

**EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL
JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM**



**FY 2007 GRANT APPLICATION
PROGRAM NARRATIVE
(Attachment 1)**

January 2007

PREFACE

The FY 2007 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) application is similar to the FY 2006 JAG application because we are continuing to use the “Multi-Year Statewide Strategy, FY 2004 – 2008” that was developed for the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program. Please note that many of the statistics have been updated. The “Multi-Year Statewide Strategy, FY 2004 – 2008” was submitted to and approved by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) in March 2004.

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Bureau of Justice Assistance required applicants for the FY 2004 Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant (Byrne) Program to submit a multi-year strategic plan that generally described the proposed program activities for a 4-year grant period. This program was replaced in FY 2005 by the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program. This narrative reflects that Hawaii will use JAG funds to continue supporting the third year of the multi-year plan developed in FY 2004. However, due to reduced funding, it may not be possible to address all priorities.

The narrative must outline the types of programs the State Administering Agency (SAA) will fund with JAG and provide a brief analysis of the need for the programs. The narrative must also identify statewide priorities, planning, and anticipated coordination efforts. Hawaii's SAA is the Department of the Attorney General.

A critical part of the program narrative is the justification for the need of a program and the adequacy of resources to deal with it. Hawaii's program narrative addresses six (6) major crime priority areas: **offender services, violent crime, cyber crimes, property crimes, drug interdiction, and criminal justice information systems**. Three additional crime priority areas have recently been added. These include: **children and elderly protection, community prosecution, and public safety communications**. Please note that "community prosecution" has already been identified as a program designated for funding (see list of 13 programs below). However, because of other pressing priority needs and reduced funding options, it is not anticipated that any additional programs under "children and elderly protection" or "public safety communications" will be funded.

A variety of sources were used to obtain data to support selection of each priority area. This includes the Uniform Crime Report, reports and data from applicable agencies, survey of criminal justice needs, staff participation in multi-agency criminal justice and drug meetings on specific topics, researched national data, and information from national and local trainings.

Hawaii has designated programs (under the priority areas) that it plans to fund. Hawaii's program narrative includes 13 programs to address the six priority areas. The 13 programs are:

- Substance Abuse Treatment
- Alternatives to Incarceration
- Mental Health Treatment/Case Management
- Sex Offender Management and Treatment
- Elder Abuse
- Homicides
- Cyber Crimes
- Property Crimes
- Organized Crime/Narcotics
- Marijuana Task Force

Community Prosecution
Drugs and Other Serious Crimes
Criminal Justice Record Improvement

These selected programs may change depending on the final funding decisions made by the SAA and approved by BJA. The SAA will provide BJA with all required reports including any administrative or programmatic revisions, updates, or changes.

This program narrative fully supports and is consistent with the six (6) identified JAG purpose areas:

- Law enforcement programs
- Prosecution and court programs
- Prevention and education programs
- Corrections and community corrections programs
- Drug treatment programs
- Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs

Finally, the *Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program FY 2007 State Solicitation* includes new performance measures. Applicants who receive funding under the solicitation must provide data that measures the results of their work. The performance measures identified included the following: (1) number of meth labs seized; (2) number of community-based gang diversion programs supported; and (3) number of gang investigations conducted.

Please note that no grant funds are currently being used and are not anticipated to be used to fund projects specifically targeting clandestine methamphetamine laboratories or to support criminal gang diversion programs.

II. ANALYSIS OF NEED

This section provides an analysis of need for the programs selected for funding under the FY 2007 JAG Program.

OFFENDER SERVICES

The number of adult offender services that are required to successfully intervene and reduce substance abuse, and criminal attitudes and behaviors continue to outweigh available resources. Hawaii funds substance abuse treatment at various points in the system in its effort to reduce the social costs that accompany substance abuse. However, with limited resources and competing interests among stakeholders (treatment, prevention, interdiction), it is a constant battle to increase funding for offender services to reduce criminal recidivism. The proverbial pay now or pay later often drives discussion on funding offender treatment and services. Others believe that we cannot pay for more and that the cost is already high.

The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse (CASA) at Columbia University study, *Shoveling Up: The Impact of Substance Abuse on State Budgets* (January, 2001) provides one of the few comprehensive analysis of the cost of substance abuse and addiction to each state budget. This three-year study reported that states spent \$81.3 billion in 1998 to deal with this issue—13.1% of their budgets. Even more striking is that of every dollar spent on substance abuse, 96 cents went to “shovel up the wreckage” in state programs and only 4 cents went to prevent and treat the problem.

Hawaii ranked seventh among the states in the study with a per capita spending of \$368 on programs designed to prevent and treat substance abuse or deal with its consequences. The national average is \$299. For each substance abuse dollar spent in Hawaii, 98 cents was spent for public programs in adult corrections, juvenile justice, judiciary, public safety, and health. The CASA report included the following recommendations: (1) targeting treatment and prevention efforts using state powers of legislation, regulation, and taxation; and (2) improving program management and service delivery. According to the study, one of the great opportunities to reduce crime is to provide treatment to drug and alcohol abusing prisoners.

Substance Abuse Treatment

The 2000 Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM) program report (April 2003) provides a snapshot of persons coming into the Hawaii criminal justice system and the treatment services that are needed. The report indicates that of the 2,245 detained arrestees in Honolulu, 62.9% tested positive for one or more of the following drugs: cocaine, marijuana, opiates, methamphetamine, and PCP. More than a third (35.9%) of the detained arrestees in Hawaii tested positive for methamphetamine, followed by 30.4% for marijuana, 22.6% for multiple drugs, and 15.8% for cocaine. Only 6.8% tested positive for opiates and .2% for PCP.

The median percentage of the detained arrestees (from the 35 ADAM sites) at risk for drug dependence is 37.2%. The percentage of Hawaii’s arrestees at risk for drug dependence is 41.5%. More than a third (37.1%) of the Hawaii detained arrestees reported that they received

inpatient drug or alcohol treatment sometime in their life; 13% reported receiving such treatment in the last 12 months. Twenty-six percent also reported that they received outpatient drug or alcohol treatment sometime in their life; with 9.3% reported receiving such treatment in the last 12 months. Sixteen percent reported that they received mental health treatment sometime in their life; 4.2% reported receiving such treatment in the last 12 months.

Alternatives to Incarceration

The overall forecast of Hawaii’s felon population in the next few years (2004-2008) is for modest growth. Of particular concern are the higher risk felony population and its impact on limited supervision and treatment resources. According to the Department of Public Safety, *2003 Sentencing Simulation Model Draft Report*, the size of Hawaii’s sentenced felons in the criminal justice system (either under the jurisdiction of prison or being supervised in the community while on probation or parole) is projected to increase by 16.6% in the next few years (2004-2008). This is up slightly from the 13.5% increase experienced in the previous period, from 1999-2003.

It is predicted that the parole population will increase by 42.1% in the period 2004-2008. This is assuming current policies and practices continue throughout this timeframe.

The report indicates that in 2003 there were 13,039 felony probationers. The projection is for growth at low levels similar to the trends seen in the past five years. It is expected that the population will increase by 992 felony probationers by 2008, an increase of 7.6% during the next few years.

The prison population (sentenced felons, and probation and parole felons revoked and returned to prison) projection for 2004-2008 is for an increase by 19.7% in the next 3 years.

Population Projection 2004-2008

Year	Prison	Parole	Felony Probation	Total
2003	3,916	2,483	13,039	19,438
2004	4,272	2,686	12,825	19,783
2005	4,610	2,869	12,897	20,376
2006	4,928	3,074	13,129	21,131
2007	5,227	3,294	13,570	22,091
2008	5,449	3,529	14,031	23,009

Sentencing Simulation Model Project Annual 2003 Report-Draft

Note: Because of the lack of State funding, the *Sentencing Simulation Model Project* was discontinued in September 2004 (upon the exhaustion of federal grant funds). Consequently, no current/updated statistics based on this model are available.

While the Department of Public Safety, Judiciary, and Hawaii Paroling Authority are responsible for addressing the projected growths, the agencies continue to struggle to manage the current populations and address current staff shortages, overcrowded facilities, and limited funding for offender treatment services.

Prison overcrowding has been a challenging issue for the State. Since its inception, the Corrections Population Management Commission (CPMC) has made two recommendations concerning the maximum inmate population limits. The first, in 1995, determined the operating capacity of the combined correctional facilities to be 2,643 beds. A second, and more sophisticated, space analysis was completed in 2001. That report reconsidered the previous assessment of beds available in 1995 and included new beds added to the system since that time. The 2001 maximum population limit was set at 3,487.

In its Fiscal Year 2004 Annual Report, the Department of Public Safety reported that the inmate count was 5,958 (Fiscal Year 1994 count was 3,246). This included 5,269 incarcerated males and 689 females. To relieve overcrowding in PSD jails (community correctional centers), 260 inmates were housed at the Hawaii-based Federal Detention Center. The Legislature funded the transfer of Hawaii inmates to out-of-state facilities allowing the state to contract prison space from facilities on the Mainland. As of June 2005, a total of 1,730 inmates were being housed in four different states. For out-of-state inmates, the long distance separation and the higher cost (that many cannot afford) to stay in contact with positive family and community members do not bode well for re-integration efforts. Local inmates exposed to Mainland offenders associated with organized crime and violent gangs also increase the likelihood that connections made will be brought to Hawaii.

The CPMC concluded in the FY 2004 annual report: *“Serious overcrowding of Hawaii’s correctional system has continued over the past 25 years, with little indication that the inmate population growth will be curtailed in the near future. Prison overcrowding is controlled today by contracting with private prison vendors for beds located in Mainland facilities, with over 40% of Hawaii’s sentenced felons and parole violated placed out-of-state...”*

Mental Health Treatment/Case Management

Each year, a significant number of mentally ill offenders cycle through the criminal justice system. While incarceration is appropriate for some mentally ill offenders, incarceration makes little sense especially for those without violent histories. Incarceration involves significant costs and these custodial facilities are not designed to be therapeutic environments. Because of limited psychiatric treatment and services, it is not unusual to see mentally ill offenders deteriorate in prison. They are often released to the streets with limited discharge planning and few linkages with needed treatment, social welfare, housing, or employment services. Not surprisingly, many of these individuals eventually find themselves involved once again with the criminal justice system to repeat this entire process.

The *Center for Court Innovation* (the research and development branch of the New York State court system) reports:

“Mentally ill individuals with a criminal record are often placed in a lose-lose situation... While incarcerated, their condition tends to worsen. And upon release, they are often unable to access community treatment... Many community mental health centers are unprepared or unwilling to treat people who have criminal

records. The results are painfully clear: many defendants with mental illness churn through the criminal justice system again and again, going through a 'revolving door' from street to court to cell and back again without ever receiving the support and structure they need. It is fair to say that no one wins when this happens – not defendants, not police, not courts, not victims, and not communities.”

(Criminal Justice Newsletter, Vol. 32, No. 6, April 2002)

A significant number of inmates have mental health problems. The Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) *2006 Special Report: Mental Health Problems of Prison and Jail Inmates*, estimates that half of all prison and jail inmates have a mental health problem, including 705,600 inmates in state prisons, 78,800 in federal prisons, and 479,900 in local jails. These estimates represent 56% of state prisoners, 45% of federal prisoners, and 64% of jail inmates. About 23% of state prisoners and 30% of jail inmates reported symptoms of major depression. An estimated 15% of state prisoners and 24% of jail inmates reported symptoms that met the criteria for a psychotic disorder.

