

**STATE OF HAWAII
RECOVERY ACT STOP PROGRAM
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
FORMULA GRANT**

FY 2009 -2011

As Amended

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

JULY 2009

*State of Hawaii RECOVERY ACT STOP Program
Implementation Plan Violence Against Women Formula Grant
FY 2009-2011* can be downloaded from the Crime Prevention
and Justice Assistance Division Website

www.hawaii.gov/ag/cpia

The referenced strategic plans, *Navigating a Course for Peace -
Domestic Violence Strategic Plan 2007-2012* and *Hawaii
Statewide Strategic Plan for Victim Services* can also be found
at this website.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document serves as Hawaii's Strategic Implementation Plan for the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Services, Training, Officers, and Prosecutors (STOP) Formula Grant Program for FY 2008 through 2011. The State Department of the Attorney General (AG), Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division (CPJAD) is the administering agency for the STOP VAWA Formula Grants Program and works closely with the State VAWA Planning Committee (VPC) to oversee implementation of the State Strategic Plan for the STOP VAWA Formula Grant.

In response to the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act of 2009 (H.R.1) signed into law by President Barack Obama, the State VPC met on March 24, 2009 to review and discuss the grant fund and program requirements of the OVW Recovery STOP Formula Grant (hereinafter "Recovery Act"). The State VPC chaired by the Attorney General, revised its current Strategic Plan and voted to accept the Recovery Act funds and incorporate the Recovery Act priorities into the existing 2008–2011 State Strategic Plan for the VAWA Formula Grant Program. The Recovery Act State Implementation Plan FY 2009–2011 and priorities, along with the State VAWA STOP Grant priorities are outlined in Section IV of this Plan.

The focus of the State Recovery Act STOP Program Implementation Plan will be to retain and create jobs while improving responses to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The State is facing difficult economic times and declining tax revenues result in reduction of state and county services, as well as basic health and human services in the communities. Criminal justice agencies are already facing program cuts, which will affect the ability to retain personnel. Many non-governmental victim service agencies are especially affected because they rely heavily on government funded contracts. Without federal, state, and county funding, victim service providers are at risk of closing shelters, and reducing program operations and services to crime victims. The Hawaii State Legislature is currently grappling with a \$2.7 billion revenue shortfall. Criminal justice and non-governmental victim service agencies have provided impact information to the Legislature, as well as to the Department of the Attorney General, on cuts in funding for programs that serve the needs of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. At this time, victim service agencies are assessing what services will be cut and determining the number of job losses. The Recovery Act STOP Formula Grant funds will provide the State with much needed assistance to victim service providers enabling them to retain and create jobs to serve the needs of violent crimes against women.

The statistical data presented in this multi-year plan reflects the same 10-year trend (1995-2005) submitted previously to the Office on Violence in October 2007. These data show declines in the numbers of reports and criminal justice actions taken in domestic and sexual abuse cases. Updated data will be submitted in a subsequent report to determine any changes and the impact this economic crisis will have on the community at large. As in previous years, the demand for services reported by the non-governmental victim service providers continues to rise. The array of services agencies provide may be at risk because of the current bleak economic outlook. Attempts to address the comprehensive needs of victims will be challenging in coming years ahead.

The State VPC is committed to maintaining collaborative partnerships and continuing promising efforts to help Hawaii successfully improve its services and improve safety for victims of domestic and dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Recovery Act STOP Formula grant funds will contribute to efforts to stave job losses and address violence against women.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The State VPC is composed of an equitable representation of criminal justice representatives and non-profit, non governmental victim services agencies working collaboratively on a statewide level to improve the response to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The VPC was first established in 1995 and continues today in its commitment as the planning body responsible for the development of the State Implementation Plan for the VAWA STOP Formula Grant Program.

The Recovery Act STOP Program Implementation Plan outlines previous efforts and funding priorities of the VPC. It provides a ten year snapshot on crime trends against women using statistical data, a description of the state's population and demographics, and geographical information. The Recovery Act STOP Program Implementation Plan sets forth the funding priorities of the VPC, a list of projects funded, and concurrent efforts within the State related to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

The VPC met on October 12, 2007 to review and approve the funding priorities and purpose areas for the State Implementation Plan FY 2008 -2011.¹ Due to the economic crisis this past year, the VPC met again on March 24, 2009 to address the funding and program requirements of the Recovery Act STOP Formula Grant Program. The VPC made revisions to the existing State Strategic STOP VAWA Plan submitted to the Office on Violence Against Women in October 2007 and voted to accept the Recovery Act STOP Grant funds and program priorities and incorporate it into the State Plan; as amended.² The overall goal of the *State Recovery Act STOP Program Implementation Plan* is to retain and create jobs and promote economic recovery while strengthening the states' ability to develop and enhance victims services, restructure and improve Hawaii's criminal justice system, provide greater access to services, better protect women from domestic and dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

This multi-year plan addresses the following:

- Planning Process for the Implementation Plan
- Needs and Context
- Plan Priorities and Approaches

II. PLANNING PROCESS

The State of Hawaii Department of the Attorney General has been designated as the administering agency for the federal Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act 2005 (VAWA 2005) STOP Formula Grant and the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act of 2009 as it pertains to the STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program. Since

¹ Fiscal Year (FY) is for the period of July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2011.

² As shown on the cover page, the title of the state plan has been amended.

1995, the Attorney General has chaired the State VPC, composed of thirteen representatives from the criminal justice system and non-profit nongovernmental victims service provider agencies. The victim service provider agencies include the Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Hawaii Coalition Against Sex Assault, Hawaii Immigrant Justice Center, Domestic Violence Clearinghouse and Legal Hotline, Sex Abuse Treatment Center and a representative from the Hawaii State Commission on the Status of Women. Criminal justice representatives include: two County Prosecutors, two County Chiefs of Police, and a Family Court Judge. The Office of the United States Attorney also participates as an ex-officio member.³ Other non-profit non-governmental victim service agencies are also invited to attend Committee meetings to provide input in the development of the State Implementation Plan. The VPC meets on a bi-annual basis to address ongoing issues relating to violence against women and establish priorities for the STOP Formula Grant. The priorities of the State VPC have been to strengthen the states' ability to develop and enhance victim services, restructure and improve Hawaii's criminal justice system, provide greater access to services, better protect women from domestic violence and sexual assault, and generate a broader consensus and understanding that domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking will not be tolerated. This document serves as the State of Hawaii Recovery Act STOP Program Implementation Plan to retain and create jobs while combating violence against women and holding offenders accountable for their crimes committed against women.

Initially, the State VPC focused its efforts on a systems approach to responding to the violence against women through the funding of two statewide projects: a centralized victim information management system and standardized training programs to provide skills enhancement and cross training for criminal justice professionals, victim services, and community providers in service to women who are victims of violence. However, several meetings were held in each county to provide VPC members with the opportunity to learn about concerns and problems specific to each of the counties. Subsequently, several sub-committees were formed, which included non-profit, non-governmental victim services, faith-based organizations and state and county governmental agencies. These sub-committees identified a "road map" for statewide action to improve both the criminal justice and community's response to victims of violence and sexual assault issues in Hawaii. In light of the reauthorization of VAWA 2000, the VPC members requested a strategic planning process to improve the direction and measurement of efforts under the STOP Formula Grant and to increase collaboration with other related efforts directed at domestic violence and sexual assault within the state.⁴ To be consistent with the purpose areas of VAWA 2000, the VPC sought assistance from the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). The STOP Technical Assistance Project assigned Robin Hassler-Thompson to provide facilitation services for the strategic planning process. Participants assessed the SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) for the various community sectors with roles in reducing violence against women. A 3-year strategic plan was submitted to OVW in December 2001.⁵ A follow-up to the 3-year plan was submitted in April 2003, which refined the priorities for law enforcement, prosecution, courts, and core services for victim services. Also identified were three funding priorities for

³ See VAWA Membership list in Appendix A.

⁴ State VAWA Planning Committee meeting held September 26, 2000.

⁵ State VAWA Strategic Plan for the STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant FY 2001.

discretionary funds: 1) multi-disciplinary training and staff support efforts, 2) outreach to underserved, and 3) data system improvements.

Under the FY 2005-2007 State Strategic Implementation Plan for the STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant, the VPC expressed satisfaction with the approach taken in previous years of funding to address the program priorities, particularly the extent to which funding went to victim advocate programs for direct (core) services to domestic and sexual violence victims. The VPC reaffirmed the funding priorities and allocations for law enforcement, prosecution, and victim services. The allocation for courts has been utilized for court services for victims of domestic violence. The VPC added a third special priority: 1) Outreach to underserved populations and increased access to services, and 2) Multi-disciplinary training and staff support efforts to enhance incentives for valuing and retaining staff, and collaborating among the governmental and private sector agencies; and 3) Coordination of systems' response, which supports and promotes a coordinated, managed systems (law enforcement, prosecutorial, courts, victim services) response, including coordinated system advocacy and services for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Given the provisions in the VAWA 2005 and the funding and program requirements of the Recovery Act, the VPC will ensure all required certifications and program and reporting requirements are in compliance. For the FY 2009 - 2011 Recovery Act STOP Program Implementation Plan, the VPC agreed to use these funds to retain and create new positions while meeting the purpose areas of the VAWA Reauthorization Act 2008. Efforts that enhance the state's ability to address violence against women issues will continue, they include the following: 1) initiate a process to document how various funding streams for domestic violence and sexual assault are being utilized, so that discussion and planning between the various funders and providers on how best to utilize funds can occur. This includes a review and analysis of the plans and efforts currently operating; 2) plans to develop and implement policies, protocols, orders, and services specifically devoted to responding to violent crimes against women, including crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence; 3) support the placement of special victim assistants known as "Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants" in local law enforcement agencies to serve as liaisons between victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and personnel in local law enforcement agencies in order to improve the enforcement of protection orders; 4) enhance outreach efforts to underserved populations so that they can be provided with core services and include linguistic and culturally specific services to address their needs; 5) expand law enforcement priorities to effectively respond to violent crimes against women, including sexual assault, domestic and dating violence; 6) improve the collaboration between service providers and law enforcement especially in crisis response; 7) maintain/improve dedicated domestic violence prosecution units; and 8) support and promote a coordinated managed systems' (law enforcement, prosecutorial, courts, victims services) response, including coordinated system advocacy and services for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

The VPC will also support projects that address sexual assault and stalking through service expansion; development and implementation of protocols; training for judges, other court

personnel, prosecutors, and law enforcement; and development of coordinated community responses to violence against women.

III. NEEDS AND CONTEXT *(The following section was described in the original multi-year State Implementation Plan 2008 – 2011 and was submitted to the Office on Violence in October 2007 and is provided herein for ease of reference.)*

A. Demographic Characteristics

In 2005, Hawaii had an estimated resident population of 1,275,194.⁶ According to the latest population estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau, the ethnic distribution in the State, by self-classification or by race of mother or father, show Asians (alone or in combination) accounted for 55.6% of the state total population. White alone or in combination accounted for 42.6%, Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders shared 21.4% and Black or African American shared 3.4% of Hawaii's population.⁷ The median age is 37.3 (females at 38.9% and males at 35.7%). The population for 65 years and above accounted for 14 %, while persons 85 years of age and above shared 2.1% of the total population. Hawaii's total population consisted of 50% males and 50% females. There are more females than males for Asians but for other races, there are more males than females.⁸ For the purposes of calculating the crime rates, the population estimate for the year 2005 (1,275,194) applies. For a visual map of the State of Hawaii refer to Appendix E of this Strategic Plan.

The last decennial population census conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau was in 2000 and *race* was categorized into six classifications – White, Black or African American, American Indian and Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and some other races. The ethnic distribution in 2000, showed the same rankings as the latest population estimates above. The make-up of the Asian category includes a number of “Asian” minority ethnic groups together. The U.S. Census defines an “Asian” person as one having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent including, for example, Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam. The Census 2000 detailed the Asian population for the State of Hawaii as follows: The Japanese comprised the largest group (22.3%), followed by Filipino (15.2%), and Chinese (6.2%). Hawaiian/part Hawaiian comprised 14.6% of the estimated State population. Other minorities in the Asian category included: Korean, Samoan, Vietnamese, Micronesian, Tongan, Laotian, Thai, Indonesian, Cambodian, Fijian, Malaysian, and Sri Lankan. Other ethnic groups reporting Hawaii as their State of intended permanent residence include Pakistani, other Melanesian, Hmong, and Bangladeshi groups. Hawaii is known as a

⁶ The State of Hawaii Data Book 2005 and the U.S. Census Bureau (NST EST2005-01).

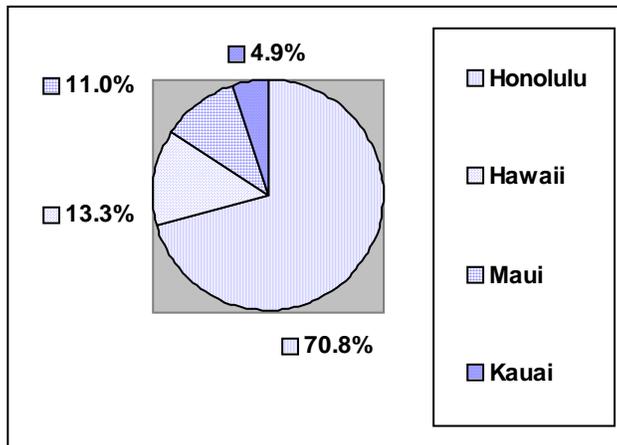
⁷ There may be duplicated counts because they do not necessarily reflect a pure race, but a combination or mixed-race population. According to the State Department of Business, Economic Development & Tourism (DBEDT), Research and Economic Analysis Division, these counts will be revised by August of 2008. “The State is working with the [Census] bureau to see if its [bureau’s] figures need to be refined.” The Star Bulletin, August 9, 2007.

⁸ DBEDT - Research and Economic Analysis Division. Data are tabulated from the American Community Survey (ACS) conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.

melting pot of cultures because of the diverse make-up of the Asian population. The U.S. Census 2000 categorized over 20 different Asian minorities in the Asian race category. While economic levels may differ from one group to another, most of the Asian population may likely be underserved. Common factors in defining an underserved person can be language barriers and cultural differences, especially for immigrants entering the State. These factors can be barriers to accessing information. Cultural differences may influence some to isolate themselves from the mainstream population, which can limit access to services. Low income or disadvantaged individuals can also be designated as underserved as well as the elderly, disabled individuals, gays or lesbians, or those who live in remote geographical areas and have no transportation to access services.

Between 2001-2005, average annual immigration for those reporting Hawaii as their intended permanent residence was 5,908 with 53% originating from the Philippines. Approximately 26.6% of the population over five years old spoke another language at home other than English, most of which were from the Asian category (88%).⁹ The U.S. Census 2000 shows a detailed breakdown; the top Asian categories include Japanese (27%), a dialect of Filipino (22% Tagalog and 10% Ilocano), Chinese (Cantonese 10%); other minorities have smaller percentages. From April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2006, the Net International Migration to Hawaii is 31,092.

Figure 1: State of Hawaii Population 2006



islands of Molokai and Lanai (11.0%).

The State has four county units of government. The county population as a share of the State total shows (see Figure 1): City and County of Honolulu (70.8%), Hawaii County (13.3%), Kauai County (4.9%) and Maui County, which includes the

Median income for a family of four in the State in 2004 was \$56,454, with the poverty level of \$22,260 for a family unit of four. Overall, 11% of the State’s population in 2002 stood at the poverty level, with the Neighbor Island counties of Hawaii (14.3%) and Kauai (11.1%) having higher rates. Statewide the poverty status in 2000 found 29.5% of female householders with children under 18 years to be below the poverty level, with Hawaii County the highest at 37%.¹⁰

B. Domestic Violence (DV)

The term “Domestic Abuse” is defined under HRS §586-1:

⁹ Hawaii Data Book 2005

¹⁰ Ibid.

