

**STATE OF HAWAII
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE
S.T.O.P. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN
FORMULA GRANT**

**FY 2012 – 2014
(JULY 1, 2011 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2014)**

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

AUGUST 2011

*State of Hawaii Implementation Plan
for the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Formula Grant
FY 2012-2014*

can be downloaded from the Department of the Attorney General,
Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division Website

www.hawaii.gov/ag/cpja

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
I. INTRODUCTION	5
II. DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNING PROCESS.....	7
III. NEEDS AND CONTEXT	8
A. Demographic Characteristics	8
B. Crime Statistics & Victim Services	11
1. Domestic Violence.....	11
2. Sexual Assault.....	20
3. Stalking	25
C. Recommendations.....	25
IV. PLAN PRIORITIES AND APPROACHES.....	26
A. Identified Goals.....	26
B. Priority Areas	26
C. Grant-Making Strategy	26
1. Victim Services	26
2. Law Enforcement.....	27
3. Prosecution.....	28
4. Local and State Court.....	29
5. Discretionary Allocation.....	30
D. Federal FY 07-09 STOP Program Allocations	30
V. EVALUATION OF PROGRAMS	31
A. Project Goals and Objectives	31
B. Project Monitoring	31
C. Evaluation at the End of the Project	32
APPENDICES	
APPENDIX A: VAWA State Planning Committee CY 2011-2012	35
APPENDIX B: VAWA Purpose Areas	37
APPENDIX C: Visual Map of Population and Geographic Areas (2010 Census Tracts)	41
APPENDIX D: Other Funding Resources for Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.....	47
APPENDIX E: STOP Formula Grant Projects Funded by Federal FY 2007 to FY 2009	55
APPENDIX F: The STAAR Project, ALSO Technical Assistance Report.....	63

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women provides the Services•Training•Officers•Prosecutors (STOP) Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Formula Grants to states to promote a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach to enhancing advocacy and improving the criminal justice system's response to violent crimes against women. The grant encourages the development and improvement of effective law enforcement and prosecution strategies to address violent crimes against women and the development and improvement of victim advocacy and services in cases involving violent crimes against women. The STOP grant is intended to supplement, not supplant, non-Federal funds that would otherwise be available for activities described under the STOP program.

Funding for the STOP program has been stable. Hawaii's STOP award for FY 2010 is \$1,025,028 and the FY 2011 award is \$1,027,563, which is an increase from FY 2005-2009 where Hawaii's annual award ranged from \$924,658 to \$985,368.

As the State Administering Agency (SAA) for the STOP grant, the Hawaii Department of the Attorney General is responsible for the STOP Implementation Plan. The STOP FY 2012-2014 Implementation Plan is the Department's strategic plan for the distribution and use of the STOP grant for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2014. The minimum percentage of funds that must support four system areas is part of the mandated formula set by federal provisions that cannot be altered by states. The federal provision sets aside the allocation of: 25% for law enforcement, 25% for prosecution, 30% for non-profit, non-government victim services (of which 10% is to be distributed to culturally specific community-based organizations), and 5% for state and local courts. The remaining 15% may be allocated by the SAA to any of the four areas.

The SAA received support from the Office on Violence Against Women-funded technical assistance provider, the Alliance of Local Service Organizations, to help identify pressing needs, gaps in services and resources, and areas needing improvement in the response to domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. This information was used in developing the Implementation Plan.

As the SAA, the Department ensures that the grant provisions are met, solicits for grant applications, makes awards to grant applicants that support one or more of the 14 statutory program purposes under the STOP program, monitors subrecipients as part of the post award process, and provides subrecipients with technical assistance and training on grant administration.

I. INTRODUCTION

This document serves as Hawaii's Implementation Plan for the Services•Training•Officers•Prosecutors (STOP) Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Formula Grant Program for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2014. The Hawaii Department of the Attorney General has been designated as the administering agency for the federal Violence Against Women STOP Formula Grant. The Department works closely with the VAWA State Planning Committee (VPC) to oversee implementation of the State Plan.

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

The State Attorney General chairs the VPC, which includes 14 representatives: three (3) domestic violence and sexual assault victim service programs; two (2) state coalitions for domestic violence and sexual assault; two (2) Prosecuting Attorneys; two (2) Police Chiefs; one (1) Family Court Judge; and three (3) Directors from Department of Health, Human Services, and the Hawaii State Commission on the Status of Women. The U.S. Attorney is an ex-officio member of the VPC. (See Appendix A for the VPC membership roster.)

The VPC met on August 24, 2011 to review, discuss, and approve the Implementation Plan for FY 2012-2014.

The 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 overall goal of the Plan is to strengthen the State's ability to respond to domestic and dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking by improving the criminal justice system, developing and providing better access to victim services, and increasing offender accountability. The Plan includes information and data on crime incidents, a summary of identified victim needs and service gaps, a description of the State's population and demographics, geographical information, and other relevant data.

The Implementation Plan is organized as follows:

- **Description of the Planning Process for the Implementation Plan** conducted by the Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention Justice Assistance Division (CPJAD), which included gathering pertinent data and information from criminal justice agencies and victim service providers and working closely with the STAAR Project, Alliance of Local Service Organizations (ALSO) to assist the VPC in setting priorities and suggesting ways to strengthen collaboration with all stakeholders.

- **Needs and Context** includes a description of Hawaii's geographic and population demographics, crime statistics, and data on the victimization of violence against women. The recommendations listed are derived from the results of ALSO's analysis of Hawaii's needs to address domestic, sexual, and dating violence, and stalking after conducting a review of current domestic violence and sexual assault reports and plans and reviewing information collected from surveys and facilitated webinar discussions with stakeholders (police, prosecutors, courts, and victim service providers.) The ALSO Technical Assistance Report is included in Appendix F.
- **Plan Priorities and Approaches** describes the identified goals for the Implementation Plan, priority areas to be funded, and the strategy for distribution of the funds.
- **Evaluation of Programs** utilized the Project Effectiveness Model, a model from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, that provides a guide for developing, managing, and assessing projects.

II. DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNING PROCESS

The planning process for the State Implementation Plan began in April 2010. Statewide surveys to the criminal justice agencies and victim service providers gathered information on crime incidents, characteristics of victimization, and gaps and needs. A compilation of various Hawaii state plans and studies relating to violence against women were collected for review and analysis. Because the planning process was a challenge with staff shortages and time limitations, the Department of the Attorney General requested technical assistance (TA) from the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW). The STAAR Project, Alliance of Local Service Organizations (ALSO) was approved by OVW to (1) review and analyze the various state plans and other documents to identify trends, services, and resources related to domestic/dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in Hawaii; and (2) facilitate several webinars (focus groups) to identify pressing needs, gaps in services and resources, and areas needing improvement in the response to domestic/dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

ALSO reviewed and analyzed 37 documents, including the survey responses from all four county law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and victim service providers.¹ Key themes and points were identified. ALSO worked closely with the Department to develop the structure and process for the webinars. Four, 90-minute webinars were held, one per county, with representatives from prosecution, domestic violence and sexual assault victim services, Judiciary, community members, and legal services.² ALSO analyzed the input received during the webinars, the documents forwarded by the Department, and the survey data and open-ended responses. A Technical Assistance Report, incorporating analyses and recommendations for the Attorney General and the VAWA State Planning Committee (VPC) was completed in December 2010.³ In February 2011, the ALSO TA report was distributed to the VPC members for review and comment. No written comments were received from the members.

On August 24, 2011, the VPC met to discuss and identify program and funding priorities consistent with the VAWA purpose areas for the State Implementation Plan. The meeting resulted in the plan being adopted for implementation.

¹ Four out of seven surveys were returned from victim service providers of domestic violence services. Three out of four surveys were returned from victim service providers of sexual assault services.

² Prosecution was present at only one of the four webinars and the police did not participate.

³ See Appendix F, Technical Assistance Report, Recommendations to Hawaii Department of the Attorney General for 2010 STOP Formula Grants Implementation Plan by the STAAR Project, Alliance of Local Service Organizations (ALSO), December 2010.

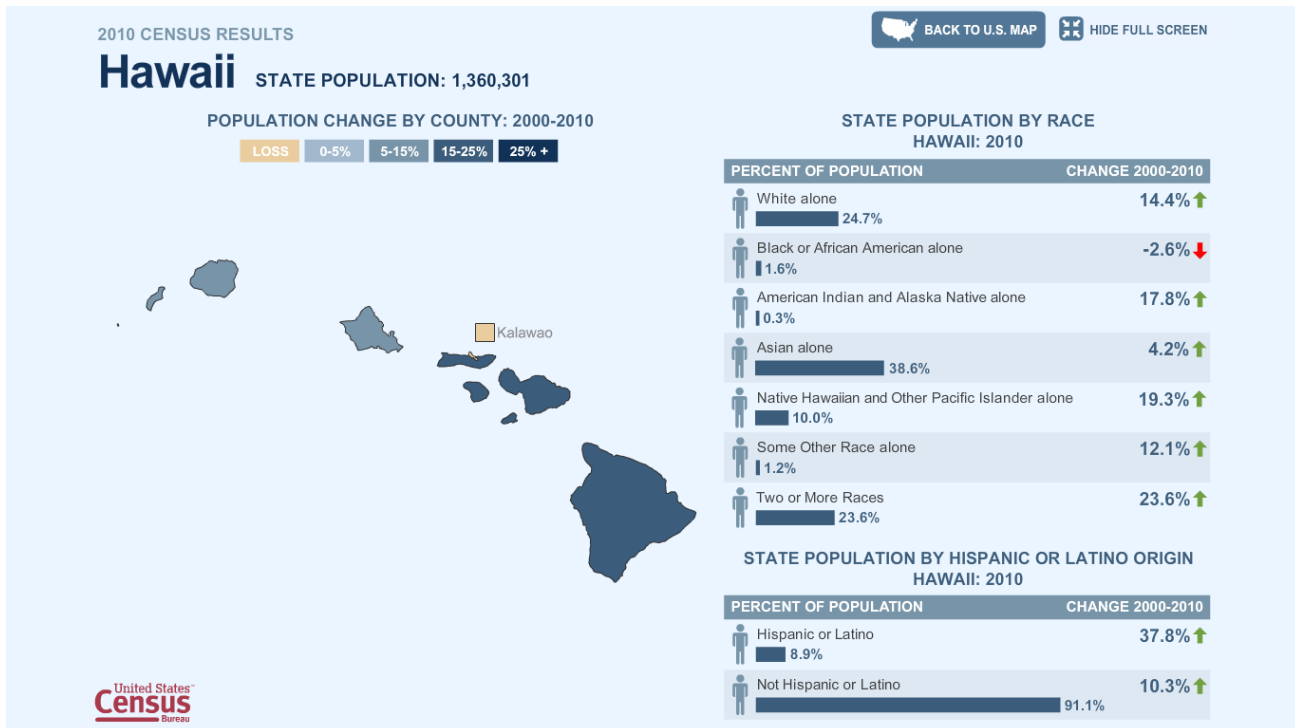
III. NEEDS AND CONTEXT

A. Demographic Characteristics

The primary sources of information for this section are (1) the 2010 U.S. Census, specifically the Decennial Census (Census), which is completed every 10 years, in years ending in zero, to count the population and housing units for the entire United States and (2) the 2004-2009 American Community Survey (ACS), which is a nationwide survey designed to provide communities with a fresh look at how states and their respective counties are changing. The ACS provides population, demographic, and housing unit *estimates*. The ACS provides the most recent projections for the State.

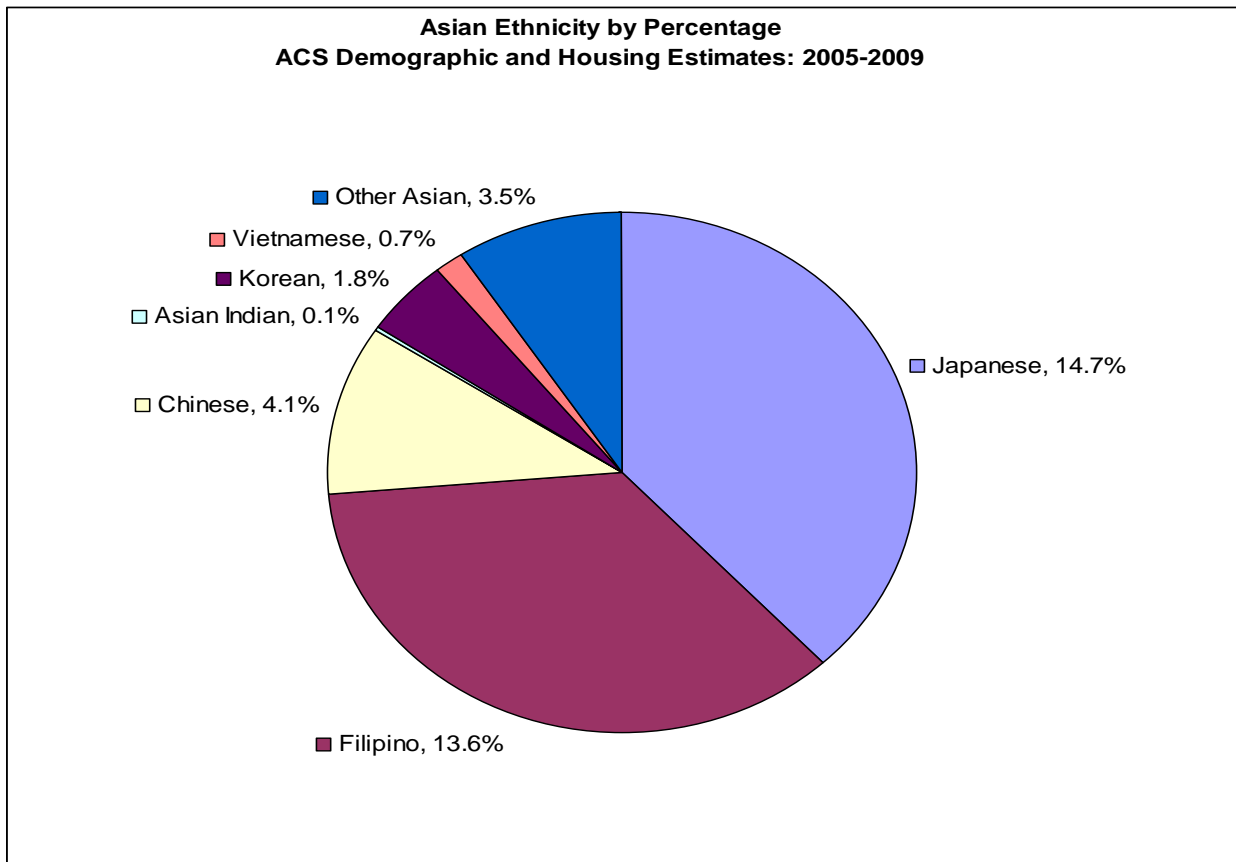
In the 2010 Census, Hawaii’s total resident population reached 1,360,301 (49.91% female and 50.08% male), reflecting a 12.3% population growth from 2000. The island of Hawaii recorded the largest population growth of any island over the past decade, up 24.5%, to just over 185,000. Maui followed with a jump to roughly 145,000 in 2010, nearly a 21% hike. Molokai and Lanai are the only islands that recorded a slight decrease in population. Niihau increased from 160 residents to 170 residents.

Statewide, the median age was 37.5 years. Twenty-three percent of the population was under 18 years and 14% was 65 years and older. For people reporting one race alone, 24.7% was White; 1.6% was Black or African American; less than 0.3% was American Indian and Alaska Native; 38.6% was Asian; 10% was Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander, and 1.2% was “some other race”. Approximately 24% reported two or more races.



In the 2010 Census, 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 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 Cambodia, China, India, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, the Philippine Islands, Thailand, and Vietnam.

The 2009 ACS, which provided the most recent population breakdown by ethnic group, reported that the Japanese (14.7%) and Filipinos (13.6%) were identified as the two largest Asian populations in Hawaii followed by the Chinese (4.1%).



The 2009 ACS also reported that for Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders, Native Hawaiians were identified as 5.8% of the population, followed by Samoans (1%), and Guamanian or Chamorros (.1%). Other Pacific Islanders made up 1.8% of the population.

The U.S. Census 2010 categorized over 20 different Asian minorities in the Asian race category. The 2009 ACS categorized only 7 different Asian minorities, consolidating many Asian minorities into the *other* 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.

The top four languages spoken at home consisted of four Asian languages: 17.7% Tagalog, 16.7% Japanese, 15.05% Ilocano, and 9.5% Chinese. Among those Asian languages, Filipino language group that includes Tagalog, Ilocano, and Bisayan comprised roughly 35%.⁴

The State has four county units of government with 70.1% of the population residing in the Honolulu County, 13.6% of the population residing in Hawaii County, 11.4% of the population residing in Maui County which includes the islands of Molokai and Lanai, and 4.9% of the population residing in Kauai County.

In 2009, the estimated median income for a family of four in the State was \$74,532, with the poverty level of \$25,360 for a family of the same size unit.⁵ During 2005-2009, 9.4% of the State's population was at the poverty level.⁶

As an island state, there are many pockets of underserved populations within the urban areas. The ACS 2005-2009 5-Year estimates show Chinatown's (Census Tract 52 on Oahu) total population was 2,472 and its poverty rate was 33.6%. In other words, for the Chinatown area (which is in the heart of downtown Honolulu), the average percent of population below poverty between 2005 and 2009 was 33.6%. Of the 28 Census Tracts with a population poverty rate of over 20%, 19 were located on Oahu, 7 on the Big Island (Hawaii), 1 on Molokai, and 1 on Maui. Kuhio Park Terrace (Census Tract 62.02 on Oahu) had the highest population poverty rate at 60.5% over the 5-year period.⁷

Chinatown had the highest foreign-born population as 65.3% of the population in this area were born in foreign countries, followed by Palama (Census Tract 55 on Oahu) with a foreign-born population of 60.2% and Kaheka Street (Census Tract 36.02 on Oahu) with a foreign-born population of 60.1%.⁸ English speaking ability affected the rate of income levels. Only 28% of those who earned \$75,000 or more reported their ability of speaking English was "less than very well." On the other hand, more than 50% of those who earned less than \$25,000 reported their [sic] spoke English "less than very well."⁹

Geographically, the islands of Molokai, Lanai, and Maui are described as rural islands. The island of Hawaii is the largest island and has rural areas that are geographically remote from its urban core.

⁴ Reports related to the ACS - The Non-English Population In Hawaii, February 2011. DBEDT.

⁵ 2009 Federal Poverty Guidelines, U.S. Department of Health & Human Services.

⁶ ACS 2009.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Q & A The 2005-2009 ACS 5-Year Estimates; December 2010.

⁹ Reports related to the ACS - The Non-English Population In Hawaii, February 2011. DBEDT.

For a visual map of the State of Hawaii refer to Appendix B.

B. Crime Statistics & Victim Services

1. Domestic Violence

Domestic violence incidents can also be classified under a multitude of other related offenses, ranging from a 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 are not included in the domestic violence statistics in Table 1. Non-reporting of domestic violence incidents 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 an overall 6% decrease in the number of reports filed by police between 2008 and 2009 under the Abuse of Family and Household Member (ABFHM) statute. The statistics must be taken with some caution due to changes in reporting requirements and reporting systems.

TABLE 1 REPORTS FOR ABUSE OF FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBER – HRS §709-906										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
City & County of Honolulu	3,586	3,508	3,001	1,816	2,416	2,328	2,336	2,050	2,068	2,277
Maui County	4,116	4,786	3,688	632	648	607	2,864	2,750	3,068	2,388
Hawaii County	1,256	1,196	987	758	1,057	928	718	896	805	900
Kauai County	484	520	620	562	478	441	437	432	448	420
Total	9,442	10,010	8,296	3,768	4,599	4,304	6,355	6,128	6,389	5,985

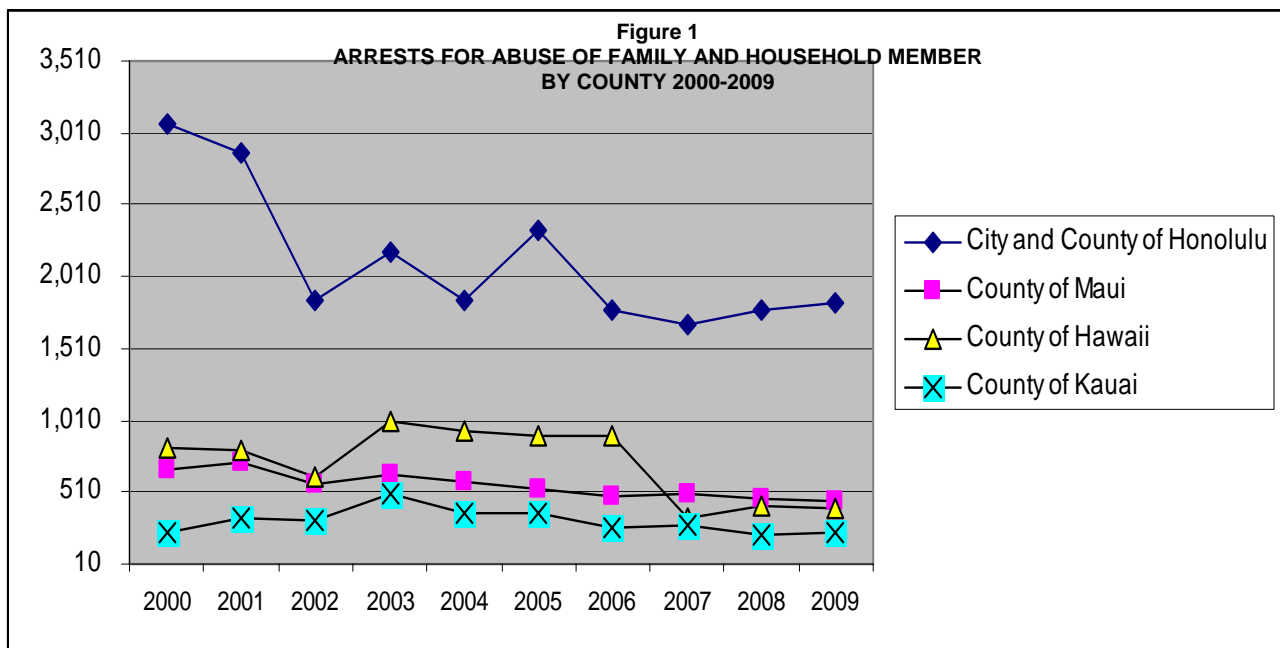
Source: County Police Departments

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. It is 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.” Table 2 and Figure 1 reflect significant changes with an 18.7% (640) reduction in arrests from 2006 to 2007 and an increasing number of arrests from 2007 to 2009.

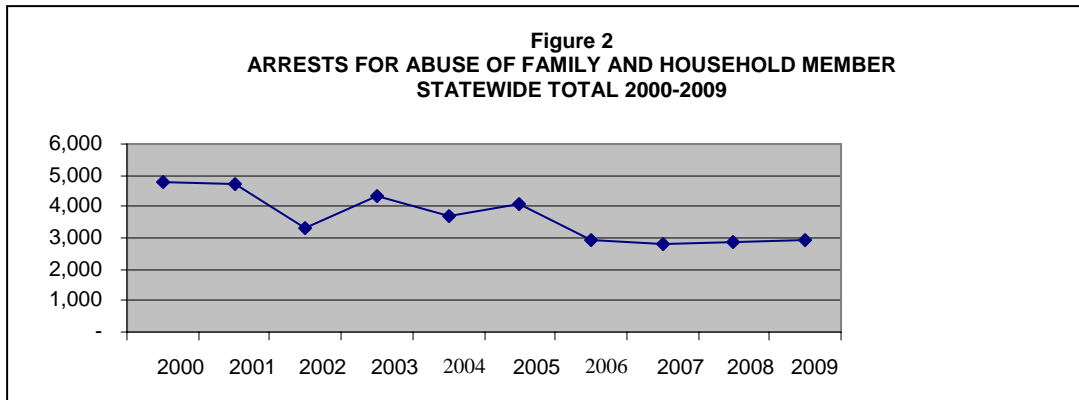
TABLE 2 ARRESTS FOR ABUSE OF FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBER – HRS §709-906										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
City & County of Honolulu	3,076	2,874	1,848	2,180	1,836	1,698	1,778	1,674	1,782	1,831
Maui County	673	722	561	635	574	524	484	493	456	451
Hawaii County	812	801	622	1,010	941	900	902	326	410	404
Kauai County	235	322	319	494	357	359	255	286	217	236
Total	4,796	4,719	3,350	4,319	3,708	3,481	3,419	2,779	2,865	2,922

Source: County Police Departments

The line graph in Figure 1 below shows a decline in the number of arrests over a 10-year period for Honolulu and a slight decline for Maui and Hawaii.

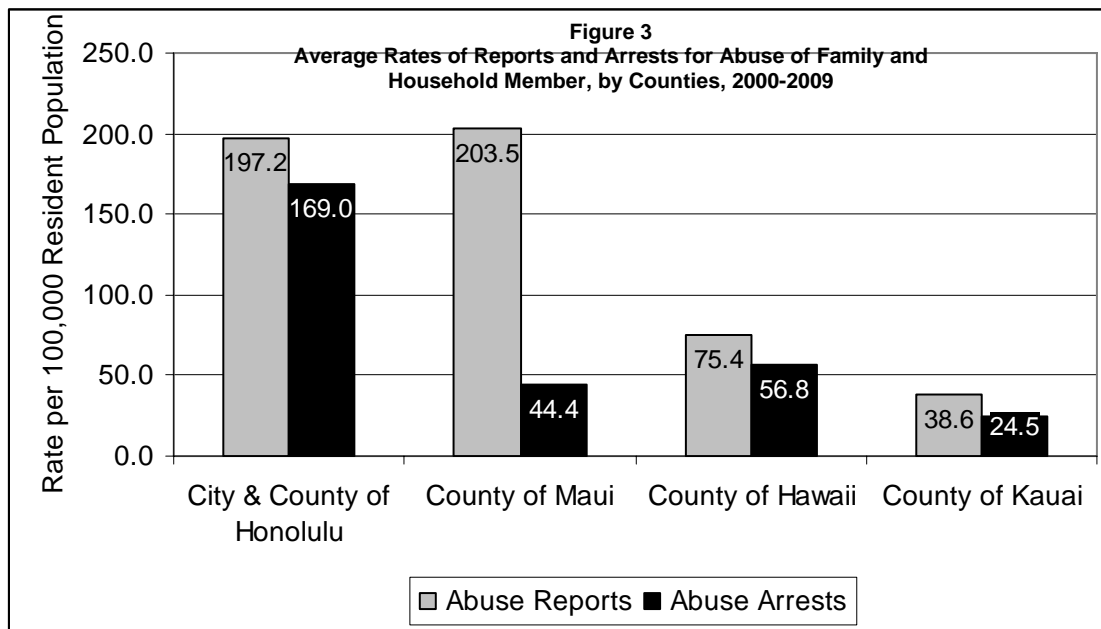


Source: County Police Departments



Source: County Police Departments

The report and arrest rates for domestic abuse per 100,000 residents are illustrated in Figure 3 below. For Maui County, the high number of abuse reports includes verbal abuse cases.