The BJS special report found that female inmates had higher rates of mental health problems than male inmates (e.g., state prisons: 73% of females and 44% of males). Not surprisingly, about 74% of state prisoners and 76% of local jail inmates who had a mental health problem met criteria for substance dependence or abuse. State prisoners who had a mental health problem were twice as likely as those without to have been homeless in the year before their arrest (13% compared to 6%). Finally, only an estimated 1 in 3 state prisoners and 1 in 6 jail inmates who had a mental health problem had received treatment while incarcerated.

In Hawaii in 2001, the Department of Public Safety indicated there were 596 offenders with mental health problems in correctional facilities. Circuit Court Probation reported that 429 probationers required mental health treatment, with 2,404 additional cases considered marginal (client had mental health issues, but the problem may not be manifested at a particular time).

VIOLENCE

Sex Offenses

Hawaii's law enforcement utilizes specialized police and prosecution units to investigate and prosecute violent crimes. Some of the most challenging violent crimes for law enforcement are sex crimes (adult and child victims). These units may work with sex assault nurse examiners, understand the field of forensic medicine, utilize interviewing techniques to minimize victim trauma, and provide victim protection. The work can be emotionally trying and slow.

The *2004 Crime in Hawaii Report* provides statistics on Part I Offenses (murder, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, and manslaughter by negligence) and Part II Offenses (all criminal offenses not classified as Part I offenses). Nationally, Hawaii ranked 29.2 in 2003 for forcible rape crimes. The number of reported forcible rapes decreased almost 2% from 2003 to 2004 from 367 to 361. Comparing 1995 to 2004, the forcible rape rate decreased by 0.1%. The statistics for Part I, forcible rape reported and Part II, adults arrested for sex offenses, by county are:

2004 UCR Statistics	Oahu	Maui	Hawaii	Kauai	Total
Part I. Forcible Rape Reported	222	16	86	37	361
Percentage Change of Reported Forcible Rape from 2003	-16.5%	-33.3%	+79.2%	+27.6%	+14.25%
Adults Arrested for Forcible Rape	53	3	12	10	78
Part II. Adults Arrested for Sex Offenses*	147	31	23	19	220

* Includes indecent exposure, incest, statutory rape, any sexual assaults against males, other offenses against common decency and moral, and all attempts.

To increase public safety and to improve the monitoring of sex offenders, the federal Jacob Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexual Violent Offender Registration Program, enacted in 1994, requires states to establish registration programs for persons who have been convicted of certain sex crimes. Hawaii's Sex Offender Registry (SOR) was enacted in 1997 under Act 316 and is a lifetime registration program.

The *Registered Sex Offenders in Hawaii Report* (May, 2002) by Chaminade University, states that the statewide SOR contains 1,458 registered sex offenders consisting of 1,446 male and 12 female offenders. Sixty-five percent (955) reside on Oahu, with 14% (204) residing on Hawaii, 10.8% (157) on Maui, and 4.5% (65) on Kauai. Almost a third of the offenders (32.3%) are between the ages of 40-49. Of the offenders in the registry, 10.9% were convicted for Sex Assault in the First Degree, 25.3% for Sex Assault in the Second Degree, and 24.5% for Sex Assault in the Third Degree. Of the offenders in the registry, 13.8% were convicted under the combined category of Rape that represents all degrees of rape, as they existed prior to the statutory reform of Hawaii's sex offenses in 1987.

The approximate number of sex offenders currently on community supervision is 656. Hawaii Paroling Authority has 101 sex offenders managed by three parole officers. The

Judiciary, Adult Client Services, has approximately 555 sex offenders managed by 6.5 probation officers.

As of December 2006, 653 sex offenders are incarcerated of which half are house in Mainland prisons. Of approximately 326 sex offenders incarcerated in Hawaii, 105 sex offenders are participating in sex offender treatment. Treatment services are currently provided in five facilities with the core treatment program provided at Halawa (16 inmates) and Kulani (48 inmates) Correctional Facilities with aftercare programs provided at the Oahu (28 inmates), Maui (10 inmates), and Hawaii (2 inmates) Community Correctional Centers.

Elder Abuse

The number of elderly and dependent adults continues to grow as our population ages. Accompanying this growth in numbers is a corresponding increased risk for elder abuse. Because of their physical and mental limitations and dependence on others, this population is at high risk for abuse. Elder abuse in domestic settings (i.e., in a person's own home, apartment, or other non-institutional living arrangement) or in residential long-term care facilities (i.e., personal care homes, homes for the aged, assisted living facilities) remains a serious problem affecting hundreds of thousands of older Americans.

The National Center on Elder Abuse defines seven different types of elder abuse: *physical abuse* (use of physical force that may result in bodily injury, physical pain, or impairment); *sexual abuse* (non-consensual sexual contact of any kind with an elderly person); *emotional abuse* (infliction of anguish, pain, or distress through verbal or non-verbal acts); *financial exploitation* (illegal or improper use of an elder's funds, property, or assets); *neglect* (refusal, or failure, to fulfill any part of a person's obligations or duties to an elderly person); *abandonment* (desertion of an elderly person by a person who has responsibility for providing care to the elder); and *self-neglect* (behaviors of an elderly person that threaten the elder's health or safety).

Elderly individuals who are abused are often reluctant to seek assistance. They may: (1) be afraid of retaliation or abandonment; (2) fear being put away (e.g., into a nursing or care home); or (3) be embarrassed about being perceived as a failed parent. The elderly who live with their families can also be socially isolated and have no one to act on their behalf. Sometimes, the very nature of the problem they may be suffering from (e.g., depression and/or memory loss) make them incapable of understanding and acting in an appropriate manner.

In Hawaii, there are about 207,000 adults 60 years and older. Many of them live at home with their families. A good portion (about 15%) live alone. While older adults are living longer, many of them are also living with mobility and self-care limitations. Consequently, family and informal caregivers are increasingly involved in caring for the elderly.

Research findings on elder abuse reveal that about two-thirds of elder abuse perpetrators are family members serving in a care giving role. It is recognized that long-term care giving often leads to burnout, and caregiver stress is often associated with elder abuse and neglect.

National estimates of elder abuse and neglect range from 3% to 10% of the elderly population. This estimate could mean that there are as many as 6,000 to 20,000 elderly victims of abuse in Hawaii. In 2001, the Department of Human Services investigated 480 cases; in 2002, 509 cases; and in 2003, 607 cases of dependent adult abuse and neglect. Of these, the vast majority were elderly victims. Like the tip of an iceberg, these elder abuse cases investigated probably represent only a fraction of the potential cases of elder abuse and neglect. The national multiplier factor is that for each case investigated there are from 5 to 14 unknown cases. Regardless of whether one uses the population based national estimate or the multiplier factor of number of cases investigated, it is clear that many cases of elder abuse are not being addressed.

In Hawaii, the Department of Human Services is charged with the responsibility to investigate cases of dependent adult abuse. Specifically, Adult Protective Services is mandated “to provide crisis intervention, without regard to income, including investigation and emergency services to dependent adults who are reported to be abused, neglected, or financially exploited.” Dependent adults include those who are age 18 and older, are physically or mentally impaired, and/or have become dependent on their caregivers for personal health, safety, or welfare. Because of this dependence, these individuals are susceptible to and remain at especially high risk for elder abuse.

According to DHS, in FY 2006 the project staff investigated a total of 52 cases for financial exploitation. This is a 33% decrease from the 78 abuse referrals investigated during the preceding fiscal year. The decrease in the overall number of APS investigations statewide corresponds to the decrease in the number of financial exploitation cases being investigated by the project staff on Oahu. DHS is not aware of any developments in the community that accounts for the decrease in the reporting of abuse or neglect of dependent adults.

Homicides

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. Part of the sentence (for offenders not sentenced under the repeat offender statute) includes a process to allow the governor to commute the sentence to life imprisonment with parole at the end of 20 years of imprisonment. Sentences for convictions of Second Degree Murder or Attempted Second Degree Murder may include life with or without the possibility of parole. In murder, the offender is found to have intentionally or knowingly caused the death of another. The lesser offense of Manslaughter is a Class B felony and is used when the offender’s mind is considered less culpable.

In the *2004 FBI Uniform Crime Report (UCR)*, Hawaii ranked 42nd in population among the 50 states, and 38th in Violent Crime Rate. For murder, Hawaii ranked 46th among all the states; or a murder rate of 1.7 per 100,000 resident population.

The murder rates have steadily declined over the last 10 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.

Hawaii Murder Rates 1995-2004

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

2004 Crime in Hawaii

The clearance rate has fluctuated over the last 10 years with a high of 100% in 1998 to a low of 62.5% in 2002.

Hawaii Murder Clearance Rate 1995-2004

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Rate	83.9%	87.5%	72.3%	100%	79.5%	94.3%	90.6%	62.5%	72.7%	66.7%

The characteristics of murder in Hawaii from 2000-2004 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 five years, almost one third (30%) of the murders were committed with firearms; more than a quarter (27%) were committed by strongarm - the use of hands, fists, feet, etc.; and about 22% were committed with a knife or cutting instrument.

Weapons Used in Murder 2000-2004

Weapon Type	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
Strongarm	8	8	7	8	8	43
Knife/Cutting Instrument	9	6	3	1	13	31
Handgun / Firearms**	5	6	6	8	7	41
Rifle **	3	2	5	0	0	13
Blunt Object	3	5	3	5	5	16
Unknown	4	3	0	0	0	9
Other	1	2	0	0	0	4
Total	33	32	24	22	33	144

2004 Crime in Hawaii (** note: handguns and rifles combined under "firearms" starting from 2003)

Not surprisingly, males comprised the vast majority of offenders and victims. During the period from 2000-2004, males accounted for 88% of the known offenders and almost 70% of the murder victims. Only 12% of the known offenders were female.

Sex of Murder Victims and Known Offenders 2000-2004

Sex	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2000-2004	
	V	O	V	O	V	O	V	O	V	O	V	O
Male	22	28	21	32	16	19	17	16	25	23	101	118
Females	13	5	11	6	8	1	5	0	8	4	45	16
Total	35	33	32	38	24	20	22	16	33	27	146	134

2004 Crime in Hawaii; V=no. of victims; O=no. of offenders

Almost a third (30%) of the victims and offenders were acquaintances or friends and almost a quarter (23%) were immediate family members or a spouse. Almost 20% of the victims did not know their offender.

Relationship of Murder Victims to Offenders 2000-2004

Relationship	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
Acquaintance	8	11	8	5	12	44
Immediate Family	5	1	2	5	4	17
Stranger	7	5	3	3	9	27
Spouse	7	7	2	1	0	17
Unknown	6	3	7	6	6	28
Other+	2	5	2	2	2	13
Total	35	32	24	22	33	146

2004 Crime in Hawaii (+) boyfriend/girlfriend, grandparent

CYBER CRIMES

While computers and the Internet have become a relatively inexpensive and widely used resource and tool, this new technology has also provided criminals with a new way of committing a variety of crimes – some old and some new. According to the FBI, cyber crimes include intellectual property theft, child pornography, cyberstalking, terroristic threats and acts, illegal copying and selling of music, movies, software or any other copyrighted or trademarked item, thefts of trade secrets, thefts of cable and satellite signals, and Internet fraud.

