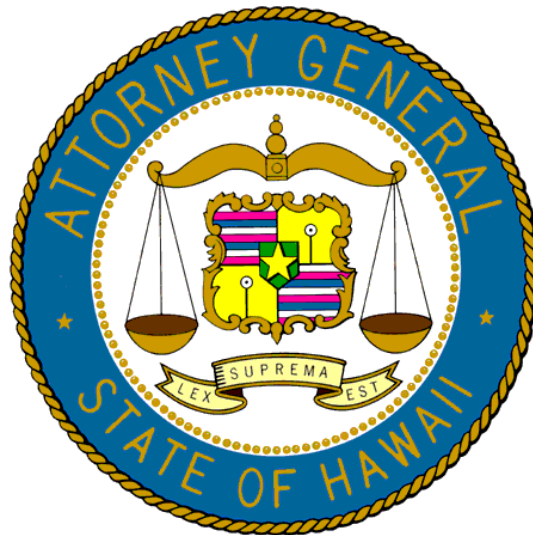


CREATING SAFER COMMUNITIES

EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT
Strategic Plan 2015-2018



October 2017

CREATING SAFER COMMUNITIES
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant
STRATEGIC PLAN 2015 - 2018
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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant was established under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 passed by Congress to offer assistance to State and local governments in strengthening and improving the operation of law enforcement functions in the States. The predecessor to this grant was the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program (Byrne Formula). The Byrne Formula program encouraged States and units of local government to prepare comprehensive strategic plans based upon the evaluation of State and local problems of law enforcement and to conduct research and development on improving law enforcement and developing new and innovative ways to prevent and reduce crime.¹

In 2002, Congress funded (though never authorized) the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) program to provide grants directly to local law enforcement agencies. In 2005, Congress merged the LLEBG and the Byrne Formula programs together, creating the current Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program (Byrne JAG).²

The Department of the Attorney General (Department) has maintained a multi-year strategic plan to support the program's objectives. This includes "supporting all components of the criminal justice system from multijurisdictional drug and gang task forces to crime prevention and domestic violence programs, courts, corrections, treatment, and justice information sharing initiatives. Byrne JAG funded projects may address crime through the provision of services directly to individuals and/or communities and by improving the effectiveness and efficiency of criminal justice systems, processes, and procedures."³

This strategic plan covers January 1, 2015 – December 31, 2018 and is a continuation of past plans to meet the grant program's objectives while also balancing significant funding reductions to the grant program. Since Federal FY 2010, the Department's annual award has been reduced by 40%. Below are selected years of the Department's Byrne Formula and Byrne JAG funding from FY 2003 to 2016 to reflect the reduced funding over time. The FY 03 and 04 awards reflect funding under Byrne Formula program. The FY 05-16 awards reflect the funding under Byrne JAG. The FY 09 amount reflects the regular award and does not include the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds.

FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY06	FY 09*	FY 10	FY 15	FY 16
\$3,044,951	\$2,944,760						
		\$1,569,980	\$933,732	\$1,562,917	\$1,477,869	\$798,144	\$862,956

A three-step process was used to develop the strategic plan. The steps included surveying criminal justice professionals and others, discussing Program and Priority Areas with the Governor's Committee on Crime (GCOC), and gathering data and information to support the plan. While most of the Program and Priority Areas remain unchanged, the plan expands the

¹ History of Byrne JAG <http://www.ncja.org/history-of-byrne-jag>

² Ibid

³ CFDA Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program, Byrne JAG Program, Number: 16.738, program information

program areas to include Prevention and Education and establishes a guideline for funding the Multi-jurisdictional Drug Task Force. As in past plans, the Program and Priority Areas remain robust to support many components of the criminal justice system and the objectives of the Byrne JAG program. The Federal Program Areas under this Byrne JAG plan include:

- Law Enforcement Programs
- Prosecution and Court Programs (including indigent defense)
- Prevention and Education Programs
- Corrections and Community Corrections Programs
- Drug Treatment and Enforcement Programs
- Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement Programs

The State Priority Areas under this Byrne JAG plan in alphabetical order are:

- Drug Threats and Drug Related Crime
 - *Reducing drug threats and drug related crimes*
- Juvenile Offenses
 - *Reducing juvenile offenses utilizing a coordinated response*
- Language Access
 - *Improving language access within the CJS*
- Property Crime
 - *Reducing property crime*
- Recidivism or Reentry Efforts
 - *Reducing recidivism rates or improving reentry efforts*
- Technological Improvement
 - *Improving forensic science capabilities*
- Technological Improvement
 - *Improving records management systems and integrated justice information sharing*
- Violent Crimes
 - *A comprehensive response to sex assault or elder abuse*

II. EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) program (CFDA No. 16.738) is a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). The Byrne JAG is the primary provider of Federal criminal justice funding to State and local jurisdictions. The Hawaii Department of the Attorney General Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division (CPJAD), Grants and Planning Branch is the State Administering Agency (SAA) for the Byrne JAG funds. Byrne JAG can be utilized for State and local initiatives, technical assistance, strategic planning, research and evaluation (including forensics), data collection, training, personnel, equipment, forensic laboratories, supplies, contractual support, and criminal justice information systems that will improve and enhance the following purpose areas⁴:

- Law Enforcement Programs
- Prosecution and Court Programs (including indigent defense)
- Prevention and Education Programs
- Corrections and Community Corrections Programs
- Drug Treatment and Enforcement Programs
- Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement Programs
- Crime Victim and Witness Programs (other than compensation)

Byrne JAG funding may be utilized in support of systems upgrades (hardware/software), including potential upgrades necessary for State, territories, units of local government and/or tribes to come into compliance with the FBI's UCR Redevelopment Project (UCRRP); and developing or sustaining State compatible incident based reporting systems.⁵

Byrne JAG is intended to supplement non-Federal funds that would otherwise be available for projects or programs described under the Byrne JAG. Funds can be used to support a wide variety of initiatives that improve justice systems, increase public safety, and address identified needs or emerging trends.

The Byrne JAG program requires the State to pass through a percentage (variable pass-through) of funds to benefit agencies. Hawaii's current variable pass through is 46.4%. The variable pass-through percentage is calculated by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS); the rate is based on each State's crime expenditures and therefore may vary from year to year.

BJA also strongly emphasizes the use of data and evidence in policy making and program development in criminal justice, juvenile justice, and crime victim services. BJA is committed to:

- Improving the quantity and quality of evidence U.S. Department of Justice generates;
- Integrating evidence into program, practice, and policy decisions within U.S. Department of Justice and the field; and

⁴ Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program: FY 2015 State Solicitation, April 30, 2015.

⁵ Ibid

- Improving the translation of evidence into practice.⁶

Federal Mandates & Associated Penalties

The Byrne JAG program has been subjected to several unfunded Federal mandates. If States are unable to meet these mandates, then their respective Byrne JAG awards are reduced as stipulated by the mandate. There are three mandates that have a financial impact on the Byrne JAG grant: the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA), and the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Improvement Amendments Act. The penalties only impact the State portion of the Byrne JAG and not the mandatory variable pass-through.

SORNA, Title I of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-248) “provides a comprehensive set of minimum standards for sex offender registration and notification in the United States. SORNA aims to close potential gaps and loopholes that existed under prior law and generally strengthens the nationwide network of sex offender registration and notification programs”⁷. The Act established a 10% penalty in Byrne JAG funding for jurisdictions that failed to “substantially implement” SORNA by July 27, 2011. Non-compliant States may request for penalized funds to be reallocated back to the State to work towards compliance. Hawaii is not SORNA compliant as the State does not register juvenile sex offenders as required by SORNA. The penalty was first applied to Hawaii’s FY 2012 Byrne JAG award. Since then, \$266,168 of Byrne JAG funds have been redirected to the Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center to sustain the Hawaii SORNA program. The outstanding issue for Hawaii is meeting the requirements for juvenile registration. Hawaii’s Byrne JAG funds will continue to be penalized each year until the State substantially implements SORNA.

The PREA of 2003 (Public Law 108-79) was enacted to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse in confinement facilities, including: prisons, jails, juvenile facilities, lockups, and community confinements. “The purpose of the Act is to provide for the analysis of the incidence and effects of prison rape in Federal, State, and local institutions and to provide information, resources, recommendations, and funding to protect individuals from prison rape” (Prison Rape Elimination Act, 2003)⁸. The Act mandates a 5% reduction to Byrne JAG funds to non-complying States. Funding reductions began with the FY 2014 Byrne JAG award in the amount of \$26,334. States may request a waiver to apply the penalty to cost and activities associated with meeting the Act requirements. A total of \$74,738 of Byrne JAG funds to date have been redirected from the available Byrne JAG grant funds to the Hawaii Department of Public Safety to meet the PREA requirements.

NICS is administered by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and is used by licensed firearm sellers to conduct automated background checks on whether a prospective buyer is eligible to buy firearms or explosives. Before the sale, sellers check with the FBI or other designated agencies to ensure that each customer does not have a criminal record or is otherwise ineligible (as a result of substance abuse or mental health condition) to make a purchase. The

⁶ Ibid

⁷ Department of Justice (August 2015) at <http://www.justice.gov/criminal-ceos/sex-offender-registration-and-notification-act-sorna>

⁸ The National PREA Resource Center (August 2015) at <http://www.prearesourcecenter.org/about/prison-rape-elimination-act-prea>

NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-180) requires States to digitize and upload all criminal records into the national database in stages according to a timetable established by the Act. Failure to meet the deadlines could trigger a Byrne JAG penalty at the discretion of the U.S. Attorney General. The penalty is a 3-5% reduction to Byrne JAG to non-complying States. While the potential for the penalty exists, the U.S. Attorney has not applied the penalty to States.

III. FEDERAL PRIORITY AREAS

The U.S. Department of Justice recognizes that there are significant pressures on State and local criminal justice systems. In these challenging times, shared priorities and leveraged resources can make a significant impact. In light of this, it is important that the SAA and Byrne JAG recipients maximize the effectiveness of Byrne JAG funding at the State and local level with other BJA resources.

The following represent key Priority Areas where the U.S. Department of Justice is awarding discretionary (competitive) grants and/or is offering training and technical assistance:

- Reducing Gun Violence
- Body-Worn Cameras, Storage, and Policies
- Recidivism Reduction, Pretrial Reform and Justice System Realignment
- Indigent Defense
- Improving Mental Health Services

IV. GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON CRIME (GCOC)

The Governor's Committee on Crime (GCOC), the State's advisory group for the Byrne JAG grant is composed of representatives from criminal justice agencies and selected stakeholders. The GCOC provides insight and input into crime problems in Hawaii, resulting in development of a strategic plan to address how to make improvements in the criminal justice system; sets priorities for the use of the grant funds; and makes recommendations to the State Attorney General regarding which grant proposals to fund and at what award amount. GCOC members are a resource, providing analytic information on crime topics within their jurisdiction.

The State Attorney General chairs the GCOC, which includes 11 members: two Prosecuting Attorneys; two Police Chiefs; one Administrative Director of the Courts; one Administrative Judge; the Directors from Department of Health, Department of Education and Department of Public Safety; the Hawaii Paroling Authority Chairperson; and the State Public Defender. The U.S. Attorney is an ex-officio member of the GCOC (see Appendix A for current members list).

Projects are selected for Byrne JAG funding through a three-tier review process. Tier one is a peer review that is conducted by a three or four member review panel. Each panel includes one Grants and Planning (G & P) Branch staff member and two to three criminal justice personnel. Tier two is a review conducted by the G & P Branch and CPJAD Administrator. Following the Tier two review, funding recommendations are forwarded to the GCOC for the third tier review. The GCOC votes on recommendations and the Attorney General makes the final funding decision. (Refer to Appendix B for more information.)

V. STRATEGIC PLANNING METHODOLOGY

In developing this four-year strategic plan for the Hawaii Byrne JAG, a three-step process was applied to identify gaps and needs and ongoing public safety issues. The steps included: surveying criminal justice professionals and others, discussing Program and Priority Areas with the Governor's Committee on Crime (GCOC), and gathering data and information to support the plan.

Input from the Criminal Justice Field

The National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA), provided technical assistance to CPJAD Grants and Planning Branch through the development of a survey for criminal justice professionals and stakeholders (see Appendix E for the Survey Report). NCJA also provided an analysis of the responses received. The purpose of the survey was to identify Byrne JAG Federal Program Areas in greatest need of limited funds and determining which initiatives in each program area were viewed as most critical to Hawaii's State and local criminal justice systems.

In April 2014, the Branch surveyed stakeholders involved in the criminal justice system. The survey resulted in 235 responses. Respondents to the survey included individuals working in the criminal justice system in areas such as: Administration; Community-Based Organizations; Corrections; Courts; Community Member; Defense; Education; Forensic Science; Juvenile Justice; Law Enforcement; Mental Health; Parole/Probation; Prosecution; Public Health; Reentry Institutions; Social Services; Substance Abuse Treatment; Victim Assistance; and specified Other.⁹

The survey results provide a snapshot of the priority ranking of the seven Federal Byrne JAG Program Areas, where funding should be allocated in each of the program areas, and ranking of the eight State Priority Areas. The results provided feedback from the criminal justice community on the use of Byrne JAG funds.

Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey respondents from across the criminal justice system ranked Prevention and Education, Law Enforcement, and Drug Treatment and Enforcement as the top three program areas. The top ranked initiatives showed a balanced approach between enforcement, prevention, and treatment. Respondents throughout the Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey demonstrated a desire for future Byrne JAG investments to balance enforcement projects with prevention and treatment initiatives. Respondents showed a preference for initiatives aimed at preventing individuals from entering, reentering, or further penetrating the juvenile or adult justice systems.

GCOC Engagement

The GCOC met on November 15, 2013 to review and discuss the Byrne JAG State Priority Areas used in the selection of applications that are submitted for funding. GCOC members reviewed a handout which illustrated the State Priority Areas for the Byrne JAG program and predecessor Byrne program since 2004 (Appendix C). The Attorney General thought it would be helpful if GCOC committee members rated the State Priority Areas into tiers (3=high,

⁹ 2014 Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey: [A Stakeholder Survey for the HI Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division](#), Executive Summary, October 6, 2014.

2=medium, 1=low). Committee members were provided with a ballot sheet to weigh each of the Priority Areas (Appendix D). It was noted that all Priority Areas may include evidence-based initiatives and/or multi-agency collaboration to improve the criminal justice system.

The results indicated that reducing juvenile offenses utilizing a coordinated response, having a comprehensive response to violent crimes, reducing recidivism rates or improving reentry efforts, and reducing drug threats and drug related crimes were all seen as high priority outcomes for the State.

In comparison, the respondents to the Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey rated the top four State Priority Areas to include: violent crimes; drug threats and drug related crimes; reducing recidivism rates or improving reentry efforts; and reducing juvenile offenses. The chart below shows the comparison of the rating result from the Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey versus the GCOC member rating.

BYRNE JAG STATE PRIORITY AREA RANKING	
Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey ranking prioritizing the State Priority Areas:	GCOC member ranking for FY 2013 Byrne JAG funding using State Priority Areas:
1. Violent Crimes	1. Juvenile Offenses
2. Drug Threats & Drug Related Crimes	*2. Violent Crimes
3. Recidivism Reduction & Reentry Efforts	*2. Recidivism Reduction & Reentry Efforts
4. Juvenile Offenses	4. Drug Threats & Drug Related Crimes
5. Property Crime	5. Property Crime
6. Technological Improvement records management & information sharing	6. Technological Improvement records management & information sharing
7. Technological Improvement/forensic science capabilities	7. Technological Improvement/forensic science capabilities
8. Language Access	8. Language Access

* Violent Crimes and Recidivism Reduction & Reentry Efforts had the same amount of votes from the GCOC members.

In summary, Juvenile Offenses, Violent Crimes, Recidivism Reduction & Reentry Efforts, and Drug Threats & Drug Related Crimes were among the top four rated State Priority Areas by both the surveyed community and GCOC members.

The Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey findings were presented to the GCOC on September 17, 2014 where members discussed and provided feedback. Based on the Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey findings, the GCOC voted to expand Hawaii’s Federal Byrne JAG program Areas to include a sixth Byrne JAG program area of Prevention and Education. Hawaii’s strategy now includes the following six Federal Byrne JAG Program Areas and eight State Priority Areas (in no particular order) that need funding resources in order to increase public safety. When agencies apply for the Byrne JAG funds, they are required to identify their projects with one

Program Area and one State Priority Area. Projects also identify if they are Evidence-Based initiatives and/or a Multi-Agency Collaboration to Improve Criminal Justice System.

Federal Byrne JAG Program Areas	Byrne JAG State Priority Areas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law Enforcement Programs • Prosecution and Court Programs, (including indigent defense) • Corrections and Community Corrections Programs • Drug Treatment and Enforcement Programs • Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement Programs • Prevention and Education Programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug Threats and Drug Related Crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Reducing drug threats and drug related crimes</i> • Juvenile Offenses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Reducing juvenile offenses utilizing a coordinated response</i> • Language Access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Improving language access within the CJS</i> • Recidivism and Reentry Efforts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Reducing recidivism rates or improving reentry efforts</i> • Property Crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Reducing property crime</i> • Technological Improvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Improving records management systems and integrated justice information sharing</i> • Technological Improvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Improving forensic science capabilities</i> • Violent Crimes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>A comprehensive response to sex assault or elder abuse</i>

VI. DATA INTEGRATION BY STATE PRIORITY AREA

A variety of sources were used to obtain data to support selection of each criminal justice priority area. This includes the Uniform Crime Report (UCR), reports and data from State and County agencies, survey of criminal justice needs, criminal justice strategic plans, participation in multi-agency criminal justice and drug interdiction meetings, and information from national and local trainings.

The integration of data into strategic planning efforts is not only important in identifying the most significant criminal justice needs, but also for advancing data-driven decision making. In developing this plan, data was used to help outline and define the issues, gaps, and needs throughout Hawaii’s criminal justice system. This section is used to provide data and support the need for the programs selected for funding under the Byrne JAG program.

A. Violent Crimes

Respondents from the Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey ranked violent crimes (sex assault or elder abuse) as the number one State Priority Areas. GCOC members also ranked violent crimes as the second most important State Priority Area, along with recidivism reduction and reentry efforts, for FY 2013 Byrne JAG funding.

Violent crimes include the offense categories of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. The Statewide Data for reported violent crimes for the past five years (2011 – 2015) are seen below:

TABLE 1: STATE OF HAWAII VIOLENT CRIMES REPORTED OFFENSES CY 2011-2015					
Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Violent Crime Index	3,466	3,378	3,438	3,420	3,530
Murder	21	21	29	27	29
Rape*	n/a	n/a	n/a	544	538
Rape (legacy)*	353	279	341	306**	357**
Robbery	994	1,125	951	957	1,085
Aggravated Assault	2,098	1,953	2,117	1,892	1,878

Source: Hawaii UCR 2015 Data

* On January 1, 2014, the State of Hawaii commenced the collection of rape data using a revised definition. Legacy definition ("Forcible Rape"): The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. Revised definition ("Rape"): Penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim. Statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses are not included in this category. Note that the revised definition includes all offenses reported under the legacy definition.

**The total number of rapes under the legacy definition in 2014 is not separately included in the Violent Crime Index, Total Index, and Total Index & Part II offenses. It is, however, already included in the rape count under the revised definition.

The County Data for reported violent crimes for the past five years (2011 - 2015) are seen below:

TABLE 2: COUNTY VIOLENT CRIMES REPORTED OFFENSES CY 2011-2015					
Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
City and County of Honolulu	2,370	2,336	2,276	2,273	2,437
Maui County	369	411	450	509	557
Hawaii County	491	421	547	457	401
Kauai County	236	210	165	181	135

Source: Hawaii UCR 2015 Data

The reported violent crime rate Statewide increased 1.8% in 2015 as compared to 2011. During the same five-year period, Maui County reportedly had the largest increase to their violent crime rate at 51%. Two Counties recorded a decrease to their reported crime rates, Kauai County's recorded 42.8% reduction, followed by 18.3% for Hawaii County. Violent

crime reduction initiatives received strong support from both Maui and Kauai County on the Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey, and overwhelmingly ranked violent crime as the most important State Priority Area. Overall, respondents from the Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey rated violent crime reduction initiatives as the number one area of need under the Federal Program Area of law enforcement.

➤ **Sex Assault**

On January 1, 2014, the State of Hawaii began collecting rape data under the FBI’s revised definition, as utilized for the nationwide Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program. The previous definition utilized under the UCR defined forcible rape as “the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will.” The revised definition removes the word “forcible,” encompasses all genders as victims of rape, and is stated as “penetration, no matter how slight, of the vagina or anus with any body part or object, or oral penetration by a sex organ of another person, without the consent of the victim.” The distinction between rape cases reported under the revised and the legacy definition is noted on Table 3. From 2014 on, the arrest data are based only on the revised definition. It is evident that using the revised definition means that many more cases are being counted, as seen by the increase of 52% for Statewide offenses between 2011 and 2015. The number of arrests for rape increased Statewide by 11% during that same period.

TABLE 3: REPORTED INCIDENTS FOR RAPE CY 2011-2015						
		2011	2012	2013	2014*	2015*
City & County of Honolulu	<i>Legacy**</i>	203	165	221	181	208
	<i>Revised**</i>	n/a	n/a	n/a	320	318
County of Hawaii	<i>Legacy**</i>	63	41	55	63	71
	<i>Revised**</i>	n/a	n/a	n/a	103	95
County of Maui	<i>Legacy**</i>	54	44	45	49	62
	<i>Revised**</i>	n/a	n/a	n/a	89	94
County of Kauai	<i>Legacy**</i>	33	29	20	13	16
	<i>Revised**</i>	n/a	n/a	n/a	32	31
State of Hawaii	<i>Legacy**</i>	353	279	341	306	357
	<i>Revised**</i>	n/a	n/a	n/a	544	538
ARRESTS FOR RAPE CY 2011-2015						
		2011	2012	2013	2014**	2015**
City & County of Honolulu		93	69	74	192	112
County of Hawaii		20	9	12	21	6
County of Maui		26	18	19	24	33
County of Kauai		3	8	2	4	6
State of Hawaii		142	104	107	241	157

Source: Hawaii UCR 2015 Data

**A distinction between rape cases collected under the revised and the legacy definition is only noted herein for reported offenses; from 2014 on, the arrest data are based only on the revised definition.

Sexual Assault in the First Degree 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 definition for sexual assault in the Hawaii statutes is broader than the UCR definition of rape so the arrests captured in the UCR data varies from the arrests reported by the Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS-Hawaii). Table 4 below lists the total Statewide and County arrests for sexual assault by varying degrees as reported by CJIS. The number of arrests for all sexual assault charges decreased between 2011 and 2015 from 819 arrests to 677 arrests. Arrests for Sexual Assault in the First Degree declined by 12% between 2011 and 2015. The decrease in arrests can be due to several factors such as a decrease in incidents, a change in police response, or a decrease in victims reporting incidents.

TABLE 4: SEXUAL ASSAULT ARRESTS CY 2011 - 2015					
Sex Assault, 1st degree	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
County of Hawaii	38	41	12	52	29
City & County of Honolulu	169	214	229	172	130
County of Kauai	20	37	39	49	15
County of Maui	62	71	58	92	79
<i>Statewide</i>	289	363	338	365	253

All Sex Assault Arrests, 1st - 4th degree	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
County of Hawaii	76	94	86	97	58
City & County of Honolulu	504	607	586	519	393
County of Kauai	69	98	87	102	56
County of Maui	170	167	117	200	170
<i>Statewide</i>	819	966	876	918	677

Source: Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center – CJIS-Hawaii data
Table 4 includes updated data for 2011 & 2012.

Table 5 lists cases received and case outcomes by the County prosecutors’ offices for Sexual Assault in the First Degree. Due to carryover cases, the case numbers do not equal to the total number of the different disposition categories.

TABLE 5: SEXUAL ASSAULT IN FIRST DEGREE PROSECUTION HRS § 707-730 CY 2011 – 2015					
County	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Honolulu					
-Cases Received	110	97	98	73	77
-Declined Prosecution	29	21	49	34	36
-Plea Guilty as Charged/Lesser Degree/No Contest	38	26	5	12	4
-Found Guilty as Charged	8	4	1	0	1
-Acquitted	3	0	1	3	3
-Dismissed With/Without Prejudice	7	2	4	2	5

TABLE 5: SEXUAL ASSAULT IN FIRST DEGREE PROSECUTION HRS § 707-730 CY 2011 – 2015					
County	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Hawaii					
-Cases Received	39	61	83	106	133
-Declined Prosecution	5	25	26	50	63
-Plea Guilty as Charged/Lesser Degree/No Contest	12	4	14	7	6
-Found Guilty as Charged	0	1	0	0	0
-Acquitted	0	0	1	0	0
-Dismissed With/Without Prejudice	21	15	12	9	10
Maui					
-Cases Received	112	47	48	75	57
-Declined Prosecution	0	0	0	0	0
-Plea Guilty as Charged/Lesser Degree/No Contest	20	21	17	19	18
-Found Guilty as Charged	0	0	0	0	0
-Acquitted	1	1	1	2	1
-Dismissed With/Without Prejudice	3	2	4	3	2
Kauai					
-Cases Received	93	247	29	32	19
-Declined Prosecution	27	2	3	18	15
-Plea Guilty as Charged/Lesser Degree/No Contest	11	12	2	0	0
-Found Guilty as Charged	0	0	0	0	0
-Acquitted	0	0	0	0	1
-Dismissed With/Without Prejudice	2	6	0	0	1

Source: County Prosecutor Offices
Table 5 includes updated data for 2011 & 2012.

