

CREATING A SAFER COMMUNITY

**EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE
ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM**

**STRATEGIC PLAN
Calendar Year 2019-2023**

May 2020
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CREATING A SAFER COMMUNITY
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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program is authorized by Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. The JAG Program, administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), is the leading Federal source of criminal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions. The JAG Program provides states, territories, tribes, and local governments with critical funding necessary to support a range of program areas including law enforcement, prosecution and court, prevention and education, corrections and community corrections, drug treatment and enforcement, planning, evaluation, and technology improvement, crime victim and witness initiatives, and mental health programs and related law enforcement and corrections programs, including behavioral programs and crisis intervention teams.¹

The Department of the Attorney General (Department), Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division (CPJAD), Grants and Planning Branch is the State Administering Agency (SAA) responsible for managing Hawaii's JAG funds. As the SAA, the Department is required by BJA to develop and maintain a comprehensive statewide plan to help guide funding decisions. This strategic plan covers January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2023 and is a continuation of past plans to use JAG funding to address the state priorities, improve the criminal justice system, supplement local and state funds, and seed new initiatives.

The SAA award has a variable pass-through percentage, which is the amount that is required to be passed through for county projects. For the federal FY 2019 and federal FY 2020 awards, the percentage Hawaii's state award that must be passed through to the counties is 47 percent. The variable pass-through is calculated by the Bureau of Justice Statistics based on crime expenditures by the state and counties. To meet this requirement, the strategic plan identifies areas of high need and importance that will benefit both the state and counties.

The development of the strategic plan began in 2018 and started with an at-large survey of criminal justice stakeholders that included line staff to policy makers, then progressed to focus groups with participants representing a cross-section of criminal justice stakeholders from across the State. The information gathered facilitated discussions with the Governor's Committee on Crime (GCOC), the JAG advisory group. These efforts ultimately led to the development of the funding strategies, including the goals and objectives contained in this plan.

What culminated from this process was the identification of three State Priority Areas that consistently rose to the top as high need and high importance not just with JAG funding but reflective of the issues significantly impacting Hawaii's criminal justice system. As a result of deliberations with the GCOC, the priority areas will include the top three priority areas and the areas of forensic science and behavioral health, in no ranking order:

- Drugs,
- Violent Crime,
- Recidivism/Reentry,

¹ Bureau of Justice Assistance Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Fact Sheet. Updated October 11, 2018. Found at <https://bja.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh186/files/publications/2018-JAG-Fact-Sheet.pdf>

- Forensic Science, and
- Behavioral Health.

While the five state priority areas remain broad, the GCOC agreed to further target specific initiatives to support, starting with one of the State Priority Areas. The State Priority Area selected was Drugs. A GCOC Ad Hoc Working Group, which included GCOC members and their representatives, met to identify specific high need/high importance areas under Drugs to focus JAG investments on over the next five years.

State and local data and resources on these areas are included in the plan.

During the development of the plan, it became evident that there was a need to better understand Evidence-Based Programs (EBP). While EBP is often discussed among criminal justice practitioners, many practitioners are not trained in EBP. This plan provides information and resources on identifying EBP to assist prospective applicants.

JAG requires that funds are used to support the Federal Program Areas. Hawaii’s strategic plan supports the following seven Federal Program Areas:

- Law Enforcement Programs
- Prosecution and Court Programs
- Prevention and Education Programs
- Corrections and Community Corrections Programs
- Drug Treatment and Enforcement Programs
- Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement Programs
- Mental Health Programs

The Department’s plan is to continue the subaward process using a competitive method with one new component going forward. The new component is to provide extra points, during the scoring process, to proposals that also:

- Utilize an EBP,
- Incorporate multi-agency collaboration to carry out services or activities, and/or
- Address the problem of homelessness and the intersection with the criminal justice system.

To summarize, this is a multifaceted plan as it targets the State’s high need and high importance areas of the criminal justice system, ensures that funds are used for one or more of the Federal Program Areas, leverages research-based practices, multi-agency collaboration, and seeks to address the criminal justice system response to incidents involving people who are homeless.

The goals and objectives of the strategic plan are:

- Goal:** To create a safer community by supporting system response to identified areas of need on projects that address the State Priority Areas of Drugs, Violent Crime, Recidivism/Reentry, Forensic Science, and Behavioral Health.

Objective: Projects are able to demonstrate measurable impact on one or more of the State Priority Areas.

Objective: To support projects that successfully incorporate evidence-based programs, multi-agency collaboration, and/or the criminal justice intersect to address to homelessness.

Of five State Priority Areas, only the State Priority Area of Drugs has a specific goal and objectives.

Goal: To reduce the availability of illicit drugs through law enforcement efforts, prevention and education, and training.

Objective: To support the Statewide Multijurisdictional Drug Task Force (SMDTF) enforcement efforts by directing up to 30 percent of JAG program funding towards efforts to disrupt the flow of drugs and apprehend mid to high level drug trafficking organizations.

Objective: To increase prevention and education efforts in the community to reduce the demand for methamphetamine and other illicit drugs.

Objective: To enhance the justice system's capacity to respond to drug threats and drug-related crime through hiring of dedicated personnel designed to improve system response and through the purchase of necessary equipment to enhance operations.

Objective: To promote multi-agency cross-training aimed at improving system response to drugs.

Objective: To support projects that successfully incorporate evidence-based programs, multi-agency collaboration, and/or the criminal justice intersect to address to homelessness.

The goals and objectives for the other four State Priority Areas will be developed in the next two years as additional discussions are held with the GCOC and other criminal justice stakeholders.

II. EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT PROGRAM

The Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program (CFDA #16.738) is a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), Office of Justice Programs (OJP), Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). The JAG Program was created as part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005, which merged the discretionary Edward Byrne Memorial Grant Program with the formula-based Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) program. The JAG is the primary provider of Federal criminal justice funding to state and local jurisdictions.

The U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) calculates, for each state and territory, a minimum base allocation which, based on the congressionally mandated JAG formula, can be enhanced by (1) the state's share of the national population and (2) the state's share of the country's Part 1 violent crime (murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) statistics. Once the state funding is calculated, 60 percent of the allocation is awarded to the state and 40 percent to eligible units of local government². The Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division (CPJAD), Grants and Planning Branch is the State Administering Agency (SAA) for the Hawaii JAG funds.

Federal Program Areas

JAG can be utilized for state and local initiatives to provide additional personnel, equipment, supplies, contractual support, training, technical assistance, and information systems for criminal justice for any one or more of the following Federal Program Areas³:

- Law Enforcement Programs
- Prosecution and Court Programs
- 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)
- Mental Health Programs and Related Law Enforcement and Corrections Program

JAG is intended to supplement non-Federal funds that would otherwise be available for projects or programs described under the 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. While the Crime Victim and Witness Programs is a Federal Program Area, it was determined to not be included under this plan because it is supported through the U.S. Department of Justice, Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), Victim Assistance Grant, STOP Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Grant, and other State funding resources.

The JAG program requires the state to pass through a percentage (variable pass-through) of JAG funds to benefit units of local government. This is a predetermined percentage of funds

² Bureau of Justice Assistance Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Fact Sheet. Updated October 11, 2018. Found at <https://bja.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh186/files/publications/2018-JAG-Fact-Sheet.pdf>

³ Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program: FY 2019 State Solicitation, April 24, 2019.

calculated by BJS, based on the total criminal justice expenditures by a state and its units of local government. Hawaii's current variable pass through is 47 percent. The variable pass-through rate is based on each state's crime expenditures and therefore may vary from year to year.

Required Compliance with Federal Mandates

While the JAG program is subject to several Federal mandates, Hawaii's JAG strategic plan does not dedicate program funding to meet the requirements of the Federal mandates. Instead, current Federal, state, and county resources and the set-aside penalties to the state-allocated JAG that are imposed by U.S. DOJ have supported Hawaii's efforts to comply with the following federal mandates:

- Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA)
- Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA)
- National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
- Death in Custody Reporting Act (DCRA)

SORNA, which is Title I of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 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 registrations⁴. The Act established a 10 percent reduction in a JAG award to an awarded state that has failed to substantially implement SORNA. A JAG reduction will be applied for each year a jurisdiction has failed to have substantially implemented SORNA. Further, states that have substantially implemented SORNA have an ongoing obligation to maintain that status each year⁵. 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 JAG award. Since then, \$409,872 of 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 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)⁶. Under PREA, if a state's chief executive (e.g., governor) does not certify full compliance with the National PREA Standards, the state is subject to the loss of 5 percent of JAG award funds, unless: (1) the chief executive submits an assurance to the

⁴ Department of Justice (March 2018) at <http://www.justice.gov/criminal-ceos/sex-offender-registration-and-notification-act-sorna>

⁵ Bureau of Justice Assistance Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Fact Sheet. Updated October 11, 2018. Found at <https://bja.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh186/files/publications/2018-JAG-Fact-Sheet.pdf>

⁶ The National PREA Resource Center (January 2020) at <http://www.prearesourcecenter.org/about/prison-rape-elimination-act-prea>

Department of Justice (DOJ) that no less than 5 percent of such funds will be used solely for the purpose of enabling the state to achieve and certify full compliance with the PREA Standards in future years; or (2) the chief executive requests that the affected funds be held in abeyance by DOJ⁷.

Funding reductions began with the FY 2014 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 \$122,419 of JAG funds to date has been redirected from the available JAG funds to the Hawaii Department of Public Safety to meet the PREA requirements. A total of \$24,172 has been redirected to the Hawaii Department of Human Services, Office of Youth Services for the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility.

In FY 2016, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) formally announced that it will sunset the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program's Summary Reporting System (SRS) and replace it with the UCR Program's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS). By January 1, 2021, the FBI aims for NIBRS to be the law enforcement crime data reporting standard for the nation. Currently, JAG awards are calculated using Part 1 violent crime data from the FBI's UCR Program's SRS. Once NIBRS is implemented, JAG award amounts will be calculated using NIBRS data. In preparation for the compliance deadline, BJA is requiring that direct JAG award recipients not certified by their state (or, as applicable, the FBI) as NIBRS compliant to dedicate 3 percent of their JAG award toward achieving full compliance with the FBI's NIBRS data submission. The 3 percent requirement will assist state and local jurisdictions in working toward compliance.⁸

Pursuant to the DCRA of 2013, BJA now requires state and Federal law enforcement agencies to report certain information to the Attorney General regarding the death of any person occurring during interactions with law enforcement officers or while in custody. Every quarter, states must either (1) identify all reportable deaths that occurred in their jurisdictions during the quarter and provide basic information about the circumstances of the death, or (2) affirm that no reportable death occurred in the state during the quarter. For each reportable death, a state must enter the decedent's name, date of birth, gender, race, and ethnicity; date, time, and location of the death; law enforcement or correctional agency involved; and the manner of death. Any state that does not comply may be subject to not more than a 10 percent reduction of JAG funds that would otherwise be allocated to that state.⁹

⁷ Bureau of Justice Assistance Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Fact Sheet. Updated October 11, 2018. Found at <https://bja.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh186/files/publications/2018-JAG-Fact-Sheet.pdf>

⁸ Bureau of Justice Assistance Edward Byrne Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Fact Sheet. Updated October 11, 2018. Found at <https://bja.ojp.gov/sites/g/files/xyckuh186/files/publications/2018-JAG-Fact-Sheet.pdf>

⁹ Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program: FY 2019 State Solicitation, April 24, 2019.

III. GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON CRIME (GCOC)

The Governor's Committee on Crime (GCOC) is the State's advisory group for the JAG and 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 GCOC meets, at a minimum, twice a year.

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 a current membership listing).

IV. COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

There were multiple community and stakeholder engagements used to identify areas of high needs and high importance that are impacting the criminal justice system. These engagements included a stakeholder survey, focus groups, interactive meetings with the Governor's Committee on Crime (GCOC), and meetings with a GCOC Ad Hoc Working Group. The stakeholder survey, focus groups, and GCOC engagements were used to survey criminal justice professionals and other stakeholders on the Federal Program and State Priority Areas, detect gaps and needs that impact the criminal justice system, identify challenges facing criminal justice agencies, and discuss evidence-based programs and best practices.

The National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) provided training and technical assistance to the Department to develop the tools, method, and processes used for the community and stakeholder engagements. As part of the technical assistance provided, NCJA completed a report of the responses received from the survey and focus groups, which is attached as Appendix C, 2018 Byrne JAG Strategic Planning Training & Technical Assistance Summary Report. Below is a summary of the results collected at each engagement.

A. Stakeholder Survey

The goal of the stakeholder on-line survey was to seek input from criminal justice partners across the State on identifying the most challenging issues, prioritizing JAG funding, and identifying technology and information needs within the JAG Federal Program and State Priority Areas.

Together, NCJA and the Department developed a 29-question survey that was distributed to stakeholders involved in the criminal justice system. Respondents to the survey included professionals from line staff, managers, to policy makers, and represented the criminal justice system including law enforcement; prosecution; parole/probation/community corrections; victim services/assistance; corrections; education/youth programs; social services; courts; substance abuse; juvenile justice; forensic science; defense; mental health; and others.¹⁰ The survey was distributed on April 27, 2018 and closed on May 18, 2018 with 157 responses.

Analysis focused on finding consensus around Federal Program and State Priority Areas in greatest need of limited funds and determining which initiatives in each area were viewed as most critical to Hawaii's criminal justice system. Respondents were asked to rank the Federal Program and State Priority Areas and to identify the most challenging issues within these areas. It was found that law enforcement and mental health programs were ranked as the top two Federal Program Areas. Prevention and education and prosecution and court were tied as the third most important Federal Program Areas.

¹⁰ NCJA 2018 Byrne JAG Strategic Planning Training & Technical Assistance Summary. Stakeholder Survey: A Stakeholder Survey for the Hawaii Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division, Executive Summary, October 2018.

TOP FEDERAL PROGRAM AREAS WITH FOCUSED INITIATIVES
Law Enforcement Programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug Enforcement • Training • Violent Crime Reduction & Mental Health Prevention
Mental Health Programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluation and Assessment • Residential Behavioral Health Programs • Outpatient Behavioral Health Programs
Prevention and Education Programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substance Abuse Prevention • Domestic Violence Prevention • Training
Prosecution and Court Programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialty Courts • Training • Pre-Trial Risk Assessment/Monitoring

The top three high need and high importance State Priority Areas identified were drug threats and drug-related crime, violent crime, and recidivism or reentry efforts.