Statistics related to cyber crimes are difficult to obtain since many law enforcement agencies do not specifically track computer related crimes. The Internet Crime Complaint Center (IC3), which began operation in May 2000 as the Internet Fraud Complaint Center, was established as a partnership between the National White Collar Crime Center and the FBI to receive, develop, and refer criminal complaints regarding the rapidly growing arena of cyber crime. Since its inception, IC3 has received complaints across a wide variety of cyber crimes including: online fraud, intellectual property rights, computer hacking, economic espionage, child pornography, international money laundering, and identity theft.

According to the “*IC3 2005 Internet Crime Report*” (the fifth annual compilation of complaint information), the following information is provided:

- IC3 referred 97,076 complaints of crime to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies;
- The vast majority of cases were fraudulent in nature and involved a financial loss for the complainant;
- The total dollar loss from all referred cases of fraud was \$183.12 million with a median dollar loss of \$424 per complainant;
- Internet auction fraud was the most reported offense, comprising almost 63% of referred complaints;
- Non-delivery of merchandise and/or payment accounted for about 16%, credit/debit card fraud made up about 7% of complaints, and check fraud, investment fraud, computer fraud, and confidence fraud round out the top seven categories of complaints referred to law enforcement;
- Electronic mail and web pages were the two primary mechanisms by which the fraudulent contact took place; in all, 73.2% of complainants reported that they had email contact with the perpetrator and 15.4% had contact through a web page; and
- In 2005, the IC3 saw an increase in several additional crimes that are exclusively related to the Internet – these include phishing, spoofing, and spam complaints (all increased numbers from the previous year).

Internet sex crimes against children remain a serious problem. As Internet use has become widespread, concerns have emerged regarding sexual offenders who are using the Internet to commit crimes involving child sexual exploitation and child pornography. Historically, child predators found their victims in public places, such as schoolyards, parks, and shopping malls, where children tend to gather. With many children online today, the Internet provides predators with a new place – cyberspace – to target children for criminal purposes.

These types of Internet sex crimes against minors continue to cause great concern among parents, law enforcement agencies, lawmakers, educators, and other child advocates.

The extent of the computer crimes against children in Hawaii and nationwide is unknown. Hawaii's child abuse statistics, which indicate that almost 90% of the perpetrators are family members, do not reflect computer-related crimes against children.

PROPERTY CRIMES

State of Hawaii

In Hawaii, property crimes account for the overwhelming majority of the total crime rate. According to the *2004 Crime in Hawaii* report, property crimes represented about 95% of the total crime rate, while violent crimes made up approximately 5% of the crime rate. A total of 60,391 property crime offenses were reported compared to 65,867 in 2003, an 8.3% decrease. The property crime rate for the State was 4,782 per 100,000 residents. The clearance rate for property crimes offenses has been decreasing since 1998 when the rate was 17.6%; for 2002 the clearance rate was 9.2%.

Reported Offenses for Part I Property Crime 1995-2004

Property Crime	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Burglary	13,832	12,781	12,741	11,169	9,421	10,665	11,162	12,722	11,409	10,719
Larceny-Theft	59,907	54,701	48,984	43,914	40,458	43,254	44,925	49,344	44,807	41,045
Motor Vehicle Theft	8,199	7,157	6,468	5,594	4,660	6,114	6,743	9,910	9,651	8,627
Total	81,938	74,639	68,193	60,677	54,539	60,033	62,830	71,976	65,867	60,391

2004 Crime in Hawaii

The number of reported motor vehicle thefts in 2002 was the highest in a ten-year period. The number of burglaries was the highest in 1995, and the number of larceny-thefts was the highest in 1995.

Although ranked 42nd in population size in 2003, Hawaii has the 2nd highest property crime rate in the nation. For specific property crime offenses, Hawaii was ranked 1st for larceny-theft, 3rd for motor vehicle theft, and 16th for burglary.

State Ranking by Property Index Crime Rates 2003

Rank	Larceny-Theft	Burglary	Motor Vehicle Theft
	State	State	State
1	Hawaii	North Carolina	Arizona
2	Arizona	Tennessee	Nevada
3	Oregon	South Carolina	Hawaii
4	Utah	Arizona	California
5	Texas	Mississippi	Washington
6	Washington	New Mexico	Maryland
7	South Carolina	Florida	Oregon
8	Florida	Louisiana	Michigan
9	Oklahoma	Texas	Missouri
10	Louisiana	Hawaii (#16)	Georgia

2004 Crime in Hawaii

Counties

By counties, the 2004 property crime rates per 100,000 were City and County of Honolulu, 4,867 with a clearance rate of 8.3, Hawaii County, 3,727 with a clearance rate of 18.7, Maui County, 5,763 with a clearance rate of 10.3, and Kauai County, 4,087 with a clearance rate of 19.3.

Property Crime Rates by Counties 2004

Property Crimes	City & County of Honolulu	Hawaii County	Maui County	Kauai County
Property Index Crimes	4,867	3,727	5,763	4,087
Larceny-Theft	3,255	2,725	3,916	3,057
Burglary	799	730	1,315	862
Motor Vehicle Theft	812.8	271.6	531.7	167.2

2004 Crime in Hawaii

City and County of Honolulu

In the City and County of Honolulu, the number of property crimes decreased 8.6% from 2003. The City and County of Honolulu's property crime rate in 2004 was the second lowest on record since the start of statewide data collection in 1975. Property crimes made up 94.6% of the index offenses as compared to violent crimes, 5.4%. Of the 44,121 property crimes reported, 66.9% was for larceny-theft, 16.4% was for burglary, and 16.7% was for motor vehicle theft.

Property Crimes, City and County of Honolulu 2004

Property Crime	Number of Offenses	Value of Property Stolen	Percent Cleared
Larceny-theft	29,512	\$21,066,331	10.4%
Burglary	7,240	\$18,033,780	3.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	7,369	\$ 5,732,905	4.8%

2004 Crime in Hawaii

The City and County of Honolulu's larceny-theft rate in 2004 was the lowest on record since the start of statewide data collection in 1975.

The total value of property stolen from burglaries, larceny-thefts, and motor vehicle thefts in the City and County of Honolulu was \$44,803,016. Property stolen included money, jewelry, clothing, motor vehicles, office equipment, television/radio, firearms, household goods, consumable goods, livestock, and miscellaneous items. Of the property stolen, including property taken in robberies, \$4,762,793 was recovered.

Hawaii County

In Hawaii County, the number of property crimes decreased 13.3% from 2003. Property crimes made up 95.3% of the index offenses as compared to violent crimes, 4.7%. Of the 5,929 property crimes reported, 73.1% was for larceny-theft, 19.6% was for burglary, and 7.3% was for motor vehicle theft.

Property Crimes, Hawaii County 2004

Property Crime	Number of Offenses	Value of Property Stolen	Percent Cleared
Larceny-theft	4,335	\$2,414,655	19.7%
Burglary	1,162	\$1,056,224	16.3 %
Motor Vehicle Theft	432	\$ 905,728	15.7%

2004 Crime in Hawaii

The motor vehicle theft rate decreased 11% from 2003 to 2004, and the 2002 rate is the highest since 1990.

The total value of property stolen from burglaries, larceny-thefts, and motor vehicle thefts in Hawaii County was \$4,387,604. Property stolen included money, jewelry, clothing, motor vehicles, office equipment, television/radio, firearms, household goods, consumable goods, livestock, and miscellaneous items. Of the property stolen, including property taken in robberies, \$868,925 was recovered.

Maui County

In Maui County, the number of property crimes decreased 0.3% from 2003. Property crimes made up 96.7% of the index offenses as compared to violent crimes, 3.3%. Of the 7,848 property crimes reported, 68% was for larceny-theft, 22.8% (1,525) was for burglary, and 9.2% was for motor vehicle theft.

Property Crimes, Maui County 2004

Property Crime	Number of Offenses	Value of Property Stolen	Percent Cleared
Larceny-theft	5,333	\$4,264,272	8.9%
Burglary	1,791	\$2,861,557	9.7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	724	\$5,672,652	22.1%

2004 Crime in Hawaii

The motor vehicle theft rate increased 5.5% from 2003 to 2004, and the 2002 rate is the highest since 1979.

The total value of property stolen from burglaries, larceny-thefts, and motor vehicle thefts in Maui County was \$12,976,634. Property stolen included money, jewelry, clothing, motor vehicles, office equipment, television/radio, firearms, household goods, consumable goods, livestock, and miscellaneous items. Of the property stolen, including property taken in robberies, \$5,177,526 was recovered.

Kauai County

In Kauai County, the number of property crimes decreased 12.7% from 2003. Property crimes made up 92.3% of the index offenses as compared to violent crimes, 7.7%. Of the 2,493 property crimes reported, 74.8% was for larceny-theft, 21.1% was for burglary, and 4.1% was for motor vehicle theft.

Property Crimes, Kauai County 2004

Property Crime	Number of Offenses	Value of Property Stolen	Percent Cleared
Larceny-theft	1,865	\$1,252,095	19.7%
Burglary	526	\$680,869	15.2%
Motor Vehicle Theft	102	\$523,314	34.3%

2004 Crime in Hawaii

The motor vehicle theft rate decreased 36.3% from 2003 to 2004, and the 2003 rate is the highest since 1993.

The total value of property stolen from burglaries, larceny-thefts, and motor vehicle thefts in Kauai County was \$2,459,085. Property stolen included money, jewelry, clothing, motor vehicles, office equipment, television/radio, firearms, household goods, consumable goods, livestock, and miscellaneous items. Of the property stolen, including property taken in robberies, \$492,933 was recovered.

Part II Property-Related Offenses

Property crimes under the FBI's UCR, Part II Offenses, include the crimes for embezzlement, forgery and counterfeiting, fraud, stolen property, and vandalism. Stolen property refers to the buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property, including attempts.

In Hawaii in 2004, the largest number of arrests was for vandalism, followed by fraud, forgery, stolen property, and embezzlement.

Adult Arrests for Property-Related Offenses, 1995-2004

Type	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Forgery	368	416	410	382	345	437	563	533	365	366
Fraud	532	567	596	543	440	433	518	499	389	369
Embezzlement	59	63	53	36	35	38	41	60	40	76
Stolen Property	317	248	192	135	75	93	136	189	155	125
Vandalism	629	549	507	428	423	441	469	509	490	472

2004 Crime in Hawaii

At-Risk Population: Dependent Adults

The Department of Human Services (DHS), Adult Protective Services (APS) is currently implementing a Byrne-funded Financial Exploitation project to investigate financial exploitation of dependent adults. The project has resulted in significantly increasing the number of investigated financial exploitation cases. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 2002, approximately 38 cases on Oahu were investigated for financial exploitation. According to DHS, in FY 2006 the project staff investigated a total of 52 cases for financial exploitation. This, however, represented a 33% decrease from the 78 abuse referrals investigated during FY 2005. The decrease in the overall number of APS investigations statewide corresponds to the decrease in the number of financial exploitation cases being investigated by the project staff on Oahu. DHS is not aware of any developments in the community that accounts for the decrease in the reporting of abuse or neglect of dependent adults.

While national estimates of elder abuse and neglect range from 3 to 10% of the elderly population, there is no data as to the estimated number of elderly and/or dependent adult victims of financial exploitation/property crimes in Hawaii.

DRUG INTERDICTION

The drugs most prevalent in Hawaii are crystal methamphetamine, cocaine, and marijuana. To a lesser extent, heroin, and club drugs, such as MDMA, GHB, and LSD, are also available. With the exception of marijuana, almost all of the other drugs are produced elsewhere and imported into the state.