Wetterling Crimes Against Children and Sexual Violent Offender Registration Program, enacted in 1994, requires States to establish registration programs for persons who have been convicted of certain sex crimes. Hawaii’s Sex Offender Registry (SOR) was enacted in 1997 under Act 316. Hawaii’s registry is a lifetime registration, unless after certain requirements are met and the offender successfully petitions the court to terminate the registration requirement. According to the Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center, the Statewide count of registered sex offenders increased from 3,512 in 2011 to 4,063 in 2015, up 16%:

Year*	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
# of Registered Sex Offenders	3,512	3,652	3,802	3,940	4,063

*Data reflects counts captured in the month of December of the specified year.

The Department of Public Safety’s 2015 Annual Report States that by the end of June 2013, 115 inmates were participating in PSD’s Statewide Sex Offender Treatment

Program. PSD also reported that 41 inmates entered treatment in FY 2013, up from 28 in 1996, but down from 65 in 2005¹⁰.

➤ **Elder Abuse**

According to the Elder Abuse Statistics and Facts, “approximately one in ten Americans aged 60+ have experienced some form of elder abuse. Some estimates range as high as 5 million elders who are abused each year and a one study estimates that only 1 in 14 cases of abuse are reported to authorities”¹¹.

While there is no standard definition of elder abuse, the National Center on Elder Abuse defines seven different types of elder abuse: physical abuse (use of physical force that may result in bodily injury, physical pain, or impairment); sexual abuse (non-consensual sexual contact of any kind with an elderly person); emotional abuse (infliction of anguish, pain, or distress through verbal or non-verbal acts); financial exploitation (illegal or improper use of an elder’s funds, property, or assets); neglect (refusal, or failure, to fulfill any part of a person’s obligations or duties to an elderly person); abandonment (desertion of an elderly person by a person who has responsibility for providing care to the elder); and self-neglect (behaviors of an elderly person that threaten the elder’s health or safety).

Hawaii has established laws pertaining to elder abuse reporting and investigation. Hawaii Revised Statutes §28-94, defined “Abuse” to mean any of the following, separately or in combination: physical abuse, psychological abuse, sexual abuse, financial exploitation, caregiver negligent, or self-neglect.

Over the years, the rate of financial exploitation abuse against the elderly have significantly increased and is now the most prevalent form of elder abuse, followed by physical abuse, neglect and emotional abuse. The American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) estimates that older adults lose at least \$3 billion each year due to fraud.¹²

Hawaii’s population age 65 years and older has grown over the years, increasing by 19.7% between the period of 2010 to 2015. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey (1-year estimates), there were 237,152 people 65 years and older residing in Hawaii. This group accounted for 16.6% of Hawaii’s total population. On a national scale, the number of people age 65 years and older accounted for 14.9% (47.8 million) of the country’s total population.¹³

¹⁰ State of Hawaii, Department of Public Safety (PSD), 2015 Annual Report.

¹¹ Elder Abuse Statistics & Facts | Elder Justice. (2017, February 15). Retrieved October 3, 2017, from <https://www.ncoa.org/public-policy-action/elder-justice/elder-abuse-facts>.

¹² Financial Abuse of Older Adults: AARP and American Bankers Association Foundation Partner to Tackle Growing Problem. (n.d.). Retrieved May 10, 2017, from <http://blog.aarp.org/2015/08/27/financial-abuse-of-older-adults-aarp-and-american-bankers-association-foundation-partner-to-tackle-growing-problem/>.

¹³ U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, POPULATION 65 YEARS AND OVER IN THE UNITED STATES, Table S0103, available at www.factfinder.census.gov.

In State Fiscal Year 2015, the Department of Human Services, Adult Protective and Community Branch reported investigating 980 cases of suspected abuse or neglect in Hawaii. Of those cases investigated, 79%, or 775, involved individuals age 60 and older. Caregiver neglect represented the highest percentage of abuse at 31.6%, followed by exploitation at 22.3%, and self-neglect at 22.0%. (Note: The percentages of abuse includes all vulnerable adults age 18 years and older).¹⁴

The extent of the elder abuse problem in Hawaii, as well as nationally, remains unknown. Often, abuse cases go undetected. Elderly individuals who are abused are frequently reluctant to seek assistance because, among other reasons, they may: 1) be afraid of retaliation or abandonment; 2) fear being put away (e.g., into a nursing or care home); or 3) be embarrassed about being perceived as a failed parent. The elderly who live with their families can also be socially isolated and have no one to act on their behalf. Sometimes, the very nature of the problem they may be suffering from (e.g., depression, dementia, and/or memory loss) make them incapable of understanding and acting in an appropriate manner. National estimates of elder abuse and neglect range from 3% to 10% of the elderly population. This estimate could mean that there are as many as 23,000+ elderly victims of abuse occurring in Hawaii.

Research findings on elder abuse reveal that 90% of elder abuse perpetrators are family members, typically serving in a care giving role. Two-thirds of the perpetrators are adult children or spouses. In Hawaii, the U.S. Census data shows approximately 34.8% of households report having one or more people 65 years and over, ranking Hawaii second among all States.¹⁵

The elderly population in the United States is on the rise and growing at an exponential rate. A recent report issued by the U.S. Census Bureau estimates that the nation's older population (age 65 years of age or older) is expected to reach 83.7 million in 2050; nearly doubling the population rate reported in 2012.¹⁶ The report also projects the Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander 65 years and older population to jump from 6% in 2012 to 17.7% in 2050. Furthermore, the Asian population 65 years of age and older is projected to account for 19.4% of the population in 2050 as compared to 10.1% in 2012.

B. Recidivism Reduction and Reentry Efforts

Respondents from the Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey ranked recidivism reduction and reentry efforts the number three State Priority Area. GCOC members ranked recidivism reduction, along with reentry efforts, as the second most important State Priority Area for FY 2013 Byrne JAG funding.

According to the Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, in 2013, Hawaii had a total of 1,380 prison admissions, 1,615 prisoners released, and a total of 5,632 total

¹⁴ Department of Human Services (DHS), *2015 Annual Report*.

¹⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, PERCENT OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH ONE OR MORE PEOPLE 65 YEARS AND OVER – United States – States and Puerto Rico Universe: Households, Table R1104, available at www.factfinder.census.gov.

¹⁶ Ortman, J. M., Velkoff, V. A., & Hogan, H. (2014). *An Aging Nation: The Older Population in the United States, Population Estimates and Projections, Current Population Reports*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, U.S. Census.

prisoners¹⁷. Hawaii's jails and prisons are overcrowded and Maui's MCCC, and Oahu's WCCC and WCF populations are continuing to rise. Table 6 lists the Statewide inmate population, according to the Department of Public Safety, in FY 2014 and FY 2015:

TABLE 6: STATEWIDE INMATE POPULATION FY 2014-2015					
Jail or Prison	Location	Design Capacity	Operational Bed Capacity	Headcount 2014	Headcount 2015
HCCC	Hilo, Hawaii	206	226	378	357
KCCC	Lihue, Kauai	110	128	195	169
MCCC	Wailuku, Maui	209	301	434	468
OSCC	Honolulu, Oahu	628	954	1260	1104
WCCC	Kailua, Oahu	258	260	255	294
WCF	Waipahu, Oahu	294	334	273	306
AZ: Red Rock CC				0	0
AZ: Saguaro CC				1399	1371
Federal Detention Center				194	193

Source: Hawaii Department of Public Safety 2014 and 2015 End of Month Population Report. 'Headcount' includes persons who were physically housed at the correctional facility on the last day of each month.

The average cost for housing an inmate for one month in Hawaii was \$3,073 in FY 2010. The total State savings for keeping offenders released in 2009 was \$27.7 million. Before 2012, Hawaii was sending about one-third of its adult inmates to mainland facilities at a cost of more than \$60 million a year.

Hawaii has benefited from the Council of State Governments, Justice Reinvestment Initiative, a bi-partisan, inter-government working group consisting of the legislature, Governor, Department of Public Safety, and the Judiciary. The Hawaii JRI analyzed the State's sentencing and corrections policies and data-driven policy options. In June 20, 2012, then Governor Abercrombie signed a comprehensive set of reforms that improve pretrial risk assessment processes; focus on high-risk offenders; and provide for swift, certain, and appropriate responses to supervision violations. These reforms are expected to save the State approximately \$130 million over five years and allow it to bring inmates housed in mainland prisons back to Hawaii facilities.

In 2002, The Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions (ICIS) was created to coordinate efforts to reduce recidivism by 30% over a ten-year period. ICIS conducted their first recidivism study for the State of Hawaii in 2002. This baseline study monitored sentenced felons on probation and paroled prisoners, for criminal re-arrests and revocations/technical violations over a three year follow-up period, and reported a 63.3% baseline recidivism rate. ICIS has since conducted additional recidivism study updates. The current recidivism update study for the 2017 revealed a recidivism rate of 48.6% for FY 2013 probationers and parolees which is 1.3 percentage points higher than the FY 2012 rate, and is 14.7 percentage points below the FY 1999 baseline rate of 63.3%.

¹⁷ Glaze, L.E. & Kaeble, D. U.S. Department of Justice. (December 2014). *Correctional Populations in the United States, 2013*. Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics

C. Drug Threats and Drug Related Crimes

Drug and Gang Enforcement initiatives received the strongest support from the Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey respondents in the City and County of Honolulu. The Statewide Data reported for Drug Related Arrests for the past five years (2011 - 2015) are seen below:

		2011	2012	2013	2011	2013
Drug Manufacturing / Sale	Opium or Cocaine	13	18	36	25	29
	Marijuana	139	129	137	97	93
	Synthetic Narcotic	17	16	9	3	2
	Non-narcotic	191	151	189	224	183
Drug Possession	Opium or Cocaine	241	272	305	247	309
	Marijuana	801	849	794	792	751
	Synthetic Narcotic	33	46	32	31	24
	Non-narcotic	761	906	956	1,155	1,145

Source: Hawaii UCR 2015 Data

Statewide, drug possession related arrests for Opium or Cocaine and Non-narcotics have increased from 2011 – 2015. Drug Manufacturing related arrests of Opium or Cocaine have also increased from 2011 – 2015.

Drug Treatment and Enforcement

Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey respondents ranked Drug and Gang Enforcement Task Forces to be the number two area of need under the Federal Program Area of Law Enforcement. Overall, survey respondents ranked Drug Threats and Drug Related Crimes as the number two State Priority Area. GCOC members ranked Drug Threats and Drug Related Crimes as the number four State Priority Areas for FY 2013 Byrne JAG funding priority.

A five-year trend report focused on alcohol and drug treatment services provided by agencies funded by the Department of Health Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division (ADAD), during State fiscal years 2010-2014.¹⁸ This report indicated that overall, the number of admissions to treatment services was relatively stable across the five reporting years, with a total of 5,655 total admissions to treatment in 2014. Across all reporting years, adults age 18-59 received the largest share of services. In 2014, the largest admissions to treatment was in the City and County of Honolulu (65.4%), followed by Hawaii (17.1%), Maui (13.1%), and Kauai (4.3%) Counties.

In 2014, marijuana was the primary substance used at the time of admission for adolescents (61.2%) followed by alcohol (28.1%). Methamphetamine, also known as “ice,” was the most frequently reported primary substance used at the time of admission (49.9%), followed by alcohol (21.4%) for adults. The percentage of adults 18 to 49 years reporting

¹⁸ Kim, J., Sabino, E., Zhang, J., & Okano, S.Y. (2015). Alcohol and Drug Treatment Services: Hawai‘i, 5-Year Trends (2010 - 2014). Honolulu: University of Hawai‘i, Center on the Family.

methamphetamine as the primary substance increased from 44.3% in 2010 to 49.9% in 2014.¹⁹

More than 17 million dollars in State and Federal funds were expended for treatment services in 2014. Funds expended were relatively stable over five years, with the largest amount recorded in 2012. Across all five reporting years, the highest percentage of funds was expended on Outpatient Treatment (42.7% - 44.9%), followed by Residential Treatment (31.9% - 34.3%).²⁰

D. Juvenile Offenses

GCOC members ranked juvenile offenses to be the most important State Priority Area for FY 2013 Byrne JAG funding. The respondents from the 2014 Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey Report ranked Juvenile Offenses as the number four State Priority Area. NCJA noted that there is support for funding juvenile Offenses initiatives throughout the survey completed by the criminal justice community respondents.

Law enforcement agencies in the U.S. made an estimated 921,600 arrests of juveniles under the age of 18, 56% less than the number of arrests made in 2006.²¹ Hawaii’s Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) is a Statewide information system that combines juvenile offender information from the police, prosecutors, Family Court, and the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility for use by the participating agencies in tracking juvenile offenders. The following Juvenile Delinquency Trends in Hawaii is data collected from 2011-2015.²²

The Statewide Data for reported **Violent Crime** and **Property Crime Arrests of Juveniles** for the past five years (2011 - 2015) are seen below.

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Index		1,789	1,639	1,388	1,270	1,223
Violent Crime	Murder	2	0	1	2	0
	Forcible Rape	13	13	19	29	25
	Robbery	131	124	102	50	93
	Aggravated Assault	91	113	109	98	87
Total Violent Crime		237	250	231	179	205
Property Crime	Burglary	145	98	77	65	95
	Larceny-Theft	1,335	1,225	1,014	956	863
	Motor Vehicle Theft	61	54	59	67	50
	Arson	11	12	7	3	10
Total Property Crime		1,552	1,389	1,157	1,091	1,018

Source: Hawaii UCR 2015 Data

¹⁹ Ibid

²⁰ Ibid

²¹ Charles Puzanchera, Juvenile Arrests 2015 (Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2013), available at <https://www.ojjdp.gov/ojstatbb/crime/qa05101.asp?qa>.

²² State of Hawaii Department of the Attorney General Juvenile Justice Information System Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division: Juvenile Delinquency Trends in Hawaii, Data Book for 2011-2015, October 2017.

From 2011 to 2015, the Statewide number of juveniles arrested for committing a violent crime was the highest in 2012 with 250 arrests. Of those 250 arrests, the majority were for Robbery with 124 arrests. From 2014 to 2015 the total violent crime arrests of juveniles has increased from 179 to 205. The number of juveniles arrested for committing a property crime was the highest in 2011 with 1,552 arrests, where larceny-theft had the most juvenile arrests at 1,335.

Offense Types	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Person Offenses	997	870	987	821	870	4,545
Drug Offenses	948	975	850	829	832	4,434
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	545	540	384	461	418	2,348
Property Offenses	2,276	2,100	1,760	1,576	1,640	9,352
Sex Offenses	144	125	106	126	149	650
Status Offenses	5,624	5,765	5,630	5,270	5,271	27,560
Total	10,534	10,375	9,717	9,083	9,180	48,889

Source: JJIS

From 2011 to 2015, the total number of juveniles arrested Statewide was the highest in 2011 with 10,534 arrests, where the largest number of arrests by offense type was status offenses, totaling 5,624 arrests, followed by property offenses (2,276). From 2011 to 2015 status offenses had the largest number of arrests over the five-year period, with a total of 27,560 arrests.

The data for total juvenile arrests by County for the past five years (2011 - 2015) are seen below.

Offense Types	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Person Offenses	630	559	558	375	438	2,560
Drug Offenses	368	372	324	280	301	1,645
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	259	240	213	215	161	1,088
Property Offenses	1,466	1,392	1,192	1,118	1,058	6,226
Sex Offenses	125	103	78	89	96	491
Status Offenses	3,296	3,386	3,325	2,893	2,928	15,828
Total	6,144	6,052	5,690	4,970	4,982	27,838

Source: JJIS

TABLE 11: MAUI COUNTY TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS CY 2011 – 2015						
Offense Types	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Person Offenses	106	149	152	203	193	803
Drug Offenses	178	293	252	310	254	1,287
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	135	174	87	175	213	784
Property Offenses	269	278	210	265	356	1,378
Sex Offenses	7	12	15	21	34	89
Status Offenses	864	1,070	798	880	1,042	4,654
Total	1,559	1,976	1,514	1,854	2,092	8,995

Source: JJIS

TABLE 12: HAWAII COUNTY TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS CY 2011 - 2015						
Offense Types	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Person Offenses	116	59	165	145	120	605
Drug Offenses	236	149	172	122	135	814
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	56	24	23	20	17	140
Property Offenses	313	246	234	104	131	1,028
Sex Offenses	5	2	5	13	9	34
Status Offenses	805	672	906	933	912	4,228
Total	1,531	1,152	1,505	1,337	1,324	6,849

Source: JJIS

TABLE 13: KAUAI COUNTY TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS CY 2011 - 2015						
Offense Types	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Person Offenses	145	103	112	98	119	577
Drug Offenses	166	161	102	117	142	688
Weapons/Intimidation Offenses	95	102	61	57	87	402
Property Offenses	228	184	124	89	95	720
Sex Offenses	7	8	8	3	10	36
Status Offenses	659	637	601	564	389	2,850
Total	1,300	1,195	1,008	924	842	5,273

Source: JJIS

All Counties, aside from Maui County, had the highest total number of arrests in 2011. Maui County had the highest total number of arrests in 2015. All Counties had the highest total arrests in status offenses. Maui, Hawaii, and Kauai Counties reported property crime and drug crime arrests as their second and third highest arrest offenses, where the City and County of Honolulu reported property crime and person crime arrests as their second and third highest arrest offenses.

Maui County reported a rise in all juvenile arrest offense types in 2015 as compared to 2011. Person offenses rose by 82%, drug offenses by 43%, weapons offenses by 58%, property offenses by 32%, sex offenses by 385%, and status offenses by 21%. The total number of juvenile arrests from 2011 to 2015 rose by 34%. Hawaii County saw a rise in person offenses by 3% and status offenses by 13%. All Counties except for Maui saw a decrease in their total juvenile arrests over the five-year period.

Juvenile Data by Gender

The following table indicates the total number of juvenile arrests by males and females from 2011 – 2015.

TABLE 14: STATE OF HAWAII, TOTAL JUVENILE ARRESTS BY GENDER CY 2011 - 2015						
Gender	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Male	7,105	7,126	6,541	6,086	6,349	33,207
Female	4,351	4,181	3,966	3,777	3,817	20,092
Total	11,456	11,307	10,507	9,863	10,166	53,299

Source: JJIS

The total juvenile arrests decreased from 11,456 in 2011 to 10,166 in 2015, an 11% decrease. Total male arrests decreased from 7,105 in 2011 to 6,349 in 2015, an 11% decrease, and the total female arrests decreased from 4,351 in 2011 to 3,817 in 2015, a 12% decrease.

On July 2, 2014 then Governor Neil Abercrombie signed into law a comprehensive set of juvenile justice policy reforms that will halve the number of youth held in the State’s secure facility and improve public safety by redirecting much of the savings to proven strategies for helping troubled youth move toward productive, law-abiding lives. With technical assistance from the Pew Charitable Trusts, a 20-member Hawaii Juvenile Justice Working Group was formed to analyze Hawaii’s juvenile justice system and develop policy solutions.

The Working Group found that each bed at the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility costs taxpayers \$199,000 a year. Despite that expense, the system was achieving disappointing results: 3 out of 4 youth who leave the secure facility are re-adjudicated or convicted as adults within three years. Additionally, 41% of commitments in 2013 were for probation violations or revocations, reflecting the lack of alternatives and underscoring the need to strengthen community supervision. It was noted that many youth in the facility were there for misdemeanors or nonviolent crimes and would have been placed in community programs if they had been available.

The new law allows the courts to keep lower-level, nonviolent offenders in their communities, where they can be held accountable and participate in treatment programs. Savings from the more targeted use of expensive space at the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility can be reinvested in proven community-based alternatives, including mental health and substance abuse treatment programs.

Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility

According to the Juvenile Delinquency Trends in Hawaii Data Book, 2012, the State of Hawaii saw a decrease in the total number of arrests, petitions, adjudications, new probations, and confinements to HYCF from 2003 through 2012. Total arrests decreased 36.5%; total petitions, 25.6%; total adjudications, 27.9%; total probation sentences, 9.4%; and total confinements to HYCF, 51.1%. Total arrests decreased 33.8% and 40.5% for males and females, respectively. Below is a table showing the number of non-duplicated individuals committed to HYCF by gender and year reported by JJIS:

TABLE 15: INDIVIDUAL JUVENILES CONFINED TO HYCF CY 2011 - 2013					
Gender		2011	2012	2013	Total
	Male	84	89	68	241
	Female	33	32	23	88

Source: JJIS Data Book 2012

Youth from islands other than Oahu made up a disproportionate share of the State's total committed population. The neighbor islands are home to 31% of the State's youth ages 10-17, and just 29% of arrests among that age group occurred there, but they accounted for 46% of all commitments to HYCF in 2013. From 2005 to 2013 the average length of time spent on probation increased 154%, from 8.1 months to 20.6 months. Although the increase was seen Statewide, the margin varied by region, often significantly: juveniles on the island of Kauai served an average probation term of 15.6 months, while juveniles on Oahu served an average of 26.6 months.²³

Big Island Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center (BIJIAC) Statistics

The Big Island Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center (BIJIAC) pilot project is funded by the Hawaii Office of the Prosecuting Attorney. The purpose of the program is to provide immediate intake and assessment for youth picked up by police, using a behavioral assessment instrument. Based on this assessment, youth and their families are referred to services and resources in the community, allowing police officers to return to patrol duties. BIJIAC staff is in regular communication with police officers, parole officers, and social workers. The program is designed to provide a more immediate response to the issues/behaviors of the youth at hand, versus the months it may take before the court can address the issues. The following is the data provided by BIJIAC for project period October 1, 2013 – September 30, 2015:

²³ The Pew Charitable Trusts: [Hawaii's 2014 Juvenile Justice Reform](#), July, 2014.

TABLE 16: BIJIAC STATS PERIOD OCTOBER 1, 2013 – SEPTEMBER 30, 2015								
Contract Year	Contracted Amount	Males Accepted	Females Accepted	TOTAL Youth Accepted	Estimated Cost per Youth	Number of Families* Referred to Community Resources	Number of Youth who Had a New Arrest or Delinquent Offense	Percent of Youth who Had a New Arrest or Delinquent Offense
10/01/13 to 09/30/14	\$198,000	81	92	173	\$1,145	109	8	5%
10/01/14 to 09/30/15	\$198,000	107	113	220	\$900	68	14	6%
TOTAL	\$396,000	188	205	393	\$1,008	177	22	6%

Source: BIJIAC Progress Report

*Not all families wanted to receive referral to community resources

E. Property Crime

Respondents from the Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey ranked property crime initiatives as the fifth most important State Priority Area. GCOC members also ranked property crime fifth for FY 2013 Byrne JAG funding.

Property crimes in Hawaii accounts for the overwhelming majority of the State’s total crime rate. A total of 45,389 Part I Property Index crimes were reported in 2015 compared to 43,874 in 2011; up 3.5%. Part I Property Crime includes the offenses of burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft (MVT). According to the *2015 Crime in Hawaii* report, property crimes represented approximately 93% of the total crime rate, while violent crimes made up 7%.²⁴ Statewide, larceny-theft accounted for 73% of Part I reported offenses in 2015, followed by burglary at 15% and MVT at 12%.

In 2015, Hawaii’s Statewide property crime index rate was 3,171 offenses per 100,000 residents. Hawaii’s burglary rate in 2015 was the lowest recorded since the start of Statewide data collection in 1975. Over \$85 million in property value was reported stolen in the State of Hawaii, up 8.1% from the figure reported in 2014. Of the total value stolen in 2015, 29.5% was recovered, marking an increase from the 25.7% that was recovered in 2014.

The Statewide Data for reported Part I Property Crime for the period of 2011– 2015 are seen as follows:

²⁴ Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division, Research and Statistics Branch: *Crime in Hawaii 2015: A Review of Uniform Crime Reports*, November 2016.

