# STATE OF HAWAII IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE S T O P VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN FORMULA GRANT FY 1999

Department of the Attorney General Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division

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# FY 1999 S.T.O.P. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN FORMULA GRANT IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

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#### **FORWARD**

The State of Hawaii is submitting this implementation plan to address the reduction of violent crimes against adult female victims of sexual assault and domestic violence. In this fifth year of participation with the U. S. Department of Justice in the VAWA S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program, we are appreciative of the continued legislative and funding support provided by our Federal Government in achieving this vital mandate to protect and assist women and our communities from abusive and threatening behavior.

The S.T.O.P. Violence Grant has facilitated a higher degree of government and victim service provider collaboration, producing new partnerships for strategic planning and funding of projects to serve a greater number and wider array of women than traditionally addressed. Planning and resource allocation now look beyond the initial crisis intervention, and work toward the concept of a "seamless system" that assists battered women toward a successful transition to a safer position through extended case management and ancillary services. Special needs populations and rural areas of the state are included in development and provision of services.

The impact of these efforts have been evident in the fact that no aspect of the system has been untouched: improvements have been made ranging from our state statutes on sanctioning violent crime, our agencies' expanded policies and protocols (both government and private, non-profit victim services) in responding to services, the more compassionate manner in which services are rendered to victims of violence, to the technical improvements in recording and utilizing information on violent crimes, and the general community's increased awareness and education of the issues. The results over the past five years have been a gradual reduction in the number and severity of domestic violence and sexual assault offenses, an increase in the calls for services, and a more proactive criminal justice response to offenders.

We are constantly challenged to sustain and increase these efforts, in the face of the current economic situation that our State has continued to experience in the past eight years. Much remains to be accomplished before we can say that the situation is resolved, but we need to acknowledge what we have achieved thus far. This strategy will serve as a guide to continuing and expanding our efforts toward that resolution.

#### I. SCOPE OF PROBLEM

#### A. Demographic Characteristics

Hawaii ranks 41<sup>st</sup> among the 50 States, with a total resident population of 1.18 million<sup>1</sup>. Adult females eighteen and over represent 37% (443,221) of this population<sup>2</sup>. Based on the last census completed in 1990, ethnic distribution in the State, by self classification or by race of mother, included 61.8% Asian or Pacific Islander, 33.4% Caucasian, 7.4% Hispanic, and 2.5% African American. Among the Asian and Pacific Islander population, Japanese comprised the largest group (22.3%), followed by Filipino (15.2%), Hawaiian (12.5%), and Chinese (6.2%)<sup>3</sup>. Between 1992-1996, average annual immigration for those reporting Hawaii as their intended permanent residence is 8,021 with 56% originating from the Philippines. Other countries of birth include People's Republic of China (8%), Japan (6%), Korea (5%), and Vietnam (5%).<sup>4</sup> While English is the primary language spoken in the home, of the non-English speaking population approximately 25% of persons over five years old spoke another language, mainly Japanese (27%), Chinese (Cantonese dialect,10%), or a dialect of Filipino (22% Tagalog and 10% Ilocano)<sup>5</sup>.

The State has four county units of government: the City and County of Honolulu has a population of 871,766 (73%); the County of Hawaii, 141,458 (12%); the County of Maui, to include the islands of Maui, Lanai and Molokai, 118,864 (10%); and the County of Kauai, 56,423 (5%)<sup>6</sup>. Per capita personal income for the State in 1996 was \$25,421, with the Neighbor Island counties averaging \$20,934. The County of Hawaii had the lowest at \$19,056<sup>7</sup>. The State's median family income in 1993 was \$39,890, with Hawaii County having the lowest at \$31,150. It also has the highest percentage of persons in poverty at 15%, compared to the average of 9.6%<sup>8</sup>. Statewide the poverty status in 1989 found 41.7% of female householders with related children under 5 years to be below the poverty level<sup>9</sup>.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>State of Hawaii Data Book, 1997, p.25

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Ibid. P.39.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>*Ibib.*, p.44.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*, p.57.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>*Ibid.*, p.48.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>*Ibid.*, p.17.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>*Ibid.*, p.361.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid., p.376.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>*Ibid.*, p.372.

#### H. Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence is defined under HRS §586-1:

- (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" are defined as spouses or reciprocal beneficiaries, former spouses or former reciprocal beneficiaries, persons who have a child in common, parents, children, persons related by consanguinity, and persons jointly residing or formerly residing in the same dwelling unit. Offenses against family and household members 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 may, upon request, 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 arrest for assault to a misdemeanor arrest for 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 on Table 1. Non-reporting of these incidents to law enforcement continues to occur due to a variety of reasons, such as fear of revictimization or cultural inhibitions, and frustration with the criminal justice response. In the Department of the Attorney General's (DAG's) Crime and Justice in Hawaii: 1996 Hawaii Household Survey Report, the two most cited reasons for not reporting crime were that the victim felt that the offense was not important enough to report, and that the police could not do anything about apprehending the perpetrator for the offense. Table 1 shows an increase in the number of reports filed by the police in 1998 under the Abuse of Household Member statute in all counties expect Honolulu, which declined 16%. Kauai County has the largest increase at 24%. A change in the statistical methodology using a software program and the services of the newly appointed Domestic Violence Intervention Counselor (DVIC) with the Kauai Police Department in 1998 may account for part of this change. Maui Police Department shows an inordinately higher rate of reporting due to the fact that all calls for abuse of family or household members are reported, including verbal abuse incidents, which account for 75% of these reports. The physical abuse incidents average 781 for the past five years (1994-1998), which is more proportionate to its population and arrest rates.

