that was delivered to a resident on Lanai. As a result of the operation, one adult male was arrested.

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 and FY 2004 funds totaling \$315,000; the Honolulu Police Department received FY 2003 and FY 2004 funds totaling \$160,747; the Maui Police Department received FY 2004 funds totaling \$125,436; and the Kauai Police Department received FY 2004 funds totaling \$33,000. Total funding for the Statewide Marijuana Eradication Task Force program was \$634,183.

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. Because of the tropical climate in Hawaii, marijuana is planted and

harvested year-round. The suitable climate, combined with nutrient-rich soils, provide optimal cultivation conditions for growers to plant and harvest marijuana at any time of the year. Consequently, no distinct planting or harvesting seasons exist.

The program entails continued manual eradication methods that currently provide the most effective means of reducing the availability of marijuana. Herbicidal eradication missions are conducted periodically. Enforcement and interdiction efforts such as stake-outs, street level enforcement, execution of search warrants continue to be utilized and have resulted in the prosecution of individuals involved in both outdoor/indoor marijuana activities as well as distribution operations.

Indoor marijuana cultivation occurs less frequently than outdoor cultivation. Locals, Caucasian independents, and Asian organizations continue to operate most indoor grow sites in the state. Indoor grows are confiscated upon the execution of search warrants. Surveillance and investigations are also conducted.

Training remains an essential and regular component of the program, especially as it relates to rappelling from the helicopters. Continuous training is provided to task force members, and is required to participate in the coordinated operations of the task force. The training helps to ensure better safety for all the involved personnel, improves the quality of task force investigations and operations, ensures professional conduct during missions, and provides standardized procedures, techniques, and use of equipment.

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 four states in the eradication of marijuana (California, Kentucky, and Tennessee are the other top states) and is recognized annually for its efforts by the Drug Enforcement Administration (Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program). Hawaii has long been a primary source area for high potency marijuana. However, statewide law enforcement interdiction efforts have led to a slight decline in overall marijuana

production in the state in recent years. Despite this increased law enforcement focus, local, Polynesian, Asian, and Caucasian drug trafficking organizations and independent dealers continue to cultivate marijuana in the state.

During the period, four task force meetings were held: on Maui, August 2006; in Honolulu, December 2006; on Maui, February 2007; and in Kona, Hawaii, June 2007.

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 1,257 plots and 48 indoor grows and destroyed 71,699 marijuana plants. The value of a marijuana plant is estimated at \$1,000. The total dollar value for the marijuana plants destroyed is \$71,699,000.

**Table 4
Statewide Marijuana Eradication Task Force Activities, 7/1/2006 – 6/30/2007**

AGENCY	No. of Marijuana Plots	No. Indoor Grows	No. Plants Destroyed
Hawaii County Police Dept.	737	39	41,046
Honolulu Police Department	45	1	1,470
Kauai Police Department	88	0	1,171
Maui Police Department	387	8	28,012
TOTAL	1,257	48	71,699

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. Despite the decrease in outdoor marijuana grows, there does not appear to be a corresponding increase in indoor grows. Indoor marijuana cultivation appears to be stable or possibly decreasing. Hawaii County, which has the largest landmass, 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
7/1/2006 – 6/30/2007

AGENCY	No. Arrests	Currency Seized	Weapons Seized
Hawaii County Police Dept.	1,043	\$55,269	84
Honolulu Police Department	9	\$0.00	0
Kauai Police Department	6	\$728	5
Maui Police Department	91	\$160,965	8
TOTAL	1,149	\$216,962	97

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.

Twenty-seven task force members attended eleven training events. (See below.)

<u>Training</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u># Attending</u>
Western States Info. Network (WSIN)	09/2006	Vancouver	2
Advanced Undercover Training	10/2006	Las Vegas	2
Water Egress Training	10/2006	Honolulu	2
California Narcotics Officers Association	11/2006	Indian Wells	3
Rappel Training	12/2006	Honolulu	2
National Marijuana Eradication Awards	01/2007	Washington DC	1
Drug Enforcement Admin. DCE/SP Conf.	04/2007	Nashville	5
Helicopter Proficiency Evaluation	04/2007	Honolulu	1
International Conference on Asian Organized Crime & Terrorism	04/2007	Las Vegas	2
FBI Undercover Training	05/2007	Honolulu	2
SKYNARC 2007 Conference	06/2007	Washington DC	5

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 50 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 \$65,196 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) Seventh graders and eighth graders from various 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 the schools 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

During the project period, the HPD Juvenile Services Division conducted another DA GRAD Leadership Training Camp at Camp H.R. Erdman, a YMCA facility, in Mokuleia, Oahu. Fifty public middle/intermediate school students were invited to attend the leadership camp. During the leadership camp, students participated in team problem solving exercises in the Camp Erdman Low-Ropes / High-Ropes Course. The students also went on a field trip to the Polynesian Cultural Center to expand their cultural sensitivity by noting some of the similarities and differences between different Polynesian societies.

The movie "Glory Road," about the first all-black high school basketball team to win a state championship in Texas in 1966 was shown. A discussion was conducted with the students following the film to highlight some of the difficulties and challenges the athletes faced. At the leadership camp, HPD drug and gang resistance officers also provided review and discussion of DARE and GREAT lessons. Additionally, the officers held a discussion with the students on decision-making, anger management, and goal setting.

Students also participated in a post-camp event that was held aboard the U.S.S. Missouri. The event on the U.S.S. Missouri included a guided tour of the ship with commentary on the responsibilities, duties, and achievements of the vessel's crew. The students, accompanied by HPD Juvenile Services Officers, stayed overnight aboard the ship in the crew quarters giving them a unique experience of shipboard life. Additionally, the students participated in a community service project aboard the battleship.

Each student was given a pre and post-camp survey, with six and eight questions respectively, regarding self-esteem and leadership qualities. All of the students reported that there was some improvement in their leadership skills after attending the camp. (None of the students in the post survey marked "no help at all" or "got worse.") All of the students also reported that the camp helped them to better understand themselves and others. A follow-up survey was given to students after the U.S.S. Missouri event with all of the students indicating improved leadership skills. All of the students were also able to articulate qualities a leader should possess. Additionally, the students indicated a variety of instances where they had utilized their improved leadership abilities such as interceding to prevent a fist-fight, and when engaging in student government and school club activities and community service initiatives. Students reported improved self-confidence and communication skills.

A check of the juvenile justice system conducted four months and twelve months after the leadership camp indicated that none of the participants had become involved with the juvenile justice system since the training.

PRISON OVERCROWDING OFFENDER SERVICES

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 \$194,558 that covered 16 months of funding.

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 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. A Quality of Life Survey is being used to measure improvements in clients' sense of well being.

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

- 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

The program has developed working relations with private providers that help clients with specialized treatment services; this includes two private substance abuse treatment providers and a private mental health service provider. The program continues to work on streamlining and reducing barriers that impact the services available to the clients. This includes ensuring that clients have their psychotropic medications upon release from OCCC, having psychiatric tests conducted in a timely manner, and compiling the medical documents required for housing and treatment services. The program staff meets quarterly with stakeholders from the Department of Health, Department of Public Safety, and case managers from non-government treatment providers. The meetings help to clarify the role of the program against those of the other stakeholders.

Data variables are being collected for future analysis. A quality of life instrument is being used to measure change from the client's perspective.

The program has had 115 referrals since its inception, of which 53 did not meet the admission criteria such as having a serious mental illness. Education on the program's requirements was provided to interested parties; subsequently the number of inappropriate referrals has decreased.

Twenty-eight clients are participating in the MHC, and the MHC will hold its first graduation in January 2008. The program has an operating capacity for 30 clients. Three clients are being screened for admission eligibility. For eligible clients, assessments are conducted within 7 days for clients being held at the Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC), and within 14 days for clients in the community. MHC is running longer than the anticipated two-year program as it is taking longer for the first group admitted to MHC to stabilize and transition out of the program. Three clients were arrested for petty misdemeanor offenses; however, they all have remained in the program. In order to remain in the program, staff and the offending client developed a crisis plan that will help the client avoid re-offending behaviors.

As the program is continuing to work with the first group of clients admitted, it is too early 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.

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 person 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

HPD detectives have conducted 25 additional identity theft presentations, increasing the total number of presentations since the program's inception to 68. In the 25 presentations, a total of 1,292 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. Presentations also involved the following groups: church organizations, community associations, community fairs, hospital personnel, senior citizen associations, state employees (Judiciary personnel), and military personnel.

HPD reports that the identity theft problem continues to receive statewide media attention. In March 2007, HPD brought in an eBay representative to train HPD personnel to investigate suspects who utilize eBay to commit property crimes and crimes involving identity theft.