TABLE 17: REPORTED OFFENSES FOR PART I PROPERTY CRIME INDEX OFFENSES CY 2011-2015					
Property Crime Index	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Burglary	8,165	7,653	7,727	7,458	6,810
Larceny-Theft	31,240	31,901	32,741	32,451	33,140
MVT	4,469	3,865	4,663	5,322	5,439
Total	43,874	43,419	45,131	45,231	45,389

Source: Hawaii UCR 2015 Data

Property crimes under the FBI's UCR, Part II Offenses, include the crimes for embezzlement, forgery, fraud, stolen property, and vandalism. In 2015, the largest number of arrests was for vandalism (492) followed by fraud (309), forgery (135), stolen property (123), and embezzlement (47). The number of arrests for 2015 Part II offenses for vandalism, fraud, forgery, and stolen property declined from the number of 2014 arrests. However, the number of arrests made for embezzlement offenses increased by 88% (from 25 to 47).

The data for reported Part I Property Crime by for the period of 2011-2015 are seen below:

TABLE 18: CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU TOTAL REPORTED PART I PROPERTY CRIME INDEX OFFENSES CY 2011-2015					
Property Crime Index	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Burglary	5,373	4,713	4,813	4,540	4,284
Larceny-Theft	21,987	21,978	23,059	22,221	22,930
MVT	3,252	2,754	3,672	3,902	3,871
Total	30,612	29,445	31,544	30,663	31,085

Source: Hawaii UCR 2015 Data

According to the 2015 Crime in Hawaii report, approximately 68.5% of the State's Part I property crime index offenses were reported in the City and County of Honolulu. In 2015, the number of property crimes in City & County of Honolulu increased by 1.5% as compared to 2011. While the City and County of Honolulu experienced a record low burglary rate (4,284) in 2015, larceny-theft offenses increased by 4% as compared to the 2011. Overall, the City and County of Honolulu's burglary rate in 2015 was the lowest in the State, while the MVT rate in 2015 was the highest.

The total value of property stolen from burglaries, larceny-thefts, and motor vehicle thefts in the City and County of Honolulu was \$56,805,409. Stolen property included money, jewelry, clothing, motor vehicles, office equipment, television/radio, firearms, household goods, consumable goods, livestock, and miscellaneous items.

**TABLE 19: HAWAII COUNTY
TOTAL REPORTED PART I PROPERTY CRIME INDEX OFFENSES
CY 2011-2015**

Property Crime Index	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Burglary	946	1,184	1,138	1,198	1,061
Larceny-Theft	3,360	3,751	3,727	4,795	4,725
MVT	404	443	421	732	909
Total	4,710	5,378	5,286	6,725	6,695

Source: Hawaii UCR 2015 Data

According to the 2015 Crime in Hawaii report, 14.8% of the State’s property crimes occurred in Hawaii County. Overall, property crime increased by 42.1% since 2011. A record high MVT rate was also set in 2015, increasing by 125% as compared to rate reported in 2011.

The total value of property stolen from robberies, burglaries, larceny-thefts, and motor vehicle thefts in Hawaii County in 2015 was \$12,070,122. Stolen property included money, jewelry, clothing, motor vehicles, office equipment, television/radio, firearms, household goods, consumable goods, livestock, and miscellaneous items.

**TABLE 20: MAUI COUNTY
TOTAL REPORTED PART I PROPERTY CRIME INDEX OFFENSES
CY 2011-2015**

Property Crime Index	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Burglary	1,059	1,067	948	1,046	1,007
Larceny-Theft	4,203	4,419	4,314	4,184	4,416
MVT	665	517	442	570	582
Total	5,927	6,003	5,704	5,800	6,005

Source: Hawaii UCR 2015 Data

Maui County’s Part I Property Crime rate in 2015 accounted for 13.2% of the State’s property crime index. Comparing 2015 to 2011, the reported property crime offenses in Maui County increased slightly by 1.3%. Two of the property crime index categories decreased during the time period: burglary, 4.9% and MVT, 12.5%, while larceny-theft offenses increased by 5.1%. Maui County’s larceny-theft rate in 2015 was the highest in the State.

The total value of property stolen from robberies, burglaries, larceny-thefts, and motor vehicle thefts in Maui County in 2015 was \$13,334,273. Of the property stolen, including property taken in robberies, \$4,621,659 (34.7%) was recovered.

**TABLE 21: KAUAI COUNTY
TOTAL REPORTED PART I PROPERTY CRIME INDEX OFFENSES
CY 2011-2015**

Property Crime Index	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Burglary	787	689	828	674	458
Larceny-Theft	1,690	1,753	1,641	1,251	1,069
MVT	148	151	128	118	77
Total	2,625	2,593	2,597	2,043	1,604

Source: Hawaii UCR 2015 Data

In 2015, Kauai County reported record low rates in property crime, burglary, larceny-theft, and MVT offenses. Of the State's 45,389 total property crime offenses, 3.5% of the property crimes reported was from Kauai County. While Kauai County's burglary rate was the highest in the State, the rates for MVT and larceny-theft were the lowest.

Kauai County's property crime rate in 2015 was the lowest in the State and the lowest on records since Statewide data collection began. The total number of Index Crimes reported in Kauai County decreased 38.9% from 2011 to 2015. The number of reported Part I Index Crimes for Kauai County decreased in all 3 property crime categories: burglary by (41.8%), larceny-theft (by 36.7%), and MTV (by 48%).

The total value of property stolen from robberies, burglaries, larceny-thefts, and motor vehicle thefts in Kauai County in 2015 was \$1,899,266. Of the property stolen, including property taken in robberies, \$431,392 (22.7%) was recovered.

F. Technology Enhancements

Respondents from the Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey, as well as GCOC members, ranked Planning, Evaluation and Technology initiatives (to include improving forensic science capabilities and justice information sharing & records management capabilities) as the sixth most important State Priority Area.

➤ Improving Forensic Science Capabilities

Forensic science can be a powerful tool utilized to support justice and promote public safety. Forensic practice can be strengthened through scientific research, improved standards, and laboratory accreditation. Technology in the forensic industry is advancing at an increasingly rapid pace. From complex financial fraud to crimes like exploitation, human trafficking, and child pornography, computers are playing a significant part in how, when, and why crimes are committed. Forensic science is a critical piece in gathering evidence and successfully prosecuting crimes, which is why experts who can collect, restore, and analyze that evidence are so vital to the criminal justice field.

The following Departments in Hawaii have forensic services through a forensic laboratory or other forensic services: Honolulu Police Department - Scientific Investigation Section, Department of Public Safety - Narcotics Enforcement Division Forensic Laboratory, Hawaii Police Department, Maui Police Department, Kauai Police Department - Crime Scene Unit, Department of the Medical Examiner - City & County of Honolulu, and Department of the Attorney General – Investigations Division.

Table 22 lists the number of casework requests each agency received in 2014:

TABLE 22: NUMBER OF RECEIVED CASEWORK REQUESTS FY 2014					
Agency	HPD	HiPD	KPD	MPD	NEDFL
Drug Analysis Unit	2,505 (41% misdemeanor, 29% felony)	935			162
Forensic Biology Unit	536 requests (2,419 convicted offender database samples)	25			
Crime Scene Unit	1,250		84	274	
Latent Print	205	619			3
Firearms Unit	145	52			
Trace Evidence	86				
Questioned Documents	24				
Lab Cases			26		
AFIS Cases			152		

Source: Individual agency reporting

There is a critical need in the forensic community to ensure the reliability of computer forensic tools for the recovery and investigation of material found in digital devices. The Department of the Attorney General – Criminal Justice Division is the lead agency for the regional task force of the Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force Program. ICAC is a national network of 61 coordinated task forces representing more than 3,000 Federal, State, local, and tribal law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies. The Hawaii ICAC Task Force conducts investigations, forensic examinations, and prosecutions related to technology-facilitated sexual exploitation of children and Internet crimes against children. The ICAC unit conducted the following investigations in 2013:

- 4 Child Enticement
- 5 Child Pornography – manufactured
- 16 Child Prostitution
- 17 Obscenity Directed to Minors
- 460 Child Pornography – distribution
- 1,968 Child Pornography – possession

➤ **Justice Information Sharing and Records Management**

According to the National Criminal Justice Association, “SAAs (State Administering Agencies) spend nearly one-fifth (\$70 million) of Byrne JAG funds on information

sharing initiatives including criminal records, cyber-crime, identity theft, fusion centers, and other information sharing projects.”²⁵

The ability to capture and share relevant, accurate, timely and complete criminal justice information (both locally and nationally) plays a pivotal role in today’s justice system. Having real-time access to accurate and complete records leads to improved communication and collaboration amongst stakeholders and can assist with improving efficiency and facilitating better decision-making throughout all sectors of the criminal justice system. Used correctly, information sharing can assist with: preventing and controlling crime; better sentencing decisions; appropriate prosecution, parole revocation, correctional classification, and pretrial release determination; providing police officers with critical information on an individual when making arrests or responding to situations; ensuring national security and improving overall public safety. Information sharing can also be used to conduct background checks for employment and to identify individuals who are prohibited from carrying or purchasing firearms or who are ineligible to work or hold positions of responsibilities involving special populations such as children, the elderly, or the disabled. It also enables the tracking of citizens convicted of certain crimes such as sex offenders.

Information sharing has been a national priority since the September 11th attacks. The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) administers a variety of national systems which permit interstate access to repositories of criminal justice information maintained in all 50 States. These systems include: National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS) Index, the National Crime Information Center (NCIC), Interstate Identification Index (III), National Protection Order File, National Sex Offender Registry, and the Integrated Automated Fingerprint Identification System (IAFIS).

Criminal justice agencies throughout Hawaii maintain their own automated standalone records management systems. Each agency captures relevant data to meet the needs of their respective agency. Recognizing the need and importance for centralizing and interfacing the various disparate data systems, the Hawaii State Legislature in 1979 enacted a law (HRS Chapter 846) establishing both the Juvenile Justice Information System (JJIS) and the Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center (HCJDC). Both entities work closely with their respective justice agencies and stakeholders to connect relevant data from individual systems to the centralized systems and are responsible for collecting, storing, disseminating, and analyzing pertinent Statewide criminal justice data and information. Systems managed by JJIS and HCJDC are able to capture and pull relevant data from various systems and make it broadly available to authorized users in a timely and secure manner.

JJIS is responsible for juvenile justice information and is also the repository for Statewide information on runaway and missing children. JJIS is a centralized system for housing pertinent Statewide juvenile justice information and averages approximately 1,100 authorized users per year.

²⁵ The NCJA Advocates for Effective Criminal Justice Policy and Funding for Justice Assistance Programs. (n.d.). Retrieved April & May, 2017, from www.ncja.org/ncja/policy/justice-information-sharing.

HCJDC manages information on adult offenders as well as maintains the Statewide criminal history check repository and sex offender registry. The centralized justice information systems managed by HCJDC include:

- Criminal Justice Information System (CJIS- Hawaii) - the Statewide criminal history repository, including the public access to the adult criminal conviction information website (eCrim),
- Statewide Sex Offender Registry,
- Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS),
- Statewide mug-photo system,
- Statewide integrated electronic booking system, (Green Box) – captures arrest and charging information. The Green Box also integrates with Livescans at all booking sites. (Livescans enables agencies to capture fingerprints and palm prints electronically),
- Firearms Registration System.

The backbone of information sharing is a framework called the Lights Out Transaction Controller (LTOC). A sophisticated, complex process, LTOC integrates data from AFIS, CJIS-Hawaii, Green Box, and the Hawaii Integrated Justice Information Sharing (HIJIS) program portal to generate fingerprints, demographic, and arrest information. According to the HCJDC, 85% of identifications and demographics information is done through this automated lights out process.

The following data showcases the usage and volume of data processing and exchanges in the State of Hawaii:

- In State Fiscal Years (FY) 2011 to 2015, the number of authorized users in CJIS-Hawaii averaged 4,470 users per year. (Access to CJIS-Hawaii is restricted to criminal justice agencies).
- The number of inquiries conducted via CJIS-Hawaii has steadily increased over the years, from 1,555,180 in FY 2011 to 1,708,294 in FY 2015; up 9.8%.
- The number of public access/web transactions for criminal history information averaged 442,632 for FY 2011 to 2015.
- In calendar year 2015, there were 29 booking sites throughout the State managed by various State law enforcement agencies. Law enforcement agencies have the ability to either enter arrest/booking information directly into Green Box using a data entry application or enter information into their respective Records Management System, where the information is electronically sent to Green Box.
- In calendar year 2015, Green Box reported 60,847 Statewide arrests, a 12.3% increase in arrests as compared to the number of arrests in 2011 (54,167). Of the total arrests made in FY 2015 the largest number were made by the Honolulu Police Department at 53%, followed by the Hawaii Police Department at 18%, the Maui Police Department at 15%, the State Sheriffs at 9%, and the Kauai Police Department at 4%.
- The number of fingerprints processed also increased over the years. The reported number of criminal fingerprints processed increased by 30.2% (from 37,657 in

FY 2011 to 49,048 in FY 2015); and the number of civil applicant record checks increased by 29.7%; from 29,100 in FY 2011 to 37,744 in FY 2015).

HCJDC also manages the HIJIS program. In 2007, the State of Hawaii embarked on an initiative to build and expand information sharing capacities throughout the State, by enabling real time access and automated data exchange through both the justice and public sectors. This effort resulted in the creation of the 2008 Strategic Plan for the HIJIS. The plan created a vision and outlined a plan for information sharing to ensure public safety, enhance the quality of decision making, reduce redundant data entry, and increase the efficiency of operations. A key component of the plan was to establish an integrated justice information sharing framework capable of facilitating the efficient delivery of accurate, timely, and complete information to the user, through a single entry point. According to the 2008 HIJIS strategic plan “The HIJIS program was formally initiated in March 2007 through the joint efforts of the HCJDC, the Attorney General, and key decision makers representing the principal justice agencies throughout Hawaii, including the Judiciary, law enforcement, prosecution, intake services, public safety and affiliated agencies, as well as key Federal agencies.”²⁶

Today, the HIJIS structure continues to be developed. Significant progress has been made since its inception in 2007. The following achievements have been reported by HCJDC:

- The HIJIS portal service and the ability to query information was launched in 2013.
- The number of queries per year has steadily increased from 324 in 2015 to 531 in 2016.
- Expanded capabilities and services have been added to the framework, including rap back, interagency data connections that reduce duplicate data entry, subscription services, and the capacity for users to search for warrants, firearms, and criminal history based on several different criteria.

G. Language Access

Improving language access within the criminal justice system was the least favored State Priority Area amongst Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey respondents and GCOC members.

On August 11, 2000, the President of the United States signed Executive Order 13166, “*Improving Access to Services for Persons with Limited English Proficiency*”. The Executive Order requires all agencies receiving Federal funds to take reasonable steps to provide limited English proficient (LEP) persons with meaningful access to programs, services, and activities. The Office of Civil Rights, defines LEP as “*individuals who do not speak English as their primary language and who have a limited ability to read, write, speak, or understand English may be LEP and may be eligible to receive language assistance with respect to the particular service, benefit or encounter*”.²⁷ Additionally, a policy guidance issued by the

²⁶ 2008 Strategic Plan Hawaii Integrated Justice Information Sharing (HIJIS) Program (Version 1.0). February 2008. Retrieved from: <http://www.search.org/files/pdf/HIJIS-StrategicPlan-FINAL.pdf>.

²⁷ Executive Order 13166, 3 C.F.R. (2000).

U.S. Department of Justice was released for recipients of Federal funds to follow. The guidance provides compliance standards to ensure that an agency's program and activities normally provided in English are accessible to LEP persons and do not discriminate on the basis of national origin in violation of Title VI's prohibition against national origin discrimination.²⁸

In 2006, Hawaii became the first State in the nation to pass a comprehensive language access law in efforts to remove language barriers within the State and to State-funded services; (Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) Chapter 321C). The law mirrors Federal law and is applicable to services, programs, and activities offered by the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the State government and covered entities*. The law also requires each State agency and covered entities to establish language access plans.²⁹

Hawaii's population is comprised of an ethnically diverse mix of people representing various cultures and languages. Both English and Hawaiian are the official State languages. In 2012, the U.S. Census Bureau issued a press release identifying Hawaii as one of five majority-minority States. Of the five States, Hawaii had the largest percentage of minorities at 77.1%, followed by the District of Columbia (64.7%), California (60.3%), New Mexico (59.8%), and Texas (55.2%).³⁰

Hawaii also has one of the highest per-capita rates of non-English speakers. It is estimated that one-in-four Hawaii residents aged 5 and older spoke a language other than English at home. According the U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey (1-Year Estimates), more than 130 languages are spoken throughout Hawaii. Approximately 17.7% (or 253,414) of Hawaii's 1.4 million residents are foreign born. This statistic ranks Hawaii sixth among all States, far exceeding the U.S. average of 13.5%³¹. Hawaii also ranks fourth among States, with 12.4% of its population speaking English less than "very well" and ninth in the nation with 26.1% of residents who speak a language other than English at home.³²

A 2016 report released by the State of Hawaii Department of Business, Economic Development, and Tourism (DBEDT), examined the "Non-English Speaking Population in Hawaii" and found that "Non-English languages spoken in Hawaii homes varied greatly as compared to the rest of the U.S."³³ Nationally, Spanish was reported to be the most prevalent non-English language spoken in American households, accounting for a whopping 62%

²⁸ Secretary, H. O., & (OCR), O. F. (2013, July 26). Office for Civil Rights. Retrieved June 02, 2017, from <https://www.hhs.gov/civil-rights/for-providers/laws-regulations-guidance/guidance-federal-financial-assistance-title-VI/index.html>.

*HRS §321C-2 defines "covered entity" to mean a person or organization receiving State financial assistance, including grants, purchase-of-service contracts, or any other arrangement by which the State provides or otherwise makes available assistance in the form of funds to the person or organization for the purpose of rendering services to the public. It shall not include procurement contracts, State insurance or guaranty contracts, licenses, tax credits, or loan guarantees to private business of general concern that do not render services on behalf of the State

²⁹ Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) §321C.

³⁰ U.S. Census Bureau. (2017, May 17). *Most Children Younger Than Age 1 Are Minorities*, *Census Bureau Reports* (Press release). Retrieved at <https://www.census.gov/newsroom/releases/archives/population/cb12-90.html>

³¹ U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Percent of People Who Are Foreign Born, Table R0501, available at www.factfinder.census.gov.

³² U.S. Census Bureau, 2015 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Percent of People 5 Years and Over Who Speak English Less than "very Well", Table R1603 & Percent of People 5 Years and Over Who Speak a Language Other Than English at Home, Table R1601, available at www.factfinder.census.gov.

³³ State of Hawaii, Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, Research and Economic Analysis Division. (2016). *Non-English Speaking Populations in Hawaii*.

followed by Chinese (including Mandarin, Cantonese and other Chinese languages) at 4.9%, Tagalog at 2.7%, Vietnamese at 2.3%, and French at 2.1%. In Hawaii, Ilocano and Tagalog tied (at 17.6%) as the most common non-English languages spoken at home followed by Japanese at 13.8%, Chinese (including Mandarin, Cantonese, and other Chinese languages) at 9.0%, and Spanish at 8.0%. Hawaiian came in sixth at 5.6%.³⁴

Data Reporting

Hawaii’s language access law also established mandated reporting requirements for State agencies and covered entities to submit language access reports on a semi-annual basis to the Office of Language Access (OLA). The reports provide information on an agency’s LEP population landscape. The report captures the number of LEP encounters and types of services provided to LEP persons by each agency. In State Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 (period of July 1, 2013 – June 30, 2014), Hawaii’s OLA identified 24 agencies who are required to submit language access data to OLA on a semi-annual basis. A report presented to the State of Hawaii Legislature in December 2014 indicated that only 4 out of the 24 agencies submitted and met the reporting requirement, leading to a compliance rate of just 16.7%. (The number of agencies complying with reporting requirements dropped as compared to FY 2012 where 11 out of 26 agencies submitted reports). Compliant agencies included: the Judiciary, the Department of Human Services, the Department of Public Safety, and the Department of Accounting and General Services. Despite the high non-compliance rate and the inability to provide a complete overview/analysis of language access services provided in the State, the following tables detail the number of LEP encounters reported by the four agencies in FY 2014.³⁵

TABLE 23: NUMBER OF ENCOUNTERS BY AGENCY FY 2014		
Agency Providing Data Reports	# LEP Encounters Reported*	% of LEP Encounters Reported (Out of All Agencies Having Reported)
Department of Human Services	27,815	76.0%
Judiciary	8,677	23.7%
Department of Public Safety	67	0.2%
Department of Accounting and General Services	26	0.1%
Total:	36,585	100.0%

Source: OLA Annual Report to the Governor and State Legislature 2014

* Excludes American Sign Language Encounters

Table 24 shows the top 13 languages in which language services were provided by the same four agencies during FY 2014.

³⁴ Ibid

³⁵ Office of Language Access, Annual Report to the Governor and State Legislature 2014.

TABLE 24: TOP LANGUAGES SERVICED WITH NUMBER OF ENCOUNTERS, FY 2014		
Top 13 LEP Languages	# LEP Encounters Reported	% of LEP Encounters Reported
Samoan	13,063	35.7%
Chuukese	8,680	23.7%
Korean	2,078	5.7%
Marshallese	2,062	5.6%
Ilocano	1,745	4.8%
Cantonese	1,727	4.7%
Vietnamese	1,337	3.7%
Spanish	900	2.5%
Mandarin	810	2.2%
Tagalog	723	2.0%
Japanese	478	1.3%
Tongan	303	0.8%
Pohnpeian	156	0.4%

Source: OLA Annual Report to the Governor and State Legislature 2014

In addition, “in FY 2012 – 2013, the Judiciary reported providing oral language services (court interpreting) to LEP defendants and witnesses in State courts in more than 8,136 court proceedings with expenditures exceeding \$503,525”.³⁶

VII. RESOURCE ANALYSIS BY STATE PRIORITY AREA

This section describes, in general, resources currently available in Hawaii to address problems identified in Section VI. Data. This is not an exhaustive list, but exhibits specific resources and funding strategies agencies that have put in place to address gaps and needs in the criminal justice system. This section also describes some of the ongoing resource needs.

A. Violent Crimes

➤ Sex Assault

Hawaii’s criminal justice system has various system components in place that work to address and/or respond to sex crimes. These components include: investigation (law enforcement), prosecution, offender accountability, corrections, probation/parole, victim assistance, and sex assault treatment.

Specialized Police and Prosecution

The four County police departments have specialized investigators to respond to violent crimes that include sexual offenses and domestic violence. Ongoing specialized training is provided to officers on responding to sexual assault victims, interviewing sexual assault victims, sexual assault investigations, and evidence collection. Sexual assault cases are assigned to specialized deputy prosecuting attorneys who are trained to prosecute sexual offenses. The vertical prosecution model, where one attorney is assigned the case from charging to disposition, is utilized in the offices of all four prosecutors.

³⁶ Hawaii State Judiciary: Language Access Plan for Persons with Limited English Proficiency, FY 2015-2016

Each prosecuting attorney office also has a victim advocacy unit which provides support and assistance to sexual assault victims in navigating the criminal justice system. Crime victims can also apply for compensation benefits through the Crime Victim Compensation Commission.

Sex Offender and Other Covered Offender Registry

All covered offenders residing in Hawaii are required to register for life with the Department of the Attorney General under Chapter 846E, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), or for a shorter period of time as provided in section 846E-10, HRS. Qualifying crimes include offenses against victims who are minors and sexual offenses. These also include Federal, military, out-of-state, tribal and foreign convictions. Registration information must be verified every 90 days, and each covered offender must report in-person annually to the chief of police or to such other department or agency that may be designated by the attorney general.

The Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center (HCJDC), Department of the Attorney General is responsible for the maintenance of records and information for the Statewide registry. The registry is designed to collect and provide vital information of covered sex offenders to law enforcement, for criminal history background checks, and for public notification purposes. Hawaii's registry also provides information to the National Sex Offender Registration (NSOR) file of the National Crime Information Center System (NCIC), which is managed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In addition to maintaining the Statewide registry, HCJDC staff also work extensively on tracking offenders to ensure information such as an offender's current place of residence is up-to-date and they are in compliance with Federal and State laws. The HCJDC also works with the Department of the Attorney General's Investigation Division on following up with those offenders who fail to comply with verification and registration laws. Investigators conduct in-person compliance checks at the last known registered address on those who fail who comply with the periodic or annual verification requirements.

Sex Offender Management Team

Hawaii's Sex Offender Management Team (SOMT) was established under HRS Chapter 353E, to provide uniform guidelines for treating offenders Statewide across the criminal justice system regardless of jurisdiction or agency. SOMT's mission is to develop and implement, through a collaborative effort and legislative support, best practice standards Statewide for the evaluation, treatment, disposition, ongoing assessment and supervision of adult sex offenders and youth with sexualized misbehavior. Members of the multi-disciplinary team consist of the following agencies: Department of Public Safety, Department of Health, The Judiciary, Hawaii Paroling Authority, Department of Human Services, and Office of Youth Services. The Department of Public Safety serves as the lead agency. The team was established to assess, monitor, and provide appropriate levels of intervention to youth and adults in the Criminal Justice/Mental Health system.³⁷

³⁷ State of Hawaii, Department of Public Safety, [2015 Annual Report](#).