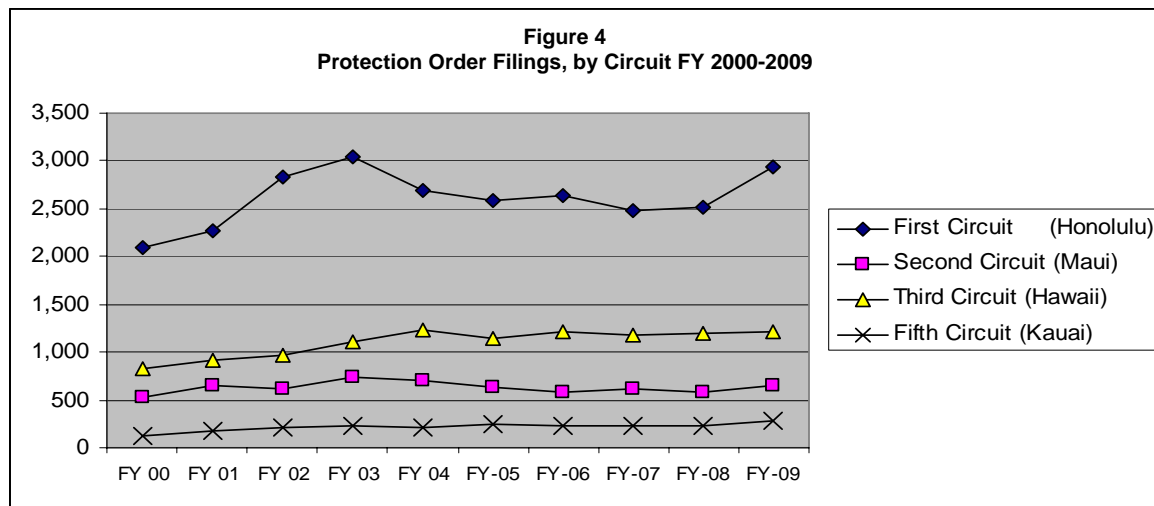
Source: County Police Departments

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. The line graph for Table 3 shows an increase in PO filings from 2008 to 2009 for Kauai County (by 22.03%), Honolulu County (by 16.52%), Maui County (by 14.68%), and Hawaii County (by .83%).

Family Court	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09
First Circuit (Honolulu)	2,093	2,274	2,838	3,050	2,688	2,592	2,639	2,482	2,523	2,940
Second Circuit (Maui)	525	659	621	730	697	638	576	624	572	656
Third Circuit (Hawaii)	833	915	959	1,105	1,236	1,140	1,215	1,173	1,201	1,211
Fifth Circuit (Kauai)	119	179	205	236	213	248	224	226	236	288
Total	3,570	4,027	4,623	5,121	4,834	4,618	4,654	4,505	4,532	5,095

Source: Judiciary Annual Reports for FY 2000 - 2009

*Fiscal Year (July 1 to June 30)

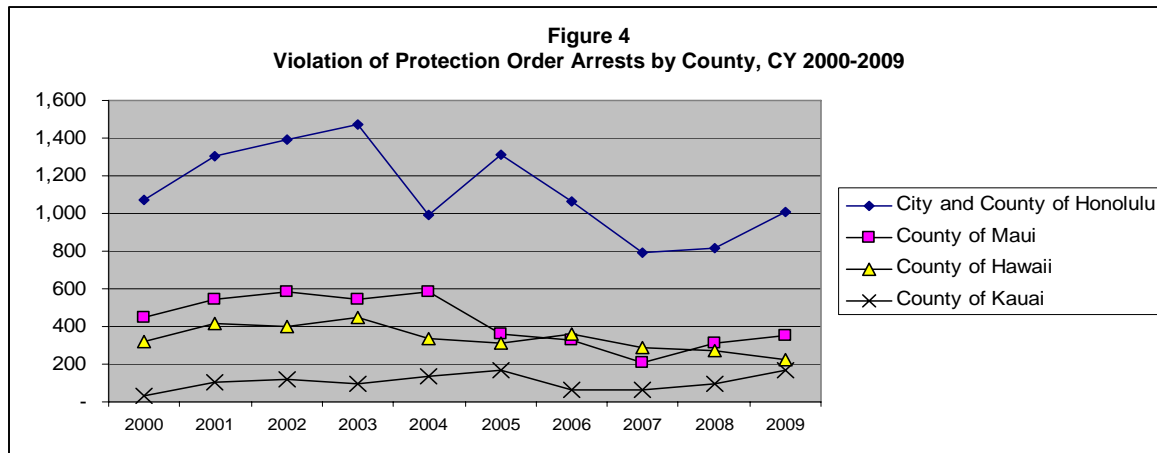


Arrests for violations of Protection Orders under Chapter 586, which includes both Temporary Restraining Orders and Protection Orders, present a measurement that complements information related to filing for protection against domestic abuse. The data from the Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center (HCJDC) reflect calendar years 2000 to 2009 in Table 4 below. Coding of violations by the police departments may prevent capture of all domestic violence-related arrests, as mentioned earlier. The number of violation of protection order arrests in Honolulu County spiked 24.3% in 2009. Kauai County increased the number of arrests by 67.6%. Maui County had a 12.5% increase. Hawaii County had an 18.4% decrease in protection order violations. Sheriffs' arrests for protection order violations occur primarily in the court facilities, where that agency has the responsibility for security.

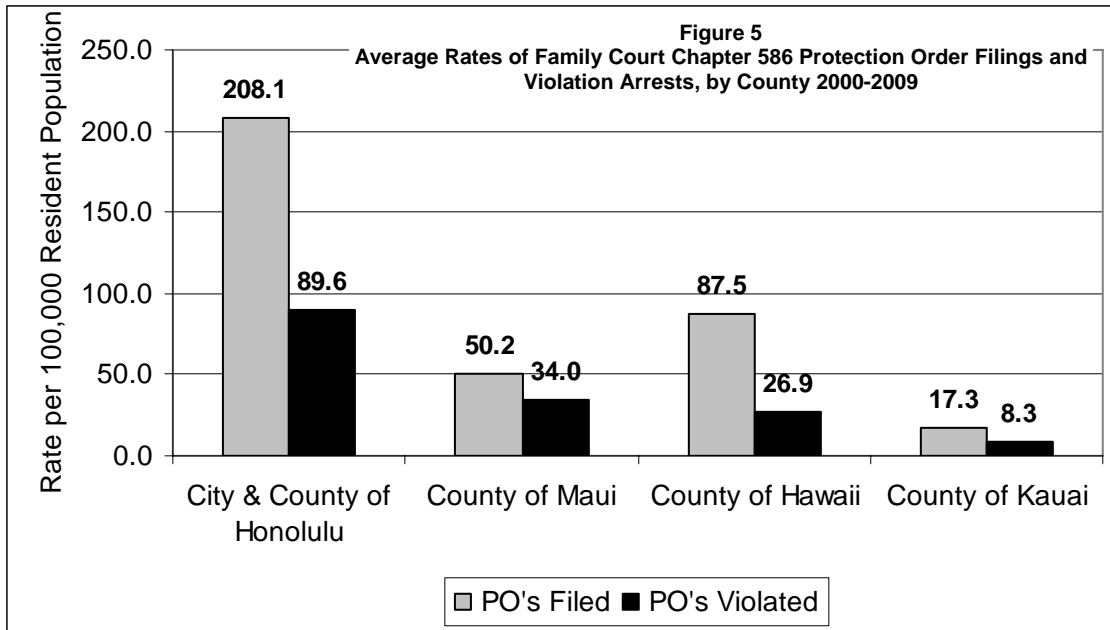
**TABLE 4
FAMILY COURT CHAPTER 586 VIOLATION OF PROTECTION ORDER ARRESTS**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Honolulu PD	1,075	1,305	1,396	1,475	996	1,314	1,067	791	813	1,011
Maui PD	445	543	585	545	582	359	331	212	311	350
Hawaii PD	320	415	403	446	344	316	361	286	271	221
Kauai PD	34	105	120	93	135	167	61	62	99	166
Sheriff Dept.	3	6	61	42	90	5	53	13	100	8
Statewide	1,877	2,374	2,565	2,601	2,134	2,161	1,873	1,364	1,594	1,756

Source: Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center



In comparing the rates of filing protection orders with arrests for violating a protective order, Figure 5 indicates that Maui County had the highest rate of 68%. Kauai County had a rate of 48%, Honolulu County had a rate of 43%, and Hawaii County had the lowest rate of 31%.



Source: Judiciary Annual Reports (Filings) and Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center, Department of the Attorney General (Arrests)

Prosecution of domestic violence misdemeanor cases (HRS §709-906) continues to be 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. All of the prosecutors' offices primarily use a vertical prosecution model for domestic violence cases. Deputy prosecutors also handle felony offenses that have a domestic violence connection. 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. With these caveats, each office is encouraged to work on analyzing the data to help assess the wide differences between the number of cases received and number of cases declined and if the reasons are due to policy, training needs, or other factors. The number of cases declined ranged from a high of 41.81% (143 cases) to a low of 13.17% (105 cases). Refer to Table 5.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Honolulu County										
-Cases Received	1,478	1,459	1,241	1,119	845	1,200	1,147	1,614	1,643	1,711
-Declined Prosecution	26	16	27	47	12	37	25	364	268	290
-Plea Guilty as Charged/Lesser Degree/No Contest	1,190	1,171	1,086	941	659	963	871	421	423	402
-Found Guilty as Charged	27	10	23	20	31	37	41	12	11	10
-Acquitted	69	61	45	43	70	56	52	25	27	38
-Dismissed With/Without Prejudice	166	201	60	68	73	107	158	142	154	299

**TABLE 5
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MISDEMEANOR PROSECUTION UNDER HRS §709-906**

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hawaii County										
-Cases Received	1,219	1,181	624	637	569	627	709	684	758	797
-Declined Prosecution	325	316	7	11	15	122	216	78	92	105
-Plea Guilty as Charged/Lesser Degree/No Contest	363	427	357	359	251	301	266	487	498	493
-Found Guilty as Charged	13	18	12	6	1	6	10	5	9	8
-Acquitted	18	21	12	13	11	27	8	26	17	12
-Dismissed With/Without Prejudice	17	7	200	204	202	148	147	88	142	179
Maui County										
-Cases Received	718	789	1,299	1,036	825	445	430	400	432	342
-Declined Prosecution	116	101	116	81	74	74	114	227	202	143
-Plea Guilty as Charged/Lesser Degree/No Contest	178	178	447	417	239	164	138	121	107	129
-Found Guilty as Charged	31	40	54	50	32	31	27	2	6	5
-Acquitted	54	62	65	60	40	33	21	7	9	8
-Dismissed With/Without Prejudice	161	262	378	350	154	29	39	66	29	27
Kauai County										
-Cases Received	393	358	479	446	505	517	359	251	257	357
-Declined Prosecution	159	167	182	82	222	265	192	35	36	104
-Plea Guilty as Charged/Lesser Degree/No Contest	65	59	103	129	65	120	24	60	58	105
-Found Guilty as Charged	5	6	15	68	17	13	7	12	7	8
-Acquitted	17	17	36	33	23	15	14	4	10	5
-Dismissed With/Without Prejudice	19	23	43	84	44	61	86	10	8	29

Source: County Prosecution Offices

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 2000 to 2009 is 0.8 per 100,000 residents and for domestic abuse murders related to intimate partners the annual rate is 5.7 per 100,000 residents in the State of Hawaii. Refer to Table 6 below.

**TABLE 6
MURDERS INVOLVING DOMESTIC ABUSE BETWEEN FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD
MEMBERS AS DEFINED UNDER HRS §586-1, STATE OF HAWAII**

Victim-Offender Relationship	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total	Avg.
Intimate Partners (incl. former partners)	10	11	4	2	2	3	6	5	7	7	60	5.7
Non-Intimate Familial Relationships	4	1	1	4	5	1	1	4	4	3	32	2.8
Non-Intimate/Non-Familial Cohabitants	0	0	1	1	0	5	1	0	1	1	10	1.0
Total	14	12	6	7	7	9	8*	9**	12	11	102	9.5
Rate per 100,000 resident population	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	--	0.8

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Hawaii Department of the Attorney General

* Not including one incident involving the “shaken baby” murders of two infants by an undetermined perpetrator(s); and one incident involving the murder of two friends of an ex-intimate partner (who survived the vehicular assault).

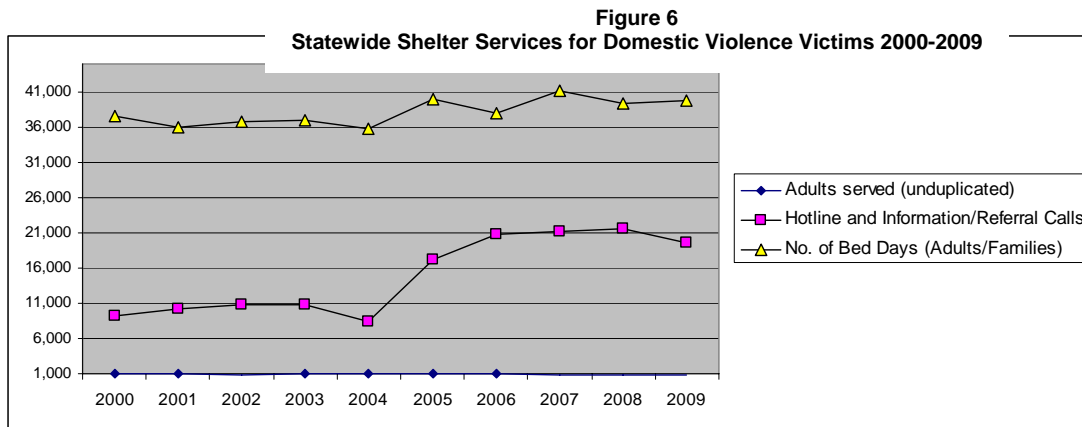
** Not including two incidents involving the murders of ex-intimate partners’ new partners.

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 Department of Human Services contracts with 7 non-profit entities to operate and provide emergency shelter and support services. Table 7 indicates that the number of adults served at the shelters has declined; however, shelter usage of bed spaces is increasing. Hotline and Information/Referral Calls are also increasing. The shelter reporting periods for FY 2000 through FY 2009 are reported under the State fiscal period (July to June).

**TABLE 7
STATEWIDE SHELTER SERVICES FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS**

Number of Clients/Service Calls										
Type of Service	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Adults served (unduplicated)	957	1,098	898	951	941	1,017	988	868	838	723
Hotline and Information/Referral Calls	9,205	10,118	10,847	10,846	8,308	17,245	20,845	21,263	21,689	19,628
No. of Bed Days (Adults/Families)	37,575	36,013	36,846	36,982	35,887	40,077	37,973	41,276	39,427	39,721

Source: Family Violence Prevention and Services Administration Grant: Annual Reports for 2000 to 2009, DHS Social Services Division



Source: Family Violence Prevention Services Grant: Annual Reports for 2000 to 2009, 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 domestic violence 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 support services that involved court accompaniment, visitation services, and parent skills education. In the last three years, there have been decreases in the number of hotline (crisis counseling) calls and support group services. It is unclear if the decrease is related to a reduced demand for victim services or the decrease in funded services. The numbers in Table 8 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										
Type of Service (Duplicated)	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Hotline Calls (Crisis Counseling)	10,470	11,747	15,589	13,782	16,264	4,939	6,654	4,208	4,573	3,440
Information/Referral Calls	18,587	16,200	19,652	20,874	38,575	23,245	25,910	22,296	22,759	21,665
Legal Advocacy (TRO's, Divorce, etc.)	1,489	1,667	6,661	7,368	10,174	852	1,053	831	975	1,124
Support Groups (including shelter clients)	1,757	1,629	2,286	2,020	2,024	1,164	1,562	241	274	309
Outreach/Education Community Presentations, Training	329	264	199	338	314	571	662	910	340	359
Other Services: Visitation Services, Court Accompaniment, Parent Skills, etc.	4,313	5,011	21,440	26,194	23,977	2,579	4,722	10,954	16,001	11,609
Batterers' Intervention (clients entering program)	2,705	2,517	2,044	2,313	1,791	463	552	40	355	311
Batterers' Intervention (clients completing program)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	30	204	163
Batterers' Intervention (clients lvg. w/o completing program)	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	10	72	90

Source: PACT/Puu Honua, Women Helping Women, Domestic Violence Action Center, Child and Family Services.

2. Sexual Assault

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.*

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. The 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,” increased statewide by 6.1% between 2008 and 2009. During the same period, reported incidents of forcible rape increased by 19.5% for Honolulu County and by 47.4% for Maui County. Hawaii and Kauai Counties had decreases of 15.3% and 38.0%, respectively. However, when comparing 2009 to 2000, Kauai County’s forcible rape rate increased 28.8% overall. Hawaii County’s forcible rape rate in 2005 was the lowest on record since the start of statewide data collection in 1975.¹⁰ 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.

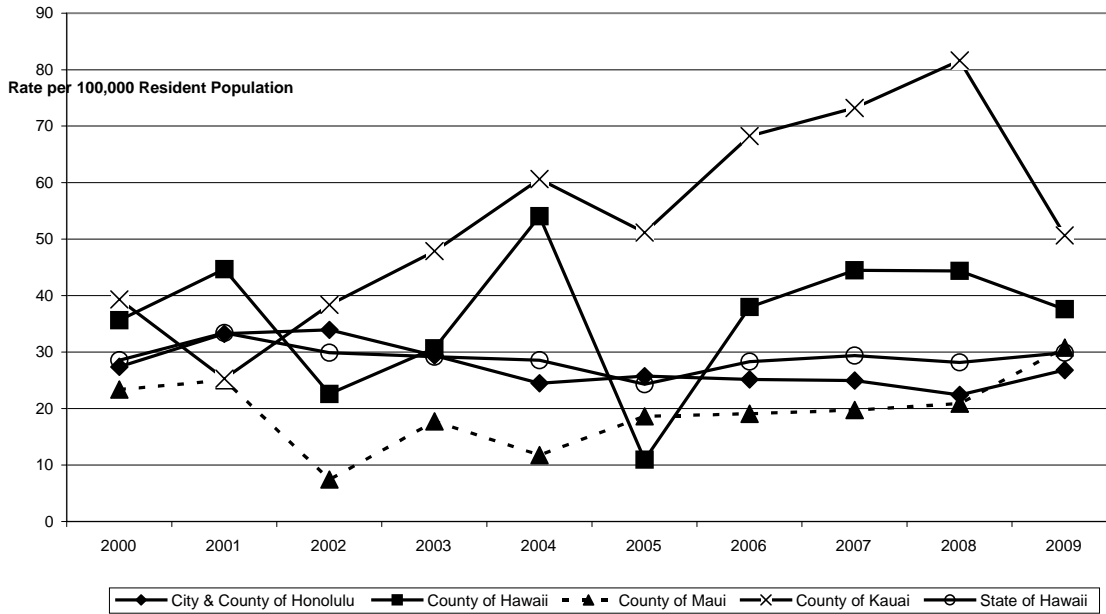
TABLE 9 REPORTED INCIDENTS OF FORCIBLE RAPE OF FEMALES										
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
City and County of Honolulu	240	293	304	266	222	234	229	226	203	243
County of Hawaii	53	68	35	48	86	18	65	77	78	66
County of Maui	30	33	10	24	16	26	27	28	30	44
County of Kauai	23	15	23	29	37	32	43	46	52	32
Total	346	409	372	367	361	310	364	377	363	385

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Hawaii Department of the Attorney General

The ten-year average rates of reported rapes across the four counties and statewide in Figure 7 below show that while the State rate appears to be stable, Hawaii and Kauai counties are exhibiting fluctuations in its rates.

¹⁰ Crime in Hawaii, 2005 - Uniform Crime Report, Department of the Attorney General, State of Hawaii

Figure 7. Rates of Reported Forcible Rapes of Females, State of Hawaii and Counties, 2000-2009



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Hawaii Department of the Attorney General

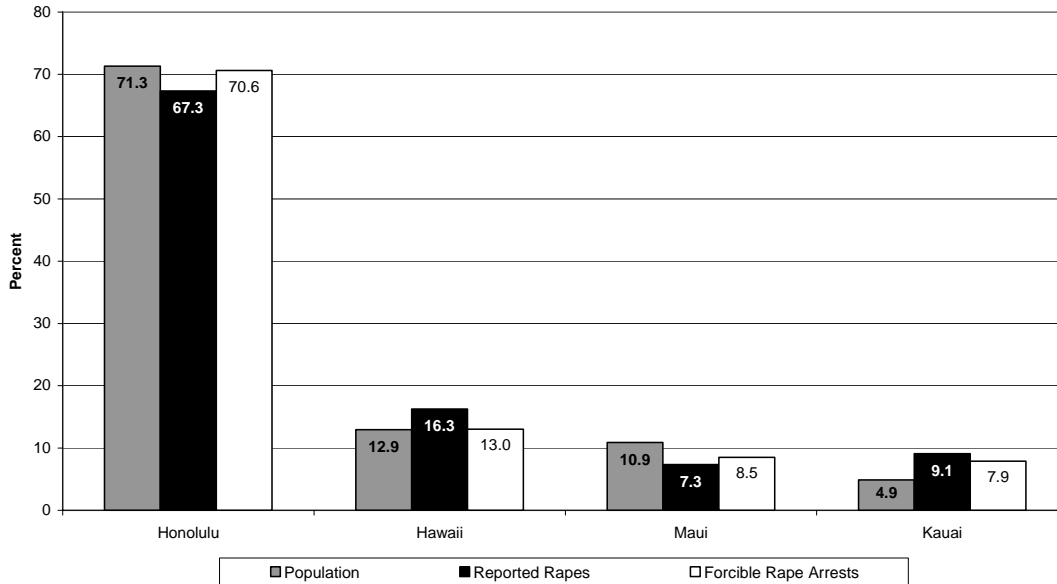
Table 10 provides the number of rape arrests by county. The police arrest reports include only those cases where a charge has been made following the conclusion of all investigations, and include both adult and juvenile offenders. From FY 2008 to 2009, the number of reported incidents of forcible rape of females increased in Maui County by 46.6% and in Honolulu County by 19.7%. During the same period, the number of reported incidents decreased in Hawaii County by 15.3% and in Kauai County by 38.4%.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
City/County of Honolulu	49	104	113	94	60	76	83	78	69	98
County of Hawaii	21	19	7	16	12	7	6	24	24	16
County of Maui	12	13	4	10	3	9	14	13	5	16
County of Kauai	14	10	9	7	10	4	8	13	11	6
Total	96	146	133	127	85	96	111	128	109	136

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Hawaii Department of the Attorney General

In Figure 8, Kauai and Hawaii Counties are reflecting a higher 10-year average distribution of reported forcible rapes of females and arrests for such crimes when compared against its population, while the distribution for Honolulu and Maui Counties are at or below the resident population distribution.

Figure 8. 10-Year Average Distribution of Resident Population, Reports, and Arrests for Reported Forcible Rapes of Females, by County, State of Hawaii, 2000-2009



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Program, Hawaii Department of the Attorney General

The State Legislature transferred oversight of sexual assault services to the Department of the Attorney General in 2006. Faced with limited state government support, the statewide providers of sexual violence services broadened 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. 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 working with sexual assault victims. 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 sexual violence services are provided by four programs which provide 24/7 services to adult and minor victims of sexual assault: one on each of the islands of Oahu, Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai. The programs are Kapiolani Medical Center for Women and Children Sex Abuse Treatment Center, YWCA of Kauai Sexual Assault Treatment Program, Child and Family Services Sex Assault Support Services of Maui, and the YWCA of Hawaii Island Sexual Assault

Victim Empowerment Program. 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.

Table 11 below illustrates some of the services provided by the programs. 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. 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 database to account for the various services delivered to the varied population. The following qualifications are used:

- The annual number for crisis phone intakes is the total number of hotline calls for both the adults and minors (female and male).
- The annual number for crisis outreach reflects contacts made to either an adult or minor victim of sexual assault since 2003.
- 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.
- The community educational presentations and training numbers reflect adults (female and male) who received the services since 2003.

TABLE 11 STATEWIDE SERVICES FOR SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS										
	FY 2000	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 ¹¹	FY 2008	FY 2009
Crisis Phone Intakes (all calls)	2,153	2,446	1,875	4,111	3,990	3,791	4,098	3,670	3,227	3,290
Crisis Outreach (all)	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,543	2,969	2,112	2,553	2,310	2,013	2,313
Crisis Stabilization/Crisis Counseling for Adults	217	195	205	117	249	251	316	283	274	296
Clinical/Legal Advocacy (including new/pending cases)	731	606	471	481	549	474	522	422	389	382
Community Educational Presentation and Trainings for Adult Males & Females	n/a	n/a	n/a	2,367	1,783	1,695	14,311	9,900	12,024	9,686

Source: Kapiolani Medical Center for Women and Children – SATC, Child and Family Service, YWCA on the Big Island.
(Excludes individuals who did not consent to use of demographic data or whose age/gender is unknown)

¹¹ There was a change in the methodology for FY 2007 to eliminate duplicate cases. Therefore, FY 2007 cannot be compared against previous fiscal years.

3. *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 only intends “to harass, annoy or alarm another person, or in reckless disregard of the risk thereof, that person engages in a course of conduct involving pursuit, surveillance or non-consensual contact upon the other person on more than one occasion without legitimate 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.

C. Recommendations from the ALSO Technical Assistance Report

The following recommendations are based on ALSO’s review and analyses of: (1) documents provided by the Department of the Attorney General, (2) statewide survey of stakeholders, (3) Webinar series (one per county), (4) limited review of relevant Hawaii Revised Statutes, and (5) discussions with the Department of the Attorney General.

Recommendations

- Develop effective coordinated community response (CCR) throughout Hawaii for domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking.
- Improve system response to stalking.
- Focus on offender accountability.
- Develop and sustain training across-the-board on all areas on violence against women.
- Standardize and enhance data collection; share data.
- Develop and share departmental/agency policies, standard operating procedures, and protocols on domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and dating violence.
- Involve and integrate probation services into STOP-funded activities.
- Continue to support and develop core services for victims.
- Improve system responses.
- Work to support underserved/marginalized communities.

Specific recommendations for action are included in the ALSO report in Appendix F.

IV. PLAN PRIORITIES AND APPROACHES

A. Identified Goals

The State Implementation Plan 2012-2014 for the Violence Against Women Formula Grant represents the planning efforts that were adopted by the VAWA State Planning Committee (VPC) on August 24, 2011. The concept of a multi-year implementation plan was to provide increased consistency and accountability and to offer a longer range “road map” for statewide action for VAWA and other funding that address domestic and sexual violence issues.

B. Priority Areas

For victim services agencies:

- support and develop core services, including, but 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, and
- Develop an effective coordinated community response for domestic violence, sexual assault, dating, and/or stalking.

For criminal justice agencies:

- Develop an effective coordinated community response for domestic violence, sexual assault, dating, and/or stalking;
- Improve system response to stalking;
- Promote offender accountability;
- Develop and sustain training in areas on violence against women;
- Standardize and enhance data collection;
- Develop and share departmental policies, standard operating procedures, and protocols on domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and dating violence;
- Involve and integrate probation services into STOP-funded activities;
- Improve enforcement of protection orders; and
- Support underserved/marginalized communities.

C. Grant-making Strategy

1. *Victim Services*

The competitive method of procurement for health and human services pursuant to Section 103F-402, Hawaii Revised Statutes will be applied. The department will seek proposals from interested non-profit, non-government victim service agencies. This method of

procurement is used most often when state purchasing agencies buy health and human services. "Health and human services" means services to communities, families, or individuals which are intended to maintain or improve health or social well-being. No match is required, but may be made on a voluntary basis by nonprofit, nongovernmental victim services.