During the project, 1,200 surveys were distributed to measure the demand for the educational presentations and to evaluate the quality of the presentations. Of the 1,200 surveys distributed, 845 (70.4 percent) were completed and returned. To evaluate the quality of the information presented, participants were asked whether the speakers clearly explained the problem of identity theft, how to prevent identity theft, and outlined the steps a person should follow to correct a theft of their identity. Additionally, participants were asked to recommend any changes to the presentation.

The results of the survey were very positive:

- 99.6 percent stated speakers clearly explained the problem of ID theft;
- 99.6 percent stated speakers clearly explained how to prevent ID theft;
- 98.6 percent stated speakers clearly explained how to correct the problem;
- 98.9 percent stated the presentation was useful or very useful;
- 98.7 percent recommended no changes to the presentations;

The survey also tried to determine whether the program should continue. To determine this, the survey asked participants whether or not they would recommend this presentation to others. The survey indicated that 99.5 percent would recommend this presentation to others.

To measure the effectiveness of the project, identity theft statistics from calendar years 2005 and 2006 were compared. A decline in the number of cases was noted in every patrol district (eight districts) with the exception of District 2. Overall, there was a 20 percent reduction of identity theft cases in calendar year 2006. This is a significant decrease, and, in part, this decrease can be attributed to the education and awareness efforts of this project.

PROPERTY CRIME

Program Overview

In Hawaii, white-collar crime is prosecuted in accordance with Hawaii Revised Statutes 708 for offenses such as theft, identity theft, forgery, negotiating a worthless negotiable instrument, credit card theft and/or fraudulent use, and embezzlement. Based upon uniform crime reports statistics published by the State of Hawaii, Department of the Attorney General, and the U.S. Census Bureau's population estimates, the County of Kauai's per capita rate for the white collar offenses of forgery and fraud was the highest in the state from 2001 to 2003.

In addition to Kauai experiencing high per capita rate for fraud, prior to the inception of this project, there was also an increase rate in the number of forgeries. Like violent crime victims, white-collar crime victims may suffer psychological and emotional harm and stress-related physical effects in addition to financial damages. Victims sometimes lose their entire life savings and are devastated by the psychological and social impact it takes in their day-to-day lives. In fact, many white-collar crime victims describe their experience as a "psychological mugging."

To address the high rate of white-collar crimes, the County of Kauai Office of the Prosecuting Attorney (OPA) established a Property Crime Prosecution Unit (PCPU) in 2006. The main objectives of the program are to provide vertical prosecution, expedite screening and processing of cases, and achieve successful conviction rates. Program funding is utilized to staff the unit that consists of a full-time special prosecuting attorney and a part-time legal clerk. The unit's prosecuting attorney will handle the assigned cases through all stages of the criminal justice system. Traditionally, a property case may be handled by a number of deputy prosecuting attorneys who may be involved with activities such as case screening, preliminary hearing, and trial.

The Kauai County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney received FY 2005 funds in the amount of \$104,000.

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to improve public safety in the County of Kauai through efficient and effective prosecution of offenders who commit property crimes, with priority given to white-collar crimes.

The objectives are:

- to establish a PCPU to prosecute cases involving property crimes, with priority given to the offenses of white-collar crimes;
- 90 percent of police reports shall be screened and charged (or declined) within 30 days of receipt;

- 90 percent of white-collar crime cases will utilize vertical prosecution;
- 90 percent of all cases filed involving white-collar crime will result in a conviction;
- to conduct three community briefings aimed at preventing white-collar crime; and
- that the assigned attorney shall improve his/her prosecutorial skills.

Program Activities

The Kauai County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney hired a full-time special prosecuting attorney and a part-time legal clerk to staff the vertical prosecution unit. The special prosecuting attorney handles the case through all stages of the criminal justice system including preliminary hearings, plea negotiations, evidentiary hearings, trials, and sentencing.

The unit works closely with the Kauai Police Department (KPD) and the Kauai County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, Victim/Witness Program.

The special prosecuting attorney has also joined the Hawaii Identity Theft and Financial Fraud Task Force and attends training on property crime to update legal skills and knowledge.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- data and summary reports;
- number of cases screened/processed;
- number of cases declined/charged;
- number of convictions;
- number of community briefings conducted; and
- list of training sessions attended

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

For the period covering May to October 2006, 157 police reports concerning 93 separate incidents were received from KPD relating to felony property crimes. Of the 93 incidents, 68 incidents (73 percent) were screened within 30 days. For the period covering November 2006 to April 2007, 66 police reports concerning 78 separate incidents were received from the KPD relating to felony property crimes. Of the 78 incidents, 56 incidents (71 percent) were screened within 30 days. An incident may have multiple police reports associated with the incident.

The project has resulted in 26 incidents being screened and declined for prosecution, and 34 incidents screened and referred back to KPD for follow-up investigation, 35 cases ending with a conviction, and 4 cases ending with a dismissal.

Of the 35 cases that went to court and resulted in a conviction, 22 cases (63 percent) resulted in the offender pleading guilty or no contest as charged, and 13 cases (37 percent) resulted in the offender pleading guilty to a lesser charge.

In September 2006, the special prosecuting attorney participated in a community briefing with 25 to 30 community members in attendance. The special prosecuting attorney also conducted a community briefing via the local cable access television station. The taped briefing was re-broadcast over five days.

In regards to training, the special prosecuting attorney attended the Hawaii Identity Theft and Financial Fraud Task Force seminar in September 2006 and later attended the National Institute for Trial Advocacy Kauai Prosecutor's Training in December 2006.

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. In Hawaii, the better-known derivative of CCP is the Weed and Seed program.

The Weed and Seed program applies a strategy² that 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 include:

- 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;

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

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 County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney received FY 2004 funds in the amount of \$52,222.

Program Description

The Hawaii County Prosecuting Attorney's Office in partnership with county and state agencies, and community organizations, supported the implementation and operation of the Weed and Seed program for the District of Paho. The Weed and Seed initiative is comprised of several components: public private partnerships, rules or procedures to conduct public private collaborations, and shared leadership and resources. The initiative is also based on Paho's history, culture, level of sophistication, resources, and economic outlook. Paho received federal designation as a weed and seed district in October 2004.



Paho Village Road. Photo from www.pahoaweandseed.org

Goals and Objectives

The goals are to increase community safety and the quality of life in the Pahoia Weed and Seed area and to improve the economic capacity of the community.

The objectives are:

- to reduce crime;
- to improve the quality of life for members in the communities where crime is prevalent;
- to increase juvenile crime prevention efforts; and
- to improve job opportunities.

Program Activities

The grant-funded Pahoia Weed and Seed Coordinator/Community Liaison continued to work with Pahoia's community, community policing officers, and other law enforcement members to reduce crime in the Pahoia Weed and Seed district. The Pahoia Weed and Seed program completed its third year of operation and focused its 2006-2007 year on preventing or responding to illegal trash dumps, improving social services, creating employment opportunities, and leveraging resources to support youth programs. The first two years focused on law enforcement activities that successfully reduced drug and illegal activities in downtown Pahoia.

The Pahoia Weed and Seed Coordinator was tasked with facilitating the Pahoia Weed and Seed Steering Committee's initiatives that conducting community and crime prevention education, addressing juvenile offenders and the need for extracurricular activities for youth, and improving the economic capacity of the community. Many of the program activities and accomplishments were achieved through multi-agency collaborations and cost-sharing.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- crime reduction efforts;
- quality of life improvements accomplished;
- efforts to address juvenile delinquency; and
- outcome of job fair.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- On August 28, 2006, in his grant announcement to the Pahoia Weed and Seed program, Hawaii U.S. Attorney Ed Kubo shared with the Hawaii County Council what had transpired during his tour of Pahoia. The tour occurred a year before Pahoia was designated as a Weed and Seed Site.

“On that day, while still in my business suit, Mitch Roth took me to Pahoia to see the area. At one point in the middle of town, Mitch pulled the car over when he got a cell phone call. During his conversation, a Pahoia gentleman walked up to my side of the car and offered to sell me drugs. I looked at this gentleman with complete surprise, and asked him to repeat himself. He did. Although totally speechless, I declined his offer, and we then drove off. In my mind, this event firmly convinced me that this neighborhood needed assistance to rid itself of crime and to reclaim their neighborhood.”

Prior to the designation, open drug dealing, as experienced by U.S. Attorney Kubo was a common occurrence. By 2006, grant-funded surveillance cameras installed in Pahoia town significantly reduced the number of disorderly conduct and the number of illegal drug use and distribution. The drug solicitation experienced by U.S. Attorney Kubo and the Pahoia community is no longer commonplace and the atmosphere of fear and dread that had once befallen the area has substantially changed. Legitimate businesses are flourishing. The Pahoia town merchants have worked on a series of radio commercials and brochures that advertise Pahoia as a safe destination and are working to improve the town’s sidewalks and overall development. Pahoia restaurants are also attracting critical acclaim that has helped spur interest in Pahoia as dining destination.