SOMT also created the Hawaii Academy for Training in Sex Offender Management (HATSOM); an online learning and resource center for practitioners working with and/or providing treatment to the sex offender population. HATSOM provides training in evidence-based practices and establishes evidence-based standards for delivery of services to convicted sex offenders.

Correctional Sex Offender Treatment Services

According to the State of Hawaii PSD's 2015 Annual Report, treatment for incarcerated sex offenders are provided through private contracted services at all but one facility under PSD's jurisdiction. Incarcerated convicted sex offenders must complete PSD's Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP) before being eligible for release. Additionally, Hawaii is the only State to track each offender's criminal history throughout a person's life, including after release, which allows the Department to collect long-term recidivism data. PSD reports that Hawaii has the lowest recidivism rate in the nation for the sex offender population, with 2% returning to prison for new sex crimes, as compared to national statistics which suggest an 11% recidivism rate within two years of release.

On average, an inmate receiving services spends between 16 to 24 months in the program to complete therapy, although some inmates may require longer to master core concepts. In FY 2013, 41 inmates entered treatment, which is down from 65 in FY 2005. In FY 2014, PSD estimated spending \$623,300 for treatment of sex offender inmates approaching their tentative parole date.³⁸

Sexual Assault Victim Services

Comprehensive sexual assault services are available Statewide for adult and minor victims of sexual violence. The continuum of services includes 24/7 on-call crisis intervention (for immediate attention, information, and referral services), medical/legal examinations (includes crisis counseling, legal systems advocacy, outreach, and case management), therapy (includes case management and legal advocacy), and prevention/education services. Administration and capacity building services, including training and clinical consultation, are also provided through Kapiolani Medical Center for Women and Children's Sex Abuse Treatment Center (SATC). SATC provides technical assistance to the other sexual assault treatment programs to ensure the delivery of standardized, quality Statewide sexual violence services across the State.

Hawaii Coalition Against Human Trafficking

The Department of the Attorney General is the lead agency for the Hawaii Coalition Against Human Trafficking (HCAHT). Semi-annual meetings are attended by various law enforcement; Federal, State and County agencies; and victim services provider agencies. The purpose of HCAHT is to leverage member agencies to identify victims of human trafficking; improve linkages to available resources and services; improve protocols for investigation and prosecution of cases and referrals to services; and increase public awareness of human trafficking. Members share updates regarding the status of human trafficking investigations as well as resources available to victims.

³⁸ Ibid

The Hawaii Coalition Against Sexual Assault

The Hawaii Coalition Against Sexual Assault (HCASA) was formally established in 2002. The purpose of the coalition is to support sexual assault programs and agencies which provide sexual assault intervention, treatment, and/or prevention services. HCASA advocates for sufficient resources for these programs to effectively provide sexual assault services. HCASA does not compete against the sexual assault treatment programs for resources or program services.

Federal and State Funding

- **SMART Adam Walsh Act Implementation Grant Program**
Support for Adam Walsh Act (AWA) Implementation Grant Program assists jurisdictions with developing and/or enhancing programs designed to implement requirements of the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act. Approximately \$1.6 million in Federal assistance was awarded to the State from the FY 2011 – FY 2015 Federal grant programs.
- **STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant**
The Department of the Attorney General is the SAA for the U.S. Department of Justice, Services, Training, Officers, Prosecutors (STOP) Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Formula Grant. The grant encourages States to promote a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach to enhancing advocacy and improving the criminal justice system's response to violent crimes against women; 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 VAWA provisions set aside the following funding allocations categories: 25% for law enforcement, 25% for prosecution, 30% for non-profit victim services (of which 10% is to be distributed to culturally specific community-based organizations), and 5% for the State and local courts. The remaining 15% is discretionary funding. The 2013 VAWA Reauthorization Act requires that at least 20% of a State's total award be utilized for sexual assault, across two of the allocation categories.
- **Statewide Sexual Assault Services (State Funded Master Contract)**
The Master Contract includes Statewide monitoring, ongoing evaluation of service provision, and providing technical assistance, which helps to maintain consistency across service delivery standards while supporting the unique program needs of each County. Approximately \$2 million per have been appropriated by the Hawaii legislature for State FYs 2011-2015.
- **Sexual Assault Services Program Formula Grant**
The Department of the Attorney General is the SAA for the U.S. Department of Justice, Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP) Formula grant. SASP funds support non-profit, nongovernmental organizations that provide core services, direct interventions, and related assistance to victims of sexual assault in Hawaii. A total of \$1.2 million have been awarded to the State from the Federal FY 2011 – 2015

grant programs. Hawaii uses SASP funds to supplement sexual assault services funded under the State Funded Master Contract, described previously.

- **Victims of Crimes Act, Victim Assistance Formula Grant**

The Department of the Attorney General is the SAA for the U.S. Department of Justice, Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victim Assistance Grant program. The primary purpose of the VOCA Grant is to support the provision of services to victims of crime. Under the grant guidelines, a minimum of 10% of the total grant award to the State must be allocated to eligible non-profit and government organizations providing direct services to victims of sexual assault. A total of \$17.8 million have been awarded to the State from the Federal FY 2011 – 2015 grant programs.

Byrne JAG Funding

From Federal funding years 2011 to 2015, the Byrne JAG program supported eight projects focused on providing a comprehensive response to sex assault. Three of four local Prosecutor's Offices received financial support for seven projects. These included: \$174,258 awarded to the Honolulu Department of the Prosecuting Attorney for a Multidisciplinary Collaboration in Child Sex Abuse Cases project and a Sex Trafficking Prosecution Enhancement project; \$188,053 to the Kauai Office of the Prosecuting Attorney to support their Non-Compliance Sex Offender and Sex Assault Prosecution units; and three years of funding, totaling \$488,618, to create and sustain a Specialized Sexual Assault Unit in Hawaii County. The Hawaii Police Department also received \$24,946 for a SANE/SART training project.

The State's penalized Byrne JAG funds were also reallocated to the State to improve and/or maintain compliance with Federal laws for sex offender registration and to eliminate prison rape in the State's correctional facilities. A total of \$215,881 of FY 2012-2015 Byrne JAG funds were reallocated to the HCJDC for SORNA compliance, while \$49,595 of funds were reallocated to PSD for PREA compliance.

Resource Needs

Sexual Assault is a crime that can have significant and lasting consequences for victims, their families, and the community. Data collected from a Department of the Attorney General survey of non-profit agencies serving sexual assault victims in Hawaii showed that in 2015, there were 3,174 sexual assault victims served (unduplicated count). The agencies reported that in 2015 there were 5,239 hotline calls, crisis intervention services for 2,337 individuals, and counseling and support services for 828 individuals. The 2015 arrest data cited previously for all sex assault arrests (1st – 4th degree) Statewide was 677 individuals. Sexual assault is a significantly under-reported crime as victims may be afraid that they won't be believed or may be blamed. State and local partnerships between criminal justice agencies and victim service providers are critical in providing a response that holds offenders accountable, supports victims' healing and addresses their needs, and improves the safety and health of our community. The need for continuous resources to support these efforts cannot be underestimated.

➤ **Elder Abuse**

Hawaii Revised Statutes Chapter 346, Part X mandates certain groups of professionals and personnel working in fields such as healthcare, social services, law enforcement, and financial assistance to report suspected elder abuse or neglect. The reporting is required when there is reason to believe abuse has occurred or the vulnerable adult* is in danger of abuse if immediate action is not taken. Hawaii law also requires financial institutions to report instances of suspected financial abuse of an elder directly to the appropriate County police department and the Department of Human Services.³⁹

Department of Human Services - Adult Protective Services

The Department of Human Services Adult and Community Care Services Branch, Adult Protective Services 1) receives and investigates reports of vulnerable adult abuse, and 2) provides crisis intervention and short-term services to protect the health, safety, and welfare of vulnerable adults who are abused, neglected, or financially exploited. Services provided include daily chore services, adult foster care program, senior and respite companion programs, foster grandparent programs, and transportation assistance for resident aliens and naturalized citizens.

Department of Health - Executive Office on Aging

The Department of Health, Executive Office on Aging (EOA) is the designated lead agency in the coordination of a Statewide system of aging and caregiver support services in the State of Hawaii. Chapter 349 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes establishes the Executive Office on Aging as the focal point for all matters relating to older adults' needs and the coordination and development of caregiver support services within the State of Hawaii. EOA administers State and Federal funds to provide services and support to older adults. Services provided include core home, community-based, and caregiver support and services.

Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program

The EOA also oversees the State's Long-Term Care Ombudsman Program (LTCOP). Established by both Federal and State law, LTCOP provides education regarding residents' rights and protection from abuse and neglect and advocates for residents of nursing homes, board and care homes, and assisted living facilities. Hawaii's LTCOP identifies, investigates, and resolves complaints that are made by, or on behalf of residents, and related to action, inaction, or decisions that may adversely affect the health, safety, welfare, and rights of residents of long-term care facilities such as nursing homes, adult residential care homes, assisted living facilities, and other care facilities.

Aging and Disability Resource Centers (ADRC)

Aging and Disability Resource Centers are a Federal and State initiative that provide assistance to older adults, individuals with disabilities, and family caregivers. ADRCs are designed to serve as a one-stop resource providing reliable, unbiased information, and assistance to individuals in need of finding long-term support and services. In Hawaii,

**APS defines a vulnerable adult as a person eighteen years of age or older, who because of mental, developmental, or physical impairment, is unable to: communicate or make responsible decisions to manage the person's own care or resources; carry out or arrange for essential activities of daily living; or protect oneself from abuse.*

³⁹ (§412:3-114.5 Mandatory reporting of suspected financial abuse of an elder HI Rev Stat § 412:3-114.5 (2013))

ADRCs are established on each of the four major islands. EOA serves as the designated lead State agency responsible for coordination of the Statewide system. ADRC staff and online tools assist with generating person-centered planning and providing linkages to appropriate resources based on individual needs. Hawaii's ADRC websites also provide a list of services available by service category per island.

Other Efforts

County police departments and the prosecuting attorneys all have resources in place to address elder abuse in their respective jurisdiction. Some efforts include:

Committed to fighting elder abuse and improving the quality of life for all seniors on Oahu, the Honolulu Department of the Prosecuting Attorney created the Elder Abuse Justice Unit in 2008 using existing staff resources. The Elder Abuse Justice Unit vertically prosecutes all felony elder abuse cases. The Unit works with the Department's Victim-Witness Counselors who provide advocacy services for each victim. Despite the small unit size, the Deputy Prosecuting Attorney handles an increasingly large caseload and provides community outreach services by giving presentations to local organizations.

In 2011, the Hawaii County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney established a multi-disciplinary team dedicated to investigating and prosecuting certain crimes against the elderly in Hawaii County.

Byrne JAG Funding

From Federal funding years 2011 to 2015, the Byrne JAG program funded one effort dedicated to providing a comprehensive response to elder abuse. The Hawaii County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney was awarded \$42,210 to sustain their Elder Abuse and Exploitation Project.

Resource Needs

Protecting citizens and ensuring public safety continues to be a top priority for the State, especially for our elderly residents. It is widely known that older adults are vulnerable and more susceptible to criminal victimization than any other age group. This population faces high risks of physical, psychological, and financial abuse. This demographic group is also one of the fastest growing populations in the U.S. Numerous studies predict a gradual increase in the population over the next few years, with the population expected to double in size by 2050. As the older adult population grows, it is likely that the mistreatment to and crimes against the elderly will also increase. As such, it is important for criminal justice agencies and aging services networks to be prepared to effectively meet and serve the needs of Hawaii's aging population.

The majority of comments from the 2014 Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey spoke to the desire for violent crime reduction initiatives and the desire for prevention initiatives that help to prevent individuals from entering the justice system. Byrne JAG funds will be used to support State and local efforts focused on providing a comprehensive response to elder abuse, including but not limited to, preventing, detecting, and combating elder abuse, neglect, and financial exploitation.

B. Recidivism Reduction and Reentry Efforts

The national inmate population is of increasing concern. While most of the dialog about incarceration focuses on Federal and State prisons, local jails are also overcrowded. From 2011- 2012, local jails admitted 11.6 million people, and had an average daily population of about 736,000 a day, with the national recidivism rate at 57%.⁴⁰

Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions (ICIS)

In 2001, the Judiciary convened an Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions (ICIS) composed of representatives of the criminal justice system to reduce recidivism among its adult offenders and improve public safety. Participating State and County agencies include: The Judiciary, Department of Public Safety, Department of the Attorney General (AG), Department of Health (DOH), Office of the Public Defender, Hawaii Paroling Authority, Honolulu Department of the Prosecuting Attorney (DPA), and the Honolulu Police Department.

Beginning in 2002, State and County government agencies undertook an exciting challenge to reduce recidivism in Hawaii by 30% over a 10-year period. Although this period ended in 2011, the 30% recidivism reduction benchmark remains an important long-term goal. The State of Hawaii ICIS Strategic Plan (November 2015) is based on evidence-based principles with the overall goal to improve criminal justice system programs and correctional options. The Council goals are: 1) to reduce recidivism by 30%; 2) to maintain the system-wide, standardized assessment protocols; 3) to implement and maintain a continuum of services that match the risk and needs of adult offenders; 4) to collaborate with communities in developing and implementing the continuum of services; 5) to evaluate the effectiveness of intermediate sanctions in reducing recidivism; and 6) to create a management information system capable of communicating among agencies to facilitate sharing offender information.

Specialty Courts

Specialty Courts such as problem-solving courts and drug courts, differ from traditional courts in that they are specially designed courts dedicated to addressing one type of offense or offender. These court-based interventions may focus on substance abuse, mental health, and other criminogenic issues. Typically, the judge plays a key supervisory role, and other criminal justice components, such as probation and social services agencies, collaborate as a diversion from incarceration.

Mental Health Court – Oahu

Established in 2005, the Mental Health Court is a specialty court that redirects offenders from jail to community-based treatment with intensive supervision to deal with public safety issues and support the recovery of defendants diagnosed with severe mental illness. The Mental Health Court team is led by Judge Richard K. Perkins and includes staff from the Department of Health, Adult Mental Health Division who contribute clinical support to the team.

⁴⁰ Jail Inmates at Midyear 2012 - Statistical Tables, Bureau of Justice Statistics (May 2013).

In this collaborative program, community treatment providers offer specialized care for participants requiring psycho-social rehabilitation, psychiatric treatment, substance abuse recovery, and other individualized treatment. Upon admission to the Mental Health Court program, participants redirected from incarceration to treatment are expected to receive multiple benefits including mental and medical support, reduced jail sentences and probation, or dismissal of charges, as determined case by case.

Benefits to public safety include increased supervision, reduced recidivism, and emphasis on accountability. Utilizing a team approach of support from individuals across various agencies, participants could receive treatment and services, less time in jail, possible dismissal of charges, and the possibility of a shorter probation sentence.

Veterans Treatment Court – Oahu

Veterans Treatment Court was initiated by First Circuit Judge Ed Kubo in 2013. The defendants selected to participate in Veterans Treatment Court have all served in the U.S. Armed Forces and have experienced difficulties acclimating back into society. Many have mental health issues, including post-traumatic stress disorder, and the majority struggle with substance abuse as well.

The Veterans Treatment Court takes a holistic approach to provide the resources and treatment these veterans need to get healthy, get employed, and return to being law-abiding citizens so they can enjoy the freedoms they fought to protect. Judge Kubo and his team have partnered with staff from US Vets and Salvation Army Addiction Treatment Services so the participants can be evaluated and treated for mental health and substance abuse. In addition, the Court helps these participants find housing and obtain job training. The participants are also paired with volunteer veteran mentors, who have an understanding of the difficulties these men and women are facing and who support them through the process of recovery.

Drug Court – Hawaii, Kauai, Maui, and Oahu

The purpose of Drug Court is to achieve a reduction in recidivism and substance abuse among nonviolent substance abusing offenders and to increase the offender's likelihood of successful rehabilitation. For a minimum term of one year, participants are provided with intensive treatment and other services they require to get and stay clean and sober. They are held accountable by the Drug Court Judge for meeting their obligations to the court, society, themselves, and their families. They are regularly and randomly tested for drug use and are required to appear frequently in court so the judge may review their progress and reward those doing well or sanction those that do not live up to their obligations.

As a result of budget cuts, the specialty courts, including those for adults with mental health issues and families with substance abuse problems, are handling fewer cases, providing less treatment and delaying more services. These financial cuts could have a devastating effect on court operations, even hinting at the possibility of eliminating the alternative service oriented programs altogether.

HOPE Probation

In 2004, First Circuit Judge Steven Alm launched a pilot program to reduce probation violations by drug offenders and others at high risk of recidivism. This high-intensity

supervision program, called HOPE Probation (Hawaii's Opportunity Probation with Enforcement), was the first and only of its kind in the nation.

HOPE Probation is a strategy to effect positive behavioral change for those under court supervision. The premise is that clearly stated, easily understood rules are more readily followed by offenders when any rule violation quickly results in a brief stint in jail. HOPE provides swift, certain, consistent, and proportionate consequences for misbehavior in an environment of caring support. HOPE is not meant to be a substitute for any other supervisory strategy (e.g., evidence-based principles for recidivism reduction) but rather complements those efforts and makes them work more effectively. HOPE markedly reduces drug use and increases compliance with the other conditions of community release.

HOPE Probation is not a diversion program. It does not remove offenders from community supervision. Unlike diversion programs that are typically aimed at non-violent, first-time offenders, HOPE Probation ideally targets higher risk, felony offenders (this is consistent with the risk principle of targeting those at higher risk of recidivating). This includes probationers with the most serious criminal histories, the worst substance abuse problems, those who have failed at regular probation, as well as those the system is committed to most closely monitoring, including sex offenders.

Research from the Hawaii Attorney General's Office was able to show a dramatic reduction in positive drug tests and missed probation officer appointments. The release of the results in 2009 from a randomized control trial of Honolulu's HOPE Probation showed dramatically improved outcomes among HOPE probationers compared to offenders on standard probation.

Byrne JAG Funding

From Federal funding years 2011 to 2015, the Byrne JAG program supported three Recidivism and Reentry projects: the Judiciary's Maui/Molokai Drug Court Program at \$105,960; and the Department of Public Safety's HATSOM and HATSOM II projects, collectively at \$174,020.

Resource Needs

High rates of recidivism mean more crime, more victims, and more pressure on the criminal justice system. Reentry programs are designed to assist incarcerated individuals with a successful transition to their community after they are released, resulting in a reduction of enforcement.

The majority of comments from the 2014 Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey were in strong support for Problem Solving Courts and a desire for balancing enforcement with demand reduction and prevention. Respondent comments focused on the need for substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment, and housing for offenders post-release, as critical and necessary components for improving State and local corrections systems.

C. Drug Threats and Drug Related Crimes

Drug Treatment

The Department of Health, Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division (ADAD) is the primary source of public funds for substance abuse treatment and prevention services in Hawaii. ADAD's treatment efforts are designed to promote a Statewide, culturally appropriate, comprehensive system of services to meet the treatment and recovery needs of individuals and families. In 2014, ADAD provided funds to 24 agencies that offered services to adults and 10 agencies that offered services to adolescents.

Drug Task Forces

Prior to 2017, Hawaii had two joint task forces which address drugs in the State, the Hawaii Narcotics Task Force (HNTF) and the Statewide Marijuana Eradication Task Force (SMETF), both of which are supported by the Vice sections at each County Police Department. The Vice sections are sustained through a variety of funding sources including Byrne JAG, High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA), Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program (DCE/SP), and County General Funds. Members of the joint Task Forces include:

- Honolulu Police Department (SMETF only)
- Department of Public Safety Narcotics Enforcement Division
- Department of Land and Natural Resources (SMETF only)
- Maui Police Department
- Kauai Police Department
- Hawaii Police Department (HNTF only)

Other participating support agencies for the joint task forces include: Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms; Federal Bureau of Investigation; Hawaii HIDTA; Hawaii National Guard; State Attorney General; U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration; U.S. Customs and Immigration Enforcement; U.S. Postal Service; U.S. Coast Guard; and the U.S. Attorney General.

The goal of the HNTF focuses on disrupting the importation and distribution of narcotics into and throughout the State through the removal of mid to high level drug dealers. The goal of the SMETF is to suppress the cultivation of marijuana through crop destruction and investigations which lead to arrest of individuals involved in marijuana activities through a coordinated effort. The SMETF focuses on eradicating marijuana grows through the coordination of missions and the sharing of personnel and resources with member agencies.

The HNTF and SMETF projects have been financially supported by Byrne JAG funding for over 25 years. Over the past 5 years of Byrne JAG funding, HNTF and SMETF made up 22% of the overall Byrne JAG funding for projects between FY 2011-2015.

Hawaii High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)

The High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) program, created by Congress with the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988, provides assistance to Federal, State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies operating in areas determined to be critical drug-trafficking regions of

the United States. The purpose of the program is to reduce drug trafficking and production in the United States by facilitating cooperation among Federal, State, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies to share information, and design and implement coordinated enforcement strategies which maximize use of available resources to reduce the supply of illegal drugs in designated areas and in the United States as a whole.

Today, prevention and treatment initiatives are an integral part of the HIDTA program. The impact to communities in Hawaii from the trafficking and abuse of methamphetamine, or 'ICE' is greater than that for any other drug.

Key issues identified in the Hawaii HIDTA region include the following:

- Ice methamphetamine poses the greatest drug threat to Hawaii because of widespread availability fueled by Mexican Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs) and local criminal groups that continue to supply the drug to the State from Mexico and U.S. western States.
- Illegal cannabis cultivation and the resulting marijuana production and distribution continue at high levels throughout Hawaii, generating millions of dollars in illicit proceeds. Cannabis cultivators continue to exploit Hawaii's medical marijuana laws.
- Methamphetamine and marijuana are consuming more drug treatment resources in Hawaii than all other drugs combined.
- The threat posed by controlled prescription drugs (CPDs) to Hawaii is increasing, as evidenced by high availability and rising abuse of the drugs.⁴¹

Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program (DCE/SP)

The DEA is aggressively striving to halt the spread of cannabis cultivation in the United States. To accomplish this, the DEA initiated the Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program (DCE/SP), which is the only nationwide law enforcement program that exclusively targets Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTO) involved in cannabis cultivation.

The DCE/SP began funding eradication programs in Hawaii and California in 1979. The program rapidly expanded to include programs in 25 States by 1982. By 1985, all 50 States were participating in the DCE/SP. In 2014, the DEA continued its nation-wide cannabis eradication efforts, providing resources to support the 128 State and local law enforcement agencies that actively participate in the program. This assistance allows the enhancement of already aggressive eradication enforcement activities throughout the nation.

Byrne JAG Funding

From Federal funding years 2011 to 2015, the Byrne JAG program funded 26 Drug Threats/Drug Related Crimes projects. Of those 26 projects, 24 Hawaii Narcotics Task Force and Statewide Marijuana Eradication Task Force projects were supported at a total of \$957,119. Other projects supported included the Kauai Office of the Prosecuting Attorney's Drug Nuisance Abatement Unit at \$130,100 and the Maui Department of the Prosecuting Attorney's Prosecution of Drug Crimes project at \$148,617.

⁴¹ U.S. Department of Justice National Drug Intelligence Center Hawaii High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area. *Drug Market Analysis (2011)*.

Resource Needs

Police administrators across the country are recognizing the need to connect individuals (with whom their officers come into contact with) to evidence-based treatment to better address the large social and economic burden of substance use disorders (SUD), a chronic and relapsing condition. Police frequently encounter substance using individuals and their families in the community, and often have repeat contacts with individuals suffering from SUD.

Availability and accessibility of treatment services is a key factor in assisting with addressing drug related crimes. There is also an ongoing necessity to reduce the flow of illicit drugs and drug proceeds coming into our State by identifying and targeting the major trafficking organizations, eliminating the financial infrastructure of drug organizations, and redirecting drug enforcement resources to align them with existing and emerging drug threats.

The majority of comments from the 2014 Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey revealed the need for particular types of treatment. The majority expressed a desire for increased treatment resources for those with co-occurring disorders, and enhanced coordination between justice, public health, and behavioral health systems. Stakeholders also had strong support for drug enforcement activities in the City and County of Honolulu and spoke to the interaction of drugs, gangs, and violent crime in our State.