Table 1

REPORTS FOR ABUSE OF FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBER* - HRS §709-906									
LOCATION	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998				
City and County of Honolulu	3,903	4,665	5,966	4,873	4107				
County of Maui	2,781	3,147	3,004	3,258	3,431				
County of Hawaii	857	985	1,116	1,091	1105				
County of Kauai	312	368	261	245	321				
Total	7,835	9,165	10,347	9,467	8,964				

Source: County Police Departments

\*includes juveniles

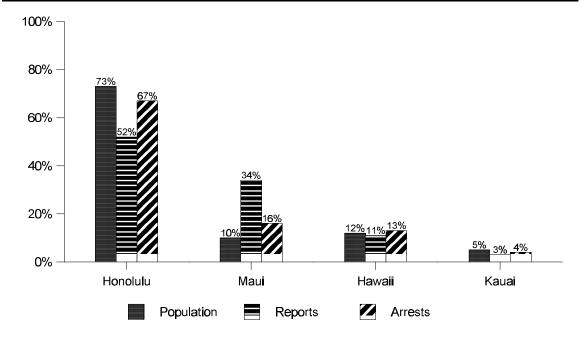
The four county police departments have mandatory arrest policies for the Abuse of Household Member statute, which is a misdemeanor offense. The standard for the mandatory arrest for abuse of household members is "visible injury or complaint of pain". Table 2 shows arrests under the Abuse of Household Members statute decreased by 8% statewide from 1997 to 1998. The County of Kauai had the largest increase in arrests during this period (61%), which may be attributed to a more accurate statistical accounting of police reports by the recently hired DVIC as mentioned above, and a more aggressive training and public awareness campaign by the Police Department and the intervention services of the DVIC. Hawaii County had a slight increase (4%) in arrests, while Maui and Honolulu had decreases of 3% and 15% respectively. The decline in arrests could be impacted by the establishment of a standardized bail schedule statewide at the start of 1998. Bail for the initial offense was raised to \$1,000, with \$2,000 for subsequent arrests for domestic violence offenses. Other factors may include law enforcement public education campaigns, more prompt service of protection and restraining orders, and use of crisis counselors as part of the domestic violence response call.

Table 2

ARRESTS FOR ABUSE OF FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBER - HRS §709-906									
Location	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998				
City and County of Honolulu	2,563	2,750	2,735	3,007	2,569				
County of Maui	614	640	614	644	624				
County of Hawaii	424	565	485	544	564				
County of Kauai	132	166	124	135	217				
Total	3,733	4,121	3,958	4,330	3,974				

Source: County Police Departments(1994, 1995); HCJDC (1996-1998)

GRAPH 1
Average Distribution of Arrests/Reports for
Abuse of Family/Household Members -- 1994-1998



The reporting and arrest trends for domestic abuse appear proportional to the population, with the exception of a slightly lower reporting rate in the City and County of Honolulu, as illustrated in Graph 1 above. The reporting rate for Maui County, which includes all verbal abuse incidents as mentioned above, would be averaging 11% if limited to physical abuse incidents only. This figure would put it within the range of reporting with the other Neighbor Island counties.

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. Table 3 represents only those cases heard in the Family Courts. For the past two fiscal years, TRO filing have increased steadily by 12% in FY 1997, and by 15% in FY 1998. The First Circuit Family Court has experienced the greatest increase (52%) in the two year period from FY 1996 to FY 1998.

Table 3

FAMILY COURT TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER (TRO) FILING BY FY*										
Family Court (County)	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998					
First Circuit (Honolulu)	1,495	1,658	1,326	1,590	2,016					
Second Circuit (Maui)	374	390	392	369	398					
Third Circuit (Hawaii)	787	785	730	801	759					
Fifth Circuit (Kauai)	76	95	105	135	102					
Total	2,732	2,928	2,553	2,859	3,275					

Source: Judiciary Annual Reports for FY 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998

\*Fiscal Year (July 1 to June

30)

Arrest for violations of TRO's presents a measurement that complements the above information related to filing for protection against domestic abuse. The data from the Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center (HCJDC) reflects calendar years in Table 4. The pattern for the past year indicates a slight increase of 3% statewide. Coding of violations by the police departments may prevent capture of all domestic violence-related arrests, as mentioned earlier, and the variance in the Honolulu Police Department statistics between 1996 and 1997 could be attributed to the use of a Contempt of Court violation under HRS § 710-1044, rather than HRS § 586. Kauai County statistics, which saw a 100% increase in TRO violations from 1997 to 1998, may also have resulted in a change in the statistical methodology.

Table 4

FAMILY COURT TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER (TRO) ARRESTS									
County	1996	1997	1998						
Honolulu	716	941	911						
Maui	224	212	228						
Hawaii	228	239	241						
Kauai	37	42	90						
Statewide	1,205	1,434	1,470						

Source: Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center

In a DAG report titled, *Murder in Hawaii 1992-1997*, (June 1998), there were 280 murders in the state during this six year period, of which 68 are "domestic violence-related". Under the definition now applied to this term, the report includes murders resulting from either child abuse or domestic violence. To more objectively compare statistics over time and/or jurisdictions, the Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division has calculated the rate of domestic violence murders. The number and rate of domestic violence-related murders have been reduced by half from the 1995 figures. Refer to Table 5. Firearms were used in half of all domestic violence murders, and deaths of a comparatively large proportion (43%) of female murder victims are attributed to domestic arguments.

Table 5

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE-RELATED MURDERS								
Year	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1992-97	
Number of DV-related murders	15	11	10	16	8	8	68	
DV-related proportion of total murders (per cent)	35.7	24.4	20.0	23.2	20.0	17.0	24.3	
DV-related murder rate, per 100,000 residents	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.0	

Table 6 provides the number of contacts made with the larger agency service providers by domestic violence victims as a result of abuse. There are eight shelter facilities statewide (3 on Oahu, one each on the islands of Hawaii, Molokai, Kauai and Maui), and one for military victims/dependants only. In its FY 1998 Annual Report for the Family Violence Prevention and Services (FVPS) Grant, the Department of Human Services noted that "it is not uncommon for a woman to use a shelter 6-8 times before leaving the violent setting for good (if she ever does)". While the statistics for Shelter and Adults Receiving Individual Services have alternated in single digit increases and/or decreases, Hotline and Information/Referral Calls and Other Services (particularly in the Legal Advocacy area) have seen substantial growth. The shelter reporting periods for FY 1995 and 1996 are federal fiscal years (October to September), and the FY 1997 and FY 1998 are reported under the State fiscal period (July to June).