In the Fall of 2006, Pahoia High School installed a security camera system to help monitor the school’s stairwells and common areas. The request was made after a number of the school’s bulletin boards were set on fire. County Councilman Gary Safarik provided the funding. The school’s Head of Security and an officer from the Hawaii Police Department manage the security camera program. The cameras have helped identify students defacing school property.

The Puna Watch, a consortium of a dozen neighborhood watch coordinators, continues to meet quarterly to share crime prevention and awareness information. The meeting includes the community prosecutor and community policing officers.

- Several community organizations are members of the Weed and Seed Steering Committee and are also the lead agency for specific Pahoia improvement projects. One of the community organizations is Malama O Puna, a non-profit environmental group that has worked on community clean-ups and beautification efforts in and around Pahoia. In October 2006, for Make a Difference Day, Malama O Puna led a clean up that resulted in a cargo container (approximately 20’ x 20’) being filled with trash. A second clean up was conducted in March 2007 as part of Mayor Harry Kim’s “Malama Aina (caring for the land) Community Cleanup Day.” This clean up resulted in two cargo containers being filled. The typical debris and trash collected from the roadside clean up effort

included washing machines, dryers, transmissions, engine blocks, roofing materials, and old tool sheds. To address the on-going problem of appliances and metal waste being dumped along Pahoia roads, the Weed and Seed members leveraged the Pahoia Solid Waste Transfer Station to expand its hours of operation and to clearly mark the area for items such as appliances. This has helped to reduce the number of illegal roadside dumps.



Photo: Rod Thompson/ RTHOMPSON@STARBULLETIN.COM
Big Island resident Lori Enriquez looks over trash dumped along "Rubbish Dump Road" south of Hilo. The trash is supposed to go into compactor-trailers at a nearby transfer station for later removal to the Hilo landfill.

Credit: Photo & citation are from Star Bulletin article printed 8/10/06. Go to <http://starbulletin.com/2006/08/10/news/story08.html> for the article.

Malama O Puna continues to be involved with planning and sustaining beautification efforts along the Pahoia Village Road. Malama O Puna members, twenty Pahoia Elementary School students, three school staff members, and a number of master gardeners helped with potting and planting activities. Donations and \$450 in county funds were secured to purchase the soil mix, cinder, pots, planters, and plants. Ti leaf, crotons, coleus, fishtail palms, bedding plants, manila palms, and eureka palms were planted. The sustaining efforts have involved caring for the plants and replacing vandalized plants. Several palms have been stolen or vandalized which Malama O Puna has or is working on replacing.

- To prevent juvenile delinquency, the Weed and Seed program supported a number of youth programs in the Pahoia area. This included two Safe Havens, Pahoia High and Intermediate School's Culinary Art and the Auto Shop programs, and the Theater Arts Conservatory.

The two Safe Havens sites provide a number of after school services that include a pottery program, swimming, and organized games. The Safe Haven also offers social services to parents and families. One Safe Haven is located across the street from Pahoia Intermediate and High School and is operated by the Neighborhood Place of Puna. The other site is located in Nanawale, a community bordering Pahoia, and is operated by the Nanawale Community Association. Approximately 150 children/youth are regular users of the two sites.

The Culinary Art program is taught by Pahoia High and Intermediate School and has provided, during this reporting period, 62 students in the 8th to the 12th grades the opportunity to learn a marketable skill and earn class credit. The students received updated textbooks, and as part of the program, prepared lunches for the 40 career day speakers, 25 job fair exhibitors at the 2nd Annual Pahoia Job Fair, and to principals attending their annual meeting in Pahoia. In March 2007, renown Chef Sam Choy and U.S. Attorney Ed Kubo met with the Culinary Art program students and later participated in a school assembly that focused on making good choices, pursuing a career, and staying away from drugs.

The Auto Shop program is taught by Pahoia High School, and during this reporting period, provided 64 students in the 9th to the 12th grades the opportunity to learn a marketable skill and earn class credit. The school, with the help of the Weed and Seed program, received a donated hydraulic lift and funds to purchase tools. At one point, the school had just one set of tools and an unsafe hydraulic lift, which meant students spent more time observing than having hands on experience. With the tools and hydraulic lift, the students are practicing servicing theirs and staff cars.

The Theater Arts Conservatory (TAC) was founded in 2006 by 14-year-old Anna Kupcha, a Pahoia resident who was driven to create a theater arts program for children and youth in the area. With operational support and funding from Hawaii Academy of Arts and Sciences Public Charter School (HAAS), and funding from the Weed and Seed program and local contributions, Anna began what has become a program that provides in-school instructional classes at HAAS, and theater classes and workshops at Dragonfly School and the Akebono Theatre. In February 2007, TAC's first production, "Les Miserables," opened to rave reviews at the Palace Theater in Hilo (two shows) with another two shows held at the Akebono Theater in Pahoia. Four hundred children/youth attended the four shows. Anti-gun and anti-drug messages were provided during the intermission to the young audience. In March 2007, TAC performed a musical titled, "Broadway the 21st Century," at the Palace Theater, a benefit concert for TAC students. In June 2007, with the funds raised from the concert, nine TAC students attended the Oklahoma City University Performing Arts Academy in Oklahoma City.

- To improve employment opportunities for area residents, the second Pahoia job fair was held in February 2007. Over 25 employers participated in the fair and over 150 people attended the event.

CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS IMPROVEMENT

Program Overview

The Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS)-Hawaii is 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 Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), 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 purpose of this project and the primary goal of CJIS-Hawaii is to provide functionality that did not previously exist, and to develop, test, and implement enhancements to facilitate integration with other agency systems. One of these new functions is to standardize, where appropriate, the Permit to Acquire and Firearms Registration process and to make firearms registration information available statewide.

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center of the Department of the Attorney General received FY 2003 and FY 2004 funds of \$299,488.

Goals and Objectives

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

The objectives are:

- to compile firearms registration information from the four county police departments into a central database and enable access to all authorized users statewide and nationally;
- 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 implement the Lights Out Automated Identification process; and

- to plan, develop, and conduct a statewide conference for agencies utilizing the criminal justice information system.

Program Activities

Regarding efforts to electronically compile firearms registration information, the project activities have focused on developing, testing, and implementing the interface with the HPD, HCPD, KPD, and MPD records management system (RMS). This interface will allow transfer of firearms information from these county police departments to CJIS-Hawaii and electronically transmit denied person's information from CJIS-Hawaii to the NCIC and NICS systems. This process also involves converting the manual registration forms at the county police departments into an electronic format and import into CJIS-Hawaii.

Additionally, project activities have involved efforts to implement the Lights Out Automated Identification Process by procuring the LOTC server hardware, operating system, and database software; installing the LOTC server at the Information and Communication Services Division (ICSD) computer room; installing the operating system and database software on the LOTC server; testing the entire LOTC process; and implementing the Lights Out process and LOTC server in production.

Finally, project activities have been initiated for the statewide conference. Efforts have included reserving a suitable facility to conduct the conference, planning the conference agenda and coordinating needed conference logistics, coordinating attendance of neighbor island and out-of-state participants, making initial contact with resource persons from the U.S. Department of Justice, FBI, and SEARCH Group staff to participate as presenters for the conference, and requesting assistance from vendors involved with the Hawaii AFIS, CJIS-Hawaii, and mugphoto systems to participate in the conference presentations.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- implementation of integration/interfaces between the CJIS-Hawaii firearms registration subsystem and the HPD, HCPD, KPD, and MPD to successfully transfer information in a timely and accurate fashion;
- manual firearms registration information is successfully converted and available electronically through querying the firearms registration subsystem in CJIS-Hawaii;
- the "Lights Out" identification processing will result in 80 percent of identifications being made without human operator involvement;
- the 80 percent of automated identifications will be transmitted to the booking officer within 15 minutes of the completion of fingerprint capture and demographic data entry; and

- solicit comments and suggestions from the conference participants regarding the quality of the presentations, the value of the information presented, and recommendations to improve and strengthen the user conference.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

A critical component of the firearms registration initiative in CJIS-Hawaii is to fully integrate/interface with the police department RMS systems to eliminate multiple data entry points and automate the gathering of firearms information from the different systems. The project will also undertake the effort to convert the thousands of manually maintained paper registration forms that are currently located at each police department. Conversion of these forms is essential to providing the most complete, accurate, and timely firearms registration information to users throughout the state as well as nationally. The firearms registration system is also working to ensure that denied person's information can be transmitted electronically from CJIS-Hawaii to the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) and the National Instant Check System (NICS).

Work has been completed to convert the manual registration forms into an electronic format at the Hawaii County, Maui, and Kauai police departments. Working is continuing on these tasks at the Honolulu Police Department. Project staff is also performing data quality tasks to clean up any data discrepancies prior to loading the electronic files into the firearms database tables.