The Department will solicit for proposals from qualified entities to develop, enhance and provide victim services to adult female victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Priority may be given to applicants that submit proposals that support core services, 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

The focus of services is for adult female victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Services to children must show an inextricable link and be the direct result of providing services to an adult victim. Services may be provided to adolescents age 13 or older who are: 1) victims of dating violence, or 2) sexually assaulted by a person who is not a family or household member. Similarly situated male victim(s) in need who requests services may be eligible under VAWA as long as the agency's primary focus is on efforts to stop violence against women.

As mandated by the STOP grant, at least 10% of the 30% victim service allocation must be set aside for culturally specific community-based victim organizations. The Department reserves the right to award more than the 10% minimum set aside for culturally specific community-based organization services.

The Department will also solicit for proposals from qualified entities that support a coordinated community response model. Such a model is the foundation for both effective services for female victims of violent crimes as well as for holding offenders fully accountable. Fragmentation, redundancy, and victims "falling through the cracks," can result when people and systems do not coordinate their efforts.

2. Law Enforcement

The primary law enforcement policing agencies in the State are the four county police departments: Honolulu Police Department, Hawaii Police Department, Maui Police Department, and Kauai Police Department. The four police jurisdictions encompass both rural and urban areas of the State. In the past, the law enforcement allocation was distributed through a competitive solicitation where interested police departments submitted applications; applications were reviewed and scored by a panel; and funding recommendations and awarding decisions

were made. The awards were for one year of funding. The shortcoming of the competitive process was that it did not allow for long-term planning by the police department to leverage STOP funds to address domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking crimes.

Beginning with the 2010 VAWA grant, distribution to law enforcement will be through a formula plan. Through a formula distribution, the police departments will be able to develop long-term plans for the funds, will be better able to leverage and coordinate the STOP funds with local resources, and will have the flexibility to use the funds as needs change. The formula distribution consists of each department receiving a base amount of \$45,000 with the balance of the allocation divided based on population.

Each police department will be required to submit an application for grant to the Department of the Attorney General to ensure that the use of the STOP funds fall within the grant provisions and that program and fiscal requirements are met. A 25% in-kind or cash match is required. Law enforcement agencies are required to provide documentation 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.

Applications submitted shall identify the specific problem or area that the STOP funds will address. The applications should attempt to address one or more of the following areas:

- Develop an effective coordinated community response for domestic violence, sexual assault, dating, and/or stalking;
- Improve system response to stalking;
- Promote offender accountability;
- Develop and sustain training in areas on violence against women;
- Standardize and enhance data collection;
- Develop and share departmental policies, standard operating procedures, and protocols on domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and dating violence;
- Improve enforcement of protection orders; and
- Support underserved/marginalized communities.

3. *Prosecution*

The agencies responsible for prosecuting the majority of the domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking cases in Hawaii are the four county prosecuting attorneys: City and County of Honolulu Department of the Prosecuting Attorney; Hawaii Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, Maui Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, and Kauai Office of the Prosecuting Attorney.

In 1995, the four county prosecutors agreed to share the VAWA grant funds through a formula distribution. This allowed the prosecutors to develop long-term plans for the funds and better leverage and coordinate the STOP grant with local resources. The formula consists of each prosecuting attorney office receiving a base amount of \$45,000 with the balance of the allocation divided by population.

Each department will continue to submit an application for grant to the Department of the Attorney General to ensure that the use of the STOP funds fall within the grant provisions and that program and fiscal requirements are met. A 25% in-kind or cash match is required. Prosecutors are required to provide documentation to show they or their staff 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.

Applications submitted shall identify the specific problem or area that the STOP funds will address. The applications should attempt to address one or more of the following areas:

- Develop an effective coordinated community response for domestic violence, sexual assault, dating, and/or stalking;
- Improve system response to stalking;
- Promote offender accountability;
- Develop and sustain training in areas on violence against women;
- Standardize and enhance data collection;
- Develop and share departmental policies, standard operating procedures, and protocols on domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and dating violence;
- Improve enforcement of protection orders; and
- Support underserved/marginalized communities.

STOP funds allocated for the four prosecutors currently support a portion of staff working in the domestic violence prosecution units.

4. Local and State Court

Hawaii's judicial branch is a unified state court system that functions under one administrative head, the Chief Justice of the Hawaii Supreme Court. The Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts has the primary responsibility for daily operations of the court system and the director is appointed by the chief justice with the approval of the Hawaii Supreme Court.

Annually a request for the Judiciary's VAWA grant application is sent to the Administrative Director of the Courts for the 5% court allocation. The Director's office is responsible for returning the grant application to the Department of the Attorney General. A 25% in-kind or cash match is required. The Judiciary is also required to provide documentation to show that their staff has consulted with local victim service programs during the course of developing their grant application 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. In addition to hearing civil and criminal cases on violence against women, Hawaii's Judiciary oversees the adult probation services.

The Judiciary application should attempt to address one or more of the following areas:

- Develop an effective coordinated community response for domestic violence, sexual assault, dating, and/or stalking;
- Improve system response to stalking;
- Promote offender accountability;
- Develop and sustain training in areas on violence against women;
- Standardize and enhance data collection;
- Involve and integrate probation services into STOP-funded activities;
- Improve system response (court security and interpreter services for victims)
- Develop and share departmental policies, standard operating procedures, and protocols on domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and dating violence;
- Improve enforcement of protection orders; and
- Support underserved/marginalized communities.

5. *Discretionary Allocation*

Priority use for the distribution of the 15% discretionary allocation will be given to victim services. (Refer to section C.1 Victim Services Page 26). In the event there is a balance available after Section 103F Hawaii Revised Statutes and their related administrative rules are applied, then these funds will be made available to the other three eligible entities (prosecutor, law enforcement, and court) on a competitive basis.

D. Federal FY 2007-2009 STOP Program Allocations

Appendix E lists the specific projects funded by the STOP Formula Grant funds for Federal FY 2007 through 2009. All of the priority areas identified in the previous Implementation Plan have been addressed under the STOP funds.

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. CPJAD will continue to apply the Project Effectiveness Model which requires five elements in an application for grant: a clear problem statement, goals and objectives to address the problem, program activities that provide the desired effect, a flow model to help assess the impact the activities are having on the project's objectives, and performance indicators to measure outcomes/outputs.

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).

- Each project is assigned an individual project number and a project file is created which includes sections for programmatic and fiscal information documentation.
- Site visit monitoring is done at least once a year for each project. A copy of the monitoring report is shared with the subgrantee for follow-up action as needed.
- Desk monitoring is completed which includes telephone contacts with grant recipients and reviews of required program and fiscal reports that are submitted by grant recipients.
- 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.
- 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

A formal project closeout is conducted by the Department for each VAWA-funded recipient. The closeout is an administrative process which ensures that the following requirements are met:

- a final expenditure report is received indicating the proper federal and match breakdown for expenditures;
- a final request for funds and cash balance report is received indicating that all federal funds have been received;
- an internal financial checklist is completed to confirm that the grant recipient's reporting of the match ratio agrees with the budget and meets the minimum requirements, that the grant recipients expenditures are within the administrative guidelines, and any refund (if applicable) from the grant recipient was received.
- an internal final project review report is completed to ensure that all final progress reports are on file; if a certification for transfer of property is appropriate is completed, an assessment is completed on whether goals/objectives were accomplished, partially accomplished, or not accomplished; and a check on whether all programmatic conditions have been completed.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

VAWA STATE PLANNING COMMITTEE, CY 2011 to CY 2012 Members List

The Honorable David M. Louie
Attorney General
Department of the Attorney General
425 Queen Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

The Honorable R. Mark Browning
Senior Judge
Family Court of the First Judicial Circuit
4675 Kapolei Parkway
Kapolei, Hawaii 96707-3272

Ms. Calleen Ching
Senior Staff Attorney
Hawaii Immigrant Justice Center at LASH
P. O. Box 3950
Honolulu, Hawaii 96812

Ms. Paula Chun
Coordinator
Hawaii Coalition Against Sex Assault
P.O. Box 10596
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816

Ms. Sharon Ferguson-Quick
Executive Director
HI State Commission on the Status of Women
235 South Beretania Street, Suite 407
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

The Honorable Loretta J. Fuddy
Director
Department of Health
1250 Punchbowl Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Ms. Veronika Geronimo
Interim Executive Director
HI State Coalition Against Domestic Violence
716 Umi Street, Suite 210
Honolulu, Hawaii 96819-2337

The Honorable Shaylene Iseri-Carvalho
Prosecuting Attorney
County of Kauai

3990 Kaana Street
Lihue, Hawaii 96766

The Honorable Louis M. Kealoha
Chief of Police
Honolulu Police Department
801 S. Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

The Honorable John D. Kim
Prosecuting Attorney
County of Maui
150 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

Ms. Nanci Kreidman
Executive Director
Domestic Violence Action Center
P.O. Box 3198
Honolulu, Hawaii 96801-3198

The Honorable Harry S. Kubojiri
Police Chief
Hawaii County Police Department
349 Kapiolani Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

The Honorable Patricia McManaman
Director
Department of Human Services
1390 Miller Street, Room 209
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Ms. Adriana Ramelli
Executive Director
Sex Abuse Treatment Center
55 Merchant Street, 22nd Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

The Honorable Florence T. Nakakuni
(ex-officio)
United States Attorney
Prince Kuhio Federal Building
300 Ala Moana Boulevard
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

APPENDIX B

VAWA STOP PURPOSE AREAS

Statutory Program Purposes

By statute, funds under the STOP Program may be used for the following purposes:

STOP Program grants are intended for use by States and Territories; State, local, and Tribal courts (including juvenile courts); Indian Tribal governments; units of local government; and nonprofit, nongovernmental victim services programs, including those of faith-based and community organizations. Grants and subgrants supported through this Program must meet one or more of the following statutory¹² purpose areas

- training law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors to more effectively identify and respond to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence;
- developing, training, or expanding units of law enforcement officers, judges, other court personnel, and prosecutors specifically targeting violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence;
- developing and implementing more effective police, court, and prosecution policies, protocols, orders, and services specifically devoted to preventing, identifying, and responding to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence;
- developing, installing, or expanding data collection and communication systems, including computerized systems, linking police, prosecutors, and courts or for the purpose of identifying and tracking arrests, protection orders, violations of protection orders, prosecutions, and convictions for violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence;
- developing, enlarging, or strengthening victim services programs, including sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence programs, developing or improving delivery of victim services to underserved populations, providing specialized domestic violence court advocates in courts where a significant number of protection orders are granted, and increasing reporting and reducing attrition rates for cases involving violent crimes against women, including crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence;
- developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing stalking;
- developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs addressing the needs and circumstances of Indian tribes in dealing with violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault and domestic violence;
- supporting formal and informal Statewide, multidisciplinary efforts, to the extent not supported by State funds, to coordinate the response of State law enforcement

¹² 42 U.S.C. § 3796gg(b).

- agencies, prosecutors, courts, victim services agencies, and other State agencies and departments, to violent crimes against women, including the crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, and dating violence;
- training of sexual assault forensic medical personnel examiners in the collection and preservation of evidence, analysis, prevention, and providing expert testimony and treatment of trauma related to sexual assault;
- developing, enlarging, or strengthening programs to assist law enforcement, prosecutors, courts, and others to address the needs and circumstances of older and disabled women who are victims of domestic violence or sexual assault, including recognizing, investigating, and prosecuting instances of such violence or assault and targeting outreach and support, counseling, and other victim services to such older and disabled individuals;
- providing assistance to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault in immigration matters;
- maintaining core victim services and criminal justice initiatives, while supporting complementary new initiatives and emergency services for victims and their families;
- supporting the placement of special victim assistants (to be 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. Jessica Gonzales Victim Assistants shall have expertise in domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and may undertake the following activities—
 - Developing, in collaboration with prosecutors, courts, and victim service providers, standardized response policies for local law enforcement agencies, including triage protocols to ensure that dangerous or potentially lethal cases are identified and prioritized;
 - Notifying persons seeking enforcement of protection orders as to what responses will be provided by the relevant law enforcement agency;
 - Referring persons seeking enforcement of protection orders to supplementary services (such as emergency shelter programs, hotlines, or legal assistance services); and
 - Taking other appropriate action to assist or secure the safety of the person seeking enforcement of a protection order.
- Providing funding to law enforcement agencies, nonprofit nongovernmental victim services providers, and State, Tribal, Territorial, and local governments, (which funding stream shall be known as the Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol Program) to promote—
 - The development and implementation of training for local victim domestic violence service providers, and to fund victim services personnel, to be known as “Crystal Judson Victim Advocates,” to provide supportive services and advocacy for victims of domestic violence committed by law enforcement personnel;
 - The implementation of protocols within law enforcement agencies to ensure consistent and effective responses to the commission of domestic violence by personnel within such agencies (such as the model policy promulgated by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (“Domestic Violence by Police Officers: A Policy of the IACP, Police Response to Violence Against Women Project” July 2003));

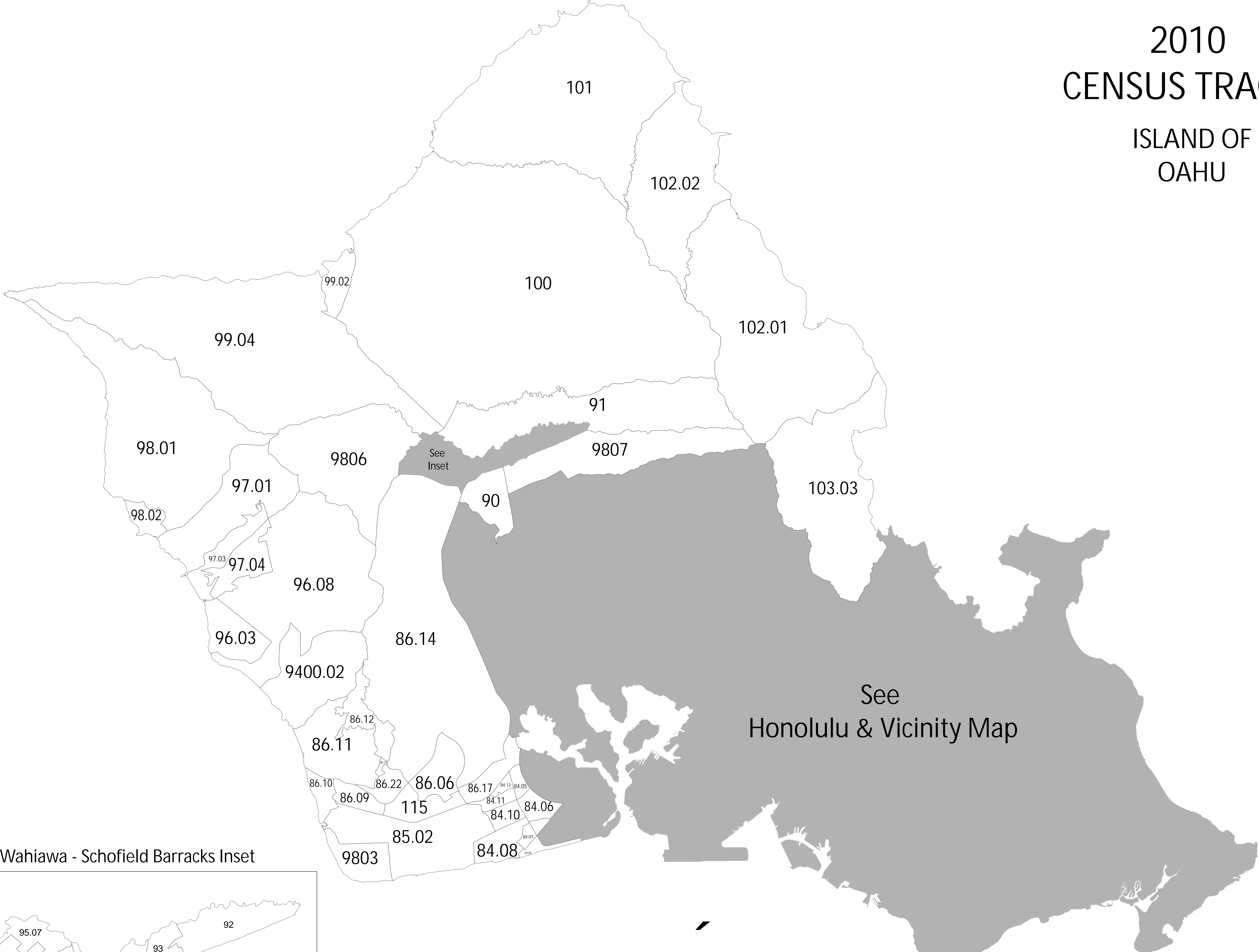
- The development of such protocols in collaboration with State, Tribal, Territorial and local victim services providers and domestic violence coalitions.

***Note:** Any law enforcement, State, Tribal, Territorial, or local government agency receiving funding under the Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol Program shall on an annual basis, receive additional training on the topic of incidents of domestic violence committed by law enforcement personnel from domestic violence and sexual assault nonprofit organizations and, after a period of two years, provide a report of the adopted protocol to the Department, including a summary of progress in implementing such protocol. As such, States are responsible for ensuring that each subgrantee receiving funds under this purpose area will receive the required annual training. States are also responsible for ensuring that subgrantees submit their two year report to the Department. States and Territories **must** notify and provide OVW with a list of subgrantee recipients awarded STOP funds under the Crystal Judson Domestic Violence Protocol Program.*

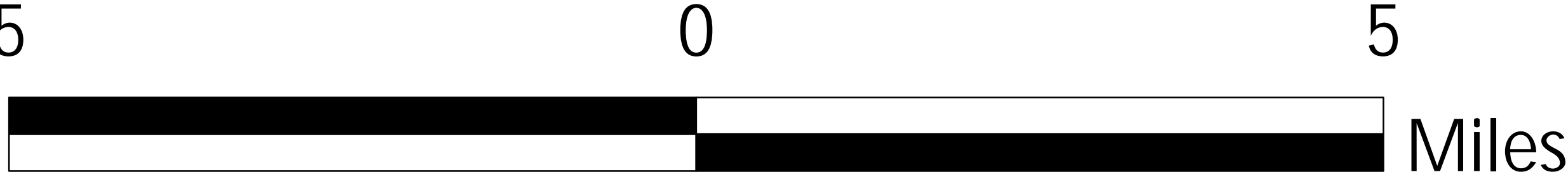
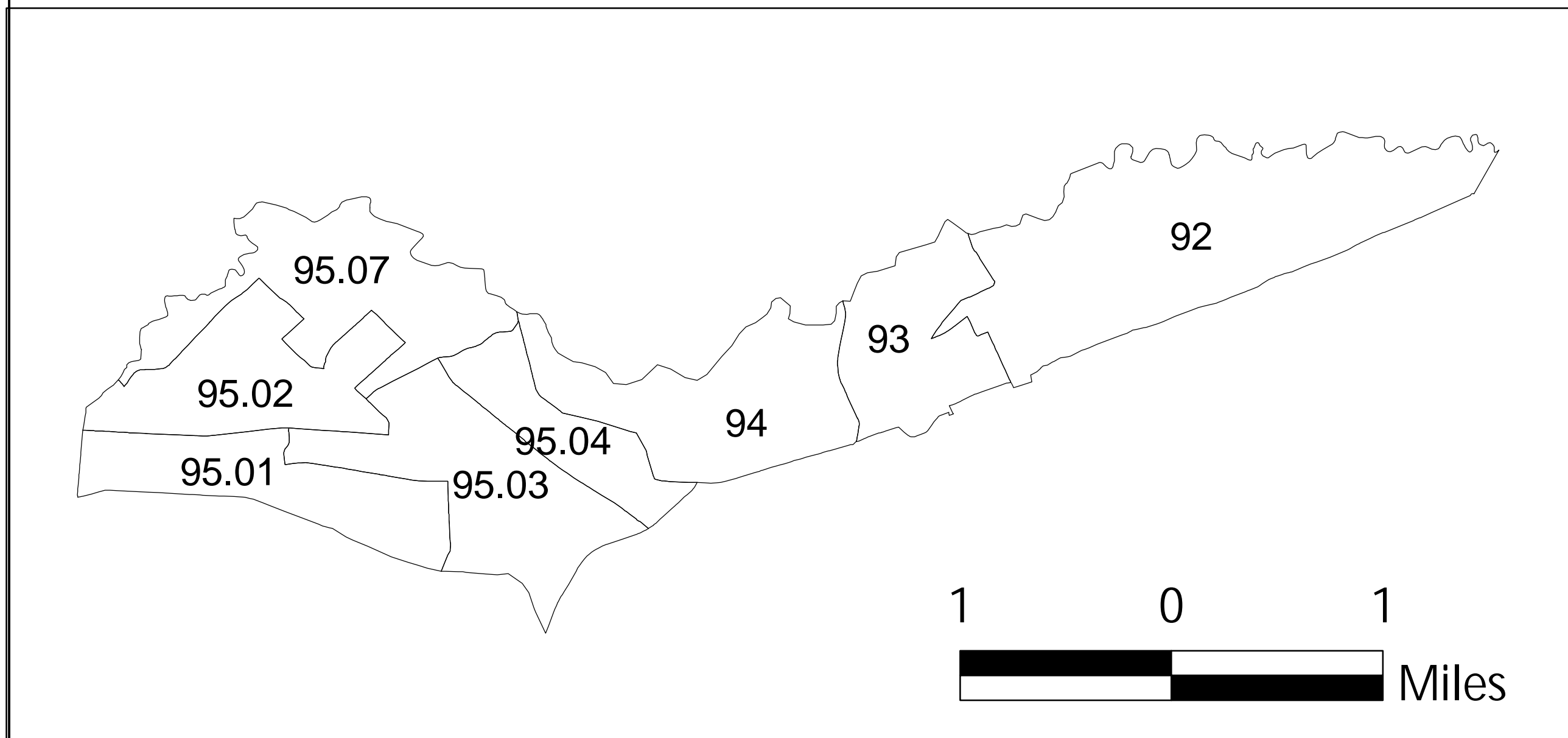
APPENDIX C

VISUAL MAP OF POPULATION AND GEOGRAPHIC AREAS (2010 Census Tract)

2010 CENSUS TRACTS ISLAND OF OAHU



Wahiawa - Schofield Barracks Inset

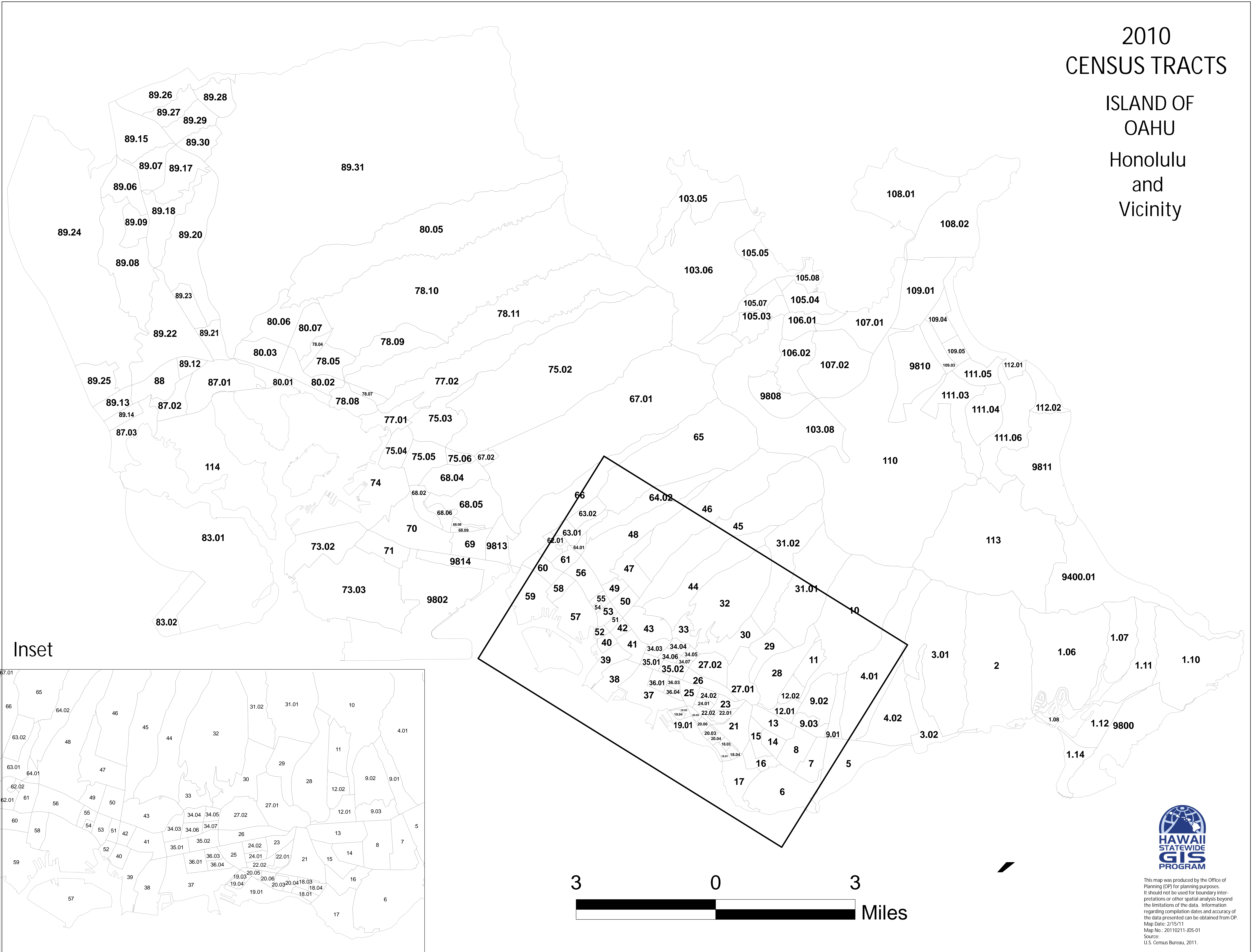


See
Honolulu & Vicinity Map

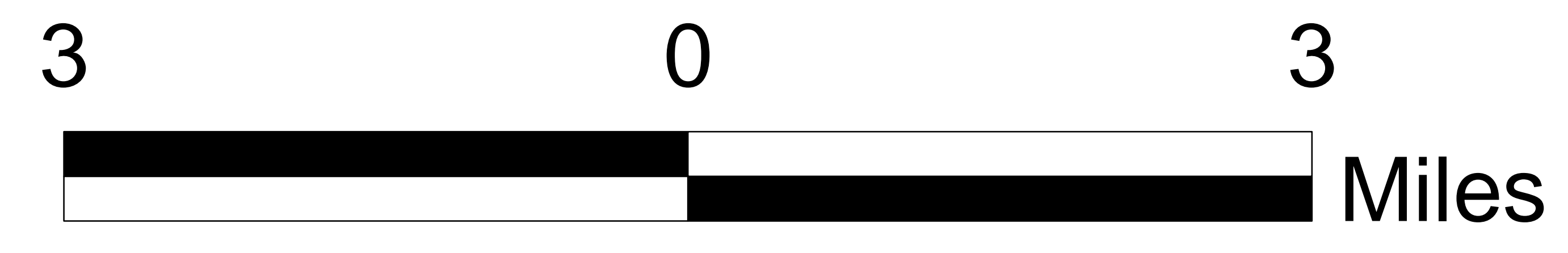
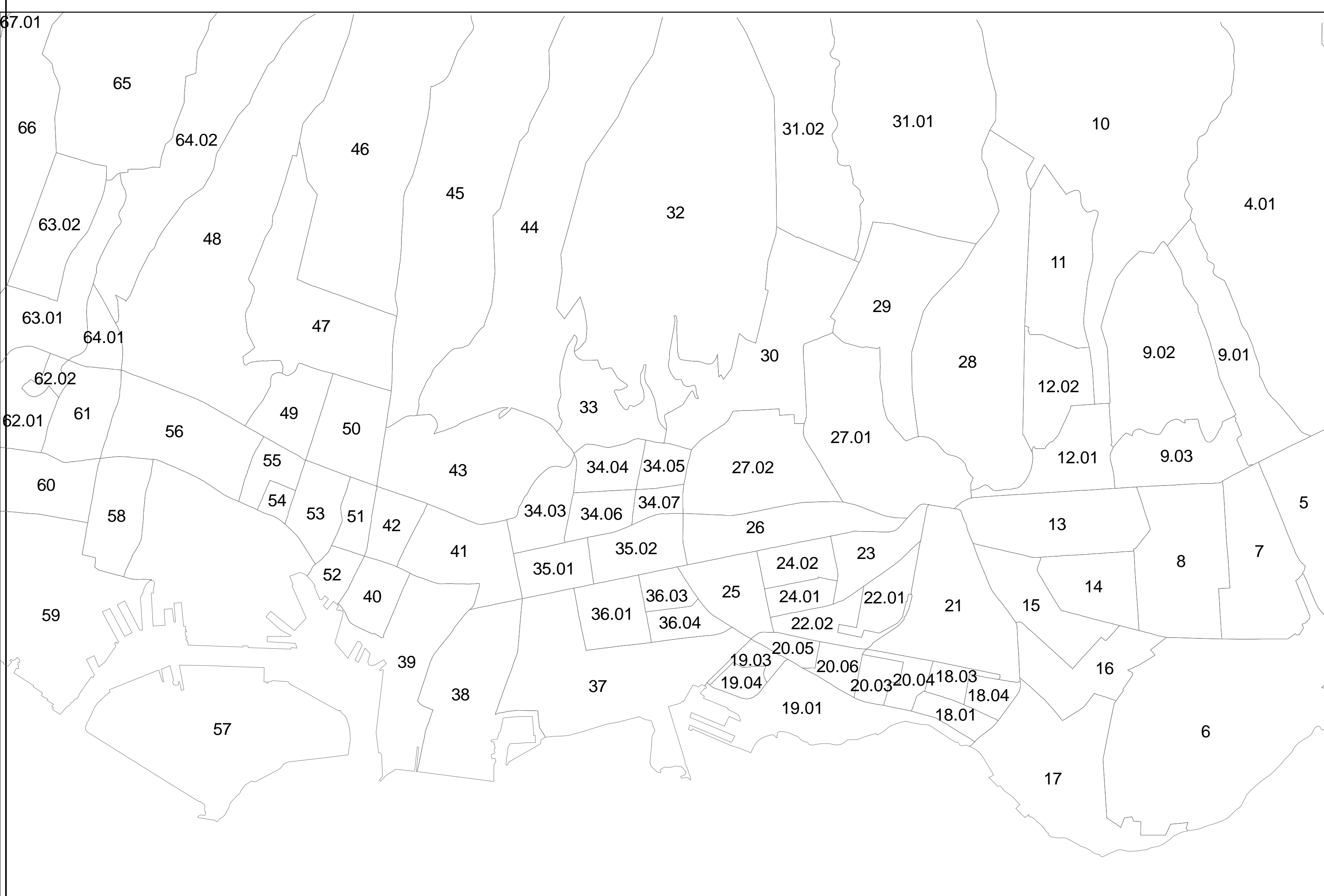
See
Inset