Table 6

DIRECT SERVICES CONTACTS WITH DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS								
Type of Service	Number of Clients/Service Calls							
	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998				
Shelter - Adults served (unduplicated)	1,033	976	1,028	947				
Shelter - Hotline and Information/Referral Calls	7,404	8,072	10,066	11,392				
Adults Receiving Individual Services in shelter (unduplicated)	1,338	1,051	1,247	1,118				
Other Services (Legal Advocacy, Outreach, etc.): DV Clearinghouse/Legal Hotline, LASH, Americorps	3,407	3,829	6,371	8,658				

Source: FVPS Grant: Annual Reports for 1995 to 1998, DHS Social Services Division

The Joint Military Family Abuse Shelter reported serving 118 Adults (duplicated count) and took 1582 Hotline calls in Federal Fiscal Year 1997, and 118 Adults (duplicated count) and 1554 Hotline calls for the Federal Fiscal Year 1998.

#### I. Sexual Assault (SA)

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

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

According to the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) report in 1993, just one third of all sexual assaults are reported to the police nationally, and only 5% of those which are reported lead to an alleged offender being arrested, charged, tried, convicted, sentenced and incarcerated. In the *Crime and Justice in Hawaii: 1998 Household Survey Report* from the Department of the Attorney General, only one fifth (20%) of rape victims reported the offense of rape or attempted rape to the police (although the report also cautioned that the rates of victim reports to the police may not coincide with frequencies due to incomplete incident reporting data). In the DAG Crime Trend Series: *Felony Sexual Assault Arrests in Hawaii (January 1997)*, over half of the adult victims were 18 to 29 years old<sup>10</sup>, and over half were victimized by an acquaintance or boyfriend.

*Crime in Hawaii, 1997* reported that forcible rapes account for 11% (371 cases) of the violent crimes as classified under the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), a 13% increase (45 more) from the previous year. This reverses a four year steady 28% decline from the years 1992 to 1996. However, the 1998 initial UCR report from the CPJA Division indicates a 5% (19 cases) decline of rape. Table 7 illustrates the UCR reported incidents of rape of females. State UCR

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup>Crime Trend Series: Felony Sexual Assault Arrests in Hawaii (Vol 5, Issue 2; January 1997); DAG, State of Hawaii.

statistics on sexual assault are collected under the category of "forcible rape", which is defined as "the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will". 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. The numbers include female victims under 18 years of age, although the majority of victims are adults.

Table 7

REPORTED INCIDENTS OF FORCIBLE RAPE OF FEMALES UNDER UCR									
Location	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998				
City and County of Honolulu	266	217	222	257	242				
County of Maui	35	48	39	49	47				
County of Hawaii	43	49	45	46	45				
County of Kauai	15	22	20	19	18				
Total	359	336	326	371	352				

Source: Crime in Hawaii, 1998

In the same *Felony Sexual Assault Arrests in Hawaii* report, the profile of those arrested for sexual assault showed a median age of 33, with almost 70% between the ages of 18 and 39, and with an unskilled laborer (30.9%) or unemployed (26.7%) status. Table 8 provides the number of arrests for rape by county. The police arrest reports include only those cases where a charge has been made following the conclusion of all investigations, and includes both adult and juvenile offenders. Hawaii County statistics reflect a nine month period through September 1998 only. Both Honolulu and Maui Counties had 13% increase in arrests, while Kauai arrests declined by 80% to one arrest for 1998.

Table 8

ARREST FOR FORCIBLE RAPE OF FEMALES UNDER UCR								
Location	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998			
City and County of Honolulu	114	67	80	86	97			
County of Maui	18	15	22	15	17			
County of Hawaii	12	14	24	18	12*			
County of Kauai	5	9	4	5	1			
Total	149	105	130	124	127			

Source: Crime in Hawaii, 1997; CPJA Research Branch

\*Hawaii County statistics for January- September 1998 only

Sex assault services are provided by five sex assault programs throughout the state: two on Oahu, and one each on the islands of Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai. The continuum of services include crisis intervention, counseling, medical services, and legal advocacy. Table 9 illustrates the direct service contacts for victims in the City and County of Honolulu only (representing three fourths of the State's population), as reported by the Sex Abuse Treatment Center (SATC) and Sex Abuse Treatment Program under Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center. Statistics for the other counties are not available. For the City and County of Honolulu, the percentage of victims that report being raped (in Table 7) and subsequently followed up with emergency medical examinations (Table 9) has declined by 20% from 1995 to 1998, although the number of arrests have steadily increased. The cut in services due to funding may account for a partial explanation, but further research is required to understand this situation.

Table 9

SERVICE CONTACTS WITH SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS - CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU							
Type of Services	Number of Clients						
	1995	1996	1997	1998			
Emergency sexual assault examinations	229	188	208	160			
Counseling and advocacy services	1,804	1,704	1,811	1,564			
Total	2,033	1,892	2,019	1,724			

Table 10 shows a broader-based view of clients services, derived from the DOH annual reports on the five sexual assault agencies that receive state-funded contracts. Client figures are unduplicated and generally represent adult females, although the Educational Services is primarily geared toward minors attending school.

Table 10

CLIENT SERVICES UNDER DOH-FUNDED SEX ASSAULT PROGRAMS									
Program	Registered or Admitted		Crisis Interventions		Counseled or Treated		Educational Services		
	FY 95	FY 96	FY 95	FY 96	FY 95	FY 96	FY 95	FY 96	
Sex Abuse Treatment Center (Oahu)	413	434	1,465	1,563	413	434	4,970	2,454	
Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center/ SA Treatment Program (Oahu)	152	135	11	12	152	135	567	3,625	
YWCA/Sexual Assault Treatment Program (Kauai)	110	193	77	103	110	193	68	379	
Sex Abuse Interventions, Inc. (Maui)	276	527	164	145	276	527	10,389	4,604	
YWCA/Sex Assault Support Services (Hawaii)	418	563	266	183	418	563	3,809	8,238	
TOTAL	1,369	2,152	1,983	2,006	1,363	1,852	19,803	19,300	

A secondary indicator of victim services can be derived from the Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) grants which fund county victim-witness and non-profit programs. Table 11 represents those victims of DV or SA who have received VOCA funded services.