D. Juvenile Offenses

There are a number of programs and working groups that are focused on improving Hawaii's response to juvenile offenders in a coordinated response. These include:

The Office of Youth Services

The Office of Youth Services (OYS) is responsible for providing and coordinating a continuum of services and programs for youth-at-risk to prevent delinquency and reduce the incidence of recidivism in Hawaii. OYS is responsible for the administration and planning of Hawaii's grants and programs under the Federal Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act. OYS's operation has been significantly hampered by budget and staff reductions.

Programs from FY 2011 – 2014 were funded with Title II Formula Grants Program, Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program, and Title V Community Prevention Program as briefly described in the following. The Title V Community Prevention Program has been eliminated since Fiscal Year 2012 and has yet to be restored; Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program (JABG) was eliminated in Fiscal Year 2014. Efforts to advocate for the restoration of these grant programs are being made through the National Coalition for Juvenile Justice (NCJJ) and its members and affiliates.

The Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council (JJSAC)

The purpose of the JJSAC is to advise government and local communities to ensure effective service provision and development of policies that improve the juvenile justice system, advocate for delinquency prevention, and guide Hawaii's youth in becoming productive community members.

According to the JJSAC’s 2014 Annual Report⁴², Hawaii’s Federal Juvenile Justice funding allocation for OYS is as follows:

	<u>FY 2011</u>	<u>FY 2012</u>	<u>FY 2013</u>	<u>FY 2014</u>
Title II Formula	\$600,000	\$400,000	\$404,225	\$393,000
JABG	\$268,864	\$173,413	\$133,464	\$0
Title V	\$50,000	\$0	\$0	\$0
PREA	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,032
Total	\$918,864	\$573,413	\$537,689	\$400,032

The Title II Formula grant supports a variety of community based programs. While the JABG grant supports programs with the Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, County of Hawaii and Kauai, Maui Police Department, and the City and County of Honolulu Department of Community Services.

Hawaii Juvenile Justice Working Group

With technical assistance from The Pew Charitable Trusts, a 20-member Hawaii Juvenile Justice Working Group was created to analyze Hawaii’s juvenile justice system and develop policy solutions. This group discovered that many areas of the State lacked effective community-based alternatives, leaving judges with few options to hold youth accountable and provide them with necessary services.

According to The Pew Charitable Trusts, juvenile stakeholders provided information to the Working Group indicating that few community-based options existed for delinquent youth across Hawaii, a problem which is particularly acute on the neighbor islands. Stakeholders highlighted the need for better access to mental health and substance abuse treatment, especially early in a youth’s interactions with the juvenile justice system. Of the Hawaii probation officers that also provided information to the Working Group; 98% said resources for juveniles on their caseloads were inadequate and 87% said necessary services for juveniles were not available.

The Judiciary provides the following services to juveniles:

Juvenile Client Services, Juvenile Specialized Services Section

This program provides intake, screening, and counseling services to juveniles and their families.

Juvenile Client Services, Juvenile Intake and Probation Section

This program monitors and supervises juveniles who have been referred to and/or adjudicated by the court for law violations and status offenses and who are required to

⁴² Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council’s (JJSAC’s), 2014 Annual Report: How Hawaii Juvenile Justice State Advisory Council of the Office of Youth Services Is Working for the State of Hawaii’s Youth.

complete specified condition of an informal adjustment of the referral and who are placed on status or continued under court's jurisdiction for further disposition.

Although this is not an exhaustive list, agencies in Hawaii have implemented the following services and resources to better support juveniles and their needs:

Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility

The HYCF is a 56-bed facility where the primary purpose is to provide care and custody of at-risk youth committed to the State by the Family Courts. A safe and secure setting, the HYCF provides a variety of counseling, treatment, and educational services within the facility to aid in the redirection and rehabilitation of each youth ward. Programs conducted within the facility are intended to provide guidance and opportunities for positive behavioral changes.

Home Maluhia

Home Maluhia is a non-secured facility, providing therapeutic counseling and rehabilitative services for status offenders and minor law violators who do not require detention.

Hawaii Youth Services (HYS) Directory

This online directory is provided as a service of the Office of Youth Services to provide easy access to information about youth programs in Hawaii. The searchable database contains listings of government, private, and nonprofit organizations that offer services or activities for youth in Hawaii.

Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI)

JDAI was started by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. This initiative was intended to reduce overcrowding in juvenile detention centers, thereby saving money and improving conditions of confinement. This initiative also expected that reducing the population in detention centers and fiscal savings could be achieved without jeopardizing public safety or court appearance rates. JDAI helped jurisdictions establish a data driven process and procedures to identify who is being detained and whether a community-based alternative would work instead.

Juvenile Drug Court

The Hawaii Juvenile Drug Court (JDC) began in 2001 and operates on Oahu. JDC is a post-adjudication treatment-based drug court program for substance abusing juveniles and their families with gender-specific, culturally competent, family-based, and juvenile justice appropriate interventions.

Girls Court

The Hawaii Girls Court was founded by Judge Karen M. Radius and is one of the first courts of its kind in the entire nation. The Hawaii Girls Court is built on a full range of gender-specific and strength-based programming with a caseload targeting female juvenile offenders. Gender-specific programming seeks to recognize the fundamental differences between male and female juvenile offenders as well as their different pathways to delinquency and, in doing so, act efficiently, creatively, and innovatively to stem the quickly rising tide of female delinquency. They provide a positive, pro-active, gender-specific and strength-based program for female juveniles with active family participation. Services

include family and individual counseling, community service, educational and recreational activities, and group court sessions.

Girls Court administration reports that their number one barrier to accepting more families is the lack of transportation for services to be provided to youth and their families at their homes/communities. There is also a need for gender-specific services at middle schools that would connect youth who are at a crossroads in their lives to positive mentors.

Big Island Juvenile Intake and Assessment Center (BIJIAC)

The purpose of the program is to provide immediate intake and assessment for youth picked up by police, using a behavioral assessment instrument. Based on this assessment, youth and their families are referred to services and resources in the community, allowing police officers to return to patrol duties.

Currently, funding for BIJIAC is on a year-to-year basis with use of Title II funding from OJJDP via the Office of Youth Services. Service providers and agencies, including Hawaii Police Department personnel, have expressed a desire to expand BIJIAC to a West Hawaii location. While the State's Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) and Juvenile Justice Reform and Reinvestment Initiative (JJRI) efforts (HB 2490) support projects such as BIJIAC, additional funding has not been provided. As such, efforts are needed to seek financial support to continue programming in East Hawaii and to expand programming to serve West Hawaii.

Hawaii Partnership to Prevent Underage Drinking (HPPUD)

The Hawaii Partnership to Prevent Underage Drinking (HPPUD) was created to address the problem of underage drinking in the State of Hawaii. The members of the partnership represent County, State, and Federal agencies, non-profit organizations, private businesses, and community residents concerned with the health of Hawaii's youth. The current structure of HPPUD includes a Statewide Advisory Council and four County coalitions.

The Statewide Advisory Council meets quarterly. Each County coalition chair reports on the progress of the underage drinking prevention efforts in their respective County. These meetings also provide an opportunity to collaborate as a cohesive unit to develop and implement Statewide underage drinking prevention strategies. The objectives of the Statewide Advisory Council include support of County coalitions, coordination of an annual Youth Activist Conference and Annual Underage Drinking Prevention Conference, education on Hawaii's underage drinking laws, and implementation of Statewide underage drinking media campaigns.

Byrne JAG Funding

From Federal funding years 2011 to 2015, the Byrne JAG program supported two Juvenile Justice initiatives. The Honolulu Police Department was awarded \$47,174 for the Together We Can project and the Honolulu Prosecutor's Office was awarded \$25,054 for a Gang Prevention and Intervention project.

Resource Needs

Arming juveniles with the skills needed to be successful and discouraged from entering the criminal justice system continues to be a priority for the State. The average school grade level of youth in the juvenile detention centers is 6th grade. The involvement with drugs and gangs at an early age are often the result of child abuse, exposure to violence, neglect, and a lack of supportive strengths-based environments.

The majority of comments from the 2014 Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey spoke to the desire for early access to substance abuse and mental health services as a necessary component to the success of our youth. Those with urgent and critical needs must have access to needed treatments to prevent future delinquencies. Stakeholders identified that priority should be set on prevention and education; including the intersection of children exposed to violence, early substance abuse, and its relation to future delinquent behaviors. In addition, comments revealed that juvenile delinquency prevention and school violence initiatives are of high importance.

E. Property Crime

County Efforts

The police patrol units and the criminal investigation divisions are responsible for investigating property crimes. The police also collaborate with citizen groups, private businesses, and other government agencies to implement effective programs to reduce property crimes. Honolulu Police Department (HPD) has eight districts with its crime reduction units and various task forces, such as the Beach Task Force. Several crime reduction units also have specialized details, such as the Burglary-Theft Detail. The Criminal Investigation Division is made up of several details, including the Auto Theft Detail and the Forgery Detail. The Hawaii Police Department (HCPD) patrol is divided in eight districts, the Maui Police Department (MPD) patrol is divided in seven districts, and the Kauai Police Department (KPD) patrol is divided in three districts.

Several collaborative efforts involving communities include community policing, Neighborhood Security Watch Programs, citizen patrols, and the Federal Weed and Seed program. Community policing is a problem-solving philosophy that seeks community participation to work with police to address quality of life problems that include property crime. It is a proactive approach to prevent crime and to reduce problems that contribute to crime. Some of the community policing programs include beautification efforts to remove graffiti or improve areas that are havens for criminal activity; business watch programs where police work with businesses to identify security vulnerability that can lead to theft and other property crimes; and crimes against tourist initiatives to educate tourists about properly securing their valuables while visiting Hawaii's many scenic points and attractions. Other well-known community policing programs include neighborhood watch and citizen patrols which can consist of organized groups of residents who watch out for criminal and suspicious behavior and report such incidences to the police to help prevent crime and to promote public safety. This approach can address all types of crime, but the primary focus is typically residential burglary and other crimes around the home, such as larceny and vandalism.

Community prosecution in Hawaii, similar to community policing, involves a long-term, proactive partnership between the prosecutor's office, law enforcement, community members, businesses, the faith-based community, and public and private organizations, whereby the prosecutor's office helps solve community-identified problems, such as property crimes. The goal of community prosecution is to improve public safety and enhance the quality of life in the community. Community prosecution began on Oahu in 1997 and expanded to Hawaii County in 2002 and was operating in Maui County from 2003-2004.

Resource Needs

Targeted efforts that address and/or reduce property crimes is a State Priority Area for Byrne JAG funds. Property crimes continue to be a huge problem plaguing Hawaii residents and visitors. As noted previously, property crimes make up the vast majority of crimes occurring in the State. While there are several enforcement initiatives available, the level of property crimes in Hawaii is not adequately matched by current resources.

F. Technology Enhancements

New technologies can offer the criminal justice system many useful methods for combating criminal activity and prosecuting cases successfully. Technology is constantly evolving and there is continuous pressure for police, forensic specialists, and prosecutors to keep pace and stay current with improvements and upgrades. The technology itself is often expensive and can include additional costs for training and maintenance.

➤ **Improving Forensic Science Capabilities**

In the State of Hawaii, there is no State forensic science laboratory or State medical examiner's office. These agencies provide the following functions as it relates to forensic science in the State:

The Hawaii Police Department's (HiPD) Crime Lab obtained accreditation in March 2017 from ANAB to include Drug Analysis, Latent Print Development, and Firearms (serial number restoration and test fire for operability).

From 2011-2015 the Kauai Police Department (KPD) established a Crime Scene and Laboratory Unit with two civilian Crime Scene Specialists. The unit has general crime scene processing capabilities and has worked to expand latent fingerprint development procedures. Near the end of 2015, KPD was able to initiate validation of a DNA screening platform which it hopes to implement into casework.

The Maui Police Department (MPD) has updated all their lab safety equipment and outdated processing equipment. In 2015, MPD purchased three new XCAT gunshot residue and explosives detection systems which will bring testing into the field within the proper sampling window of 2-4 hours and provide immediate results to facilitate investigation and aid in eliminating the backlog of analysis for firearms and trace evidence.

The Department of Public Safety's Narcotics Enforcement Division Forensic Laboratory (NEDFL) opened its doors in November 2009 and is an accredited forensic laboratory in the discipline of drug analysis. They provide forensic analytical services and latent print

processing services to State and County law enforcement agencies, in support of their criminal cases.

The Honolulu Police Department's Scientific Investigation Section (HPD-SIS) is accredited in the discipline of Biology, Controlled Substances, Firearms/Toolmarks, Trace Evidence, Crime Scene, Latent Print Processing, and Forensic documents through ANAB. HPD maintains the only Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) laboratory in the State.

CODIS (Combined DNA Index System) is the generic term used by the FBI to describe the program of support for criminal justice DNA databases as well as the software used to run these databases.⁴³ CODIS is designed so that a single lab in every State is designated as the State lab. All of the DNA profiles from cases in the State funnel through the State lab regardless of where the DNA is processed. Since there is not a State Laboratory in Hawaii, all the DNA profiles from cases in the State funnel through HPD-SIS because they are the only one with a DNA lab in the State.

The cost of DNA to be processed at HPD-SIS currently is about \$300 a case, which includes labor and supplies, but they are restricted to the number of cases they can process due to limited staff. Private labs, such as labs on the mainland, typically charge between \$800 -\$1,500 a case, but this does not include costs associated with testimony if the case is brought to court. In this case, there would be additional costs associated with time and travel for the private forensic lab staff to testify.

To process sexual assault kits, mainland vendors use teams of 10-15 individuals to process a single sexual assault kit. This may pose a large financial impact if testimony is needed. Vendors are currently quoting \$1,500-\$2,000 per expert per day of testimony (not including travel costs). In the event prosecution calls the experts, all of the analysts that processed the evidence will need to appear in court.

Since outsourcing casework to the mainland is so expensive, agencies try to reduce costs by keeping the casework in Hawaii. By doing so, HPD-SIS receives a majority of the casework requests since they are the only lab accredited in many of the forensic disciplines, reinforcing the need for numerous personnel. Hawaii is unique in its island chain and many requests come from the other islands to be processed.

National Trends in Forensic Science

On January 10, 2014, the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Department of Commerce's National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) announced appointment to the National Commission on Forensic Science. Members of the commission will work to improve the practice of forensic science by developing guidance concerning the intersections between forensic science and the criminal justice system.⁴⁴

⁴³ Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on the CODIS Program and the National DNA Index System. Found at www.fbi.gov on September 20, 2015.

⁴⁴ National Institute of Standards and Technology: U.S. Department of Commerce. Found at www.justice.gov/nfcs on September 20, 2015.

The National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Report set forth recommendations for forensic science services providers (FSSPs) to move towards best practices, standardization, and improving the quality of services by adopting universal accreditation. Many FSSPs delivering services in support of criminal, civil, and regulatory cases in the United States are not accredited to any national or international standard. Accreditation uses specific criteria and procedures to ensure that a FSSP is capable of producing and interpreting results which are accurate and validated through industry best practices. The accreditation criteria use accepted standards to assess the quality of the FSSP's management system.

External, independent reviews of laboratory policies, procedures, and practices, by experienced forensic services practitioners, provide assurance that policies and procedures are implemented and in place to ensure a strong sustainable laboratory environment that produces accurate and reliable test results, and can consistently transition smoothly with changes in laboratory personnel. Accredited laboratories are re-evaluated annually to ensure its continued compliance with requirements and to check that its standard of operation is being maintained.

Paul Coverdell Funding

Since 2003, the State of Hawaii has received Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grants Program (Coverdell) funding to support the State of Hawaii and Units of Local Government in the improvement of forensic science services. The Paul Coverdell National Forensic Science Improvement Act provides Federal funding to crime laboratories and medical examiners offices to improve the quality and timeliness of forensic science and medical examiner services. In addition, these funds are intended to eliminate backlogs in the analysis of forensic evidence, including controlled substances, firearms examination, forensic pathology, latent prints, questioned documents, toxicology, and trace evidence. Since 2003, funding through Coverdell to the State of Hawaii has been cut significantly. The average funding level from 2011 – 2015 is \$82,909.

The Hawaii Statewide Forensic Science group finalized their FY 2015-2019 State Plan for Forensic Science Laboratories, which outlines Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grant funding priorities in the State. Since Coverdell funding is limited, the Statewide Forensic Science Group has decided to focus funding on projects that have a Statewide benefit.

Byrne JAG Funding

From Federal funding years 2011 to 2015, the Byrne JAG program was able to support six Technology Enhancements - Improving Forensic Science Capabilities projects. These projects include: three projects with the Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center including \$221,641 for two years of funding for Livescan Upgrade projects and \$90,485 to support a training and education project for Hawaii's latent print examiners, the Honolulu Prosecutor's Office at \$136,138 for a Computer Fraud Investigations project, and two projects with the Honolulu Police Department Scientific Investigation Section for a DNA Capacity Enhancement project at \$74,731 and an Untested Sexual Assault Kit Backlog Reduction initiative at \$117,667.

Resource Needs

The National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Report sets forth recommendations for forensic science services providers (FSSPs) to move towards best practices, standardization, and improving the quality of services through accreditation of their laboratories. Accreditation is an expensive and lengthy process for the laboratories in Hawaii. Upgrading and purchasing the equipment needed for a laboratory is extremely costly, prohibiting each island from implementing their own full-service laboratory.

The forensic community in Hawaii is short staffed and under-funded. Since the HPD-SIS is the only full-service crime laboratory and maintains the only Combined DNA Index System (CODIS) laboratory in the State, backlogs and timely forensic testing/results is an issue. Without the timely testing of evidence and availability of staff to provide expert testimony, the outcome of cases could be adversely impacted.

➤ **Justice Information Sharing and Records Management**

In Hawaii, criminal justice agencies maintain their own automated records management systems (RMS). While the costs to maintain these systems are high and require ongoing resources to support operations, these systems are critical in providing the complete and accurate criminal history of an individual. The ability to interface various systems and share information through a single or centralized source is key to improving efficiency and effectiveness of operations and decision making in the criminal justice system, and in ensuring public safety.

The following describes Hawaii's current resources and capacities that assist in promoting interoperability among individual systems in order to facilitate the sharing of complete and accurate criminal justice information in a timely manner:

Juvenile Justice Information System

Managed by the Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division, JJIS is a centralized integrated database that houses pertinent juvenile justice information. JJIS is a mission critical database that operates 24 hours a day/7 days a week/365 days a year. The system maintains relevant, accurate, complete, and timely juvenile justice information that can be accessed by authorized juvenile justice agencies throughout Hawaii. The database organizes information gathered by Hawaii's four County police departments, four County prosecuting attorney offices, family courts across four circuits, the State's youth correctional facility, and the Department of the Attorney General. The information maintained is used to track individual offenders and their status at any time or any point in the juvenile justice process and provides background information on arrest and court data, demographic data, programs and social services provided. Information in the JJIS includes the individuals' first exposure to the justice system and extends through prosecution, adjudication, and incarceration. With this comprehensive information, agencies can track juvenile offenders through the justice system and make informed decisions that balance community safety with the objective of restoring as many juveniles as possible to productive citizenship. JJIS is the only system in the nation that includes Statewide information from all juvenile justice agencies. The

system is also able to provide “individual” count of juveniles at each stage in the system.⁴⁵

Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center

Operating under the Department of the Attorney General, HCJDC is responsible for overseeing and maintaining critical Statewide justice information systems, including Statewide criminal history repository as well as providing a Statewide system of criminal identification and support to law enforcement and criminal justice agencies in Hawaii. Users from all sectors of the justice system as well as the general public can access relevant data managed by the HCJDC. As previously mentioned, HCJDC also manages the Statewide AFIS systems, Green Box, including Livescans software and equipment, LOTC, the Statewide Mugphoto system, Sex Offender Registration, Firearms Registration, the HIJIS program portal, and the public access to criminal history records. All background checks conducted in the State come through the HCJDC. The background checks are then processed against the various systems maintained by the HCJDC, whether it is a fingerprint-based check including all arrests both locally and nationally, or a name-based conviction-only local check. The HCJDC also serves as the State’s liaison to the FBI for connectivity to national criminal justice repositories.

Systems managed under the HCJDC are also mission critical and operate 24 hours a day/7 days a week/365 days a year. Any downtime to these systems brings fingerprint identification operations to halt and adversely impacts the timely access of information to the public and criminal justice agencies.

National Criminal History Improvement Program

Since 1995, the National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) has provided funding assistance to States and jurisdiction to improve the quality, timeliness, and immediate accessibility to criminal history records and related information. NCHIP funding also assists States with integrating disparate systems in order to improve the interface and promote data exchange amongst various systems at all levels of the justice system including at the local, State, and national level. Over the period from 1995 – 2015, \$9,413,563⁴⁶ in NCHIP funds have been awarded to the State to assist with improving criminal record-keeping and to facilitate information sharing/data exchange throughout Hawaii.

Byrne JAG Funding

From Federal funding years 2011 to 2015, the Byrne JAG program was able to support five Technological Enhancement – Improving Records Management Systems and Integrated Justice Information Sharing projects. These projects include: the Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center funded at \$150,000 for an Integrated Booking System Modernization project and \$200,000 for an Automated Fingerprint Identification Upgrade project, the Maui Police Department for a Body-Worn Camera Implementation project

⁴⁵ Juvenile Delinquency Trends in Hawaii, Data Book for 2003-2012.

⁴⁶ Bureau of Justice Statistics, State Provides, NCHIP Awards by Jurisdiction FY 1995—2016, <https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=tp&tid=471#Funding>

funded at \$146,691, the Maui Prosecuting Attorney Office at \$126,984 to support a records management improvement project; and \$21,379 to support a JJIS project to provide technical training to three staff members.

Resource Needs

The need for improved records management systems and the capacity to exchange and share information in real-time across agencies is recognized as a critical need for effective criminal justice decision making and ensuring public safety. However, affordability continues to be a problem faced by most justice agencies in Hawaii due to quickly evolving technology, high cost associated with interfacing information from legacy/disparate systems, ongoing maintenance and licensing fees, and ongoing upgrades to ensure cyber-security and system compatibility with other systems are achieved.

G. Language Access

Office of Language Access (OLA)

To address the needs of the LEP population, HRS Chapter 321C established the OLA. OLA serves as a centralized resource center for State and covered entities that are required to comply with language access laws. OLA provides oversight, central coordination, and technical assistance to agencies in regards to their implementation of language access requirements under HRS Chapter 321C or under any other law, regulation, or guidance. OLA works to ensure that persons who do not speak, read, write, or understand English are able to access services, programs, and activities provided by: State government agencies, courts, and schools; and State-funded organizations, including medical and social service providers.⁴⁷ OLA also maintains an online roster of Spoken Language Interpreters and Translators. The roster can be found at <http://www.lep.gov>. Users can search for the names, languages, contact information, geographic area, subject matter, and relevant credentials of the spoken language interpreters and translators who have applied to be listed on the roster.

OLA also developed language access reporting tools for agencies to capture the number and type of LEP service provided. The tool assists agencies in identifying their LEP population and with tracking language access services specific to their Department/Agency.

State Agencies

In Hawaii, each State agency and covered entities are required by law to establish a plan for providing reasonable and meaningful access to services, programs, and activities by LEP persons” (HRS Section 321C-1). State agencies and covered entities are also responsible for developing and/or strengthening policies and procedures and finding reasonable ways to effectively bridge language barriers specific to their respective agency. This may include responding to language access requests and identifying the language needs. The law requires all applicable agencies/entities to:

- Establish and implement a Language Access Plan;
- Designate a Language Access Coordinator;
- Provide oral interpretation language services free of cost;

⁴⁷ (n.d.). Retrieved May 1, 2017, from <http://helath.hawaii.gov/ola>

- Provide written translation of vital documents free of cost; and
- Hire qualified bilingual personnel, if needed.⁴⁸

HRS Chapter 321C also created an additional obligation which set deadlines for when Agencies' Language Access Plans were to be filed with OLA. The law further mandates for all plans to be refiled with OLA every two years after the filing date. Each entity is also required to have a designated Language Access Coordinator, responsible for establishing and implementing the plan for language access for their respective agency and works in consultation with the OLA executive director and language access advisory council.

Agencies are also responsible for examining and identifying their most frequently encountered LEP persons served and to determine the scope of language access services that are needed within their agency. Utilizing what is known as the four-factor analysis, an agency must determine the:

- Number or proportion of persons with LEP that are eligible to be served or likely encountered by the program;
- Frequency with which individuals with LEP come in contact with the program;
- Nature and importance of the program, activity, or services provided by the program to people's lives; and
- Resources available to Agencies and associated costs.

Byrne JAG Funding

From Federal funding years 2011 to 2015, the Byrne JAG program was able to support two language access projects. A total of \$118,355 in grant funds was awarded to the Judiciary for projects focused on improving language access in Hawaii's court system.