2010 CENSUS TRACTS

ISLAND OF
OAHU
Honolulu
and
Vicinity

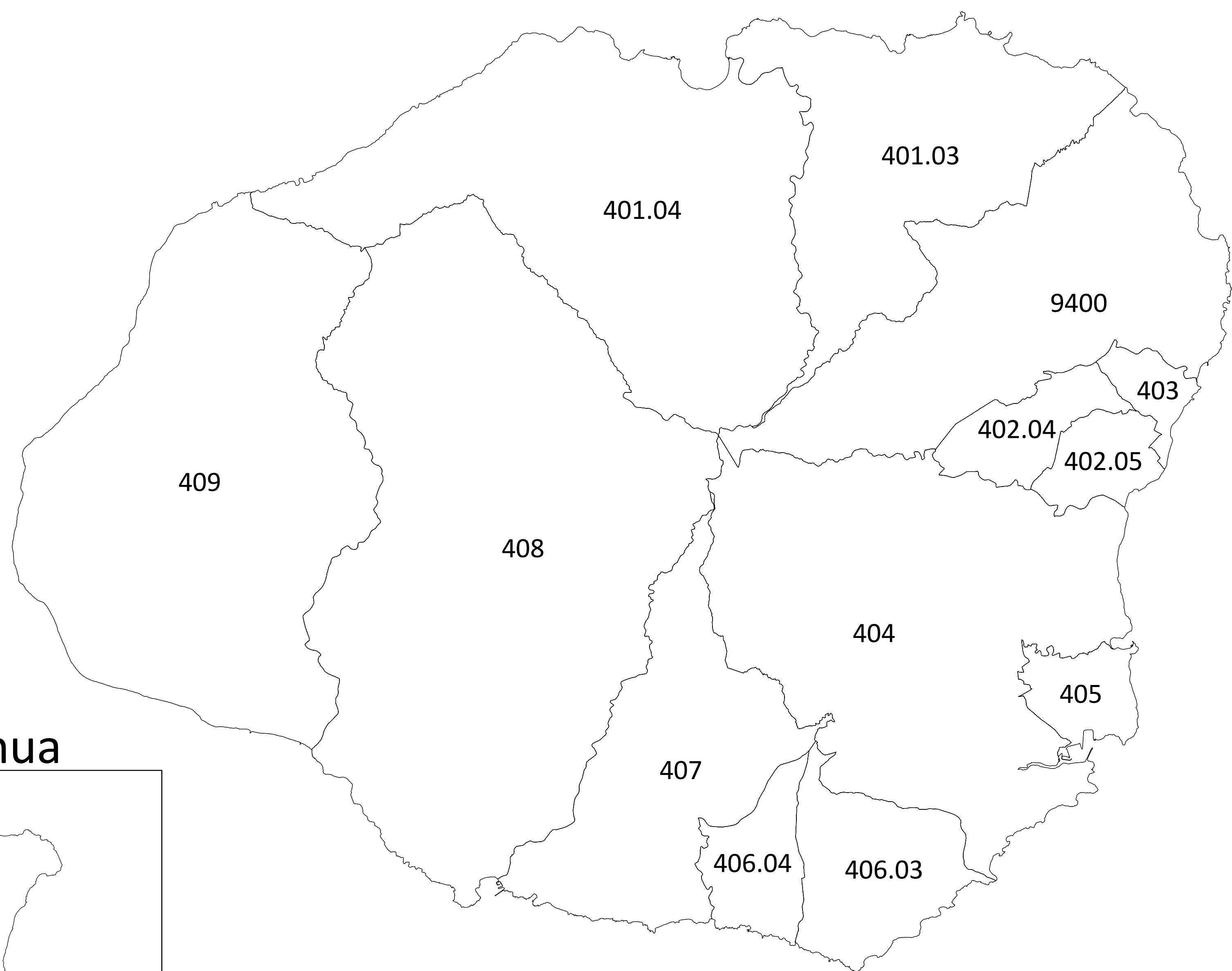


Inset

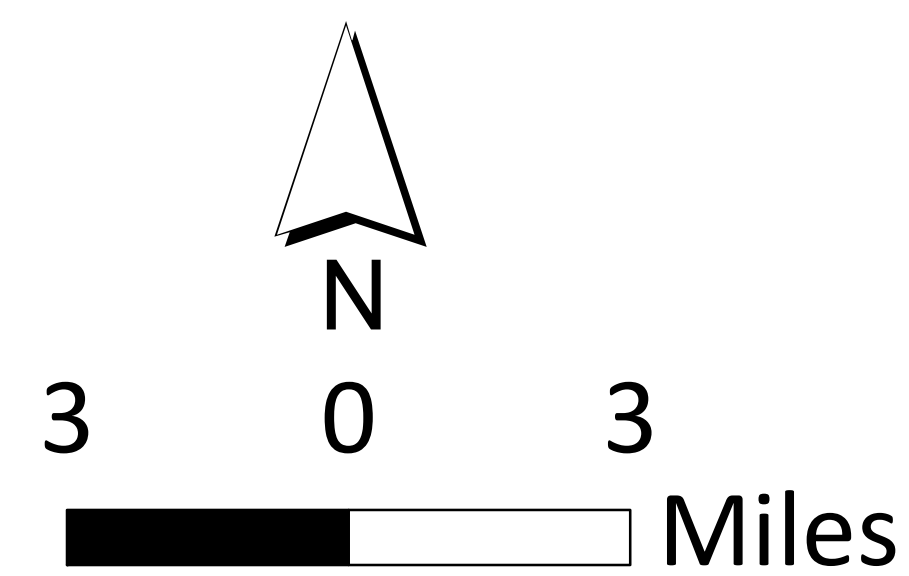
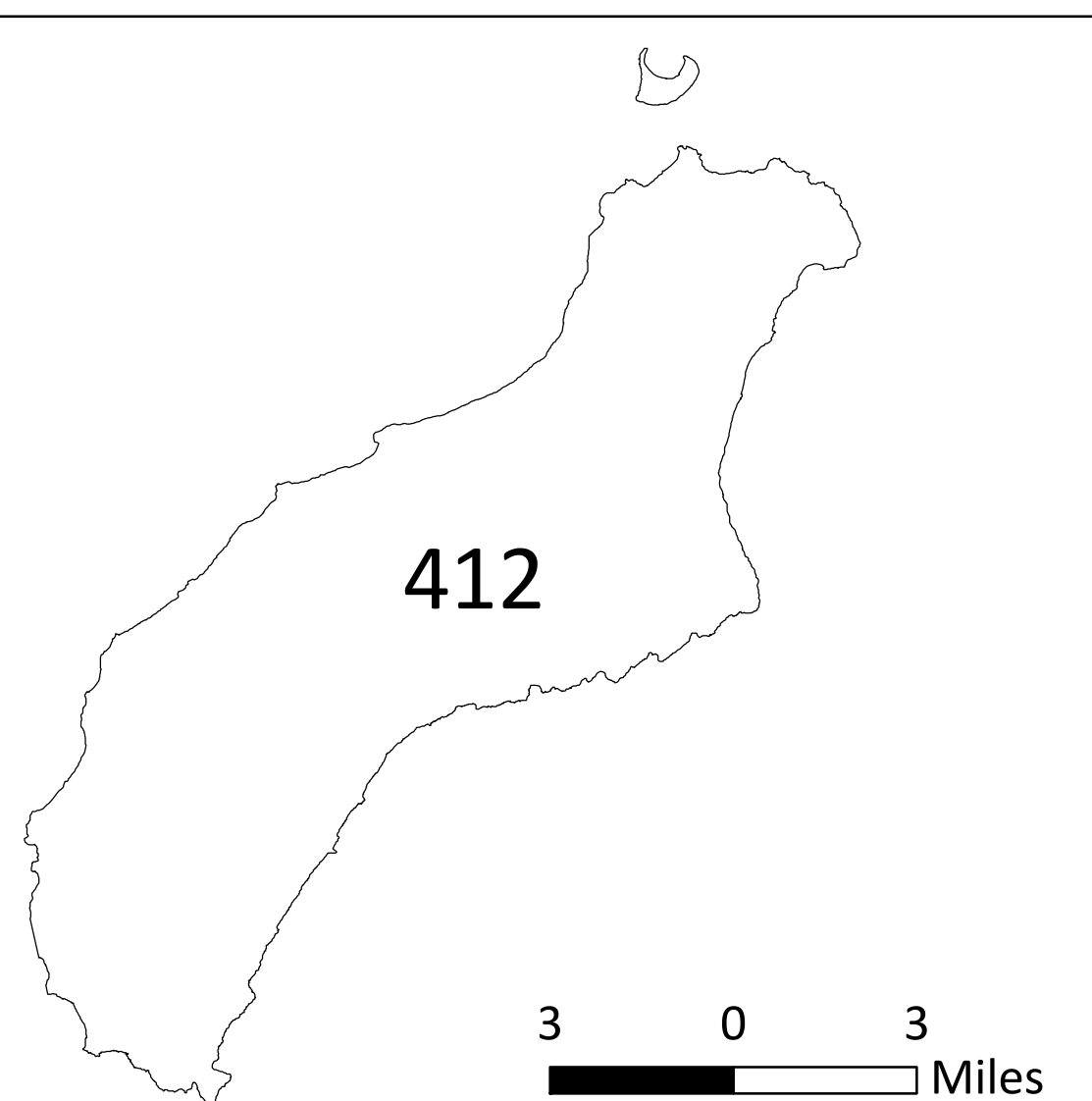


This map was produced by the Office of Planning (OP) for planning purposes. It should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data. Information regarding compilation dates and accuracy of the data presented can be obtained from OP.
 Map Date: 2/15/11
 Map No.: 20110211-JDS-01
 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011.

Island of Kauai

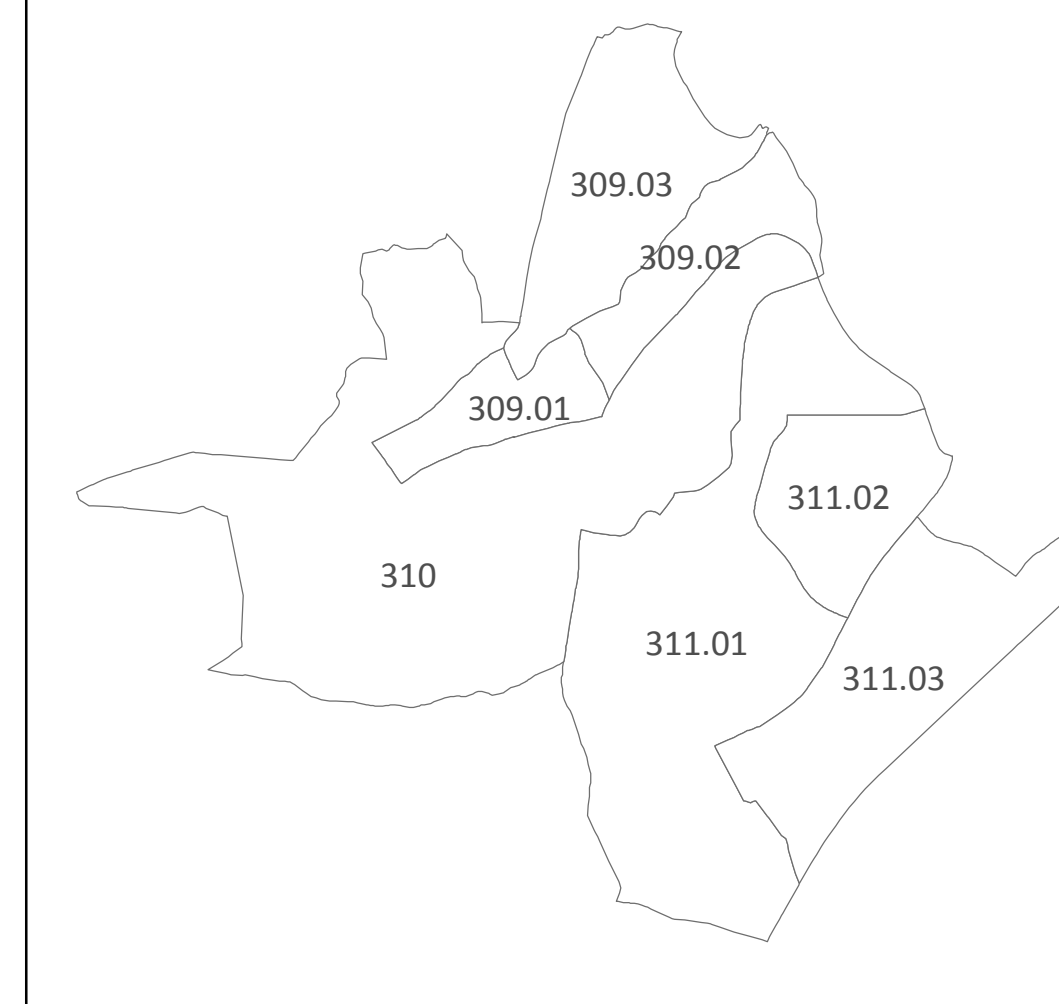
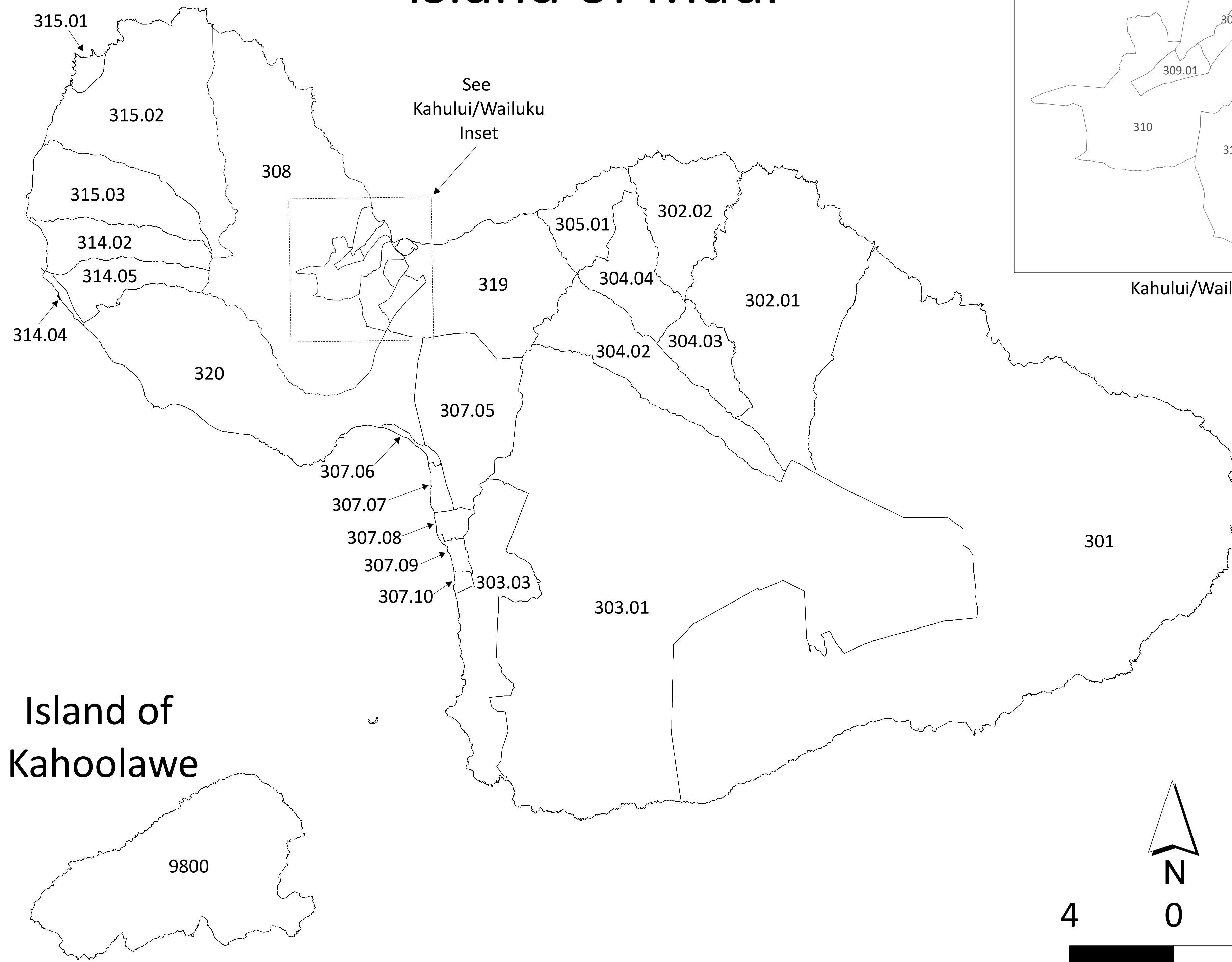


Islands of Niihau & Lehua



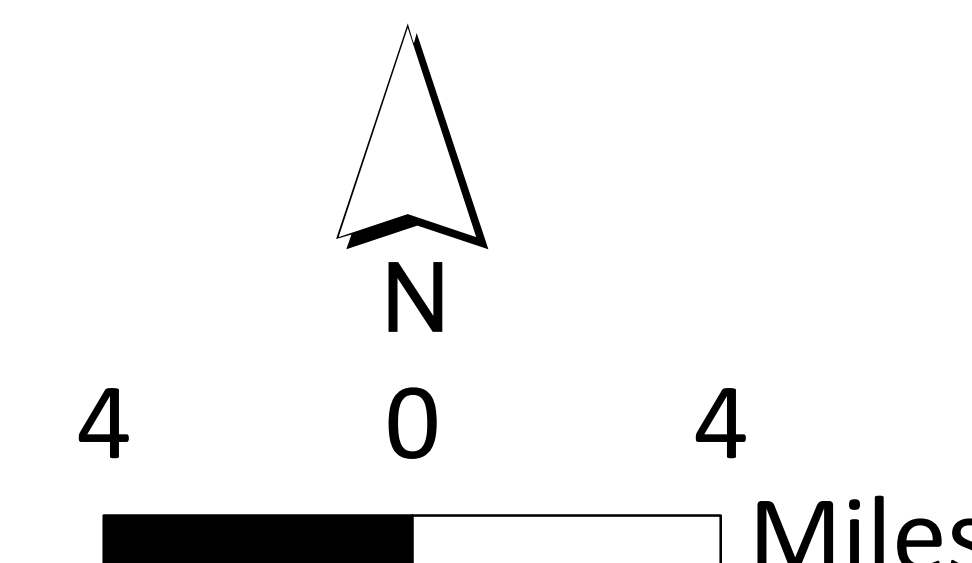
Note: Census Tract 412 includes the island of Kaula (not shown).

Island of Maui

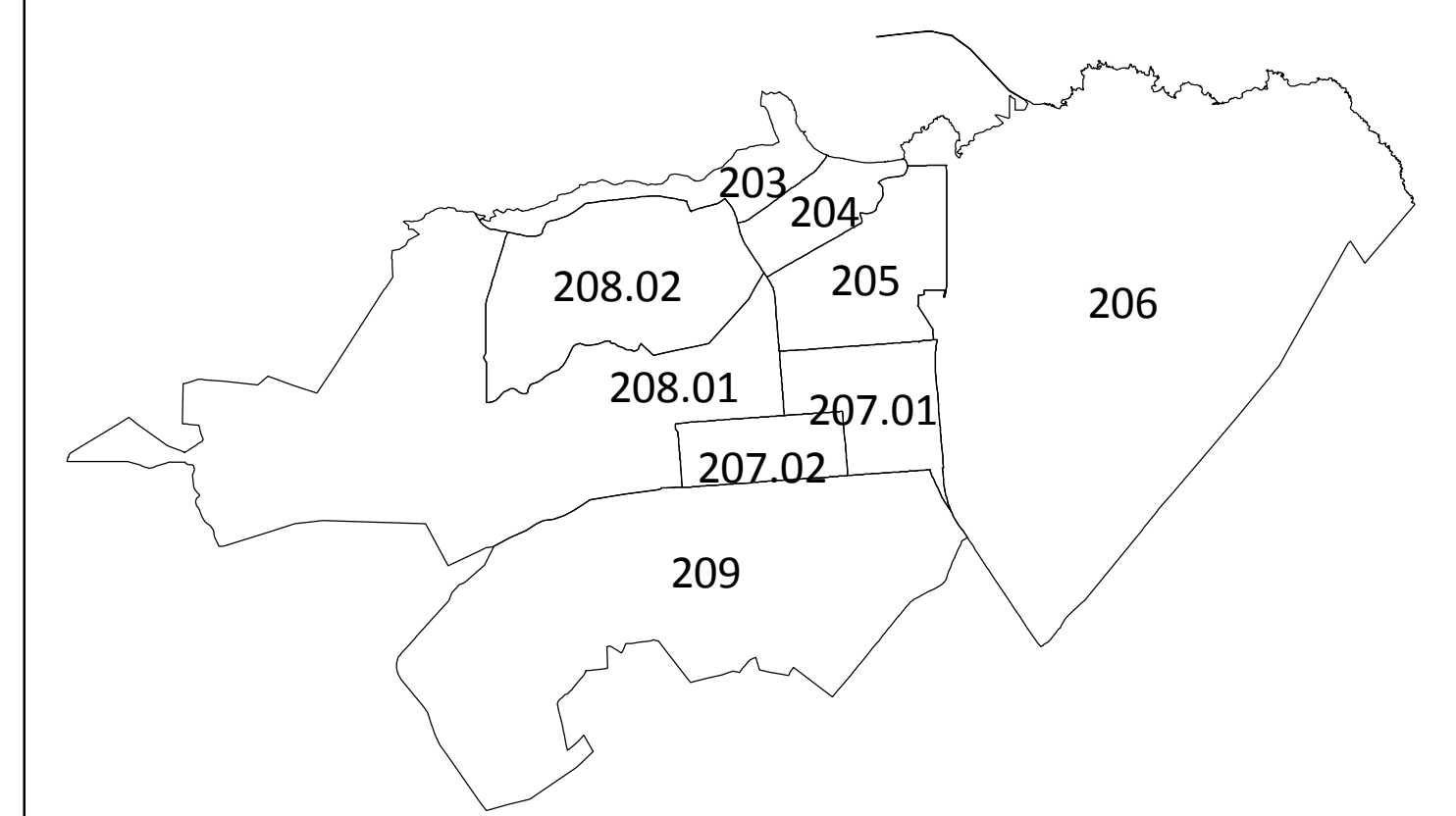
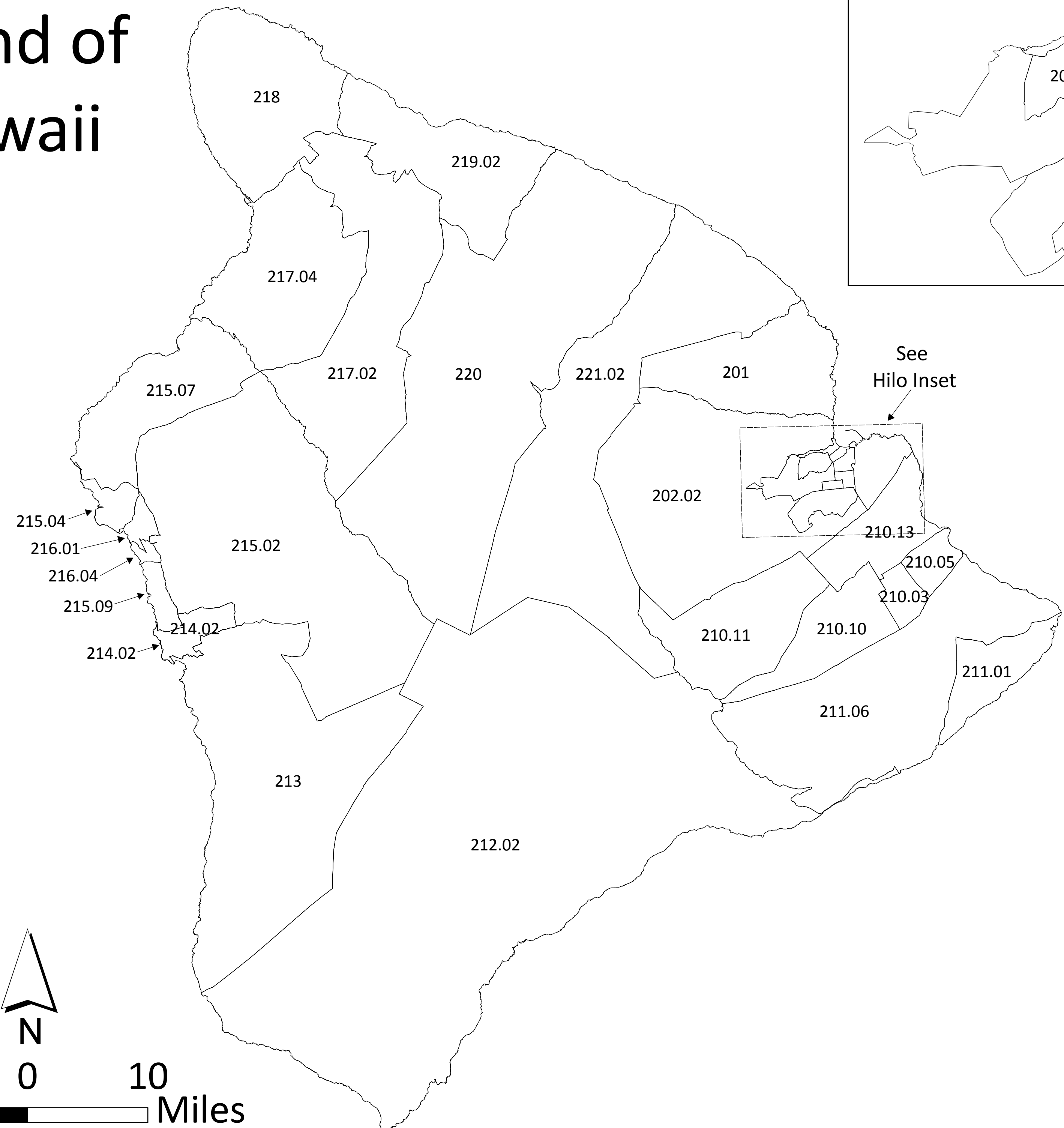