In the last few years, **Methamphetamine**, in particular **crystal methamphetamine**, has posed the greatest drug threat to the State of Hawaii. Crystal methamphetamine produced in Mexico appears to be the most readily available, although California-produced crystal methamphetamine is also present. Methamphetamine from Asia is not as common as in the past. Mexican criminal groups dominate the transportation of crystal methamphetamine from the West Coast to Hawaii and the wholesale distribution of the drug within the state. The drugs are transported either by couriers on commercial airlines or by package delivery services.

After three years of intense community focus on Hawaii's "ice" problem, the number of arrests for the drug are at a four-year low. In addition to the plummeting arrests, law enforcement officials also cite the rising cost of the drug (even as the quality of the "ice" on the streets is decreasing) as evidence that law enforcement efforts are succeeding. According to law enforcement, for example, 71 pounds of ice were seized and 413 arrests were made on Oahu from January to November 2006. Those numbers are down from the 188 pounds seized and 719 arrests made in 2005. The price of crystal methamphetamine has fluctuated in the past year (upward trend), a possible indication of decreased availability of the illegal drug. Last year, the price of a pound of crystal methamphetamine was about \$24,000. Currently one pound costs about \$30,000.

Marijuana continues to pose a significant threat to Hawaii. Cultivated perennially throughout the four counties, marijuana is distributed locally as well out of state. Processed marijuana is also imported from other states as well as from Canada. The price of Hawaii-grown marijuana, known for its potency and high quality, has remained fairly stable. An ounce of marijuana sells for \$400-\$800, while a pound costs \$6,000-\$9,000.

Cocaine appears to be growing in popularity, is readily available throughout the state, and is often used in conjunction with other drugs, including alcohol, heroin, and/or marijuana. The tourist industry appears to drive the demand for cocaine; therefore ounce-type dealers flourish in the bar, nightclub, and hotel scenes. A gram of cocaine sells for \$100-120, an ounce sells for \$1,100-\$1,500, and a pound costs \$13,500-\$25,000. Cocaine arrests in Honolulu have hit a five-year high, probably resulting from the rising cost of "ice" and law enforcement efforts targeting that drug. Law enforcement also reports that cocaine arrests and seizures in Hawaii County and Maui County have also increased.

Most of the **heroin** seized in Hawaii is black tar heroin from Mexico, although some Southeast Asian heroin is also smuggled and distributed. The majority of the heroin is brought in from California, primarily Los Angeles, by Mexican organizations. A gram of black tar heroin costs \$150-\$200 and an ounce costs \$2,500-\$3,500. A gram of "China white" heroin costs \$200-\$300 and an ounce costs \$5,000.

The threat of **club drugs**, such as MDMA (Ecstasy), GHB, and LSD, is not as serious as the drugs listed above; however, the use of Ecstasy has increased in Hawaii among teenagers and young adults. Approximately 80% of the MDA consumed worldwide is produced in the Netherlands and Belgium. A tablet costs \$15-\$20. GHB is distributed in fitness clubs, since it is touted as a muscle-building supplement. LSD, which historically has been produced in Northern California, costs \$4-\$6 per hit and \$225-\$275 for a page (100 hits).

Results from the Hawaii Narcotics Task Force, a Byrne-funded effort, are shown below.

Hawaii Narcotics Task Force Arrests and Seizures, 7/1/05-6/30/06

County	# of Arrests	Cash Seized	Weapons Seized	Vehicles Seized
Hawaii	1,351	\$334,323	54	17
Kauai	133	\$ 46,622	0	7
Maui	340	\$256,329	7	1
TOTAL	1,824	\$637,274	61	25

Seizures of crystal methamphetamine exceeded other types of drugs confiscated with the exception of processed marijuana, which is almost always found in conjunction with other drugs. Hawaii County, in particular, has a major influx of crystal methamphetamine.

Hawaii Narcotics Task Force Drug Seizures, 7/1/05-6/30/06

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

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Information technology systems include automated information systems used by the various criminal justice system components (law enforcement, courts, prosecution, corrections, probation, and parole). During the past decade, criminal justice agencies have come to rely on automation and information technologies to provide reliable, timely, and accurate offender and case based information. While most of these agencies have implemented these new technologies in the administration, management, and operations of their various responsibilities and tasks, not all upgrading has been completed or is fully functional. Integrating these often disparate technological systems has been challenging, time consuming and costly.

An example of current efforts in this area includes work to implement and refine CJIS-Hawaii. On November 18, 2002, the State's new criminal history repository, CJIS-Hawaii, was implemented. CJIS-Hawaii replaced the legacy mainframe repository known as the Offender-Based Transaction Statistics/Computerized Criminal History (OBTS/CCH) system. CJIS-Hawaii resides on a new technology platform.

The use of imaging technology has enhanced the accuracy and completeness of the available information in CJIS-Hawaii. CJIS-Hawaii has operational interfaces with police booking, prosecutor case management, court information, and corrections management systems. Future plans include interfaces with additional prosecutor and supervision/probation systems and improved integration with the State's Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). System enhancements will be required for these future interfaces and integration.

Another example is Hawaii's Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS), a statewide information system that combines juvenile offender information from the police, prosecutors, Family Court, and Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility to track juvenile offenders. The JJIS is also the repository for statewide information on missing children. Responsibility for the JJIS lies with the Department of the Attorney General.

In addition to the tracking capabilities of the database, the JJIS enables juvenile justice agency staff to determine the most appropriate programs and treatment services for juvenile offenders. While the juvenile database can provide data to assess the usefulness of treatment alternatives, it can also be used to determine resource needs, evaluate programs and their effectiveness, and assist in developing policy recommendations. Data analysis is vital to evaluate the effectiveness of the JJIS and the programs and processes used to address juvenile needs.

Current JJIS initiatives are to upgrade its system by implementing a newer and more technologically sophisticated platform, employ GIS capability, and expand analysis capacity. Additionally, in the next few years, JJIS will explore the possibility of expanding system applications to share relevant information between the juvenile justice agencies and health, social services, and education agencies.

III. RESOURCE NEEDS

This section is used to describe in general the resources the state uses to address problems identified in Section II. ANALYSIS OF NEED. This section also describes gaps in those resources that need to be filled.

OFFENDER SERVICES

Substance Abuse Treatment

The Judiciary, the Department of Public Safety, Hawaii Paroling Authority, and the Department of Health each control a portion of the funding for offender substance abuse treatment and transitional services. The Judiciary is responsible for probation services statewide. The Department of Public Safety is responsible for the state's jail and felony inmate populations and pre-trial detainees. Described below are the multi-agency efforts and agency programs.

Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions (ICIS). Based on research findings, future criminal behavior can be predicted on the basis of empirically derived factors. Since 2000, the Judiciary, the Hawaii Paroling Authority, and Departments of Public Safety, Attorney General, and Health have been working to improve the assessment of offender risk and need, and to implement a continuum of services that matches and serves the risk-based needs identified in the assessments. Matching offenders with appropriate treatment, offender services, and supervision resources can reduce criminal recidivism of offenders and maximize the criminal justice (police, prosecution, court, probation, parole, prison, and jail) resources. This is a statewide, interagency cooperative effort with a goal to reduce recidivism (arrests and revocation of probation/parole) by 30% by 2007.

ICIS selected the Level of Services Inventory-Revised (LSI-R) for screening, risk assessment, and treatment needs. ICIS is also working on a comprehensive information system that cuts across agencies (Judiciary, Public Safety, and Parole) to track offender substance abuse history and progress. ICIS is funded under the Byrne Formula grant with additional funding from the Department of Health, Department of Public Safety, Judiciary, and Hawaii Paroling Authority to support training and the use of the LSI-R.

Interagency Offender Substance Abuse Treatment Coordinating Council (Council). Hawaii Revised Statutes §321-193.5 designates that the Hawaii Paroling Authority, Judiciary, Departments of Health, Public Safety, and Human Services, and other agencies assigned oversight responsibilities for offender substance abuse treatment by law or administrative order, establish a coordinating body through an interagency cooperative agreement to oversee the development and implementation of offender substance abuse treatment programs in the state to ensure compliance with the intent of the master plan developed under HRS 353G. The Council is to include a representative from a community-based prisoner advocacy group, a substance abuse treatment provider selected by the director of health, and an ex-offender selected by the director of public safety. As the lead agency, the Department of Health acts as facilitator and provides administrative support to the Council. In 2003, the Council worked on tracking first-time, non-violent offenders enrolled in substance abuse treatment and means of financing their

utilization of substance abuse treatment services; developing an inventory of statewide substance abuse treatment services for offenders; and developing a statewide plan for substance abuse treatment for offenders. The development of an inventory of services and a statewide plan for substance abuse treatment for offenders is being done in collaboration with ICIS.

Adult Drug Courts. This program is operating in all four (Oahu, Maui, Kauai, and Hawaii) judicial circuits in Hawaii. The program began with the Oahu Drug Court in 1996, and expanded with Maui Drug Court in 2000. The diversion program includes tracks for offenders post-arrest, and post-conviction, and probation and parole violators. The Maui Drug Court is the only program thus far to have an in-house program for inmates at the Maui Community Correctional Center. The adult drug court program has been effective with providing drug treatment services to pregnant women and working with offenders with co-occurring disorders. The program capacity is approximately 320 non-violent offenders (Class B or C felons) with room for 150 on Oahu, 100 on Maui, 50 on Hawaii, and 20 on Kauai. All of the adult drug court programs are funded with state funds.

Purchase of Services with State and Federal Funds. Purchase of services is contracted services paid for by state agencies.

Probation State funds from the Judiciary cover the cost for 200 adult felons (147 Oahu, 29 Maui, 14 Hawaii, 10 Kauai) for services that include substance abuse assessment and continuum of residential, day treatment, intensive outpatient, outpatient, and therapeutic living modalities.

Corrections State funds from the Department of Public Safety cover Level II (outpatient treatment) services for 564 inmates (467 Oahu, 71 Hawaii, 26 Kauai). Incarcerated male and female felons are eligible for Level II services. Additional state funds cover substance abuse treatment, individual family therapy, and aftercare for another 26 sentenced male and female felons incarcerated at the Kauai Community Correctional Center.

A community-based alternative to incarceration program covers (contingent on availability of state funds) an 8-bed program for sentenced female felons. The substance abuse and re-integration program is located in Hawaii and managed by the Hawaii Community Correctional Center.

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

Parole State funds are covering the cost for substance abuse assessment, intensive outpatient and outpatient treatment, and other ancillary services for 36 parolees (18 Maui, 12 Hawaii, 6 Kauai). Funding for this program is contingent on continuing appropriations from the state legislature.

A pilot program for female parolees on Maui has been funded by the Byrne Formula grant. The 5-bed program serves female parolees needing transitional services to reintegrate back to the community. The program began in March 2003.

Department of Health Part of the \$7.2 million Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant program from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services cover the continuum of residential, day treatment, intensive outpatient, outpatient, and therapeutic living modalities. Clients must meet DSM IV criteria for substance abuse or dependence. Admission, continuance, and discharge are based on American Society of Addiction Medicine (ASAM) patient placement criteria. The Department of Health estimates that 24% of the admissions are adults referred by criminal justice agencies.

The approximate number of offenders served through purchase of services contracts with the Judiciary, Department of Public Safety, and the Hawaii Paroling Authority is 1,124 offenders. The total amount of these contracts is \$4,273,095.

In-house Services Funded with State and Federal Funds. State employees provide the following in-house services:

Corrections State funds from the Department of Public Safety covers the cost to maintain the therapeutic community program called KASHBOX. The 200-bed therapeutic community is located in the Waiawa Correctional Facility on Oahu. The program is 9-12 months long and is for felons within two years of their release.