Within the State Priority Area of *Drug Threats and Drug-Related Crime*, respondents identified opioids/methamphetamine/other drugs misuse and abuse, reducing drug-related crimes, and substance abuse prevention and education as the top initiatives. Within the State Priority Area of *Violent Crime*, respondents identified domestic violence, comprehensive response to sexual assault, and jail/prison overcrowding as the top initiatives. Within the State Priority Area of *Recidivism and Reentry Efforts*, respondents identified reducing adult offender recidivism, housing, and access to treatment programs as the top initiatives.

The table below is a summary of the Stakeholder Survey results when respondents were asked about the top State Priority Areas.

TOP STATE PRIORITY AREAS WITH FOCUSED INITIATIVES
Drug Threats and Drug-Related Crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug Misuse and Abuse • Reducing Drug-related Crimes • Substance Abuse Prevention and Education
Violent Crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic Violence • Sexual Assault • Jail/Prison Overcrowding

TOP STATE PRIORITY AREAS WITH FOCUSED INITIATIVES
Recidivism/Reentry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing Adult Offender Recidivism • Housing • Access to Treatment Programs

B. Criminal Justice Focus Groups

The goal of the Criminal Justice Focus Groups was to gather stakeholder input on State priorities and begin transitioning toward data-driven and evidence-based resource allocation. Along with NCJA and their partner agencies (the National Governors Association, National Association of Counties, and SEARCH Group), the Department held six focus groups from June 12-20, 2018, collecting information and insight from criminal justice stakeholders, which included victim advocates, in the following communities: Hawaii County (Hilo and Kona), City and County of Honolulu, Kauai County, and Maui County. One state focus group, consisting of representatives from state organizations and departments, was also held. A total of 99 stakeholders participated in the six focus group.

The focus group attendees were asked to define the desired outcome of when the criminal justice system is working effectively, identify the resources necessary to have a positive impact on the justice system, provide perceptions and feedback about the current State Priority Areas, and discuss criminal justice gaps/needs and ways to improve these areas.

Throughout all of the focus group sessions, participants identified the most challenging issues in the criminal justice system as being drugs, the need for behavioral health services, and homelessness. When asked to rank the current State Priority Areas, drug threats and drug-related crime, recidivism/reentry, and violent crime rose to the top, which parallels with the survey results on State Priority Areas ranking. However, a majority of the focus group participants believed the current eight State Priority Areas should be changed¹¹. There were also several other areas of need that were discussed throughout all focus groups which included: behavioral health services (to include substance abuse, mental health, and other support services), prevention and education, collaboration and community engagement, domestic violence, workforce development/retention, and forensic science services.

The tables below provide a summary of the Focus Groups top three State Priority Areas and other areas of interest:

TOP THREE STATE PRIORITY AREAS
Drug Threats and Drug-Related Crime
Recidivism/Reentry
Violent Crime

¹¹ JAG State Priority Areas as of 2018 are Drug Threats and Drug-Related Crime, Juvenile Offenses, Language Access, Property Crime, Recidivism and Reentry Efforts, Technological Improvements-Forensic, Technological Improvement-Information Sharing, Violent Crime.

OTHER AREAS OF INTEREST <i>(These areas are in no particular order of importance.)</i>
Behavioral Health Services
Homelessness
Prevention and Education
Collaboration/Community Engagement
Domestic Violence
Forensic Services
Workforce Development/Retention

C. Governor’s Committee on Crime

GCOC engagement was vital throughout the strategic planning process. Meetings were held on April 20, 2018, September 11, 2108, November 14, 2018, and June 25, 2019. During these meetings, the Department updated members on the strategic plan progress, discussed results from the survey and focus group sessions, presented an analysis of JAG funding, and gathered insight and input from the members to assist with the development of a funding strategy.

In the Fall of 2018, the GCOC members completed a JAG survey. The goal of this survey was similar to the larger stakeholder survey which was to gather information related to Federal Program and State Priority Areas, effective use of JAG funding, current JAG funding decision process, and targeting areas to maximize impact. Ten of 11 GCOC members participated in the survey, of which a majority of the members said that JAG funds are being used effectively to make a positive impact; however, future funds should target one to three criminal justice areas to leverage the use of funds. The GCOC identified drug threats and drug-related crime, violent crime, and recidivism/reentry as the top State Priority Areas.

During the November 14, 2018 meeting, GCOC members discussed where JAG investments should be made. During these meetings, the Department facilitated discussion on the top areas that JAG funds should be invested. The top areas identified were drug threats and drug-related crime, behavioral health, and violent crime. When GCOC members were asked which issues they believed were the most pressing in the criminal justice system, they identified drug use, prevention and education, domestic violence, access to treatment, and mental health/suicide prevention.

At the June 25, 2019 meeting, GCOC members met to discuss and vote on a funding strategy. Funding strategies included: A) focusing JAG funds on two to three areas of need, or B) allowing applications to be funded across five State Priority Areas that the GCOC identified, which included 1) Drugs, 2) Violent Crime, 3) Recidivism/Reentry, 4) Forensic Science, and 5) Behavioral Health, with the intention of prioritizing one area of need. GCOC voted and selected the latter.

The cumulative results of the meetings led to the following decisions that have been adopted in this plan.

- There are five State Priority Areas.
- Scoring incentives will be implemented to support proposals that utilize evidence-based programs, implement multi-agency collaboration, and/or focus on the criminal justice intersect to address homelessness.
- Up to 30 percent of JAG funds will continue to support the Statewide Multijurisdictional Drug Task Force efforts to combat drug use/distribution.
- The State Priority Area of Drugs was chosen as the first area that will have a specific goal and objectives.

On September 27, 2019, a GCOC Ad Hoc Working Group, which included GCOC members and their representatives, participated in a conference call to discuss initiatives within the State Priority Area of Drugs. The goal of the conference call was to identify initiatives that can make an impact over the next five years. The GCOC Ad Hoc Working Group identified the following initiatives:

1. Enforcement
 - dedicated personnel to initiate collaboration between prosecution and police
 - continue to support the Multijurisdictional Drug Task Force projects
2. Prevention and Education
 - develop diversion programs for prevention and education
 - build capacity/assess systems/increase staff
 - access to behavioral health care and substance abuse treatment
3. Training
 - training efforts in relation to warrants, prosecution, and police
 - equipment to improve operations

The table below is a summary of the top three State Priority Areas (ranked in order) that emerged from the community and stakeholder engagement. The results from the GCOC survey, community survey, and the focus group were very similar and not very different from the projects that were funded with JAG FY 2012 to FY 2016 funds.

GCOC SURVEY	COMMUNITY SURVEY	FOCUS GROUPS	PAST FUNDING <i>(projects funded from JAG FY 2012-FY 2016)</i>
Drugs Threats and Drug Related-Crime	Drugs Threats and Drug-Related Crime	Drugs Threats and Drug-Related Crime	Drugs Threats and Drug-Related Crime
Violent Crime	Violent Crime	Recidivism/Reentry	Violent Crime
Recidivism/Reentry	Recidivism/Reentry	Violent Crimes	Forensic Science

V. DATA AND RESOURCES

A variety of sources were used to collect data and resources to identify gaps and needs within the community to address in this plan as a part of the funding strategy. This includes the Uniform Crime Report (UCR), reports and data from State and county agencies, past JAG funding analysis, 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. The Department gathered data and resources to aid in informed decision making. The following data and resources are specific to the identified State Priority Areas.

Drug Statistics

In FY 2015, the Department of Health – Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division (ADAD) funded 24 agencies offering treatment services to adults at 57 sites, 10 agencies providing services to adolescents at 107 sites, and 22 agencies providing substance abuse prevention services. There were 5,086 admissions statewide for treatment services. The most common source of referral for treatment admissions was self-referral, followed by the criminal justice system.¹²

More than \$18 million in state and federal funds were spent on substance abuse treatment services during FY 2015 and total of 3,787 clients were served.¹³ Methamphetamine was the most frequently reported primary substance at the time of admission by adults seeking treatment, followed by alcohol. According to ADAD, methamphetamine use increased from 48.6% to 53.4% from 2014 – 2017¹⁴. According to Quest Diagnostics, positive drug tests in the workplace for methamphetamine was 410% higher in Hawaii than the national average in 2011¹⁵.

Hawaii's opioid death rates have historically been lower than the national rate. In 2017, there were 53 opioid related overdose deaths in Hawaii¹⁶. The Department of Health was awarded a grant from SAMHSA to develop a collaborative, statewide effort in the creation of a Hawai'i Opioid Initiative action plan. This plan offers a comprehensive approach to aggressively counteract the misuse of opioids and other drugs, such as methamphetamine in Hawai'i. The plan is designed to sustain a systemwide, coordinated and proactive response to not only opioids, but also methamphetamine and other drugs. The collaborative effort is led by the Hawai'i Department of Health, together with the Department of the Attorney General, Department of Human Services Med-QUEST

¹² Kim, J., McGlone, K., Zhang, J., & Okano, S.Y. (2017). Alcohol and Drug Treatment Services in Hawai'i, 2015. Honolulu: University of Hawai'i, Center on the Family.

¹³ Ibid

¹⁴ Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division (ADAD) 2017 Annual Report to the Hawaii Legislature. (2017). Found at <https://health.hawaii.gov/opppd/files/2017/12/Annual-Reports-2017-ADAD.pdf>

¹⁵ Quest Diagnostics (2011). Found at <https://newsroom.questdiagnostics.com/press-releases?item=94755>

¹⁶ Center for Disease Control and Prevention: Drug and Opioid-Involved Overdose Deaths. (2017). Found at <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/volumes/67/wr/mm675152e1.htm>

Division, Department of Public Safety Narcotics Enforcement Division and other community groups.

Drug-Related Crimes and Threats

In FY 2017, there were a total of 295 adult drug-related arrests for drug manufacturing/sales and 2,001 for drug possession. Juveniles that were arrested for drug manufacturing/sales totaled 26, drug possession 411, and alcohol related disorderly conduct 85¹⁷.

Methamphetamine trafficking offenders have increased nationally by 19.6% since 2014. In 2018, 39.8% of drug trafficking cases in federal court involved methamphetamine; in Hawaii 94% of such cases involved methamphetamine.¹⁸

Since 1998, JAG has funded multijurisdictional task force projects, representing a coordinated effort involving the county police departments and state and federal law enforcement agencies. The Statewide Multijurisdictional Drug Task Force (SMDTF) primary goal is to disrupt the flow of drugs through the coordination of operations, drug seizures, and the sharing of information, personnel and resources. The purpose of SMDTF is to reduce drug availability, drug crime, and drug use. In 2018, the SMDTF reported enforcement efforts resulted in a total of 1,041 drug-related arrests, 70 drug trafficking organizations dismantled or disrupted, and seized a total of 2,070 grams of heroin, 3,834 grams of cocaine, 130,637 grams of marijuana, 52,524 grams of methamphetamine, 1,587 marijuana plants, and 5,513 pharmaceutical pills.¹⁹

Substance Abuse Prevention and Education

According to ADAD, prevention is the “promotion of constructive lifestyles and norms that discourage drug use and helps in developing social environments that facilitate drug-free lifestyles”. Data from the past 20 years show that prevention has succeeded in substantially reducing the frequency and rate of drug use. Successful substance abuse prevention also leads to reductions in traffic fatalities, violence, child abuse, and lost productivity.

Findings from the Center of Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) National Cross-Site Evaluations, CSAP Grantee Evaluations, and other Programs show:

- Prevention programs can encourage change in youth behavior patterns which are indicative of eventual substance abuse.
- Substance abuse prevention programs can improve parenting skills and family relationships.
- Drug abuse prevention programs are effective in changing individual characteristics which are predictive of later substance abuse.

¹⁷ Hawaii Department of the Attorney General – Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division, Research & Statistics Branch. Crime in Hawaii: A Review of Uniform Crime Reports. (2017)

¹⁸ U.S. Sentencing Commission (2015)

¹⁹ CPJAD Annual Progress Reports for CY 2018.

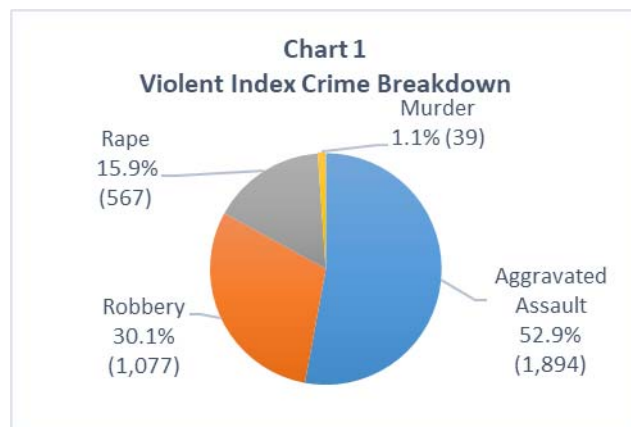
- Substance abuse prevention programs reduce delinquent behaviors among youth which are frequently associated with substance abuse and drug-related crime.
- The transmission of generic life skills is associated with short-term reductions in substance abuse among adolescents.

There are 11 Substance Abuse Prevention Programs, five community coalitions, and nine government agencies that are prevention providers funded by ADAD. According to the web based block grant application reporting system for prevention grants (WebBGAS), in 2018 there were a total of 6,870 people from ages 0-65+ that were provided prevention services over the year.²⁰

Violent Crimes

Combating violent crimes and maintaining public safety is a key priority. Families, neighborhoods and communities are all affected when violent crime occurs. Violent crimes cause physical harm as well as social and emotional distress that can have significant and lasting consequences for victims, their families, and the community. JAG funds will be used to support crime-reduction strategies that prevent and reduce violent crime.

In 2017, Hawaii saw a 3.7% increase to its reported violent index crime (these crimes include the offense categories of murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault rate) as compared to the year before²¹. According to the 2017 Crime in Hawaii Report, there were 3,577 violent index crimes reported throughout the State. The chart to the right depicts the statewide proportions of the Violent Index Crimes by offense.



In 2017, there were 39 murders statewide, an 11.4% increase as compared to 2016. Males comprised 84% of the alleged murder offenders and 67% of the victims in 2017. Slightly more than half (53.9%) of the murder victims knew the offenders: Acquaintance (9), immediate family (5), spouse (2), girlfriend/boyfriend (2).

In 2017, Hawaii's County's violent crime index fell by 7.0%. However, the City and County of Honolulu, Maui County and Kauai County reported violent crime offenses increased by 3.1%, 1.5% and 7.6% respectively, compared to 2016 rates. Murder in City

²⁰ WebBGAS Standard Reports: Hawaii. (2018).

²¹ Crime in Hawaii. (2017). A Review of Uniform Crime Reports.

and County of Honolulu increased by 100% (16 murders in 2016 as compared to 32 in 2017), whereas 0 murders occurred on Kauai County.