- (1) *Physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or the threat of imminent physical harm, bodily injury, or assault, extreme psychological abuse or malicious property damage between family or household members; or*
- (2) *Any act which would constitute an offense under section 709-906, or under part V or VI of chapter 707 committed against a minor family or household member by an adult family or household member.*

“Family and household member” means spouses or reciprocal beneficiaries, former spouses or former reciprocal beneficiaries, persons who have a child in common, parents, children, persons related by consanguinity, persons jointly residing or formerly residing in the same dwelling unit, and persons who have or have had a dating relationship. Offenses for Abuse of Family and Household Members (AFHM) are found under HRS §709-906:

It shall be unlawful for any person, singly or in concert, to physically abuse a family or household member, or to refuse compliance with the lawful order of a police officer under subsection (4). The police, in investigating any complaint of abuse of a family or household member, upon request, may transport the abused person to a hospital or safe shelter.

Domestic violence incidents could also be classified under a multitude of other related offenses, ranging from felony assault to a misdemeanor harassment, or a property offense (e.g., criminal property damage). Unfortunately these reports and arrests that involve domestic or family violence, particularly the felony level offenses, are not readily identified as such and therefore not included in the domestic violence statistics in Table 1. Non-reporting of incidents as domestic violence to law enforcement is due to a variety of reasons, such as fear of re-victimization, cultural inhibitions, and frustration with the criminal justice response. The data in Table 1 shows a 6% decrease in the number of reports filed by police between 2004 and 2005 under the AFHM statute. The statistics must be taken with some caution for two reasons because Honolulu Police Department did a conversion of its reporting system that affected the reporting of this statute, and the 2003 figure is considered an estimated number. Between the years 1999 through 2002, the Maui Police Department (MPD) included verbal abuse incidents in reporting. The MPD eliminated the inclusion of verbal abuse reporting in 2003 and 2004, bringing it in line with the reporting methodology of the other police departments.

The four county police departments have mandatory arrest policies for the Abuse of Family and Household Members statute, which is a misdemeanor offense for the first conviction. In the 2002 Hawaii Legislative session, it became a Class C felony for any subsequent offenses of abuse of a family member that occurs within two years after a second misdemeanor conviction of this offense. The law enforcement standard for mandatory arrest for abuse of household members is “visible injury or complaint of pain.” In previous state plans submitted to the Office on Violence Against Women, the data in Table 2 did not reflect amended charges, which were made at the time of charging. The data for the past 10 years has been updated to include amended charges adding to the total number of arrests. Table 2 shows arrests under the AFHM statute decreased by 6% statewide from 2004 to 2005. Maui showed a 9% decrease, Honolulu showed an 8%

decrease and the County of Hawaii had a 4% decrease in arrests during this period between 2004 and 2005. Kauai County remained about the same.

Table 1

REPORTS FOR ABUSE OF FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBER - HRS§709-906										
Location	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
City and County of Honolulu	5,966	4,873	4,107	3,211	3,586	3,508	3,001	1,816	2,416	2,328
County of Maui	3,004	3,258	3,431	3,447	4,116	4,786	3,688	632	648	607
County of Hawaii	1,116	1,091	1,105	1,028	1,256	1,196	987	758	1,057	928
County of Kauai	261	245	321	327	484	520	620	562	478	441
Total	10,347	9,467	8,964	8,013	9,442	10,010	8,296	3,768	4,599	3,674

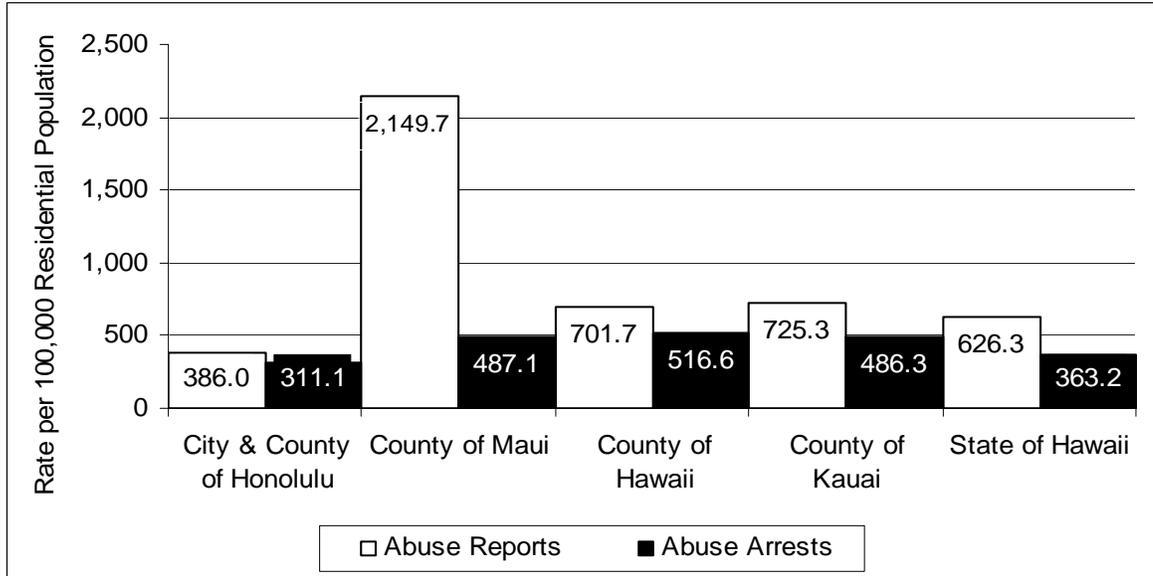
Source: County Police Departments

Table 2

ARRESTS FOR ABUSE OF FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBER - HRS§709-906										
Location	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
City and County of Honolulu	3,616	4,037	3,372	3,011	3,076	2,874	1,848	2,180	1,836	1,698
County of Maui	647	658	637	627	673	722	561	635	574	524
County of Hawaii	607	663	660	730	812	801	622	1,010	941	900
County of Kauai	160	161	246	203	235	322	319	494	357	359
Total	5,030	5,519	4,915	4,571	4,796	4,719	3,350	4,319	3,708	3,481

Source: County Police Departments (2005); HCJDC (1996-2005)

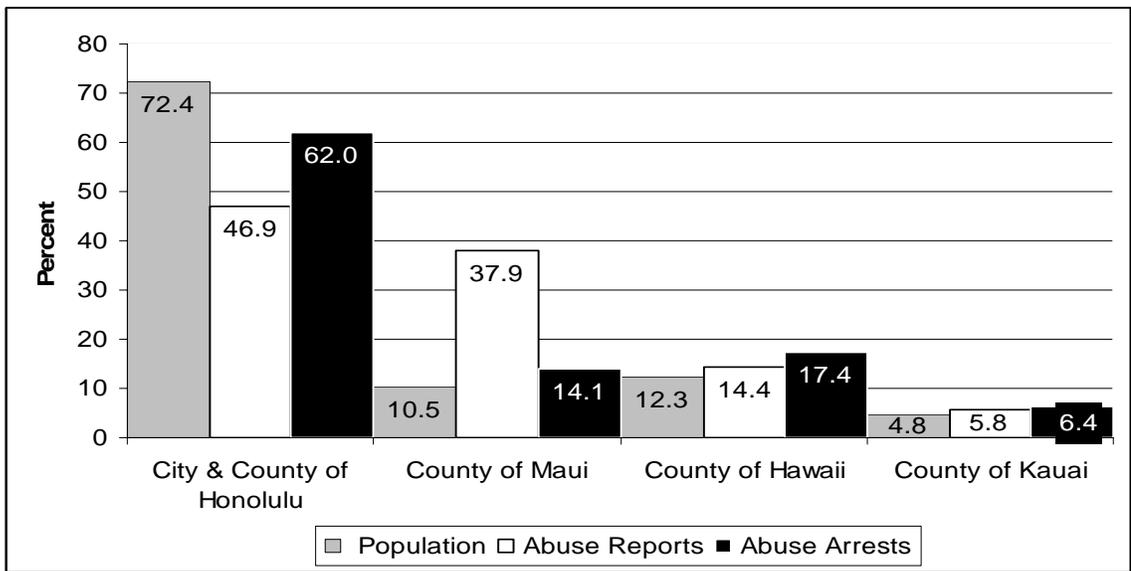
Figure 2. 10-Year Average Rates of Reports and Arrests for Abuse of Family and Household Member, State of Hawaii and Counties, 1996-2005



Source: County Police Departments (Reports); County Police Departments for 1995 and Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center, Department of the Attorney General, for 1996-2005 (Arrests)

The report and arrest rates for domestic abuse per 100,000 residents are illustrated in Figure 2 above. The County of Maui, which included all verbal reports of domestic abuse from 1996 through 2002, has the highest report rate. All of the Neighbor Island counties share a higher arrest rate for AFHM, in comparison with the City and County of Honolulu.

Figure 3. 10-Year Distribution of Resident Population and Reports and Arrests for Abuse of Family and Household Member, by County, State of Hawaii, 1996-2005



Source: County Police Departments (Reports); County Police Departments for 1995 and Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center, Department of the Attorney General, for 1996-2004 (Arrests)

A comparison of the report and arrest percentage with the population distribution statewide in Figure 3 above reveals that Maui has a disproportionately higher reporting (based on inclusion of all verbal reports by Maui Police Department). Arrests on Hawaii and Maui Counties for AHFM are slightly higher in comparison with population figures, which correlate with the rates per 100,000 residents in Figure 2.

The Family Court in each of the four Circuit Courts issues temporary restraining orders (TRO) and protection orders (PO) in domestic violence cases involving family or household members. The District Courts issue injunctions for non-related partners in domestic violence cases which do not qualify under the Domestic Abuse statute. In the First Circuit, there are also a number of domestic violence cases involving family or household members that are sent to District Court for adjudication. For those cases heard in the Family Courts, protection order filings have decreased by 4.4% in 2005 as compared to 2004, after a steady increase from 2001 to 2003. See Table 3 below.

Table 3

FAMILY COURT CHAPTER 586 PROTECTION ORDER FILING BY STATE FISCAL YEAR*										
Family Court (County)	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05
First Circuit (Honolulu)	1,326	1,590	2,016	1,835	2,093	2,274	2,838	3,050	2,688	2,592
Second Circuit (Maui)	392	369	398	407	525	659	621	730	697	638
Third Circuit (Hawaii)	730	801	759	690	833	915	959	1,105	1,236	1,140
Fifth Circuit (Kauai)	105	135	102	123	119	179	205	236	213	248
Total	2,553	2,859	3,275	3,055	3,570	4,027	4,623	5,121	4,834	4,618

Source: Judiciary Annual Reports for FY 1995 - 2004

*Fiscal Year (July 1 to June 30)

Arrests for violations of Protection Orders under Chapter 586, which includes both Temporary Restraining Orders and Protection Orders, present a measurement that complements information related to filing for protection against domestic abuse. The data from the Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center (HCJDC) reflect calendar years 1996 to 2005 in Table 4 below. Coding of violations by the police departments may prevent capture of all domestic violence-related arrests, as mentioned earlier. In 2004, there was a 17.9% decrease in arrest, after a four-year rise in the number of arrests statewide. However, the number of violation of protection order arrests in the City and County

Honolulu spiked 31.9% in 2005. Kauai County increased the number of arrests by 23.7%. Whereas, Maui had a 38.3% decrease and Hawaii an 8.1% decreased in protection order violations. The arrests performed by the Sheriff’s Department, which did not have a significant role in arrests until 2002, when the Department of Public Safety expanded its role into this area of enforcement, showed a 114% increase in 2004 and 94% decrease in 2005, although its numbers are relatively small. Sheriffs’ arrests for Protection Order violations occur primarily in the court facilities, where that agency has the responsibility for security.

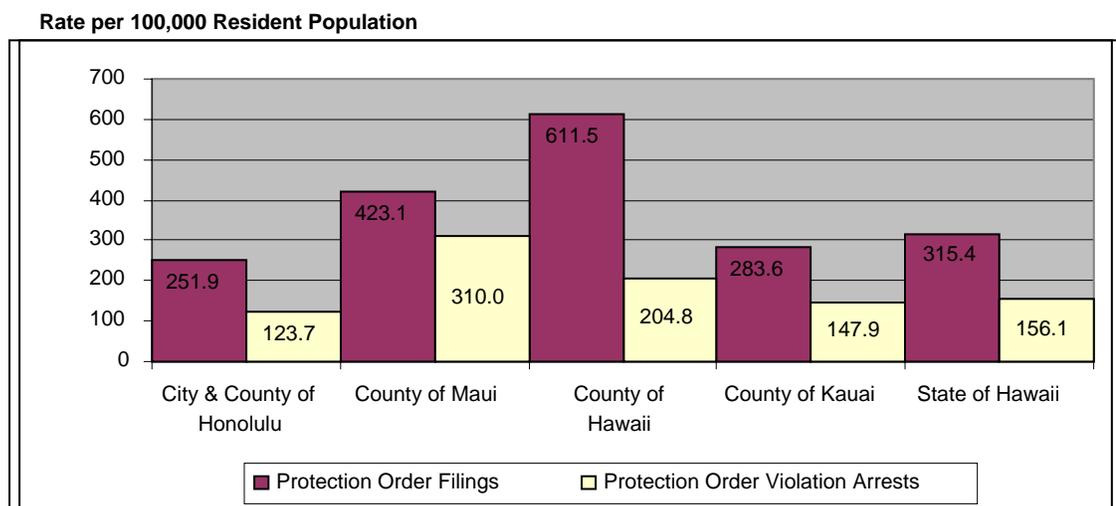
Table 4

FAMILY COURT CHAPTER 586 VIOLATION OF PROTECTION ORDER ARRESTS										
County	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Honolulu	716	941	911	825	1,075	1,305	1,396	1,475	996	1,314
Maui	228	239	241	216	445	543	585	545	582	359
Hawaii	224	212	228	174	320	415	403	446	344	316
Kauai	37	42	90	46	34	105	120	93	135	167
Sheriff Dept.	0	0	1	0	3	6	61	42	90	5
Statewide	1,205	1,434	1,471	1,261	1,877	2,374	2,565	2,601	2,134	2,161

Source: Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center

The rates of filings and arrests for violations under Chapter 586 over a ten-year period in Figure 4 below show Hawaii County with a significantly higher filing action per 100,000 residents. The County of Maui also has a higher than state average filing of Protection Orders and the highest rate of arrest for violations.