The Department of Justice, Residential Substance Abuse for State Prisoners grant funds a reintegration program for offenders with substance abuse problems. Participants are required to complete either the Level II treatment or KASHBOX program to be eligible. The men's program is a 32-bed program located at Oahu Community Correctional Center, and the women's program is a 15-bed program located at the Women's Community Correctional Center.

The 40-bed therapeutic community adjunct program to the KASHBOX program in the Waiawa Correctional Facility serves parolees who are returned to prison due to substance abuse.

The approximate number of offenders served through in-house services provided by the Department of Public Safety is 402 offenders. The total amount for the in-house services is \$1,505,900.

Probation, parole, and prison substance abuse and treatment services are serving approximately 1,972 offenders annually, which represents only a fraction of the probation, parole, and incarcerated populations. In estimating the need and subsequent treatment service gaps, the Department of Health, *Statewide Substance Abuse Treatment Plan* (January 2000) reports 70% of the people entering Hawaii's criminal justice system have a substance abuse

problem, and 85% of those incarcerated have a history of drug abuse. Using the ADAM statistics on Hawaii detained arrestees testing positive for drugs the percentage is 62.9%.

Alternatives to Incarceration

The crucial gaps identified by the Department of Health in their report and which continue to be relevant is the need for a system of graduated intermediate sanctions for non-violent drug abusers. In order to realize this, additional resources in supervision and treatment services are critical. More residential treatment beds and outpatient treatment services are also needed at each of the four phases of the criminal justice system: pre-trial diversion, probation, incarceration, and parole.

The ICIS also recognizes that by better assessing and identifying treatment needs for offenders, programs must address their criminogenic risks. Left unattended, the system will continue to see offenders return for new crimes and violations. Treatment programs therefore need to focus on specific factors that will statistically affect an offender's risk for recidivism. The following is a list from William Woodward of what treatment must do to reduce offender recidivism. William Woodward is a National Institute of Corrections consultant on effective offender programs and provided technical assistance to ICIS.

- Change antisocial attitudes,
- Change/manage antisocial feelings,
- Reduce antisocial peer associations,
- Promote familial affection/communication,
- Promote familial monitoring and supervision,
- Promote child/family protection,
- Promote identification with anti-criminal role models,
- Increase self-control, self management, and problem solving,
- Replace lying, stealing, and aggression with more pro-social alternatives,
- Reduce chemical dependencies and substance abuse,
- Shift interpersonal and other rewards so that non-criminal activities are favored,
- Provide the chronically psychiatrically troubled with low pressure, sheltered living arrangement and/or effective medication,
- Insure that offender can recognize risky situations and has a concrete and well rehearsed plan for dealing with those situations,
- Confront the personal barriers to service (client motivation, ground stressors, etc), and
- Changing other attributes of clients and their circumstances that, through individualized assessment of risk and need, have been linked with criminal conduct.

Mental Health Treatment/Case Management

The Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division, established the *Mental Health Working Group* (MHWG) in 2002 to provide information, expertise, and access to relevant resources to better address the needs of the mentally ill involved with the criminal justice system. Participants of the working group included representatives from the Department of Health, Department of Public Safety, Hawaii Paroling Authority, Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii, Honolulu Police Department, Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, City and County of Honolulu, and the Office of the Public Defender.

Although the criminal justice system deals with seriously mentally ill (SMI) offenders, services for non-seriously mentally ill (NSMI) offenders have been fragmented. For many NSMI offenders (often misdemeanants), incarceration makes little sense. Housing these offenders in prisons or jails is expensive, often little treatment is available at these facilities, and most are released back to the streets with little or no discharge planning. Not surprisingly, many end up back in court to repeat this “revolving door” process. A consultant’s report, released in February 2003, included the following recommendations: (1) establish a “one-stop” multi-service shelter for NSMI offenders; (2) establish a Mental Health Court; (3) provide specialized training for law enforcement officers; (4) establish a “bridge fund” for health care coverage for released offenders to ensure a continuum of mental health care/treatment; and (5) develop strategies to eliminate legal barriers to the sharing of case information between state departments.

While recognizing the merit of the recommendations, the MHWG focused on what could immediately be addressed: establishing a Mental Health Court, identifying available resources, and improving case management.

The lack of mental health resources in corrections makes it difficult to provide appropriate individualized mental health case management and discharge planning services for mentally ill offenders. This results in fragmented and missed treatment opportunities throughout the correctional system and weak transitional or follow-up services for these offenders once they are released back into the community. According to the Department of Health, FY 2004 appropriations for the Adult Mental Health Division (AMHD) include over \$53 million for community mental health centers, other community services, and courts and corrections.

VIOLENCE

Sex Offenses

Under Hawaii Revised Statutes 846E, sex offenders are required to register in the state's Sex Offender Registry (SOR) and Notification program. The information contained in the registration program is made available to all county and state law enforcement agencies having jurisdiction where the registrant expects to reside. The information is provided through the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS), a Windows-based computerized offender information system. Hawaii's SOR is managed by the Department of the Attorney General, Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center (HCJDC). The SOR is linked to the National Sex Offender Registration system managed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The SOR provides to law enforcement, information to locate the whereabouts and movements of each person who has been convicted of a sexual offense, or is a sexually violent predator. In order to do this, Hawaii's SOR verifies the registration information every 90 days. The registry includes identifying information on the offenders, employment, home, and school addresses, vehicle information, conviction records, photo and fingerprint.

Hawaii's response to sex crimes has been investigation, prosecution, correction, victim assistance, and sex assault treatment. With the implementation of the state's sex offender registration program, few resources have been dedicated to tracking and prosecuting sex offenders who violate the registration requirements. Hawaii currently has approximately 1,900 registered sex offenders. As of 2005, 683 sex offenders have failed to register, and 304 did not complete the verification notice that they are required to update, sign, and return to the HCJDC. This includes offenders who subsequently are incarcerated and are waived from completing the verification notice. As of November 2003, 476 did not complete the verification notice that they are required to update, sign, and return to HCJDC. This includes offenders who subsequently are incarcerated and are waived from completing the verification notice.

While there are few resources to enforce the SOR requirements, there are also gaps in the probation and parole oversight of the sex offenders on community supervision. The *2003 Efficiency and Effectiveness of Hawaii's Sex Offender Treatment* report by William Woodward indicates that the ratio of community supervision workers (parole, probation) to sex offenders is too high with a caseload of approximately 100 offenders to each probation officer. Subsequently only a few home and employment checks are being completed. The ideal caseload to manage this special population should not exceed 25 sex offenders per officer. In evaluating the statewide Sex Offender Treatment Team (SOTT), Woodward recommends additional resources for administrative oversight of the SOTT, smaller caseloads for officers, technical assistance and training for SOTT members, and evidence based treatment curricula and polygraph examiners.

The SOTT was established in 1992 by Act 164 to establish a statewide, integrated program for the treatment of sex offenders in the custody of the state to be implemented on a cooperative basis by the Department of Public Safety, the Judiciary, and the Hawaii Paroling Authority, and any other agency that may be assigned sex offender oversight responsibilities.

Elder Abuse

The Elder Abuse Working Group, an informal network of agencies, was established by the Department of the Attorney General, which currently administers grant funds for two elder abuse projects: (1) Financial Exploitation Project through the Department of Human Services (Byrne grant funding); and (2) Case Management for Elderly Victims of Crime Project through the Department of Human Services (VOCA grant funding). Representatives from the Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division and the grant-funded projects have met to share information, discuss project activities/concerns, and to better coordinate the projects. One issue of particular interest has been efforts to strengthen and clarify the referral process of cases from the Department of Human Services (DHS), Adult Protective Services (APS), to the Honolulu Police Department for criminal investigation.

APS employs a total of eight social workers statewide to investigate cases involving abuse of dependent adults. On Oahu, there are four APS social workers responsible for these investigations. Additionally, the Oahu APS unit employs one registered nurse and two social services assistants. The registered nurse is responsible for conducting initial physical assessments during investigations, provides consultation, and identifies any physical/medical needs of the victim. The social services assistants support the social workers with their investigation and case management services.

According to DHS, in FY 2005 the project staff investigated a total of 52 cases for financial exploitation. This is a 33% decrease from the 78 abuse referrals investigated during FY 2004. The decrease in the overall number of APS investigations statewide corresponds to the decrease in the number of financial exploitation cases being investigated by the project staff on Oahu. DHS is not aware of any developments in the community that accounts for the decrease in the reporting of abuse or neglect of dependent adults.

The problem of elder abuse is analogous to domestic violence 20 years ago when it was predominately viewed as a family matter to be addressed privately. Training to identify and respond to domestic violence was almost non-existent and few services were available. Elder abuse is a complex problem. Leaving the abusive relationship is not easy, victims are often isolated, and reporting to authorities may cause greater problems and exasperate the abuse.

Homicides

Three of the four county police departments report having detectives assigned to homicide cases in addition to other violent crimes. The Hawaii County (HCPD), Maui (MPD), and Kauai (KPD) Police Departments utilize a "crimes against person" unit that includes the investigation of robbery, assaults, terroristic threatening, and kidnapping, as well as homicides. HCPD's unit consists of 9 detectives and a lieutenant; MPD's unit consists of 4 detectives and a lieutenant; and KPD utilizes 2 full-time detectives, 2 part-time (relief) detectives, and a lieutenant. The Honolulu Police Department (HPD) is the only department with a dedicated homicide unit. HPD's unit consists of 6 detectives and a lieutenant.

In the last three years, the annual caseload for HPD's homicide unit was 25 cases. The average caseload for a HCPD detective is 145 cases, which includes other non-homicide cases. Homicide accounts for 5% of HCPD cases assigned to the unit. HCPD reported that the ideal caseload would be 100-125 cases per detective. MPD reported an annual caseload of 140 cases per detective with 1% to 4% being homicide cases. KPD reported a monthly caseload ranging from 50-100 cases per detective with their ideal caseload being 20-30 cases per detective.

Since 1970, 1,211 homicide cases were investigated: 72.3% of these are Oahu cases, 19.5% are Hawaii cases, and 4% each are cases from Maui and Kauai Counties.

Number of Homicides by County

Period	Oahu**	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai	Total
2000-2004	93	30	6	9	138
1990-1999	293	73	24	13	403
1980-1989	158	74	19	14	265
1970-1979	332	58	--	13	403
Before 1970	---	2	--	--	2
Total	876	237	49	49	1,211

CPJAD Survey 2004 (** HPD statistics unavailable for 1982, 1984-87, 1970-72; --- info not available/provided)

The county police departments report that of the 1,211 homicides investigated, 205 (16.9%) remain unsolved.

Number of Unsolved Homicides by County

Period	Oahu**	Hawaii	Maui	Kauai	Total
2000-2004	7	3	2	3	15
1990-1999	33	10	6	4	53
1980-1989	45	8	4	5	62
1970-1979	59	10	--	5	74
Before 1970	--	1	--	--	1
Total	144	32	12	17	205

CPJAD Survey 2004 (** HPD statistics unavailable for 1982, 1984-87, 1970-72; -- info not available/provided)

For support staff and services used to help investigate homicides, HPD reports using polygraph examiners, services from their Scientific Investigation Section, officers from the Missing Person Detail, canine corps, and officers from Crime Reduction Unit and Specialized Services Division. HCPD and MPD use polygraph examiners, criminalist for evidence recovery, and traffic enforcement unit when applicable. KPD has an evidence lieutenant and uses a contracted or HPD's polygrapher.