The "Lights Out" integration between CJIS-Hawaii and AFIS involves the transmission of offender information to both systems. Each system would perform an independent search using the information received from the arrest/booking system with CJIS-Hawaii using the demographic information and AFIS using the fingerprints. The results of the respective searches will be compared and if they match, a positive identification has been accomplished with no human operator intervention. This process would take place within a matter of minutes while the offender is still in police custody. LOTC remains a critical component to the success of "Lights Out" identification processing. The LOTC is both the "traffic manager" and "identification decision maker" in the process. Without the LOTC, CJIS-Hawaii and AFIS would not be able to communicate with each other to perform positive identification.

The project reports that scenario and technical exception testing is currently in progress for the LOTC. The project team has been performing end-to-end testing using test cases designed to perform comprehensive testing of the LOTC and to exercise all of its features. A number of modifications have been identified, and the vendor has been making the requested changes in a very timely manner. The process has been a difficult and complicated one. Consequently, testing of the LOTC integration with various systems including CJIS-Hawaii, AFIS, and Mugphoto has been challenging and quite complex.

At the national level, there has been and continues to be an effort towards integration and information sharing between criminal and non-criminal justice systems. Information sharing among members of the criminal justice community including law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, probation, and corrections, and a host of non-criminal justice partners such as homeland

security, fire, emergency services, health, education, and transportation remains vital. These agencies can no longer perform their work isolated in individual “silos.” The planned statewide users conference will be an initial effort to encourage and facilitate dialogue between all of these critical agencies. Project personnel report that the conference has been scheduled for September 28, 2007 at the Japanese Cultural Center. Work continues on finalizing the agenda, identifying and securing the participation of needed presenters, and obtaining the conference participation of key vendors.

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 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, all of these cases are referred to law enforcement agencies for prosecution as white-collar crime.

These court cases are extremely time-consuming and require many hours to research pertinent information on family members to write social summaries for the court and to consult with DHS' deputy attorney general prior to and during the court proceedings.

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 was assigned 55 cases for financial exploitation, which were also sent to law enforcement. Of this number, 40 cases were referred to the project's investigator/auditor and 16 of those cases involved multiple problems such as physical, psychological, and caregiver neglect as well as financial exploitation. These cases are more complex and require additional staff time and resources to resolve the crisis situations and to provide safety for the victims.

Eight of the 40 cases required court intervention by the project's social worker to establish temporary or permanent guardianship for the victims that could not make competent decisions for themselves, or to obtain Orders for Immediate Protection to stop the alleged perpetrators' access to bank accounts. The cases varied. In one case, a nursing facility petitioned for guardianship for one of its residents. The daughter had been financially exploiting this resident. Another case involved a victim that had previously been granted a temporary restraining order against the female victim's son and grandson. The grandson in this case had allegedly financially exploited and psychologically abused his grandmother.

Of the 40 financial exploitation cases investigated by the project staff, the investigator/auditor reviewed and evaluated financial documents in 35 (88 percent) of the cases. The investigator/auditor reviewed bank records and documents and worked 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 investigator/auditor also conducted property tax searches to establish ownership of property when appropriate.

The initial intake of information was given to the Department of the Attorney General, Criminal Justice Division, Medicaid Fraud Control Unit, for all 40 financial exploitation cases investigated by the project staff. However, not all of these cases fell within the jurisdiction of the Department of the Attorney General. The Medicaid Fraud Control Unit is established to follow-up on 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 two of the cases.

One case investigated by the project staff was referred to the Honolulu Police Department for felony theft and abuse of a household member.

Of the 40 cases investigated by project staff, 27 cases (66%) involved victims living in their own homes with alleged perpetrators who were family members or significant others. In addition, another three cases involved victims living in care facilities and family members who retained authority over the victims' finances. In all of these cases, the family members were named as perpetrators of financial exploitation because the family members were not using the victims' funds to pay for needed services or to pay for the room and board fees at the care facilities. Criminal justice agencies also will not criminally 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.

The project staff conducted four community outreach sessions, with 63 individuals participating in these sessions. A total of eight information sessions were held, with 117 individuals participating in these sessions.

After five years of grant support, the funding for this project was exhausted in February 2007. The DHS used state funds to continue the project to June 2007. In the meantime, DHS was awaiting the outcome from the state legislature as to whether the positions would be supported on a permanent basis.

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, prosecutorial, 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.

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).

Currently, no other State or local law enforcement agency has full-time investigators to investigate computer-related crimes and computer forensic examiners to perform forensics analysis of suspect computers. Until a computer crime unit with properly trained investigators and the most up-to-date equipment and forensic capabilities is formed, computer crime will continue to increase and oftentimes go uninvestigated within the state.

This project continues to focus on maintaining a high technology crime unit within the Department of the Attorney General that can provide investigative support and forensic analysis services to all local jurisdictions within the State of Hawaii. The cost of creating a computer crime unit within each county police department would be prohibitive and not a fiscally sound use of the very limited law enforcement dollars.

HHTCU was designed to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of investigations and prosecutions of computer-related crimes in the State of Hawaii. HHTCU has attempted to address this goal by creating capabilities in investigations, forensics, prosecutions, and community outreach.

The HHTCU 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;
- to maintain a multi-agency task force response to computer-related crimes in the State of Hawaii and increase participation; and
- to 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 for 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

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

In the area of training, HHTCU hosted a one-week class in January 2007 for task force members on how to recover data/evidence from a cell phone. HHTCU then procured the equipment and made it available to task force members. On the last day of this training, a legal block was presented on issues arising from cell phone evidence and it was opened to task force prosecutors to familiarize themselves with this kind of evidence and what their investigators were learning to further encourage, build, and stimulate a working relationship between investigators and prosecutors in this technological field. Another legal block was offered in April 2007 arising out of a National White Collar Crime Center training course called Basic Data Recovery Analysis and it was again advertised to task force member prosecutors.

HHTCU investigators and a prosecutor assigned to the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force made a presentation before the Honolulu Police Department Juvenile Runaway Detail about ICAC offenses and the significance of digital evidence.

HHTCU organized and hosted two task force meetings on October 25, 2006 and April 4, 2007. Task force agencies sent investigators, prosecutors, and computer forensic examiners to these meeting. Topics on these agendas were specific to the field and provided opportunities for colleagues to network and share information or challenges. The meetings have been particularly helpful to encourage and build partnerships and collaborative operations. HHTCU has also sent personnel to training such as NCMEC Protecting Children Online for Prosecutors in June 2006, U.S. Postal Inspection Identity Theft Fraud seminar in September 2006, and an Intelligence Program with Michigan State University in December 2006. HHTCU has also trained agents from the Maui Police Department and NCIS in September 2006 on the undercover ICAC peer-to-peer operation to identify possessors and distributors of child pornography in Hawaii. HHTCU also participated in the Children's Justice Center Summit for Sexual Assault/Abuse in November 2006 to inform law enforcement chiefs of the ICAC problem.

- HHTCU investigated approximately 65 theft or Internet fraud cases (and successfully recovered over \$300,000.00 of monies owed to victims), 5 unauthorized use of a computer cases, 1 email harassment, 1 computer fraud, 88 electronic enticement of a child cases, and 57 child pornography cases. These figures do not include the numerous phone calls and e-mails received locally and nationally concerning computer-facilitated crime.

- A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) incorporating both units and their goals/objectives was circulated among 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 22 agencies have signed the MOU.

HHTCU's computer forensic laboratory continues to be maintained and open to task force members for processing of digital evidence and technical support. Software and hardware for the laboratory continue to be updated. In addition to processing digital evidence, HHTCU's computer forensic examiners provided invaluable technical assistance and support to law enforcement agencies. In November 2006, one of HHTCU's two computer forensic examiners retired. HHTCU has since been unable to fill this position given the complexity of the job.

It is noteworthy that given the growing demand for computer forensics and technical support balanced by the few computer forensic examiners in the state (consisting of 12 examiners), HHTCU has been searching for possible alternatives. One of which includes applying for a FBI Regional Computer Forensics Lab (RCFL). Task force members have commenced discussions about the viability of seeking a RCFL in Hawaii and anticipate these discussions to move forward for consideration.

HHTCU has also been participating in other task forces to assist in increasing investigative capabilities in computer-facilitated crimes. They include FBI's Innocence Lost Task Force (focus on child prostitution), U.S. Postal Inspection Service's Hawaii Identity Theft Task Force (focus on joint investigations and sharing of information in identity theft cases), Child Abuse Task Force, and Project Safe Childhood (U.S. Attorney General Alberto Gonzales' initiative on increasing prosecution of ICAC offenses including sex offender offenses).