Resource Needs

Improving language access in the criminal justice system was the lowest ranked State Priority Area from 2014 Byrne JAG stakeholder survey respondents and the GCOC. However, due to Hawaii's ethnic diversity and State mandates, there is a continual need to assist Hawaii's criminal justice agencies with removing language barriers and improving services to the State's LEP population. Criminal justice agencies are largely responsible for taking reasonable steps to provide appropriate and meaningful access to services specific to their client population, which varies by agency and may also vary by divisions within an agency. Byrne JAG funds will be used to support projects seeking assistance in this area of need.

⁴⁸ Ibid

VIII. STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITIES

The Branch developed objective statements to guide improvement and coordinate resources. The objectives aid in accomplishing the overall goal to increase community safety by leveraging Byrne JAG funds to address State Priority Areas.

Objective 1 Invest in projects that address Hawaii's greatest areas of need.	Objective 2 Encourage multi-agency collaboration and evidence - based practices.	Objective 3 Utilize a sensible approach to support projects with the best use of limited funds.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Improve language access, reentry efforts, records management systems, justice information sharing, and forensic science capabilities. ❖ Reduce drug threats, drug related crimes, recidivism rates, property crime, and violent crime (sex assault and elder abuse). ❖ Decrease juvenile offenses utilizing a coordinated response. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Facilitate, support, and coordinate multi-disciplinary planning efforts. ❖ Collaborate with community criminal justice agencies on identifying criminal justice trends and issues. ❖ Support projects that are using evidence-based practices and/or multi-agency collaboration within the criminal justice system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Provide the Attorney General and GCOC with community feedback on use of funds, crime trends, and gaps/needs. ❖ Regularly obtain feedback from the community and criminal justice stakeholders on crime trends. ❖ Periodically reassess criminal justice gaps and needs and adjust the plan to prioritize Federal Program Areas and State Priority Areas.

These objectives and activities were developed based on input from the criminal justice field, GCOC engagement, data integration, and resource analysis.

IX. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

CPJAD Grants and Planning Branch staff gratefully acknowledges the assistance of everyone who participated in the survey which was used to guide our vision for the future. We would like to specifically recognize the following individuals who supported our efforts in developing Hawaii's Byrne JAG Strategic Plan.

NCJA Technical Assistance Staff: Francine Ecker and David Marimon

Bureau of Justice Assistance

Governor's Committee on Crime Members

Hawaii's Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions (ICIS)

CPJAD Research & Statistics Branch

CPJAD Juvenile Justice Information System

CPJAD Grants and Planning Branch would like to again extend our thanks to the many criminal justice professionals, practitioners and other experts who participated in our survey. These individuals, primarily those who service the criminal justice system directly, provided the information that led to the identification and understanding of the topics and issues cited in this plan.

Hawaii's Byrne JAG 2015-2018 Strategic Plan CPJAD Staff Members:

Julie Ebato	Administrator
Shaleigh Tice	Branch Chief
Jennifer Cullen	Criminal Justice Planning Specialist
Dawn Martin	Criminal Justice Planning Specialist

APPENDICES

- A. FY 2018 – FY 2019 GCOC Members List
- B. Byrne JAG Funding Selection Process
- C. Byrne JAG Multi-Year Strategic Plan: Priority Areas
- D. FY 2013 Byrne JAG Funding Priority Areas Ballot Sheet
- E. 2014 Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey Report

Appendix A

FY 2018-2019 Governor's Committee on Crime Members

The Honorable Douglas S. Chin
Attorney General
Department of the Attorney General

The Honorable Nolan Espinda
Director
Department of Public Safety

The Honorable Paul Ferreira
Chief of Police
Hawaii Police Department

The Honorable Colette Garibaldi
Criminal Administrative Judge
Circuit Court of the First Circuit

The Honorable Edmund Hyun
Chairperson
Hawaii Paroling Authority

The Honorable John Kim
Prosecuting Attorney
County of Maui

The Honorable Christina Kishimoto
Superintendent
Department of Education

The Honorable Justin Kollar
Prosecuting Attorney
County of Kauai

The Honorable Rodney Maile
Administrative Director of the Courts
The Judiciary

The Honorable Cary Okimoto
Acting Chief of Police
Honolulu Police Department

The Honorable Virginia Pressler
Director
Department of Health

The Honorable John Tonaki
Public Defender
Office of the Public Defender

The Honorable Elliot Enoki
Ex-Officio
Acting U.S. Attorney
Department of Justice

* Two police chiefs and two prosecuting attorneys serve on the committee and are rotated with the other police chiefs and prosecutors every 2 years. The police chiefs and prosecuting attorneys listed are for GCOC FY 2018-2019.

Appendix B

BYRNE JAG FUNDING SELECTION PROCESS

The Department of the Attorney General applies a three-tier review and selection process in making a recommendation to fund a Byrne JAG application.

Tier 1: Peer Review

The applications for grant are separated by subject matter into 3-4 groups. Each group of applications is assigned to a peer panel. The panels include a member of the Grants and Planning (GP) Branch and 2-3 outside reviewers. Reviewers are instructed to review the applications and complete a scoring sheet prior to the panel meeting. The reviewers then meet to discuss and finalize their scores. The reviewers' scores are totaled and then averaged to obtain a panel score for the respective application. The maximum score for an application is 100 points. Reviewers score each application on the following areas: Problem Statement (15 points), Strategy (40 points), Performance Indicators (20 points), Budget Detail and Explanation (15 points), and Probability to Improve the Criminal Justice System and Sustainability Plan (10 points).

Tier 2: Grants and Planning Branch Review

GP Branch and the CPJAD Administrator conduct a review of all the applications and make recommendations after considering a range of factors including but not limited to:

- Scoring and issues raised by the peer review panel;
- Ensuring that the Variable Pass Through requirement is met (46.4% to Counties);
- For a continuation project:
 - whether there is a sizable balance of Byrne JAG or other funding to sustain the applicant; and when the applicant is likely to run out of funding;
 - whether the application request is higher than its prior Byrne JAG award;
- For projects nearing the 48-month funding cap, what is the actual amount needed to complete up to the 48th month;
- Priority is given to the multi-jurisdictional drug task forces as the task force exists when all of the members are financially supported and not just some of the members;
- How are other funding sources being used to support similar goals and objectives as described in the application for grant;
- What is the greatest number of agencies/applications that can be funded;
- How can funding benefit both rural and urban areas;
- What is the priority ranking of the application (as determined by the department head) for departments that submitted more than one application; and
- Applications selected have the highest probability to improve the criminal justice system.

Tier 3: GCOC Review

The GCOC receives the GP's recommendations for the applications to fund and not to fund. Members are provided a one-page summary sheet with an explanation for the recommendation and a full copy of the applications for grant. GCOC members listen to a 5 minute presentation from all recommended applications and those asking for appeal, allowing each member the opportunity to participate in the selection process. GCOC members vote at the meeting for those applications they recommend for funding. A GCOC member whose agency has submitted an application that is recommended for funding is asked to abstain from voting on their agency's application.

Appendix C

BYRNE JAG MULTI-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN

Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, 42 U.S.C. 3711, et seq., as amended, establishes the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance (Byrne) Program and, in 2005, the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program (Byrne JAG). The Byrne JAG program replaced both the Byrne and Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) programs. As a result of the consolidation of programs, there is a county Byrne JAG allocation that is made directly available to Counties for their administration and that is managed separately from the State Byrne JAG allocation that is administered by the Department of the Attorney General.

The Act authorizes the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) to make formula grants to States, for use by States and local units of government, for the purpose of enforcing State and local laws which establish offenses similar to those established in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 801 et seq.). The Byrne program sought to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system, with emphasis on violent crime and serious offenders. The Byrne program supports the same areas and, like the Byrne program, allows States and local governments to support a broad range of activities to prevent and control crime.

Hawaii's strategy supports six Federal Byrne JAG Program Areas. The six Federal Program Areas are:

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

The Governor has designated the Department of the Attorney General (Department) to administer Hawaii's Byrne grant and, subsequently, the State Byrne JAG program. The Governor's Committee on Crime (GCOC) is the advisory body for the State Byrne JAG program. The Byrne required a multi-year strategic plan until the program ended in 2004. The new Byrne JAG program did not require a multi-year strategic plan; however, the Department continued to apply the existing Byrne plan until 2008.

The plan supports BJA's priority to encourage State and local planners to consider programs that are evidence-based and have been proven effective. In a difficult budgetary climate, it is critical that dollars are spent on programs whose effectiveness have been proven. However, the plan remains flexible to recognize that State and local programs can also be excellent laboratories for innovative programs that can be models for other States and localities addressing difficult problems.

In 2008, the GCOC revised the multi-year strategic plan and designated nine funding priority areas for the State Byrne JAG program.

In 2010, the State Byrne JAG program required a multi-year strategic plan. The GCOC updated the multi-year strategic plan (FY 2010-2014) and designated six funding priority areas for the State Byrne JAG program. In 2012, the GCOC designated two additional funding priority areas for the State Byrne JAG program.

HAWAII'S MULTI-YEAR STRATEGIC PLAN: PRIORITY AREAS

Byrne Program (2004-2007)

Drug Interdiction and Treatment
 Juvenile Crime
 Prison Overcrowding
 Property Crime
 System Improvement
 Violent Crime

State Byrne JAG Program (2008-2009)

Children and Elder Protection
 Criminal Justice Information System
 Community Prosecution
 Cyber Crime
 Drug Interdiction
 Offender Services
 Property Crime
 Public Safety Communication
 Violent Crime

State Byrne JAG Program (2010)

Drug Threats
 Drug Related Crime
 Offender Recidivism & Re-entry Efforts
 Property Crime
 Technological Improvement
 Violent Crime

State Byrne JAG Program Addendum (2012)

Juvenile Offenses
 Language Access

In 2012, applicants were instructed to focus on one of the following priority areas:

- Evidence-based initiatives;
- Incorporating multi-agency collaboration to improve the criminal justice system;
- Reducing drug threats and drug related crimes;
- Reducing recidivism rates;
- Improving re-entry efforts;
- Reducing property crime;
- Improving forensic science capabilities;
- Improving records management systems and integrated justice information sharing;
- A comprehensive response to sex assault or elder abuse;
- Reducing juvenile offenses utilizing a coordinated response; and
- Improving language access within the criminal justice system.

Appendix D

FY 2013 Byrne JAG Funding Priority Areas Ballot Sheet

Priority Areas All areas may include Evidence-Based Initiatives and/or Multi-Agency Collaboration to Improve the Criminal Justice System	Rating Please weigh each of the Priority Areas		
	3 = High	2 = Medium	1 = Low
Drug Threats and Drug Related Crimes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing drug threats and drug related crimes 	3	2	1
Offender Recidivism & Re-entry Efforts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing recidivism rates • Improving re-entry efforts 	3	2	1
Property Crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing property crime 	3	2	1
Technological Improvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving records management systems and integrated justice information sharing 	3	2	1
Technological Improvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving forensic science capabilities 	3	2	1
Violent Crimes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive response to sex assault or elder abuse 	3	2	1
Juvenile Offenses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing juvenile offenses utilizing a coordinated response 	3	2	1
Language Access <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving language access within the criminal justice system 	3	2	1



2014 Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey

A Stakeholder Survey for the HI Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division

Executive Summary

About the Survey

In March 2014, as part of the state's planning process for its federal Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) allocation, the Hawaii Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division (CPJAD) began working with the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) to develop a stakeholder engagement strategy. As part of this engagement strategy, CPJAD sought input from traditional and non-traditional partners across the state on:

- 1) priority Byrne JAG purpose areas for funding,
- 2) priority initiatives within the seven Byrne JAG purpose areas, and
- 3) previous strategic planning priorities.

Working with the NCJA, CPJAD staff created a survey, which was distributed to CPJAD's stakeholder groups through the CPJAD listserv, professional coalitions, and through individual email messages beginning on April 21, 2014. The survey closed on May 19, 2014 with 235 responses from around the state and across all elements of the justice system.

The survey was designed so that responses could be sorted by function within the criminal justice system. Analysis focused on finding consensus around the Byrne JAG purpose areas in greatest need of limited funds and determining which initiatives in each purpose area were viewed as most critical to Hawaii's state and local criminal justice systems. The survey had respondents rank the seven Byrne JAG purpose areas which include: Law Enforcement; Prosecution, Courts, and Public Defense; Prevention and Education; Corrections and Community Corrections; Drug Treatment and Enforcement; Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement; Crime Victim and Witness Protection. Respondents to the survey included individuals working in the criminal justice system in areas such as: Administration; Community-Based Organizations; Corrections; Courts; Community Member; Defense; Education; Forensic Science; Juvenile Justice; Law Enforcement; Mental Health; Parole/Probation; Prosecution; Public Health; Reentry Institutions; Social Services; Substance Abuse Treatment; Victim Assistance; and specified Other.

Findings

Prioritized Purpose Areas and Top Ranked Initiatives

While the majority of survey questions sought to prioritize initiatives within the seven Byrne JAG purpose areas, questions 20 and 21 were designed to address prioritization of the purpose areas themselves and funding distribution. Survey respondents from across the criminal justice system ranked Prevention and Education, Law Enforcement, and Drug Treatment and Enforcement as the top three purpose areas.

The top ranked initiatives showed a balanced approach between enforcement, prevention, and treatment. This balance was exemplified not only by respondent's prioritization of purpose areas but also their prioritization of initiatives within purpose areas. Six of the nine top-ranked initiatives focus on prevention and treatment, demonstrating respondents' clear desire for initiatives that keep people from entering, reentering or further penetrating state and local criminal justice systems. It should be noted that balanced approaches to enforcement, prevention, and demand reduction have shown the ability to not only enhance public safety, but reduce future justice system expenditures.

1. Prevention and Education

Prevention and Education was selected as the first priority purpose area. Respondents from across the justice system showed a preference for initiatives that prevented youth from entering the justice system. Particular support for Prevention and Education was indicated by respondents from the Juvenile Justice, Law Enforcement, Courts, Social Services, Education and Victim Assistance fields.

Within the Prevention and Education purpose area, the top three initiatives were as follows:

- 1) Substance Abuse Prevention and Education Initiatives,
- 2) Juvenile Delinquency Initiatives, and
- 3) School Violence Initiatives.

These initiatives were prioritized over other types of initiatives including but not limited to: Gang Prevention, Gun Violence Prevention and Other Services to Address Gaps in Prevention and Education Programs. Studies have shown that effective substance abuse and delinquency prevention initiatives positively impact public safety and save money through reductions in crime, victimization, future incarceration, and involvement with law enforcement and court entities. Research has continually shown that effective prevention initiatives have a higher return on investment than initiatives that are targeted towards those who are already in the system.

2. Law Enforcement

Law Enforcement was selected as the second priority purpose area. Particular support for Law Enforcement was indicated by respondents in the Corrections, Community Corrections, Prosecution, Victim Assistance, Forensic Science and Social Services fields.

Within the Law Enforcement purpose area, the top three initiatives were as follows:

- 1) Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives,
- 2) Drug and Gang Enforcement (e.g., Multijurisdictional Task Forces), and
- 3) Evidence Based and Data Driven Enforcement Strategies (e.g., SMART Policing, Community Policing, Crime Mapping).

These initiatives were prioritized over other types of initiatives including but not limited to: Technology Enhancement (e.g., Case/Records Management Systems, Justice Information Sharing Initiative, etc.), Targeted Enforcement (e.g., Property Crime, Gambling, Cold Cases), Juvenile Justice Initiatives and Forensic Science Improvement Initiatives. Research has shown that data driven and place-based enforcement strategies like Hot Spot, SMART and Community Policing can not only enhance law enforcements' ability to respond to crime but can also improve public safety by leveraging data to improve efforts aimed at deterring crime.

3. Drug Treatment and Enforcement

Drug Treatment and Enforcement was selected as the third priority purpose area and received particular support from respondents in the Courts, Defense, Juvenile Justice, Administration/Policy, Mental Health, Social Services and Law Enforcement fields.

Within the Drug Treatment and Enforcement purpose area, the top three initiatives were as follows:

- 1) Community Outpatient/Residential Treatment,
- 2) In-Custody Treatment, and
- 3) Enhancing Treatment Capacity.

These initiatives were prioritized over other types of initiatives including but not limited to: Recovery Support Services and Other Services to Address Gaps in Drug Treatment and Enforcement Programs. It should be noted that the survey did not include any Enforcement related initiatives within this purpose area.

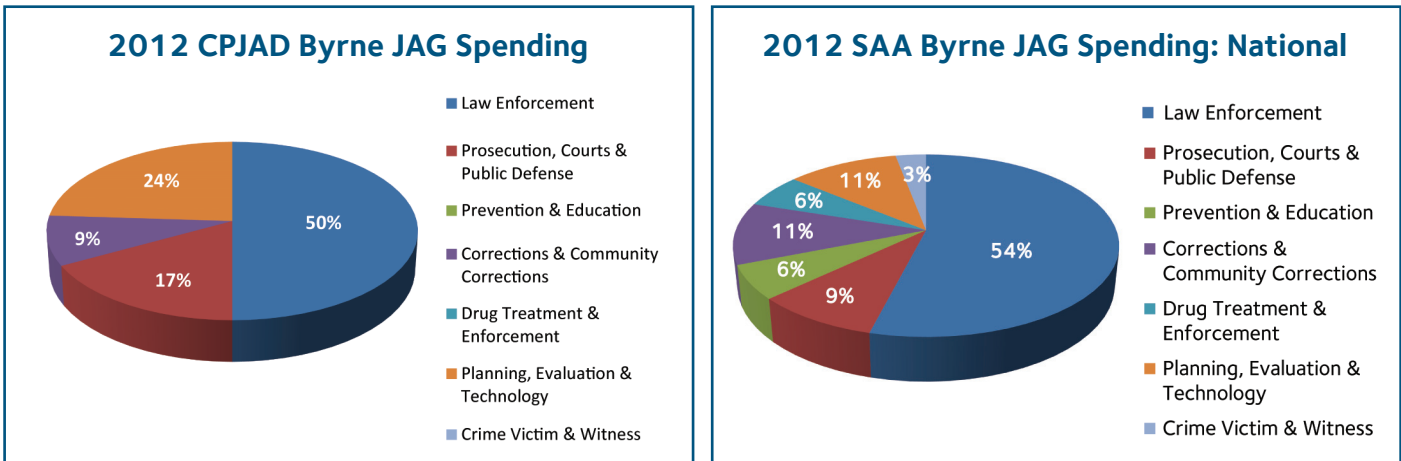
While drug treatment funding and capacity have historically been inadequate to meet the demand for service, there are new opportunities within the Affordable Care Act to expand access to treatment for justice-involved populations.

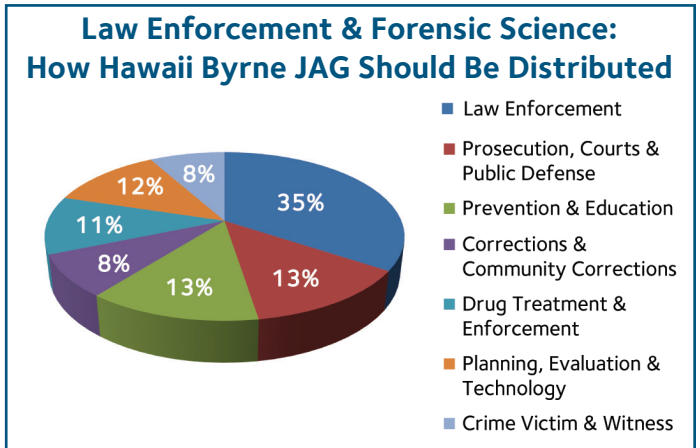
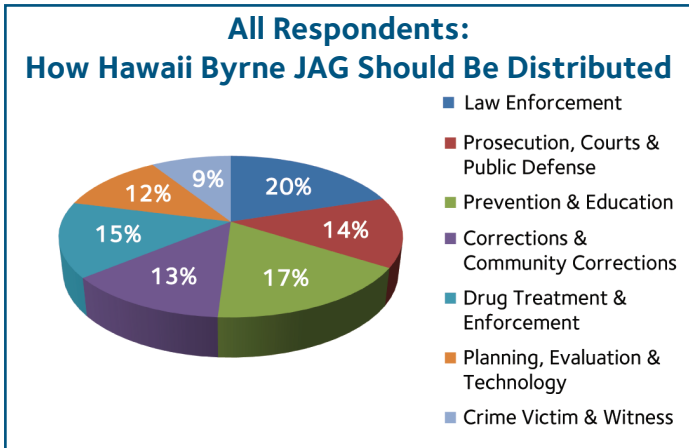
Though Hawaii’s limited State Byrne JAG allocation would not be enough to meet the demand for treatment services, initiatives that expand coverage and leverage Medicaid dollars may increase access to treatment and enhance treatment capacity.

Funding Allocation by Purpose Area

While the majority of questions within the survey were aimed at the prioritization of purpose areas and initiatives within them, respondents were also asked how limited Byrne JAG dollars should be allocated. Respondents from every element of the justice system indicated they would spread funding across the seven purpose areas with the aforementioned prioritized purpose areas receiving (on average) a higher percentage of funding. The following charts not only mirror the prioritization of purpose areas but provide a national context by which to juxtapose the state’s current Byrne JAG spending. In addition to providing the state specific and national spending, the hypothetical allocations of “All Respondents” and the survey’s largest respondent group (Law Enforcement and Forensic Science) are provided to enhance the understanding of how respondents thought limited Byrne JAG dollars should be allocated.

Note: The FY 2010–2014 Byrne JAG Strategic Plan supported five purpose areas: Law Enforcement; Prosecution, Courts, and Public Defense; Corrections and Community Corrections; Drug Treatment and Enforcement; Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement. The FY 2012 Byrne JAG allocation funded initiatives in four purpose areas: Law Enforcement; Prosecution, Courts, and Public Defense; Corrections and Community Corrections; and Planning, Evaluation and Technology.





Previous Strategic Planning Priorities

The majority of questions within the survey sought input on the prioritization of purpose areas and initiatives for the 2015–2018 Byrne JAG Strategic Plan. A question was also included asking respondents to rank the priorities from Hawaii’s 2010–2014 Byrne JAG Strategic Plan. With almost universal support, the following were ranked as the top three priority areas:

- 1) Violent Crimes (e.g., Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Elder Abuse, etc.),
- 2) Recidivism Reduction and Reentry Efforts, and
- 3) Drug Threats and Drug Related Crimes.

Moving Forward

While this survey serves as the bedrock for CPJAD’s stakeholder outreach strategy, survey findings are not meant to be a strategic plan. Strategic planning takes into account the knowledge held within the field, the decision making of appointed justice system leaders, an understanding of the funding landscape within the state and a thorough review of available data to formulate a strategy that addresses identified needs, gaps or emerging trends. While Byrne JAG funds represent only a small percent of criminal justice spending nationally, these dollars represent an opportunity to fund initiatives that can positively impact the work of multiple system partners and enhance public safety. If used effectively, they will ultimately reduce justice system costs and save the taxpayers money. With that said, findings addressed here are meant to inform CPJAD of the knowledge, opinions, and consensus within the field.

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Background

In March 2014, Hawaii's Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division (CPJAD) began working with the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) to develop a stakeholder engagement strategy to inform its four-year strategic planning process for its federal Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) allocation. As part of this strategy, CPJAD elected to create an online survey to gather input from both traditional and non-traditional partners from across the state. This report discusses findings from the survey.

Methodology

In early March, NCJA provided CPJAD staff with examples of surveys used by other states and worked with staff to refine their questionnaire.

The survey opened on April 21, 2014 and was distributed through various email distribution lists. In order for CPJAD to increase the number and diversity of respondents, a snowball sampling¹ method was used where survey recipients were asked to pass along the survey to others in their field. The survey closed on May 19, 2014 with 235 responses from around the state and across all elements of the justice system.

While snowball sampling created an over-representation of law enforcement, it also allowed CPJAD to solicit opinions from elements of the justice system not traditionally engaged in Byrne JAG multi-year strategic planning efforts. The survey results presented

in this report are grouped by respondents' role in the justice system so as to provide the CPJAD staff with a greater understanding of how different elements of state and local justice systems believe limited federal resources should be allocated.

While the survey was confidential, a number of questions were placed at the beginning of the instrument to allow for results to be categorized and analyzed along a number of dimensions. A selection of these questions is provided below for context.

- Please indicate the name of your county.
- What level of government do you serve?
- My role or the role of my agency in the criminal justice system is as follows (select only one category).

In addition, respondents were asked numerous questions requiring them to rank in order of importance: previous strategic planning priorities, the seven Byrne JAG purpose areas, and initiatives within the seven Byrne JAG purpose areas. The survey also included comments sections where respondents could expand on their answers.

Basic Survey Statistics

Response Rate

Of the 295 surveys started in the four weeks in which the survey was open, 235 (or 79.6 percent) were completed. While the majority of these responses were received in the first week, outreach efforts by CPJAD staff during the

final week of the survey substantially contributed to additional responses from stakeholders

Demographics

Of the 235 completed surveys, the largest number of respondents worked in state government:

- State government (50 percent);
- Local government (26 percent);
- Non-profits and private sector service providers (17 percent); and
- Federal government and citizens (6 percent).