Kahului/Wailuku Inset

Island of Kahoolawe

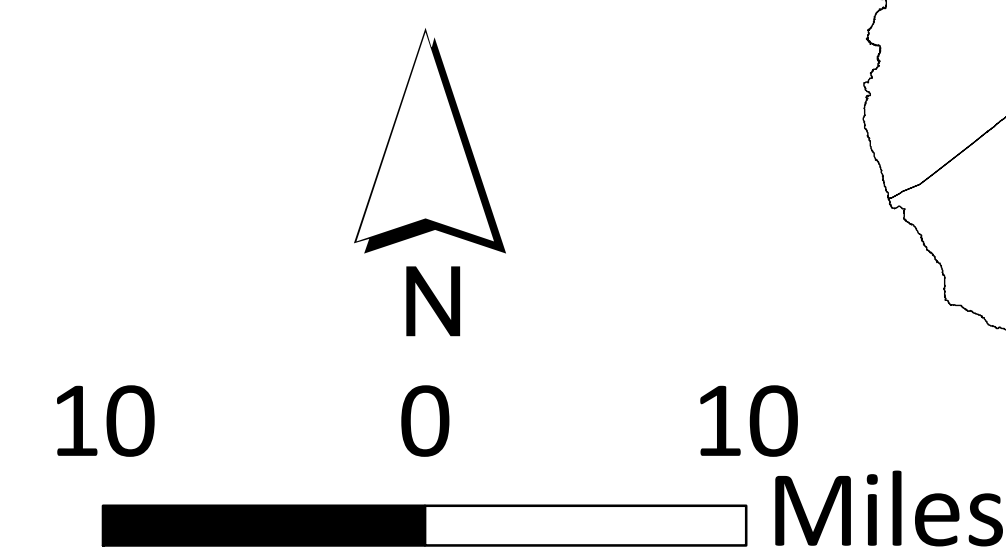


Island of Hawaii



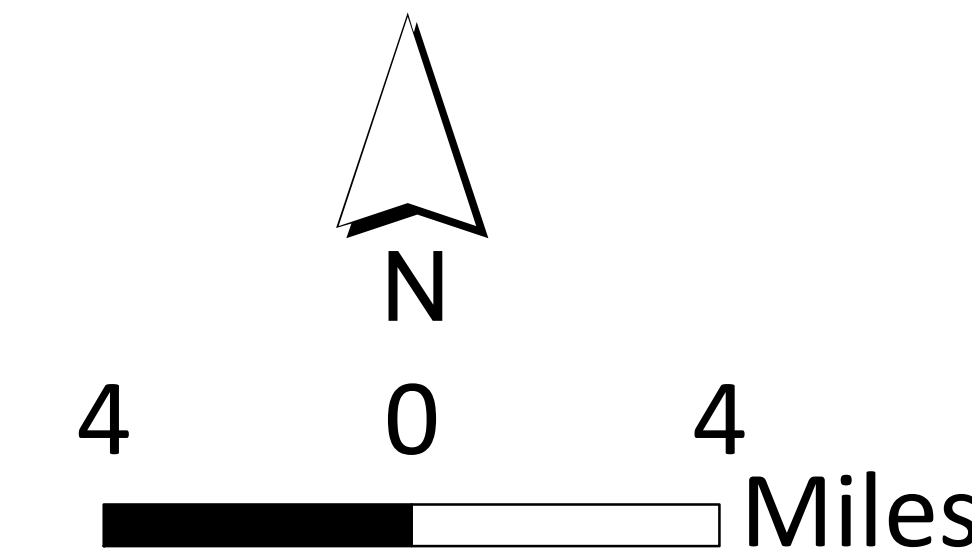
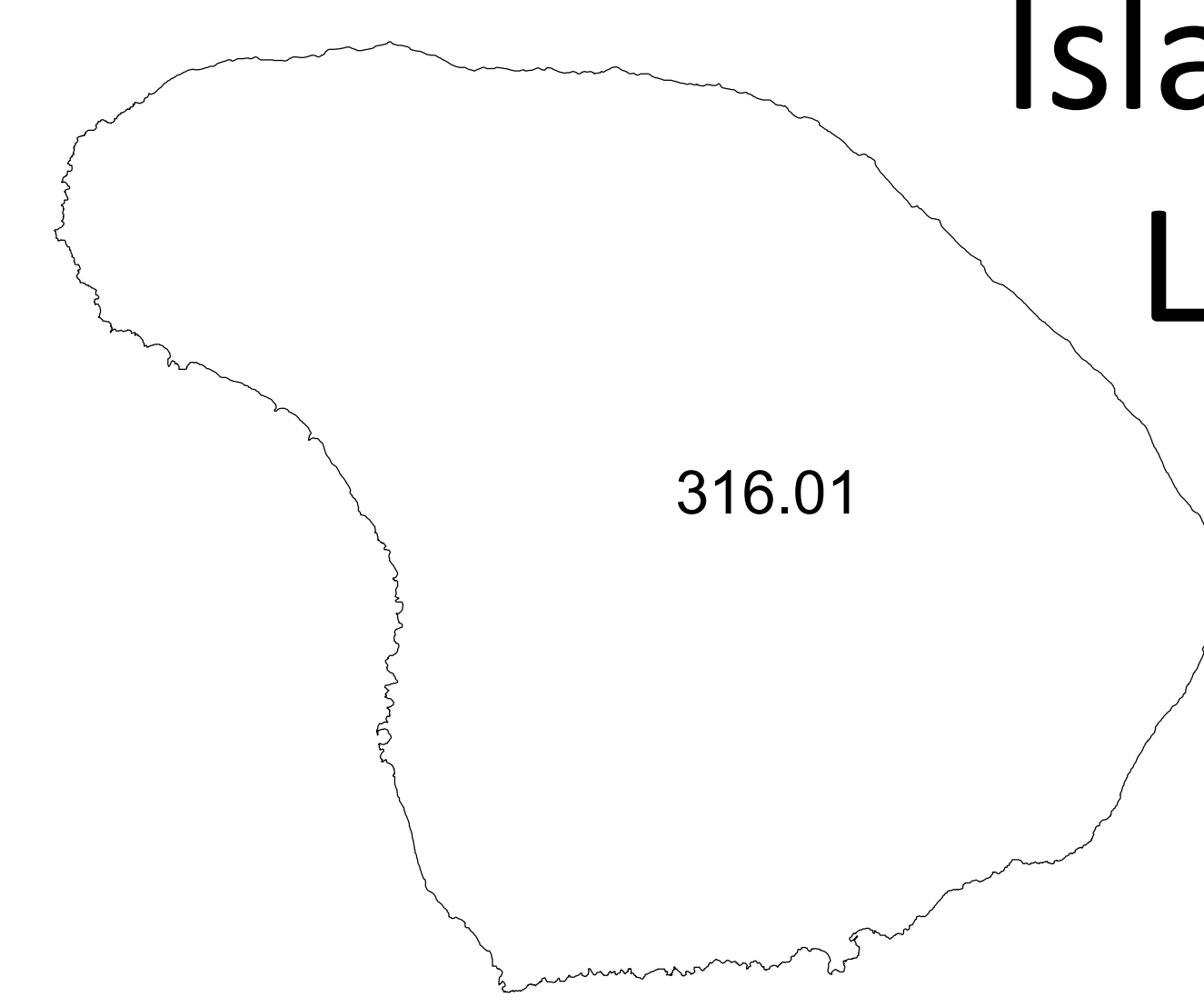
Hilo Inset

See Hilo Inset



Island of Molokai

Island of Lanai



2010 Census Tracts Counties of Kauai, Maui & Hawaii

This map was produced by the Office of Planning (OP) for planning purposes. It should not be used for boundary interpretations or other spatial analysis beyond the limitations of the data. Information regarding compilation dates and accuracy of the data presented can be obtained from OP.
Map Date: 2/15/11
Map No.: 20110211-JDS-03
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2011.



APPENDIX D

OTHER FUNDING RESOURCES FOR DOMESTIC VIOLENCE & SEXUAL ASSAULT

Other FEDERAL FUNDS for Domestic Violence (DV) and Sexual Assault (SA) During State Fiscal Year 2011

SOURCE	AWARD AGENCY	AMOUNT	USE
Department of Justice			
VAWA State Coalition Grants (Formula) FFY 2010	Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence	\$98,461	DV Coalition
	Hawaii Coalition Against Sex Assault	\$117,986	SA Coalition
VAWA Sex Assault Services Program (Formula) FFY 2009	Department of the Attorney General	\$213,624	Direct services to SA victims
VAWA Legal Assistance for Victims Grant (Discretionary) FFY 2010	Legal Aid Society of Hawaii	\$244,000	Civil and criminal legal assistance for victims of DV/SA, dating violence and stalking. <i>(Amount reflects 1 year of a 2-year grant award of \$488,000)</i>
VAWA Campus Grants (Discretionary) FFY 2008	University of Hawaii at Manoa	\$83,333	Domestic/dating violence, SA and stalking prevention and education. <i>(Amount reflects 1 year of a 3-year grant award of \$250,000)</i>
VAWA Housing Grant (Discretionary) FFY 2010	Women Helping Women	\$83,304	Emergency shelter services for DV victims. <i>(Amount reflects 1 year of a 3-year grant award of \$249,912)</i>
VAWA ARRA Housing Grant (Recovery Act 2009)	Child and Family Service	\$166,378	Emergency shelter and transitional housing services for DV victims. <i>(Amount reflects 1 year of a 3-year grant award of \$499,134)</i>
Byrne JAG ARRA Grant (Recovery Act 2009)	Department of the Attorney General	\$668,382	Sex offender tracking (data registry)
Byrne JAG ARRA Grant (Recovery Act 2009)	Department of the Attorney General	\$150,000	Honolulu Family Justice Center Strategic Planning (thru Honolulu Department of the Prosecuting Attorney)
Byrne JAG ARRA Grant (Recovery Act 2009)	Honolulu Police Department	\$242,660	Honolulu Family Justice Center (thru Honolulu Department of the Prosecuting Attorney): training for stakeholders, conference attendance, equipment & supplies.
VOCA Grant (Formula) FFY 2008	Department of the Attorney General	\$770,357	Victim assistance services for: DV (\$416,906); SA (\$176,289); <i>Child Abuse (\$176,155); Adults Molested as Children (\$1,007)</i>

Other FEDERAL FUNDS for Domestic Violence (DV) and Sexual Assault (SA) During State Fiscal Year 2011

SOURCE	AWARD AGENCY	AMOUNT	USE
VOCA ARRA Grant (Recovery Act 2009)	Department of the Attorney General	\$521,511	Victim assistance services for: DV (\$137,313); SA (\$279,198); <i>Bilingual Access Line interpreter services for <u>all</u> victims of crime (\$105,000)</i>

STATE Funds for Domestic Violence (DV) and Sexual Assault (SA) During State Fiscal Year 2011

SOURCE	AWARD AGENCY	AMOUNT	USE
<p>State of Hawaii</p> <p>General Funds</p>	Department of the Attorney General	\$1,511,816	Statewide SA services (master contract awarded to Sex Abuse Treatment Center)
	Judiciary: First Circuit	\$3,406,911	Purchase of Service (POS) contracts to provide: supervised visitation/exchange services; victim services in court, shelter, etc. <i>(Amount includes \$700,000 from State Emergency Funds)</i>
	Judiciary: Adult Probation	\$97,750	POS contract for adult sex offender services: assessment (\$17,300) and treatment (\$80,450)
	Department of Public Safety	\$535,000	Adult sex offender services: assessment (\$90,000) and treatment (\$445,000)
	Department of Health	\$149,856	Sexual violence education

STATE Funds for Domestic Violence (DV) and Sexual Assault (SA) During State Fiscal Year 2011

SOURCE	AWARD AGENCY	AMOUNT	USE
<p>State of Hawaii Emergency & Budget Reserve Fund</p>	<p>Department of the Attorney General</p>	<p>\$466,000</p>	<p>Supplemental funding for the Statewide SA services (master contract awarded to Sex Abuse Treatment Center)</p>
<p>State of Hawaii Special Funds (HRS §235-102.5)</p>	<p>Department of Human Services</p> <p>Department of Human Services</p> <p>Judiciary: Spouse and Child Abuse Special Account</p> <p>Department of Health</p>	<p>\$786,016</p> <p>\$100,000</p> <p>\$375,000</p> <p>FY2011 \$50,000</p> <p>FY2012 \$299,500</p> <p>FY2013 \$250,000</p> <p>FY2012 \$20,000</p> <p>\$75,000</p>	<p>DV advocacy services to recipients of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) statewide</p> <p>DV-related legal services for TANF recipients statewide</p> <p>POS contracts to provide services to DV victims, children and batterers; training for Judiciary personnel and service providers, consultation and technical assistance in DV, systems collaboration and publications</p> <p>Contract with UH - JABSOM for Teen Dating Violence train-the-trainer curriculum development</p> <p>Contract with HSCADV to coordinate state's DV prevention plan & county task forces</p> <p>Conduct multi-agency DV Fatality Review to reduce incidents of preventable DV-related deaths</p> <p>Support personnel to conduct Child Death Review for Child Abuse/Neglect cases related to DV</p>

COUNTY Funds for Domestic Violence (DV) and Sexual Assault (SA) During State Fiscal Year 2011

SOURCE	AWARD AGENCY	AMOUNT	USE
<p>County of Maui General Funds</p>	<p>Department of the Prosecuting Attorney</p>	<p>\$381,068</p>	<p>DV Prosecution Unit personnel (deputy prosecuting attorneys, legal clerks), equipment and training</p>
<p>County of Hawaii General Funds</p>	<p>Office of the Prosecuting Attorney</p>	<p>\$234,037</p>	<p>DV/SA Prosecution personnel (deputy attorneys, victim counselor, legal clerk); training and interagency meetings</p>
<p>County of Kauai General Funds</p>	<p>Office of the Prosecuting Attorney YWCA: Family Violence Shelter YWCA: Sex Assault Treatment Program</p>	<p>\$31,708 \$55,669 \$37,668</p>	<p>DV Prosecution Unit Personnel (deputy attorney, legal clerk) Emergency shelter services for DV victims (FY 2012: \$75,000) Crisis and counseling services to SA victims (FY 2012: \$50,000)</p>

APPENDIX E

STOP FORMULA GRANT PROJECTS FUNDED BY FEDERAL FY 2007 - 2009

FY 2007 OVW STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program
2007-WF-AX-0049
3/1/2007 to 11/30/2011

Agency	Active - A Closed - C	07- WF	Project	Total	Federal	25% in-kind or cash match	Federal Allocation
Attorney General			Administration (10%)	\$123,288.00	\$92,466.00	\$30,822.00	\$92,466.00
			Judiciary (5%)				\$41,610.00
Judiciary	C	4	Promoting Collaboration and Coordination	\$55,480.00	\$41,610.00	\$13,870.00	
			Prosecutor Projects (25%)				\$208,048.00
Maui Prosecutor	C	5	DV Investigations	\$64,113.00	\$48,085.00	\$16,028.00	
Honolulu Prosecutor	C	8	Misdemeanor DV	\$86,552.00	\$64,914.00	\$21,638.00	
Hawaii Prosecutor	C	9	DV and SA Prosecution	\$64,861.00	\$48,646.00	\$16,215.00	
Kauai Prosecutor	C	10	DV Prosecution Unit	\$61,871.00	\$46,403.00	\$15,468.00	
			Police Projects (25%)				\$208,048.00
Hawaii Police	C	1	DV & SA Victim Services Coordinator	\$52,519.00	\$39,389.00	\$13,130.00	
Hawaii Police	C	2	Specialized Detectives Standby Pay	\$75,737.51	\$56,803.13	\$18,934.38	
Hawaii Police	A	3	Specialized Investigative Training	\$41,731.00	\$31,298.00	\$10,433.00	
Hawaii Police	A	6	SAFE Training	\$32,257.00	\$24,193.00	\$8,064.00	
Hawaii Police	C	7	SAFE Standby Pay	\$55,643.33	\$41,732.50	\$13,910.83	
Maui Police	C	11	Training the Trainer	\$16,092.83	\$12,069.62	\$4,023.21	
			Victim Services Projects (30%)				\$249,658.00
Na Loio	C	12	Chinese Family Violence Awareness Project	\$73,743.00	\$73,743.00	\$0.00	
Women Helping Women	C	13	Hale Lokomaikai Emergency Shelter (partial)	\$66,987.00	\$66,987.00	\$0.00	
Child and Family Service	C	14	Developing Options to Violence	\$27,607.00	\$27,607.00	\$0.00	
Sex Abuse Treatment Center	C	15	Non-Police Reported Exams	\$46,500.00	\$46,500.00	\$0.00	
Child and Family Service	C	16	Transitional Housing Complex for Abused Families	\$8,907.37	\$8,907.37	\$0.00	

FY 2007 OVW STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program
2007-WF-AX-0049
3/1/2007 to 11/30/2011

Molokai Community Services Council	C	18	Hale Ho'omalua	\$25,913.00	\$25,913.00		
			Discretionary Projects (15%)				\$124,828.00
Women Helping Women	C	13	Hale Lokomaikai Emergency Shelter (partial)	\$16,720.00	\$12,540.00	\$4,180.00	
Sex Abuse Treatment Center	A	17	HSART	\$112,286.00	\$112,286.00	\$0.00	
Molokai Community Services Council	C	18	Hale Ho'omalua	\$2.00	\$2.00		
			TOTALS	\$1,108,811.04	\$922,094.62	\$186,716.42	\$924,658.00

FY 2008 OVW STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant
2008-WF-AX-0038
5/1/2008 to 4/30/2012

Agency	Active - A Closed - C	08- WF	Project	Total	Federal	25% in-kind or cash match	Federal Allocation
Attorney General			Administration (10%)	\$125,366.67	\$94,025.00	\$31,341.67	\$94,025.00
			Judiciary (5%)				\$42,312.00
Judiciary	A	9	The Impact of Domestic Violence on Victims	\$56,416.00	\$42,312.00	\$14,104.00	
			Prosecutor Projects (25%)				\$211,558.00
Hawaii Prosecutor	C	1	DV and SA Prosecution	\$65,471.00	\$49,103.00	\$16,368.00	
Maui Prosecutor	C	2	DV Investigations	\$64,628.00	\$48,471.00	\$16,157.00	
Kauai Prosecutor	C	3	DV Prosecution Unit	\$29,943.00	\$22,457.00	\$7,486.00	
Kauai Prosecutor	A	15	DV Prosecution Unit	\$32,161.00	\$24,121.00	\$8,040.00	
Honolulu Prosecutor	C	4	Misdemeanor DV	\$89,875.00	\$67,406.00	\$22,469.00	
			Police Projects (25%)				\$211,558.00
Hawaii Police	A	7	Cell Phone/PDA Violence Against Women	\$53,480.00	\$40,110.00	\$13,370.00	
Hawaii Police	A	8	DV/SA Victim Services Coordinator	\$55,936.00	\$41,952.00	\$13,984.00	
Hawaii Police*	A	8	DV/SA Victim Services Coordinator	\$14,147.00	\$14,147.00	\$4,716.00	
Maui Police	A	10	Improving Law Enforcement and Community Response to Violent Crimes Against Women	\$27,000.00	\$20,250.00	\$6,750.00	
Honolulu Police	C	11	Higher Education	\$63,548.00	\$47,661.00	\$15,887.00	
Hawaii Police	A	12	Specialized Investigative Training	\$63,251.00	\$47,438.00	\$15,813.00	
			Victim Services Projects (30%)*				\$253,870.00
Parents & Children Together	C	5	FPC Advocacy Services & Namelehuapono Wahine Program	\$73,000.00	\$73,000.00	\$0.00	
Sex Abuse Treatment Center	C	6	Statewide Sexual Assault Services 2009-2010 (partial)	\$241,160.00	\$180,870.00	\$60,290.00	
			Discretionary Projects (15%)				\$126,934.00
Sex Abuse Treatment Center	C	6	Statewide Sexual Assault Services 2009-2010 (partial)	\$32,873.00	\$24,655.00	\$8,218.00	
Honolulu Prosecutor	C	13	Misdemeanor DV	\$103,112.00	\$77,334.00	\$25,778.00	

**FY 2008 OVW STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant
2008-WF-AX-0038
5/1/2008 to 4/30/2012**

Women Helping Women	A	14	Victim Services for Victims of Domestic Violence on Lanai	\$15,740.00	\$15,740.00	\$0.00	
Hawaii Police*	A	8	DV/SA Victim Services Coordinator	\$9,205.00	\$9,205.00	\$3,068.00	
			TOTALS	\$1,216,312.67	\$940,257.00	\$283,839.67	\$940,257.00

*Hawaii Police (08-WF-08) was awarded Supplemental Agreement: \$14,147.00 from Law Enforcement allocation and \$9,205.00 from Discretionary allocation.

FY 2009 OVW STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program
2009-WF-AX-0049
6/1/2009 to 5/31/2012

Agency	Active - A Closed - C	09- WF	Project	Total	Federal	25% in-kind or cash match	Federal Allocation
Attorney General	A		Administration (10%)	\$130,390.67	\$97,793.00	\$32,597.67	\$97,793.00
			Judiciary (5%)				\$44,007.00
Judiciary	A	4	Improving Judicial Response	\$58,676.00	\$44,007.00	\$14,669.00	
			Prosecutor Projects (25%)				\$220,035.00
Hawaii Prosecution	A	9	DV and SA Prosecution	\$50,205.00	\$50,205.00		
Maui Prosecution	A	8	DV Investigations	\$49,404.00	\$49,404.00		
Kauai Prosecution	A	6	DV Prosecution Unit	\$47,002.00	\$47,002.00		
Honolulu Prosecution	A	7	Misdemeanor DV	\$73,424.00	\$73,424.00		
			Police Projects (25%)				\$220,035.00
Hawaii Police		3	Investigative Training	\$39,736.00	\$29,802.00	\$9,934.00	
Maui Police		5	Improving Response to Violent Crimes Against Women	\$22,308.00	\$16,731.00	\$5,577.00	
			Victim Services Projects (30%)				\$264,042.00
Parents & Children Together	A	1	Enhanced Case Management and Namelehuapono Wahine Project	\$76,085.00	\$76,085.00	\$0.00	
Sex Abuse Treatment Center	A	2	KMCWC Crisis and Clinical Services (partial)	\$187,957.00	\$187,957.00	\$0.00	
			Discretionary Projects (15%)				\$132,020.00
Sex Abuse Treatment Center	A	2	KMCWC Crisis and Clinical Services (partial)	\$47,375.00	\$47,375.00		
			TOTALS	\$782,562.67	\$719,785.00	\$62,777.67	\$977,932.00

FY 2009 OVW Recovery Act STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program
2009-EF-S6-0021
5/1/2009 to 4/30/2012

Agency	Active - A Closed - C	09- EF-	Project	Federal \$ Awarded*	Federal Allocation
Attorney General			Administration (10%)	\$104,788.00	\$104,788.00
			Judiciary (5%)		\$47,154.00
Judiciary	C	10	Supervision with Safety (partial funding)	\$47,154.00	
			Prosecutor Projects (25%)		\$235,772.00
Honolulu Prosecutor	A	7	FJC Leadership (partial funding)	\$42,759.00	
Maui Prosecutor	C	12	DV Investigations	\$35,564.00	
Hawaii Prosecutor	C	8	DV Prosecution	\$81,678.00	
Kauai Prosecutor	C	11	DV Prosecution Unit	\$75,771.00	
			Police Projects (25%)		\$235,772.00
Honolulu Police	A	6	Back on Track	\$37,309.00	
Hawaii Police	A	4	SAFE Standby Pay	\$43,800.00	
Hawaii Police	A	4	SAFE Standby Pay (Supplemental Agreement)	\$27,189.00	
Hawaii Police	A	5	SA Exam and DNA Analysis	\$125,000.00	
			Victim Services Projects (30%)		\$282,927.00
Legal Aid Society of Hawaii	C	1	Cultural and Linguistic Awareness Training, Protocols, and Immigration Legal Services**	\$155,867.00	
Child and Family Service	C	2	Victim Support Services (Hawaii)	\$31,283.00	
Child and Family Service	C	3	House of Hope (Oahu)	\$43,281.00	
Judiciary	A	10	Supervision with Safety (partial funding)	\$52,496.00	
Child & Family Service	A	13	Victim Court Advocacy Program (Hawaii)	\$8,435.00	
			Discretionary Projects (15%)		\$141,464.00
Honolulu Prosecutor	A	7	FJC Leadership (partial funding)	\$17,382.00	
Hawaii Prosecutor	A	9	Hawaii County VAWA Training	\$43,822.00	
Judiciary	C	10	Supervision with Safety (partial funding)	\$200.00	
Child & Family Service	A	13	Victim Court Advocacy Program (Hawaii)	\$31,655.00	
Child & Family Service	A	14	Emergency Domestic Abuse Shelter Services	\$40,000.00	
			TOTALS	\$1,036,998	\$1,047,877.00

APPENDIX F

**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE REPORT BY THE STAAR PROJECT, ALLIANCE OF
LOCAL SERVICE ORGANIZATIONS (ALSO)**



**Recommendations to Hawaii Department of the Attorney General for
2010 STOP Formula Grants Implementation Plan**

by the
STAAR Project, Alliance of Local Service Organizations (ALSO)

December 2010

Technical Assistance to Office of the Attorney General, State of Hawaii:
Document and survey review and analysis, phone consultation with ALSO, webinars, and final report

Summary of Technical Assistance Request

Kathy Mitchell, Criminal Justice Planning Specialist, and Julie Ebato, Branch Chief, both of the Grants and Planning Branch of the Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division, Department of the Attorney General (hereinafter “AG’s office”) submitted a written request for technical assistance to ALSO’s STAAR Project (hereinafter “STAAR Project”) in June of 2010. In it, the AG’s office asked the STAAR Project to (1) review and analyze a number of state plans and other documents for the purpose of identifying trends, services, and resources related to domestic/dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking in the state of Hawaii; and (2) facilitate several focus groups convened for the purpose of identifying pressing needs, gaps in services and resources, and areas needing improvement in the response to domestic/dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. The STAAR Project developed a budget and submitted the plan to OVW for approval. During the process of budget development and after discussions with the AG’s office, it was determined that it would be more cost-effective to hold a series of webinars to be facilitated by the STAAR Project rather than pay the costs of one or more persons to travel to Hawaii to facilitate focus groups. Additionally, the AG’s office asked the STAAR Project to analyze the quantitative and open-ended responses submitted by criminal justice and civil legal system practitioners and victim service providers in response to a statewide survey.