- HHTCU continues to provide outreach education, awareness, and prevention programs to children, parents, educators, and community groups and maintains, as well as continues to update its informational website at www.hicac.com (which receives about 300 hits per month) and at www.hitechcrimes.com. HHTCU has completed 100 presentations in schools regarding Internet Safety; appeared on television networks to talk about computer-related issues/problems with a particular focus on MySpace, cyberbullying, and the child pornography problem; and appeared in articles in local newspapers. A joint collaboration yielded a training piece entitled "Your Identity is Your Kuleana," which is targeted for release in Summer 2007. This project has prompted further partnering with the Executive Office on Aging, which is working on a fraud awareness, prevention, and resource guide. These community education pieces will assist HHTCU in greater detection, prevention, and reporting of these crimes.

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
- 80 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:

- Livescan equipment was purchased and installed at the MPD main station, five substations, and at the HPD Kaneohe substation. A pilot project to use the Livescan at the Kaneohe substation began in October 2006. Also, at that time, an interface to transfer HPD booking information from their RMS to the Green Box server was implemented. The results of the pilot project have been favorable. There were a few operational and data entry issues that surfaced and have since been resolved. The Livescan equipment at MPD cannot be fully tested and implemented until the interface import process is implemented between the Green Box server and the MPD Report Warrior system. Work on this interface has begun and is continuing.
- The interface to import booking/arrest information from the HPD Infotrak RMS was implemented in October 2006. The implementation of this interface enabled the pilot Livescan project at the Kaneohe substation to proceed. The development of the import with the MPD RMS was resumed when MPD decided to develop an interface with the booking module of the MPD Report Warrior system to transfer information to the Green Box server. This system is a stand-alone application that allows officers to create electronically in the field the OBTS tracking form and various other MPD forms and reports. The officers can then print the hardcopy forms once they are back in the station.
- Processing to send information to the MPD and HPD RMS systems has been implemented in the integrated arrest/booking system server. The processing will be turned on for the two agencies at the appropriate time. Currently, information is being sent to the Hawaii County and Kauai police department RMS systems.
- The use of Livescan at the HPD Kaneohe substation has reduced the total booking time by 30 percent. The savings in time are a direct result of the Livescan eliminating the previous requirement of the officers having to ink and roll three separate fingerprint cards. The Livescan streamlined the fingerprinting process to where only a single set of fingerprints is captured electronically.
- The use of the Livescan has also reduced the identification processing time for fingerprint identification technicians by 30 percent as well. The ID technicians no longer have to manually scan fingerprint cards into the AFIS because the fingerprints captured by the Livescan are in an electronic format. These electronic fingerprint cards are automatically queued on the AFIS workstation for the technician to perform the identification processing.

- An added benefit of the Livescan is that the quality of the fingerprints has increased significantly. This has an overall positive impact to the AFIS and its statewide users. The higher quality fingerprint images in the AFIS database improves the matching accuracy for ten-print and latent searches.

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 collaboration on sharing expenses and resources.

Assisted by 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 systemwide, 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 2005 funds in the amount of \$123,700.

Goals and Objectives

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

The objectives are:

- to improve the LSI-R assessment and protocol and quality assurance process;

- to improve the method used to match offender risks and needs to services;
- to increase the number of evidence-based offender programs; and
- to improve interagency access to offender information.

Program Activities

The Council is in its fifth 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 modifying 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 training evaluators and service providers on evidence-based offender programs to reduce offender recidivism. 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. Several funding sources, together with the JAG funds, helped to support the project's activities. In March 2007, the Council's members renewed the Memorandum of Agreement for another four-year period covering April 1, 2007 to March 31, 2011. Members agreed to fund, support, and implement the Council's statewide criminal justice system improvement and enhancement initiatives.

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 the Departments of Public Safety, Health, Attorney General, and the Judiciary agreements;
- 3) Working directly with Council's co-chairpersons 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

- method used to improve the LSI-R assessment and protocol and quality assurance process,
- method used to improve the motivational interviewing and cognitive behavioral interventions used by probation and parole,
- information on Hawaii's offender programs based on the program assessment instrument that was conducted,
- number of service providers trained in the criteria for criminal justice contracted services, and
- use and application of interagency offender data.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

- ICIS presented COMBINES Training on October 30 to November 2, 2006 for 75 criminal justice professionals from across the state. Brad Bogue of Justice System Assessment and Training, and William Woodward of Woodward and Associates, co-led the training. The COMBINES training program provided probation, parole, and correctional staff with the skills to combine various evidence-based practices that included use of the risk assessment instrument, motivational interviewing, cognitive behavioral interventions, into a cohesive supervision and case management strategy. The training was supported by a Congressional award to the Judiciary.
- A JAG-funded workload analysis report was completed in October 2006. The report contained major findings on how probation and parole work load are being managed, and recommendations and implications for moving offender supervision to evidence-based practices that will reduce offender recidivism. The report indicated that probation and parole officers are working 156 hours per month or more, which is more than the expected 121 hours per month. At least 52 additional officers are needed based on the hours worked. Other major findings included extensive paperwork is reducing the effectiveness to control recidivism, and high administrative caseloads are diverting resources from high- and medium-risk offenders. In response to the report, ICIS created a workload steering committee to address the findings and recommendations and to specifically plan on how to manage administrative (low risk) cases.
- Two cognitive behavioral (Cog) trainers were hired through a Department of Labor grant to work with probation, parole, and corrections staff on the use and application of cognitive behavioral interventions. Since the Cog training began, 199 officers have been trained. The training includes testing the officers to

determine whether they are meeting the benchmarks for proficiency in the use and application of Cog.

- In July 2006, a training for new and continuing Corrections Program Checklist (CPC) evaluators was held. Twenty workers representing the Department of Public Safety, Department of Health, the Judiciary, the Hawaii Paroling Authority, and the Office of Youth Services attended. The CPC is an evidence-based instrument that measures the extent to which a program is effective in reducing criminal recidivism and meeting the principles of risk, need, responsivity, and treatment. The one-day training covered the role of ICIS, CPC, CPC in relation to bids and contracts, CPC materials, and the roles and responsibilities of the CPC coordinating committee, coordinator, team leader, and individual evaluator.

During this reporting period, CPC evaluations were completed on one substance abuse treatment and two domestic violence intervention programs. The additional three evaluations raised the total number of programs evaluated to date to sixteen.

The preliminary results from the evaluations* indicate that of the five programs evaluated using the CPC, the programs on average are highly effective in leadership and development, and staff characteristics, but are ineffective in offender assessment, treatment characteristics, and quality assurance. For the eleven programs that were evaluated using the Corrections Program Assessment Inventory (the predecessor of the CPC), the programs on average are very satisfactory for program implementation, satisfactory on staff characteristics, and unsatisfactory for client pre-service assessment, program characteristics, and evaluation. (The rating scale and domains measured changed between CPAI and CPC.)

*(*These evaluations were conducted as training exercises for the evaluators. Dr. Edward Latessa from the University of Cincinnati reviewed the evaluations to ensure that the instrument was applied in the way it was designed.*

The CPC coordinating committee is planning a mandatory two-day training in August 2007 for programs that provide services to offenders. The keynote speaker will be Dr. Edward Latessa. The training seeks to build on three areas: 1) service provider's core knowledge of evidence-based programs to reduce recidivism, 2) service provider's understanding and application of risk assessment instruments, and 3) improving working relations between service providers, probation, parole, and corrections to reduce recidivism.

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

The Judiciary currently covers the costs of the LSI-R/ASUS licensure and related Cyzap web-enabled offender assessments and consultative services for the

Council's research and evaluation needs. Preliminary studies completed by the ICIS analysts indicate that:

- Between the respective years of 2004 and 2006, the percentage of administrative and low-risk offenders with initial LSI-R scores had increased from 43.4 percent to 50.6 percent, while the percentage of surveillance and high-risk offenders had decreased from 33.8 percent to 30.9 percent.
- Probation and parole officers are reassessing the offenders at an increasing rate, with the exception of the 2nd Quarter of 2006.
- There is a significant decline in LSI-R risk scores as the number of multiple reassessments (conducted by probation/parole officers) increase.

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

Sept 2006	LSI-R & ASUS Baseline, January 2002-July 2006
March 2007	LSI-R and ASUS Implementation Scorecards, Reassessments, January 2002-July 2006
April 2007	Average Change in LSI-R Risk and Protective Scores, by Risk Classification Level, All Assessments Completed Through April 2007
May 2007	Dept/ of Public Safety Comprehensive Three-Year Risk Classification Report, 2003-2006
June 2007	LSI-R & ASUS Year End Report from FY 2004-2006 County of Hawaii
	LSI-R & ASUS Year End Report from FY 2004-2006 City & County of Honolulu
	LSI-R & ASUS Year End Report from FY 2004-2006 County of Kauai
	LSI-R & ASUS Year End Report from FY 2004-2006 County of Maui
	LSI-R & ASUS Parole Report FY 2005-2006

NON-SUPPORT PROSECUTION

Program Overview

Enforcement of child support payment orders in Hawaii County has not been a priority due to limited county resources, although Hawaii County has the highest rate of non-compliance with child support orders statewide. Under Hawaii Revised Statutes §709-903, persistent non-support is a misdemeanor offense. Prosecution can be pursued if there is a record that the individual is able to but repeatedly and knowingly fails to provide support payments.