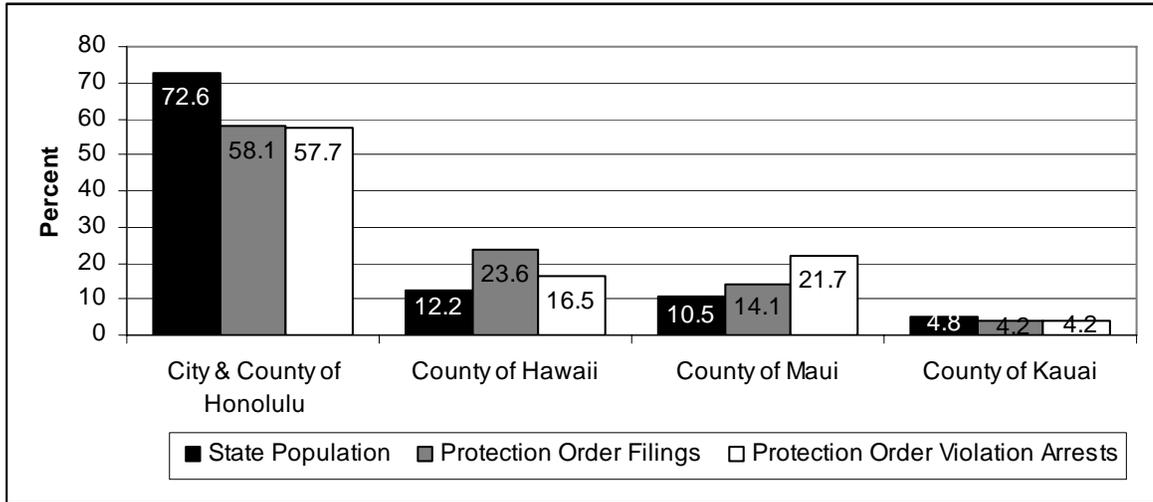
Figure 4. 10-Year Average Rates of Family Court Chapter 586 Protection Order Filings and Violation Arrests, State of Hawaii and Counties, 1996-2005



Source: Judiciary Annual Reports for FY 1996-2005 (Filings) and Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center, Department of the Attorney General, for CY 1996-2005 (Arrests)

A comparison of the filings and arrests under Chapter 586 with the population of the four counties in Figure 5 below also indicates a filing amount in Hawaii County that is nearly twice the percent of its number of residents. Maui County also shows an arrest number that is twice its population size.

Figure 5. 10-Year Distribution of Resident Population and Protection Order Filings and Violation Arrests, by County, State of Hawaii, 1996-2005



Source: Judiciary Annual Reports for FY 1996-2004 (Filings) and Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center, Department of the Attorney General, for CY 1996-2004 (Arrests)

Prosecution of domestic violence misdemeanor cases (HRS §709-906) has been difficult to assess for a number of reasons. Different or revised case tracking systems and classification of cases for reporting purposes by the four county prosecution offices make comparison difficult. For instance, the Hawaii County Prosecutor’s calculation of domestic violence cases initially included HRS §586 offenses, in addition to the HRS §709-906 offenses, but from 2002 forward, that data was excluded.

All of the prosecutors’ offices essentially use a vertical prosecution model for domestic violence cases, although the structure of the domestic prosecution unit varies on each county. Deputy prosecutors also handle felony offenses that have a domestic violence connection; TRO and protection order violations are not necessarily a part of their caseloads. The case numbers for each year do not total to equal the different disposition categories because of carryover cases between the years, and the other types of dispositions that may occur. Refer to Table 5.

Table 5

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANOR PROSECUTION UNDER HRS §709-906										
County	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Honolulu										
-Cases Received	1,488	1,170	1,282	1,478	1,459	1,241	1,119	845	1,200	1,147
-Declined Prosecution	31	31	15	26	16	27	47	12	37	25
-Plea Guilty as Charged/Lesser Degree/No Contest	1,291	1,022	1,141	1,190	1,171	1,086	941	659	963	871
-Found Guilty as Charged	70	47	34	27	10	23	20	31	37	41
-Acquitted	95	71	89	69	61	45	43	70	56	52
-Dismissed With/Without Prejudice	n/a	n/a	3	166	201	60	68	73	107	158
Hawaii										
-Cases Received	1,531	1,614	1,457	1,219	1,181	624	637	569	627	709
-Declined Prosecution	272	281	257	325	316	7	11	15	122	216
-Plea Guilty as Charged/Lesser Degree/No Contest	182	174	115	363	427	357	359	251	301	266
-Found Guilty as Charged	515	481	485	13	18	12	6	1	6	10
-Acquitted	19	28	19	18	21	12	13	11	27	8
-Dismissed With/Without Prejudice	107	227	196	17	7	200	204	202	148	147
Maui										
-Cases Received	716	703	n/a	718	789	1,299	1,036	825	445	430
-Declined Prosecution	101	94	n/a	116	101	116	81	74	74	114
-Plea Guilty as Charged/Lesser Degree/No Contest	195	188	n/a	178	178	447	417	239	164	138
-Found Guilty as Charged	68	63	n/a	31	40	54	50	32	31	27
-Acquitted	17	77	n/a	54	62	65	60	40	33	21
-Dismissed With/Without Prejudice	146	113	n/a	161	262	378	350	154	29	39
Kauai										
-Cases Received	279	276	289	393	358	479	446	505	517	359
-Declined Prosecution	91	135	120	159	167	182	82	222	265	192
-Plea Guilty as Charged/Lesser Degree/No Contest	137	104	135	65	59	103	129	65	120	24
-Found Guilty as Charged	8	11	4	5	6	15	68	17	13	7
-Acquitted	7	6	9	17	17	36	33	23	15	14
-Dismissed With/Without Prejudice	33	15	10	19	23	43	84	44	61	86

Source: County Prosecution Offices

[n/a=not available]

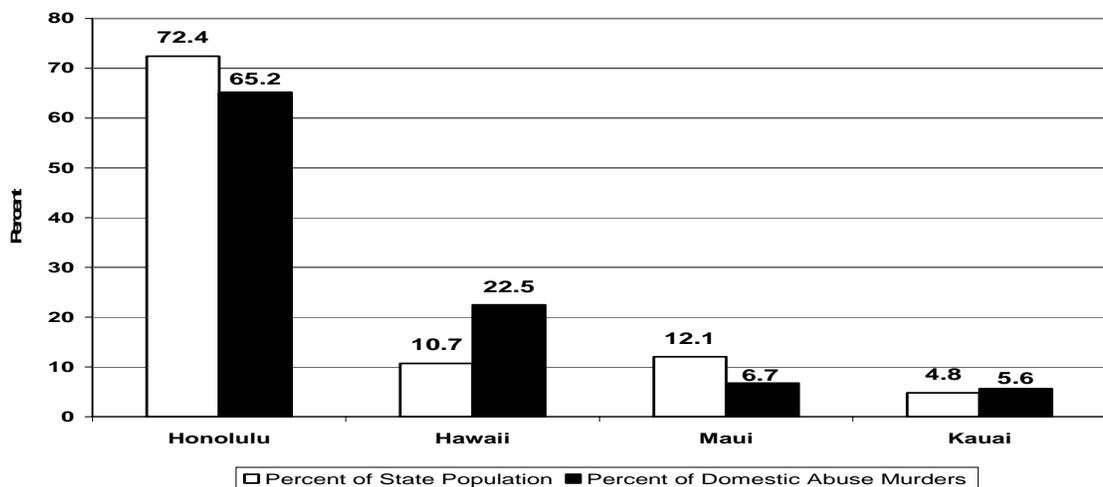
Overall, the number and rate of domestic violence-related murders between 2000 and 2005 have been reduced by forty percent (refer to Table 6 and Figure 6 below). However, between 2004 and 2005 there was twenty-eight percent increase. Under the definition of Domestic Abuse, household members include not only intimate partners and former partners, but also non-intimate familial relationships (such as siblings, parents, and children) and non-related individuals residing in the same domicile (e.g., roommates, tenants, and children of partner). The average annual rate of domestic abuse murders over the ten-year period from 1995 to 2005 is 0.7 per 100,000 residents in the State of Hawaii.

Table 6

MURDERS INVOLVING DOMESTIC ABUSE BETWEEN FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AS DEFINED UNDER HRS §586-1, STATE OF HAWAII, 1996-2005												
Victim-Offender Relationship	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Total	Avg.
Intimate Partners (incl. former partners)	6	5	6	3	10	11	4	2	2	3	52	5.2
Non-Intimate Familial Relationships	1	2	3	5	5	1	1	4	5	1	28	2.8
Non-Intimate/Non-Familial Cohabitants	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	9	0.9
Total	7	9	9	8	15	12	6	7	7	9	89	8.9
Rate per 100,000 resident population	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	n/a	0.7

Source: Crime in Hawaii, 2005 - Uniform Crime Report, Department of the Attorney General, State of Hawaii

Figure 6. Proportions of Resident Population and Domestic Abuse Murders by County, State of Hawaii, 1996-2005



Source: Crime in Hawaii, 2005 - Uniform Crime Report, Department of the Attorney General, State of Hawaii

Figure 6 above illustrates the percentage of domestic abuse murders per county in comparison with the population during the ten-year period from 1996 to 2005. Both Hawaii and Kauai Counties show a higher percentage of domestic abuse murders, although the actual rate per 100,000 residents is small (2.2 for Hawaii County and .5 for Kauai, in comparison to 6.5. per 100,000 for Honolulu).

Table 7 provides the number of victim contacts with Department of Human Services (DHS) funded agency service providers as a result of abuse. There are nine shelter facilities statewide (three on Oahu, two on the island of Hawaii, one each on the islands of Molokai, Kauai and Maui), and one for military victims/dependants only. One of the Oahu shelters (Hale Ola) is funded by the City and County of Honolulu, and the YMCA military shelter is funded by the Federal Department of Defense. The island of Lanai does not have a shelter facility. The FY 2006 Annual Report for the Family Violence Prevention and Services (FVPS) Grant, showed an increase in the number of adults and children served in the eight DV shelters statewide in FY 2005, but the following fiscal year there was a 3 percent decrease. Shelter usage reports from providers indicate the demand for bed space appears to have followed the same pattern as the number of people served. However, for Hotline and Information/Referral Calls and other services (particularly in the Legal Advocacy area) there continues to be high demand. The shelter reporting periods for FY 1996 are federal fiscal years (October to September), and the FY 1997 and later are reported under the State fiscal period (July to June).

Table 7

STATEWIDE SHELTER SERVICES FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS											
Type of Service	Number of Clients/Service Calls										
	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Adults served (unduplicated)	976	1,028	947	848	957	1,098	898	951	941	1,017	988
Hotline and Information/Referral Calls	8,072	10,066	11,392	10,928	9,205	10,118	10,847	10,846	8,308	17,245	20,845
No. of Bed Days (Adults/Families)	28,445	29,639	32,898	30,099	37,575	36,013	36,846	36,982	35,887	40,077	37,973

Source: FVPS Grant: Annual Reports for 1996 to 2006, DHS Social Services Division

Table 8 shows the array of services currently provided by non-government service providers, other than shelter services. The types of non-shelter services provided to DV victims included hotline and information/referral calls, legal advocacy, parenting skills education, support groups, batterers' intervention treatment, visitation services, and outreach/education. The greatest increases in recent years have been in the areas of information and referral telephone calls, legal advocacy to obtain protection orders, and support services that involved court accompaniment, visitation services, and parent skills education. The numbers represent a majority of service contacts with domestic violence victims, and may include duplicated counts within the same agency or multiple agencies providing services to the same client. Data collection remains a challenge for many of these agencies, which are often short-staffed and unable to maintain consistent client statistical data.

Table 8

DIRECT SERVICE CONTACTS WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS - CY 1999-2006								
Type of Service (Duplicated)	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2,005	2,006
Hotline Calls (Crisis Counseling)	13,823	10,470	11,747	15,589	13,782	16,264	4,983	6,707
Information/Referral Calls	19,456	18,587	16,200	19,652	20,874	38,575	23,268	25,931
Legal Advocacy (TRO's, Divorce, etc.)	1,440	1,489	1,667	6,661	7,368	10,174	864	1,063
Support Groups (including shelter clients)	6,702	1,757	1,629	2,286	2,020	2,024	1,177	1,569
Outreach/Education Community Presentations, Training	3,608	329	264	199	338	314	792	799
Other Services: Visitation Services, Court Accompaniment, Parent Skills, etc.	1,900	4,313	5,011	21,440	26,194	23,977	2,611	4,751
Batterers' Intervention (clients entering program)	3,537	2,705	2,517	2,044	2,313	1,791	463	552

1999-2001 Source: PACT/Puu Ho'nua, Women Helping Women, YWCA of Kauai/ATV, Hale Ho'omalua, DVCLH, CFS (DOV, Hale Ohana Shelter), Turning Point for Families/ATV, Hawaii Counseling and Education Center, Catholic Charities.

2002-2004 Source: Catholic Charities, Child and Family Services, Domestic Violence Clearinghouse and Legal Hotline, Hawaii Counseling and Education Center, Legal Aid Society of Hawaii, Hawaii Immigrant Justice Center, PACT (Family Peace Center, Pu'uhoonua, and Family Visitation Center), Turning Point for Families, City and County of Honolulu – Department of the Prosecuting Attorney (Victim-Witness Kokua Services), Women Helping Women, YWCA of Kauai.

2005-2006 Source: Na Loio, Child and Family Services, Women Helping Women, Domestic Violence Clearinghouse and Legal Hotline, Parents and Children Together, YWCA of Kauai (data for only 2006), Catholic Charities, The Salvation Army.

C. Sexual Violence

Sexual Assault is defined in HRS §707-730 as occurring when:

The person knowingly subjects another person to an act of sexual penetration or sexual contact by strong compulsion.

Several national studies, the National Women's Study (NWS) (1989) and the National Violence Against Women Survey (NVAW) (1995), provided major victimization surveys on the prevalence of forcible rape among adult women in the United States. The findings indicated that approximately 13.4% of adult women were subjected to forcible rape sometime during their lifetime. A majority of these rapes occurred when these women were under the age of 18 years. Risk factors included the victim's current age, her race/ethnicity, and the regional location of her residence. Using these national findings on the prevalence of rape and risk factors for having been raped, Kenneth Ruggiero and Dean Kilpatrick prepared a localized report, *One in Seven – Rape in Hawaii: A Report to the State* (National Violence Against Women Prevention

Research Center, May 15, 2003). The authors developed a method for estimating the prevalence of rape in Hawaii based on the demographic and geographic risk factors for rape from the national studies and applying it to the State's adult female population using Census data. Their findings estimate that approximately 14.5% of adult women in Hawaii (nearly 67,000) have been victims of one or more completed forcible rapes during their lifetime. The estimate is slightly higher than the national average due in part to the fact that Hawaii is identified in the NWS and NVAW studies as a region with a higher than average rape prevalence. The estimate does not include other forms of rape (attempted, alcohol/drug facilitated or incapacitated), nor does it count those females under the age of 18 who have experienced rape. This estimate of one-in-seven women being a victim of forcible rape sometime in her lifetime is considered conservative for these reasons.

The Department of the Attorney General, in partnership with the Sex Abuse Treatment Center (SATC), conducted an analysis of nearly 6,000 sexual assault victims who received treatment or services with SATC in Honolulu from mid-1990 through mid-2001. Their report, *Sexual Assault Victims in Honolulu: A Statistical Profile* (Department of the Attorney General, January 2004), presented a number of key findings regarding the population of victims in Hawaii who survived a sexual assault and sought treatment. The average victim at the time of the assault was 18 years old, and 90% of these victims were female. The largest ethnic categories of victims were: Hawaiian/part Hawaiian (28.8%), Caucasian (26.3%), and mixed heritage (non-Hawaiian) (17.4%). Most of these victims were assaulted by someone they knew, more likely to be an intimate partner; only 16.3% were identified as stranger assaults. Most of the assaults included the use of physical force (69.9%) or intimidation (64.6%), although a majority of the assaults did not involve use of a weapon. Prior consumption of alcohol by the assailant increased the risk level involved in sexual assault, especially if the victim is female. It is notable that the national rate of reporting sexual assault to law enforcement is estimated to be around 28%, while SATC victims have a higher reporting rate at 68%.