Statewide reported rape decreased by 5.6%. It should be noted that in 2014, the FBI revised its definition of rape to include “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”. Although the reported rape decreased statewide, Hawaii County (21.8%) and Maui County (22.6%) both reported an increase in reported rape in 2017 as compared to the previous year. The City and County of Honolulu reported rape dropped by 21.7% and in Kauai County remained unchanged at 45²².

Violence prevention has been a priority and a number of intervention programs have been established. Strategies to address violent crime may require a thorough investigation of root causes to determine the best route of intervention. Some resources to find the right intervention include The Community Guide to Community Preventative Services which evaluates interventions and recommends those that demonstrate effectiveness in violence prevention (particularly for children and youth) and the CrimeSolutions.gov database of evidence-based programs and practices for violent crime prevention. Both of these resources can be found in Appendix C.

Recidivism/Reentry

It is essential to invest in effective approaches and programming focused on reducing recidivism and successfully re-integrating offenders back into the community. Rehabilitating justice involved individuals and positively changing criminal behavior and thinking is critical to improving public safety. It can help to reduce crime, lower victimization, and lessen the financial burdens crime has on the community and the justice system.

Information gathered from the community indicate a need to focus funding on improving reentry efforts designed to reduce recidivism among Hawaii’s adult offenders. Stakeholders statewide also expressed a strong desire for improved reintegration strategies. Challenges with linking justice involved individuals to appropriate and effective services were identified as a major concern. Top issues include the lack of stable, affordable, and supportive housing options; and the limited access to effective services and treatment, both in custody and in the community. The shortage and absence of behavioral health (such as inpatient psychiatric care and residential substance abuse treatment) programs on the neighbor islands and rural communities were of particular concern. Additionally, these communities also expressed concerns regarding the lack of qualified professionals available to provide needed services.

It is anticipated that nearly all of the Hawaii’s inmates under the state’s jurisdiction will one day return to the community²³. According to the National Institute of Corrections, as

²² Crime in Hawaii. (2017). A Review of Uniform Crime Reports.

²³ State of Hawaii, Department of Public Safety. Comprehensive Offender Reentry Plan (CORP). Connecting the Dots: Creating Success for Offender Reentry (2019).

of December 31, 2017, the number of prisoners under the state's correctional authority was 5,138²⁴ which included 1,579 male inmates housed out-of-state at the Saguaro Correction Center in Arizona and 150 male and female inmates housed at the Hawaii Federal Detention Center²⁵. Hawaii's community corrections population was 20,421 under probation and 1,517 under parole²⁶.

A 2017 report released by the Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions (ICIS) reported an overall adult recidivism rate of 47.3% involving a FY 2014 cohort study. The cohort study consisted of 1,687 offenders' sentence to felony probation; 775 offenders released to parole; and 291 maximum term released prisoners. ICIS defines recidivism as any new arrest, or the revocation of probation or parole, within three years of the start of supervision. The data revealed a 41.4% recidivism rate for probationers, a 53.3% recidivism rate for parolees, and a 66.0% recidivism rate for maximum-term released prisoners²⁷. The contributing factors for the high recidivism rate are unknown. However, this data suggests that there is a need for improvements to offender rehabilitation interventions and programming.

Over the years, reducing prison population and lowering recidivism have been an important priority for criminal justice leaders. The following are a few highlights of resources currently in place to improve offender outcomes:

- Hawaii's corrections (PSD) and community corrections (probation and parole) agencies are primarily responsible for managing, supervising, and treating justice-involved individuals. These agencies have implemented a range of programs and interventions designed to improve offender outcomes and lower crime. These include, but are not limited to: targeted programming focused on changing criminal attitudes, thinking, and beliefs about crime, addressing mental health and substance abuse issues, providing employment and vocational programming, providing educational opportunities to incarcerated individuals, work furlough programs, establishing alternatives to incarceration, diversion programs, specialty courts, innovated probation (HOPE Probation), etc.
- ICIS is a multi-agency partnership between eight criminal justice agencies created in 2002. The Council's vision is to reduce recidivism and prevent the future victimization by adult offenders. The Council's goals are to: 1) reduce recidivism by 30%; 2) implement a system-wide application of standardized assessment protocols; 3) establish a continuum of services that match the risk and needs of adult offenders; 4) collaborate with communities in developing and implementing the continuum of services; 5) create a management

²⁴ National Institute of Corrections website. Retrieved at <https://nicic.gov/state-statistics/2017/hawaii>.

²⁵ Department of Public Safety, End of Month Population Report. December 31, 2017. Retrieved at: <http://dps.hawaii.gov/about/divisions/corrections/>

²⁶ National Institute of Corrections website. Retrieved at <https://nicic.gov/state-statistics/2017/hawaii>.

²⁷ Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions. State of Hawaii, FY 2014 Cohort: 2017 Recidivism Update (2018). Found at <https://icis.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/Hawaii-Recidivism-2017.pdf>

information system capable of communicating among agencies to facilitate sharing of offender information; and 6) evaluate the effectiveness of intermediate sanctions in reducing recidivism. ICIS plays a key role in improving EBP and standardizing risk/need assessment tools and training.

- In 2019, PSD released its Comprehensive Offender Reentry Plan (CORP). The plan outlines PSD’s strategy to build a success and sustainable reentry process for its offender population. The plan consists of four key reentry phases, six areas of focus, and 51 reentry strategies²⁸.

Providing justice-involved individuals the tools and resources needed to live a crime free life is essential for success. Hawaii’s homelessness crisis, affordable housing crisis, behavioral health and supportive services shortages across the state are critical factors that need to be address. As a result, criminal justice leaders must continue to find innovate and effective ways to remove barriers that can adversely affect successful reintegration into the community.

Forensic Science

Forensic science is a critical element of the criminal justice system. Forensic scientists examine and analyze evidence from crime scenes and elsewhere to develop objective findings that can assist in the investigation and prosecution of perpetrators of crime or absolve an innocent person from suspicion. The delivery of justice depends on the integrity and accuracy of that evidence.

An analysis of past JAG funding allocations revealed that 16 percent of projects funded between FY 2012-FY 2016 supported forensic science improvements, making it the third highest State Priority Area funded. Other top areas included violent crimes (24%) and drug threats and drug-related crimes (37%). The Department has also seen a high demand of funding requests received from forensic science agencies through JAG applications. Between 2012 -2016 CPJAD received a total of 25 applications for grant relating to the improvement of forensic services, the second highest State Priority Area request for funding.

Hawaii has a total of six forensic science laboratories located at the Honolulu Police Department, Hawaii Police Department, Kauai Police Department, Maui Police Department, Department of Public Safety Narcotics Enforcement Division, and the City and County of Honolulu Medical Examiner’s Office. The Department of the Attorney General Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center (AG-HCJDC), and the Department of the Attorney General Criminal Justice Division (AG-CJD) also provide forensic services to the state.

The National Commission on Forensic Science was developed by the U.S. Department of Justice to improve the practice of forensic science by developing guidance regarding the

²⁸ State of Hawaii, Department of Public Safety. Comprehensive Offender Reentry Plan (CORP). Connecting the Dots: Creating Success for Offender Reentry (2019).

intersections between forensic science and the criminal and the criminal justice system.²⁹ From that commission, The National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Report stated recommendations for forensic science services providers to move towards best practices, standardization, and improving the quality of services by adopting universal accreditation. Many forensic science providers are not accredited to any national or international standard. It is the goal of NIJ to have all forensic laboratories accredited within two years by an approved accrediting body. Of Hawaii's six laboratories, three are nationally accredited in a variety of scopes and two are working towards their national accreditation.

The alarming spread of heroin and synthetic opioids, like fentanyl, have had a crushing effect on many crime laboratories. Synthetic opioids in particular may be more difficult to analyze than traditional opiates and validating methods for new drugs as they emerge may significantly slow processing of these samples. Medical examiners and forensic pathologists have also been overwhelmed with the volume of autopsies as a result of heroin and synthetic drug-related overdose deaths. To address these issues, NIJ made additional funds available to states to specifically target the challenges the opioid abuse crisis has brought to the forensic science community.

The Honolulu Police Department Scientific Investigation Section (HPD-SIS), the Hawaii Police Department (HiPD) Crime Laboratory, and the Department of Public Safety Narcotics Enforcement Division Forensic Laboratory (PSD-NEDFL) are the only forensic laboratories that are accredited in the scope of Drug Chemistry – Controlled Substances. Since July 1, 2019, the HPD-SIS has six drug analysts and about 82 drug cases in backlog. It takes HPD-SIS approximately 34 days for a drug analysis to be completed for a case (date a request is received to the date the report was issued). The HiPD has 3 criminalists that complete drug analysis and they currently have about 200 drug cases in backlog. PSD-NEDFL has two drug analysts in their laboratory. They report having a total of 231 requests for drug analysis in 2019 and their current backlog is 7 cases, where their average turnaround time for analysis is 15 days. NED provides investigative and analytical support for all drug cases initiated by the Sheriff Division and NED of the Department of Public Safety. In 2019, PSD-NEDFL Special Agents analyzed 1,484 drug samples and supported 77 controlled substance and drug paraphernalia cases referred by the Sheriff Division Deputies and NED Investigators stemming from traffic stops, law enforcement encounters, interdiction at security checkpoints and state courts, discovered prison contraband, and pharmacy crimes.

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 state's casework requests since they are the only lab accredited in many of the forensic disciplines, reinforcing the need for personnel. Hawaii is unique in its island chain and many requests come from the other islands to be processed. For example, the cost of DNA to be processed at HPD-SIS currently is about \$300 a case, which includes labor and supplies. The HPD-SIS is restricted to the number of cases they can process for their

²⁹ National Institute of Standards and Technology: U.S. Department of Commerce. Found at www.justice.gov/ncfs on September 20, 2015.

own cases and for other county cases due to the limited amount of staff available. Private labs, such as labs on the mainland, typically charge between \$800 - \$1,500 a case and 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. This example illustrates the issues surrounding Hawaii's lack of capacity to meet demands for forensic evidence testing and the need for funding in this area.

Behavioral Health

The increasing number of individuals with mental health and substance use conditions in the criminal justice system has enormous fiscal, health, and human costs. Diverting individuals with mental health and substance use conditions away from jails and prisons and toward more appropriate community-based behavioral health care is an essential component to provide people the support services they need and eliminate unnecessary involvement in the criminal justice system.

Mental Health Programs was added to this plan as a new Federal Program Area and was frequently identified through all the focus group sessions and surveys as a priority. The top three initiatives that were identified through the stakeholder survey included evaluation/assessment of mental disorders, substance abuse and co-occurring disorders, residential inpatient behavior health treatment programs, and outpatient/community-based behavior health programs.

According to the National Alliance for Mental Illness (NAMI), in a mental health crisis, people are more likely to encounter police than get medical help and as a result nearly 2 million people with mental illness are booked into jails each year. Approximately 15% of men and 30% of women booked into jails have a serious mental health condition and once in jail, many individuals don't receive the treatment they need and end up getting worse and stay longer than those without a mental illness. A criminal record often makes it hard for individuals to get a job or housing. Many individuals, especially without access to mental health services and support services, end up homeless, in emergency rooms and are often re-arrested. At least 83% of jail inmates with a mental illness did not have access to needed treatment.³⁰

The lack of mental health crisis services across the nation has resulted in law enforcement officers serving as first responders to crisis events involving individuals with mental health issues. A Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) program is an innovative, community-based approach to improve the outcomes of these encounters. Hawaii has started training their officers in CIT and implementing the program to their Departments. The goal is to use de-escalation techniques to build a relationship with the individual.

As reported at the most recent Correctional Health Care Conference in October 2018, suicide rates in correctional facilities have been increasing steadily nationwide. The PSD incorporated a Suicide Prevention Program at all facilities and safety planning is used for

³⁰ National Alliance on Mental Illness: Jailing People with Mental Illness. (2018). Found at <https://www.nami.org/learn-more/public-policy/jailing-people-with-mental-illness>

those who present with a risk for self-harm. Qualified Mental Health Professionals were trained to conduct Mental Health Segregation Reviews to assist in identifying inmates in need of diversion from segregation placement for the purpose of treatment. PSD continues to update training curriculum for Mental Health Services, Suicide Prevention, and Restraint and Seclusion³¹.

Inmates in Hawaii entering the correctional system receive a specialized Post-Admission Mental Health Screening, which is conducted by qualified mental health professionals. Recently, PSD has implemented a variety of services that address mental health issues within the facility. They include: regularly scheduled inter-facility treatment team meetings with neighbor island mental health sections; Qualified Health Care Professionals conducting at least daily segregation rounds; HCF and WCCC conducting mental health post-hearing assessments of all inmates after parole board hearings; and a telemedicine system providing tele-psychiatry services to the neighbor island correctional facilities.

The State of Hawaii Judiciary has a Mental Health Court which was established in 2005. It 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. 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.

³¹ Department of Public Safety Report to 2018 Legislature: In Response to Act 144, Sessions Laws of Hawaii, 2007 Mental Health Services for Committed Persons. (2017) found at <https://dps.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/9-Act-144-2007-Mental-Health-Services.pdf>

VI. FUNDING STRATEGY

The community and stakeholder engagement described previously aided in the development of a funding strategy for the use of JAG funds over the next five years. This included the identification of five State Priority Areas, scoring incentives, and targeted initiatives under the State Priority Area of Drugs. It is the intention of the Department to review this plan in 2021. The Department also intends to continue its efforts to develop measurable goals, objectives, and expected outcomes across all State Priority Areas.

The goal of this plan is to create a safer community by supporting identified areas of need. The Department plans on achieving this goal by focusing JAG funds on projects that address the State Priority Areas of Drugs, Violent Crime, Recidivism/Reentry, Forensic Science, and Behavioral Health. The Department will also support projects that successfully incorporate evidence-based programs, multi-agency collaboration, and/or the criminal justice intersect to address homelessness.

A. State Priority Areas for January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2023

- Drugs
- Violent Crime
- Recidivism/Reentry
- Forensic Science
- Behavioral Health

B. Scoring Incentives

The Department's plan is to continue the subaward process using a competitive method, with a new component for awards made in CY 2021 and going forward. The new component is to provide extra points to those proposals that include:

- **Evidence-Based Programs**

This strategic plan emphasizes the implementation of evidence-based programs. It is found that the use of data and evidence in program development of criminal justice programs is effective. This approach reduces wasteful spending, expands innovative programs, and strengthens accountability. DOJ considers programs and practices to be evidence-based when their effectiveness has been demonstrated by causal evidence, generally obtained through one or more outcome evaluations.³² The outcome evaluation is a formal study that helps to answer the basic question, 'Is the program working?'