Table 11

NUMBER OF VICTIMS SERVICE BY VOCA-FUNDED PROJECTS								
Type of Service	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997					
Domestic Violence	6,812	6,023	6,899	5,964				
Adult Sex Assault	297	165	356	549				

Source: Victims of Crime Act, Assistance Grant Program State Performance Report

#### II. PREVIOUS AND CURRENT EFFORTS

#### A. Efforts under the STOP Violence Formula Grant

The initial STOP Formula Grant for FY 1995 was directed at a systems approach to responding to the violence against women through the funding of two statewide projects:

- O Establishing a centralized victim information management system that would provide client and incident-based data to assist criminal justice and private service provider agencies in the planning of services and resource allocation for women who are victims of violence. The private service provider and discretionary allocations were combined to fund the Victim Information Management System Project under the Department of the Attorney General (DAG).
- O Developing a standardized training program to provide skills enhancement and cross training for criminal justice, victims services, and community providers in service to women who are victims of violence. The law enforcement and prosecution allocations were combined to fund the Criminal Justice Training Project.

Funding for both of these projects was continued in FY 1996, although with more limited funding. Beginning in FY 1996, funding efforts moved toward collaborative interagency projects and special populations. A substantial number of projects under the prioritized concerns of the VAWA State Committee have been funded under the STOP Formula Grant in the current 1996, 1997, and 1998 funding years in each of six areas (general policy, prosecutors, law enforcement, victim service programs, legal services, and medical staff). Refer to Appendix C for allocations.

#### 1. <u>General Policy</u>

- Promote cross-training of Criminal Justice (CJ), victim services, & community provider personnel, including members of the bar, medical personnel, & educators:
  - a. Medical Protocol:
    - ➤ SATC The Standardized Sex Assault Protocol Project
    - ► Hawaii Commission on Status of Women Cross-Training
  - b. Special Populations:
    - ➤ Domestic Violence Clearinghouse and Legal Hotline -The Domestic Violence Access Project
    - ➤ Legal Aid Society of Hawaii The Neighbor Island Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Services for Women who Speak English as a Second Language
- Develop, maintain, and strengthen specialized units in police, prosecutor, and court/probation agencies.

- a. Specialized Units:
  - ➤ Hawaii County Police DV Unit
  - ➤ Judiciary Specialized Probation Unit for DV
- b. Protection Order Enforcement:
  - ➤ Maui Police Department STOP Violence Against Women
  - ➤ Kauai Police Department DV Intervention
  - ➤ Honolulu Police Department Domestic Violence on Leeward Coast
  - ► Honolulu Police Department Family Violence Arrest Warrants
  - ► Hawaii County Police Service of Protection Orders
- c. Specialized Prosecution:
  - ➤ Hawaii County Prosecutor's Office DV Prosecution Unit
  - ➤ Maui County Prosecutor's Office DV Investigations
  - ➤ Kauai County Prosecutor's Office DV Prosecution Unit
  - ➤ Honolulu Prosecutor's Office Misdemeanor Prosecution
- Establish centralized information system, such as TRO registry, that allows access and coordination of information to ensure victim safety.
  - a. Kauai County Police Department Internet TRO Registry
  - b. Honolulu Prosecutor Statewide Telecommunication Project
  - c. DAG Victim Information Management System

#### 2. Law Enforcement

- Provide mandatory, on-going training for all law enforcement personnel in the dynamics of DV/SA.
  - a. Honolulu Police Department Violent Crimes Against Women Training
  - b. Kauai Police Law Enforcement Sex Assault Training
  - c. Hawaii County Police Department DV and SA Officer Training
- Establish & expand crisis counseling response teams within each county that are available to respond to on-scene incidents of DV/SA.
  - a. Hawaii County Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Coordinator
  - b. Parents & Children Together Pu'u Honua Drop In Center
  - c. Honolulu Police Department Pu'u Honua Waianae
  - d. Child and Family Services DV Emergency Shelters
  - e. Women Helping Women DV Task Force Outreach Advocates

#### 3. <u>Prosecution</u>

- ☐ Develop agency expertise to train & produce curriculum in DV/SA dynamics.
- a. The Criminal Justice Training Project.

4.	<u>Victim Services</u>
	Provide shelter & post-shelter housing to DV/SA (post-shelter clarified as "transitional, affordable housing").  a. Kauai YWCA - Joint DV /SA Hotline.  b. Windward Crisis Shelter - Battered Women's Shelter  c. Family Crisis Shelter - Crisis Support Services for Domestic Violence in West Hawaii  d. Women Helping Women - Transitions Project
	Establish uniform protocols for the collection & preservation of medical-legal evidence.  a. The Sex Assault Legal Medical Standardization Protocol*
	Design treatment & outreach programs that are culturally sensitive, eliminate language barriers, & are able to address special populations, such as the elderly, disabled, immigrant & individuals with serious mental health problems.  a. Domestic Violence Clearinghouse and Legal Hotline -The Domestic Violence Access Project*  b. Legal Aid Society of Hawaii - The Neighbor Island Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Services for Women who Speak English as a Second Language*
	Ensure crisis intervention, counseling, & advocacy services statewide for adult sexual assault victims without costs to victims (including 3 <sup>rd</sup> party and sliding scale costs).  a. Sex Abuse Treatment Center - Victims' Services  b. Women's Financial Resource Center Victim Services for DV Women  c. Parents & Children Together - Family Peace Center
5.	<u>Legal Services</u>
	Provide mandatory, on-going training for all judges, including per diem judges, in the dynamics of DV/SA to include a section incorporating recognitions of gender perceptions.  a. The Judiciary - Judicial Education Project
6.	Medical Staff
	Develop standard medical protocol for medical staff in all ER's, hospitals, & clinics.  a. SATC - The Standardized Sex Assault Protocol Project*
(*Indicates proj	ject overlap in one or more areas)

#### B. State Legislation

The 1998 Legislature passed a series of sex offender bills subsequently signed into law. Act 194 strengthens the sex offender registration requirements, and serves as a major "housekeeping" bill to expedite the sex offender registration process. The Act imposes the duty to implement the sex offender registration law upon a judge or designee who continues bail for a sex offender, following a guilty verdict or plea of guilty or nolo contendere. Act 238 provides mandatory HIV testing for sex offenders. Act 269 defines and improves the terms of enforcement for victim restitution.