Reported incidents of forcible rape in Hawaii, which is defined under the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program as "the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will", decreased by 14% statewide between 2004 and 2005. However, the City and County of Honolulu showed a 5% increase as well as Maui with a 62% increase. Both Hawaii and Kauai Counties experienced decreases, especially Hawaii County, which had a 79.8% decrease in the reported incidents of rape (18 reported rapes in 2005 versus 86 in 2004). Hawaii County's forcible rape rate in 2005 was the lowest on record since the start of statewide data collection in 1975.¹¹ Assaults or attempts to commit rape by force or threat of force are also included. Statutory rape (without force), any sexual assault against males, and other sex offenses are not included in this category by the UCR. The numbers include female victims under 18 years of age, although the majority of victims are adults. See Table 9 below for these statistical data.

¹¹ Crime in Hawaii, 2005 - Uniform Crime Report, Department of the Attorney General, State of Hawaii

Table 9

REPORTED INCIDENTS OF FORCIBLE RAPE OF FEMALES										
Location	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
City/County of Honolulu	222	257	242	235	240	293	304	266	222	234
County of Maui	39	49	47	33	30	33	10	24	16	26
County of Hawaii	45	46	45	62	53	68	35	48	86	18
County of Kauai	20	19	18	24	23	15	23	29	37	32
Total	326	371	352	354	346	409	372	367	361	310

Source: Crime in Hawaii, 2005 – Uniform Crime Report, Department of the Attorney General

Table 10 provides the number of rape arrests by county. The police arrest reports include only those cases where a charge has been made following the conclusion of all investigations, and include both adult and juvenile offenders. There has been about a 13% statewide increase in the number of arrests for forcible rape. Honolulu shows a 16% increase and Maui County with a 200% increase between 2004 and 2005. Hawaii County is showing a decrease of 41% and Kauai County with a 60% decrease in the number of arrests.

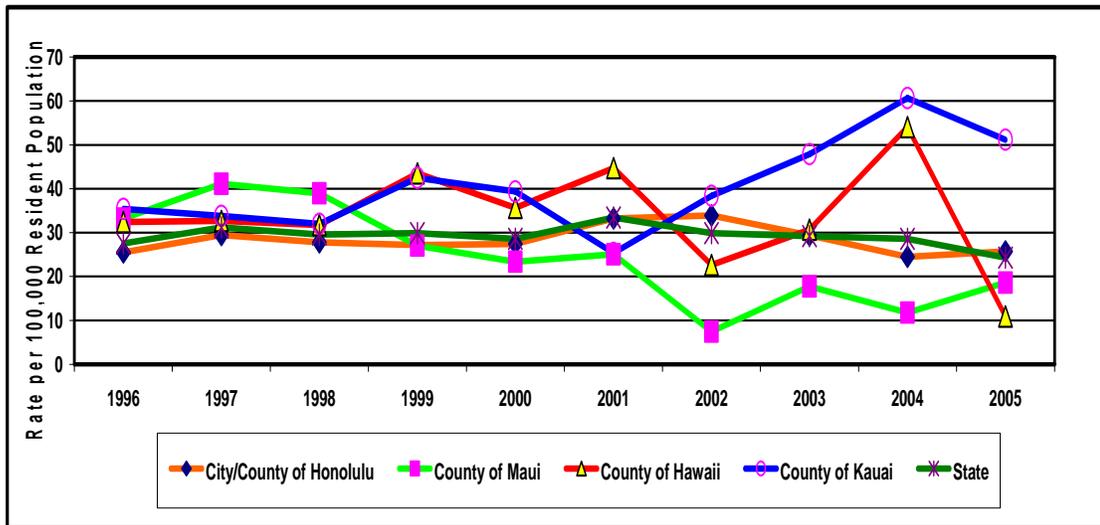
Table 10

ARREST FOR FORCIBLE RAPE OF FEMALES										
Location	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
City/County of Honolulu	80	86	97	61	49	104	113	94	60	76
County of Maui	22	15	17	11	12	13	4	10	3	9
County of Hawaii	24	18	16	18	21	19	7	16	12	7
County of Kauai	4	5	1	12	14	10	9	7	10	4
Total	130	124	131	102	96	146	133	127	85	96

Source: Crime in Hawaii, 2005 – Uniform Crime Report, Department of the Attorney General

The ten-year average rates of reported rapes across the four counties and State in Figure 7 below show a relatively stable pattern until 2001, at which time the Neighbor Island counties experience sharp increases and decreases in reports. Statewide, the number of arrests has declined during the period of 2002 to 2005 to about 28 percent.

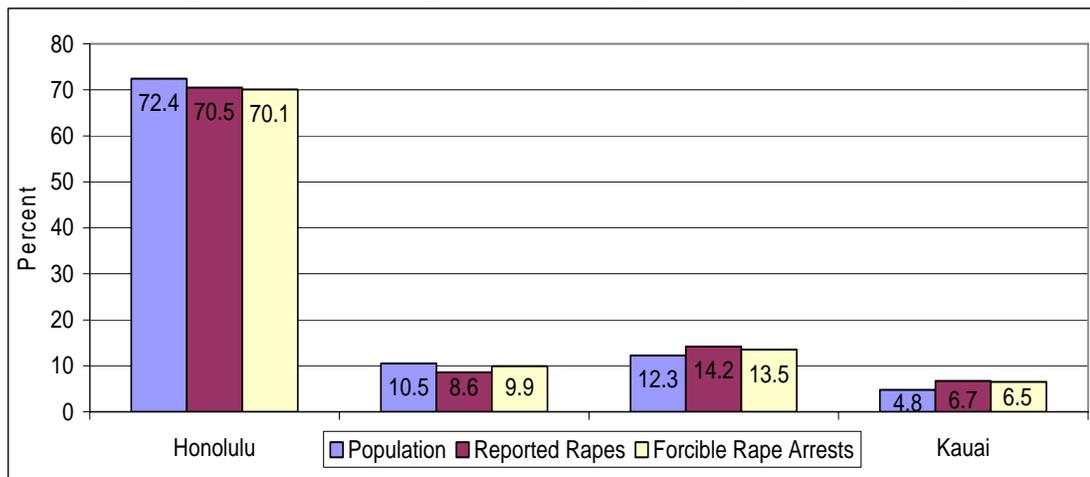
Figure 7. Rates of Reported Forcible Rapes of Females, State of Hawaii and Counties, 1996-2005



Source: Crime in Hawaii, 2005 – Uniform Crime Report, Department of the Attorney General

A comparison of the reports and arrests for forcible rapes with the population in Figure 8 below show a relatively proportionate distribution in the percentages among the four counties.

Figure 8. 10-Year Average Distribution of Resident Population and Reports and Arrests for Reported Forcible Rapes of Females, by County, State of Hawaii, 1995-2004



Source: Crime in Hawaii, 2005 – Uniform Crime Report, Department of the Attorney General

The sexual violence services are provided by four programs whose mission is to provide 24/7 services to adult and minor victims of sexual assault throughout the State: one on each of the islands of Oahu, Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai. The continuum of services includes 24/7 on-call crisis intervention (for immediate attention, information and referral service), medical/legal examinations (includes crisis counseling, legal systems advocacy outreach and case management), therapy (includes case management and legal advocacy) prevention/education, and administration and capacity building services.

In 2005, the State Legislature transferred oversight of sexual assault services to the Department of the Attorney General from the Department of Health. Faced with limited state government support, the statewide providers of sexual violence services resorted to broadening their pool of government and private funders, including the VAWA grant to maintain core services to victims. The availability of services to victims is restricted and the underserved population has limited access to services. The struggle to sustain funding for services has created serious infrastructure problems for the programs; for example, there is a high degree of staff turnover and recruitment issues.¹² The turnover in personnel in both the police and prosecutor's offices make it necessary to have ongoing systematic training in order to respond to the needs of sexual assault victims, particularly for adult victims. There appears to still be biases and judgments in place regarding the credibility of these victims and somewhat a belief that older/adolescents and adult victims somehow are responsible for their victimization. The most pressing needs relating to sexual assault is the need to increase access to therapy services, particularly in rural areas. Further, in reaching out to the immigrant and limited English proficient communities, there is a need for skilled language interpreters trained in understanding sexual assault. Likewise, there is also a need for training of service providers in working with interpreters, as often service providers inadvertently place interpreters in difficult situations or do not understand their role.

The table below illustrates some of the services provided by the programs. It should be noted that there was a change in the methodology for FY 2007 to eliminate duplicate cases. Additionally, the number of individuals served does not reflect the number of service contacts. One client could receive multiple clinical services such as direct therapy, case management, and legal systems advocacy.

Table 11

STATEWIDE SERVICES FOR FEMALE SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS										
	FY 1998	FY 1999	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 ¹³
Crisis Phone Intakes (all calls)	2,760	2,245	2,153	2,446	1,875	4,111	3,990	3,791	4,098	3,670
Crisis Outreach						2,543	2,969	2,112	2,553	2,310
Crisis Stabilization/Crisis Counseling	577	509	217	195	205	117	249	251	316	283
Clinical/Legal Advocacy (including new/pending cases)	1,472	807	731	606	471	481	549	474	522	422
Community Educational Presentation and Trainings										
						2,367	1,783	1,695	14,311	9,900

Source: Kapiolani Medical Center for Women and Children - SATC (Excludes individuals who did not consent to use of demographic data or whose age/gender is unknown)

¹² Hawai'i tied with Montana to post the lowest unemployment rate in the nation (2.4 percent in June 2007). Nationally, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate remained constant for the third consecutive month at 4.5 percent (State Department of Labor News Release, July 20, 2007).

¹³ There was a change in the methodology for FY 2007 to eliminate duplicate cases. Therefore, FY 2007 cannot be compared against previous fiscal years.

Because the sexual violence programs deliver an array of services to both adults and minors, female and male, it is very challenging for the programs to maintain a data base to account for the various services delivered to the varied population. The following qualifications are used:

- a. The annual number for crisis phone intakes is the total number of hotline calls for both the adults and minors (female and male).
- b. The annual number for crisis outreach reflects contacts made to either an adult or minor victim of sexual assault since 2003.
- c. The clinical/legal advocacy annual number is the total number of victims receiving the service; it does reflect service delivery. For example, clients who participate in the counseling program receive on-going therapy sessions, phone calls, case management services and legal advocacy. The programs do not maintain a count of each service contact in the counseling program.
- d. The community educational presentations and training annual numbers reflect adults (female and male) who received the services since 2003.

D. Stalking

Hawaii enacted two new sections in the stalking statute in 2003. Harassment by stalking, a misdemeanor (HRS § 711.1106.5), requires that the perpetrator intend “to harass, annoy or alarm a victim, or engage in a pattern of behavior involving pursuit, surveillance or non-consensual contact more than once without lawful purpose.” A credible threat to harm is no longer required, and the “non-consensual contact” extends the type of common behavior or method of contact that can be cited for arrest. Aggravated Harassment by Stalking (HRS § 711-1106.4) is a class C felony, in which the perpetrator has a prior conviction for harassment by stalking within the past five years of the present offense. The victim of harassment need not be the same from the prior offense. Both of these changes will make it easier to pursue cases of stalking.

FUNDING RESOURCES FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT

The public funding of services to meet the needs of victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, their families, and for batterers' intervention programs come from a wide array of government funding sources, including federal criminal justice and health agencies, state general and special funds, and county general funds. With few exceptions, most of the money is provided to state and county government agencies for the purpose of purchase of service contracts with non-governmental victim/batterers services providers. Federal grants are allocated for investigation or prosecution of domestic violence or sexual assault under the VAWA STOP Formula Grant.

The following funding charts (Tables 12, 13, and 14) represent a snapshot of funding and should be reviewed with several important factors to consider:

- (1) the amounts are funds that were available during FY 2007 reporting period (some of the VAWA grants are awarded for a 24-month period, and only a 12-month period is reflected);
- (2) the figures exclude adult sex offender services, but include juvenile sex offender and DV batterers' intervention treatment services; and
- (3) unless otherwise specified, sex assault services include children (which comprise an estimated 60% of service clients).

Table 12

Federal Funds for Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault During State Fiscal Year 2005-06			
Source	Award Agency	Amount	Use
Department of Justice:* VAWA STOP Formula Grant	Department of the Attorney General	\$886,831	DV and Sex Assault Services: Law Enforcement, Prosecutors, Victim Services, Judiciary
VAWA Rural DV Grant	Department of the Attorney General	\$234,320	Statewide DV Coordinated Community Response
VAWA Safe Havens Grant	Department of the Attorney General	\$375,000	Statewide Visitation and Exchange Services
VAWA State Coalition Grants	Hawaii State Coalition Against DV, Hawaii Coalition Against SA	\$166,082	DV Coalition (\$83,041); SA Coalition (\$83,041)
VAWA Grants to Combat Violent Crimes on Campus	University of Hawaii at Manoa	\$100,000	DV, Rape, and Stalking Prevention & Education
VAWA Legal Assistance to Victims Grant	Na Loio Immigration Center	\$222,660	Immigrant legal services and family law assistance and case management services
Byrne Formula Grant	Department of the Attorney General	\$299,259	Statewide SA Multi-disciplinary Training (34,500); DV Prosecution Unit (\$45,600); Sex Offender Tracking (\$219,159)
VOCA Grant *All require matching funds in cash or in-kind services (20 or 25%)	Department of the Attorney General	\$723,876	Victim Assistance Services: DV (\$384,178); SA (\$339,698)
Department of Health and Human Services: Family Violence Prevention and Services Grant	Department of Human Services	\$776,376	DV Shelter & Related Services ¹⁴
Title XX SSBG (TANF) Funds	Department of Human Services	\$848,557	DV Shelter & Related Services ¹⁵
Sexual Violence Prevention and Education Cooperative Agreement	Department of Health	\$169,715	Sex Violence Prevention Staff: Violence Prevention Strategic Planning and Prevention Activities
Access and Visitation Grant	Judiciary	\$100,000	Family Visitation Centers (\$100,000)
Department of Housing and Urban Development: Community Development Block Grant	City and County of Honolulu	\$377,306	CFS (\$50,000); PACT = (3 awards totaling \$250,606); Windward Spouse Abuse Shelter (\$26,700); Women In Need (\$50,000)
Total Federal Funds		\$5,279,982	<i>Note: Reflects only 50% of the Rural DV, Safe Havens, and Campus grants, which are 2-year funds.</i>

¹⁴ Data collected from DHS Reports, which were submitted to the 2007 Hawaii State Legislature; funding amounts may not include all federal funds received for DV services.

¹⁵ Ibid.

Table 13

State Funds for Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault During State Fiscal Year 2005-06			
Source	Award Agency	Amount	Use
State of Hawaii: General Funds	Department of the Attorney General	1,000,000	Sex Abuse Services (via SATC Master Contract)
	Judiciary	\$4,111,121	Purchase of Service (POS) contracts to provide supervised child visitation/exchanges.
State of Hawaii: Special Funds (HRS §235-102.5)	Dept. of Health: Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Special Funds (HRS §321-1.3)	\$327,825	Two (2) Purchase of Service Contracts for Community Awareness and Education Project to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce Violence Against Women (\$150,000) • Evaluation Consultant for RFP Grantees (\$40,000) • Prevention activities and coalition support (\$137,825)
	Dept. of Human Services: Spouse and Child Abuse Special Account (HRS §346-7.5)	\$450,000	Oahu Comprehensive Counseling Services (to help children remain in the home and reunification from foster placement) (\$318,000); Teen Victims of DV (\$92,000) <i>Note: DHS also funds a Nurse Coordinator for DOH Child Death Review (\$40,000)</i>
	Judiciary: Spouse and Child Abuse Special Account (HRS §601-3.6)	\$341,000	POS contracts to provide service for DV victims, children, and batterers, training for Judiciary and service providers. Consultation and technical assistance in DV, systems collaboration, and publications.
Total State Funds		\$6,229,946	

Table 14

County Funds for Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault During State Fiscal Year 2005-06			
Source	Award Agency	Amount	Use
City and County of Honolulu: General Funds			
County of Maui: General Funds	Women Helping Women (WHW)	\$215,000	Domestic Violence Shelter and Programs (\$165,000); DV Housing assistance (\$50,000)
County of Hawaii: General Funds			
County of Kauai:			
Total County Funds		\$215,000	

IV. PLAN PRIORITIES AND APPROACHES PLAN

The Strategic Plan for the Violence Against Women Formula Grant represents the planning efforts that were initially adopted by the VAWA State Planning Committee in October 2007. The concept of a multi-year implementation plan was to provide increased consistency and accountability and offer a longer range “road map” for statewide action for VAWA and other funding that address domestic and sexual violence issues, a concept now embraced by the Office of Violence Against Women. On March 24, 2009, the VPC amended the State Plan to include the priorities of Recovery Act of 2009 as it pertains to the purposes of the VAWA STOP Formula Grant Program.