For a listing of Evidence Based Programs (EBP), refer to Appendix B. Proposals that include evidence-based program with information on the source of the EBP research or study will be given additional points during the scoring process.

³² OJP Grant Application Resource Guide. (2018). Found at <https://www.ojp.gov/funding/Apply/Resources/Grant-App-Resource-Guide.htm#evidenceBased>

- **Multi-Agency Collaboration**

Multi-disciplinary coordination and collaborative approaches have been proven to be an effective means to leverage and maximize resources. When implemented effectively, partnerships can improve capacity, operations and systems response; bridge gaps; reduce duplication of effort/services; facilitate information sharing; and provide a seamless continuity of care or response across varying sectors.

Collaboration is a critical component to implementing change within the criminal justice system. A collaborative process is intended to move away from the traditional way of working in silos, towards a way that allows for shared resources to address complex issues. Engaging system stakeholders in change efforts helps to eliminate barriers, increases opportunities for success, informs stakeholders about what other agencies are doing, and creates a shared vision that supports a systemic goal. Working collaboratively with all stakeholders in the planning and implementation of a project can result in a seamless continuum of care, and one that uses evidence-based principles to reduce crime.³³

Multi-agency collaboration is defined as two or more agencies strategically working together towards a common or shared goal, solution, and outcome to impact the community. For a project to successfully demonstrate multi-agency collaboration, a signed MOU/MOA is needed from all parties to identify commitment and responsibilities between the collaborating agencies. Extra points will be given to proposals that are able to successfully demonstrate the use of multi-agency partnerships to improve the criminal justice system.

- **Criminal Justice Intersect to Address Homelessness**

Hawaii's homeless crisis is at a critical level impacting government services including the criminal justice system. Homeless individuals are also disproportionately more involved in the criminal justice system as both victims and alleged perpetrators. These disproportionately high rates are motivated by homeless individuals who commit minor 'survival crimes'. Studies have shown that homeless individuals are more likely to be jailed for property crimes, such as theft.³⁴ In 2014, officials estimated that it costs an average of \$3,810 a month to incarcerate one individual compared to \$2,220 a month to house and support one individual in the community.³⁵

One study showed 54 percent of those receiving homeless services had been incarcerated in the past. The study revealed that formerly incarcerated, homeless individuals had an average of 19 prior arrests compared to an average of 4 prior

³³ Department of Justice, National Institute of Corrections, Crime & Justice Institute. (2004). Implementing Evidence-based Principles in Community Corrections: Collaboration for Systemic Change in the Criminal Justice System. Found at <https://nicic.gov/implementing-evidence-based-principles-community-corrections-collaboration-systemic-change-criminal>

³⁴ Mayer, C. & Reichert, J. (2018). The Intersection of Homelessness and the Criminal Justice System. Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority Center for Justice Research and Evaluation.

³⁵ Thornton, G., Koshiba, J. & Lee-Ibarra J. (2017). Touchpoints of Homelessness: Institutional Discharge as a Window of Opportunity for Hawaii's Homeless.

arrests in a comparison group.³⁶ Another study conducted by the BJS found that 12 percent of prisoners were homeless when they were arrested.³⁷

According to the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness, in January 2018, Hawaii had an estimated 6,530 experiencing homelessness, ranking Hawaii amongst the top states in the nation with highest rates of individuals experiencing homelessness per capita.³⁸ In 2015, a total of 841 inmates were released from prison in Hawaii. Of those, 52 were listed as “homeless,” “no permanent address,” or something similar. An additional 184 inmates had no address entered. According to an official at the Department of Public Safety (PSD), it is safe to assume that most of these 236 individuals (28 percent of all those who were released) were homeless.³⁹ Formerly incarcerated individuals that are reentering the community face significant housing challenges based on convictions, past evictions, and lack of income. Reentry housing programs can address housing needs and provide supportive services, all while reducing the risk of homelessness and recidivism.

The intersect between the criminal justice system and people who are homeless is a complex and challenging issue that cuts across various agencies/systems and is known to adversely impact communities. Proposals that focus on improving the criminal justice system response to homelessness will be given extra points during the scoring process.

C. Goals and Objectives

A proposal eligible for consideration must support one of the two goals listed below and at least one of the respective objectives that follow. Proposals may also include additional objectives that will support the goals.

JAG Goal: To create a safer community by supporting system response to identified areas of need by focusing projects that address the State Priority Areas of Drugs, Violent Crime, Recidivism/Reentry, Forensic Science, and Behavioral Health.

Objective: Projects are able to demonstrate measurable impact on one or more of the State Priority Areas.

Objective: To support projects that successfully incorporate evidence-based programs, use a multi-agency collaboration, and/or the criminal justice intersect to address homelessness.

³⁶ Metraux, S., Roman, C. G., & Cho, R. S. (2007). Incarceration and homelessness. National Symposium on Homelessness Research, 9-1- 9-31.; Burt, M. R. (1999). Homelessness: Programs and the people they serve, findings of the national survey of homeless assistance providers and clients. Washington, DC: The Urban Institute.

³⁷ Hughes, T. A., Wilson, D. J., & Beck, A. J. (2001). Trends in state parole, 1990-2000. Washington DC: U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics.

³⁸ United States Interagency Council on Homelessness. (January, 2018). Found at: <https://www.usich.gov/homelessness-statistics/hi>

³⁹ Thornton, G., Koshiba, J. & Lee-Ibarra J. (2017). Touchpoints of Homelessness: Institutional Discharge as a Window of Opportunity for Hawai'i's Homeless.

- Drugs Goal:** To reduce the availability of illicit drugs through law enforcement efforts, prevention and education, and training.
- Objective:** To support the Statewide Multijurisdictional Drug Task Force (SMDTF) enforcement efforts by directing up to 30 percent of JAG program funding toward efforts to disrupt the flow of drugs and apprehend mid to high level drug trafficking organizations.
- Objective:** To increase prevention and education efforts in the community to reduce the demand for methamphetamine and other illicit drugs.
- Objective:** To enhance the justice system’s capacity to respond to drug threats and drug-related crime through hiring of dedicated personnel designed to improve system response and through the purchase of necessary equipment to enhance operations.
- Objective:** To promote multi-agency cross training aimed at improving system response to drug threats and drug-related crimes.
- Objective:** To support projects that successfully incorporate evidence-based programs, use a multi-agency collaboration, and/or the criminal justice intersect to address homelessness.

D. Eligible Entities and Length of Award

Eligible entities that may apply for the Department administered JAG funds are State and county agencies. Non-profit organizations may partner with a State or county agency to share in the funding; however, the applying entity must be a state or county government agency.

Awards are typically awarded for a one-year period, covering the fiscal year beginning July 1st. SMDTF members are not subject to a 48-month funding limit; however, all other projects may not receive funding beyond a 48-month period. The intent of the JAG funds is to seed new initiatives that, once proven to be effective, can be sustained with local or State funding after the JAG funds are exhausted.

VII. SUBAWARD PROCESS

The Department's plan is to continue the subaward process using a competitive method to solicit applications from State and county agencies. The two tier process was adopted in response to the decreasing JAG award amounts and the need to streamline the administration of the JAG funding.

Review Process: Once applications are received, the applications undergo a two (2) tier selection/review process that evaluates and scores each application. This is a change from past practices where a three (3) tier review process was used. The review process includes:

1) **Peer Reviewers**

- Applications are reviewed and scored individually by peer reviewers. Reviewers are selected because of their specific subject knowledge of the criminal justice field, their willingness to review and score each application, and collectively, reflect a group of reviewers that are representative of agencies that make up the criminal justice system.
- The review panel reviews, evaluates, and scores each application.

2) **Branch Review**

- The Grants and Planning Branch conducts an internal review of all applications, considering the scoring and issues raised by the peer reviewers. The Grants and Planning Branch also considers other information that is relevant to the application and the amount of funding that is available.
- A recommendation for applications to fund is made to the Attorney General.

Awards and Project Implementation: After the final decision from the Attorney General, awards are made to grant recipients and project implementation may commence.

VI. NEXT STEPS

Strategic planning is an ongoing process that requires continuous planning, monitoring, assessment, and development. While Hawaii's JAG Strategic Plan for CY 2019-2023 serves as a roadmap to guide efforts and drive funding decisions over the next five years, the framework of the plan is designed to be dynamic in nature. The Department envisions this plan as a living document built to evolve and adapt as changes in Hawaii's justice environment occur and as new needs or problems arise. The Department will review this plan annually and develop goals and objectives for all of the State Priority Areas. As part of its on-going planning process, the Department is committed to:

- Monitor progress, assess justice issues, and adjust the plan to changing conditions as needed. To develop a process to receive feedback from stakeholders on the current criminal justice needs that can be targeted with JAG funds.
- Improve data collection efforts that will assist GCOC in making informed decisions on how to best allocate JAG funds.
- Facilitate multi-agency criminal justice stakeholders meetings to identify and address system gaps and needs. During the GCOC conference call on September 27, 2019, members expressed interest in establishing a forum that brings stakeholders together to facilitate in-depth discussions in addressing system response of a particular issue; to map out processes and identify how individuals come into contact with the criminal justice system; identify resources available to address the issue; and find gaps in services or efforts to target.
- Discuss with GCOC members ways to collaborate and maximize funding available, in addition to and not limited to JAG, to support criminal justice behavioral health projects.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: FY 2020-FY 2021 GCOC Members List

APPENDIX B: Resources for Identifying Evidence-Based Programs

APPENDIX C: 2018 Byrne JAG Strategic Planning Training & Technical Assistance
Summary Report

APPENDIX A

FY 2020-FY 2021 Governor's Committee on Crime Members

The Honorable Clare E. Connors
Attorney General
Department of the Attorney General

The Honorable Kelden B.A. Waltjen
Prosecuting Attorney
County of Hawaii

The Honorable Elizabeth Char
Director
Department of Health

The Honorable James S. Tabe
State Public Defender
Office of the Public Defender

The Honorable Max N. Otani
Director
Department of Public Safety

The Honorable Kenji M. Price
Ex-Officio
United States Attorney
Department of Justice

The Honorable Tivoli Faaumu
Chief of Police
Maui Police Department

The Honorable Edmund "Fred" Hyun
Chairperson
Hawaii Paroling Authority

The Honorable Shirley M. Kawamura
Criminal Administrative Judge
Circuit Court of the First Circuit

The Honorable Christina M. Kishimoto
Superintendent
Department of Education

The Honorable Rodney A. Maile
Administrative Director of the Courts
The Judiciary

The Honorable Dwight Nadamoto
Acting Prosecuting Attorney
City and County of Honolulu

The Honorable Todd G. Raybuck
Chief of Police
Kauai Police Department

NOTE: Two police chiefs and two prosecuting attorneys serve on the Committee and are rotated with the other police chiefs and prosecutors every 2 years.

APPENDIX B

RESOURCES FOR IDENTIFYING EVIDENCE-BASED PROGRAMS

CPJAD and the GCOC, have identified evidence-based programming (EBP) as a scoring incentive area for the use of JAG funds under this strategic plan. CPJAD utilizes the Office of Justice Program’s (OJP) definition of EBP and considers programs and practices to be evidence-based when their effectiveness has been demonstrated by causal evidence, generally obtained through high quality outcome evaluations. Causal evidence depends on the use of scientific methods to rule out, to the extent possible, alternative explanations for the documented change. In criminal justice, the term “effectiveness” usually means reducing crime (in the case of policing interventions), reducing recidivism (correctional interventions), or reducing victimization/revictimization (prevention/victim-based interventions).⁴⁰

The following is a general resource guide to help identify effective programming and interventions. This resource is not an exhaustive list and includes references to both EBP and best practices (BP). The description of each resource below may include language taken directly from their websites.

These resources provide information on what’s working, research and findings, and how to best implement EBP and BP as it was designed. Agencies and programs are encouraged to research other EBP or BP as needed for making informed decisions on the type of interventions to replicate or adapt.

- **Analysis Toolkit**

The Analysis Toolkit at it.ojp.gov/AT was developed with support of the U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ), BJA as a clearinghouse for publicly available crime and intelligence analysis resources. Users can explore existing resources, refine current approaches, and discover new points of contact. With the support of the Institute for Intergovernmental Research (IIR), a group of subject experts in the fields of crime and intelligence analysis identified content for the Analysis Toolkit and continue to evaluate the resources on the site to ensure relevancy.

The Analysis Toolkit also contains several case studies that were the result of the Nationwide Crime Analysis Capability Building Project, which was initiated by BJA to identify and evaluate promising practices to assist jurisdictions in enhancing their crime analysis capacity.

- **BJA’s Center for Research Partnerships and Program Evaluation (CRPPE) Innovations Suite**

The BJA Innovations Suite of programs re-examines every aspect of the criminal justice system to identify what is working in the field to reduce crime and recidivism and make

⁴⁰ JRSA, BJA and NCJA. Orchowky, Stan: An Introduction to Evidence-Based Practices (April 2014). Executive Summary.

our communities safer. The Innovations Suite of programs represents a strategic approach that brings more “science” into criminal justice operations by leveraging innovative applications of analysis, technology, and evidence-based practices with the goal of improving performance and effectiveness while containing costs. This data-driven approach assists jurisdictions to understand the full nature and extent of the crime challenges they are facing and to target resources to the highest priorities and can be found at <https://bj.a.ojp.gov/program/crppe/innovations-suite>.