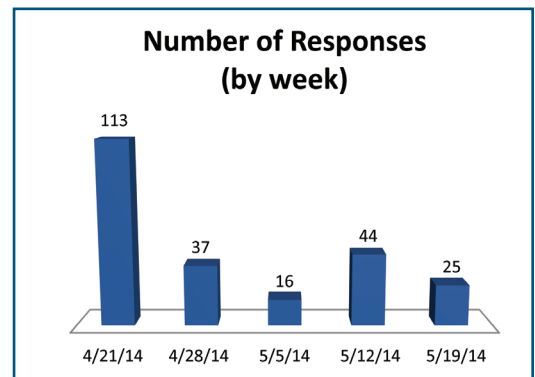
Respondents represented all counties in the state, with the highest number from the City and County of Honolulu:

- City and County of Honolulu (54 percent);
- Statewide (18 percent);
- Hawaii County (12 percent);
- Kauai County (8 percent); and
- Maui County (8 percent).

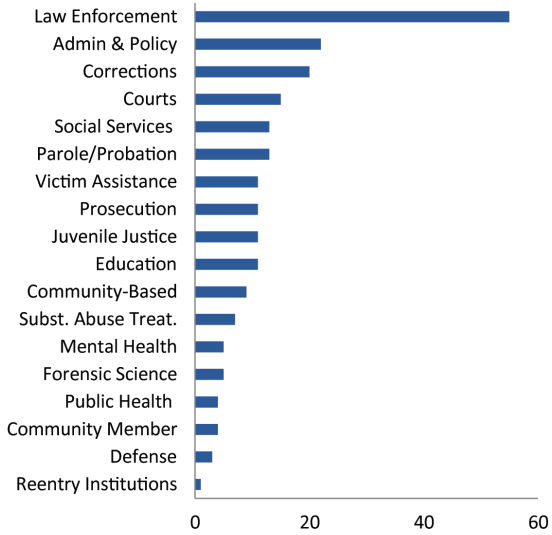
Respondent's Role in the Criminal Justice System

The majority of respondents were in Law Enforcement and Forensic Science:

- Law Enforcement and Forensic Science (25.5 percent),



Role of Respondent or Respondent's Agency in the Criminal Justice System (number of respondents)



Previous Strategic Planning Priorities

Question: The previous strategic plan identified the eight priority areas below. Please rank each in order of importance with 1 being the most important.

Priority Areas: Violent Crimes (e.g. Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Elder Abuse, etc.); Recidivism Reduction and Re-Entry Efforts; Drug Threats & Drug Related Crimes; Technol-

ogy Enhancements (e.g. Case/Records Management Systems, Justice Information Sharing Initiatives, etc.); Juvenile Justice; Property Crime Reduction; Technology Enhancements to Improve Forensic Science Capabilities; Language Access.

The majority of questions in the survey asked about prioritization of purpose areas and initiatives for the 2015-2018 Strategic Plan. Here, respondents were asked to rank priorities from the

state's 2010-2014 Byrne JAG Strategic Plan. There was almost universal support for the following three priorities (Violent Crimes, Recidivism Reduction and Reentry Efforts, Drug Threats & Drug Related Crimes), although level of importance for each varied.

Responses by Sector and Region

While there was not a great deal of variation in responses about the most important priorities from the 2010-2014 Byrne JAG Strategic Plan, it should be noted that Recidivism Reduction was the highest priority for state employees, while Violent Crime was the highest priority for local government and non-profit sectors. Moreover, respondents from Maui County and Kauai County overwhelmingly ranked Violent Crime as the most important priority.

Question 1: Prioritizing Purpose Areas

Question: Looking at the seven Byrne JAG program purpose areas listed below, please rank which areas reflect the best use of Byrne JAG funding for your community or for the state.

- Social Service Providers (substance abuse treatment, mental health, public health, social services, community-based organizations) (16.1 percent),
- Corrections, Probation/Parole, and Reentry Institutions (14.4 percent),
- Courts, Prosecution, Public Defense (12.3 percent),
- Administration and Policy (9.3 percent),
- Juvenile Justice and Education (9.3 percent),
- Community Members or Other Stakeholders (8 percent), and
- Victim Services and Assistance (4.6 percent)

Again, because the snowball sampling method used in the survey resulted in an over-representation of law enforcement, responses presented in this report will be grouped by respondent's role in the criminal justice system.

2010-2014 Byrne JAG Strategic Plan Priority Areas			
Respondent	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Administration and Policy	Violent Crimes	Recidivism Reduction and Re-Entry Efforts	Drug Threats and Drug-Related Crimes
Corrections, Comm. Corr., and Reentry Institutions	Recidivism Reduction and Re-Entry Efforts	Violent Crimes	Drug Threats and Drug-Related Crimes
Courts, Prosecution and Public Defense	Violent Crimes	Recidivism Reduction and Re-Entry Efforts	Drug Threats and Drug-Related Crimes
Community Member/Other	Drug Threats and Drug-Related Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crime Reduction
Juv. Justice and Education	Juvenile Justice	Drug Threats and Drug-Related Crimes	Violent Crimes
Law Enf. and Forensic Sci.	Violent Crimes	Drug Threats and Drug-Related Crimes	Property Crime Reduction
Social Services (MH, SA, CBO, SS, PH)	Violent Crimes	Recidivism Reduction and Re-Entry Efforts	Juvenile Justice
Victim Assistance	Violent Crimes	Juvenile Justice	Drug Threats and Drug-Related Crimes

Purpose Areas: Law Enforcement; Prosecution, Courts and Public Defense; Prevention and Education; Corrections and Community Corrections; Drug Treatment and Enforcement; Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement; Crime Victim and Witness Protection.

While most respondents prioritized the purpose area they were most likely to receive funding, for which the following three purpose areas received almost universal support. These are listed below in order of priority:

1. Prevention and Education,
2. Law Enforcement, and
3. Drug Treatment and Enforcement.

The selection of the top three purpose areas, along with their responses to sub questions highlight respondents' desire for a balanced approach between prevention, enforcement and treatment.

Although balanced approaches to crime reduction are often more complicated and require more coordination than strategies that simply increase enforcement, long term public safety gains are often more durable when strategies are multi-faceted and balanced. The top three purpose areas received almost universal support across elements of the justice system and were within the top four priorities for every grouping of respondents.

Responses by Sector and Region

Respondents who were employed by local government ranked Law Enforcement as their top purpose area, this compared to state government employees who selected Prevention and Education as their top priority. When

JAG Purpose Areas			
<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Priority 1</i>	<i>Priority 2</i>	<i>Priority 3</i>
Administration and Policy	Law Enforcement	Prevention and Education	Drug Treatment and Enforcement
Corrections, Comm. Corrections and Reentry Institutions	Corrections and Community Corrections	Prevention and Education	Drug Treatment and Enforcement
Courts, Prosecution and Public Defense	Drug Treatment and Enforcement	Prosecution, Courts and Public Defense	Prevention and Education
Community Member/Other	Prevention and Education	Law Enforcement	Drug Treatment and Enforcement
Juvenile Justice and Education	Prevention and Education	Drug Treatment and Enforcement	Law Enforcement
Law Enforcement and Forensic Science	Law Enforcement	Prevention and Education	Prosecution, Courts and Public Defense
Social Services (MH, SA, CBO, SS, PH)	Prevention and Education	Drug Treatment and Enforcement	Law Enforcement
Victim Assistance	Prevention and Education	Law Enforcement	Prosecution, Courts and Public Defense

comparing the responses by region, the strongest supporters of the Prevention and Education purpose area were respondents from Kauai and Maui Counties. In contrast, Law Enforcement purpose area found its strongest support from respondents in Hawaii County.

Question 2: Funding Allocation

Question: If you were to allocate funding among the seven Byrne JAG Program Purpose Areas, what percentages you would assign to each area?

Purpose Areas: Law Enforcement; Prosecution, Courts and Public Defense; Prevention and Education; Corrections and Community Corrections; Drug Treatment and Enforcement; Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement; Crime Victim and Witness Protection.

While every respondent category allocated greater funding to the Byrne JAG

Program Purpose Area for which they were most likely to receive funding, there were two common themes in the responses:

1. the belief that funds should be spread across purpose areas, and
2. funding allocations mirrored and reinforced purpose area prioritization.

The charts on the following page show how Hawaii distributed its FY 2012 Byrne JAG funding, how State Administering Agencies (SAAs) distributed Byrne JAG funds nationally in 2012, and how respondents' indicated that they would distribute Byrne JAG funding.

Prioritization within the 7 JAG Purpose Areas

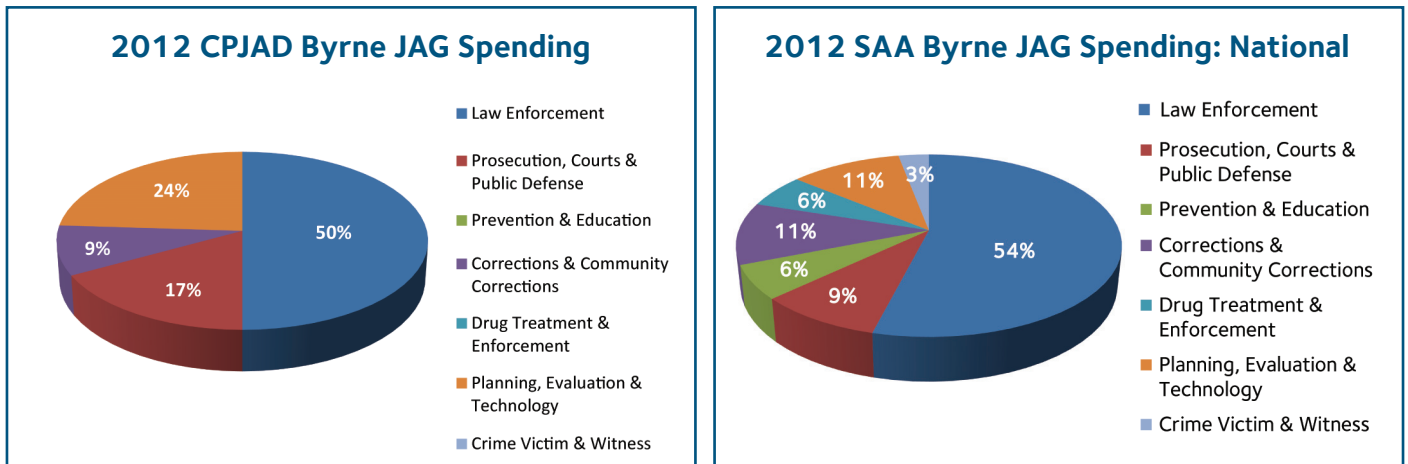
Purpose Area 1 - Law Enforcement

Respondent Prioritization: 2/7

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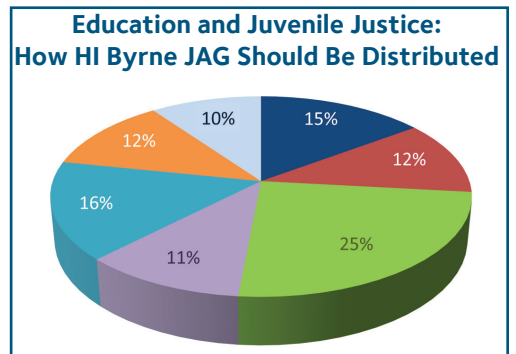
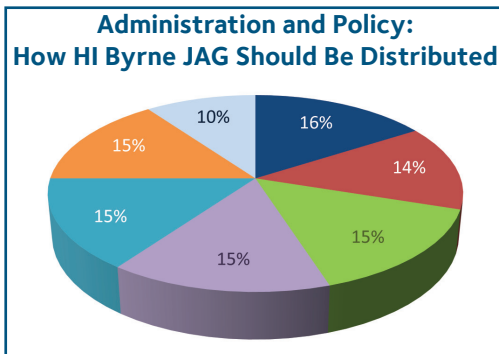
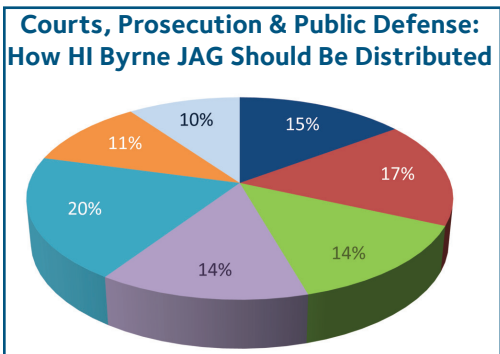
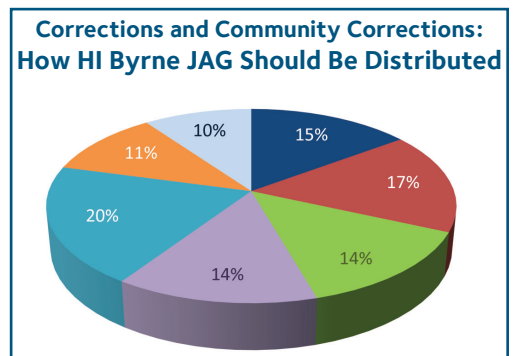
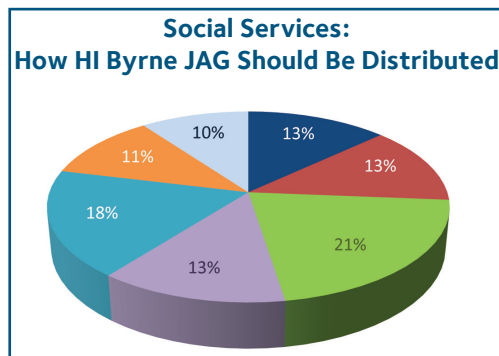
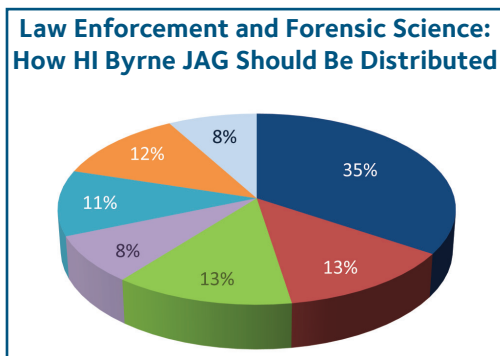
Note: The FY 2010–2014 Byrne JAG Strategic Plan supported five purpose areas: Law Enforcement; Prosecution, Courts, and Public Defense; Corrections and Community Corrections; Drug Treatment and Enforcement; Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement. The FY 2012 Byrne JAG funded initiatives in four purpose areas: Law Enforcement; Prosecution, Courts, and Public Defense; Corrections and Community Corrections; and Planning, Evaluation and Technology.

Byrne JAG Spending: Hawaii vs. National



Respondents' Hypothetical Allocations

Purpose Areas: (1) Law Enforcement (2) Prosecution, Courts, and Public Defense (3) Prevention and Education (4) Corrections and Community Corrections (5) Drug Treatment and Enforcement (6) Planning, Evaluation and Technology (7) Crime Victim and Witness Protection



Question: Rank in order of importance (with 1 being the most important) the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 1 – Law Enforcement.

Areas of Need: Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives; Drug and Gang Enforcement (e.g. Multijurisdictional Task Forces); Evidence-Based and Data Driven Enforcement Strategies (e.g. SMART Policing, Community Policing, Crime Mapping); Technology Enhancement (e.g. Case/Records Management Systems, Justice Information Sharing Initiative, etc.); Targeted Enforcement (e.g. Property Crime, Gambling, Cold Cases); Juvenile Justice Initiatives; Forensic Science Improvement Initiatives; Other Services to Address Gaps in Law Enforcement.

Respondents ranked the Law Enforcement purpose area as the second of seven purpose areas most in need of limited Byrne JAG funding. Within this purpose area, respondents identified the following areas of need as the most important:

1. Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives;
2. Drug and Gang Enforcement (e.g., Multijurisdictional Task Forces); and
3. Evidence-Based and Data Driven Enforcement Strategies (e.g., SMART Policing, Community Policing, Crime Mapping).

Unlike in later questions, there was universal support for the three aforementioned initiatives across respondent types.

Respondents who worked in state and local law enforcement were in agreement with the top two prioritized initiatives.

JAG Purpose Area 1: Law Enforcement			
Respondent	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Administration and Policy	Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives	Evidence-Based and Data Driven Enforcement Strategies	Drug and Gang Enforcement
Corrections, Comm. Corr., Reentry Institutions	Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives	Drug and Gang Enforcement	Evidence-Based and Data Driven Enforcement Strategies
Courts, Prosecution and Public Defense	Evidence-Based and Data Driven Enforcement Strategies	Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives	Drug and Gang Enforcement
Community Member/Other	Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives	Drug and Gang Enforcement	Evidence-Based and Data Driven Enforcement Strategies
Juvenile Justice and Education	Juvenile Justice Initiatives	Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives	Drug and Gang Enforcement
Law Enforcement and Forensic Science	Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives	Drug and Gang Enforcement	Evidence-Based and Data Driven Enforcement Strategies
Social Services (MH, SA, CBO, SS, PH)	Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives	Drug and Gang Enforcement	Evidence-Based and Data Driven Enforcement Strategies
Victim Assistance	Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives	Evidence-Based and Data Driven Enforcement Strategies	Drug and Gang Enforcement

Responses by Sector and Region

Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives received strong support from respondents in Kauai and Maui Counties while Drug and Gang Enforcement received its strongest support from respondents in the City and County of Honolulu. Outside for the top ranked initiatives, individuals who worked state-wide showed strong support for Law Enforcement spending that supported Juvenile Justice Initiatives.

The majority of comments spoke to the desire for prevention initiatives or police initiatives that help to prevent individuals from penetrating the justice system. For example:

“The police could be very helpful in preventing juveniles (girls and boys) from going into the adult criminal justice system.”

“We need evidence-based drug treatment and adequate residential treatment services to give law enforcement an alternative to arrest and prosecution.”

Additional comments in this section spoke to the interaction of drugs, gangs and violent crime.

Potential Model Programs SAAs Have Used to Address Priority Areas: [The Cincinnati Initiative to Reduce Violence \(CIRV\)](#), [The High Point Drug Market Initiative](#), and [Maryland’s Violence Prevention Initiative \(VPI\)](#).

Purpose Area 2 – Prosecution, Courts, and Public Defense

Respondent Prioritization: 4/7

Question: Rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important, the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 2 – Prosecution, Courts, and Public Defense Programs.

Areas of Need: Language Access in the Criminal Justice System; Gang, Drug and Violent Crime Prosecution; Problem Solving Courts (e.g., Mental Health, Veterans, Drug, Reentry); Pretrial Initiatives; Specialized Prosecution (e.g., Elder Abuse, Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Fraud, White-Collar Crime); Court Related Technology Enhancements; Other Services to Address Gaps in Prosecution, Court, Public Defense and Legal Aid Programs.

JAG Purpose Area 2: Prosecution, Courts, and Public Defense			
Respondent	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
Administration and Policy	Problem Solving Courts	Specialized Prosecution	Gang, Drug and Violent Crime Prosecution
Corrections, Comm. Corr., and Reentry Institutions	Gang, Drug and Violent Crime Prosecution	Pretrial Initiatives	Problem Solving Courts
Courts, Prosecution and Public Defense	Problem Solving Courts	Specialized Prosecution	Pretrial Initiatives
Community Member/Other	Problem Solving Courts	Specialized Prosecution	Gang, Drug and Violent Crime Prosecution
Juvenile Justice and Education	Problem Solving Courts	Gang, Drug and Violent Crime Prosecution	Specialized Prosecution
Law Enf. and Forensic Science	Specialized Prosecution	Gang, Drug and Violent Crime Prosecution	Problem Solving Courts
Social Services (MH, SA, CBO, SS, PH)	Problem Solving Courts	Specialized Prosecution	Gang, Drug and Violent Crime Prosecution
Victim Assistance	Problem Solving Courts	Specialized Prosecution	Language Access in the Criminal Justice System

received the strongest support from those in Maui County and Gang, Drug and Violent Crime Prosecution had the strongest support among respondents from Kauai and Hawaii Counties.

Potential Model Programs SAAs Have Used to Address Similar Priority Areas: [Adult Drug Courts](#), [Juvenile Drug Courts](#), [Bronx \(NY\)](#), and [Treatment Court](#).

Purpose Area 3 - Prevention and Education

Respondent Prioritization: 1/7

Question: Rank in order of importance (with 1 being the most important) the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 3 – Prevention and Education Programs, includes projects which address public safety concerns.

Areas of Need: Gang Prevention Initiatives; Juvenile Delinquency Initiatives; School Violence Initiatives; Substance Abuse Prevention and Education Initiatives; Gun Violence Prevention Initiatives; Other Services to Address Gaps in Prevention and Education Programs.

The prevention and education purpose area was the highest ranked among the seven purpose areas in need of limited Byrne JAG funding. Within this purpose area, there was strong support for initiatives aimed at preventing justice system involvement and reducing delinquent behaviors. The top three priority areas of need were ranked as follows:

1. Substance Abuse Prevention and Education Initiatives;
2. Juvenile Delinquency Prevention; and
3. School Violence Initiatives.

Within this purpose area, there was strong support for Problem Solving Courts, which is consistent with respondents’ desire for balancing enforcement with demand reduction and prevention. There was also consistent support for Specialized Prosecution as the second priority under this purpose area. Responses varied, however, when selecting a third priority, selections included Gang, Drug and Violent Crime Prosecution; Pretrial Initiatives; Specialized Prosecution; and Language Access in the Criminal Justice System. When responses were weighted, Gang, Drug and Violent Crime Prosecution emerged as the third priority within this question.

Within this purpose area, involved stakeholders prioritized initiatives in the following way:

Courts

1. Problem Solving Courts;
2. Gang, Drug and Violent Crime Prosecution; and
3. Pretrial Initiatives.

Prosecution

1. Specialized Prosecution;
2. Problem Solving Courts; and
3. Gang, Drug and Violent Crime Prosecution.

Indigent Defense

1. Court Related Technology Enhancements;
2. Problem Solving Courts; and
3. Public Defense and Legal Aid Initiative.

Responses by Sector and Region

For respondents at the local level, Specialized Prosecution and Gang, Drug and Violent Crime Prosecution were ranked as the top two priorities, respectively. This was in contrast to both state employees and those in the non-profit and private service provider sector, both of whom ranked Problem Solving Courts as their top priority. In relation to regional variation, the strongest support for Problem Solving Courts was provided by respondents from the City and County of Honolulu. Specialized Prosecution

JAG Purpose Area 3: Prevention and Education Programs			
<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Priority 1</i>	<i>Priority 2</i>	<i>Priority 3</i>
Administration and Policy	<i>Substance Abuse Prevention and Education Initiatives</i>	<i>Juv. Delinquency Initiatives</i>	<i>School Violence Initiatives</i>
Corrections, Comm. Corr., and Reentry Institutions	<i>Substance Abuse Prevention and Education Initiatives</i>	<i>Juv. Delinquency Initiatives</i>	<i>Gang Prevention Initiatives</i>
Courts, Prosecution and Public Defense	<i>Substance Abuse Prevention and Education Initiatives</i>	<i>Juv. Delinquency Initiatives</i>	<i>School Violence Initiatives</i>
Community Member/Other	<i>Substance Abuse Prevention and Education Initiatives</i>	<i>Juv. Delinquency Initiatives</i>	<i>School Violence Initiatives</i>
Juvenile Justice and Education	<i>Juv. Delinquency Initiatives</i>	<i>Substance Abuse Prevention and Education Initiatives</i>	<i>School Violence Initiatives</i>
Law Enforcement and Forensic Science	<i>Substance Abuse Prevention and Education Initiatives</i>	<i>School Violence Initiatives</i>	<i>Gun Violence Prevention Initiatives</i>
Social Services (MH, SA, CBO, SS, PH)	<i>Substance Abuse Prevention and Education Initiatives</i>	<i>Juv. Delinquency Initiatives</i>	<i>School Violence Initiatives</i>
Victim Assistance	<i>Juv. Delinquency Initiatives</i>	<i>School Violence Initiatives</i>	<i>Substance Abuse Prevention and Education Initiatives</i>

Comments within this section addressed a number of prevention and education needs including the intersection of children exposed to violence, early substance abuse and its relation to future delinquent behaviors. Selected comments are displayed below:

“Our data indicates that drug use and belonging to ‘gangs’ begin at the elementary school level. The involvement with drugs and gangs are the result of child abuse, exposure to violence, neglect and a lack of supportive strengths-based environment.”

“The average school grade level of our imprisoned population is the 6th grade. Many of those under correctional control report learning difficulties, early substance abuse and histories of early exposure to violence. We need to address these intersections to prevent youth from becoming consumers of the criminal justice system.”