A. RECOVERY ACT STOP Implementation Plan

The global and national economic fallout has made its way to the State of Hawaii. Lack of consumer confidence throughout the country is having a rippling effect on Hawaii’s visitor industry, which is the primary source of income for the state. Visitor arrivals and visitor days have declined 5.9 percent for the first quarter of 2009. Other tourist-related sectors such as transportation, eating and drinking establishments, and retail businesses also show signs of struggling to stay afloat. The closure of two airlines, two cruise ships, the Hawaii Superferry, and major retailers resulted in dramatic job losses. Three regional shopping malls and six retailer malls have filed for bankruptcy protection so malls can remain open for business and avoid threatening massive layoffs. The State’s unemployment rate is not expected to peak until the fourth quarter of 2009.¹⁶ In February of 2009, the occupancy rate for Hawaii hotels was at its lowest since 1991. Unemployment has hit an all time high of 7.1 percent in March 2009; more than doubling from the year before 2.9 percent. State tax revenues have dropped sharply resulting in the planned reduction of state and county services, as well as basic health and human services in the communities. The Governor and state officials initially slashed their budgets by 20 percent. Since March 2009, the Council on Revenues (COR) within the Department of Taxation projected additional shortfalls causing reductions to state program services vital to the public.

The Hawaii Governor and State Legislature are currently grappling with nearly a \$2.7 billion revenue shortfall. State funds for domestic violence shelters and program services are at risk of severe budget cuts, which impact staff retention and the delivery of services to victims. The long-term impact will be detrimental and reverse the progress made by government and nongovernment agencies addressing crimes against women. Criminal justice and non-governmental victim service agencies provided impact information to the Legislature on cuts in funding for programs that serve the needs of victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The criminal justice agencies at the state and county level are already facing program cuts, which affect their ability to retain personnel. Many non-governmental victim service agencies are especially affected because they rely

¹⁶ Hawaii’s Twenty-Fifth State Legislature, Regular Session of 2009, Senate Committee Report No. 1224; A Bill For An Act Relating to the State Budget.

heavily on government Grants-In-Aid (GIA). Given the current fiscal condition of the state, with only limited resources available, victim service providers may not receive funding or may get only a portion of what was requested. Without federal, state, and county funding, victim service providers are at risk of closing shelters, reducing program operations and services to crime victims. Nongovernment non-profit organizations providing victim services are expecting the worse. Like all expenditures, approved requests for GIA must go through the allotment process. It is up to the Governor and the Department of Budget and Finance to determine if there are sufficient resources to release funds. The Governor will have ninety days from the effective date of the legislation awarding the funds to notify the recipient(s) of GIA award(s). Notification of awards, if any, may not begin until the third quarter of 2009. Victim service providers are already struggling to stay afloat. The State VPC understands the brevity and purposes of the Recovery Act funds. The VPC is committed to these priorities of VAWA Recovery Act and will use these Recovery Act funds to help these struggling agencies preserve and create jobs while improving responses to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. VAWA Recovery Act funds will help the short- and long term efforts to prevent job losses.

In early March 2009, the Department of the Attorney General conducted an informal survey to determine the economic impact on victim services and criminal justice agencies that respond to violent crimes against women. Victim service agencies are starting to lay off staff due to severe budget restrictions. Throughout the state, sexual violence programs have been cut this current fiscal year by \$75,000, and are preparing for another 20% decrease for a loss of \$400,000 each year for the next two years. Victim service providers addressing domestic violence, dating violence, or stalking are committed to working with the Department to maintain staffing and essential services for violent crimes against women.

The Department of the Attorney General met with the State VPC on March 24, 2009 to present the VAWA Recovery Act reporting requirements, allocation, and schedule. The VPC is composed of thirteen representatives from the criminal justice system and victim service provider agencies, including the prosecutors, police chiefs, courts, state domestic violence and sexual assault coalitions and service providers, immigrant services, the Office of the United States Attorney (ex officio), and the Attorney General. The VPC meets periodically to review issues relating to violence against women and develop strategies to address the problems and establish priorities for the STOP Formula Grant. Based on information derived from statewide data collection and current reports, the VPC sets priorities for the VAWA funding effort for each fiscal year. A meeting of state agencies that administer state funds for domestic violence and sexual assault programs was held on March 16, 2009 to assess any gaps and overlaps, if any, in state services. Meetings will continue to be held with the private sector as well as the criminal justice agencies to identify other related areas needing to be addressed. Use of existing domestic violence and sexual assault strategic plans will be used to compare efforts to determine if there is duplication of funding. Due to the urgency in developing a Recovery Act Implementation Plan the VPC has agreed to integrate the stated purposes of the Recovery Act into its existing

multi-year State Plan. The VAWA Recovery Act STOP Implementation Plan supports efforts to hire and retain criminal justice and victim services personnel that respond to violent crimes against women and address strategies that create and preserve jobs and promote economic growth. The VPC has agreed on the use of electronic communications to review and revise the Recovery Act STOP Implementation Plan as needed.

The overall goal of Hawaii's Strategic Implementation Plan is to strengthen, develop, and enhance victims services; improve the criminal justice system response to violent crimes against women; provide victims better access to services, and protect women from domestic and dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. VAWA funds have been used to support these efforts, which include projects that address: direct services to domestic and sexual violence victims, sexual assault and stalking through service expansion; development and implementation of protocols; training for judges, other court personnel, prosecutors, and law enforcement; and development of coordinated community responses to violence against women. The Recovery Act priorities to preserve and create jobs will be paramount while strengthening the states' ability to develop and enhance victims services, improve Hawaii's criminal justice system's response to female victims of domestic and dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Recovery Act STOP funds shall be used to continue support for core services such as case management, counseling, advocacy and crisis response, and multi-disciplinary training for service providers and government agencies.

The State will solicit applications from non-government service providers in accordance with Chapters 103D and 103F, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS). Victim service agencies, including faith-based and community organizations, are subject to the state procurement rules and procedures of Chapter 103F, HRS, and are on a competitive basis; the solicitation will also include specifications for the 10% set aside for culturally specific community-based projects. State and local government agencies are exempt from Chapter 103D and 103F, HRS and follow the procurement rules adopted by the state (procurement) policy board. Solicitations for the VAWA-Recovery Act funds for prosecution and law enforcement agencies will be on a competitive award basis. The Judiciary will be asked to document the process they use in their application to assure competition in their branch of government. The Judiciary is a state agency that encompasses four circuit courts in the state. The State will allocate the discretionary portion of Recovery STOP Formula Grants in accordance with the Recovery Act funding priorities. Applicants intending to address underserved populations must identify the geographic location (rural isolation), racial and ethnic make-up of the population (special needs, language barriers, disabilities, alienage, or age). The applicant must also explain why this population is underserved and how it will meet the need for services.

All applicants will identify the positions to be funded; state whether it is a new or existing position; and certify Recovery Act funds will not be used to supplant or replace state or local funding sources. Applicants applying for traditional STOP VAWA formula grant funding must provide a brief statement clearly describing

differences between the application for formula funds and the application for Recovery Act funds. For example, a formula grant application may request funds to develop new victim services program curricula while the Recovery Act application might request funds to avoid eliminating an at-risk position. Applicants will be required to include the problem statement, goals and objectives, activities, performance measures, and budget. The narrative and budget must contain detailed information regarding the positions to be funded. The narrative should describe programs and partnerships related to the funded project. Agencies will be required to submit quarterly progress and fiscal reports to the Department to meet the Recovery Act requirements.

All VAWA Recovery Act awards at the recipient and subrecipient level will be distinguished by inclusion of the prefix “ARRA-” in identifying the name of the program and as the first characters of their award number (i.e. ARRA-XX-EF-01). First-tier subrecipients will be required to have a DUNS number and be registered with the Central Contractor Registration (CCR) database. Assigned Specialists will instruct the subgrantee (subrecipient) on responsible grant administration issues; conduct desk monitoring and onsite monitoring; review program progress; submit quarterly and financial reports in a timely manner; and if warranted, ensure that corrective action is taken. Assessments will be made periodically to determine if funds need to be reallocated. For additional details on monitoring procedures, see Section V of this Plan

Selected projects will include in their performance measures, outcomes required under the Recovery Act, as well as those that reflect their project goals and objectives. Funded agencies will be required to report by the last day of each quarter:

- The number of existing jobs retained as a result of Recovery Act funding;
- The number of new jobs created;
- The number of new programs with uninterrupted service to victims (by type of program);
- The number of programs that were reinstated to provide services to victims (by type of program);
- The number of new partnerships established; and
- The number of partnerships continued.

The State will adhere to the federal program allocation of providing 25% of Recovery Act STOP grant funds to law enforcement, 25% to prosecution, 30% to non-profit victim services providers of which 10% shall be allocated for cultural and linguistic specific services, and 5% to the Judiciary. The remaining 15% of STOP funds shall be used for VPC priorities, which include multi-disciplinary training, underserved populations, and coordination of systems’ response. Due to the economic conditions, a petition to waive the state’s match was submitted to OVW for its consideration on March 19, 2009. OVW approved our request to waive the entire match requirement for the 2009 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program on May 21, 2009.

The following is a profile for the Recovery Act Implementation Plan, which includes the multi-year State Strategic Plan 2008 - 2011:

Recovery Act STOP Implementation Plan

- ☐ To preserve and create jobs and promote economic Recovery for victim service providers and criminal justice agencies addressing violent crimes against women and their children.
- ☐ To assist victim services and criminal justice agencies most impacted by the recession.
- ☐ To stabilize State and local government budgets, in order to minimize and avoid reductions in essential services addressing violent crimes against women and their children.

Victim Services:

- ☐ Core Services for Adult and Teenage Female Victims of Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking, which include but are not limited to:
 - Advocacy
 - Case Management
 - Counseling
 - Crisis Response
 - Increased accessibility by special populations including disabled, immigrant, and victims with substance abuse or mental health issues
 - Legal Assistance
 - Shelter
 - Transitional services

Law Enforcement:

- ☐ Training
- ☐ Specialized Equipment to Assist in Investigations
- ☐ Crisis Response
- ☐ Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants

Prosecutor:

- ☐ Vertical Prosecution
- ☐ Training

In addition, three special priority areas for statewide implementation were selected:

- (1) ***Multi-disciplinary Training and Staff Support Efforts***: Support and promote multi-disciplinary training, encourage coordination of multi-disciplinary efforts, and provide incentives for valuing and retaining staff.
- (2) ***Outreach to Underserved***: Increase and fund outreach programs that are culturally and linguistically appropriate and competent to underserved communities.

- (3) *Coordination of systems' response*: Support and promote a coordinated, managed systems' (law enforcement, prosecutorial, courts, victim services) response, including coordinated system advocacy and services for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

For the FY 2009-2011 Recovery Act STOP Program Implementation Plan, the VAWA State Planning Committee (see Appendix A) met on March 24, 2009 to review the Recovery Act STOP Formula Grant Program funding priorities and reporting requirements. Victim service programs were represented by the directors for: the state coalition for domestic violence, the largest domestic violence service provider (DVCLH), the master contract agency for statewide sexual assault services (SATC), and the immigrant rights center. Also invited were non-profit non-governmental victim service agencies. The Attorney General invited suggestions or different approaches to using the STOP money to address the reduction and prevention of violence against women in the State. The VPC agreed to amend the existing multi-year implementation plan and integrated the program and funding requirements of the Recovery Act STOP Formula Grant Program, added a new special priority, and made technical amendments.

The VPC continues to support related efforts that enhance the state's ability to address violence against women issues, which include the following: 1) initiate a process to document how various funding streams for domestic violence and sexual assault are being utilized, so that discussion and planning between the various funders and providers on how best to utilize funds can occur. This includes a review and analysis of the plans and efforts currently operating; 2) plans to develop and implement policies, protocols, orders, and services specifically devoted to responding to violent crimes against women, including crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence; 3) support the placement of special victim assistants known as "Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants" in local law enforcement agencies to serve as liaisons between victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking and personnel in local law enforcement agencies in order to improve the enforcement of protection orders; 4) enhance outreach efforts to underserved populations so that they can be provided with core services and include linguistic and culturally specific services to address the needs of underserved populations; 5) expand law enforcement priorities to effectively respond to violent crimes against women, including sexual assault, domestic and dating violence; 6) improve the collaboration between service providers and law enforcement especially in crisis response; and 7) maintain/improve dedicated domestic violence prosecution units.

The VPC will also support projects that address sexual assault and stalking through service expansion; development and implementation of protocols; training for judges, other court personnel, prosecutors, and law enforcement; and development of coordinated community responses to violence against women.

The Department of the Attorney General intends to announce the Recovery Act STOP Formula Grant solicitation for the Request For Proposals for victims

services (RFP in July 2009; contracts are expected to begin September 2009 upon notice to proceed. Solicitations for the criminal justice agencies are expected to be announced sometime in August 2009 and contracts executed by October 2009. The RFP for victim services is in accord with the State's procurement administrative rules. The award process requires applicants to identify and address in their proposals the degree of need and availability of resources for domestic violence and sexual assault victims. The project activities must describe the anticipated impact on the target population and geographic area, with priority given to those areas of greatest need of staffing and at risk of reducing or losing essential services. State and local criminal justice applicants are required to provide documentation to the Department to show they have consulted with local victim service programs during the course of developing their grant applications in order to ensure that the proposed services, activities and equipment acquisitions are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and dating violence.

B. Implementation Plan Efforts with STOP Funds

The following Tables 15-20 show the award amount for the STOP Formula Grant funds for FY 2001 through 2007.¹⁷ In its October 12, 2007 meeting, the VAWA State Planning Committee reaffirmed the current priorities described above and expanded the priorities for law enforcement for the FY 2006 and FY 2007 STOP funds. Subgrants for FY 2007 funds were awarded to prosecutors, law enforcement, and the courts. The Department of the Attorney General is currently in the process of soliciting Request for Proposals for the discretionary portion of the 2007 STOP award and the FY 2008 STOP award; contract start date is targeted for July 1, 2009.

All of the priority areas have been addressed under the STOP funds, as well as the two special priority areas established by the VPC (Multi-Disciplinary Training and Outreach to Underserved), which have also been funded. For each of these funding years, at least three of the projects have addressed multi-disciplinary training among governmental and private sector agencies, and at least two projects have addressed outreach and increased accessibility to domestic and/or sexual violence victims. The VPC has added a third special priority to include coordination of systems' response, which supports and promotes a coordinated, managed systems (law enforcement, prosecutorial, courts, victims services) response, including coordinated system advocacy and services for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

¹⁷ The Department of the Attorney General is currently in the process of soliciting a Request For Proposals to expend the 2008 STOP Formula Grant funds for victim services; additional funds from previous solicitations will become available under this RFP. The contract start date is expected to be July 1, 2009 or upon official notice to proceed.