- **BJA National Training and Technical Assistance Center**
The National Training and Technical Assistance Center (NTTAC) provides numerous webinars on evidence-based programming and implementing best practices. These webinars can be found at <bjatta.bja.ojp.gov/tags/evidence-based-practices>.
- **Blueprints**
The Blueprints for Healthy Youth Development website at <blueprintsprograms.org/program-search/> provides a list of 500 youth programs whose mission is to promote interventions that work. They do this by providing a comprehensive, trusted registry of evidence-based interventions (programs, practices and policies) that are effective in reducing antisocial behavior and promoting a healthy course of youth development and adult maturity.
- **The Guide to Community Preventive Services: The Community Guide**
The Community Guide is a compilation of findings of the Community Preventive Services Task Force (CPSTF). The Guide evaluates interventions and recommends those that demonstrate effectiveness in various community health topics, including in the area of violence prevention. Findings related to violence prevention is located at <thecommunityguide.org/topic/violence>.
- **National Best Practices for Sexual Assault Kits: A Multidisciplinary Approach**
The SAFER (Sexual Assault Forensic Evidence Reporting) Working Group was developed to address the SAFER Act of 2013, which is focused on the accurate, timely, and effective collection and processing of DNA evidence in sexual assault investigations. In support of these efforts, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) has released a set of best practices in response to the community’s needs and can be found at <nij.ojp.gov/topics/articles/national-best-practices-sexual-assault-kits-multidisciplinary-approach>.
- **National Institute of Corrections**
The DOJ’s National Institute of Corrections provides a variety of research papers, webinars and articles about the implementation of EBP and BP at <nicic.gov/assign-library-item-package-accordion/evidence-based-practices-ebp-ebp-implementation>.
- **National Implementation Research Network (NIRN)**
The NIRN website found at <nirn.fpg.unc.edu> provides a wealth of information on implementation of EBP and BP. This website is for those interested in implementing a program which has not yet been subjected to rigorous evaluation, or concerned about

whether there will be room for innovation when an evidence-based approach is adopted. The basic answer to this question is that programs should be based, to the extent possible, on theories and concepts that are supported by research; that is, that are themselves evidence-based. If programs are consistent with established theories of behavioral change, for example, and are implemented using (to the extent possible) core components of evidence-based programs (e.g., that high risk offenders receive more services than low risk offenders), we would expect them to be successful. For many years, evaluators have been preaching the importance of specifying program goals and objectives, tying these explicitly to program activities, and measuring both the implementation of the activities and the corresponding outcomes. These are known as program “logic models” because they spell out the logic that connects what the program is doing to the outcomes it expects to produce. A solid program, even one that is not directly supported by scientific evidence, should be able to make a compelling case for how what it is doing is expected to result in positive changes (lower recidivism, fewer probation violations, etc.).

- **National Institute of Justice (NIJ) Crime Solutions**

CrimeSolutions.gov is designed to be a single source of information for practitioners and policy makers about effective, promising, and ineffective programs in criminal and juvenile justice and crime victim services. Currently, the site contains more than 250 program profiles, with comprehensive descriptive information and evaluation outcomes for each one. On [CrimeSolutions.gov](https://www.crimesolutions.gov), you can:

- Access reviews and ratings of the effectiveness of programs and practices
- Conduct a search to locate programs or practices that meet your specific needs
- Nominate a program to be reviewed
- View listings of rated programs and practices for specific topics

- **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention**

The National Institute of Corrections in conjunction with OJJDP has a webinar titled: Implementing Evidenced-Based Practices webinar at [nicic.gov/implementing-evidence-based-services-webinar](https://www.nicic.gov/implementing-evidence-based-services-webinar).

- **OJJDP Model Programs Guide (MPG)**

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention’s (OJJDP’s) Model Programs Guide (MPG) contains information about evidence-based juvenile justice and youth prevention, intervention, and reentry programs. It is a resource for practitioners and communities about what works, what is promising, and what does not work in juvenile justice, delinquency prevention, and child protection and safety. MPG uses expert study reviewers and CrimeSolutions.gov’s program review process, scoring instrument, and evidence standards. The two sites also share a common database of juvenile-related programs. In addition to providing program profiles, MPG contains useful literature reviews, implementation information, and links to additional resources that practitioners, policymakers, and communities can use to improve the effectiveness of interventions, enhance accountability, ensure public safety, and reduce recidivism. The tools provided on MPG are specifically designed for juvenile justice-oriented practitioners and policymakers and can be found at [ojjdp.gov/mpg](https://www.ojjdp.gov/mpg).

- **Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Evidence-Based Practices Resource Center**

SAMHSA EBP Resource Center aims to provide communities, clinicians, policy-makers and others in the field with the information and tools they need to incorporate evidence-based practices into their communities or clinical settings and can be found at samhsa.gov/ebp-resource-center. The Resource Center contains a collection of scientifically-based resources for a broad range of audiences, including Treatment Improvement Protocols, toolkits, resource guides, clinical practice guidelines, and other science-based resources. The Resource Center is part of SAMHSA’s new comprehensive approach to identifying and disseminating clinically sound and scientifically based policies, practices and programs. This new approach enables SAMHSA to more quickly develop and disseminate expert consensus on the latest prevention, treatment, and recovery science; collaborate with experts in the field to rapidly translate science into action; and provide communities and practitioners with tools to facilitate comprehensive needs assessment, match interventions to those needs, support implementation, and evaluate and incorporate continuous quality improvement into their prevention, treatment, and recovery efforts.

- **What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse**

With support from the Bureau of Justice Assistance, the What Works in Reentry Clearinghouse offers easy access to important research on the effectiveness of a wide variety of reentry programs and practices. It provides a user-friendly, one-stop shop for practitioners and service providers seeking guidance on evidence-based reentry interventions, as well as a useful resource for researchers and others interested in reentry and can be found at whatworks.csgjusticecenter.org/.

APPENDIX C

**2018 BYRNE JAG STRATEGIC PLANNING
TRAINING & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SUMMARY REPORT**



2018 Byrne JAG Strategic Planning Training & Technical Assistance Summary

**A Report to the Hawaii Department of the Attorney General, Crime
Prevention and Justice Assistance Division**

October 2018

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2018 Byrne JAG Stakeholder Survey

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

Executive Summary

About the Survey

In March 2018, 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) identifying the most challenging issues within the JAG Federal Purpose Areas and State Priority Areas;
- 2) prioritizing JAG funding by Federal Purpose Area and State Priority Area; and
- 3) identifying technology and information sharing needs.

Working with the NCJA, CPJAD staff created a 29-question survey, which was distributed to CPJAD's stakeholder groups through the CPJAD listserv, professional coalitions, and through individual email messages beginning on April 27, 2018. The survey closed on May 18, 2018 with 231 responses from around the state and across all elements of the justice system, including: Law enforcement; Prosecution; Parole/probation/community corrections; Victims services/assistance; Corrections; Education/youth programs; Social services (housing, employment, childcare, insurance benefits, etc.); Courts; Substance Abuse; Juvenile Justice; Forensic Science; Defense; Mental Health; and more.

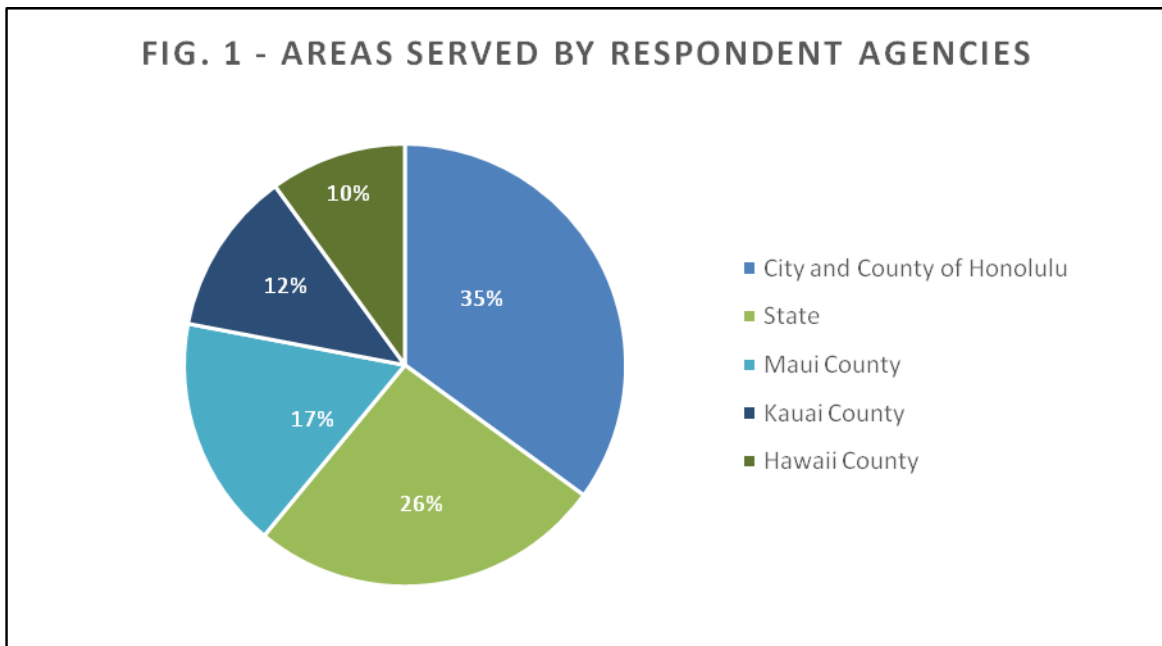
The survey was designed so that responses could be sorted by respondents' roles within the criminal justice system, and areas served by respondent agency.

Analysis focused on finding consensus around state and federal 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. In addition, the State of Hawaii has adopted eight State Priority Areas and determining if changes needed to be made to this list was also desired.

Note about response rate. 157 of the 231 surveys are complete. A survey is considered complete when the user clicks the Submit button, regardless of whether they answer all questions in the survey. A survey is incomplete when a user exits the survey before clicking the Submit button. A user who exits the survey may submit a new survey. Because of this possibility of duplicated responses, only the 157 completed surveys are included in the analysis.

Findings

Respondent Characteristics¹



Respondents primarily serve the City and County of Honolulu or provide services statewide, followed by Maui, Kauai and Hawaii counties (see Figure 1).

More than three-quarters of respondents represent state and local agencies (45 percent and 34 percent, respectively), followed by private sector organizations and nonprofits (17 percent), federal agencies (3 percent), and agencies or organizations representing a combination of these sectors (2 percent).

Most respondents work in law enforcement (20 percent), prosecution (17 percent), parole, probation, and community corrections (17 percent), and victim services and assistance (11 percent). A quarter of respondents represent corrections, education and youth programs, social services, courts, substance abuse, juvenile justice, forensic science, defense, and mental health. And, about 10 percent represent other specified roles, such as policy, administration, and research.

State Priority Areas, Federal Purpose Areas and Top Ranked Initiatives

Respondents were asked to rank State Priority Areas and Federal Purpose Areas, spending across these areas, and to identify the most challenging issues within these areas. The Federal Purpose Areas are set by the Bureau of Justice Assistance and describe the types of programs for which JAG funds can be utilized. The State Priority Areas are determined by the Governor's Committee on Crime (GCOC) and identify where funds should be used to improve the criminal justice system in Hawaii.

¹ While data comparing purpose area prioritization across geographic areas served by respondent agencies are provided in this report, it is important to note the small sample size (n<100) within these groupings.

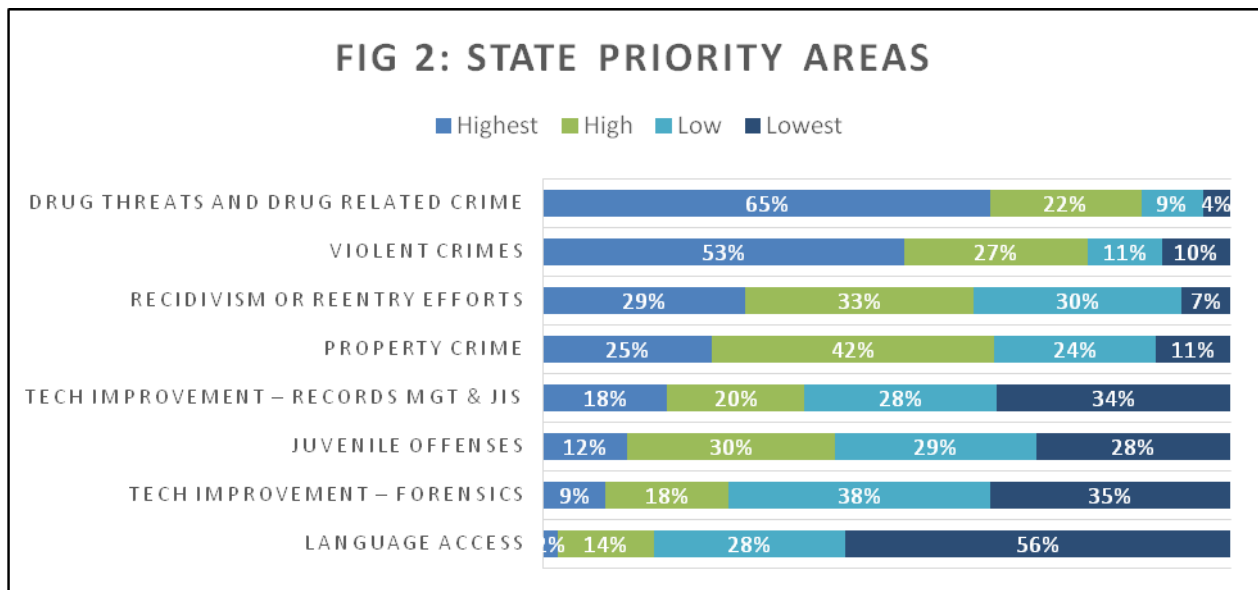
The State Priority Areas are as follows:

- 1) Drug Threats and Drug-Related Crime;
- 2) Juvenile Offenses;
- 3) Language Access;
- 4) Property Crime;
- 5) Recidivism or Reentry Efforts;
- 6) Technological Improvement – Forensic Science Capabilities;
- 7) Technological Improvement – Records Management and Integrated Justice Information Sharing;
- 8) Violent Crimes.

The Federal Purpose Areas are as follows:

- 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 Improvement;
- 7) Crime Victim and Witness Protection; and
- 8) Mental Health Programs and Services (added FY17).

Ranked State Priority Areas and Initiatives



Survey respondents from across the criminal justice system ranked Drug Threats and Drug-Related Crime, Violent Crime, and Recidivism and Reentry efforts as the top three priority areas (see Figure 2). The tables below list identified issues within each of these priority areas by respondent service area (see Tables 1-3).

Drug Threats and Drug Crime

TABLE 1: Priority Drug Threats and Drug-Related Crime Initiatives by Respondent Agency Service Area					
<i>Hawaii County</i>	<i>Kauai County</i>	<i>Maui County</i>	<i>City and County of Honolulu (Oahu)</i>	<i>Statewide</i>	<i>All Respondents</i>
Opioids/methamphetamine/other drug use	Opioids/methamphetamine/other drug use	Reducing drug-related crime	Opioids/methamphetamine/other drug use	Opioids/methamphetamine/other drug use	Opioids/methamphetamine/other drug use
Reducing drug-related crime	Reducing drug-related crime	Opioids/methamphetamine/other drug use	Reducing drug-related crime	Reducing drug-related crime	Reduce drug-related crime
Reducing drug threats	Reducing drug threats	Forensic capabilities/wait times	Substance abuse prevention and education	Substance-abuse prevention and education	Substance abuse prevention and education

Drug Threats and Drug-Related Crime was viewed by respondents as the most significant State Priority Area by a large margin. Interestingly, Drug Treatment and Enforcement did not receive comparable support among the Federal JAG Purpose Areas. Reference Figure 4 on the following pages.