Hawaii County continues to lead the state in negative social indicators. According to the Mental Health Association 2004 Survey of Social Indicators, Hawaii County has 12.4 percent of the state's population with a disproportionate amount of food stamp recipients (20.9 percent), Temporary Aid to Needy Families (20.1 percent), Temporary Aid to Other Needy Families recipients (20.1 percent), and Social Security Income/Social Security Disability Insurance recipients (20.2 percent). Hawaii County has the highest rate of non-compliance with child support orders. Approximately 16,767 (or 16.89 percent) of all active child support enforcement cases statewide are from Hawaii County. Of the 16,767 cases, more than half of the custodial parents are not making regular monthly child support payments. The Hawaii County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney sought grant funds to support dedicated staff that is needed to investigate obligors and prepare the cases for court.

The Hawaii County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney received FY 2005 funds in the amount of \$82,600.

Goals and Objectives

The goal of this project is to improve the criminal justice response to obligors who are persistently non-compliant with child support orders and to improve the welfare of the children that would have otherwise benefited from the civil order.

The objectives are:

- to create a team to investigate and prosecute persistent violators of child support orders;
- to assess the extent of the problem and develop protocols for the project staff and other agencies that will be investigating persistent non-support cases; and
- to increase the percentage of individuals making meaningful payments toward child arrearages in Hawaii County by giving notice to the persistent non-support parent that there will be legal consequences for the failure to pay child support.

Program Activities

The Hawaii County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney recruited and hired the project team. The team consists of a full-time investigator, legal clerk, and deputy prosecuting attorney. Computer equipment and office furniture were purchased to support the newly hired staff. The investigator developed a protocol manual for investigating persistent non-support cases. A final draft of protocol has been completed and is currently under review.

The project team is currently working on a strategic plan to identify the criteria used to further define the target population to pursue and prosecute. The project team has met several times with representatives from the Department of the Attorney General, Child Support Enforcement Agency (CSEA) to establish the criteria for case referrals. The definition for “serious violators of non-support payment” was defined as those who owe more than \$15,000 in back child support payments. The project team is currently addressing other criteria that will be used to establish case referrals.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- establish a Non-Support Prosecution Team;
- develop strategic plan and procedures manual to select and investigate cases;
- number of cases investigated;
- number of cases to be investigated;
- number of child support cases initiated for prosecution;
- description of press releases issued for non-payment of support cases;
- quarterly report on the payments being made by identified violators;
- number of violators complying after notification; and
- percentage of individuals making meaningful payments.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

This project team has focused its activities on developing a strategic plan, met with key agencies to discuss project implementation, criteria for case referrals, and developed a protocol to commence and pursue criminal prosecution.

The first draft of the Criminal Non-Support Protocol has been completed and is currently under review for possible revisions. The protocol will be a written policy for the County to

commence and pursue criminal prosecution of child non-support cases. The protocol will be instrumental in improving compliance of child support obligations of non-custodial parents.

In March 2007, the project team met with the Department of the Attorney General and the CSEA staff to discuss a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to clarify the roles and responsibilities between the two parties. The final draft of the MOU is currently being reviewed for approval by the Hawaii County Corporation Counsel.

To date, the project team has identified and evaluated 12 active cases for prosecution.

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The Hawaii County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney received FY 2005 funds in the amount of \$82,600.

Goals and Objectives

The goal of this project is to improve the criminal justice response to obligors who are persistently non-compliant with child support orders and to improve the welfare of the children that would have otherwise benefited from the civil order.

The objectives are:

- to create a team to investigate and prosecute persistent violators of child support orders;
- to assess the extent of the problem and develop protocols for the project staff and other agencies that will be investigating persistent non-support cases; and
- to increase the percentage of individuals making meaningful payments toward child arrearages in Hawaii County by giving notice to the persistent non-support parent that there will be legal consequences for the failure to pay child support.

Program Activities

The Hawaii County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney recruited and hired the project team. The team consists of a full-time investigator, legal clerk, and deputy prosecuting attorney. Computer equipment and office furniture were purchased to support the newly hired staff. The investigator developed a protocol manual for investigating persistent non-support cases. A final draft of protocol has been completed and is currently under review.

The project team is currently working on a strategic plan to identify the criteria used to further define the target population to pursue and prosecute. The project team has met several times with representatives from the Department of the Attorney General, Child Support Enforcement Agency (CSEA) to establish the criteria for case referrals. The definition for “serious violators of non-support payment” was defined as those who owe more than \$15,000 in back child support payments. The project team is currently addressing other criteria that will be used to establish case referrals.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- establish a Non-Support Prosecution Team;
- develop strategic plan and procedures manual to select and investigate cases;
- number of cases investigated;
- number of cases to be investigated;
- number of child support cases initiated for prosecution;
- description of press releases issued for non-payment of support cases;
- quarterly report on the payments being made by identified violators;
- number of violators complying after notification; and
- percentage of individuals making meaningful payments.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

This project team has focused its activities on developing a strategic plan, met with key agencies to discuss project implementation, criteria for case referrals, and developed a protocol to commence and pursue criminal prosecution.

The first draft of the Criminal Non-Support Protocol has been completed and is currently under review for possible revisions. The protocol will be a written policy for the County to commence and pursue criminal prosecution of child non-support cases. The protocol will be instrumental in improving compliance of child support obligations of non-custodial parents.

In March 2007, the project team met with the Department of the Attorney General and the CSEA staff to discuss a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to clarify the roles and responsibilities between the two parties. The final draft of the MOU is currently being reviewed for approval by the Hawaii County Corporation Counsel.

To date, the project team has identified and evaluated 12 active cases for prosecution.

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

Completing 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 have been conducted. In reactive cases, investigators act on information provided by victims and witnesses. Investigators proactively

conduct sting operations on suspects using the Internet to lure children for sex or pornography. MPD officers worked overtime to investigate these cases with funding support from the grant.

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

The project worked to identify at least 20 persons suspected of electronic exploitation of children either by online interaction or by tips from the public. The project reports that over 40 suspects have been identified through undercover investigation. The information about suspects has been logged into the Department of the Attorney General, Internet Crime Against Children (ICAC) computer. Additionally, investigations have identified several individuals who possess and have offered to share child pornography via the Internet. Eight suspects were identified through online undercover interaction in chat rooms. One of these suspect agreed to meet, however, the suspect did not show up at the meeting site. A law enforcement team was assembled and positioned to apprehend the suspect.

The project also actively worked to initiate at least one proactive child enticement case and investigative subpoenas were issued in three separate cases during the reporting period. One male was arrested in a cooperative effort with the ICAC team. The MPD project staff worked with the ICAC team to conduct the investigation and to obtain the needed warrant.

Other project accomplishments include procuring and updating needed investigative equipment and computer hardware and software, properly equipping the secured MPD computer investigations room, conducting over 200 hours of online sting operations, continuing to conduct educational and training presentations, as well as providing/distributing relevant brochures and pamphlets to targeted community groups, student organizations, youth groups, business associations, and school parent-teacher associations.

The project encountered no significant problems or difficulties. Undercover investigations were conducted and some suspects were identified. Although meetings were arranged with these suspects, none of the suspects appeared at the designated meeting sites.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROSECUTION

Program Overview

Domestic Violence remains a complex and challenging problem on the rural island of Kaua'i. During calendar year 2005, there were 441 police reports received from the Kauai Police Department (KPD). The existing domestic violence unit, established in 1997, consists of a half-time prosecuting attorney and a half-time legal clerk. The increased volume of domestic violence reports received for processing, and the amount of cases pending processing through the criminal justice system had increased by approximately 35 percent. To aggressively prosecute those who engage in the criminal activity of domestic violence, the Kauai County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney sought grant funds to expand the existing unit to full-time staff. The core principles of the unit have been to provide vertical prosecution, expedite screening and processing of cases, and achieve successful conviction rates. A special prosecuting attorney is assigned to handle all domestic violence cases through all stages of the criminal justice system. Vertical prosecution creates a sense of trust between the prosecutor and the victim whereby the prosecutor deals with the victim from the start of the case to its completion. The prosecuting attorney gains a better understanding of the elements involved in these cases including the victims, witnesses, and the accused. This method enables the prosecuting attorney to become well versed in the laws and procedures central to domestic violence cases and establishes a broader understanding of the unique challenges these cases present.

The Kauai County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney received FY 2005 funds in the amount of \$45,600.