VAWA STOP SUBGRANT AWARDS

FY 2001 – FY 2007

The following tables were submitted in the original State Implementation Plan submitted to the Office on Violence Against Women in October 2007. New projects have been added to the original tables and are cited herein and provided for ease of reference.

Table 15. STOP Subgrant Awards – FY 2001

<i>Project</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Federal Amount</i>	<i>Priority Area(s)</i>
<i>LAW ENFORCEMENT</i>		244,100	
<i>DV/SA Service Coordinator</i>	Hawaii County Police	34,000	Crisis Referral, Case Management
<i>SAFE*</i>	Hawaii County Police	51,500	Case Management, Multidisciplinary Training and Staff Support Efforts
<i>DV/Stalking Training</i>	Kauai Police	11,000	Specialized Training
<i>Pu'uhonua Outreach*</i>	Honolulu Police	127,600	Crisis Response, Case Management
<i>PROSECUTION</i>		257,329	
<i>Misdemeanor DV</i>	Honolulu Prosecutor	88,800	Vertical Prosecution
<i>DV Investigation</i>	Maui Prosecutor	46,400	Vertical Prosecution
<i>DV Prosecution</i>	Hawaii Prosecutor	47,700	Vertical Prosecution
<i>DV Prosecution</i>	Kauai Prosecutor	39,429	Vertical Prosecution
<i>Statewide Medical-Legal Collaboration*</i>	Honolulu Prosecutor	35,000	Multidisciplinary Training and Staff Support Efforts
<i>VICTIM SERVICES</i>		384,603	
<i>DV Abuse Shelter Services</i>	Child and Family Services	124,951	Counseling, Shelter
<i>Sexual Assault Violence Empowerment</i>	YWCA of Hawaii Island	77,227	Crisis Response, Advocacy, Case Management
<i>Domestic Violence Response Team</i>	Women Helping Women (Maui)	75,397	Crisis Response, Advocacy, Case Management
<i>Pulama Na Wahine Ola Hou</i>	Salvation Army Family Treatment Services	90,828	Advocacy, Outreach to Underserved
<i>Sexual Assault Strategic Plan*</i>	Sex Abuse Treatment Center	16,200	Case Management, Outreach to Underserved
<i>JUDICIARY</i>		37,113	
<i>Establishing Fatality Reviews*</i>	First Judicial Circuit	37,113	Multidisciplinary Training and Staff Support Efforts
<i>*indicates multi-disciplinary project</i>			

Table 16. STOP Subgrant Awards – FY 2002

<i>Project</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Federal Amount</i>	<i>Priority Area(s)</i>
<i>LAW ENFORCEMENT</i>		<i>279,640</i>	
<i>DV/SA Service Coordinator</i>	Hawaii County Police	25,234	Crisis Response, Case Management
<i>Cell Phone/PDA Violence</i>	Hawaii County Police	30,000	Specialized Equipment, Training
<i>DV/SA Digital Photography</i>	Kauai Police	39,000	Specialized Equipment, Training
<i>Pu'uhonua Outreach*</i>	Honolulu Police	143,976	Crisis Response, Case Management
<i>Digital Evidence</i>	Maui Police	20,980	Specialized Equipment, Training
<i>Women and Domestic Violence</i>	Maui Police	20,450	
<i>PROSECUTION</i>		<i>292,387</i>	
<i>Misdemeanor DV</i>	Honolulu Prosecutor	90,333	Vertical Prosecution
<i>DV Investigation</i>	Maui Prosecutor	51,924	Vertical Prosecution
<i>DV Prosecution</i>	Hawaii Prosecutor	52,555	Vertical Prosecution
<i>DV Prosecution</i>	Kauai Prosecutor	48,150	Vertical Prosecution
<i>Statewide Medical-Legal Collaboration*</i>	Honolulu Prosecutor	52,425	Multi-Disciplinary Training
<i>VICTIM SERVICES</i>		<i>412,906</i>	
<i>DV Abuse Shelter Services</i>	Child and Family Services	130,800	Counseling, Shelter
<i>Family Peace Center</i>	Parents and Children Together	57,097	Crisis Response, Counseling, Case Management, Transitional Services
<i>Statewide SA Crisis Services</i>	Sex Abuse Treatment Center	103,658	Crisis Response, Counseling, Case Management
<i>Na Lei Lokahi</i>	Salvation Army Family Treatment Services	121,351	Advocacy, Case Management, Outreach to Underserved
<i>JUDICIARY</i>		<i>48,592</i>	
<i>Examining Best Practices*</i>	First Judicial Circuit	48,592	Training
<i>*indicates multi-disciplinary project</i>			

Table 17. STOP Subgrant Awards – FY 2003

<i>Project</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Federal Amount</i>	<i>Priority Area(s)</i>
<i>LAW ENFORCEMENT</i>		263,866	
<i>SAFE Coordinator*</i>	Hawaii County Police	66,443	Crisis Response, Case Management
<i>Medical Crisis Response*</i>	Kauai Police	18,900	Crisis Response, Case Management
<i>Pu'uohonua Outreach*</i>	Honolulu Police	130,053	Crisis Response, Case Management
<i>Useful Evidence for Favorable Prosecution</i>	Maui Police	14,104	Specialized Equipment, Training
<i>Secure Digital Forensic Imaging</i>	Hawaii County Police	31,790	Specialized Equipment, Training
<i>Equipped to do Battle Against DV</i>	Hawaii County Police	2,576	Specialized Equipment, Training
<i>PROSECUTION</i>		255,043	
<i>Misdemeanor DV</i>	Honolulu Prosecutor	80,640	Vertical Prosecution
<i>DV Investigation</i>	Maui Prosecutor	50,445	Vertical Prosecution
<i>DV Prosecution</i>	Hawaii Prosecutor	50,940	Vertical Prosecution
<i>DV Prosecution</i>	Kauai Prosecutor	47,475	Vertical Prosecution
<i>Statewide Medical-Legal Collaboration*</i>	Honolulu Prosecutor	25,543	Specialized Training
<i>VICTIM SERVICES</i>		386,555	
<i>DV Abuse Shelter Services</i>	Child and Family Services	130,800	Counseling, Shelter
<i>Family Peace Center</i>	Parents and Children Together	57,097	Crisis Response, Counseling, Case Management, Transitional Services
<i>Statewide SA Crisis Services</i>	Sex Abuse Treatment Center	103,658	Crisis Response, Counseling, Case Management
<i>Outreach Services for Underserved Female DV Victims</i>	Na Loio	95,000	Advocacy, Training, Outreach to Underserved
<i>JUDICIARY</i>		45,900	
<i>Promoting Access for Victims*</i>	First Judicial Circuit	45,900	Legal Assistance, Advocacy
<i>*indicates multi-disciplinary project</i>			

Table 18. STOP Subgrant Awards – FY 2004

<i>Project</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Federal Amount</i>	<i>Priority Area(s)</i>
<i>LAW ENFORCEMENT</i>		291,614	
<i>SAFE Coordinator*</i>	Hawaii County Police	42,742	Crisis Response, Case Management
<i>Seriousness of Strangulation Cases*</i>	Maui County Police	12,145	Specialized Equipment & Training
<i>Pu'uhonua Outreach*</i>	Honolulu Police	124,418	Crisis Response, Case Management
<i>DV & SA Victim Svcs. Coordinator</i>	Hawaii County Police	36,920	Crisis Response, Case Management
<i>Better Investigation Through Training</i>	Maui County Police	23,389	Specialized Training
<i>Interrogation Room Equipment</i>	Hawaii County Police	52,000	Specialized Equipment & Training
<i>PROSECUTION</i>		341,125	
<i>Misdemeanor DV</i>	Honolulu Prosecutor	144,502	Vertical Prosecution
<i>DV Investigation</i>	Maui Prosecutor	71,082	Vertical Prosecution
<i>DV & SA Prosecution</i>	Hawaii Prosecutor	100,827	Vertical Prosecution
<i>DV Prosecution</i>	Kauai Prosecutor	46,811	Vertical Prosecution
<i>VICTIM SERVICES</i>		269,870	
<i>Na Lei Lokahi</i>	Salvation Army Family Treatment Services	55,759	Counseling, Crisis Response, Outreach to Underserved
<i>Resource Project</i>	Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence	16,400	Crisis Response, Counseling, Case Management, Transitional Services
<i>Statewide SA Crisis Services</i>	Sex Abuse Treatment Center	136,574	Crisis Response, Counseling, Case Management
<i>Hale Lokomaikai Emer. Shelter</i>	Women Helping Women	61,137	Crisis Response, Shelter and Case Management
<i>JUDICIARY</i>		43,245	
<i>Family Visitation Centers</i>	First Judicial Circuit	43,245	Legal Assistance, Support Services
<i>*indicates multi-disciplinary project</i>			

Table 19. STOP Subgrant Awards – FY 2005

<i>Project</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Federal Amount</i>	<i>Priority Area(s)</i>
<i>LAW ENFORCEMENT</i>		227,584	
<i>SAFE Training*</i>	Hawaii County Police	35,445	Case Management, Specialized Training
<i>Multi-Disciplinary Training & Equipment*</i>	Kauai Police	23,250	Specialized Equipment & Training
<i>DV & SA Victim Svcs. Coordin.</i>	Hawaii County Police	76,183	Crisis Response, Case Management
<i>SAFE Standby Pay</i>	Hawaii County Police	40,620	Crisis Response
<i>LE Investigations/Crisis Respo Standby Pay</i>	Hawaii County Police	52,086	Crisis Response
<i>PROSECUTION</i>		216,450	
<i>Misdemeanor DV</i>	Honolulu Prosecutor	70,879	Vertical Prosecution
<i>DV Investigation</i>	Maui Prosecutor	49,010	Vertical Prosecution
<i>DV & SA Prosecution</i>	Hawaii Prosecutor	49,738	Vertical Prosecution
<i>DV Prosecution</i>	Kauai Prosecutor	46,823	Vertical Prosecution
<i>VICTIM SERVICES</i>		399,003	
<i>Victim Services to Adult Female Victims of DV & SA</i>	<i>Na Loio</i>	74,139	Legal Assistance, Outreach to Underserved
<i>Family Peace Center</i>	Parents and Children Together	74,569	Crisis Response, Counseling, Case Management, Transitional Services
<i>Victim Services to Adult Female Victims of DV & SA</i>	Child & Family Services	53,400	Crisis Response, Counseling, Case Management
<i>Hale Lokomaikai Emer. Shelter</i>	Women Helping Women	66,987	Crisis Response, Shelter and Case Management
<i>Hawaii Sex Abuse & Response Team</i>	SATC	61,025	Training
<i>Na Lei Lokahi</i>	Salvation Army Family Treatment Services	68,883	Outreach to Underserved Populations
<i>JUDICIARY</i>		43,290	
<i>Lethal Aspects of Domestic Violence</i>	First Judicial Circuit	43,290	Training
<i>*indicates multi-disciplinary project</i>			

Table 20. STOP Subgrant Awards – FY 2006

<i>Project</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Federal Amount</i>	<i>Priority Area(s)</i>
<i>LAW ENFORCEMENT</i>		207,081	
<i>SAFE Training</i>	Hawaii County Police	51,600	Case Management, Specialized Training
<i>Strangulation, Stalking, and DV</i>	Kauai Police	20,797	Specialized Equipment & Training
<i>Specialized Investigative Training</i>	Hawaii County Police	39,865	Specialized Training
<i>Snapshot</i>	Honolulu Police	43,482	Specialized Training
<i>Digital Video Recording System</i>	Honolulu Police	24,685	Specialized Equipment
<i>HSART for law enforcement</i>	For Police Departments Statewide	26,652	Specialized Training
<i>PROSECUTION</i>		242,443	
<i>Misdemeanor DV</i>	Honolulu Prosecutor	74,613	Vertical Prosecution
<i>DV Investigation</i>	Maui Prosecutor	49,588	Vertical Prosecution
<i>DV & SA Prosecution</i>	Hawaii Prosecutor	50,422	Vertical Prosecution
<i>DV Prosecution</i>	Kauai Prosecutor	47,085	Vertical Prosecution
<i>Sex Assault Multi-Disciplinary Training</i>	Maui Prosecutor	20,735	Multi-Disciplinary Training
<i>VICTIM SERVICES</i>		333,423	
<i>Chinese Family Violence</i>	Na Loio	85,709	Outreach to Underserved population
<i>Developing Options to Violence – TROs for Victim Safety</i>	Child and Family Service	23,776	Crisis Response, Legal Assistance
<i>Hotline Advocates</i>	Women Helping Women	66,987	Crisis Response, Shelter and Case Management
<i>Na Lei Lokahi Program</i>	The Salvation Army	70,421	Outreach to Underserved Populations
<i>Hawaii Sex Assault Response & Training Program</i>	Sex Assault Treatment Center	53,308	Specialized Training
<i>DV/SA Multi-Disciplinary Training on Abused Immigrants</i>	Na Loio	33,222	Specialized Training on Underserved populations
<i>JUDICIARY</i>		44,342	
<i>Intimate Partner of Sex Assault</i>		44,342	

Table 21. STOP Subgrant Awards – FY 2007

<i>Project</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Federal Amount</i>	<i>Priority Area(s)</i>
<i>LAW ENFORCEMENT</i>		197,674	
<i>SAFE Training*</i>	Hawaii County Police	24,193	Crisis Response, Specialized Training
<i>Training the Trainers</i>	Maui County Police	12,090	Specialized Training
<i>DV & SA Victim Services Coordinator</i>	Hawaii County Police	39,389	Crisis Response, Case Management
<i>SAFE Standby Pay</i>	Hawaii County Police	43,800	Crisis Response
<i>LE Investigations/Crisis Response Standby Pay</i>	Hawaii County Police	46,904	Crisis Response
<i>Specialized Investigative Training</i>	Hawaii County Police	31,298	Specialized Training
<i>PROSECUTION</i>		208,048	
<i>Misdemeanor DV</i>	Honolulu Prosecutor	64,914	Vertical Prosecution
<i>DV Investigation</i>	Maui Prosecutor	48,085	Vertical Prosecution
<i>DV & SA Prosecution</i>	Hawaii Prosecutor	48,646	Vertical Prosecution
<i>DV Prosecution</i>	Kauai Prosecutor	46,403	Vertical Prosecution
<i>VICTIM SERVICES</i>		245,605	
<i>Victim Services to Adult Female Victims of DV & SA</i>	<i>Na Loio</i>	80,019	Legal Assistance, Outreach to Underserved
<i>Options to Violence – TROs For Victim Safety</i>	Child & Family Services	23,554	Crisis Response, Legal Assistance
<i>Emergency Shelter & Transitional Housing</i>	Child & Family Services	28,545	Crisis Response, Counseling, Case Management Transitional Services
<i>Hale Lokomaikai Emer. Shelter</i>	Women Helping Women	66,987	Crisis Response, Shelter and Case Management
<i>Hawaii Sex Abuse and Response Training</i>	Sex Abuse Treatment Center	46,500	Specialized Training
<i>JUDICIARY</i>		41,610	
<i>Promoting Collaboration And Coordination</i>	First Judicial Circuit	41,610	Specialized Training

The following sections were described in the original multi-year State Implementation Plan 2008 – 2011 submitted to the Office on Violence in October 2007 and are provided herein for ease of reference.