Top three initiatives within Drug Threats and Drug-Related Crime:

- 1) Opioids/methamphetamines/other drug use (58 percent);
- 2) Reduce drug-related crime (55 percent); and
- 3) Substance abuse prevention and education (35 percent).

Reducing drug-related threats in Hawaii and Kauai counties and forensic capabilities/wait times in Maui county were higher priorities than substance-abuse prevention and education. (See Table 1). These initiatives were prioritized over other types of initiatives, including: alcohol offenses; drugs in schools; legalized marijuana, and other specified issues.

Violent Crime

TABLE 2: Priority Violent Crime Initiatives by Respondent Agency Service Area					
<i>Hawaii County</i>	<i>Kauai County</i>	<i>Maui County</i>	<i>City and County of Honolulu (Oahu)</i>	<i>Statewide</i>	<i>All Respondents</i>
Domestic Violence	Domestic Violence	Domestic Violence	Domestic Violence	Domestic Violence	Domestic Violence
Child abuse/neglect	Child abuse/neglect	Comprehensive response to sexual assault	Jail/prison overcrowding	Comprehensive response to sexual assault	Comprehensive response to sexual assault
(tie) Comprehensive response to sexual assault; and Forensic capabilities/wait times	(tie) Comprehensive response to sexual assault; and Forensic capabilities/wait times	Jail/prison overcrowding	Aggravated assault	Jail/prison overcrowding	Jail/prison overcrowding

Violent Crime was rated as the second State Priority Area.

Top three priorities initiatives within Violent Crime:

- 1) Domestic Violence (67 percent);
- 2) Comprehensive response to sexual assault (32 percent); and
- 3) Jail/prison overcrowding (28 percent).

Child abuse/neglect and forensic capabilities/wait times in Hawaii and Kauai counties and aggravated assault in Honolulu (Oahu) were more significant priorities than jail/prison overcrowding. (See Table 2).

These initiatives were prioritized over other types of initiatives, including: comprehensive response to elder abuse; homicide; gun violence; human trafficking; child abuse/neglect; and specified other issues.

Recidivism and Reentry Efforts

TABLE 3: Priority Recidivism and Reentry Initiatives by Respondent Agency Service Area					
<i>Hawaii County</i>	<i>Kauai County</i>	<i>Maui County</i>	<i>City and County of Honolulu (Oahu)</i>	<i>Statewide</i>	<i>All Respondents</i>
Reducing adult offender recidivism	Reducing adult offender recidivism	Reducing adult offender recidivism	Reducing adult offender recidivism	Reducing adult offender recidivism	Reducing adult offender recidivism
Access to Treatment Programs	Access to Treatment Programs	Access to Treatment Programs	Housing	Improving reentry efforts – adults	Housing
Mental Health/Suicide Prevention and Intervention	Housing	Reducing juvenile offender recidivism	Access to Treatment Programs	Housing	Access to Treatment Programs

Recidivism and Reentry Efforts was rated the third State Priority Area.

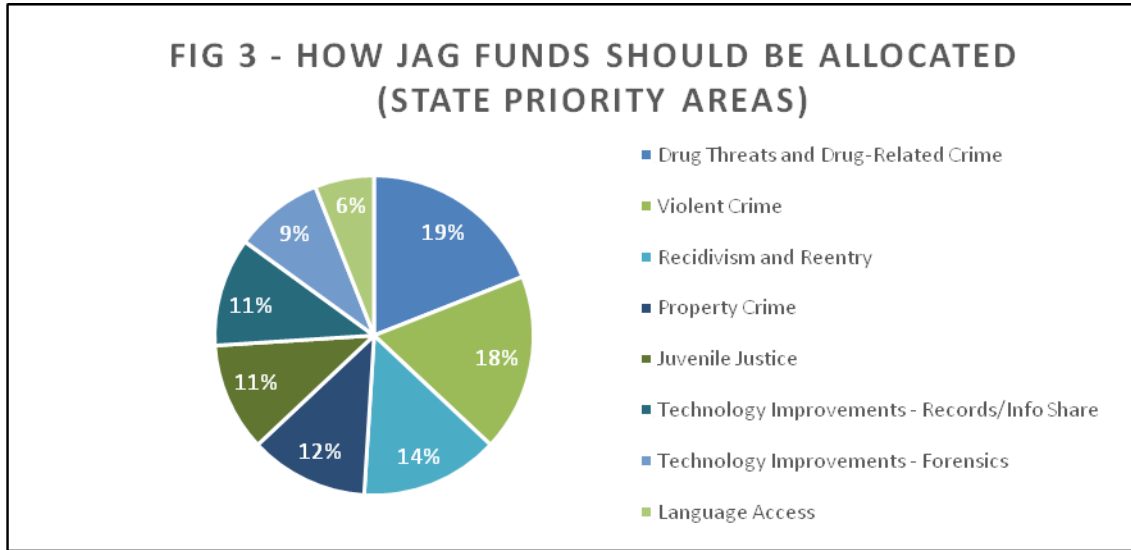
The top three initiatives within Recidivism and Reentry:

- 1) Reducing adult offender recidivism (54 percent);
- 2) Housing (34 percent); and
- 3) Access to treatment programs (33 percent).

Mental health/suicide prevention and intervention in Hawaii County and programs focused on juvenile offenders in Maui county were higher priorities than offender housing. (See Table 3).

These initiatives were prioritized over other types of initiatives, including: improving reentry efforts – juvenile; community supervision of offenders; employment; chronic health conditions/access to healthcare; misuse of medications/access to prescribers; transitional living; benefit enrollment (Medicaid, TANF, etc.); and specified other issues.

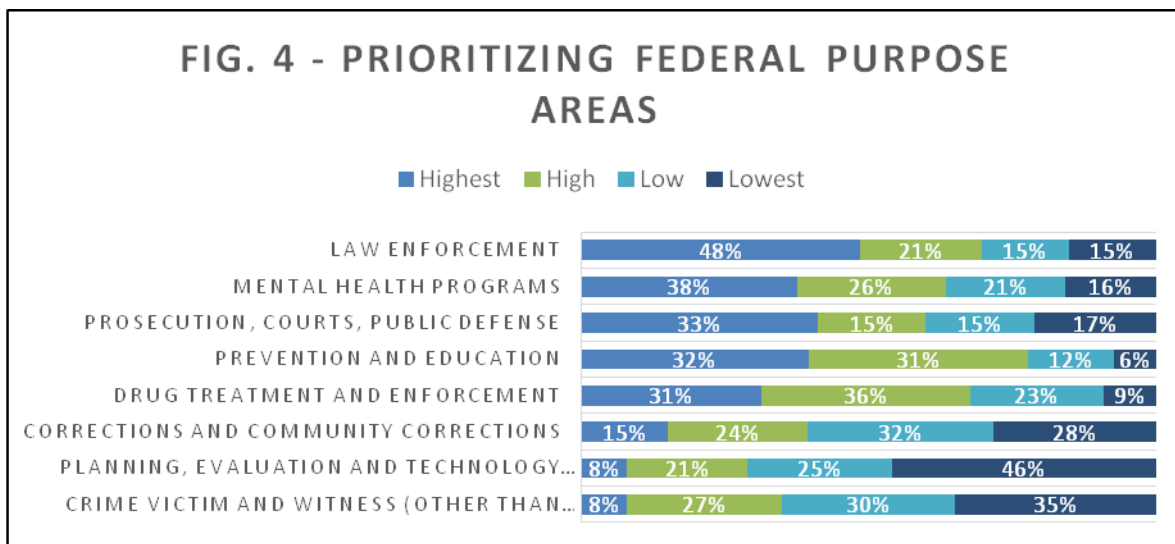
Funding Allocation by State Priority Area



Respondents proposed spreading funding across the eight State Priority Areas with the largest average allocations devoted to the Drug Threats and Drug-Related Crime and Violent Crime priority areas, followed by the Recidivism and Reentry. (See Figure 3).

Respondents proposed smaller allocations for Property Crime, Juvenile Justice, and Technology Improvement – Records Management and Integrated Justice Information Sharing. The smallest allocations were recommended for the Technology Improvement – Forensics and Language Access priority areas.

Prioritized Federal Purpose Areas and Top Ranked Initiatives



Unlike State Priority Areas, respondents felt strongly about several Federal Purpose Areas. Law Enforcement was rated the highest priority, followed by Mental Health Programs. Prosecution, Courts, Defense and Indigent Defense; Prevention and Education; and Drug Treatment and Enforcement received balanced support.

Within the Law Enforcement Federal Purpose Areas, respondents were also asked to prioritize law enforcement equipment needs. Thirty-eight percent of respondents indicated this question was not applicable to their work, but those who responded ranked the need for law enforcement equipment to include 1) forensic science technology/ equipment; 2) Surveillance equipment and 3) In car/body-worn cameras.

Respondents demonstrated a preference for substance abuse treatment and drug enforcement, and mental health programs and services. This is exemplified not only by respondents’ prioritization of Federal Purpose Areas, but also the ranking of initiatives within each purpose area. Top-ranked initiatives in seven of the eight purpose areas relate to these issues.

Priority initiatives within the top three Federal Purpose Areas are outlined in the tables below (see Tables 4 - 6).

Law Enforcement

Table 4 - Priority Law Enforcement Initiatives by Respondent Agency Service Area					
<i>Hawaii County</i>	<i>Kauai County</i>	<i>Maui County</i>	<i>City and County of Honolulu (Oahu)</i>	<i>Statewide</i>	<i>All Respondents</i>
Drug Enforcement	Training	Drug Enforcement	Drug Enforcement	Crisis Intervention/mental health/suicide prevention	Drug Enforcement
Training	Drug Enforcement	Violent Crime Reduction	Crisis intervention/mental health/suicide prevention	Drug Enforcement	Training
(tie) Violent Crime Reduction; Forensic Science Improvement; Workforce/Hire and Retain Qualified Staff	Forensic Science Improvement	Training	(tie) Violent Crime Reduction; Training	(tie) Training; Workforce/Hire and Retain Qualified Staff	(tie) Violent crime reduction; Crisis Intervention

Law Enforcement was the top-rated Federal Purpose Area. Respondents from across the justice system showed a preference for initiatives that prevented youth from entering the justice system.

Top three initiatives within Law Enforcement:

- 1) Drug Enforcement (52 percent);
- 2) Training (41 percent); and
- 3) (tie) Violent Crime Reduction and Crisis Intervention/Mental Health/Suicide Prevention (36 percent).

Training is a top priority in Kauai County while crisis intervention/mental health/suicide prevention is a top priority for agencies serving the entire state. Forensic science improvement was a major issue for agencies serving Hawaii and Kauai counties. Hiring and retaining qualified staff were among major priorities for agencies serving Hawaii County and the entire state (see Table 4).

These initiatives were prioritized over other types of initiatives including: gang enforcement; gun enforcement; interoperable communication (enhanced information sharing); school/youth related programs; equipment; language access; multijurisdictional crime solving partnerships; and specified other issues.

Mental Health Programs and Services

Table 5 - Priority Mental Health Initiatives by Respondent Agency Service Area					
<i>Hawaii County</i>	<i>Kauai County</i>	<i>Maui County</i>	<i>City and County of Honolulu (Oahu)</i>	<i>Statewide</i>	<i>All Respondents</i>
Eval/assessment	Eval/assessment	CIT Training and Support	Drug Enforcement	Eval/assessment	Eval/assessment
Residential Inpatient Behavioral Health (BH) Treatment	Residential Inpatient BH Treatment	Evaluation/assessment	Outpatient/Comm-Based BH Treatment	Outpatient/Comm-Based BH Treatment	Residential Inpatient BH Treatment
Outpatient/Comm-Based Behavioral Health Treatment	(tie) Outpatient/Comm-Based BH Treatment. and Secure Corrections-Based BH Program	Residential Inpatient BH Treatment	(tie) Residential Inpatient BH Treatment; and CIT Training and Support	Workforce/Hire and Retain Qualified Staff	Outpatient/Comm-Based BH Treatment

Mental Health Programs and Services related to law enforcement and corrections, including behavioral programs and crisis intervention teams, was selected as the second priority Federal Purpose Area. The top three initiatives within this purpose area were as follows:

- 1) Evaluation/assessment of mental disorders, substance abuse disorders and co-occurring disorders (59 percent);
- 2) Residential inpatient behavioral health treatment programs (41 percent); and
- 3) Outpatient/community-based behavioral health programs (39 percent).

These mental health initiatives are the top three priorities across most geographic services areas, with some exception. Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training and support were among priority initiatives for respondents serving Maui County and the City and County of Honolulu (Oahu). In addition, respondents providing services statewide are concerned about hiring and retaining qualified staff (See Table 5).

These initiatives were prioritized over other types of initiatives including: suicide risk assessment, response and protocols; benefit enrollment and eligibility determination; training; language access; housing; and specified other issues.

Prosecution, Courts, Defense and Indigent Defense

TABLE 6 - Priority Prosecution, Courts, Defense and Indigent Defense Initiatives by Respondent Agency Service Area					
<i>Hawaii County</i>	<i>Kauai County</i>	<i>Maui County</i>	<i>City and County of Honolulu (Oahu)</i>	<i>Statewide</i>	<i>All Respondents</i>
Training	Specialty Courts	Specialty Courts	Specialty Courts	Specialty Courts	Specialty Courts
Specialty Courts	Training	Training	Gun/violent crime/gang Prosecution	Training	Training
(tie) Court technology; Pretrial risk assessment and monitoring; and Specialized Prosecution	(tie) Court technology; Pretrial risk assessment and monitoring; and Specialized Prosecution	Property and white-collar crime prosecution	Pretrial risk assessment and monitoring	Pretrial risk assessment and monitoring	Pretrial risk assessment and monitoring

Prosecution, Courts, Defense and Indigent Defense was selected as the third priority Federal Purpose Area.