To improve the investigation of homicides, HPD is considering establishment of a team of detectives to assist with cold cases, and HCPD, the establishment of a dedicated homicide unit. MPD reports that establishing a DNA laboratory would allow for in-house testing of evidence that currently is sent to a private provider. The scope of DNA testing in homicide investigations can vary and can cost \$12,000 per case. KPD reports that hiring an evidence specialist would free detectives to focus on other aspects of a homicide case.

Resources Needed to Investigate Homicides

Staffing/Service/Equipment	HPD	HCPD	MPD	KPD
Additional Investigation Lt/Detectives	X	X		
Specialized homicide/cold case unit	X	X		
Evidence Technicians		X		X
Clerical Support		X		
Office/Investigative Equipment		X		
DNA laboratory			X	

CPIAD Survey 2004

CYBER CRIMES

Through P.L. 105-119, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) launched the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Program to assist law enforcement agencies to obtain the skills and resources necessary to prevent child sexual exploitation via the Internet. The program seeks to develop effective responses to cyber-enticement and child pornography that encompass forensic and investigative components, training and technical assistance, victim services, and community education. In FY 2003, the Department of the Attorney General received \$400,000 from the OJJDP. The Hawaii Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force was established in the Criminal Justice Division.

As reliance on computer-dependent infrastructures continues to increase, the number of criminals who are able to exploit vulnerable network systems continues to rise. Interconnectivity, spurred by the rapid and broad adoption of common networking protocols, provides criminals with relatively easy access to these systems. Computer crimes or cyber crimes against business/corporate, governmental, financial, health, educational, and informational infrastructure networks are increasing in number, sophistication, and severity. In many cases, the tools and technology used by law enforcement to investigate these crimes are not keeping pace with the instruments used by these criminals.

Act 200 was enacted in Hawaii in June 2002 to address the problem of utilizing computer technology to commit crimes against children. It created criminal offenses relating to the electronic enticement of children. Electronic enticement of a child in the first degree, which is a class B felony, occurs when a person who, using a computer or any other electronic device, intentionally or knowingly communicates with a minor with the intent to promote or commit a felony, and intentionally or knowingly travels to the agreed upon meeting place at the agreed upon meeting time. Electronic enticement of a child in the second degree is a class C felony.

In FY 2006, a Byrne-funded Maui Police Department (MPD) project (*Electronic Exploitation of Children*) conducted one proactive child enticement investigation (online sting operation). The case involved the investigation of electronic enticement of a child and sexual assault. A search warrant was obtained and two computers were examined. The case will be referred for prosecution. The project continued to utilize sting operations in an effort to catch suspects using the Internet to lure children for sexual purposes. Over 200 hours of online sting operations have been conducted.

One of the project objectives involved identifying persons suspected of electronic exploitation of children through online interaction or through tips from the public. MPD reports

that over 40 suspects have been identified through “peer to peer” undercover investigations. “Peer to peer” investigations involve persons who possess and offer to share child pornography via the Internet. Suspect information has been provided the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force. Eight suspects were identified between May 2006 and July 2006 through online undercover interaction in chat rooms. In fact, arrangements were made to “meet” one of the suspects. However, after a law enforcement team was assembled and positioned to apprehend the suspect, the suspect never appeared at the designated meeting area.

Finally, investigative subpoenas have been issued in three separate cases. One male suspect was arrested in an investigation involving the ICAC Task Force. In this case, the ICAC Task Force was primarily responsible for the investigation and obtained the necessary warrant. The Maui Police Department team assisted with the arrest.

While recent changes in the law were made to address cyber crimes, rules and regulations have not evolved to match the new realities and barriers facing law enforcement investigators. The lack of adequate resources for budgets and training remain significant impediments for investigators working in a discipline where cutting-edge skills and technology are essential. These technological advances show no signs of slowing down. Consequently, law enforcement will continue to struggle to stay technologically up-to-date.

Locally, only the Honolulu Police Department (HPD), the Maui Police Department (MPD) and the Department of the Attorney General Hawaii High Technology Crime Unit have personnel trained to properly investigate computer related crimes and to perform forensic analysis of suspect computers on the state and local levels. Although HPD does provide some assistance to outside jurisdictions, priority is given to police department cases. Finally, no other state or local law enforcement agency has properly trained computer forensic examiners who would be qualified to testify as expert witnesses in a criminal trial.

The FBI’s Hawaii office recently established its first cyber crime squad in January 2003 responding to what investigators are calling an “explosive growth” in computer related crimes.

PROPERTY CRIMES

The police patrol units and the criminal investigation divisions are responsible for investigating property crimes. The police also collaborate with citizen groups, private businesses, and other government agencies to implement effective programs to reduce property crimes. The county police departments continue to lead the front-line effort to combat property crime. For example, the Honolulu Police Department has eight districts – each with its own crime reduction units and various task forces, such as the Beach Task Force. Several crime reduction units also have specialized details, such as the Burglary-Theft Detail. The Criminal Investigation Division is made up of different details (e.g., the Auto Theft Detail and the Forgery Detail) that also focus on combating property crime.

Law enforcement continues to work collaboratively with the community. Examples of this collaborative effort include community policing, Neighborhood Security Watch Programs, citizen patrols, and Weed and Seed. Community policing is a problem-solving philosophy that involves community participation to address quality of life problems including property crime. It is a proactive approach to prevent crime and to reduce problems that contribute to crime. Some of the community policing programs include beautification efforts to remove graffiti or improve areas that are havens for criminal activity; business watch programs where police work with businesses to identify security vulnerability that can lead to theft and other property crimes; and crimes against tourist initiatives to educate tourists about properly securing their valuables while visiting Hawaii's many scenic points and attractions.

A Neighborhood Watch Program consists of organized groups of residents who watch out for criminal and suspicious behavior and report such incidences to the police to help prevent crime and to promote public safety. This approach can address all types of crime, but the primary focus is typically residential burglary and other crimes around the home, such as larceny and vandalism. Citizen patrols are organized groups of residents who patrol the community on foot or in cars to deter, detect, and report crimes to the police.

Community prosecution in Hawaii, similar to community policing, involves a long-term, proactive partnership between the prosecutor's office, law enforcement, community members, businesses, faith-based community, and public and private organizations, whereby the prosecutor's office helps solve community-identified problems, such as property crimes. The goal of community prosecution is to improve public safety and enhance the quality of life in the community. Community prosecution began on Oahu in 1997 and expanded to Hawaii County in 2002 and Maui County in 2003. Kauai County ran a program from 2002 to 2003.

The Department of Human Services (DHS) is responsible for investigating cases involving elder abuse and neglect in the state, which also includes financial exploitation. (Refer to violent crime section for more on elder abuse and neglect.) The Department of Human Services finds it difficult to fully investigate cases involving financial exploitation because of inadequate staffing and the absence of personnel with accounting and/or auditing expertise.

With the Oahu Financial Exploitation project, the DHS now has dedicated staff to investigate cases of financial exploitation. The project staff consists of a social worker, an

investigator/auditor, and a social services assistant. The social worker is primarily responsible for coordinating the investigations and case management services. The investigator/auditor reviews case information, bank and credit card statements, and other financial documents to determine if financial exploitation has occurred and the extent of the exploitation. The social services assistant provides assistance to both the social worker and the investigator/auditor. Without the special project personnel, appropriate investigation and follow up for these financial exploitation cases would be severely limited.

While there are several enforcement initiatives available, the level of property crimes in Hawaii is not adequately matched by current resources.

DRUG INTERDICTION

The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 and the ONDCP Reauthorization Act of 1998 authorized the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) to designate areas within the U.S. that exhibit serious drug trafficking problems and harmfully impact other areas of the country as High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA). The HIDTA Program provides additional federal resources to those areas to help eliminate or reduce drug trafficking. Law enforcement organizations within HIDTAs assess drug trafficking problems and design specific initiatives to eliminate or reduce the production, manufacture, transportation, distribution, and chronic use of illegal drugs and money laundering.

In 1999, Hawaii was designated as a High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area by the ONDCP. The mission of the Hawaii HIDTA follows: *“As the crossroad of the Pacific and gateway into the continental United States, the Hawaii HIDTA’s participating agencies work together by means of integrated initiatives to disrupt and dismantle drug trafficking in the State of Hawaii and in our Nation. With enhanced coordination and collaboration between Hawaii HIDTA agencies, illicit drug transportation, distribution, and usage shall be significantly reduced, thus enhancing public safety for all citizens.”*

The Hawaii HIDTA develops and implements comprehensive and coordinated intelligence, interdiction, investigative, and prosecutorial initiatives to deter, disrupt, dismantle and ultimately destroy drug trafficking organizations in the state. The Hawaii HIDTA operates the most widespread drug intelligence network in the Pacific and targets the largest drug-trafficking organizations operating in Hawaii. The local HIDTA includes a partnership of federal, state, and county agencies and has an annual budget of about \$2.5 million.

HIDTA works to coordinate the drug enforcement activity of the four county police departments, the FBI, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, and nine other state, local, and federal law enforcement agencies. It utilizes more than 20 task forces that are staffed by over 300 full and part-time police officers and federal agents. In 2004, police and federal agents working under HIDTA seized 240 pounds of crystal methamphetamine, arrested 870 individuals, and apprehended 446 fugitives. They seized 229 firearms and \$5.4 million in assets including cash. Additionally, HIDTA provided more than 35,224 hours of drug enforcement training for local and federal law enforcement officers.

The DEA’s Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program provides funding to the four police departments and the Department of Land and Natural Resources to address the problem of cultivated marijuana, utilizing a coordinated, multi-jurisdictional approach. The DEA, Hawaii National Guard, Civil Air Patrol, and the U.S. Army also participate in the program but do not receive funding. All four of the county police departments receive Byrne funding assistance to support their marijuana eradication efforts. In FY 2006, the award amounts included the following: \$156,000 for the Hawaii County Police Department; \$180,108 for the Honolulu Police Department; \$138,879 for the Maui Police Department; and \$66,000 for the Kauai Police Department. Total funding for the Statewide Marijuana Eradication Task Force was \$540,987.

The Hawaii Narcotics Task Force has also received funding through the Byrne Memorial grant program. The task force, comprised of the Maui Police Department, the Hawaii County Police Department, and the Kauai Police Department, targets mid- to high-level drug traffickers in the state. The Maui Police Department is the lead agency for the task force. In FY 2006, the award amounts included the following: awards include \$112,914 for the Maui Police Department, \$55,500 for the Hawaii County Police Department, and \$48,000 to the Kauai Police Department. Total funding for the Hawaii Narcotics Task Force was \$216,414.

The four police departments have established clandestine drug enforcement programs with trained personnel and OSHA-required equipment. The Narcotics Enforcement Division of the Department of Public Safety, with its trained personnel, coordinates statewide training with funding from the Hawaii HIDTA.

Hawaii has three Weed and Seed sites on Oahu in Kalihi-Palama/Chinatown, Waipahu, and Ewa, and one in Hawaii County (Pahoa). The Waianae Coast on Oahu and Kauai County are interested in seeking such designation.