C. Concurrent Strategic Planning Efforts in the State of Hawaii

1. Sexual Violence Strategic Plan (January 2005)

The Department of the Attorney General, (AG) Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division – Grants and Planning Branch (hereinafter “Branch”), continues to be involved in numerous sex assault efforts. In FY 2004-05 the Branch assisted the Hawaii Coalition Against Sex Assault to develop a statewide strategic plan for the provision of services to victims of sexual assault. The plan was submitted to the 2005 Legislature for its consideration, with a recommendation to transfer oversight of services and funding for sexual assault programs from the Department of Health (DOH) to the Department of the Attorney General. Act 133, effective July 1, 2005, included language that prevention and treatment programs are to be administered by the division. As a result of Act 133, the 2006 Legislature put the sex assault funding in the AG budget rather than the DOH budget. The Master Contract for Sex Assault Services is with the Sex Abuse Treatment Center (SATC), which subcontracts with the sex assault crisis centers on the Neighbor Islands.

The Branch supported SATC’s collaborative effort to produce law enforcement and prosecutor manuals which are guidelines for the investigation and prosecution of sex assault. The Branch is also working with SATC in the multi-disciplinary statewide HSART (Hawaii Sexual Assault Response and Training Program) to improve and standardize sex assault forensic protocols throughout the state. SATC is the implementing agency for HSART which was convened under the Department’s auspices (see Appendix D). HSART was established in April 2007 to ensure the integrity of the statewide medical-legal protocol standards, so that responsive, effective and forensically-sound services are available to all sexual assault victims in Hawaii. SATC had previously received funds from VAWA STOP funds from 1998 to 2006, which provided for the development and maintenance of the protocol, including collection and preservation of forensic evidence, equipment purchase and multidisciplinary training under the Statewide Medical-Legal Project. HSART is a collaborative effort with participation from county police, prosecutors, forensic examiners, sexual assault advocates, and the Honolulu crime lab specialists.

Hawaii utilizes a dual examination system, with physician examiners in Honolulu and Maui Counties, and Sex Assault Nurse Examiners in Hawaii and Kauai Counties. In CY 2006, 170 adult examinations were conducted statewide, with 95% female victims. The following reflects the number of forensic examinations conducted on a county basis:

FORENSIC EXAMINATIONS – CY 2006
Adult Victims - Statewide

County	Females	Males	Total
Honolulu	110	7	117
Maui	21	1	22
Kauai	10	1	11
Hawaii	20	0	20
TOTAL	161	9	170

The Branch continued its support for multi-disciplinary sexual assault efforts through its assistance and funding of the *Statewide Sexual Assault Multi-Disciplinary Training Conference*. The 3rd Annual training was held in Maui, September 18-19, 2008. Funding has been provided, and a commitment received from the Honolulu Department of the Prosecuting Attorney to plan the 2009 Annual Conference. In addition to increasing the knowledge and skill base of participants, the conferences are an opportunity for networking, so that criminal justice personnel and service providers can establish relationships. This is especially vital considering the turn-over of staff working in this field.

The Branch is represented on the Department of Health’s Steering Committee to develop a strategic plan for rape prevention. This is funded by the Center for Disease Control’s Rape Prevention and Education grant.

The Branch also participates in the Criminal Justice Division—Hawaii High Technology Crime Unit committee to plan trainings dealing with internet crimes against children and child predators. Other members include the Community and Crime Prevention Branch, Missing Child Center Hawaii, Children’s Justice Center, the FBI, and others.

2. *Domestic Violence Strategic Plan (July 2005)*

Act 142 (2005 Legislative Session) included a legislative directive that the Department of Health (DOH) work with domestic violence service providers to develop a five-year strategic plan to reduce the incidence of domestic violence and increase support to DV victims. The DOH contracted with the Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence to develop a Domestic Violence Strategic Plan. The Plan was submitted to the State Legislature in 2007. Implementation of the plan is currently in progress (see Appendix B).

Domestic Violence Strategic Plan Implementation. The Branch is a member of the oversight committee for the implementation of the Department of Health’s Domestic Violence Strategic Plan. The Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence has been contracted to oversee the implementation efforts.

3. *VOCA Strategic Plan for Victim Services – Follow-up Report (June 2006)*

The Department of the Attorney General was selected by the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) to participate in a strategic planning initiative, and the Hawaii Steering Committee identified four underserved crime victim populations to address: Visitor Victims, Immigrants and Persons with Limited English Proficiency (LEP), Persons with Disabilities, and Elderly Victims. The overall goals developed were twofold: (1) Develop and conduct cross-training programs among key stakeholders identified by the four Sub-Committees, creating training curricula that is standardized and based upon Adult Learning Theory; and (2) Provide web-based information and referral resources about the four priority issues and available victim/social services, with cross-referenced links on all relevant web sites.

Two of these victim populations, the Immigrant/LEP and the Persons with Disabilities, are also included as part of the VAWA Strategic Plan, and share similar goals:

- (1) provide meaningful and comprehensive access to victim assistance and crime-related services;
- (2) enhance the civil and legal rights of these victims; and
- (3) increase understanding and response to crimes against these victims.

The mission of *this Hawaii Statewide Strategic Plan for Victim Services (SSPVS)* is to educate agencies and involve communities in developing and providing services to victims in the identified populations, especially in underserved communities. The plan is intended to “provide leadership to the victim services agencies and collaborate with the community to effectively deliver seamless victim-centered services in a manner that maximizes resources to ensure that the greatest number of victims can be served.” Some elements of the plan have already been implemented during the planning phase, but the adoptions of the major recommendations are pending. A follow-up report to the Strategic Plan was completed in June 2006 and highlights various programs, activities, and events that were direct and indirect results of the SSPVS as reported by subcommittee chairs and members. The Executive Summary, Introduction, and Overview of this plan can be found in Appendix C.

V. EVALUATION OF PROGRAMS

The Department of the Attorney General’s Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division (CPJAD) will utilize its current procedures to monitor and assess federally funded projects.

A. *Project Goals and Objectives*

When an application is submitted to the CPJAD, the staff works with the agency in developing acceptable (meaningful and measurable) goals and objectives

for the project, prior to project implementation. Performance indicators are defined in the application. In some cases, the agency and the staff will develop or review the goals and objectives prior to the formal submission of a project application. An application will not be processed unless staff is satisfied that the goals, objectives, performance indicators, and evaluation plan are adequate. Methods for the data collection and a description of the information collection of target populations are also to be included as part of the evaluation plan.

B. Project Monitoring

The monitoring activities are part of the ongoing process evaluation of projects. During the life of the project, several products are produced to assess the implementation of the project (process evaluation).

1. Each project has a file assigned with an individual project number and sectioned off for programmatic and fiscal information documentation.
2. Site visit monitoring is done at least twice a year for each project. The first is usually done within a month after execution of the project contract, and the second after the first six months of project implementation. A copy of this report is shared with the subgrantee for follow-up action as needed.
3. Non-site monitoring reports are completed for inclusion in the project file. Non-site monitoring includes meetings with project staff, telephone contacts, and review of written, required project reports submitted by agencies.
4. Agencies are required to submit a written progress report every six months to CPJAD that details activities and accomplishments toward project goals and objectives. Report form contains a section for the discussion of any problems in implementation and steps taken for resolution.
5. Technical assistance to project personnel is done as requested, or as deemed necessary by staff's monitoring. Subgrantees are invited to participate in local training and workshop events as appropriate to project activities.

C. Evaluation at the End of the Project

At the termination of the project, a written evaluation (agency self-evaluation if they do not have a separate evaluator) is submitted to CPJAD within 60 days. CPJAD will also consider contracting with a consultant to evaluate selected projects for impact evaluation. Prior to termination, there may be discussion regarding agency efforts to sustain project's efforts beyond the grant funding, if appropriate.

APPENDICES

Appendix A

VAWA STATE PLANNING COMMITTEE, FY 2009 to FY 2010 Members List

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APPENDIX B

Portions taken from

State Department of Health

“Navigating a Course for Peace”
(Domestic Violence Strategic Plan 2007-2012)

The Plan can be accessed at: hawaii.gov/ag/cpja
click on Grants & Planning

(December 2006)

APPENDIX C

Excerpts from

*Hawaii Statewide Strategic Plan for Victim Services
A Follow-up Report*

(June 2006)

INTRODUCTION

Background

The National Association of VOCA Assistance Administrators (NAVAA), Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) selected the Hawai'i Department of the Attorney General (AG) to participate in a national strategic planning initiative. A team from Hawaii was selected to travel to Washington, D.C. to receive intensive training in strategic planning. During the training, the Hawaii team identified four underserved crime victim populations:

- Visitor victims
- Immigrants and persons with limited English proficiency
- Persons with disabilities
- Elderly victims

Planning Organization

The Strategic Planning Steering Committee (called NAVAA 6), provided policy direction and oversight of the development of the Statewide Strategic Plan for Victim Services (SSPVS). The purpose of the project is to develop a strategic plan to enhance services for underserved victims of crime. The NAVAA 6 members include: Mei Chun, Victim-Witness Coordinator, U.S. Attorney's Office, District of Hawai'i; Pam Ferguson-Brey, Administrator, Crime Victim Compensation Commission; Momi Kamau, Chief, Maternal and Child Health Branch, Hawai'i State Department of Health; Lena Lorenzo, Director, Victim Witness Assistance Division, Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, County of Maui; Henry Oliva, Deputy Director, State of Hawai'i Department of Human Services; and Nancy Ralston, Criminal Justice Planning Specialist, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division, Department of the Attorney General. Subcommittees were formed for each of the four underserved crime victim populations.

The Strategic Plan

The components of the SSPVS were developed with consensus among NAVAA 6 members and their subcommittee members. Below are the vision statement, mission and the SSPVS goals and objectives.

The Vision

The vision of the Hawai'i Strategic Plan for Victim Services is to provide a seamless service delivery system that is victim centered and inclusive.

The Mission

The mission of the strategic planning process is to:

- Educate agencies and involve communities in developing and providing services to victims of crime including underserved populations.
- Provide leadership to the victim service agencies and collaborate with the community to effectively deliver seamless victim centered services in a manner that maximizes resources to ensure that the greatest number of victims can be served.

Strategic Goals And Objectives for Visitor/Tourist Crime Victims

Goal 1: *Provide temporary assistance to address the immediate needs of visitors who are victimized by crime.*

Objective: Victimized visitors of reported crimes are supported by telephone access, health services, replacement of personal identification, provision of interpreters, transportation, food and lodging and other personal services as needed.

Goal 2: *Reduce the incidents of crimes against visitors by increasing awareness of safety and security issues and increasing enforcement of crimes affecting visitors.*

Objective 1: Increase visitors' awareness of safety and security issues.

Objective 2: Increase visitors' knowledge about available victim services in Hawai'i (and in their state/ country of residence, if applicable.)

Objective 3: Increase law enforcement efforts to deter solicitations & reduce property crime.

Goal 3: *Reduce bureaucracy as it relates to services for tourists and visitors who are victimized in Hawaii.*

Objective 1: Reduce the amount of time it takes to process the replacement of identification, legal documentation, and related processes for victimized visitors.

Strategic Goals And Objectives for Immigrant/LEP Crime Victims

Goal 1: *Immigrant and LEP victims of crime will have meaningful and comprehensive access to victim assistance and crime-related services.*

Objective 1: Create a statewide, state-funded and staffed task force to develop and coordinate strategic plan.

Objective 2: Gather from and provide information to relevant service providers on LEP populations and issues.

Objective 3: Develop and support implementation of a statewide service plan for 24/7 delivery of language services to LEP crime victims.

Objective 4: Provide for training on multiple LEP issues and legal obligations.

Objective 5: Provide education and outreach to LEP/immigrant populations on crime-victim issues.

Objective 6: Build pool of qualified and competent Interpreters/ Translators.

Objective 7: Outreach to funders and policymakers.

Goal 2: *Hawai`i will serve as a model for the nation for a bias-free environment to eliminate the victimization of immigrants.*

Objective 1: To incorporate and integrate Goal #2 into task force activities

Objective 2: To identify sources and types of anti-immigration bias throughout the state

Objective 3: Support community research, education and awareness initiatives to address the victimization of vulnerable immigrants

Objective 4: Support the establishment and reliable systems to document anti-immigrant bias in Hawai`i.

Goal 3: *Enhance the civil and legal rights of immigrant and LEP crime victims.*

Objective 1: To incorporate and integrate Goal 3 into task force activities

Objective 2: To amend Hawai`i Revised Statutes to require the state and county and other entities that receive state or county funds to provide language accessible services.

Objective 3: Ensure legal assistance for immigrant crime victims to enforce their rights under the law.

Strategic Goals And Objectives for Crime Victims with Disabilities

Goal 1: *Provide equal access to the criminal justice system and victim services to crime victims with disabilities.*

Objective 1: Law Enforcement (county police departments) will obtain training about ADA compliance and the rights of victims with disabilities

Objective 2: Prosecutors, public defenders, and the judiciary will be able to communicate effectively with persons who are deaf, hard of hearing, speech impaired, and cognitive impaired.

Goal 2: *Increase understanding and response to crimes against people with disabilities by Service Providers.*

Objective 1: Service provider (and entities who interact with people with disabilities) shall be able to refer victims with disabilities to appropriate agencies.

Goal : *Increase understanding and response to crimes against people with disabilities.*

Objective 1: People with disabilities will be able to recognize a crime committed against them and will be able to access a civil and criminal justice systems to obtain remedies.

Strategic Goals And Objectives for Elderly Crime Victims

Goal 1: Reduce and prevent consumer fraud against the elderly, and provide services to elderly victims of fraud.

Objective 1: Develop a social marketing program about elder consumer fraud prevention.

Goal 2: Increase successful prosecution of perpetrators of crimes against the elderly.

Objective : Develop successful investigation and prosecution units for crimes against the elderly (both in-home and at care homes).

Objective: Create effective communication and collaborative policies between law enforcement and social services.

The Launch of SSPVS

On October 31, 2005 the SSPVS was launched by the Department of the Attorney General at the Japanese Cultural Center of Hawaii. About 50 individuals including subcommittee members and representatives of various service providers, advocacy/assistance groups, volunteers, state and local governments attended this program. The UH team made a presentation of the SSPVS, followed by remarks from subcommittee chairs. Subcommittees also held separate discussions to plan future course of actions.

The Follow-up Report

This follow-up highlights various programs, activities and events that were direct and indirect results of the SSPVS as reported by subcommittee chairs and members. The following sections list various SSPVS follow-up activities spearheaded by the Department of the Attorney General, Visitor Crime Victims Sub-committee, Immigrant/LEP Crime Victims Sub-committee, Sub-committee on Crime Victims who are Persons with Disabilities, and the Elderly Crime Victims Sub-committee.

**HAWAII STATEWIDE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR VICTIM SERVICES
FOLLOW-UP BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL**

1. Dissemination of SSPVS

The Department of the Attorney General disseminated the SSPVS in various ways. About 160 copies of the SSPVS have been distributed to various organizations and individuals from across the state. After the launch of the Plan in October 2005, for easy electronic access to a wider audience, the Department of the Attorney General also posted the SSPVS, in its entirety, on the Hawaii State Government website (URL: <http://hawaii.gov/ag/cpja/main/gp/sspvs.pdf>).