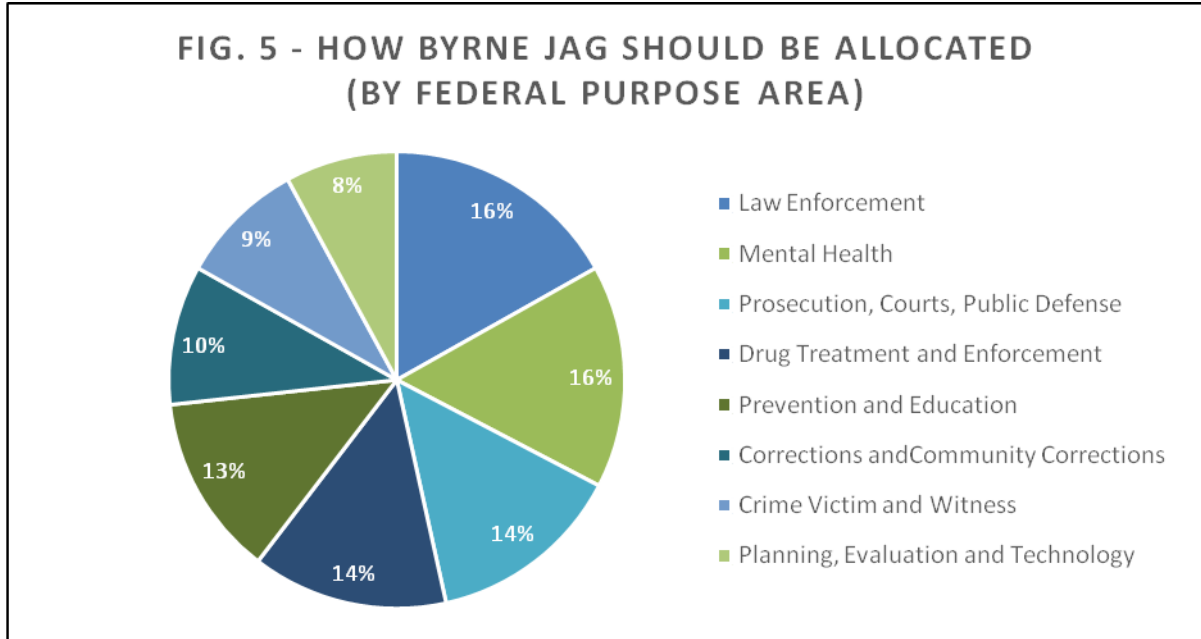
Top three initiatives within the Prosecution, Courts, Defense:

- 1) Specialty Courts (62 percent);
- 2) Training (39 percent); and
- 3) Pretrial Risk Assessment and Monitoring (33 percent).

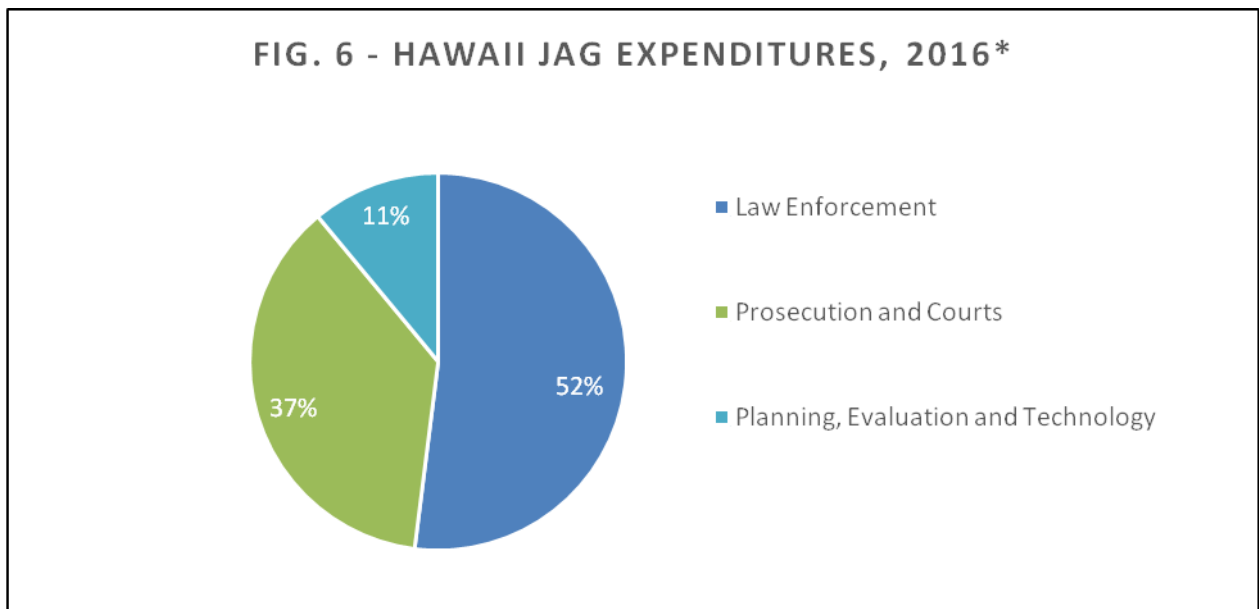
In Hawaii and Kauai counties, top priorities also included court technology and specialized prosecution. Property and white-collar crime prosecution are a high priority for respondents serving Maui county. And in the city and county of Honolulu (Oahu), gun/violent crime/and gang prosecution are among the top three priority issues (see Table 6).

These initiatives were prioritized over other types of initiatives including: indigent defense; specialty courts (drug, veteran, mental health, treatment, family, youth); court security; civil/involuntary commitment; capital prosecution; property & white-collar crime prosecution; language access; and specified other issues.

Funding Allocation by Federal Purpose Area



Respondents recommended spreading funding across the eight Federal Purpose Areas, with Law Enforcement and Mental Health Programs and Services receiving (on average) the largest proposed share of funding, followed by fairly even distributions to Prosecution, Courts, Defense and Indigent Defense; Drug Treatment and Enforcement; and Prevention and Education. Respondents proposed the smallest allocations for the Corrections and Community Corrections; Crime Victim and Witness; and Planning, Evaluation and Technology Improvement purpose areas.



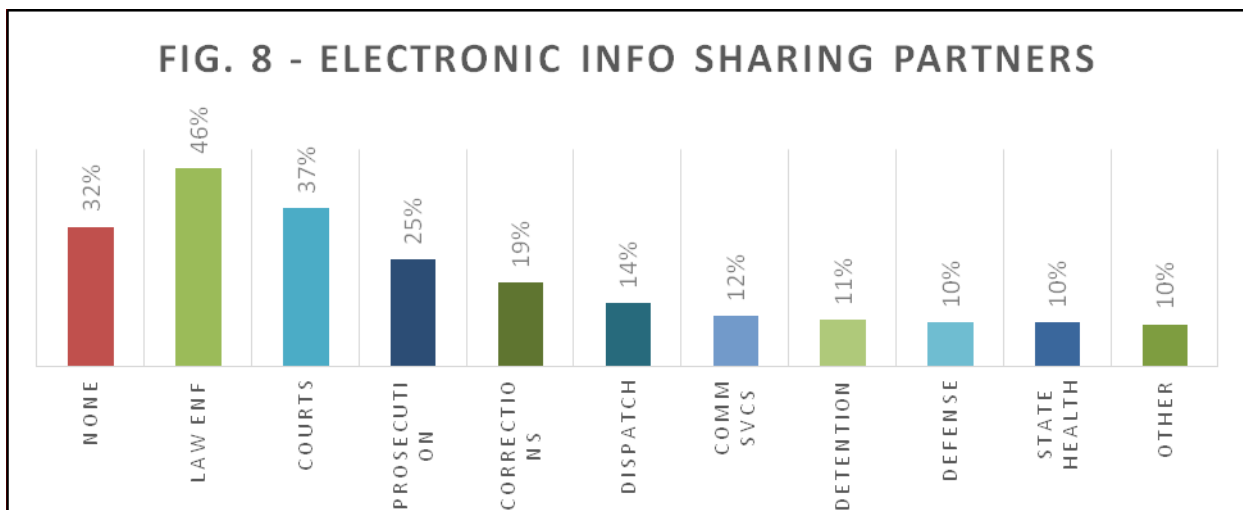
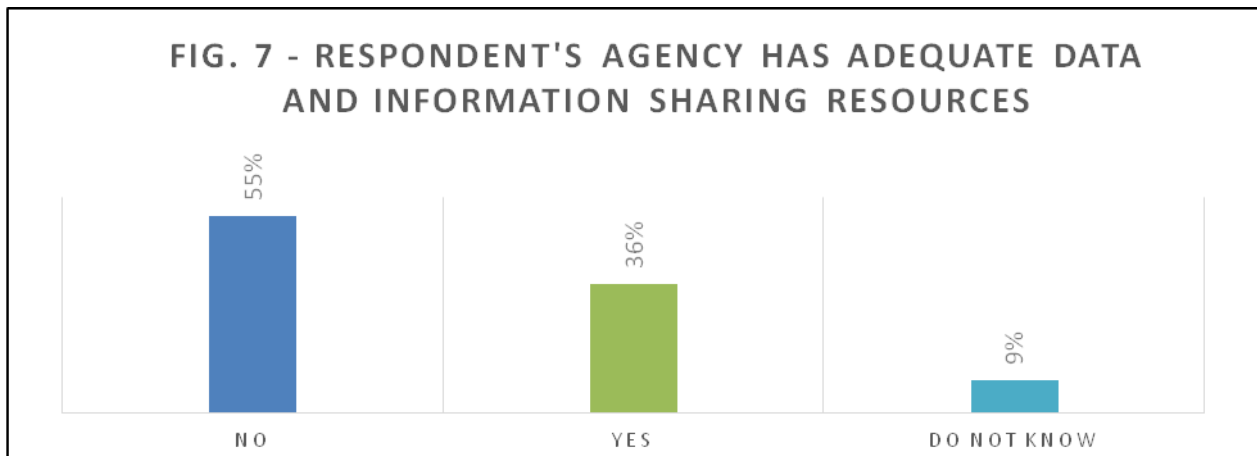
*Source: NCJA Biennial Survey of State JAG Spending in Calendar Year 2016, 2017-2018.

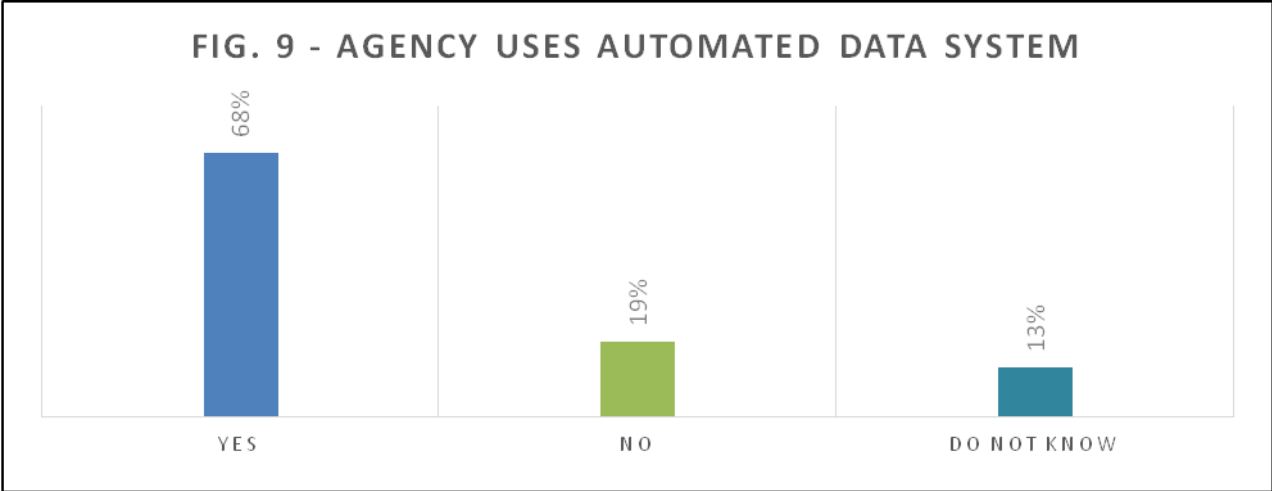
While respondents proposed an equitable distribution of funding across the Federal Purpose Areas, Hawaii allocated its JAG funding across only three purpose areas in calendar year 2016, totaling \$860,135. The largest share was devoted to Law Enforcement, followed by Prosecution and Courts, and Planning, Evaluation and Technology. (See Figure 6) It should be noted that funding decisions are impacted by a variety of factors including: the types of applications submitted; panel review scores; in-house branch review; and final funding recommendations from the GCOG.

Historical Note: From FY2010 through FY2014, with the exception of FY2012, the 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.

Other Findings: Data-Driven Decision-Making

Technology and Information Sharing Needs





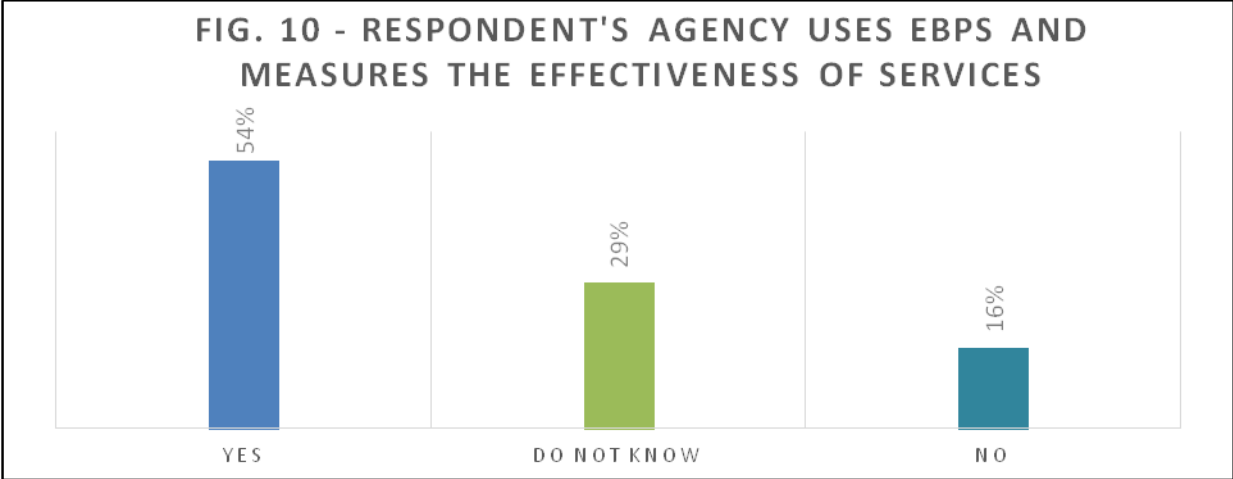
Questions 4-8 of the stakeholder survey focuses on data-driven decision making. It asks respondents about their agencies' technology and information sharing needs and capabilities, and whether their agency implements evidence-based practices. More than half of the respondents indicated that automated justice information sharing is a top priority within both the Technology Improvement state purpose area and Planning, Evaluation and Technology federal purpose area. This is likewise reflected in respondents' answers to questions about their agencies' access to resources to facilitate data-driven decision-making.