In a similar "housekeeping bill" for domestic violence, Act 172, Session Laws 1998 included amendments to add persons who have a child in common to the definition of "family or household member", making the third offense of abuse of family or household member within two years of the second conviction a felony, and requiring that defendants convicted of abuse of family or household member be immediately incarcerated. The Act also deleted "recent" with respect to police issuance of twenty-four hour "stay-away" warnings, as the term was ambiguous and would cause a delay in issuance pending an officer's interpretation of how "recently" the physical abuse occurred.

There are three pending resolutions in the 1999 Legislature reviewing Hawaii's response to family and household violence. The first resolution calls for a study of the State's laws relating to domestic violence and abuse, with recommendations for recodification of these laws as necessary to enhance protection of victims and provide for uniformity and consistency, particularly in the orders of protection. The second resolution requests that a working group on domestic violence be convened to review the policies and procedures of the criminal justice system on Oahu to identify gaps and areas in the law requiring change or attention, with the report being submitted prior to the Regular Legislative Session of 2000. A third resolution would examine the possibility of including and defining "dating relationships" within the context of domestic violence.

#### III. STATE STRATEGY ADDRESSING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

#### A. Agency Participation in the Planning Process

The Attorney General of the State of Hawaii chairs the VAWA State Planning Committee, which is composed of fourteen representatives of criminal justice and victim service provider agencies including the state domestic violence coalition, immigrant services, Hawaiian affairs, medical profession, and the Office of the United States Attorney. Refer to the membership list in Appendix A.

#### B. State Approach to Development of Strategy

The VAWA State Planning Committee has been meeting three to four times a year to

review issues in the State relating to violence against women and to develop a strategy to address the problem and establish priorities for the the STOP Formula Grant. A different approach to address the strategy was initiated this past year. Through the series of statewide meetings conducted from June to September 1998, the Committee invited comments and began a dialogue with the local, county-level communities in order to obtain a broader picture of the problem and its impact. The process is documented in the VAWA State Planning Committee Report (February 1999) in Appendix B.

#### C. Committee Findings: State and County Concerns

From the statewide county meetings, six major concerns were identified:

#### 1. Lack of Resources:

Each of the counties cited the lack of resources as impacting their response to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault. The Neighbor Island counties found the economic situation especially bleak, and a contributing factor in the occurrence of violence in the home. Families of the victims were more likely to be faced with high unemployment, financial difficulties, and substance abuse issues.

The same impact was felt by service providers. Agency responses were curtailed by budget cuts in both the public and private service sectors. This translated to an inability to provide basic services to many of the rural areas such as Lanai, Hana (Maui), and Puna (Hawaii). Victim accessibility to services on the Neighbor Islands is further reduced by the lack of public transportation services. In the City and County of Honolulu, the financial constraints reduced the agencies' abilities to do outreach to many of the special needs populations facing domestic and sexual abuse, including immigrant and non-English speaking women, the homeless, and teens facing violent relationships.

#### 2. Education and Community Outreach:

The need to educate both the community and the professionals who come into contact with victims was repeatedly mentioned as a major gap in service. Understanding the dynamics of power and control, gender, and roles are seen as critical for a community to be able to respond in terms of support (both emotionally and financially) and to address the problems on a public platform.

Concurrent with the educational effort, agencies see the need to inform the victims and community of the services available. Sometimes it requires seeking out suspected populations of victims, such as immigrants and the homeless, rather than expecting them to be referred to or walk in for services. This is particularly true of victims of sexual assault who do not enter in the criminal justice system.

#### 3. Coordination of Interagency Planning and Services:

The need for coordination among the public and private service providers ("seamless services") was heard in every county. Many agencies are in the process of reviewing and revising protocols addressing domestic violence and sexual assault victims, in response to legislation, funding and client requests. Since the victim is often caught in the process of being referred from one service to another for different needs, it has become evident that the transition between or among the different agencies should be more "seamless" if they do not want to revictimize the abused woman. There is a need to discuss the interagency protocol process, determine its effectiveness, and redesign it as part of a whole system. Input should come from impacted agencies, *and* from the victim.

#### 4. Transitional Services:

Most of the service providers acknowledge the need to go beyond the basic emergency services if the victims are to make progress in leaving the abusive situation. Ideally this would entail long-term case management and ancillary services that would provide transition and stability for the battered woman and family. The civil legal services would address needs arising from custody, support, and divorce issues. Financial services would enable the woman to be more economically independent. Additionally, housing and child care, job training and education are additional services needed in order for a women to successfully leave an abusive situation and become more self-reliant.

#### 5. Agency Needs:

Many of the agencies cited the need for increased staffing, personnel training, and specialized medical equipment to address domestic violence and sexual assault cases. Cross training with other disciplines, such as substance abuse and mental health, has occurred but continues to be needed as more agencies and the community become involved in services.

#### 6. Sexual Assault:

Clearer guidelines, particularly in the case of sex assault protocols on the Neighbor Islands, were identified as a staff requirement for appropriate response to abusive situations. The issue of reporting requirements of sexual assaults and the need for the development of an adult sexual assault medical protocol statewide have been cited as concerns in most of the counties. The number of juveniles needing services for sexual assault has increased, while the number of adult victims has not shown a similar increase. The current ratio of 60% minors to 40% adults in Honolulu County, for example, is a trend to which service providers have not been able to research for an explanation.

#### D. Focus of State Efforts

There were several common threads that were seen in the four counties. First was the reduction of funding or lack thereof that resulted from a depressed economic situation. Service programs that depended on government, non-profit or foundation funding were finding it necessary to operate on less each year. Availability of basic or core services is threatened, and this is especially the case on the more rural counties of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai.

Next, community education and outreach presented a challenge under the current budget restrictions. Failure to address this area often left victims unaware or fearful of seeking services against violent offenders. One sector of the community especially identified as critically in need of this information was the medical profession, who often come into contact with victims seeking treatment. Knowledge and collaboration with service provider agencies could mean more immediate attention and services, and reduction of ongoing violence.

Third, agencies themselves identified the ongoing need for training, cross training and collaboration to prevent "revictimizing" women who came into the system for assistance. Given the ongoing research findings for treatment, staff turn-overs, and policy/procedural revisions, both public and private agencies need to give constant attention to their personnel and organization to ensure that the services to their victim clients are appropriate, adequate and "seamless" among the multiple providers.