Three of the four county prosecutors operate a community prosecution program. The general goal of the program is to reduce crime and fear and to enhance the quality of life in the community. In partnership with the community, other law enforcement, government and non-government agencies, problems such as illegal drugs that affect the community are solved. One strategy to address drug houses is the use of the state's drug nuisance abatement law. The law allows for civil complaints to be filed against landlords for drug activity on their property. Landlords who fail to comply with an injunction to stop the drug nuisance activity could have their property forfeited to the state. In addition to the community prosecution program, the Department of the Attorney General established in July 2003 a drug nuisance abatement unit in response to the crystal methamphetamine problem impacting many of Hawaii's communities.

Shortage of personnel is a perennial problem for the police departments. Transfers, retirement, and out-of-state law enforcement opportunities compound the vacancy problem for not only the narcotics/vice divisions but for the entire department.

Current training is necessary to keep up with the latest trends and technology. Fueled by huge profits, drug traffickers can quickly adapt their methods and locations.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center (HCJDC) of the Department of the Attorney General has been the sole recipient of the five percent set aside funds under the previous Byrne Memorial grant program for criminal history records improvement. For example, in FY 2006 the HCJDC received Byrne funds in the amount of \$152,250 to develop and implement enhancements to the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS) – Hawaii, the State’s criminal history repository system that has electronic interfaces with other automated systems (police booking, prosecutor case management, court information, and corrections management). The HCJDC also received \$640,000 in Byrne funds for an integrated livescan electronic arrest/booking system.

As mentioned previously, Hawaii also has in place the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS), a statewide information system that combines juvenile offender information from the police, prosecutors, Family Court, and Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility to track juvenile offenders. The JJIS is also the repository for statewide information on missing children. Responsibility for the JJIS lies with the Department of the Attorney General.

In addition to the tracking capabilities of the database, the JJIS enables juvenile justice agency staff to determine the most appropriate programs and treatment services for juvenile offenders. While the juvenile database can provide data to assess the usefulness of treatment alternatives, it can also be used to determine resource needs, evaluate programs and their effectiveness, and assist in developing policy recommendations. Data analysis is vital to evaluate the effectiveness of the JJIS and the programs and processes used to address juvenile needs.

The criminal justice systems continues to place a high priority on upgrading and integrating information systems to: (1) improve the operational efficiency of the justice process among stakeholders and across jurisdictions; (2) provide all justice personnel critical information needed for their safety and to enhance service in a cost-effective manner; and (3) to allow decision-makers to uphold the fundamental ideals of the justice system.

Given the compelling need to continuously upgrade and improve existing technological systems and the fiscal constraints and funding limitations facing states and local jurisdictions, it is likely that continued funding support from the federal government will be needed to achieve the technological sophistication and standards needed for an efficiently operated and fully integrated criminal justice information system

The federal government can also provide resources through technical assistance, such as those listed in the Information Technology section of BJA’s “Menu of Training Opportunities”, January 2005 edition. Hawaii listed the courses in “Information Sharing and Data Mining” and “Web Services and Service-Oriented Architecture” among its priorities in the menu.

IV. STATEWIDE PRIORITIES, PLANNING AND COORDINATION

The FY 2007 JAG solicitation requires applicants to identify statewide priorities, planning, and anticipated coordination efforts. Listed below are the identified statewide six (6) priority areas. Also presented are relevant planning and coordination efforts.

PRIORITIES

The six (6) identified priority areas are: offender services, violence, cyber crimes, property crimes, drug interdiction, and criminal justice information systems. Please refer to Section II. ANALYSIS OF NEED and Section III. RESOURCE NEEDS for a description of each of the priorities.

PLANNING

Planning, coordinating/collaborating, and facilitating multi-agency and statewide efforts on criminal justice issues remain a primary focus of the SAA. Described below are some of the planning and coordination efforts of the SAA.

Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions (ICIS):

The Attorney General is a member of the ICIS Policy Council, and SAA staff is involved in the Working Group, provides assistance as requested, and monitors a Byrne grant that supports the effort. The staff facilitates the statewide interagency group on the Correctional Program Checklist (a method to evaluate offender treatment programs of service providers).

Drug Task Forces:

Staff participates in meetings with the Hawaii Narcotics Task Force and the Statewide Marijuana Eradication Task Force and co-sponsored narcotics task force training for law enforcement.

Sex Assault Efforts:

Staff assisted in the planning and organization of the new Hawaii Coalition Against Sex Assault (HCASA); continues to provide assistance to develop and maintain the sex assault nurse examiners (SANE) resource; participated in meetings to address campus sex assaults; worked on the Multi-Agency Sex Assault Strategic Plan; and collaborates with the Department of Health in their use of federal funds to prevent sex assaults.

Community Prosecutors Meeting:

Staff coordinates and facilitates quarterly meetings with community prosecutors from Hawaii, Honolulu, and Maui. The purpose of the meetings is to identify and share creative approaches to community prosecution and to discuss lessons learned. Specialized training sessions are scheduled to improve the prosecutors' knowledge in non-traditional work in

problem solving, community building, and crime prevention. A major Landlord training in partnership with the Hawaii Association of Realtors, DCCA's Real Estate Commission, Hawaii County Office of Housing and Community Development, Hawaii County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, Maui County Department of the Prosecuting Attorney to keep illegal activity out of rental property was held in each county in July, 2004.

Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP):

An evaluation of the State's SOTP was partially funded. As follow-up, the consultant assisted on re-vitalizing the Sex Offender Treatment Team that had not been functioning for many years. Staff continues to participate with the new Sex Offender Management Team (SOMT).

Police Training Directors:

SAA staff participates in quarterly meetings with the training directors from the four county police departments, the FBI, and occasionally the Dept of Public Safety. The meetings enable the participants to discuss training issues, improve training, and promote sharing of resources. The directors cooperated with CPJA in hosting federal civil rights training for recipients of federal funds in June 2004.

COORDINATION

The following section describes some of the SAA efforts to coordinate with other federal programs and funding sources.

Drug Abuse Education and Prevention:

Since 1989, HINET, the Hawaii Network of federally-funded drug prevention agencies, meets regularly to discuss plans for the use of the federal funds, concerns related to the coordination, and training and technical expertise. Representatives are from the Department of Health-Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division (ADAD), Department of Health-Community Adolescent Health Program, Department of Education, Department of the Attorney General, Office of Youth Services, Housing and Community Development Corporation of Hawaii, and the Pacific Resources for Education and Learning (PREL).

The Department of Education, the Office of Youth Services, and PREL administer parts of the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act funds. The Department of Health administers the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Act funds and the Department of the Attorney General administers the Byrne Memorial Grant and the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment Grant.

Non-Drug Programs:

To maximize Byrne funds, projects related to youth (eg. gang, violence, drug prevention) are referred to the state Office of Youth Services (OYS). OYS is the state administrative agency for OJJDP funds and operates the state juvenile detention facility.

Projects related to victim services are funded through the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) and the Office on Violence Against Women grants, which are managed by the SAA. The latter grant program has its own state advisory board.

For Byrne solicitations, the Department of the Attorney General requires applicant agencies to provide information if other local or federal funding is being sought to finance the project. This information allows the SAA to coordinate use of the Byrne grant. The SAA continues to initiate efforts to foster and encourage greater coordination among all of the subgrantees receiving federal funding assistance.

V. SELECTED PROGRAMS

These are the programs that Hawaii may fund under the new JAG program. The number of projects and level of funding for each program under the FY 2007 grant will be finalized in the Summer of 2007 when the selection process is completed. A program is not an individual project but a general statement identifying a solution to address identified problems.

Priority Area: Offender Services

Program Name: Substance Abuse Treatment

Date BJA Approved the Program: 1992

JAG Purpose Area:

- Drug treatment programs.

Description of the Program:

Hawaii has a serious problem with crystal methamphetamine that has generated strong community support for more substance abuse resources both in prevention and treatment. This program seeks to address the growing problem of crystal methamphetamine and other substance abuse among adult offenders, and to address treatment gaps where services are least available: pre-trial, jail, parole, neighbor islands, and to adult female offenders.

Performance Measures:

- a. Number of adult offenders served
- b. Number of institutional-based programs
- c. Number of community-based programs
- d. Number of individuals completing programs
- e. Number of individuals re-incarcerated (recidivism)

Evaluation:

The SAA will continue to use the Project Effectiveness Model (PEM) with its sub-grantees. The PEM was developed with the assistance of BJA. It ensures that grant applications have a logical link between problem statement, goals, objectives, project activities, budget, and performance measures. In this manner, projects can report whether, or to what extent, objectives were accomplished and performance measures were achieved. This will enable the SAA to report on the applicable performance measures as well as obtain and report information on other accomplishments.

Priority Area: Offender Services

Program Name: Alternatives to Incarceration

Date BJA Approved the Program: 1991

JAG Purpose Area:

- Corrections and community corrections programs

Description of the Program:

The Women's and the Oahu Community Correctional Centers were operating under a federal consent decree from 1985-1993 for alleged unconstitutional conditions due in large part to prison overcrowding. Due to progress made in complying with the terms of the consent decree, a Settlement Agreement was reached in 1993. Since then, the correctional centers and facilities have swelled with offenders. The Department of Public Safety, Judiciary, and Hawaii Paroling Authority are struggling to manage the current offender populations and address current staff shortages, overcrowded facilities, and limited funding for offender treatment services. This program supports system improvements to identify those offenders who pose no danger to the community and to match offenders with programs that are effective in reducing recidivism.

Performance Measures:

- a. Number of alternative courts or programs created
- b. Number of offenders completing programs
- c. Number of offenders re-incarcerated (recidivism)

Evaluation:

The SAA will continue to use the Project Effectiveness Model (PEM) with its sub-grantees. The PEM was developed with the assistance of BJA. It ensures that grant applications have a logical link between problem statement, goals, objectives, project activities, budget, and performance measures. In this manner, projects can report whether, or to what extent, objectives were accomplished and performance measures were achieved. This will enable the SAA to report on the applicable performance measures as well as obtain and report information on other accomplishments.

Priority Area: Offender Services

Program Name: Mental Health Treatment/Case Management

Date BJA Approved the Program: 2002

JAG Purpose Area:

- Corrections and community corrections programs

Description of the Program:

Offenders who are mentally ill require more attention and intervention than other offenders. The lack of proper service resources, specifically, appropriate case management, treatment monitoring, offender compliance, discharge planning, and community transition often result in these offenders de-compensating and re-offending when they return to the community. This program seeks to (1) to identify offenders with mental illness; (2) to create treatment opportunities to prepare offenders to transition back to the community; and (3) to assist transition of these offenders by providing discharge planning to ensure community aftercare to help maintain their mental health and to reduce recidivism.

Performance Measures:

- a. Number of mentally ill offenders completing facility-based programs
- b. Number of mentally ill offenders completing community-based programs
- c. Number of mentally ill offenders successfully transitioning back to community

Evaluation:

The SAA will continue to use the Project Effectiveness Model (PEM) with its sub-grantees. The PEM was developed with the assistance of BJA. It ensures that grant applications have a logical link between problem statement, goals, objectives, project activities, budget, and performance measures. In this manner, projects can report whether, or to what extent, objectives were accomplished and performance measures were achieved. This will enable the SAA to report on the applicable performance measures as well as obtain and report information on other accomplishments.

Priority Area: Violence

Program Name: Sex Offender Management and Treatment

Date BJA Approved the Program: 1992

JAG Purpose Area:

- Corrections and community corrections programs

Description of the Program:

Hawaii has identified gaps in the management and treatment of sex offenders. This program area supports the management of sex offenders to ensure offender compliance with state sex offender registration and public notification requirements. It also supports management components of sex offender treatment. Projects funded in this program area will provide resources such as personnel, equipment, and training to address the issue. Specialized units may be formed, and protocols developed, as appropriate.