The AG’s office requested that a TA report based on the above information be developed by the STAAR Project. The report will be utilized during the STOP planning process that the AG’s office will undertake to develop the 2010 STOP Formula Grants State Implementation Plan. The AG’s office asked the STAAR Project to take on these tasks because they are short-staffed and need support to develop a comprehensive STOP Implementation Plan. The AG’s office asked for the STAAR Project to underwrite the costs of all work that the STAAR Project would engage in to complete these tasks.

Summary of Technical Assistance Provided

The AG's office sent thirty-seven documents (listed below) to the STAAR Project for review and analysis plus all responses to the statewide survey.

- (1) Department of the Attorney General, *State of Hawaii Strategic Plan for the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Formula Grant FY 2008-2011* (October 2007).
- (2) Dept. of the Attorney General, *Shaping of Tomorrow – The Future of Sexual Violence Programs in Hawaii*, January 2005.
- (3) Department of the Attorney General, *Shaping of Tomorrow – The Future of Sexual Violence Programs in Hawaii*, January 2005.
- (4) Department of the Attorney General, *Hawaii Statewide Strategic Plan for Victim Services Follow-up Report*. (2006).
- (5)-(9) Department of the Attorney General, FY 2007 Victims of Crime Formula Grant Victim Assistance Applications (10/1/08-9/30/09 project period):
 - ◆ Hawaii County Prosecutor's Office
 - ◆ Honolulu City and County Prosecutor's Office
 - ◆ Kauai Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, Victim Witness Program
 - ◆ Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, Hilo, Hawaii
 - ◆ Department of Human Services, Honolulu, Hawaii
- (10)-(13) State of Hawaii, Department of Health, Health Resources Administration, Family Health Services Division, Maternal and Child Health Branch, [Reports to the Legislature] *Pursuant to Section 321-1.3, Hawaii Revised Statutes Requiring the Department of Health to Submit an Annual Report for the Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Special Fund*.
 - ◆ *Report to the Twenty-Fourth Legislature State of Hawaii 2007* (December 2006).
 - ◆ *Report to the Twenty-Fourth Legislature State of Hawaii 2008* (December 2007).
 - ◆ *Report to the Twenty-Fifth Legislature State of Hawaii 2009* (December 2008).
 - ◆ *Report to the Twenty-Fifth Legislature State of Hawaii 2010* (December 2010).
- (14) Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence, *Navigating a Course for Peace Domestic Violence Strategic Plan 2007-2012*, submitted to State of Hawaii, Department of Health, Family Health Services Division, Maternal and Child Health Branch [undated].
- (15) Hawai'i State Department of Health, *Preventing Sexual Violence in Hawai'i: A State-Wide Plan (Watermarked "Draft Not For Distribution")* (December 18, 2009).
- (16)-(17) Department of Human Services, Social Services Division, Reports to the Hawaii State Legislature *In Accordance with the Provisions of Section 346-7.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes on the Spouse and Child Abuse Special Account*.
 - ◆ *Report to the Twenty-Fifth Hawaii State Legislature 2010* (January 2010).
 - ◆ *Report to the Twenty-Fourth Hawaii State Legislature 2008* (January 2008).
- (19) Department of Human Services, Benefit, Employment, and Support Services Division, *Report to the Twenty-Fifth Hawaii State Legislature 2009 in Accordance with the Provisions of Act 213, Part 7, Section 200 Session Laws of Hawaii (SLH) 2007* (December 2008).
- (20) State of Hawaii Department of Human Services, Social Services Division, *FY 2009 Family Violence Prevention and Services Act Grant Three Year Plan and Application* (May 2009).
- (21) Lingle, Hon. Linda, Governor, State of Hawaii, *Our State Plan Temporary Assistance for Needy Families Title IV-A of the Social Security Act* (December 2008).

- (22) State of Hawaii Department of Human Services, Benefit, Employment, and Support Services Division, Employment and Training Program Office, *Request for Proposals HMS 903-09-08-S, Domestic Violence Legal Service for TANF Recipients* (January 8, 2010).
- (23) Hawaii Coalition Against Sexual Assault, *Implementation Plan in Response to Special Condition #19, Award # 2008-SW-AX-0002* [undated].
- (24) HSCADV 2009 Application: 20009-X1729HI-DW [OVW Grants to State Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Coalitions Program, Fiscal Year 2009].
- (25)-(28) HSCADV Semi-Annual Progress Reports to OVW, Grants to State Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Coalitions Program
- ◆ January 1-June 30, 2008
 - ◆ July 1-December 30, 2008
 - ◆ January 1-June 30, 2009
 - ◆ July 1-December 30, 2009
- (29) Baker, Charlene and Naai, Rachel, University of Hawaii Department of Psychology, *Intimate Partner Violence Services in Hawai'i: Project Update* (findings presented at the June 2010 Domestic Violence Oversight Body meeting, Honolulu, Hawaii).
- (30) Magnussen, L. et al. Through the eyes of women: Cultural insights into living as a battered woman in Hawaii. *Nursing and Health Sciences* (2008), 10, 125-130.
- (31) Magnussen, L., et al. Intimate partner violence: Systematic review of literature focused on the cultures of Hawai'i. *Hawai'i Medical Journal* (May 2007), 66, 129-133.
- (32) Shoultz, J. et al. Listening to Filipina women: Perceptions, responses and needs regarding intimate partner violence. *Issues in Mental Health Nursing*, 31: 54-61 (2010).
- (33) Magnussen, et al. Intimate partner violence: Perceptions of Samoan Women. *J. Community Health*. 333:389-394 (2008).
- (34) Shoultz, J. et al. Intimate partner violence: Perceptions of Chuukese women. *Hawai'i Medical Journal*. Vol. 66 (Oct. 2007).
- (35) Magnussen, L. et al. Intimate-Partner violence: A retrospective review of records in primary care settings. *Journal of the American Academy of Nurse Practitioners*. Vol. 16, Issue 11 (Nov. 2004).
- (36) Shoultz, J. et al. Finding solutions to challenges faced in community-based participatory research between academic and community organizations. *Journal of Interprofessional Care* 20(2): 133-144 (March 2006).
- (37) The Asian Pacific Islander Youth Violence Prevention Center Newsletter, Vol. 5, Issue 1 (May 2010).

STAAR Project consultant Mary Malefyt Seighman reviewed all documents provided by the AG's office, summarized key themes and points, and offered questions and considerations for the STOP implementation planning process. The document was used internally by STAAR Project staff and consultants in the process of developing the webinars and the final recommendations report to the AG's office.

STAAR Project Program Assistant Lindsey McGrath and consultant Mary Seighman recorded and categorized the open-ended survey responses and recorded the quantitative data included in most surveys. The survey data were used for discussion purposes internally by STAAR Project

personnel in the process of developing webinars and the final recommendations report to the AG's office.¹³

ALSO personnel, in collaboration with the AG's office, developed the structure and process to be used for four webinars – one per county – along with the questions. STAAR Project staff created custom flyers for the AG's office to email for the purpose of inviting individuals to participate in the webinars. The STAAR Project underwrote the costs of the technology used (conference call service + online webinar services) and managed the webinar software during the four sessions.

Consultant Robin Thompson facilitated the four 90-minute webinar discussions, which took place on October 12 and 13.¹⁴ Overall, the participants on each of the webinars were very active and had a great deal of information and opinions to share. Each webinar included representatives from each of the STOP allocation categories with the exception of law enforcement. Those present represented prosecution, domestic violence and sexual assault victim services, judiciary, community members, and legal services. Law enforcement did not participate and prosecution was present on only one of the four webinars. The webinar format allowed for participants to ask questions in both written and oral formats. It also allowed the notes from the meeting to be taken and observed by participants in real time if they were logged onto the webinar web site.¹⁵

STAAR Project personnel analyzed the input received during the webinars, the documents forwarded by the AG's office, and the survey data. The results of these analyses have been incorporated into the recommendations for consideration by the AG's office and the planning committee during the 2010 STOP state implementation planning process.

STAAR Project personnel engaged in several¹⁶ in-depth phone conversations with AG's office staff throughout the TA process to review and solicit feedback on the purpose, process, and progress of the TA.

Implementation Plan Recommendations

The following recommendations are based on review and analyses of:

- ◆ The documents sent by the AG's office;
- ◆ The statewide survey;
- ◆ The webinar series;
- ◆ A limited review of relevant Hawaii Statutes; and
- ◆ Discussions with the AG's office.

¹³ Summary Findings, including a list of participating agencies from the Survey Data collected are located in Appendix II (beginning on pg. 35).

¹⁴ Webinar participant lists, agenda, and the save-the date are located in Appendix I (beginning on pg. 18).

¹⁵ Notes from the webinars can be found in Appendix I.

¹⁶ The calls were held on 8/11, 9/15, 9/27, 10/6, and 11/8. The focus of the calls followed the process of the technical assistance, with the first call centering on the planned survey that Hawaii sent to a host of key stakeholders and participants throughout the state. Subsequent calls dealt with the materials that the AG's office wanted the STAAR Project to review, survey results, and plans for the upcoming webinars.

1. Develop more effective coordinated community responses (CCR) throughout Hawaii for domestic violence, sex assault, dating violence, and stalking.

Data and Analysis

The coordinated community response model is the foundation for both effective services for victims of these crimes as well as for holding offenders fully accountable. Fragmentation, redundancy, and victims “falling through the cracks,” can result when people and systems do not coordinate their efforts. One example of this is evidenced by the lack of transitional housing for victims and the need for more assistance to underserved groups. Fully implementing this recommendation and successfully coordinating victim services, prosecution, law enforcement, courts and other key members of the community will help support and ensure the most effective implementation of the nine overarching recommendations in this report that follow.

Hawaii has some strong CCR models on which to build. For instance, existing successful CCR efforts include an interagency group on Kauai, the Sexual Assault Response Team in Hana, and the Child Advocacy Center and Fatality Review Team on Oahu. However, despite the presence of these models, it is clear that CCRs in Hawaii need to be more fully supported and in some instances revived or begun.

The elements for successful CCRs depend on a wide variety of factors. Primarily, there must be regular and dedicated participation by key community and system representatives. There must also be regular meetings, and clear purpose and direction.¹⁷ Participation in CCRs reinforces need for accountability among sectors, input of victim services in CJS efforts.

CCR’s often benefit from specific technical assistance. For instance key community members are absent from some current CCR efforts. One CCR wanted information on how to engage faith community members more fully. Technical assistance can range from problem-solving phone conversations to asking experts to come and assist with strategizing and working out how to engage a reluctant community player. Looking at other models from communities outside of Hawaii can also help. In the area of sex assaults, the SANE/SART efforts are more common and appear to be more successful.

Coordination of responses to domestic violence, sex assault, dating violence and stalking occurs at many different levels. The more formal CCRs could have regular membership, meetings, and formal agendas. They may follow regular reporting cycles, and have a designation under law that prescribes membership and activities.

There are other kinds of coordination that are less formalized and yet still very important. These include coordination within systems. For instance, there needs to be greater case coordination between civil and criminal courts in Hawaii within criminal, civil, and family court systems. There is also a need for law enforcement and prosecution to work more closely together to

¹⁷ There are a number of documents and training programs available that address the development and sustenance of coordinated community response initiatives. For example, Praxis International offers *Essential Skills in Coordinating Your Community Response to Battering: An E-Learning Course for CCR Coordinators* and *Blueprint for Safety* (for details, go to http://www.praxisinternational.org/praxis_products.aspx).

design strategies for effective collection of and utilization of evidence, especially in stalking cases (see also Recommendation #2).

Representatives from each county expressed a clear need for greater law enforcement and prosecutor participation in CCR efforts. Economic stressors including furloughs and budget reductions make it difficult for people to attend meetings and take on what might seem to be extra duties associated with CCR activity. Issues such as reluctant or absent participants, changes in personnel, building and sustaining interest in a CCR over the long term, creating a CCR from scratch, and others are all issues faced by Hawaii and are matters and project issues that STOP funds could support.

Recommendations for Action

- a. Use the model of child advocacy center responses to child sex assault to build successful responses in adult sex assault cases.
- b. Provide specific technical assistance funding and support for building and sustaining CCRs in Hawaii.
- c. Evaluate the Family Justice Center model now being developed on Oahu as a possible model for other islands.
- d. Consider how STOP-funded collaborative work/CCRs can support or be combined with Domestic Violence Task Forces in each county that were to be set up pursuant to the Department of Health Maternal and Child Health Branch five-year strategic plan.¹⁸

2. Improve system response to stalking.

Data and Analysis

Stalking is a crime that is present in almost every domestic violence case. It is also common for stalking behavior to be present when there are multiple violations of protection orders. Despite the prevalence in Hawaii, this crime often is not reported, investigated, or charged and so few are convicted of it. Hawaii law on stalking changed several years ago and the law is solid. At that time, the Attorney General's office created and distributed "stalking kits." Since then, stalking has not been the focus of training, awareness-raising efforts, or victim support.

Survey responses indicate that law enforcement and prosecutors believe there is a need for greater public awareness/education on stalking. However, victims are reporting domestic violence incidents and protection order violations – it is up to the criminal justice system to

¹⁸ See 2007 Report to the 24th Legislature, Department of Health, Health Resources Administration, Family Health Services Division, Maternal and Child Health Branch (Dec. 2006). *Includes Annual Report for the Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Special Fund and a five-year Domestic Violence Strategic Plan for years 2007-2012, prepared by HSCADV, in collaboration with MCHB.* Goal 7 (promote collaboration in addressing domestic violence) is to be met through establishment and sustenance of domestic violence task forces in each county.

determine which charges should be applied in cases. Additionally, public awareness of stalking will increase when law enforcement and prosecutors more aggressively pursue stalking charges.

The observation that stalking crimes are not taken seriously by the criminal justice system is supported by the data provided by law enforcement. The data reveal that, in the four counties of Hawaii, stalking is neither consistently reported nor charged and so is rarely prosecuted. There are many reasons for this including the failure of law enforcement to recognize, respond to, or investigate stalking cases; the under-utilization of stalking charges even when the statutory elements have been met; and, when charges of stalking are applied, they are often pled down to harassment or trespassing.

Training on stalking is needed across the board among prosecution, law enforcement in particular, and courts.¹⁹ Victim service programs also need to receive training; advocates are vitally important in helping victims to understand when and how to report stalking and how to assist in providing important evidence to investigators.

Recommendations for Action

- a. Revisit past efforts regarding stalking awareness, including the “stalking kits” developed by the Attorney General’s office, and update and distribute useful information throughout the system. (e.g., more current information on cyberstalking and other developments).
- b. Develop and implement training for law enforcement, prosecution, the courts and victim services.
- c. Consider the ways that information on stalking can be provided by HSCADV as part of the work it engages in under the OVW Grants to Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Coalitions Program in order to increase knowledge among domestic violence providers and representatives of the criminal justice system.²⁰

3. Promote a focus on offender accountability.

Data and Analysis

The twin goals for work under the Violence Against Women Act are to provide help and support to victims and to hold perpetrators accountable. As reflected in past STOP Implementation Plans, studies, and other data, Hawaii’s efforts have had a strong focus on assisting victims.

¹⁹ Honolulu prosecution data indicate a high number of stalking cases received by the police department (1,123 in 2008 and 986 in 2009) and relatively high numbers dismissed without prejudice by courts (236 and 206, respectively). Without an explanation for this trend, it is impossible to know the reasons for the dismissals, but it calls for consideration of where training and/or further action (e.g., the creation of departmental policies and standard operating procedures) is most needed in Honolulu and whether cases are being dismissed by judges due to lack of understanding about the statute, because of law enforcement’s failure to collect important evidence, reticence on the part of prosecutors to proceed using evidence-based strategies in cases in which survivors decline to serve as a witness for the state’s case, some combination of these, and/or other factors.

²⁰ According to the HSCADV progress reports to OVW, the coalition engaged in a number of domestic violence-related public awareness activities, but none of these focused upon stalking.

These efforts must also be balanced with and enhanced by a dedicated and system-wide focus on offender accountability.

There are several places where it is evident that more could be done to hold perpetrators of domestic violence, sexual violence, dating violence, and stalking accountable, beginning with the collection of accurate data. Currently, the statistical data reported in the 2010 surveys is inconsistent; gaps in data make it difficult to assess the number of reported criminal incidents, arrests, prosecutions, and convictions in all relevant areas. Moreover, there appears to be no available data on the enforcement of protection orders including reports of violations, arrests or other enforcement responses, prosecution for violation of criminally-enforceable provisions, case outcomes (e.g., convictions for protection order violations and pleas to lesser offenses), and sentencing. Building systems, forms, processes, and protocols for the collection and analysis of data in all of these areas are important for building a complete picture of where the state is doing well in terms of offender accountability, where the gaps still lie, and, thus, where STOP funds should be applied in order to strengthen the criminal justice system's response.

Offender compliance with protection orders and other court orders regarding terms of release are greatly enhanced when there is close judicial monitoring of offenders. Regular dockets dedicated to compliance monitoring do not appear to be present in Hawaii courts.

The Attorney General's Office leverages non-STOP grant funding sources to support offender accountability. The Office is also a member of the Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions that seeks to reduce offender recidivism by 30% through the application of evidence-based interventions to improve offender assessment, case planning, and treatment programs. The Office also leads an effort to improve offender programs such as domestic violence intervention programs, substance abuse treatment, and sex offender treatment by using an evidenced-based assessment instrument. These efforts provide a good foundation for more intensive focus upon the investigation, arrest, and prosecution of misdemeanor and felony violence against women offenders.

Recommendations for Action

- a. Require court-based, prosecution, and law enforcement subgrantees to report on how their efforts hold offenders accountable.
- b. Provide opportunities for building or improving data collection systems, forms, processes, and protocols to support improved data collection on violence against women criminal offenders/offenses.
- c. Create specialized dockets and/or monitoring processes for courts to ensure compliance with orders related to offender behavior including, but not limited to, compliance with terms of protection orders, attendance at batterers intervention or other programs, and payment of child support and other economic justice issues that affect victims and/or their children.
- d. Enforce the terms of court order. Law enforcement should make arrests where there is probable cause to believe that a respondent has violated a criminally-enforceable provision, prosecutors should vigorously pursue respondents arrested for violations,

and courts should demand adherence to them through the enforcement of both criminally-enforceable and civilly-enforceable provisions.

4. Develop and sustain training across-the-board in almost all areas on violence against women.

Data and Analysis

There is strong consensus that sustained training on issues regarding violence against women is needed across-the-board for all professionals in all sectors funded by STOP. This training should take place at all levels: basic, intermediate, and advanced. Training should be institutionalized due to staff turnover and different training modalities should be developed and used. For instance, cross-training between and among sectors (i.e., law enforcement, prosecution, courts, victim services, etc.) is a good method to employ, along with training that is specific and individual to each sector and that is carried out within that sector's own staff. In-person training is widely favored because it allows for informal interaction and network building, but it may not be economically-feasible, so other modes such as webinars and other forms of interactive distance learning should be explored and implemented. One example to evaluate is where and how current training on SANE and SART is available and, for the most part, used successfully.

Gaps in training are noted and reported in the data. These include:

- Inconsistent court rulings in protection order cases despite clarity in pertinent statutory provisions.
- Incidents in which law enforcement arrest victims rather than perpetrators. This indicates the need for primary aggressor training. A number of survey and webinar respondents noted the need for greater and better investigation and evidence-collection training for law enforcement.
- Reluctance or inability of prosecutors to successfully use expert witnesses to explain victim behavior to juries.
- The relative absence of reported stalking incidents; this training should be incorporated into existing domestic violence and sexual violence training modules as well as become a stand-alone topic for training. (see also Recommendation #2).
- Dating violence statistics are not collected by prosecution or law enforcement. County agencies voiced an overwhelming need to address this topic and bring awareness to the issue.
- Overall, all system personnel should be trained on how to avoid re-victimizing the victim in the criminal justice system.

Recommendations for Action

- a. Increase inter-agency knowledge and partnerships to help facilitate training opportunities and better understanding of how to coordinate victim services as well as provide immediate assistance and referrals.

- b. Develop and implement training efforts as outlined above.

5. Standardize and enhance data collection; share data

Data and Analysis

Data provide the foundation upon which to build policies and programs that can protect victims and hold perpetrators accountable. The Attorney General's Office has an important role in collecting and using data, as well as in leading collection efforts statewide. While some data reported by the various STOP-funded sectors in Hawaii are consistent and reliable, there are also significant gaps (see also Recommendation #3). These make it difficult, and in some cases impossible, to produce and share standardized information that can assist with the analysis and improvement of systemic and individual responses from victim services, law enforcement, prosecution, and the courts.

An example of how data can assist in highlighting responses – those that have either improved or that need attention – can be seen in Kauai County. In 2009, the county experienced an increase of nearly 45% over 2008 in the number of first degree sexual assault reports (from 55 in 2008 to 124 in 2009).²¹ This spike raises a number of questions: What were the reasons for this? Was the increase due to changes in enforcement efforts? Can it be attributed to heightened public recognition of sexual assault following a public education campaign? Or was it because more complete data were being collected? Are there other possible explanations? How were agencies able to respond in the face of such a marked increase? The agencies and individuals involved in planning for the use of STOP funds can attempt to answer these questions in order to determine whether the STOP Implementation Plan should be adjusted to focus more attention upon the criminal justice system and victim services responses to first degree sexual assault.

Data collection efforts should be improved so that:

- Domestic violence crimes that are committed and should be tracked as “domestic violence crimes.” Currently, the relationship of the victim to the perpetrator is not noted and violent crimes are plea-bargained down so that they are no longer identifiable as domestic violence-related offenses. Consequently, offenders are not tracked (nor are victims protected from these violent offenders) as they should be.
- Data collection by victim service providers is consistent.
- Law enforcement data reported in surveys no longer have significant gaps and discrepancies.

Recommendations for Action

- a. Standardize victim service provider data collection tools and systems.

²¹ See State of Hawaii, 2008-2009 Statewide Survey on Domestic and Sexual Violence Summary Findings, pp 32-41 for a detailed description of data reported to the Attorney General's Office.

- b. Evaluate and assist all STOP-funded sectors to help them to develop competent and consistent data collection systems so that accurate data are easily obtained and readily available.
- c. Report and share among sectors data on incidents, arrests, prosecutions, and sentencing of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and dating violence offenders.
- d. Determine whether court data on protection order issuance and order violations are available; incorporate it into regular data collection and reporting efforts.
- e. Evaluate and support Attorney General's Office data collection efforts so that violence against women data are better utilized and shared.²²

6. Develop and share departmental/agency policies, standard operating procedures (SOPs), and protocols on domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and dating violence.

Data and Analysis

Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs), agency policies, and protocols provide consistency and clarity both within and outside an agency. In agencies in which SOPs, policies, and protocols on the response to domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and dating violence victims and/or offenders have been developed and implemented, personnel understand what is expected of them in terms of their response to victims and/or offenders and know that they are accountable for any failure to properly follow procedure. They are foundational to ensuring that an agency's personnel respond uniformly and consistently. Even given the discretion that law enforcement and prosecution policies generally incorporate, they provide the parameters within which law enforcement and prosecutors can operate and exercise their discretion.

Within the context of a coordinating a community's responses to stalking and domestic, sexual and dating violence, sharing of agency procedures and policies – especially those of law enforcement agencies provides collaborating partners with specific information about agency response. Sharing of these documents also creates opportunities for continued improvement of them based on input from collaborating partners and community members and can help system members hold each other accountable.

It is also useful for agencies and systems that interact with one another on a regular basis, or that are working together in the context of a collaborative initiative, to develop a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). An MOU is an interagency agreement that provides clarity and transparency on specific roles, responsibilities, and responses of the agencies entering into the

²² See 2007 Report to the 24th Legislature, Department of Health, Health Resources Administration, Family Health Services Division, Maternal and Child Health Branch (Dec. 2006). *Includes Annual Report for the Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Special Fund and a five-year Domestic Violence Strategic Plan for years 2007-2012, prepared by HSCADV, in collaboration with MCHB.* Goal 6 (Improve data collection related to domestic violence), objective 6.1 (support, via funding and authorization, a single entity responsible for collecting and disseminating domestic violence related data) is to be championed by the Attorney General's Office.

agreement. For example, an MOU between a community-based domestic violence program and the county sheriff's department could outline the circumstances in which the sheriff's deputies will provide information about advocacy and services offered by the domestic violence program, transport victims to the shelter, and escort a victim to her home to pick up personal belongings. Such an MOU could also provide details about the domestic violence program's confidentiality policy including how it will respond to a search warrant, and outline an interagency communication protocol.

In Hawaii, specialized units within law enforcement agencies have not shared their SOPs and policies on the response to incidents of domestic violence, sexual violence, dating violence, and stalking. Clarity is needed on whether such policies and procedures exist and why, if they have been developed are being utilized, they have not been obtained by other community agencies. If law enforcement agencies in the four counties and the specialized units within those agencies have not as of yet developed specific domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and/or stalking policies/procedures, they should be created in partnership with prosecutors.²³ Feedback on draft policies and procedures should be sought from the state domestic violence and sexual assault coalitions, organizations providing legal services to victims, and local advocacy programs. Model policies that have been developed by national law enforcement organizations, such as the International Association of Chiefs of Police,²⁴ and national technical assistance providers, including the National Center on Protection Orders and Full Faith & Credit (NCPOFFC),²⁵ are available for adoption or adaptation.