Goals and Objectives

The goal of this project is to improve public safety in the County of Kauai through efficient and effective prosecution of those who commit crimes of domestic violence and who violate restraining/protection orders.

The objectives are:

- to expand the Domestic Violence Prosecution Unit (DVPU) by increasing the staff from two part-time positions to two full-time positions;
- 90 percent of police reports received by the Prosecutor's Office involving crimes of domestic violence, will be screened and charged (or declined) within 30 days of receipt;
- 95 percent of domestic violence cases will be processed through the specialized DVPU utilizing vertical prosecution;
- 75 percent of all cases filed involving domestic violence will result in a conviction;

- The amount of pending domestic violence cases will be reduced by 20 percent for FY 06-07;
- 80 subpoenas will be served to victims and witnesses through a private company, in situations where the County Investigator and KPD were unable to provide the service;
- 80 temporary restraining orders will be served through a private company upon receipt of a referral from the YWCA Sex Assault Treatment Program, in situations where KPD is unable to provide the service; and
- the DVPU attorney shall improve his/her prosecutorial skills by attending at least one specialized training program per year conducted by the National District Attorney's Association or a similar entity.

Program Activities

The DVPU attorney screens and processes cases, declines or charges a case, makes all court appearances, files all court documents and litigates the case(s) at the trial stage. The legal clerk prepares various legal documents for the DVPU attorney.

The Kauai Office of the Prosecuting Attorney selected a provider to serve subpoenas to victims and witnesses as needed. The contract for such service is currently being processed.

Many domestic violence cases require restraining orders, a legal order to keep the defendant from contacting, threatening, or physically abusing the victim. The DVPU is working with the Kauai Police Department to coordinate and retain the services of off-duty sheriffs or police officers to serve offenders with temporary restraining orders.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- number of cases screened/processed;
- number of cases declined/charged;
- number of convictions; and
- description of training sessions attended.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

From May 2006 to April 2007, the staff screened 407 (96.9 percent) of 420 domestic violence police reports received within 30 days of receipt, vertically prosecuted 112 (98 percent) of 114 domestic violence cases charged by the DVPU attorney, and obtained a 70.54 percent conviction rate (79 convictions from 112 cases). One hundred sixty-eight incidents were screened and declined by the DVPU attorney.

Of the 79 convictions, 41 convictions were a result of a no contest plea, 30 convictions were a result of a plea to a lesser charge, and 8 convictions resulted by a guilty verdict from a bench trial.

The DVPU attorney gained useful advocacy skills and training from the completion of the following training events: *National Institute on the Prosecution of Domestic Violence* (Seattle, Washington); *Basic Trial Advocacy Course* (Maui); and *National Institute for Trial Advocacy Kauai Prosecutor's Training* (Kauai).

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 2004 FBI Uniform Crime Report (UCR), Hawaii ranked 42nd in population among the 50 states, and 39th in Violent Crime Rate. For murder, Hawaii ranked 35th among all the states; or a murder rate of 2.6 per 100,000 resident population.

The murder rates have steadily declined over the last 13 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 1993-2005

Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Rate	3.9	4.3	4.7	3.4	4.0	2.0	3.7	2.9	2.6	1.9	1.7	2.6	2.0

2005 Crime in Hawaii

The clearance rate has fluctuated over the last 13 years with a high of 100 percent in 1998 to a low of 62.5 percent in 2002.

Table 7
Hawaii Murder Clearance Rate 1993-2005

Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Rate	73.3%	68%	83.9%	87.5%	72.3%	100%	79.5%	97.1%	90.6%	62.5%	72.7%	66.7%	76%

2005 Crime in Hawaii

The characteristics of murder in Hawaii from 1998-2005 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 three years, 22.5 percent of the murders were committed with firearms; 27.5 percent were committed by strongarm – the use of hands, fists, feet, etc.; and 28.75 percent were committed with a knife or cutting instrument.

Table 8
Weapons Used in Murder 1998-2005

Weapon Type	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Strongarm	10	10	8	8	7	8	8	6	65
Knife/Cutting Instrument	6	7	9	6	3	1	13	9	54
Handgun	4	20	5	6	6	8*	7	3	59
Rifle	2	1	3	2	5	0	0	0	13
Blunt Object	1	4	3	5	3	0	0	0	16
Unknown	1	1	4	3	0	5**	0	0	14
Other	0	1	1	2	0	0	5	7	16
Total	24	44	33	32	24	22	33	25	237

2005 Crime in Hawaii (*Number represents firearms; ** Number represents Other/Unknown)

Almost a third (29.71 percent) of all victims were female and slightly more than 10 percent (11.9 percent) of the known offenders were women. Males made up 70.29 percent of all the victims and 88.10 percent of the known offenders.

Table 9
Sex of Murder Victims and Known Offenders 1998-2005

Sex	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		1998-2005	
	V	O	V	O	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	25	23	19	15	168	222
Females	7	3	13	1	13	5	11	6	8	1	5	0	8	4	6	3	71	30
Total	24	25	44	30	35	33	32	38	24	20	22	16	33	27	25	18	239	252

2005 Crime in Hawaii; V=no. of victims; O=no. of offenders

More than a third (35.13 percent) of the victims and offenders were acquaintances or friends and 20.92 percent were immediate family member or spouse. At least 15.9 percent of the victims did not know their offender.

Table 10
Relationship of Murder Victims to Offenders 1998-2005

Relationship	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total
Acquaintance	7	21	8	11	8	5	12	7	79
Friend	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Immediate Family	3	4	5	1	2	5	4	4	28
Stranger	3	5	7	5	3	3	9	3	38
Neighbor	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Spouse	2	2	7	7	2	1	0	1	22
Unknown	3	9	6	3	7	6	6	7	47
Other+	0	2	2	5	2	2	2	3	18
Total	24	44	35	32	24	22	33	25	239

2005 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 provided resources for specialized personnel and dedicated equipment 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 2003 funds in the amount of \$104,850 and FY 2005 funds in the amount of \$99,391.

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.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- number of cases investigated, and
- number of offenders prosecuted.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The squad has received 19 referred cases from the counties, of which 5 cases 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. In 2007, the squad had its first cold case prosecuted. This involved a fifteen-year-old murder case that was brought to trial in March 2007 in the matter of State of Hawaii vs. Jenaro Torres. Torres was accused of murdering Ruben Gallegos. Witnesses reported that Gallego, carrying a money bag with \$80,000, was escorted by Torres from the Navy Exchange. Torres was wearing his military police uniform but was off duty at the time. Torres was later found in his car with all but \$2,000 of the missing money, a stun gun, and a bag containing Gallegos' wallet and personal belongings. They also found a recently fired gun and spent bullet shells. Gallego has not been seen since May 1, 1992 when he was being escorted by Torres. It was a difficult case where the defense alleged that Torres did not commit the murder and that there was no murder at all. On March 21, 2007, Torres was found guilty of Murder in the Second Degree. The court sentenced Torres to serve a mandatory minimum sentence of 15 years for using a revolver in the commission of the murder. The Naval Criminal Investigative Services assisted the grant-funded investigators in this case.



Photo from Honolulu Star Bulletin (3/22/07), GEORGE F. LEE
GLEE@STARBULLETIN.COM Former Pearl Harbor police officer
Jenaro Torres convicted of the murder of Ruben Gallegos.

PROJECT CLEAN SWEEP

Program Overview

The Honolulu Police Department, District 3 (D-3), encompasses Pearl City and the areas from Red Hill to Village Park and Waipahu. In 2004, the D-3 Crime Reduction Unit (CRU) took steps to investigate the availability of weapons for sale through the illicit drug industry. The investigation found that it was alarmingly easy to obtain a number of illegal weapons. In only two weeks, a total of eight weapons were recovered including two 9mm Smith and Wesson handguns stolen from police officers, an Uzi assault pistol, .30 caliber military carbine with folding stock, a modified shot gun, a .30 caliber hunting rifle, and a Glock pistol. D-3 CRU's effort is to safeguard both officers and civilians by reducing the number of stolen weapons and unregistered firearms in the community.

Case Example: In June 2005, a 30-year-old suspect was arrested with two pounds of "ice." He was found sleeping in a vehicle. As the suspect 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. In 2005, D-3 reported confiscating 10 weapons for the year. This project anticipates increasing the number of firearms seized.