Performance Measures:

- a. Number of offenders arrested
- b. Number of offenders prosecuted
- c. Number of offenders completing offender programs
- d. Number of offenders re-incarcerated (recidivism)

Evaluation:

The SAA will continue to use the Project Effectiveness Model (PEM) with its sub-grantees. The PEM was developed with the assistance of BJA. It ensures that grant applications have a logical link between problem statement, goals, objectives, project activities, budget, and performance measures. In this manner, projects can report whether, or to what extent, objectives were accomplished and performance measures were achieved. This will enable the SAA to report on the applicable performance measures as well as obtain and report information on other accomplishments.

Priority Area: Violence

Program Name: Elder Abuse

Date BJA Approved the Program: 1998

JAG Purpose Area:

- Law enforcement programs

Description of the Program:

National estimates of elder abuse and neglect range from 3 to 10% of the elderly population. This estimate could mean that there are as many as 6,000 to 20,000 elderly victims of abuse in Hawaii. This program area supports the investigation and prosecution of elder abuse and support for the elder victims. Projects funded in this program area will provide resources such as personnel, equipment, and training to address the issue. Specialized units may be formed. The program may include improvement of elder abuse protocols within an agency and between agencies.

Performance Measures:

- a. Number of criminal and juvenile justice system personnel trained in domestic/family violence intervention
- b. Number of offenders arrested for elder abuse
- c. Number of offenders prosecuted for elder abuse
- d. Number of offenders that completed domestic/family violence education and/or treatment programs
- e. Number of victims referred for assistance by age group and sex

Evaluation:

The SAA will continue to use the Project Effectiveness Model (PEM) with its sub-grantees. The PEM was developed with the assistance of BJA. It ensures that grant applications have a logical link between problem statement, goals, objectives, project activities, budget, and performance measures. In this manner, projects can report whether, or to what extent, objectives were accomplished and performance measures were achieved. This will enable the SAA to report on the applicable performance measures as well as obtain and report information on other accomplishments.

Priority Area: Violence

Program Name: Homicides

Date BJA Approved the Program: 2001

JAG Purpose Area:

- Law enforcement programs

Description of the Program:

This program area supports the investigation and prosecution of homicides. Projects funded in this program area will provide resources such as specialized personnel, equipment, and training to address the issue. Specialized units may be formed, and protocols developed, as appropriate.

Performance Measures:

- a. Number of offenders arrested
- b. Number of offenders prosecuted

Evaluation:

The SAA will continue to use the Project Effectiveness Model (PEM) with its sub-grantees. The PEM was developed with the assistance of BJA. It ensures that grant applications have a logical link between problem statement, goals, objectives, project activities, budget, and performance measures. In this manner, projects can report whether, or to what extent, objectives were accomplished and performance measures were achieved. This will enable the SAA to report on the applicable performance measures as well as obtain and report information on other accomplishments.

Priority Area: Cyber Crimes

Program Name: Cyber Crimes

Date BJA Approved the Program: 2001

JAG Purpose Area:

- Law enforcement programs

Description of the Program:

Complaints of offenses committed with computers and the Internet are increasing as the technology improves and is accessible to the general population. This program area address crimes committed with the use of this technology. Crimes can be both violent and property crimes. Violent crimes classification includes offenses related to child pornography, Internet solicitation of children, and cyber-stalking. Those classified as property crimes include crimes such as forgery and identity thefts, embezzlement, stolen property, and fraud committed through the Internet. Projects funded in this program area will provide resources such as personnel, equipment, and training to address the issue. Specialized units may be formed or enhanced.

Performance Measures:

- a. Number of crimes reported
- b. Clearance rates
- c. Number of offenders arrested
- b. Number of offenders prosecuted

Evaluation:

The SAA will continue to use the Project Effectiveness Model (PEM) with its sub-grantees. The PEM was developed with the assistance of BJA. It ensures that grant applications have a logical link between problem statement, goals, objectives, project activities, budget, and performance measures. In this manner, projects can report whether, or to what extent, objectives were accomplished and performance measures were achieved. This will enable the SAA to report on the applicable performance measures as well as obtain and report information on other accomplishments.

Priority Area: Property Crimes

Program Name: Property Crimes

Date BJA Approved the Program: 1998

JAG Purpose Area:

- Law enforcement programs

Description of the Program:

In Hawaii, property crimes account for the overwhelming majority of the total crime rate. This program area addresses property crimes, which include larceny-theft, burglary, auto theft (UCR Part I Offenses), as well as embezzlement, forgery, and fraud (UCR Part II Offenses). Crimes such as financial exploitation and identity theft (unless computer related) would fall into this area. Projects funded in this program area will provide resources such as personnel, equipment, and training to address the issue. Specialized units may be formed, or enhanced. Collaboration between agencies and with the community is encouraged.

Performance Measures:

- a. Total value of stolen property recovered
- b. Number of offenders arrested
- c. Number of offenders prosecuted

Evaluation:

The SAA will continue to use the Project Effectiveness Model (PEM) with its sub-grantees. The PEM was developed with the assistance of BJA. It ensures that grant applications have a logical link between problem statement, goals, objectives, project activities, budget, and performance measures. In this manner, projects can report whether, or to what extent, objectives were accomplished and performance measures were achieved. This will enable the SAA to report on the applicable performance measures as well as obtain and report information on other accomplishments.

Priority Area: Drug Interdiction

Program Name: Organized Crime/Narcotics

Date BJA Approved the Program: 1987

JAG Purpose Area:

- Law enforcement programs

Description of the Program:

The major drugs in Hawaii are marijuana, crystal methamphetamine, cocaine, and heroin. The integral components of the multi-jurisdictional task forces are multi-agency efforts, airport interdiction, intelligence sharing, standardized training, the use of undercover officers, and the use of canines 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.

Performance Measures:

- a. Number of offenders arrested
- b. Number of drug cases initiated
- c. Type and quantity of drugs seized by weight (e.g., ounces, grams, dose units)
- d. Total dollar value of assets seized

Evaluation:

The SAA will continue to use the Project Effectiveness Model (PEM) with its sub-grantees. The PEM was developed with the assistance of BJA. It ensures that grant applications have a logical link between problem statement, goals, objectives, project activities, budget, and performance measures. In this manner, projects can report whether, or to what extent, objectives were accomplished and performance measures were achieved. This will enable the SAA to report on the applicable performance measures as well as obtain and report information on other accomplishments.

Priority Area: Drug Interdiction

Program Name: Marijuana Task Force

Date BJA Approved the Program: 1987

JAG Purpose Area:

- Law enforcement programs

Description of the Program:

Hawaii continues to rank among the top three states in the eradication of marijuana and is recognized annually for its efforts by the Drug Enforcement Administration. The Marijuana Task Force is a cooperative effort to eradicate cultivated marijuana in Hawaii. Critical elements of the task force include joint missions, investigations, and surveillance; regular meetings; and ongoing and standardized training. The use of private and government helicopters is an integral component of eradication missions. Manual eradication is the primary method of crop destruction with herbicidal spraying being conducted only by the Department of Land and Natural Resources, Hawaii Branch.

Performance Measures:

- a. Number of offenders arrested
- b. Number of drug cases initiated
- c. Type and quantity by weight (e.g., ounces, grams, dose units) of drugs seized
- d. Total value of funds and assets forfeited

Evaluation:

The SAA will continue to use the Project Effectiveness Model (PEM) with its sub-grantees. The PEM was developed with the assistance of BJA. It ensures that grant applications have a logical link between problem statement, goals, objectives, project activities, budget, and performance measures. In this manner, projects can report whether, or to what extent, objectives were accomplished and performance measures were achieved. This will enable the SAA to report on the applicable performance measures as well as obtain and report information on other accomplishments.

Priority Area: Drug Interdiction

Program Name: Community Prosecution

Date BJA Approved the Program: 2000

JAG Purpose Area:

- Prosecution and court programs

Description of the Program:

Essential components of successful community prosecution include: direct interaction between the prosecutor's office and the community which results in a process through which the prosecutor and residents work together to identify problems and solutions; use of partnerships among public and private agencies and the community; a clearly defined geographic target area; emphasis on problem solving, public safety and quality-of-life issues; development of alternative, community-focused case disposition strategies; and on-going program assessment. Activities under this program include identifying local public safety concerns; working with community policing officers to educate, motivate, organize and mobilize communities; educating school age children about drug education and prevention; expediting screening of drug cases; and enforcing drug nuisance abatement laws.

Performance Measures:

- a. Number of offenders arrested
- b. Number of offenders prosecuted
- c. Specific crime issues identified by counties
- d. Outcomes

Evaluation:

The SAA will continue to use the Project Effectiveness Model (PEM) with its sub-grantees. The PEM was developed with the assistance of BJA. It ensures that grant applications have a logical link between problem statement, goals, objectives, project activities, budget, and performance measures. In this manner, projects can report whether, or to what extent, objectives were accomplished and performance measures were achieved. This will enable the SAA to report on the applicable performance measures as well as obtain and report information on other accomplishments.

Priority Area: Criminal Justice Information Systems

Program Name: Criminal History Records Improvement

Date BJA Approved the Program: 2005

JAG Purpose Area:

- Planning, evaluation, and technology improvement programs

Description of the Program:

Criminal history records improvement initiatives promote one or more of the following goals: completing criminal histories to include the final disposition of all arrests for felony offenses; full automating all criminal justice histories and fingerprint records; enhancing the frequency and quality of criminal history reports to the FBI; improving state records systems and the sharing of all records described above with the Attorney General; improving state records systems and the sharing of all the records described above and the child abuse crime records required under the National Child Protection Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 5119 et seq.) among state criminal justice agencies; and improving the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS), a statewide information system that combines juvenile offender information from the police, prosecutors, Family Court, and Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility to track juvenile offenders.

Performance Measures:

- a. Number of records automated
- b. Number of systems enhanced or automated

Evaluation:

The SAA will continue to use the Project Effectiveness Model (PEM) with its sub-grantees. The PEM was developed with the assistance of BJA. It ensures that grant applications have a logical link between problem statement, goals, objectives, project activities, budget, and performance measures. In this manner, projects can report whether, or to what extent, objectives were accomplished and performance measures were achieved. This will enable the SAA to report on the applicable performance measures as well as obtain and report information on other accomplishments.

**EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL
JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM
FY 2007 APPLICATION**

BUDGET NARRATIVE (ATTACHMENT 2)

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) FY 2007 State Solicitation requires applicants to submit a budget narrative outlining how JAG administrative funds will be used to support and implement the program.

Hawaii's State Administering Agency (SAA) is the Department of the Attorney General. The FY 2007 JAG administrative funds will be used by the SAA as follows: salaries for staff to administer the grant program; salaries for staff for research and evaluation; general agency operating expenses (equipment, supplies, postage, telephones, etc.); project monitoring and to provide training and other technical assistance to sub-grantees; to cover expenses incurred by the statewide advisory body (inter-island travel, supplies, materials, etc.); expenses for planning initiatives and coordination efforts and for evaluations and assessments; to provide information to criminal justice agencies statewide and applicable entities on topics and emerging issues relevant to the JAG program; membership in relevant national organizations (e.g., National Criminal Justice Association / NCJA); training, technical assistance, and resource materials (publications, reports, studies, evaluations, etc.); consultant services; and travel expenditures (for BJA regional/national meetings, training conferences/workshops, project monitoring, etc.).