Law enforcement is not the only sector for which specific domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking policies and procedures are useful. Questions surrounding whether and if the prosecution can and should proceed without victim testimony can be addressed in prosecution policies. Similarly, policies and protocols for courts, including probation, can institutionalize best practices. Most, if not all, domestic violence and sexual assault victim service providers have specific policies addressing provision of advocacy and services to victims; however, culturally-specific organizations that do not have could go a long way to help support victims and hold perpetrators accountable.

Recommendations for Action

- a. The Attorney General's Office should require law enforcement and prosecution to have and share SOPs a special condition of their subgrantee agreements.
- b. Within coordinated community response initiatives, members should stipulate to (and memorialize in MOUs) sharing of policies/SOPs.

²³ If prosecutors are involved in the development of law enforcement policies and procedures, prosecutors are more likely to receive solid cases with evidence that can be utilized to move forward successfully even without victim testimony. See, for example, the November/December 2010 issue of *Administrators' Corner*, which provides information evidence-based prosecution strategies.

²⁴ A model domestic violence policy and a model policy addressing domestic violence committed by law enforcement officers is available at <http://www.theiacp.org/tabid/486/Default.aspx>.

²⁵ For example, *Model Law Enforcement Policy: Serving and Enforcing Protection Orders and Seizing Firearms in Domestic Violence Cases*, by Mary Malefyt Seighman and David R. Thomas, is available from NCPOFFC at <http://www.bwjp.org>.

- c. When appropriate, policies should be adapted to accommodate each county or island's individual needs and resources. Where standard forms and processes can be made consistent statewide, the state should endeavor to do this.

7. Involve and integrate probation services into STOP-funded activities

Data and Analysis

Probation departments play a crucial role in victim safety and offender accountability and are important in any coordinated community response to violence against women. Probation officers are often at the front lines of offender accountability because they monitor a perpetrator's compliance with conditions of release. Probation can be the first agency to learn that an offender is becoming more violent or failing to comply with court orders. Officers alert the court when there are violations and are therefore key to beginning the process of the system holding perpetrators accountable for re-offending and bringing them back to court.

In Hawaii, probation services fall under the jurisdiction of the court system. The STOP Grant program allocates 5% of total funding to the courts. To date, that funding has primarily supported judicial education. Probation services have not yet received dedicated funding, training, or support under STOP.

Recommendations for Action

- a. Allocate funding and program support for probation to receive training on violence against women crimes.
- b. Examine promising practices developed in other states/communities for probation to see if and where they could be adapted to Hawaii.
- c. Fund and support the development of protocols and model policies for probation to guide and direct their responses to domestic, dating, and sexual violence, as well as stalking cases.
- d. Assess the role that probation can play in contacting victims of these crimes and serving as a resource for survivors. This should be included in protocols and policies, as appropriate.

7. Continue to support and develop core services for victims

Data and Analysis

Victim services at all levels require continuing and expanded support. The core services of advocacy and shelter and other forms of emergency and short term support for victims remain crucial to the safety of survivors and their children. Legal services are also vitally important, and are in great need of expansion. Victims often go alone to court without representation. There is also a need for safe houses for victim. Particularly in rural areas, a safe location is often hours

away and, for all practical purposes, unavailable to many victims. Finally, services for victims of sex assault do not include post-assault shelters.

Recommendations for Action

- a. Continue to fund and support core services for victims of domestic, dating, and sexual violence, and stalking.
- b. Provide greater help for victims post-crisis.
- c. Develop program support to assist victims who are addicted, have mental health issues or have dual diagnoses.
- d. Implement a state-wide sexual/domestic violence hotline number in order to refer victims to the appropriate social service agency in their specific area.
- e. Evaluate the need for post-assault shelters for victims of sex assault and support their creation as indicated.

8. Improve system responses

Data and Analysis

In addition to the needed system responses that are noted previously, there are some additional observations that merit specific mention here.

Courts

Protection orders are heard on Lanai/Maui County via Skype with the judge on Maui and the victim and offender together in room on Lanai. This procedure is fraught with potential danger to both the victim/petitioner and court staff. Additionally, the lack of access to interpreter services greatly hinders the ability of victims to receive the help they need in court as well as at crime scenes. Courts do not and are not able to conduct full hearings in protection order cases to assess violence levels and dangerousness to appropriately issue protection orders and dictate proper terms in those orders. There is also a need for specialized domestic violence courts and increased court security.

Victim Services

Overall, SANE (Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner) program standards should continue to be evaluated and improved. The absence of forensic examiners on Lanai also provides a great hardship to victims who must travel to Maui. There is no SANE program on Maui. Sexual assault forensic examinations are conducted by physicians and it is unclear the extent to which they are trained and to which the victims are supported in that process.

Law Enforcement

Law enforcement has failed to enforce protection orders because they could not find them in the state's protection order system. It is unclear whether this failure is due to a system malfunction, data entry backlog, training issue on the part of the officers who sought to find the order in the system, or some other problem. Law enforcement does not consistently apply for and utilize

STOP funds, despite hard economic times. Law enforcement agencies should reconsider and take full advantage of available funding.

Prosecution

It is not clear which prosecutor functions are currently supported with STOP funds and which, if any, of the prosecutors' offices receiving Victims of Crime Formula Grant Victim Assistance funds could enhance/improve services with STOP funds.²⁶

Recommendations for Action

- a. Develop mentorship program for judges in domestic violence and sexual violence cases.
- b. Provide for judges to be present and to hear domestic violence protection order cases in person, with appropriate security for victim and staff.
- c. Examine and provide models for the creation of specialized domestic violence courts.
- d. Evaluate court security and provide support for increased security as needed.
- e. Create SANE programming for Lanai and Maui.
- f. Develop and improve SANE program standards.
- g. Ensure that law enforcement knows how to and can access protection order registry to verify the existence of orders; train officers on this when needed.
- h. Work with law enforcement to address issues regarding its obtaining STOP funds; work on the VAWA committee to see what can be done further to assist law enforcement agencies in obtaining funding.
- i. Determine if prosecutors' offices that are receiving non-STOP funds to support violence against women prosecutions (e.g., the Hawaii County, Honolulu City and County, Kauai, and Hilo Offices of the Prosecuting Attorney have all received Victims of Crime Formula Grant Victim Assistance awards for work that focuses on crimes of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and/or dating violence) can use STOP dollars to expand, enhance, or otherwise build upon those efforts.

9. Work harder to support underserved/marginalized communities

Data and Analysis

There is a wide range of underserved and marginalized people in Hawaii who are victims of domestic, sexual, and dating violence, and stalking. They include: Filipinos, Micronesians, Spanish speakers, youth/teens, hearing impaired, immigrants/non-English speakers (note: especially on hotlines it is important to assist those who cannot speak English), undocumented persons, rural victims (especially on the Big Island), part-Hawaiian, Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual/Transgender/Queer/Intersexual (LGBTQI), Caucasian, homeless, elders, and Russians.

²⁶ See Department of the Attorney General, FY 2007 Victims of Crime Formula Grant Victim Assistance Applications (10/1/08-9/30/09 project period).

Victim service providers and those in the criminal justice system (i.e., police, prosecutors and the courts) all need to be aware of and respond to these populations. This includes having access to interpreters as well as cultural fluency and competency about the realities facing members of diverse communities. For example, providers and those within the system must understand that undocumented victims fear coming forward to report crime and risking deportation. This kind of knowledge and facility around the cultures of underserved and marginalized communities includes knowing who in the community or state can provide additional assistance.

Understanding and considering cultural differences is important to the development and implementation of prevention and intervention strategies. It is critical to include the voices of women from specific cultures in Hawaii when developing a plan to address their needs, but also to understand that there are many individual differences within particular cultures.

Basic to being best able to assist underserved and marginalized communities is having a staff that is multi-lingual and multi-cultural. Again, this is true for courts, law enforcement, and prosecution, as well as victim services programs.

Recommendations for Action

~ Continued onto the following page

Recommendations for Action

- a. Consider partnerships between traditional domestic violence or sexual assault advocacy programs and/or criminal justice agencies with culturally-specific organizations such as the Asian Pacific Islander Youth Violence Prevention Center, community health centers that serve underserved populations, and others when drafting RFPs and making awards for the 10% culturally- and linguistically-specific set-aside (as well as for other portions of the STOP award).
- b. Discuss whether STOP funds can or should provide additional support for the underserved populations identified in the Dept. of Human Services FY 2009- 2011 FVPSA application (teen girls in violent relationships, victims in rural areas, victims with children, and others including immigrants, victims with disabilities, victims with substance abuse or mental health issues, and limited English proficient victims).
- c. Determine how STOP funds can enhance what is already being done in areas where underserved and marginalized communities are being served. For example, could traditional domestic violence programs partner with youth service programs to provide tailored services for survivors of dating violence or offer services for children of survivors? Can STOP funds be used to support safe places for visitation exchanges? Are there other underserved populations (see p. 10 of the 2006 FVPSA Performance Report) that have been previously identified that are not currently being focused upon (e.g., battered homeless women and prostitutes) but which still have enormous needs that are not being adequately addressed?
- d. Determine how STOP funds can support services to victims in the Chuukese and Marshallese communities. Are there community-based organizations that can link with traditional sexual assault advocacy programs? How can traditional sexual assault providers reach out to and provide culturally-competent services to the Chuukese and Marshallese communities?²⁷
- e. Consult with the Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence and task forces to learn about their work on ensuring accessibility to victim services thus far, where the current gaps lie, and how STOP funds can be used to support these efforts.

²⁷ See Hawaii State Department of Health *Preventing Sexual Violence in Hawaii: A State-Wide Plan*, (Dec. 18, 2009). Many of the recommendations in the plan emphasize public education/awareness, increasing positive social norms, and eliminating negative social norms, focusing especially upon the Chuukese and Marshallese communities. Goal 5 is to support community-based organizations and non-profits' capacity to participate in activities/initiatives/partnerships.

Appendix I

Webinar Agenda
***Hosted by the Grants and Planning Branch, Department of the Attorney General
for the State of Hawaii in partnership with the
Alliance of Local Service Organizations (ALSO)
October 2010***

Purpose of Webinars: The information gathered during the webinars will be utilized in the development of a three year implantation plan on the use of VAWA STOP Grant funds for the State of Hawaii.

Objective of Webinars: Gather information and clarify themes that have emerged from stakeholders on current efforts and needs to address domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking.

Webinar Agenda:

I. Welcome

Jenna Musselman-Palles, Project Director, ALSO

II. Purpose of Webinars

Grants and Planning Branch, Department of the Attorney General for the State of Hawaii

III. Role of ALSO and Webinar/Conference Call Logistics

Jenna Musselman-Palles & Genesis Cruz, Assistant Meeting Planner, ALSO

IV. Facilitated Discussion

Robin Thompson, Consultant, ALSO

1. Framing Remarks

2. Discussion Questions:

- What are the top issues survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking face within the criminal justice system, and what are the challenges they face in terms of how the system is responding to their needs?
- What are the topics to be covered in training and for which sectors? What kinds of training are most effective? For which sectors?
- Assessing data collection efforts (both for your sector and others'). How is data used? By whom? Is it useful? Where are there gaps? What could make it more useful?
- Where in HI are there successful collaborations (which island and in which sectors)? What makes them successful?
- Where is there a need for greater/better collaboration?
- Why is stalking largely an unaddressed crime?
- Are minority/underserved/marginalized victims of these crimes receiving needed services? Which underserved populations would you rank in priority terms for STOP funding?

V. Wrap Up

Robin Thompson

VI. Acknowledgements ~ Jenna Musselman-Palles

Hawaii Webinar Notes - Condensed

ALSO participated with the Grants & Planning Branch of the Hawaii Department of the Attorney General to conduct a series of webinars, in order to better inform the process currently undertaken to develop a three-year implementation plan for STOP VAWA funds. These webinars took place over a period of two days, on October 12 and October 13, 2010. One webinar was held for each county in the state of Hawaii – Oahu (Honolulu), Maui, Kauai, and the Big Island (Hawaii).

Following are the notes taken during each of these webinars, organized first by Discussion Topic, then by County.

Discussion Topic #1: What are the top issues survivors of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking face within the criminal justice system, and what are the challenges they face in terms of how the system is responding to their needs?

County: **Oahu**

- I. CCR
 - a. Domestic Violence
 - Fragmentation of system, especially in terms of transitional housing
 - Staff turnover
 - Hard to get support from legislature
 - Childcare for victims' children
 - b. Sexual Assault
 - Lack of CCR
 - Exists for minors who are victims, but no similar training or coordination for teen and adult cases
 - c. Stalking
 - Not taken seriously/viewed as a real issue
 - Lack of resources
 - Inconsistency in levels of investigation from LE through to prosecution; sometimes officers don't gather enough/correct information for courts to proceed with prosecution
- II. Funding
 - a. Services/Trainings
 - Most of STOP funding goes toward trainings (ex: 2 statewide judges' conferences), rather than services
 - b. Applicants
 - Decline in LE applicants; due to staffing changes and grant requirements
 - 25% match difficult for LE (don't really do cash matches and having more difficulty in meeting the in-kind match)
- III. Child Welfare
 - a. Overlap between criminal and civil system
 - b. DV issues exist in child welfare system; how to address within system (judges, advocates, service planning, etc.)

County: **Maui**

- I. Criminal Courts
 - a. No courthouse on Lanai
 - Criminal court happens only once a month, but sometimes something will come up on court's scheduled day and everything is postponed another month
 - Judge on skype from Maui. Petitioner and respondent are in same room for hearing (with a staff member)
 - Need to stay in hallway while waiting for judge
 - Safety concern for all
 - b. Restraining orders for outlying areas (Hana and Westside of Maui)
 - No timely method for accomplishing this task
 - Must be faxed back and forth between judge and LE on location
- II. Limitations of Funding
 - a. Visitation Center
 - Current center is old, funding was lost with the state; Need for this service still exists
 - STOP does not generally fund, but OVW does have programs available; need access to this information/resources
 - b. Children's Needs
 - Children of victims of DV need services provided to them as well, but they must be served through the mother (ex: housing)
- III. Services
 - a. Cultural
 - Cultural sensitivity that goes well beyond just language
 - All stakeholders to be more responsive to women in outlying groups
 - b. Hana
 - LE assisted emergency safe house for people who cannot be transported; up to 24 hours until transportation arranged
 - Not all places have the space for this
 - Reports LE collaboration – LE interested in learning more, offering agency information on to victims
 - c. Victims' Services
 - Core services/important to programs/funding always an issue
 - Services for victims post crisis – need that can be part of victim services under STOP
 - Majority funded through other avenues currently
 - Services around DV and substance abuse is both issue and challenge

County: **Kauai**

- I. Small Community
 - a. BI programs (treatment programs) are limited

- Fair share of repeat offenders
 - b. VS programs are limited as well
 - YWCA
 - Forefront of VS on Kauai
 - Offer comprehensive services (shelter, groups, counseling, etc.)
- II. Probation Office
 - a. Victim
 - Concerns over victim safety
 - Want to hold perpetrator accountable, but not seem like victim is “telling on him”
 - Ideal is to have communication with victim
 - b. Perpetrators
 - Continue services with perpetrator, reinforce what was learned in class in probation
 - Probation can work with offenders for up to two years
 - Research supportive of offender accountability reduces repeat offenses
 - c. LE
 - Had contact with victims for whatever services needed
 - d. Restraining Orders
 - Difficult to serve orders
 - Not enough officers, must find additional funding to have officers serve on days off
 - Especially difficult to serve to those who are homeless
 - Do see a lot of restraining order violations
 - e. Prosecution
 - Not sure how prosecution is going
 - Do see a lot of charges reduced to a lesser charge

County: **Big Island**

- I. Legal Assistance
 - a. Issue for both sides of island (east and west – 4 people expressed this)
 - b. Legal Aide helps file PO as well as legal advocates helping victims
 - c. Do not have attorneys for legal advice
 - d. Umbrella services needed as well
 - e. Representation for survivors – evidentiary hearing
 - No help within Third Circuit Court – difficult to find forms, forms are not standardized statewide
 - If attorneys are unattainable, then maybe standardized court forms
 - State of Florida used 5% Court, set aside through STOP to standardize state forms
- II. Protection Orders
 - a. Criteria for what qualifies as a protection order is not the same across island
 - Unless there is physical, imminent threat/harm, judge will not grant PO
 - Judges do not recognize different reasons why a PO could be filed

- TRAINING issue
 - Timing of perpetrator going to court to file custody before victim; this adds another layer of complications re: TROs
 - Perhaps advocates could include more information on PO
- b. Issues in Court
- Survivors sometimes have to go to court alone because there are not enough advocates
 - Example of how to expand this resource: attorney to write TRO in court
 - Feel statute is clear in HI, however maybe more training on statute re: TROs
 - PO sometimes filled out wrong
 - Clerks not filling out correctly
 - Lacking good supervision for clerks/judicial staff
- c. Serving and Enforcing
- Not a person on LE designated to serve PO
 - Reports of victims with POs who call LE to enforce and LE will report it is expired or they are unable to find it

III. Barriers

- a. Immigrant/Language Barriers
- Legal issues with survivors who are immigrants – cannot wait on the phone or be called back
 - Wait time for Legal Aide can be barrier for survivors, especially if they do not speak the language
 - Translation materials, services with translator, having translator in court necessary but not always possible
- b. Middle of the Island
- Highly rural, difficult to access transportation and services
 - Evidence collection at the scene made difficult due to distance and technology issues (don't have time or equipment) – leads to further problems later on
 - Rural area places officers at greater risk each time LE serves PO

IV. LE

- a. Sending cases over to the prosecution, and results are not what LE would like
- b. Puts a big strain on community re: preferred arrest
- c. Understanding the term, “coercive control”
- In regard to when women act out/return aggression (ex: stab perpetrator)
 - Self defense, when victims get arrested
- d. LE losing capacity re: budget/trickle down effect
- Good people in place, but not enough – maybe do more leveraging
- e. Lack of resources for victims until later in the process when it is more serious
- f. Frustrating for LE
- Trying to address the problem of serving POs – receive grant to address this issue
 - Trying to address issue of filing documents
- g. Judiciary coordination – need for better coordination, especially face-to-face
- h. Furlough days are a problem because judges may be out when POs are served

- V. Prosecution
 - a. Trying to connect women with prosecution earlier
 - Connect victims with prosecutor and/or victim advocate
 - b. Recants/try to prove case without victims/new prosecutors shy away
 - c. Evidence collection at scene
 - Better photos would be good
 - Written statements sometimes not good
 - Updated lethality assessments
 - Working with victims with complex trauma
 - d. Follow up/transition services post disposition support for victims
 - e. Prosecution re: adult sexual assault response – more similar to child SA response

Discussion Topic #2: **What are the topics to be covered in training and for which sectors? What kinds of training are most effective? For which sectors?**

County: **Oahu**

- I. Training
 - a. Basic DV Training
 - Institutionalize training re: basic DV
 - b. Basic SA Training
 - Especially given SA is more difficult
 - Children
 - Non-english speaking people
 - c. Cross discipline as well as within disciplines – look at link between DV & SA
 - d. Trainings for CJ agencies has been done successfully before
 - Ex: when Full Faith and Credit needed to be explained to community
 - Training program went island to island
 - Supports building relationships between agencies with trainers as well as with the agencies being trained
 - Maybe it is time to create that kind of training
 - Group of people going around place to place to do trainings – IN PERSON!!
 - Relationship building is so much a part of the training – goes beyond skill building
 - ONGOING! Especially with staff turnover
 - National trainers are helpful, but local piece also necessary
 - Local pieces difficult to get because it is hard to dedicate specific staff time to this issue
 - e. Trainings on stalking

County: **Maui**

- I. Training
 - a. Receive more training re: women in abusive relationships

- Re-victimizing the victim, with each repeated question from police on down
 - b. Judges need sensitivity training re: TRO, judicial training around what victims are going through as well as procedural
 - Judge mentorship program – more seasoned judges mentoring new judges (especially for per diem judges)
 - Came out of previous training
 - c. Training around stalking can also be explored
 - Not currently being addressed to full capacity
- II. Victim Services
 - a. Pact – Women’s support group re: safety planning, crisis counseling
 - b. Victim Services confidentiality issues – can work with probation regarding victim safety
- III. Probation
 - a. Only working with offenders
 - How to work with victims?
 - Best outcomes?
 - What are programs that do this?

County: **Kauai**

- I. LE Training good for DV/SA
 - a. Through VAWA
 - Stalking
 - SART/SANE
 - DC
 - b. A lot over the years (not sure about the last two years), very open and interested in training
- II. Probation
 - a. No resources for training – has to be free
 - Leveraging resources
 - b. Looking for training
 - Ed Gandolf – looking at effectiveness of BI
 - Continue working with offenders within probation around BI programs re: accountability

County: **Big Island**

- I. See “Protection Orders” and “LE” under first Discussion Topic, Big Island
- II. Training
 - a. Progressive training – not just “battered women’s syndrome”
 - DV 201/SA 201 to build upon 101
 - b. Training around evidence collection
 - Record victims at scene
 - Take photos
 - c. Training around interviewing victims with complex trauma

- d. Training – education along the road of exactly what stalking is
 - To the person being stalked as well as his or her family
 - Kinds of evidence that can be gathered to build a specific case
 - Judges’ training for all areas in different courts
- e. Models for training from mainland – what is working and can maybe be adapted
- III. Victim Safety
 - a. Victims fearful to report, especially because of accountability for perpetrators – especially for their own safety
 - b. Prosecution using expert witnesses to help dispel myths jurors may have around VAW
 - Jury selection – and prosecution to find ways to dispel myths
 - Interviewing victims around trauma
- IV. Models
 - a. Create and sustain collaboration
 - b. Rural
 - Health and wellbeing
 - Collaboration

Discussion Topic #3: Assessing data collection efforts (both for your sector and others’). How is data used? By whom? Is it useful? Where are there gaps? What could make it more useful?

County: **Oahu**

- I. Integration
 - a. More integration of data needed
 - LE has to be used to inform Victim Services
 - b. Data is received in fragments
 - Department of Health – subcommittee to gather data re: DV and SA
 - Looking for common data, but actually looking at DV data
- II. Sharing
 - a. Courts
 - Need better history so victims’ needs can be better addressed
 - b. LE Data
 - Don’t get to see data of cases over time
 - Not readily available (what is reported, what is tried, etc.)
 - c. Importance of DV Data
 - Crimes committed by perpetrators but are not tracked as DV crimes. Lack of classification as such creates confusion
 - This data just goes into larger data set (along with felonies, terrorist threats, etc.). Cannot easily see what is DV related and what is not
 - U Visa and VAWA cases
 - There is no breakdown within U Visa cases to designate which are DV related
 - Part of Homeland Security

County: **Maui**

- a. Police are members of DV task force, but police are working on new data system which makes it hard right now to get regular reporting
- b. DV crimes are underreported
- c. Data gathering of DV service providers is difficult, generally just basic data is collected
- d. Each agency keeps their own data, no system of data sharing between agencies
- e. AG's office does uniform data reports, makes recommendations what agencies should collect around DV
- f. LE keeps some data, however formerly had more funding to do data reports – now funding decreased; perhaps LE funds can address this issue

County: **Kauai**

- a. Data is not shared across sectors

County: **Big Island**

- a. Not a lot of data is shared between agencies

Discussion Topic #4: Where in HI are there successful collaborations (which island and in which sectors)? What makes them successful?

County: **Oahu**

- I. With Legal Aide
 - a. DVAC's collaborations with Legal Aid, Hawaii Immigrant Justice Center, Victim Witness Kokua (prosecutor's office), overlap in civil and criminal domestic violence calendars, as well as probation and family court
 - b. Legal Aide and Family Court, restraining order assistance, probation for perpetrators
- II. With Sexual Assault Agencies
 - a. Strong working relationships with LE
 - Still room for growth, but there has been an increase in communication in recent years
 - Were asked to be a part of new recruits' training, on an on-going basis. Concrete tools to provide support to recruits; relationship building, trust building, doors are opened
 - b. Human Trafficking
 - One of the crisis centers working with SA agencies re: chronic offenders
- III. With Victim Services
 - a. In the process of starting FJC re: DV, SA, and Elder Abuse – within the last few months

- b. Support for victims post court/post DV services re: community linkages and services to build up skills, etc.
- IV. DV Fatality Reviews
 - a. Good example of collaboration
 - b. Have not yet come up with a report but are working on it –multidisciplinary report

County: **Maui**

- a. Hana reports LE collaboration
 - LE interested in learning more about agencies offering services to victims, passing on information and offering assistance to victims
- b. SART Team
 - Good victim responsiveness
 - LE working on interviewing victims – being sensitive and working with SART Team to provide CCR
- c. Oahu has a good child advocacy center (model)
 - Maui has one as well, but would like to offer the same service to adults
 - Looking into adult center for SA
 - Has been discussed with SART Team for about four years, but within the next six month will be pulling people from different disciplines together to begin working on this

County: **Kauai**

- I. Task Force
 - a. Recently participated in DV Task Force:
 - DHHS
 - Probation
 - YWCA
 - LE DV Coordinator
 - b. Task Force works on victim advocacy, public awareness, DV/SA awareness
 - c. Just started this past summer, will continue to attend in future
 - d. SA Collaborations
 - Probation department not part of it, but YWCA has a response team
- II. Interagency Group (different than a task force)
 - a. Has been around a few years, but everyone is overwhelmed about funding – difficulties keeping it going
 - b. People to find this helpful because it keeps everyone informed of what other agencies are doing
 - Misunderstandings of work are clarified sooner
 - Would be helpful in time

County: **Big Island**

- Multidisciplinary meetings (ex: between health center, schools, churches, prosecution office)

Discussion Topic #5: **Where is there a need for greater/better collaboration?**

County: **Maui**

- I. Hana
 - a. Difficult to engage faith-based community
 - b. A pastor on Maui working specifically around this issue
 - Bridge Builders Hawaii
- II. Pact
 - a. Used to exist about 10 years ago
 - VS and LE worked together to respond to victim needs
 - b. Could be useful once again, perhaps use LE funding from STOP to accomplish this

County: **Big Island**

- a. How do the various disciplines work together regarding
 - Furlough issues
 - Budget issues

Discussion Topic #6: **Why is stalking largely an unaddressed crime?**

County: **Oahu**

- a. There are widely held misconceptions by both professionals and community at large about stalking
- b. DV Action Center: almost all victims they work with experience some type of stalking from partners/ex-partners – training around this is important
- c. Stalking materials were developed a few years ago around training through AG; also around the same time statute changed
 - A good foundation has been built, stalking kits have been put together which contain useful information – this needs to go back on people's radar
 - Training must be ongoing, especially considering turnover; need to keep ideas going
 - Data reflected these same points around stalking

County: **Maui**

- a. People don't realize it's a crime
- b. It hasn't been on the books very long
- c. People don't know how to prove it, or how to document
 - Could be documented more thoroughly

- Need detailed evidence to bring to the police before a case is taken
- d. It is minimized, in the same way that DV is minimized as a crime
 - Most stalking and DV crimes are plea bargained down to harassment/trespassing

County: **Kauai**

- a. Do not see many stalking cases, but do see a lot of restraining order violations
- b. LE only recently developed, so if LE does not address probation will not see it through on their end

County: **Big Island**

- I. Law Enforcement
 - a. Hard for police to track stalking/take reports for stalking
 - b. A lot of victims go to LE for help with stalking, and police are looking for proof
 - c. Lack of prosecution goes back to lack of police reporting
 - d. Need more/better training regarding what exactly stalking is
 - To person being stalked and his or her family
 - Evidence collection on how to build this certain type of case

Discussion Topic #7: Are minority/underserved/marginalized victims of these crimes receiving needed services? Which underserved populations would you rank in priority terms for STOP funding?