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

Table 11
Project Safe Neighborhood Cases, Involving Firearms By Charge
Honolulu, 2002-2004

Offense	Cases
Felon in possession of firearm	58
Drug user in possession of firearm	24
Possession of firearm by a person subject to a TRO	2
Domestic violence convictee in possession of firearm	4
Illegal shipment of firearms	2
Possession of an illegal or stolen firearm	2
Possession of firearm w/ an obliterated serial number	3
Possession of machine gun	3
Possession of large capacity ammo feeding device	1
Use of firearm in a drug offense	5
Bank robbery	4
Unlawful entry into a vehicle	2
Possession of meth w/ intent to distribute	16
Conspiracy to possess meth w/ intent to distribute	17
Possession of firearm not registered w/ the NFRTR	18

Source: Hawaii Department of the Attorney General, Project Safe Neighborhood Hawaii Crime Mapping Report, Sept 2005

Goals and Objectives

The goal is to reduce the number of illegally acquired firearms 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 firearms in District 3 by 20 percent,
- to increase the recovery of stolen and unregistered firearms in District 3 by 20 percent, and
- to increase the number of individuals arrested for selling/distributing stolen or unregistered firearms in District 3 by 20 percent.

Program Activities

The project experienced a slow start and a few initial setbacks. During the initial implementation phase, the project encountered technical problems that reduced the number of operations that could be completed. Despite this setback, the project staff (CRU officers that included a sergeant and seven officers) continued to identify and recover illegal firearms. The project staff investigated the whereabouts of the firearms, and identified and recovered firearms that are unregistered and/or stolen. The project staff also worked closely with personnel from Project Safe Neighborhoods, Project Weed and Seed, and the Hawaii High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area— efforts that have a track record of working cooperatively with county, state, and other federal law enforcement personnel. Project staff continued to work with federal agents from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives; Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA); Federal Bureau of Investigation; and Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

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

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The project staff generated 13 investigations and seized 24 firearms. (D-3 had confiscated 10 weapons in the prior calendar year.) Of the 24 firearms, four were reported stolen, one was registered to a deceased person, seventeen were not registered, and two were

registered but not in the possession of the registered owners. Additionally, project personnel procured needed investigative equipment, maintained collaboration with related HPD units and federal agencies in investigations and operations of mutual interest. This included coordinated narcotics trafficking investigations to recover illegal firearms in the community.

Provided below are some case examples of successful efforts to recover some of these illegal weapons:

- In July 2006, D-3 CRU officers were requested to assist in locating and recovering a handgun used in a reckless endangering case. The suspect was reported to have confronted several males in Waipahu (Oahu). The suspect was accused of firing the weapon into the direction of the males and fled the area in a black Hummer. Patrol officers stopped the suspect and found the 38-caliber revolver in his possession.
- In July 2006, officers from the D-3 CRU received information that a shotgun was circulating in the Waipahu (Oahu) area. The weapon was in the possession of several suspects involved in a jewelry robbery that had occurred in June 2006. Officers used confidential informants to recover the weapon.
- In August 2006, officers from the D-3 CRU and members of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) arrested a suspect for narcotics violations. Found on his possession were two handguns (a .38 Smith and Wesson revolver and a .45 Sig Sauer Semi Automatic). Also found were 19.05 grams of crystal methamphetamine. Both of the recovered weapons were registered to other individuals, and it is believed that these persons were involved in narcotics trafficking. The investigation is ongoing with the DEA.
- In October 2006, officers from the D-3 Uniform Patrol Division requested the assistance of the D-3 CRU to apprehend a suspect who was being sought for domestic violence charges. The suspect had used a sawed-off shotgun to threaten his wife. The officers arrested the suspect, recovered the shotgun, and discovered that the shotgun was not registered.

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).

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 systemwide 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 \$112,063 which accounted for two years of funding.

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 in May 2005 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, treatment, or supervision protocols.

Program Accomplishments and Evaluation Results

The Sex Offender Management Team's Cooperative Agreement that delineates the Department of Public Safety, the Hawaii Paroling Authority, Department of Health, Department of Human Services, Judiciary, and the Office of Youth Services areas of responsibilities was renewed in July 2006.

In September 2006, the Department of Public Safety received a BJA FY 2006 Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management (CASOM) grant to support the training of probation, parole, and treatment providers on evidence-based standards and to develop the skills needed to implement the standards effectively. The grant was for \$135,240.

In December 2006, the SOMT coordinator completed an application for the BJA FY 2007 Comprehensive Approaches to Sex Offender Management (CASOM) training grant funds. The application is to start a new sex offender management training program at the University of Hawaii School of Social Work, Center for Training, Evaluation and Research of the Pacific. The application is for \$49,994.

The SOMT coordinator prepared and submitted the FY 2006 and 2007 CASOM grant applications and subsequently manages the FY 2006 CASOM award.

The Sex Offender Management Team (SOMT) membership expanded with new members. The Comprehensive Assessment Protocol of Sex Offender Management Practices (CAP), an assessment requirement for the FY 2006 CASOM grant, required additional members to complete the assessment. The following representatives were added to participate in the CAP and hence the SOMT process: prosecuting attorney, public defender, circuit court judge, family court judge, statewide victim coordinator, deputy attorney general, Department of Health official, treatment providers (one from the community, prison programs, and juvenile programs) and a polygraph examiner. The comprehensive assessment of management practices will be completed later in 2007 and includes the following areas: investigation, prosecution and

sentencing; assessment, treatment with re-entry, and supervision.

The Sex Offender Master Plan and a comprehensive assessment, treatment, and management plan are nearly completed. A multi-agency working group on adult sex offenders and another group on juvenile sex offenders support this initiative. The working groups are updating the sex offender management master plan that outlines guidelines and operating standards. The adult offender working group completed the Guidelines for Sex Offense-Specific Evaluations, Standards of Practice for Treatment Providers, and Standards for Prison-Based Treatment Programs. The juvenile offender working group completed Standards of Practice for Treatment Providers; Establishment of a Multidisciplinary Team for the Management and Supervision of Youth Who Have Committed Sexual Offenses; Parent/Guardian Informed Supervision Safety Plan; Parent/Guardian Informed Supervision Safety Plan Protocol, and a Therapeutic Care Protocol.

SOMT also co-sponsored a two-day training with the University of Hawaii, School of Social Work, on Evidence-Based Practices in Supervision of Adult Sex Offenders and Youth with Sexualized Behaviors. The training was held on August 8 and 9, 2006 and was attended by 148 sex offender treatment providers, probation and parole officers, polygraph examiners, and victim service providers. The co-trainers were Dr. Kurt Bumby and Tom Talbot. The training provided a theoretical base for sex offender treatment and how the containment model, assessments, and differences between adult and juvenile offenders are applied. The training also provided information on the evidence-based assessment instruments and case planning.

The SOMT coordinator worked with the Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions coordinator to implement the Static-99, Stable-2007 and Acute-2007 assessment instruments on the web-based Cyzap. The Cyzap is a management information system capable of communicating among agencies to facilitate sharing of offender information. SOMT members discussed cut off scores, Cyzap reports generated from the assessment instruments, and research application.

SEX OFFENDER REGISTRATION COMPLIANCE

Program Overview

Hawaii's response to sex crimes has been investigation, prosecution, offender supervision, 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. Since this program's inception, the number of registered sex offender increased by 97 offenders. Approximately 2,500 individuals are required by statute to comply with and register for the Sex Offender and Offender Against Minors registry. As of June 2007, 910 sex offenders have failed to register, and 377 did not complete the verification notice that they are required to update, sign, and return to the Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center. This does not include 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 910 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 2,505 currently on the registry, there are 377 that have not verified their information as part of the 90-day verification statutory requirement.
- c. Delinquent Sex Offenders: To date, there are 28 sex offenders who have not completed the entire registration process, so their information on the registry is incomplete.

The Department of the Attorney General received FY 2005 funds in the amount of \$219,159 that represents almost two years of funding.

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. The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center (HCJDC) manages and oversees the registry, and hence this project.

Performance Measures/Indicators and Evaluation Methods

- status of the 910 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 continues to update the listing of offenders who are unregistered

in order to begin tracking and investigating these cases. A repository system that was created a year ago is being sustained in order for the staff 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-nine additional cases (unverified or unregistered) have been investigated. During the investigations, it was found that two offenders had been deported, nine offenders came into compliance, and nine new cases were referred for prosecution. Thirty-two of the 59 cases were closed.
- The Criminal Justice Division charged another 20 offenders with noncompliance of which two cases resulted in convictions. Two cases (from the first year) are pending trial. Of the 20 offenders, 18 offenders have bench warrants for their arrest.
- The program staff continued to work with the county police departments, the Department of Public Safety; and federal agencies that include the DHS, Immigration and Custom Enforcement; U.S. Marshal Service, and the U.S. Attorney's Office-Hawaii District to facilitate information sharing and clarify policies and procedures. In 2006, HCJDC's administration convened the Sex Offender Registration Team (SORT), a working group tasked with promoting cooperation and providing direction for Hawaii's sex offender registry, the enforcement of HRS 846E and the incorporation of federal legislation into HRS 846E. SORT meets monthly to discuss member's roles and areas of responsibility, legislation and the registry program, the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act (Pub.L. 109-248) and proposed guidelines, grant proposals to support SORT activities, and training needs.

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