Finally, the victims themselves require a more encompassing system of services that will see them beyond the crisis situation. To successfully leave an abusive situation, a woman may require transitional services ranging from housing and civil legal assistance for financial support and custody, to substance abuse or mental health treatment services. Special needs populations such as the rurally isolated, homeless, or multi-issue victims need more extensive outreach and tailored services, for which many services agencies are not prepared in terms of programs or resources.

#### E. State Goal and Objectives for 1999-2000

GOAL: To improve the State of Hawaii's response to violence against women

through a more coordinated and integrated approach to the crimes of

domestic violence and sexual assault of the women of Hawaii.

OBJECTIVE #1: To strengthen and/or restructure criminal justice agencies that

provide services to victims of violence crimes through resource

allocation and technical assistance.

OBJECTIVE #2: To strengthen and/or maintain services of non-governmental, non-

profit service providers to victims of violence crimes through

resource allocation and technical assistance.

OBJECTIVE #3: To promote collaboration of services between and among criminal

justice agencies and non-profit service providers through partnerships in programs and cross-disciplinary training for

treatment and case management services of victims.

OBJECTIVE #4: To foster a more balanced approach toward victims of violence

through the development of culturally sensitive and competent

services, especially with the underserved and immigrant

populations.

#### F. Other Federal Funding Efforts

1. VAWA Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies: Full Faith and Credit Training

The State was awarded a \$64,000 grant under the FY 1998 Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies Discretionary Grant Program. This grant will be used to develop coordinated policy and procedures and implement a training and resource program to address the enforcement of foreign (out of state) protection orders, as mandated under the VAWA statutes relating to interstate protection and firearms prohibitions on domestic violence cases. The Planning Committee for this grant includes criminal justice and victim services providers, as well as the U.S. Attorney's Office and the FBI. The training and completion of the resource guides is anticipated for Fall 1999.

VAWA Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Enforcement Grant

The State was awarded \$385,836 in collaboration with the YWCA of Kauai and the Big Island YMCA under the FY 1998 Rural Domestic Violence Grant Discretionary Program to establish three child visitation centers in the Counties of Kauai and Hawaii. In a highly collaborative effort among the victim services providers and the State, the much needed visitation centers will be set up by the end of summer 1999 in Lihue, Kona and Hilo, with training assistance from the Parents and Children Together (PACT) Visitation Center currently operating in Honolulu.

#### 3. Byrne Memorial Formula Grant

The Byrne Grant program funds three domestic violence programs in its FY 1997 and 1998 projects:

b. Domestic Violence Intervention: This Kauai Police Department project goals are to lessen the recurrence of domestic violence and to insure immediate safety of domestic violence victims through counseling and referral services and interagency coordination by a domestic violence

intervention coordinator, provide law enforcement training, and increase follow up investigations and arrests in domestic violence cases.

- c. Domestic Violence Task Force on Child Abuse: The goal of this Maui Police Department project is to reduce the incidence of child abuse related to domestic violence cases through the services of a juvenile counselor within the Maui Police Department, family crisis counseling and referral services through Women Helping Women, community education, interagency coordination and training.
- d. Domestic Violence Probation: This Judiciary project in the Family Court of the First Circuit will establish a specialized probation unit to provide close monitoring of probationers adjudicated for a domestic violence offense who are involved in substance abuse.

#### 4. Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Grant

The VOCA Grant is administered by the Department of the Attorney General and is subgranted to the county prosecutors to provide direct services to victims of crime, and to support county victim-witness service units. During the period October 1, 1997 to September 30 1998, there were 5,964 domestic violence, 549 adult sex assault, and 909 child sexual assault victims who received services under the VOCA Grant. Services include counseling, information and referrals, victim advocacy, criminal justice system support, domestic violence shelter, and assistance with compensation forms, etc.

VOCA funded projects for FY 1998 for adult female victims of domestic violence and sexual assault include the following:

a. Honolulu County: (1) Outreach Services for Crime Victims on Oahu project provide support services to crime victims (including domestic violence and sex assault victims) on the island of Oahu. Potential clients are identified by staff from police reports received from the Honolulu Police Department on a daily basis. The names, addresses, and telephone numbers of victims identified from police reports are forwarded to a selected contractor for the provision of outreach services. Upon contact, victims are offered individual counseling over the telephone or face to face that focuses on strategies to overcome the physical, financial, emotional, and psychological effects of crime. The contractor also provides crisis counseling and information and referral services as needed and appropriate. (2) Support Services for Victims of Sexual Assault project provide support services to victims of sexual assault and their families. Support services include counseling and crisis support that focuses on

strategies for overcoming the psychological and emotional effects of sexual assault and accompaniment during medical legal examination and police reporting procedures. (3) *Visitor Assistance Program* (VAP) provide services to tourists who become victims of crime while in Hawaii (including sexual assault and domestic violence). The VAP is designed specifically to meet the short term needs of tourist victims for information and referral and crisis counseling services. In addition, great emphasis is given to meeting the victims need for information about how to meet immediate financial needs and how to address problems with hotels, airlines, etc. (4) *Victim Interpretive Service* (VIS): Residents and visitors that have either limited, or no, English-speaking ability have both an increased vulnerability to crime and a difficulty in accessing law enforcement and victim assistance resources. VIS services are available to victim witness counselors in the Prosecutor's Office, county police, and all sexual assault and domestic violence service programs on Oahu.