Potential Model Programs SAAs Have Used to Address Similar Priority Areas: [LifeSkills® Training](#), [Big Brothers Big Sisters \(BBBS\) Community-Based Mentoring \(CBM\) Program](#), [Adolescent](#)

[Transitions Program](#), and [Multisystemic Therapy–Substance Abuse](#).

Purpose Area 4 - Corrections and Community Corrections

Respondent Prioritization: 5/7

Question: Rank in order of importance (with 1 being the most important) the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 4 – Corrections and Community Corrections Programs (Probation/Parole).

Areas of Need: Treatment Alternatives to Incarceration – Residential/Community/Outpatient; Gender Specific and Culturally Based Services; Education and Training Services for Offenders; Recidivism Reduction and Re-Entry Initiatives; Evidence-Based Community Corrections Initiatives (e.g. Risk-Based Probation Strategies, Smart Probation; Hawaii’s Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE)); Juvenile Justice Alternatives to Incarceration; Technology Improvement (e.g. Case

Management Software; Risk Assessment Tools Justice Information Sharing Initiative); Other Services to Address Gaps in Corrections and Community Corrections Programs.

Reentry Initiatives and Treatment Alternatives to Incarceration were ranked as the top two priorities, respectively, within the Corrections and Community Corrections purpose area. Juvenile Justice Alternatives to Incarceration and Evidence-Based Community Corrections Initiatives tied for the third priority.

Responses by Sector and Region

There was overwhelming support for Juvenile Justice Alternatives to Incarceration among those working in Non-Profit/Private Sector Service Providers. When comparing responses by region, the strongest support for Recidivism Reduction and Reentry Initiatives was seen from respondents from Hawaii County. In addition, the strongest support for Treatment Alternatives to Incarceration came from respondents in Maui and Kauai Counties.

Comments in this section mainly focused on initiatives or needs that respondents felt should have been included. Several respondents discussed the need for substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment and housing for offenders post-release. These three were viewed as critical and necessary for improving state and local corrections and community corrections systems

Potential Model Programs SAAs Have Used to Address Similar Priority Areas: [DUII Intensive Supervision Program \(DISP\)](#), [Hawaii Opportunity Probation](#)

JAG Purpose Area 4: Corrections and Community Corrections			
<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Priority 1</i>	<i>Priority 2</i>	<i>Priority 3</i>
Administration and Policy	<i>Recidivism Reduction and Reentry Initiatives</i>	<i>Evidence Based Community Corrections Initiatives</i>	<i>Treatment Alternatives to Incarceration</i>
Corrections, Comm. Corr., and Reentry Institutions	<i>Recidivism Reduction and Reentry Initiatives</i>	<i>Treatment Alternatives to Incarceration</i>	<i>Evidence Based Community Corrections Initiatives</i>
Courts, Prosecution and Public Defense	<i>Treatment Alternatives to Incarceration</i>	<i>Recidivism Reduction and Reentry Initiatives</i>	<i>Evidence Based Community Corrections Initiatives</i>
Community Member/Other	<i>Recidivism Reduction and Reentry Initiatives</i>	<i>Treatment Alternatives to Incarceration</i>	<i>Education and Training Services for Offenders</i>
Juvenile Justice and Education	<i>Juvenile Justice Alternatives to Incarceration</i>	<i>Education and Training Services for Offenders</i>	<i>Recidivism Reduction and Reentry Initiatives</i>
Law Enforcement and Forensic Science	<i>Recidivism Reduction and Reentry Initiatives</i>	<i>Evidence Based Community Corrections Initiatives</i>	<i>Technology Improvements</i>
Social Services (MH, SA, CBO, SS, PH)	<i>Treatment Alternatives to Incarceration</i>	<i>Juvenile Justice Alternatives to Incarceration</i>	<i>Evidence Based Community Corrections Initiatives</i>
Victim Assistance	<i>Juvenile Justice Alternatives to Incarceration</i>	<i>Education and Training Services for Offenders</i>	<i>Gender Specific and Culturally Based Services</i>

with Enforcement (HOPE), and The Multnomah County Reentry Enhancement Coordination (REC) Program.

Purpose Area 5 - Drug Treatment and Enforcement

Respondent Prioritization: 3/7

Question: Rank in order of importance (with 1 being the most important), the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 5 – Drug Treatment and Enforcement.

Areas of Need: In-Custody Treatment, Community Outpatient/Residential Treatment; Enhancing Treatment Capacity; Recovery Support Services; Other Services to Address Gaps in Drug Treatment and Enforcement Programs.

Drug Treatment and Enforcement was selected as the third most important Byrne JAG purpose area, receiving strong support from respondents in the courts, defense, juvenile justice, and social service fields.

The top three areas of need within this purpose area were:

1. Community Outpatient/Residential Treatment;
2. In-Custody Treatment; and
3. Enhancing Treatment Capacity

It should be noted that drug enforcement initiatives were not included in the potential areas of need that respondents could select from. While this is a limitation of the question, the selection of Drug Treatment and Enforcement as one of the top three purpose areas reflects the desire of respondents to fund activities that can prevent further justice system involvement and improve outcomes for system involved offenders.

With the expansion of Medicaid in Hawaii, many justice-involved individuals will, for the first time, become eligible for coverage. While the treatment modalities that are covered vary by state, substance abuse treatment, mental health treatment and pharmacy services are among the essential health benefits that must be covered by Medicaid and private health insurance providers. With the number of uninsured justice

involved populations declining in coming years, initiatives aimed at funding community-based treatment or enhancing treatment capacity would benefit from leveraging health coverage expansion to increase access to treatment. As many of the justice system’s treatment providers are often funded through grants or government contracts, optimizing Medicaid treatment dollars will require these organizations to move, at least in part, to a fee-for-service model. While grant dollars can continue to fund treatment services, efforts to enhance coverage and encourage service providers to expand their program funding streams may act as a force-multiplier.

Comments in this section primarily focused on the need for particular types of treatment. The majority expressed a desire for 1) increased treatment resources for those with co-occurring disorders, and 2) enhanced coordination between justice, public health and behavioral health systems. A sample of these comments is found below:

“We should have a more systematic approach to treatment. DOH/ADAD, DHS, PSD, etc. often times end up treating the same individual. We don’t share information. We don’t share the same goals/objectives.”

“Improving treatment capacity for populations with dual diagnosis/co-occurring issues is key. In addition, establishing or enhancing collaboration efforts between the criminal justice systems (parole/probation), community providers, and healthcare providers is necessary. It would help to establish a multi-agency approach to treatment and enforcement.”

JAG Purpose Area 5: Drug Treatment and Enforcement			
<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Priority 1</i>	<i>Priority 2</i>	<i>Priority 3</i>
Administration and Policy	Enhancing Treatment Capacity	Community Outpatient/ Residential Treatment	In-Custody Treatment
Corrections, Comm. Corrections and Reentry Institutions	Community Outpatient/ Residential Treatment	In-Custody Treatment	Enhancing Treatment Capacity
Courts, Prosecution and Public Defense	Community Outpatient/ Residential Treatment	In-Custody Treatment	Enhancing Treatment Capacity
Community Member/Other	In-Custody Treatment	Enhancing Treatment Capacity	Community Outpatient/ Residential Treatment
Juvenile Justice and Education	Community Outpatient/ Residential Treatment	In-Custody Treatment	Recovery Support Services
Law Enforcement and Forensic Science	In-Custody Treatment	Enhancing Treatment Capacity	Community Outpatient/ Residential Treatment
Social Services (MH, SA, CBO, SS, PH)	Community Outpatient/ Residential Treatment	Enhancing Treatment Capacity	In-Custody Treatment
Victim Assistance	Community Outpatient/ Residential Treatment	Enhancing Treatment Capacity	Recovery Support Services

Potential Model Programs SAAs Have Used to Address Similar Priority Areas: [Multnomah County \(Ore.\) Sanction Treatment Opportunity Progress \(STOP\) Drug Diversion Program](#), [Adolescent Community Reinforcement Approach](#), [Buprenorphine Maintenance Treatment](#), and [Contingency Management Interventions/Motivational Incentives](#).

Purpose Area 6 - Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement

Respondent Prioritization: 6/7

Question: Rank in order of importance (with 1 being the most important), the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 6 – Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement Programs.

Areas of Need: Technology to Support Justice Information Sharing Initiatives; Data Collection and Information Sharing Technology to Advance Innovative Use of Crime Analysis Across Jurisdictions in Real

Time (e.g., Forensic Technology, Crime Mapping Technology); Data Collection and Information Sharing Technology to Support Offender Management; Data Collection and Information Sharing Technology Between Criminal Justice, Health/ Mental Health and Other Community Agencies/Services; Data Collection

and Information Sharing to Assist in Strategic Planning; Training to Support Sub-Grantee Data Collection and Program Evaluation; Other Services to Address Gaps in Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement Programs.

The top three priorities within the Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement Purpose Area were as follows:

1. Data Collection and Information Sharing Technology Between Criminal Justice, Health/Mental Health and Other Community Agencies/ Services;
2. Technology to Support Justice Information Sharing Initiatives; and
3. Data Collection and Information Sharing Technology to Advance Innovative Use of Crime Analysis Across Jurisdictions in Real Time.

In order to ensure that any information system that is built or purchased

JAG Purpose Area 6: Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement			
<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Priority 1</i>	<i>Priority 2</i>	<i>Priority 3</i>
Administration and Policy	Data collection & info sharing tech between CJ, MH and CBOs	Tech to support justice info sharing initiatives	Data collection and info sharing tech to support offender mgt
Corrections, Comm. Corrections and Reentry Institutions	Data collection & info sharing tech between CJ, MH and CBOs	Tech to support justice info sharing initiatives	Data collection and info sharing tech to support offender mgt
Courts, Prosecution and Public Defense	Data collection & info sharing tech between CJ, MH and CBOs	Tech to support justice info sharing initiatives	Data collection and info sharing tech to advance innovative use of crime analysis across jurisdictions in real time
Community Member/Other	Data collection & info sharing tech between CJ, MH and CBOs	Tech to support justice info sharing initiatives	Data collection and information sharing to assist in strategic planning
Juvenile Justice and Education	Data collection & info sharing tech between CJ, MH and CBOs	Data collection and info sharing tech to advance innovative use of crime analysis across jurisdictions in real time	Tech to support justice info sharing initiatives
Law Enforcement and Forensic Science	Data collection and info sharing tech to advance innovative use of crime analysis across jurisdictions in real time	Data collection & info sharing tech between CJ, MH and CBOs	Tech to support justice info sharing initiatives
Social Services (MH, SA, CBO, SS, PH)	Data collection & info sharing tech between CJ, MH and CBOs	Data collection and information sharing to assist in strategic planning	Data collection and info sharing tech to support offender mgt
Victim Assistance	Tech to support justice info sharing initiatives	Data collection & info sharing tech between CJ, MH and CBOs	Data collection and info sharing tech to support offender mgt

will have the necessary interoperability across elements of the justice system, across levels of government or across state lines; technology purchasers should consider the standards laid out by [The Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative \(Global\)](#) and the [National Information Exchange Model \(NIEM\)](#).

Comments in this section primarily addressed the general need for improved data collection and information sharing; a number of respondents indicated a need for greater evaluation resources and automated information sharing. A selection of these comments is shown below:

“Program evaluation is key to ensuring that we are doing right by everyone involved. Programs need to be held accountable in an objective manner. If systems were able to share information, we could provide better services.”

“There are many clerks from our agencies inputting data because technology advances have been occurring in silos.

Thus for years now, the burdens of technology has fallen on the shoulders of the least paid employees of our respective agencies. We should prioritize information sharing so that technology can work for them (rather than the other way around).”

Purpose Area 7 - Crime Victim and Witness Protection

Respondent Prioritization: 7/7

Question: Rank in order of importance (with 1 being the most important), the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 7 – Crime Victim and Witness Protection.

Areas of Need: Children Exposed to Violence; Direct Victim Services (e.g. Advocacy, Accompaniment, notification); Restorative Justice (e.g. Resitution, Mediation, Conferencing); Witness Intimidation Prevention; Other Services to Address Gaps in

Crime Victim and Witness Protection Programs.

Crime Victim and Witness Protection was ranked as the Byrne JAG purpose area in least need of limited dollars. The top three areas of need within this purpose area were:

1. Children Exposed to Violence;
2. Direct Victim Services; and
3. Restorative Justice Initiatives.

The consensus around the importance of initiatives dealing with children exposed to violence is telling and deeply supported by the research and literature on adult offenders. According to the Attorney General’s National Task Force on Children Exposed to Violence, children exposed to violence are more likely to abuse substances, develop mood disorders, become involved with the juvenile justice system and eventually, the adult justice system.

Potential Model Programs SAAs Have Used to Address Similar Priority Areas: [Cognitive Behavioral Intervention for Trauma in Schools \(CBITS\)](#), [Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy \(TF-CBT\)](#), [Functional Family Therapy \(FFT\)](#), and [Second Step®: A Violence Prevention Curriculum](#).

Endnotes

¹In social science research, snowball sampling (or chain sampling, chain-referral sampling, referral sampling) is a non-probability sampling technique where existing study subjects recruit future subjects from among their peers. Thus the sample group appears to grow like a rolling snowball. As the sample builds up, enough data is gathered to be useful for research. This sampling technique was used in an effort to solicit as much input from the field as possible. By asking survey respondents to pass along the survey to others in their field, CPJAD was able to increase the number and diversity of respondents. This is especially important as CPJAD wanted to reach out to non-traditional stakeholders who are under represented on the agency’s mailing lists.

JAG Purpose Area 7: Crime Victim and Witness Protection			
<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Priority 1</i>	<i>Priority 2</i>	<i>Priority 3</i>
Administration and Policy	<i>Children Exposed to Violence</i>	<i>Direct Victim Services</i>	<i>Restorative Justice</i>
Corrections, Comm. Corrections and Reentry Institutions	<i>Children Exposed to Violence</i>	<i>Direct Victim Services</i>	<i>Restorative Justice</i>
Courts, Prosecution and Public Defense	<i>Direct Victim Services</i>	<i>Children Exposed to Violence</i>	<i>Restorative Justice</i>
Community Member/Other	<i>Children Exposed to Violence</i>	<i>Direct Victim Services</i>	<i>Witness Intimidation Prevention</i>
Juvenile Justice and Education	<i>Children Exposed to Violence</i>	<i>Direct Victim Services</i>	<i>Restorative Justice</i>
Law Enforcement and Forensic Science	<i>Children Exposed to Violence</i>	<i>Direct Victim Services</i>	<i>Restorative Justice</i>
Social Services (MH, SA, CBO, SS, PH)	<i>Children Exposed to Violence</i>	<i>Direct Victim Services</i>	<i>Restorative Justice</i>
Victim Assistance	<i>Direct Victim Services</i>	<i>Children Exposed to Violence</i>	<i>Witness Intimidation Prevention</i>

Appendix

Hawaii Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant 2014 Strategic Plan Development Survey

The Hawaii Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention & Justice Assistance Division (CPJAD) is the administering agency for the state portion of the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program. The CPJAD facilitates the development of the state strategy, which is approved by the Hawaii Attorney General with feedback from the Governor's Committee on Crime. A three tier process is used to review and select grantees. In 2013, the Hawaii state JAG program allocation was approximately \$1 million.

As required of Bryne JAG, the CPJAD must develop a four year state strategy, which will guide the spending under this federal grant program. To develop the state strategy, CPJAD reviews current data and information and obtains input from criminal justice professionals and other interested parties across the state about the state's criminal justice program needs.

The allowable program purpose areas of the JAG programs are as follows:

Purpose Area 1: Law Enforcement

Purpose Area 2: Prosecution, Courts and Public Defense

Purpose Area 3: Prevention and Education

Purpose Area 4: Corrections and Community Corrections

Purpose Area 5: Drug Treatment and Enforcement

Purpose Area 6: Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement

Purpose Area 7: Crime Victim and Witness Protection

This survey is an effort to obtain a broad spectrum of input from criminal justice professionals and other interested parties throughout the state. The survey results will assist in developing the next four year direction and strategy. Unless specifically designated, the survey items to be ranked are for either adult or juvenile programs. Your participation is very important and much appreciated.

The answers to this survey are confidential. The results from the survey will be reported in aggregate. You will need an email address to complete this survey and only one completed survey per email address is allowed. To assist CPJAD with compiling and comparing the survey responses, please indicate the county you live in or the county your agency serves and which level of government you represent, if applicable:

If you are having technical difficulties with the survey, feel free to contact David Marimon at (202)448-1718 or at Dmarimon@ncja.org. Final date to submit this survey is May 19th, 2014.

Questions

1. Name of County

2. What level of government do you serve?

- Local
- State
- Non-Profit/Private Sector Service Provider
- N/A

3. My role or the role of my agency in the criminal justice system is as follows (select only one category):

- Administration
- Community-Based Organization
- Corrections
- Courts
- Community Member
- Defense
- Education
- Forensic Science
- Juvenile Justice
- Law Enforcement
- Mental Health
- Parole/Probation
- Prosecution
- Public Health
- Reentry Institutions
- Social Services
- Substance Abuse Treatment
- Victim Assistance
- Other (please specify)

The next nine questions will ask you to rank order different program and investment types within the Byrne JAG purpose areas. Please rank in order of importance, with 1 being the most important, the types of programming investments you think will best address your primary public safety interests or will enhance the capacity of local justice systems to deal with a current or emerging issues.

Please Note: When you begin to rank order the investment types, the survey will autofill the remaining investment types into ascending order. Please review each investment type and ensure that you have selected a rank order that reflects your response and not the survey's autofill.

4. The previous strategic plan identified the eight priority areas below; please rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important.

- Recidivism Reduction and Reentry Efforts
- Technology Enhancements to Improve Forensic Science Capabilities
- Juvenile Justice
- Violent Crimes (e.g. Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Elder Abuse, etc.)
- Drug Threats & Drug Related Crimes
- Language Access
- Technology Enhancements (e.g. Case/Records Management Systems, Justice Information Sharing Initiatives, etc.)
- Property Crime Reduction

5. In the space below, provide a brief explanation of your response. (Optional Response)

6. Rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important, the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 1 – Law Enforcement.

- Drug and Gang Enforcement (e.g. Multijurisdictional Task Forces)
- Violent Crime Reduction Initiatives
- Evidence Based and Data Driven Enforcement Strategies (e.g. SMART Policing, Community Policing, Crime Mapping)
- Technology Enhancement (e.g. Case/Records Management Systems, Justice Information Sharing Initiative, etc.)
- Targeted Enforcement (e.g. Property Crime, Gambling, Cold Cases)
- Forensic Science Improvement Initiatives
- Juvenile Justice Initiatives
- Other Services to Address Gaps in Law Enforcement

7. Feel free to specify other services in the space provided below:

8. Rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important, the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 2 – Prosecution, Court, and Public Defense Programs.

- Pretrial Initiatives
- Language Access in the Criminal Justice System
- Specialized Prosecution (e.g. Elder Abuse, Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, Fraud, White Collar Crime)
- Problem Solving Courts (e.g. Mental Health, Veterans, Drug, ReEntry)
- Other Services to Address Gaps in Prosecution, Court, Defense and Indigent Defense Programs
- Public Defense and Legal Aid Initiatives
- Gang, Drug and Violent Crime Prosecution
- Court Related Technology Enhancements

9. Feel free to specify other services in the space provided below:

10. Rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important, the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 3 – Prevention and Education Programs, includes projects which address public safety concerns.

- Other Services to Address Gaps in Prevention and Education Programs
- School Violence Initiatives
- Gun Violence Prevention Initiatives
- Gang Prevention Initiatives
- Juvenile Delinquency Initiatives
- Substance Abuse Prevention and Education Initiatives

11. Please feel free to specify other services in the space provided below:

12. Rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important, the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 4 – Corrections and Community Corrections Programs (Probation/Parole).

- Juvenile Justice Alternatives to Incarceration
- Other Services to Address Gaps in Corrections and Community Corrections Programs
- Gender Specific and Culturally Based Services
- Education and Training Services for Offenders
- Treatment Alternatives to Incarceration – Residential/Community/Outpatient
- Recidivism Reduction and Reentry Initiatives
- Technology Improvements (e.g. Case Management Software, Risk Assessment Tools, Justice Information Sharing Initiative)
- Evidence Based Community Corrections Initiatives (e.g. RiskBased Probation Strategies, Smart Probation, Hawaii’s Opportunity Probation with Enforcement (HOPE))

13. Please feel free to specify other services in the space provided below:

14. Rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important, the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 5 – Drug Treatment and Enforcement.

- Recovery Support Services
- Other Services to Address Gaps in Drug Treatment and Enforcement Programs
- Enhancing Treatment Capacity
- In Custody Treatment
- Community Outpatient/Residential Treatment

15. Please feel free to specify other services in the space provided below:

16. Rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important, the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 6 – Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement Programs.

- Training to support subgrantee data collection and program evaluation
- Data collection and information sharing technology between criminal justice, health/mental health and other community agencies/ services
- Data collection and information sharing technology to advance innovative use of crime analysis across jurisdictions in real time (e.g. forensic technology, crime mapping technology)
- Other services to address gaps in planning, evaluation and technology programs
- Technology to support justice information sharing initiatives
- Data collection and information sharing technology to support offender management
- Data collection and information sharing to assist in strategic planning

17. Please feel free to specify other services in the space provided below:

18. Rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important, the areas of need for Program Purpose Area 7 – Crime Victim and Witness Protection.

- Witness Intimidation Prevention
- Restorative Justice (e.g. Restitution, Mediation, Conferencing)
- Other Services to Address Gaps in Crime Victim and Witness Protection Programs
- Direct Victim Services (e.g. Advocacy, Accompaniment, notification)
- Children Exposed to Violence

19. Feel free to specify other services in the space provided below:

20. Of the seven JAG Program Purpose Areas listed below; rank in order of importance with 1 being the most important, which areas reflect the best use of JAG funding for your community or for the state:

- Law Enforcement
- Drug Treatment and Enforcement
- Crime Victim and Witness Protection
- Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement
- Corrections and Community Corrections
- Prevention and Education
- Prosecution, Courts and Public Defense

21. If you were to allocate funding among the seven JAG Program Purpose Areas, what would be the percentages you would assign to each area? YOUR TOTAL MUST EQUAL 100% (Note: All fields must have a numeric value between 0100 before you can proceed. If you have used a percent sign in the numeric field you will continue to get an error message)

- Law Enforcement
- Prosecution, Courts and
- Public Defense
- Prevention and Education
- Corrections and Community
- Corrections
- Drug Treatment and Enforcement
- Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement
- Crime Victim and Witness Protection

22. Thank you for your participation and input, to submit the survey enter an email address into the box below and click done.

About the Survey

In March 2014, as part of the state's planning process for its federal Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (Byrne JAG) allocation, the Hawaii Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division (CPJAD) began working with the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) to develop a stakeholder engagement strategy. As part of this engagement strategy, CPJAD sought input from traditional and non-traditional partners across the state on:

- 1) priority Byrne JAG purpose areas for funding,
- 2) priority initiatives within the seven Byrne JAG purpose areas, and
- 3) previous strategic planning priorities.

Working with the NCJA, CPJAD staff created a survey, which was distributed to CPJAD's stakeholder groups through the CPJAD listserv, professional coalitions, and individual email messages beginning on April 21, 2014. The survey closed on May 19, 2014 with 235 responses from around the state and across all elements of the justice system.

The survey was designed so that responses could be sorted by function within the criminal justice system. Analysis focused on finding consensus around the Byrne JAG purpose areas in greatest need of limited funds, and determining which initiatives in each purpose area were viewed as most critical to Hawaii's state and local criminal justice systems. The survey had respondents rank the seven Byrne JAG purpose areas which include: Law Enforcement; Prosecution, Courts, and Public Defense; Prevention and Education; Corrections and Community Corrections; Drug Treatment and Enforcement; Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement; Crime Victim and Witness Protection. Respondents to the survey included: Administration; Community-Based Organizations; Corrections; Courts; Community Member; Defense; Education; Forensic Science; Juvenile Justice; Law Enforcement; Mental Health; Parole/Probation; Prosecution; Public Health; Reentry Institutions; Social Services; Substance Abuse Treatment; Victim Assistance; and specified Other.

About NCJA and NCJP

Based in Washington, D.C., the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) represents state, tribal and local governments on crime prevention and crime control issues. Its members represent all facets of the criminal and juvenile justice community, from law enforcement, corrections, prosecution, defense, courts, victim-witness services and educational institutions to federal, state and local elected officials.

The National Center for Justice Planning (NCJP) is a cooperative effort between NCJA and the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and provides strategic planning and evidence-based practice resources for states and localities on a variety of criminal justice issues. Additional on and off site technical assistance and training are available to states upon request.

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