2. Grants to promote the SSPVS goals and objectives

- A Crime Victim Assistance Grant to the Visitor Aloha Society of Hawaii (VASH) for a project titled “Visitor Crime Awareness and Response Training.” Project period: January 1, 2006 – September 30, 2006.
- A Crime Victim Assistance Grant to the Department of Human Services for a project titled “Case Management for Elderly Victims of Crime.” Project period (continuation of a previous project): October 1, 2005 – September 30, 2006.
- A Crime Victim Assistance Grant to the Disability and Communication Access Board for a project titled “Disability Access to the Criminal Justice System and Victim Services.” Project period: January 1, 2006 – September 30, 2006.
- A S.T.O.P Violence Against Women Act Grant to the Domestic Violence Clearing House & Legal Hotline for a project titled “Statewide Strategic Planning Process to Improve Accessibility of Services for Immigrant Survivors of Abuse and Sexual Assault.” Project period: March 1, 2006 – October 31, 2006.
- An Edward J. Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant to the Department of Human Services for a project titled "Financial Exploitation of the Elderly". Project period (continuation of a previous project): March 1, 2006 - February 28, 2007.

**HAWAII STATEWIDE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR VICTIM SERVICES
FOLLOW-UP BY THE VISITOR CRIME VICTIMS SUBCOMMITTEE**

1. Visitor Crime Awareness Training Conference

The Visitor Aloha Society of Hawaii (VASH) will be coordinating the *Visitor Crime Awareness Training Conference*. Members of the visitor industry who have frequent contact with visitors, and members of the law enforcement community who respond to crimes involving visitor victims, will be trained to identify, respond to, and report crimes against visitors. The Training Conference will be held at the Hawaii Convention Center on Friday, July 28, 2006. Six breakout training sessions will be available to 200 attendees.

Invited governmental and non-governmental organizations will include: the County Police Departments, the National Park Service, the Military, the County Victim Assistance Programs, the U.S. Attorney, the Hawaii Attorney General, Social Service Agencies, Hospice, VASH Board of Directors and Volunteers, Mortuaries, Medical and Health Service Providers, the Hawaii Visitor Bureau and Industry Association, Hawaii Visitors and Convention Bureau, Car and Truck Rental and Leasing Association, Consular Corps of Hawaii, Travel and Tourism Educational Institutions, and Marketing and Communications Agencies.

The six training sessions will cover a variety of topics, including: 1) the needs of international crime victims - overcoming cultural barriers; 2) the psychological impact of crime on visitor victims; 3) VASH statewide crime victim assistance programs; 4) visitor victim services from hotel security and visitor assistance programs; 5) an overview of crimes against visitor victims; and 6) the Hawaii Visitors and Convention and Bureau's "Travel Smart" program.

2. Emergency Identification - Visitor Crime Problem

Visitor crime victims face unique challenges and need specialized assistance. Visitors are targeted for property crimes by criminals because visitors are known to carry large amounts of cash and/or forms of "portable wealth," such as credit cards, electronic equipment, and jewelry. Many visitor victims of property crimes also have their means of personal identification stolen, making it difficult for them to rent a car, buy alcoholic beverages, visit federal monuments, or to be cleared by airport security to return home. The difficult and time-consuming process now necessary to replace stolen personal identification was identified as a major obstacle for victims choosing to continue with the remainder of their vacation plans.

One of the goals of the Strategic Planning Committee is to provide visitor victims whose personal identification is stolen with temporary state identification. A protocol to provide temporary state identification to visitor victims whose personal identification has been stolen has been created through the collaborative efforts of VASH, the Department of the Attorney General's Criminal Justice Data Center State Identification Program, and the Crime Victim Compensation Commission. Visitors whose personal identification has been stolen are now able to get a form of temporary state identification within one day.

**HAWAII STATEWIDE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR VICTIM SERVICES
FOLLOW-UP BY THE IMMIGRANT/LEP CRIME VICTIMS SUBCOMMITTEE**

The first focus of the Immigrant/LEP Crime Victims subcommittee was to develop legislation in the arena of language access to bring the State of Hawaii into compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Prior to the opening of the 2006 Legislative Session, a core group of immigrant advocates, health care workers, lawyers, domestic violence case managers and community educators met to discuss the history of language access in Hawaii and to explore strategies for the upcoming session. Shari De la Cuadra, a law student at the William S. Richardson School of Law, researched state and regional language laws. With her research in hand, the language access community began to draft several proposals to introduce in the 2006 Hawaii State Legislature.

Once introduced, the community rallied around the language access bills and a broad based coalition was formed including the following organizations and individuals: Domestic Violence Clearinghouse and Legal Hotline, Catholic Charities, Susannah Wesley Community Center, Kokua Kalihi Valley Health Center, Na Loio – Immigrant Rights and Public Interest Legal Center, Kathy Davis from the University of Hawaii, Hawaii Civil Rights Commission, Hawaii Department of Health, and countless other professional and community organizations and individuals. As a result of the collaborative community work and with the aid of several key legislators including Representative Jun Abinsay, Rep. Sylvia Luke, and Rep. Kirk Caldwell, HB 2778 passed out of the legislature and is now waiting for the governor's signature before it becomes law. Full text of the Bill is included in the appendix section of this report.

H.B. 2778 creates an Office of Language Access which will coordinate and oversee the state's efforts to provide oral and written language services to limited English proficient persons, establishes a Language Access Advisory Council to advise the Office of Language Access, and appropriates general revenues to staff and maintain positions for the office of the Language Access Director and Advisory Council. Passage of H.B. 2778 is a major victory for language access supporters who have worked relentlessly over the past twenty years to advance the civil rights of limited English proficient persons residing in Hawaii. H.B. 2778 will open the doors to limited English proficient people and enable them to participate at all levels of government and to access services, programs and activities either offered by the State or funded with State funds.

Other community efforts related to Goal 1 included two separate trainings on sexual assault and domestic violence for Oahu based interpreters and translators, sponsored by Na Loio. Court and medical interpreters were among the invited guests. A model training curriculum was developed for each separate training. Additionally, the Filipina Women's Rural Project - Domestic Violence Clearinghouse and Legal Hotline sponsored a one-day conference for child welfare workers, state judges, and shelter workers on the intersection of domestic violence and immigrants. Language access and cultural competency were focal points for the conference. The Hawaii

Strategic Plan for Victim Services report was also disseminated to legislators, community organizations and others in the community who provide services to the LEP population. It is hoped these agencies and individuals will also begin to implement the goals and objectives found in the plan.

**HAWAII STATEWIDE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR VICTIM SERVICES
FOLLOW-UP BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME VICTIMS WHO ARE PERSONS WITH
DISABILITIES**

The Persons with Disabilities Subcommittee continues to work on activities focused on meeting the goals and objectives of the Strategic Plan for Crime Victims with Disabilities.

In December 2005, Subcommittee members Francine Wai, Executive Director, Disability and Communication Access Board (DCAB), Dennis Dunn, Executive Director, Victim Witness Kokua Service, Honolulu Prosecutor's Office, and Mei Chun, Victim Witness Coordinator, U.S. Attorney's Office and Subcommittee Chair, met with Adrianna Ramelli, Executive Director, Sex Abuse Treatment Center (SATC), the SATC Crisis Services Coordinator, and the SATC Medical Services Coordinator to discuss the possibility of future training for staff and crisis workers. In collaboration with the Disability and Communication Access Board, the training would focus on working with women with disabilities who are victims of sexual abuse. Possible funding through Victim Of Crime Act (VOCA) funds.

Status: Preliminary plans are for a Fall 2006 training

In January 2006, Subcommittee members Gary Smith, Executive Director, Hawaii Disability Rights Center (HDRC), Francine Wai, and Mei Chun, met with Carol Lee, Executive Director, Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence, to discuss the feasibility to submit a concept paper for an Education and Technical Assistance Grant to End Violence Against Women with Disabilities to the Office on Violence Against Women. All concurred, even given the short time before the deadline, the opportunity to possibly secure a grant for \$600,000 over a 3 year period for education and prevention was hard to pass up. Francine Wai, Gary Smith, and Carol Lee collaborated and with great combined efforts submitted a concept paper with the supporting documents. If funded, the project will focus on the development and dissemination of materials about violence for women with disabilities and service providers, and the dissemination of information to victim assistance programs and criminal justice agencies about their legal requirement to serve women with disabilities.

Status: Awaiting a decision from Office on the Violence Against Women.

In February 2006, the Disability Communication and Access Board (DCAB) applied for Victims of Crime Act funds (VOCA) through the State Attorney General's Office for a special project. The goal of the project is to increase access for persons with disabilities to law enforcement, the criminal justice system and victim service providers. The objective of the project is to enable individuals in such agencies to better serve crime victims with disabilities. The project is a two-day training on June 8-9, 2006 as a component of the 2006 Disability Access Conference. Grant funds have been awarded and scholarships are being offered to 30 Oahu participants, and 30 Neighbor Island participants, to include airfare and one night lodging. Mei Chun, in

collaboration with the County Victim Witness Coordinators (4), established the participant list. Invited participants included the County Police Departments, the County Victim Witness Advocates, Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Advocates, Administrators for the Judiciary, Department of Human Services -Adult Protective Services Social Workers, Members of the Visitor Aloha Society, and other agencies who provide services to crime victims.

A dedicated track, developed by DCAB, focuses on workshops to meet the project objective. The workshop sessions will include the Director of the U.S. Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division, Disability Rights Section and use of a training video from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime. In addition, workshops focusing on the inter-relationship of crime and disability, community resources, and communication skills with various disability groups are being developed by the Hawaii Disability Rights Center and the U.S. Attorney's Office, in collaboration with the Disability and Communication Access Board. The participants will also engage in a brainstorming and evaluation session to help determine future needs.

Status: In the process of registering participants for the June 2006 conference.

In March 2006, Mei Chun discussed with Phyllis Shinno, Victim Witness Program Director, Hawaii County Prosecutor's Office, the possibility of adding a component to the intermediate sexual assault training to be held in Hawaii County in June 2006. The component would focus on the sexual abuse of women with disabilities and criminal justice system. Since the discussion, national expert Nora J. Baladerian, Ph.D. has been contracted by the Hawaii County Prosecutor's Office to conduct workshops on working with sexual assault victims with disabilities including advanced forensic interviewing skills and clinical interventions.

Status: Conference June 7-9, 2006

In April 2006, a committee member located a newly published 8-segment training video on the Americans With Disabilities Act website (www.ada.gov). The video is designed specifically for police departments to use during roll call. Each segment is approximately 8 -10 minutes and focuses on one type of disability. The video will assist officers in the appropriate response to individuals with disabilities encountered in the course of their duty. The videos will be transmitted to the four county Police Chiefs with a cover letter from the Disability and Communication Access Board (DCAB) seeking the implementation of the videos in police roll calls, in-service, and new recruit training.

Status: Distribution June 2006

**HAWAII STATEWIDE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR VICTIM SERVICES
FOLLOW-UP BY THE ELDERLY CRIME VICTIMS SUBCOMMITTEE**

Elderly Crime Victims Subcommittee assisted the State of Hawaii Executive Office on Aging in conducting a series of conferences titled “SageWatch Senior Fraud and Abuse Conference.”

SageWatch Senior Fraud and Abuse Conference

“Finding a Solution Conference”

Mission: The goal of the conference is to bring private, government and community organizations together to develop ideas and a new sense of cooperation in preventing fraud and abuse against the elderly.

Goals:

- Alert Kupuna of new consumer fraud schemes and how to report fraud, the services and the resources for them.
- Provide professionals in law enforcement, social service and the aging network to collaborate in an open forum to identify problems and find solutions in stopping the victimization of Hawaii’s Kupuna.
- Increase awareness of work of all federal funded programs- and state programs with a focus on fraud and abuse prevention.
- Establish a network of community partners with a creation of a Fraud and Abuse Taskforce whose mission will be to stop the victimization of Hawaii’s Kupuna.

Attendees: Conferences were open to public. About 200 people were in attendance at each conference. There were also exhibits where relevant flyers and other information material were distributed.

Conference Topics:

- Identity Theft and Consumer Fraud
- Health Care Fraud
- Victim Support
- Family Caregiver Abuse and Exploitation

Conference Locations & Date:

Oahu – Wednesday, September 28, 2005

Hilton Hawaiian Village

Hilo – Thursday, April 6, 2006

Hawaii Naniloa Resort – capacity 300-350

Maui – Wednesday, May 10, 2006

Maui Beach Hotel – capacity 175-200

Kauai – May 4

Kauai Marriott Resort and Beach Club – capacity 200

In addition to the SageWatch conferences that the Executive Office on Aging has held on Oahu and Neighbor Islands, the Department of Human Services will be attending meetings with Senator Suzanne Chun Oakland beginning June 2006 to specifically address possible statutory amendments to the Dependent Adult Protective Services Law (HRS 346-222) and other statutes pertaining to the prosecution of individuals who commit crimes against the elderly and/or disabled individuals in the State of Hawaii. It is to be noted that between May 21 – 25, *The Honolulu Advertiser* published a series of reports and articles on the abuse of the elderly. These reports, the subcommittee hopes, have considerably increased the public awareness on the seriousness of the issue and possible solutions.

APPENDIX D

Summary of HSART

(2007)

The Hawaii Sexual Assault Response and Training Program (HSART)

Under the auspices of the Department of the Attorney General, the Hawaii Sexual Assault Response and Training Program (HSART) was developed in 2007 by the Kapi`olani Medical Center for Women and Children's Sex Abuse Treatment Center (SATC) to ensure responsive, effective, and forensically sound service provision to all sexual assault victims statewide. HSART received FY 2005 VAWA funds in 2007 to support this initiative.

SATC has a long history of providing comprehensive services for sexual assault victims. Since 1999, SATC has held the master contract for statewide sex assault services, first with the Department of Health and since 2006, under the auspices of the Department of the Attorney General. Under the master contract, SATC and the subcontracting agencies on the Neighbor Islands provide core sexual assault services including 24/7 crisis response services, mental health counseling, and legal systems advocacy for victims. In addition, under the master contract SATC provides violence prevention/education services as well as developing and maintaining collaborative relationships with governmental and nongovernmental agencies to strengthen victim services statewide. As part of their mandate to provide comprehensive sex assault services to victims across the state, SATC works closely with the Sexual Assault Response Teams (SART) in each county to ensure that victims receive immediate medical, advocacy, and emotional support to recover from their injuries, cope with the trauma, and/or to pursue criminal justice remedies.

In 1998, the Department of the Attorney General awarded a contract to SATC to develop a statewide standardized protocol for the medical-legal care of sexual assault victims, including the collection and preservation of forensic evidence. Furthermore in 2002, SATC received VAWA funding from the City and County of Honolulu Prosecutors Office to implement and maintain a statewide Sexual Assault Response Team (SART) by promoting continuous collaboration with law enforcement, prosecution, forensic examiners and sexual assault advocates. The availability of SART services is critical to treatment and prevention services and often leads to increased police reporting and to improved prosecution efforts.

With the FY 2005 VAWA funding, the HSART project provides program assistance to statewide SART teams in the areas of standardization of evidence collection tools and methods, effectiveness measures for service delivery, and statewide collaboration and training. HSART will seek to maintain and improve communication and coordination among all partners in the forensic examination process, ensure the responsiveness and effectiveness of the medical-legal protocols statewide, and maintain and improve the quality of service provisions in the medical-legal protocols through the establishment of a compliance plan and review process. Ongoing training of statewide sexual assault personnel is essential to ensure a professional and effective response to sexual assault. With the FY 2005 VAWA funding, HSART also will offer quarterly training opportunities for sexual assault staff statewide.

APPENDIX E

Visual Map of Population and Geographic Areas

(2000 Census Tract)

Submitted via Grants Management System (GMS)
online in October 2007

APPENDIX F

Recovery Act Letters of Support
from
VAWA State Planning Committee Members

Submitted via GMS online in March 2009