County: **Oahu**

- a. Emphasis on bilingual/bicultural advocates – community resources experienced road blocks regarding federal funding for specific groups who are underserved
- b. Report currently being generated about the needs of underserved groups
- c. Has interpreting services, but still looking for better ways or additional support to manage the program and transfer to other islands
- d. Cultural barriers experienced by Micronesians is a growing concern; population on island is growing
- e. Courts need to bring in translation services – community wide effort between both civil and criminal courts (particularly civil, ADA cases)
- f. Need to support access to services for undocumented people as well

County: **Maui**

- I. Rural Areas
 - a. Refer to Discussion Topic 1 re: Lanai
- II. Immigrants
 - a. Micronesian and Filipino

- Growing population on island in rural parts of Maui and part of the underserved
 - Victims are scared to come forward
 - Complications with immigrations and people believe batterers' threats (ex: deportation)
 - Victims fear there is no way out
 - LE: sensitivity to victims
 - Targeting women from the invisible minority groups
 - b. Language Needs
 - Spanish speaking immigrants on island
 - Immigrants from Mexico and South America, very diverse group
 - Need services available to them
- III. Hana
 - a. Try to have representative from agency so that victim does not have to travel to other islands
 - b. No BI programs in Hana currently
- IV. LGBTQ
 - a. Transgender issues marginalized
 - Afraid to come forward
 - Violence within the community
 - b. Coming Out Issues
 - May or may not be out to families
 - Makes discussing partner abuse almost impossible

County: **Kauai**

- I. Youth
 - a. Children
 - Funding goes toward adult victims
 - Children and teens are a large part of the underserved
 - Victims of DV
- II. Immigrants
 - a. Filipino Population
 - Language barriers
 - Cultural barriers
 - b. Micronesian Population
 - Probation sees offenders from this immigrant population
 - c. Language Needs
 - Spanish speaking population, need translation services
 - Hearing impaired populations, need interpreting services

County: **Big Island**

- I. Immigrant Populations
 - a. Experience Legal Issues
 - Cannot wait on the phone or be called back when asking for help

- b. Language Needs
 - Translation materials, services with translator, having translators in court
 - Spanish speaking people, specifically from Mexico
 - Russian immigrants, Russian speaking
 - Some trafficking
 - Mail order brides
 - Male construction workers and their female companions
 - c. Pacific Region Migrating to Hawaii
 - East Asia region
 - Married couples migrating
 - Nuclear nomads: displaced because of nuclear testing
 - Micronesian
 - Very politicized
 - Lack of trust
 - Government
 - Nuclear testing
 - Very unique experiences
- II. Rural Areas
- a. Middle of Island
 - Highly rural
 - Difficult to access transportation and services
 - Health services/leveraging health services
 - Models from mainland for rural victims
- III. Homeless
- a. Difficult to find victims after first encounter
 - b. No way to contact these victims
- IV. Elderly
- a. Children abusing parents
 - Financial
 - Physical
 - Verbal
 - b. Makes up a good portion of TROs
 - c. Some elder spousal abuse, but more common with children abusing parents

Webinar Attendees²⁸:

Hawaii Office of the Attorney General Representatives: Julie Ebato, Kathy Mitchell, Helena Manzano, Shaleigh Tice.

ALSO (attended all webinars): Robin Thompson, Jenna Musselman-Palles, Mary Seighman, Genesis Cruz

²⁸ The attendees included those that registered in advance for the webinar, however, others not listed also attended and a few that registered were not able to participate as planned.

Registered attendees from Oahu

Dennis Dunn	Dept. of Prosecuting Attorney
Cheryl Marlow	Courts
Bow Mun Chin	The Legal Aid Society of Hawaii
Jean Oshiro	Integrated Community Sanctions Unit
Fredese Whitsett	Dept. of Prosecuting Attorney
Maureen Kiehm	Office of the Chief Court Administrator
	Kapi'olani Medical Center for Women and Children
Adriana Ramelli	Legal Aid Society of Hawaii
Tara Shibuya	Courts
Glenn Komiyaama	Oahu DV Tack Force
Tony Wong	

Registered attendees from Maui

	Sexual Violence Primary Prevention
Phyllis Robinson	
Stacey Moniz	Women Helping Women
Brandy Akimo	Neighborhood Place of Wailuku
Ernest Delima	Judiciary/Probation
Beverly Zigmond	Women Helping Women
	Juvenile and Family Services - Courts
Susan Kinsman	
Lucy Feinberg	Parents and Children Together
Benjamin Acob	County of Maui
Misty Nakao	Courts
Joniah Mariechild	
Nathan Irvine	JC&FSB
Celia Moniz	Family Court, JC&FSB
Sheri-Ann Daniels	Child and Family Service

Registered attendees from Hawaii

Roxanne Aburamen	Office of the Prosecuting Attorney
	Child and Family Service - West Hawaii
David Saindon	
Michelle Keiki	Child and Family Service - East Hawaii
Haunani Joaquin	Child and Family Service - East Hawaii
Charles Hite	Legal Aid Hilo
Joanna Sokolow	Legal Aid Hilo
Audrey Whitehurst	Legal Aid Hilo

Registered attendees from Kauai

Lisa Arin	Office of the Prosecuting Attorney
Jake Delaplaine	Office of the Prosecuting Attorney
	Adult Client Services Probation Branch
Kimberly Foster	

Appendix II

State of Hawaii
2008-2009 Statewide Survey on Domestic and Sexual Violence
Summary Findings

The Department of the Attorney General surveyed members of key professional stakeholder agencies to collect data for the development of the State Implementation Plan for the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Formula Grant in Hawaii.

This report contains a compilation of the 2010 survey results from key stakeholders conducted in Hawaii (Big Island), Honolulu (Oahu), Kauai, and Maui counties. Survey questions were posed to identify and document critical issues and needs of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking. Statistics reported within the survey responses are from data collected in 2008-2009. Responses were gathered to formulate priorities and programs to respond to these victims. Encompassed in this report are statistics, themes and trends in arrest, prosecution, court processes and provision of victim services for domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking.

This report summarizes the findings from those surveys, organizing the data by county to better identify and assess trends within that specific county. Additionally, this report highlights recommendations from agencies across counties to improve services to victims statewide. While most verbatim comments are summarized to capture themes and trends, care was taken to not dilute or distort individual respondents' observations and perceptions. Please be aware while several respondents noted the need for prevention, public education and counseling to address violence against women, the STOP Formula Grants Program statutorily does not allow for funding these activities.

Survey data was compiled by county and broken down into the areas of law enforcement and prosecution. The total numbers received from each county were then used to find arrest and prosecution rates/percentages for the areas of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking. The statistics reported most frequently are noted within the summaries below.

A listing of agencies who submitted a completed survey is located at the end of this document.

Hawaii County (Big Island)

When examining domestic violence statistics from both 2008 and 2009, the arrest rate was approximately 50% of total cases in both 2008 and 2009. Of the 805 reported domestic violence cases in 2008, 404 resulted in arrests. In 2009, out of 900 total cases 457 resulted in arrests. Of the cases sent to prosecution, a 66% (498 in 2008) and 62% (493 in 2009) pled out as charged or to a lesser charge.

Many of the needs specified by Hawaii County's agencies related to law enforcement and prosecution improvements. Suggestions included improved paper service for penal summons, warrants, TRO's and subpoenas, and increased resources to serve victims with subpoenas. Survey respondents also noted TRO's are sometimes not detailed enough or incomplete, which makes them difficult to enforce.

Also concerning TRO's, was a request for legal assistance and representation for victims at TRO hearings. While victims are going through the court process, respondents

noted a need for more victim treatment and interpreter services, as well as increased training for court-based victim advocates. There was a request for quicker resolution of cases so victims do not recant. Expediting cases could be achieved by designating specialized domestic violence courts to process the cases. Increased court security was also noted in order to maintain the safety of victims. There was a need voiced for more consistent judicial compliance monitoring, including consequences for non-compliance and violations. This increased monitoring will positively affect offender accountability. Along those same lines, it is important that offender registries are current and up to date.

Regarding victim services, there were needs raised about increasing the number of crisis shelters that specifically house only females and their children, improving counseling to victims, families and perpetrators, as well as to increase public education on domestic violence laws. Agencies also want to see consistent grant funding for stand-by investigators.

In the category of sexual assault there were 277 reported cases to law enforcement in 2008 and 242 in 2009 for first degree sexual assault cases. The arrest rate in 2008 was 3% (7 cases) and the arrest rate in 2009 was 4% (10 cases). Of the 2008 arrests, 43% went to prosecution (3 cases), but all were either dismissed (1) or declined (2). Of the 2009 arrests, 40% of cases went to prosecution (4 cases). Of those cases 50% of the perpetrators were found guilty in court (2), while the other 50% were dismissed (2). One suggestion was made on how to improve the response to sexual assault. Increasing funding for more investigators may support a more timely response to sexual assault cases.

Respondents also noted a lack of consistent judicial compliance, which is affecting offender accountability, leaving victims at risk for repeated assaults or stalking.

It was also stated that jurors need to be provided with education in order to combat any personal and/or cultural biases that may, for instance effect their determinations in cases where drugs or alcohol were used prior to the assault. Lack of juror/public education may lead to a “she asked for it” mentality. Respondents noted similar education should also be presented to victims under the influence of drugs or alcohol during the assault, to empower them. A tactic suggested to reduce reoccurring assaults is to establish a tracking and support system for victims and perpetrators. For perpetrators, there would be follow-up on education received and counseling provided. For victims, they would be tracked from the beginning to the end of the court process, and engaged in follow-up measures. For children abused, they would be tracked into adulthood for follow-up on health and safety.

Also, it was recommended to increase the number of qualified interpreters for court hearings and interviews. Additionally, agencies would like to see policies and procedures that can be adapted to the needs of each island. It was stated that there needs to be increased public education regarding sexual violence. This can be achieved by establishing and advertizing prevention awareness plans. Increased education and awareness can also help encourage victims to come forward about their abuse more quickly. The continuation of stand-by pay for SAFE nurses was requested, as well as commercial advertisements to recruit SAFE nurses, as retention rates have historically been low. Agencies would also like to see YWCA Sexual Assault Support Services in each district, as well as a permanent examination site for sexual assault victims. Consistent employee training was requested by agencies, especially during this time of

high turn-over rates. Lastly, funding was reported as a necessity in order to implement recommendations and suggestions offered.

No information was provided on dating violence statistics from either prosecution or law enforcement. There is an overwhelming need voiced by county agencies to address this topic, and bring awareness to this issue. The first proposition was to increase the amount of school-based programs that focus on dating violence education and awareness. These programs could also incorporate by-stander curricula as well as intervention strategies. These programs could also be expanded to include specific prevention awareness plans that would target people of various ages. The topic of culture was raised in relation to dating violence. Respondents noted that victims from different cultures may not even know they are being victimized, and therefore need to be educated about dating violence. Many cultures also discourage reporting this abuse. For the cases that make it to prosecution, there is a lack of interpreters for these victims during the court hearings.

Other recommendations dealt with the issue of drugs and alcohol in relation to dating violence. A suggestion was made to provide education and counseling to victims as well as perpetrators who were under the influence of alcohol/drugs at the time of the abuse. It was also suggested alcohol/drug assessments should be court mandated for perpetrators.

In the case of stalking, the ratios of stalking reports; arrests were 16% and 27% respectively for 2008 (3 arrested, from 19 reported) and 2009 (3 out of 11). Although the arrest ratio was greater for stalking than sexual assault, many less stalking reports were seen by law enforcement in both 2008 and 2009. Prosecution reported a higher number of cases than law enforcement. In the following results, only the data from prosecution was used to determine percentages. Of the stalking cases received by prosecution in 2008 (24 cases), 58% were dismissed (14 cases), while 25% pled guilty as charged or to a lesser charge (6 cases). Of the 14 cases received by prosecution in 2009, there was a 29% decrease in the percentage of cases dismissed (4 cases), while cases pled guilty as charged or to a lesser charge stayed at 25% (3 cases).

Many of the same suggestions were made for stalking as were made for dating violence. Those suggestions are as follows. Again, it was recommended to provide education to victims and perpetrators under the influence of drugs/alcohol when the stalking occurred. Also, increasing public education by providing prevention awareness plans was suggested. Additional recommendations were made regarding stalking. There are reported needs for improved investigative techniques, and the development of quicker processing time in order to recover and analyze phone and computer records (texts and/or images). There is a need to educate and make the public aware about the possible vulnerabilities of using social networking sites and the internet. It was noted that the public, as well as professionals need to be educated on the inter-relationship between domestic violence relationships and stalking. Lastly, respondents noted that a domestic violence situation has the potential to turn into a stalking case as well.

Honolulu County (Oahu)

Honolulu County showed some differences in various areas of law enforcement and prosecution from 2008 to 2009. In the case of domestic violence, there were 2068 reported cases in 2008 and 2277 in 2009. The arrest rate slightly decreased from 86% (1782 cases) to 80% (1831 cases) during those two years. Of the arrests, prosecution rates stayed consistent across most charges, with the highest percentage (24%) of cases pleading guilty as charged or to a lesser degree offense. Following pleas, 16% (average) of cases were declined. Prosecution saw a rise in case dismissals from 9% in 2008 to 17% in 2009.

One pressing need most agencies addressed was mandatory training for judges, law enforcement, and prosecutors. Requested as well were supervised visitation and safe exchange services when children are involved in domestic violence cases, as well as civil legal services. This would help make sure victims would be able to retain counsel for court hearings. Agencies voiced they could also use additional transitional housing services for victims and their children, as well as long-term case management services. Respondents noted a need for additional funding in order to obtain these resources.

In the area of sexual assault, the total number of cases reported to law enforcement was not made available. Although this number was not indicated, the rate of arrests for all degrees of sexual assault was provided. From 2008 to 2009 there was a 68% decrease in arrests by law enforcement in first-degree sexual assault cases (131-42). However, arrests for all other sexual assault crimes stayed fairly consistent (22 vs. 19 arrests for 2nd Degree Sexual Assault, 145 vs. 114 arrests for 3rd Degree Sexual Assault, 73 vs. 64 arrests for 4th Degree).

The number of cases sent to prosecution remained consistent over the past two years as well (70 and 75 for 2008 and 2009). The percentage of cases declined for prosecution, however, rose by 12% (31 cases to 42 cases). There was also a 4% increase in cases acquitted (3 to 6 cases). Along with these increases, there was a 9% decrease in guilty pleas (55 to 51 cases) and 2% decrease in dismissals (4 to 3 cases). Based on the data provided, it would appear arrests for first-degree sexual assaults are decreasing, and fewer cases are making it through prosecution.

The survey respondents had many requests when it came to the issue of sexual assault. First, the need for training for judges, law enforcement, and prosecutors was strongly voiced. Another suggestion was to have post-assault shelters for victims, in addition to an adult Sexual Violence Center. It was recommended staff at centers serve adult sexual assault victims, should be required to go through the same training as those who specifically work with child victims. Agencies in Honolulu would like to see a state-wide sexual assault hotline number to make assistance to victims more available. They also voiced the need for media involvement to spread awareness of the issue. In cases of rape, agencies want to see the medical-legal examination time extended from 72 hours to 120 hours following an assault, as there is research that supports benefits in the area of evidence collection. On a broader level, a push for policy that enhances the welfare and safety of victims was addressed. The last request was for additional funding.

There were no statistics or information received regarding dating violence in Honolulu County. Most participating agencies stated that the highest need in this area is education. Agencies would like to see training for judges, law enforcement, and

prosecutors, as well as youth education and outreach. A suggestion was made that included passing out informational materials to youth to increase awareness about dating violence.

In the case of stalking, law enforcement did not provide the total number of reported stalking cases for both 2008 and 2009. However, the data received from prosecution seemed to imply that the number of cases received was fairly similar from 2008-2009 (1123 and 986 respectively), with the only significant change being a 5% decrease (385-288) in guilty pleas (as charged/lesser degree/no contest). Agencies see public education as a top priority when stalking is concerned. They voiced a need for better law enforcement response, and more active prosecution of stalking cases. There was a request that the police department needs to be trained in order to recognize the dangers of stalking, and to use felony law properly. Criminal charging also needs to be done correctly. Lastly, and in similarity to the previously discussed topics, agencies want to see training for judges, law enforcement, and prosecutors.

Additional responses were made that included general needs related to all forms of abuse- sexual assault, stalking, as well as dating and domestic violence. It was stated there needs to be more public awareness surrounding these issues. It was voiced that many people don't know when to report, what services are available, or what rights they have. A suggestion was made to initiate Public Service Announcements (PSA) via mass media regarding available victim services. Another point made was that victims are often told to go to various locations for services. This can become difficult for victims that do not have access to adequate resources (i.e. money, transportation, day care etc). It also forces them to re-tell their abuse scenario when they have to go from one agency to another, which can lead to further victimization. To help reduce these barriers, it was recommended to have a centralized location for victims to receive services. This centralized location would also help to more efficiently utilize available resources. Another overall trend was staffing issues. Having more staff will keep caseloads down, and will give each client/case the proper attention it deserves. Increased staff would also allow more time for case investigation.

Kauai County

Survey data from Kauai County revealed the total numbers of reported domestic violence cases were 448 and 420 respectively from 2008-2009. During those two years, Kauai County saw an 8% increase in domestic violence arrests (217 to 236). The information received from prosecution revealed 257 cases were received in 2008 and 357 in 2009. There was a rise in cases declined by prosecution, from 14% to 29% (36 to 104 cases). There was also an increase from 3% to 8% in dismissals (8 to 29 cases). Although the arrest rate increased, so did the amount of cases being declined and dismissed. One of the needs noted by county agencies was education for judges in regards to domestic violence. This would provide necessary knowledge in order to more appropriately sentence perpetrators.

Other services were requested by Kauai County to better serve their community. One recommendation was to increase public education. There is also a need for more counseling services for victims. Additionally, agency workers have reported that many victims stay with their abusers based on financial dependence. If funding was made

available to assist in rent payments or temporary living arrangements for these victims, they may have the resources to leave their abuser. Other needs regarding domestic violence were: obtaining police reports in a timelier manner, faster prosecution, and more immediate contact with witnesses/victims to reduce recanting.

Kauai County saw a jump in reports of sexual assaults in the first degree, 55 to 124, from 2008-2009. Even though reporting increased, community agencies would like to see more public education to further increase the rate of reporting. The arrest rate for first degree sexual assault also went up, from 31%-60% during the two year period (17 and 74 cases respectively). The ratio of guilty cases to arrests is unknown for first degree sexual assault due to differences in reporting between law enforcement and prosecution. Second degree assault reports were 5 and 0 for 2008 and 2009. Of the reports, one arrest was made in 2008. No information was provided to explain this drop in second-degree sexual assault reports. There were 28 third degree assault reports in 2008 and 54 in 2009. Of those reports, 12 arrests were made in 2008 and 22 in 2009. This is an increase in arrest rates from 43% to 46%. There were 18 reports of fourth degree sexual assault in 2008 and 22 in 2009. Of those reports, 7 arrests were made in 2008 and 9 in 2009. There was an increase in arrests from 39% to 41%. There is a strong community push for public education and counseling for victims of sexual abuse. In respect to prosecution, 35 cases were received from prosecution in 2008, and 42 cases in 2009. The percentage of cases declined during those two years rose by 24% (4-14 cases) and guilty pleas rose from 0%-12% (0 to 5 cases) from 2008-2009.

Kauai County reported a smaller amount of stalking cases in 2008 and 2009 according to law enforcement data. Although the number of reports increased between 2008 and 2009, the percentage of arrests made for these reports dropped from 50% to 30% respectively. Even though arrests were made during these two years, data provided by prosecution indicated that 0% of those arrests ever made it to court. Agencies surveyed called for increased public education regarding stalking and support for law enforcement. A recommendation posed was to make funding available for self-defense training for victims, monitoring devices for perpetrators, and harsher laws for stalking. In addition, assistance for filing TRO's would be helpful in making sure stalking victims are kept safe, and their perpetrators held accountable.

Maui County

Maui County saw a 22% decrease in the number of reported domestic violence cases from 2008 to 2009 (3068-2388), but a 4% increase in arrests (456-451 respectively). Even with this increase in arrests, the arrest rate improved from 15% to 19% of all reported cases. Of those arrested, 95% (432 cases) were sent to prosecution in 2008, with 78% (342 cases) in 2009. The percentage of cases declined went down by 5% (202 to 143), and the number of guilty pleas rose by 12% (107 to 129). In addition, Maui provided information on batterer intervention programs. Information was received from two different agencies in the county. One agency experienced slightly higher enrollment rates from 2008-2009, while the other experienced a decline in enrollment. However, both agencies saw a statistically significant decrease in the number of participants completing the program, as well as a significant increase in participants leaving without completing the program.

Maui County had much to say regarding needed domestic violence services. Agencies specifically requested domestic violence intervention training for officers so they will know how to properly intervene during a domestic conflict, as well as to better determine who the perpetrator is during conflict. A point was raised that there needs to be a balance between law enforcement and prevention efforts. To improve prevention efforts, agencies voiced the need for additional training, especially when mental illness, substance abuse, and/or dual diagnoses are involved. Additional needs voiced revolved around counseling and support services for victims, especially in rural areas.

Included in these services is the need for interpretation services, primary in Filipino, Spanish, and other Asian and Pacific Island languages. Additionally, in order for victims to utilize services, they need assistance overcoming barriers such as lack of accessibility to transportation or day care. Extending domestic violence services to include educational classes, parenting classes, and case management was suggested. Most agencies addressed the need for better collaboration between already existing agencies in order to make appropriate referrals, and to assist victims more immediately. Requests were also made at the legal level. There is a need for additional services for children who have witnessed domestic violence. Visitation assistance for these children is a particular service agencies would like to see implemented. Additionally, it was stated many women cannot afford attorneys; therefore, civic legal services need to be available for these women so they are able to retain attorneys. In terms of case prosecution, there was a strong push for more quickly processing cases. A suggestion was made as to how this could be accomplished. It was suggested to have prosecution assist in the investigation process.

In regard to sexual assault cases, no information was received from law enforcement; the only information provided in the following is from prosecution. As the number of cases received by prosecution doubled from 2008 to 2009 (29-58), the declination rate of those cases fell by 29% (79%-50%). No other information was provided regarding other actions taken, with one exception. The other information received was cases where the defendant took a guilty plea, which stayed at 7% (2 and 4 cases) from 2008-2009. There can be no comparison of arrest to prosecution percentages since there was no data received from law enforcement.

The participating agencies in Maui would like to see improvement regarding the issue of sexual assault and what services should be provided. Counseling and crisis support were among the highest stated needs (especially in rural areas), followed by increased education in schools and training for professionals. A suggestion was made to cross train both domestic violence and sexual assault workers in order to form a more collaborative agency system. Increased inter-agency knowledge would help facilitate more coordinated victim services. Agencies would also like to see more appropriate interview sites for sexual assault victims, and perhaps have a separate advocate center altogether. Allowing the victim to receive multiple services at one location would help reduce possible re-victimization. In addition to this, requests for shelters were made in order to provide victims with a place to go immediately after an assault. On a broader scale, many agencies stated they would like to see a state-wide hotline that would direct victims to the appropriate social service agency in their local area. Additionally, there is a request to offer informational meetings to professionals and the community to raise

sexual violence awareness, as well as run advertisements via media sources so victims will know what assistance is available in their area.

In the area of law enforcement, agencies would like to see an increase in the number of investigators assigned to sexual assault cases, as well as increased victim tracking. Many victims will speak with an officer but will not file a report, which can skew data. Many of these requests fall under a larger need: additional funding.

No data was provided from either law enforcement or prosecution regarding the issue of dating violence. The majority of participating agencies stated a need for law enforcement training. The scope of education was not just limited to professionals, but also included schools. Education would cover areas such as legal rights awareness, intervention, and prevention education. They voiced the need for awareness to be addressed by providing classes, distributing printed information, as well as utilizing media broadcasts. Education on how to identify violent behavior is also needed for teens. On the legal end, there are requests to allow citizens 16+ to file their own TRO. Also, TRO law does not include dating violence, so there is a push to include this in the existing law.

In the case of stalking, the total number of reports made for both 2008 and 2009 was not made available by law enforcement. The information provided from prosecution stated the number of arrests made fell from 11 to 8 in the two year period. All surveyed participants noted the need for education about stalking in Maui County. Education, awareness, and training were the top needs expressed (especially for those in rural areas). Information on legal rights and the actual law were requested, as well as information about possible indicators of stalking. This information could be shared with the public via media. An additional suggestion was to have more stalking kits readily available.

Survey Participant Agencies

Hawaii County (Big Island)

Department of the Attorney General. *Data collection for the State Implementation Plan for the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Formula Grant.* Hawaii Police Department. Hilo: Hawaii County.

Department of the Attorney General. *Data collection for the State Implementation Plan for the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Formula Grant.* Prosecutor's Office- HI County. Hilo: Hawaii County.

Department of the Attorney General. *Data collection for the State Implementation Plan for the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Formula Grant.* YWCA of Hawaii Island. Hilo: Hawaii County.

Honolulu (Oahu) County

Department of the Attorney General. *Data collection for the State Implementation Plan for the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Formula Grant.* Domestic Violence Action Center. Honolulu: Honolulu County

Department of the Attorney General. *Data collection for the State Implementation Plan for the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Formula Grant.* Honolulu Department of the Prosecuting Attorney. Honolulu: Honolulu County.

Department of the Attorney General. *Data collection for the State Implementation Plan for the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Formula Grant,* Honolulu Police Department Honolulu: Honolulu County.

Department of the Attorney General. *Data collection for the State Implementation Plan for the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Formula Grant.* Sex Abuse Treatment Center (SATC). Honolulu: Honolulu County.

Department of the Attorney General. *Data collection for the State Implementation Plan for the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Formula Grant.* Victim/Witness Kokua Services. Honolulu: Honolulu County.

Kauai County

Department of the Attorney General. *Data collection for the State Implementation Plan for the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Formula Grant.* Kaua’I Police Department. Lihue: Kauai County

Department of the Attorney General. *Data collection for the State Implementation Plan for the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Formula Grant.* Office of the Prosecuting Attorney. Lihue: Kauai County. (3 surveys).

Maui County

Department of the Attorney General. *Data collection for the State Implementation Plan for the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Formula Grant.* Child and Family Services. Kahului: Maui County. (2 surveys).

Department of the Attorney General. *Data collection for the State Implementation Plan for the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Formula Grant.* Department of the Prosecuting Attorney. Wailuku: Maui County.

Department of the Attorney General. *Data collection for the State Implementation Plan for the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Formula Grant.* Maui Police Department. Wailuku: Maui County.

Department of the Attorney General. *Data collection for the State Implementation Plan for the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Formula Grant.* PACT- Maui Family Peace Center. Wailuku: Maui County

Department of the Attorney General. *Data collection for the State Implementation Plan for the S.T.O.P. Violence Against Women Formula Grant.* Women Helping Women. Wailuku: Maui County.