- b. Maui County: Prosecutor's Office project include crisis workers to assist sexual assault and domestic violence victims. Sexual assault crisis workers provide 24-hour crisis intervention counseling and advocacy to victims of sexual abuse. Victim advocates for domestic violence victims provide 24-hour crisis intervention counseling and advocacy. Maui Prosecutor's Office also subcontracts with two non-profit victim services agencies: *Maui Kokua Services* to provide services for victims of sexual assault and *Women Helping Women* to provide emergency shelter and crisis hotline response for victims of family violence. Services are available for victims throughout Maui county including the islands of Moloka'i and Lana'i.
- c. Kauai County: Prosecutor's Victim Witness Program provides a range of services for domestic violence and sexual assault victims including counseling, support services, outreach services, information and referrals, accompaniment and advocacy. Kauai County Victim Witness Program also subgrants with the *Sexual Assault Treatment Program* and *The Shelter*. The Sexual Assault Treatment Program provides emergency intervention services on a 24-hour basis for victims of sexual assault. The Shelter provides crisis hotline response, counseling, shelter, and assistance with restraining orders for abused spouses and their children. These crisis services allow victims to receive immediate services and expeditious referrals at a critical time.
- d. Hawaii County: Victims Assistance Program (VAP) provides services to domestic violence and sexual assault victims including crisis counseling, referrals to community agencies, assistance with judicial proceedings,

notification of case and offender status, courtroom orientation and accompaniment, coordination or transportation and travel to address emergency situations, assistance with crime victim compensation and restitution, advocacy and support during interviews and through criminal justice system. The Hawaii County VAP program subgrants with non-profit agencies to provide additional services to crime victims. These subgrants enable the agency to assist more crime victims with counseling, shelter, group support, and other services. Subgrantee agencies include: Sexual Assault Support Service to provide crisis intervention and units of counseling for victims of sexual assault. Family Crisis Shelter to provide units of shelter and support services for domestic violence victims.

#### 5. Bureau of Justice Statistics/Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) Grant

A study on the demographics, circumstances, and outcomes of TROs is being conducted by DAG through a research grant from the Bureau of Justice Statistics. The purpose of this proposed research is to provide data and analysis to assist in developing the most successful restraining order intervention strategies.

# 6. National Institute of Justice: Research and Evaluation on Violence Against Women

The University of Hawaii and DAG will be conducting an evaluation on predicting reporting and non-reporting of sexual assault to the police. The goal of this research grant is to investigate variables facilitating and hindering the reporting of sexual assault to the police and the implications for treatment centers and criminal justice agencies.

#### G. State and County Funds

The Department of Human Services (DHS) provides state funds for shelter and support services to eight programs statewide. DHS does not directly fund sex abuse cases for adult female victims, but will provide counseling services for the non-offending spouse in intrafamilial child sex abuse cases. The Department of Health (DOH) provides seven programs statewide with funding for sexual assault programs, under a master contract with SATC, for services that include medical examinations, crisis intervention, counseling and treatment, and educational outreach. State funding amounts for sexual assault services have decreased by 28% from the FY 1995 level to FY 1999, as illustrated on Table 12. In FY 1998 DOH funding to Sex Assault Programs was at \$900,688, and raised to \$923,789 in FY 1999.

Table 12

STATE FUNDING					
Fiscal Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Sexual Assault	\$1,289,122	\$935,814	\$926,920	\$900,688	\$923,783
Domestic Violence	\$2,154,193	\$1,327,461	\$1,327,461	\$1,362,461	\$1,362,461

Source: SATC (Sexual Assault) and The Department of Human Services (Domestic Violence)

Table 13 provides the amount of county funding for DV/SA programs that were subcontracted under the county prosecutors' victim-witness programs, based on subgrant reports submitted for the VOCA reports to CPJA Division of the Attorney General. Although the periods of funding are called fiscal years, the actual accounting period for FY 1996 was from October 1, 1995 to September 30, 1997; FY 1997 currently operates from October 1, 1996 to September 30, 2000.

Table 13

COUNTY FUNDING			
Fiscal Year	1995	1996	1997
Sexual Assault	\$406,970	\$456,390	\$599,659
Domestic Violence	\$39,460	\$121,747	\$179,838

Source: VOCA Office for Victims of Crime, Subgrant Award Reports: Women Helping Women; Child and Family Service; Family Violence Shelter, YWCA; Family Crises Shelter, Inc.; Sex Abuse Interventions, Inc./Maui Kokua Services; Sex Abuse Treatment Center; Sexual Assault Treatment Program, YWCA; Sexual Assault Support Service, YWCA

#### IV. FY 1999 VAWA GRANT PROGRAM FUNDING PRIORITIES

The VAWA State Planning Committee reviewed the concerns and issues raised during these county visits and at subsequent meetings in December 1998 and January 1999. It was understood that the array of victim and agency concerns and issues in the arena of domestic violence and sexual assault cannot all be adequately or appropriately addressed under a single federal grant. The many points raised in this planning process offer a blueprint for state, local and private organizations to begin to improve both the criminal justice and community's response to victims of violence and abuse together with other resources.

The Committee had the difficult task of reviewing and paring down a manageable number of priorities under which the STOP Formula Grant could address. It agreed on the following priority areas for grant funding in FY 1999 (not ranked in order of priorities):

_	
O	Case management services
O	On-scene crisis counselors
O	Personnel and interagency cross training (to include judges)
O	Outreach and community education regarding services
O	Funding basic/core services for DV/SA victims
O	Law enforcement infrastructure/equipment to support services to SA/DV victims
	(speedy, uniform response)
O	Culturally competent services for all victims, to include Hawaiians
O	Adult domestic violence death review
O	Continued support for the collection and analysis of victim data
O	Stalking
consi	Other areas of concern or issues that were brought up for consideration, and could be dered for action outside of this grant funding included:
0	Services in rural areas
O	Revolving safe houses
O	Child visitation centers

Services for immigrant battered women

#### VI. ALLOCATION PROCEDURE

Interagency coordination

Speedy and effective court process

Interagency networking

Court room safety

SANE programs TRO/PO registry

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The allocation of funds under the FY 1999 S.T.O.P. Formula Grant program will follow the grant requirements of 25% each to the police, prosecutors, and non-government service providers sectors, amounting to \$234,175 per sector. The discretionary amount will be made available to address projects in any of the above-identified priority areas. Police and prosecution project funding will be distributed through a "concept paper" selection process. Non-government service providers project funding will be determined by a Request for Proposal (RFP) process as mandated by the state procurement procedures. It is anticipated that the funding process for the projects will be implemented in Fall 1999.

#### VII. EVALUATION

The DAG 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 done within a month after execution of the project contract, and the second after the first six months of project implementation. The goal is to have quarterly site visits.
- 3. Non-site monitoring reports are completed. 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 to the CPJAD a 6 month progress report.
- 5. Technical assistance to project personnel is done as requested, or as deemed necessary by staff's monitoring.

#### C. Evaluation at the end of the project

At the termination of the project, an evaluation (self-evaluation if they do not have a separate evaluator) is submitted to CPJAD within 90 days. The CPJAD will also consider contracting with a consultant to evaluate selected projects for impact evaluation.

## APPENDIX A:

VAWA STATE PLANNING COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

#### VAWA STATE PLANNING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

#### Margery Bronster, Chairperson

Attorney General State of Hawaii

#### Haunani Apoliona

Trustee Office of Hawaiian Affairs

#### **Melba Bantay**

Program Director Catholic Charities Immigrant Services

#### **Peter Carlisle**

Prosecuting Attorney
City & County of Honolulu

#### Elliot Enoki

for Steven Alm U.S. Attorney's Office

#### **George Freitas**

Chief of Police County of Kauai

#### **Susan Hamilton**

Sexual Assault Support Services YWCA - Hawaii Island (Resigned 10/98)

#### Maureen Kiehm

for Kenneth Ling Family Court, First Circuit

#### Jay Kimura

Prosecuting Attorney County of Hawaii

#### Nanci Kreidman

Executive Director

Domestic Violence Clearinghouse

& Legal Hotline

#### **Phoebe Lambeth**

Assistant Administrator Hilo Medical Center (appointed 12/98)

#### Carol Lee

Executive Director
Hawaii State Coalition Against
Domestic Violence

#### **Captain George McKeague**

for Chief Lee Donohue Honolulu Police Department

#### Adriana Ramelli

Executive Director Sex Abuse Treatment Center

#### Leslie Wilkens

Hawaii State Commission on the Status of Women

#### APPENDIX B:

STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN STATE PLANNING COMMITTEE: A Review of Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Issues In Hawaii (Department of the Attorney General - CPJA, February 1999)

## APPENDIX C:

STOP Violence Formula Grant Project Allocations FY 1995 - 1998

## FY 1995 Grant

Project	Agency	Amount		
LAW ENFORCEMENT & PROSECUTION:				
Criminal Justice Training for Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	Hawaii Prosecuting Attorneys Association	\$190,024		
PRIVATE SERVICE PROVIDERS & DISCRETIONARY:				
Victim Information Management System (VIMS)	Awareness Foundation	\$190,024		

# FY 1996 Grant

Project	Agency	Amount
LAW ENFORCEMENT:		
Violence Against Women Training	Honolulu Police Department	\$54,090
Violence Crimes Against Women (Intra-departmental Training)	Honolulu Police Department	\$16,350
Violence Against Women Prevention	Maui Police Department	\$54,00 0
Violence Prevention	Kauai Police Department	\$33,052
Domestic Violence/Sex Assault	Hawaii County Police Department	\$54,967
PROSECUTION:		
Criminal Justice Training for	Hawaii Prosecuting Attorneys	\$216,3 63
Prosecuting Attorneys	Association	03
PRIVATE SERVICE PROVIDERS	<b>:</b> :	
Standard Medical/Legal Protocol for Sexual Assault	Sex Abuse Treatment Center	\$69,186
Domestic Violence Access	Domestic Violence Clearinghouse & Legal Hotline	\$105,019
Neighbor Island Domestic Violence/ Sexual Assault Services for Women Who Speak English As A Second Language	Legal Aid Society of Hawaii	\$54,866
DISCRETIONARY:		
Victim Information Management System	Attorney General/JJIS	\$186,576

# \$25,875

# **FY 1997 Grant**

Project	Δgency	Amount
· · ·	Agency	Amount
LAW ENFORCEMENT:		
STOP Violence Prevention	Maui Police Department	\$33,600
Sex Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Coordinator	Hawaii County Police Department	\$49,264
Kauai TRO Registry	Kauai Police Department	\$87,150
Pu'uhonua - Waianae	Honolulu Police Department	\$49,170
Domestic Violence on the Leeward Coast	Honolulu Police Department	\$44,750
PROSECUTION:		
Misdemeanor Domestic Violence	Honolulu Prosecutor	\$93,612
Statewide Telecommunications for Prosecutors	Honolulu Prosecutor	\$10,456
Domestic Violence Prosecution	Hawaii County Prosecutor	\$43,713
Domestic Violence Investigation	Maui Prosecutor	\$42,921
Domestic Violence Prosecution	Kauai Prosecutor	\$38,960
PRIVATE SERVICE PROVIDERS	d:	
Sex Assault Victims' Services	Sex Abuse Treatment Center	\$183,156
Crisis Support Services for Domestic Violence in West Hawaii	Family Crisis Shelter	\$50,000
Windward Crisis Shelter	Hale Ola - Castle Medical Center	\$100,000

# **FY 1998 Grant**

Project	Agency	Amount		
LAW ENFORCEMENT:				
STOP Violence Prevention	Maui Police Department	\$40,000		
Kauai Sex Assault Training	Kauai Police Department	\$55,703		
Domestic Violence Unit	Hawaii County Police Department	\$70,000		
Service of Protection Orders	Hawaii County Police Department	\$50,000		
Family Violence Arrest Warrants	Honolulu Police Department	\$75,800		
PROSECUTION:				
Misdemeanor Domestic Violence	Honolulu Prosecutor	\$99,228		
Domestic Violence Prosecution	Hawaii County Prosecutor	\$46,336		
Domestic Violence Investigation	Maui Prosecutor	\$45,496		
Domestic Violence Prosecution	Kauai Prosecutor	\$41,298		
PRIVATE SERVICE PROVIDERS:				
DV Emergency Shelters	Child and Family Services	\$55,550		
Family Peace Center	Parents and Children Together	\$42,351		
DV Task Force Outreach Advocates	Women Helping Women	\$51,566		
Victim Services for Adult Female Victims of Domestic Violence	Women's Financial Resource Center	\$62,104		
Transitions	Women Helping Women	\$48,615		
Pu'uhonua Drop-In Center	Parents and Children Together	\$38,790		

# FY 1998 Grant (Cont,)

Project	Agency	Amount
DISCRETIONARY:		
Domestic Violence/Sex Assault for Court Personnel	Judiciary - Judicial Education Center	\$50,000