More than half of respondents reported that their agency does not have adequate data and information sharing resources (see Figure 7). Nearly a third of respondents also said their agency does not share information electronically with partners. It is worth noting, however, that some respondents in the private/nonprofit sector explained that is because there is not protocol for sharing information with government partners. For example, respondents representing victim services were more likely to report having automated data that is easy to access, but they were least likely to share information with government partners.

In addition, while more than two thirds of respondents said that their agency's data is automated, more than a third of respondents (36%) said the data is difficult to access. Another 19% of respondents said their data is not automated

Implementing Evidence-Based Practices

While agencies appear to have significant need for improved data access and information sharing, more than half indicated that their agency implements evidence-based program or practice. However, it is important to note that roughly one-third respondents were not sure whether their agency implements EBPS. Open-ended responses about the types of EBPs currently implemented reveal some confusion in what evidence-based practices are. For example, one respondent representing law enforcement interpreted this as having to do with the chain of command governing physical evidence.



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 considers 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.

Disclaimer This document was created with the support of Grant No. 2016-DP-BX-K002 awarded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance. The Bureau of Justice Assistance is a component of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Institute of Justice, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the SMART Office, and the Office for Victims of Crime. Points of view or opinions are those of the authors.

Stakeholder Engagement Strategy

Background

In March 2018, 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, the 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 27, 2018 and was distributed through various email distribution lists. For CPJAD to increase the number and diversity of respondents, a snowball sampling method was used where survey recipients were asked to pass along the survey to others in their field. The survey closed on May 18, 2018 with 231 responses from around the state and across all elements of the justice system.

157 completed the survey. A survey is complete when the user clicks the Submit button. A survey is incomplete when the user exits out of the survey prior to submitting their survey.

While snowball sampling created an overrepresentation 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 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 few questions were placed at the beginning of the instrument to allow for results to be categorized and analyzed along several dimensions, such as:

- 1) county served by respondent agency;
- 2) type of agency (e.g., local, state, or federal government; private sector/nonprofit; other); and
- 3) respondent role within their agency.

In addition, respondents were asked numerous questions requiring them to rank in order of importance: Byrne JAG State and Federal Purpose Areas, and initiatives within each of these purpose areas. The survey also asked respondents about data, technology and information sharing needs and capabilities; and implementation of evidence-based practices. Respondents were also invited to provide additional comments at the end of the survey.

Basic Survey Statistics

Demographics

Of the 157 completed surveys, the largest number of respondents work in state government:

- State (45%)
- Local (34%)
- Private sector/nonprofit (17%)
- Federal (3%)
- Other (2%)

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

- City and County of Honolulu (Oahu) (35%)
- State (26%)
- Maui County (17%)
- Kauai County (12%)
- Hawaii County (10%)

Respondent's Role in the Criminal Justice System

Most respondents were in Law Enforcement and Forensic Science:

- Law enforcement (20%)
- Prosecution (17%)
- Parole/probation/community corrections (17%)
- Victims services/assistance (11%)
- Other (11%)
- Corrections (4%)
- Substance Abuse (4%)
- Social services (housing, employment, childcare, insurance benefits, etc.) (4%)
- Education/youth programs (4%)
- Courts (3%)
- Forensic Science (3%)
- Juvenile justice (2%)
- Defense (1%)
- Mental Health (0.6%)

Data-Driven Decision Making

More than half of respondents feel their agency does not have adequate resources for data collection/access/management and information sharing.

- No – does not have adequate resources (58%)
- Yes – does have adequate resources (34%)
- Do Not Know (8%)

About two-thirds of respondents said their agency has an automated data system, but only about a third say it is easy to access information.

- Yes, we have an automated data system, but it is difficult to access information (36%)
- Yes, we have an automated data system and it is easy to access information (32%)
- Our data is not automated (19%)
- Do not know (13%)

Many respondents that share information electronically with partners do so with law enforcement and the courts. Almost one-third of respondents do not share information electronically with partners.

- Law enforcement (46%)
- Courts (38%)
- We do not have electronic information exchange with our partners (29%)
- Prosecution (25%)
- Corrections (20%)
- Dispatch (15%)
- Detention (11%)
- Community services (behavioral health, housing, employment, benefit eligibility) (11%)
- Defense (11%)
- State Health Department (10%)
- Other (8%)

Incorporating Evidence-Based Practices

Half of respondent agencies use evidence-based practices (EBPs) for program and service delivery. However, about a third of respondents were either unsure whether their agency incorporates EBPs and some were simply unclear about what constituted evidence-based. For example, a respondent from law enforcement understood it as referring to custody of evidence.

- Yes, our agency incorporates evidence-based practices (50%)
- Do Not Know (32%)
- No, our agency does not incorporate evidence-based practices (18%)

Respondents who said their agency incorporates EBPs were asked to provide specific examples. A sample of the 78 responses are summarized in Attachment B.

State Priority Areas

DRUG-RELATED CRIME - Opioids/methamphetamine/other drug use and reducing drug-related crime are significantly high priorities, followed by substance abuse prevention and education.

- Opioids/methamphetamine/other drug use (58%)
- Reducing drug related crimes (55%)
- Substance abuse prevention and education (35%)
- Reducing drug threats (drug enforcement, drug trafficking organizations, parcel interdiction, etc.) (32%)
- Other (20%)
- Alcohol offenses (18%)
- Forensic capability/wait times (18%)
- Police community relations (12%)
- Drugs in schools (8%)
- Legalized Marijuana (5%)

JUVENILE OFFENSES - more than half of respondents indicated that “substance use and intervention” is a top priority, followed by mental health/suicide prevention, and sexual offenses/sexually inappropriate behavior.

- Substance use and prevention (56%)
- Mental health/suicide prevention (36%)
- Sexual offenses/sexually inappropriate behavior (26%)
- Delinquency prevention (25%)
- Other (22%)
- Reducing juvenile offenses utilizing a coordinated response (22%)
- Human trafficking/minors (20%)
- Status Offenses (14%)
- Secure detention and reentry (11%)
- Police/community relations (10%)
- Misuse of medications/access to prescribers (6%)
- Chronic health conditions/outside medical (3%)

LANGAUGE ACCESS - Improving language access within the criminal justice system for both adults and victims are major priorities, followed by police-community relations.

- Improving language access within the criminal justice system – adults (75%)
- Improving language access within the criminal justice system – victims (66%)
- Police/community relations (41%)
- Improving language access within the criminal justice system – juveniles (36%)
- Other (15%)

PROPERTY CRIME – Reducing property crime overall and burglary/theft were major concerns for respondents, followed by jail/prison overcrowding.

- Reducing property crime (61%)
- Burglary/theft (53%)
- Jail/prison overcrowding (36%)
- Crimes against tourists (28%)
- Forensic capabilities/wait times (21%)
- Police/community relations (20%)
- Other (14%)
- Vandalism (11%)

RECIDIVISM AND REENTRY EFFORTS – More than half of respondents said reducing adult offender recidivism was a top priority. About a third of respondents said the same of housing, access to treatment programs, and improving reentry efforts for adults.

- Reducing adult offender recidivism (54%)
- Housing (34%)
- Access to treatment programs (33%)
- Improving reentry efforts – adult (31%)
- Mental health/suicide prevention & intervention (24%)
- Reducing juvenile offender recidivism (24%)
- Employment (17%)
- Community supervision of offenders (15%)
- Transitional living (10%)
- Improving reentry efforts – juvenile (8%)
- Chronic health conditions/access to healthcare (7%)
- Misuse of medications/access to prescribers (6%)
- Benefit enrollment (Medicaid, TANF, etc.) (6%)
- Other (6%)

TECHNOLOGICAL IMPROVEMENT AND FORENSIC SCIENCE CAPABILITIES – More than half of respondents rated improving integrated justice information sharing and improving records management as significant needs, followed by training and hiring/retaining skilled staff, mirroring issues raised in previous questions about resources for data-driven decision making.

- Improving Integrated Justice Information Sharing (57%)
- Improving Records Management (50%)
- Training & technical assistance (42%)
- Workforce/hiring qualified staff (41%)
- Improving Forensic Science Capabilities (26%)
- Accessing/sharing health care information (20%)
- Other (6%)
- NIBRS Implementation (2%)

VIOLENT CRIMES – Two-thirds of respondents said domestic violence is a major issue.

- Domestic Violence (67%)
- Comprehensive response to sexual assault (32%)

- Jail/prison overcrowding (28%)
- Child abuse/neglect (25%)
- Aggravated Assault (20%)
- Forensic capability/wait times (18%)
- Police/community relations (16%)
- Comprehensive response to elder abuse (13%)
- Human trafficking (12%)
- Other (11%)
- Gun violence (6%)
- Homicide (3%)

Please rank the 8 State Priority Areas in order of importance for your community or the state.

<i>Purpose Area</i>	<i>1 (highest)</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8 (lowest)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Drug Threats and Drug Related Crime	39%	26%	12%	10%	5%	4%	1%	3%	157
Violent Crimes	32%	21%	12%	15%	7%	4%	4%	6%	157
Recidivism or Reentry Efforts	14%	15%	18%	15%	13%	17%	5%	2%	157
Technological Improvement – Records Management and Integrated Justice Information Sharing	7%	11%	9%	11%	13%	15%	22%	12%	157
Property Crime	6%	19%	25%	17%	13%	9%	6%	5%	157
Juvenile Offenses	4%	8%	13%	17%	20%	9%	18%	10%	157
Technological Improvement – Forensic Science Capabilities	3%	6%	10%	8%	18%	20%	22%	13%	157
Language Access	1%	1%	6%	8%	11%	17%	17%	39%	157

Please assign percentages to how you would allocate funding to the State Priority Areas. YOUR TOTAL MUST EQUAL 100%. All fields must contain a value between 0 and 100. Omit percentage signs and decimals.

- Drug Threats and Drug Related Crime (19%)
- Violent Crimes (18%)
- Recidivism or Reentry Efforts (14%)
- Property Crime (12%)
- Juvenile Offenses (11%)
- Technological Improvement – Records Management and Integrated Justice Information Sharing (11%)
- Technological Improvement – Forensic Science Capabilities (9%)
- Language Access (6%)

Federal Purpose Areas

LAW ENFORCEMENT – drug enforcement, training, and reducing violent crime are among the top 3 areas of need.

- Drug enforcement (52%)
- Training (41%)
- Violent crime reduction (36%)
- Crisis intervention/mental health/suicide prevention (36%)
- Workforce/hire and retain qualified staff (29%)
- Forensic Science Improvement (21%)
- Inter-operable communication (Enhanced Information Sharing) (20%)
- School/youth related programs (18%)
- Multijurisdictional Crime Solving Partnerships (13%)
- Equipment (10%)
- Gang enforcement (8%)
- Other (8%)
- Gun enforcement (4%)
- Language Access (3%)

LAW ENFORCEMENT EQUIPMENT - The majority of respondent did not have a need for law enforcement equipment. However, of those that did, forensic science/crime scene equipment, surveillance equipment, and in-car/body worn cameras area among the top 3 needs.

- N/A – Not applicable to my agency (38%)
- Forensic science/crime scene equipment (34%)
- Surveillance equipment (28%)
- In-car/body worn cameras (27%)
- Mobile data terminals and accessories (17%)
- Digital ticketing (13%)
- Tasers/non-lethal weapons (13%)
- Radios, accessories, repeaters/repeater antenna (10%)
- Other (8%)
- Bullet-proof vests (8%)
- Weapons (6%)

PROSECUTION, COURT, DEFENSE AND INDIGENT DEFENSE - Respondents overwhelmingly rated specialty courts as a top priority, followed by training. Respondents assigned fairly equal weight to pretrial risk assessment/monitoring, court technologies, and gun/violent crime/gang prosecution.

- Specialty courts (drug, veteran, mental health, treatment, family, youth) (62%)
- Training - court/prosecution/defense (39%)
- Pre-trial risk assessment/monitoring (33%)
- Court technologies – (records/case management systems, court security, videoarraignment/conferencing) (31%)
- Gun/violent crime/gang prosecution (30%)
- Property & white-collar crime prosecution (27%)
- Specialized prosecution (23%)

- Civil/involuntary commitment (14%)
- Language Access (11%)
- Indigent defense (10%)
- Other (10%)
- Court security (5%)
- Capital prosecution (4%)

PREVENTION AND EDUCATION - Nearly three-quarters of respondents said substance abuse prevention was a top priority. Around 40 percent said the same of teen dating/domestic violent preventions and training.

- Substance abuse prevention (including prescription drugs) (73%)
- Teen dating/domestic violence prevention (40%)
- Training (39%)
- Youth mentoring (32%)
- Suicide prevention (31%)
- Juvenile delinquency prevention (28%)
- School violence prevention (22%)
- Gang prevention (15%)
- Language Access (10%)
- Other (10%)

CORRECTIONS/COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS – Nearly two-thirds of respondents said substance abuse or mental health treatment for incarcerated offenders is a top issue.

- Substance abuse or mental health treatment for incarcerated offenders (64%)
- Reentry (40%)
- Housing/employment for offenders/transition/al living (36%)
- Smart probation/parole i.e. swift & certain sanctions, use of risk assessment tools, etc. (36%)
- Diversion/alternatives to incarceration (33%)
- Special population programming: i.e. geriatrics, cultural, female offenders, incarcerated parents, youth offenders and veterans (21%)
- Training (18%)
- Workforce/hire and retain qualified staff (17%)
- Assessment, evaluation, benefit eligibility/enrollment (14%)
- Chronic health conditions/outside medical/medications/access to prescribers (13%)
- Other (4%)
- Language Access (3%)

DRUG TREATMENT AND ENFORCEMENT – Residential/inpatient treatment, community-based/outpatient treatment, and co-occurring mental illnesses or other chronic illnesses were the top three priorities.

- Residential / Inpatient treatment (52%)
- Community based /outpatient treatment (43%)
- Co-occurring mental illness or other chronic health conditions (43%)
- Sober housing for offenders (32%)
- Detox/crisis stabilization (32%)

- Secure/corrections-based treatment (23%)
- Multijurisdictional drug enforcement partnerships (20%)
- Training (18%)
- Workforce/hire and retain qualified staff (13%)
- Drug addicted mothers/pregnant mothers (11%)
- Outside medical costs/medications/access to prescribers/pharmacy costs (6%)
- Other (3%)
- Language Access (3%)

CRIME VICTIM AND WITNESS (OTHER THAN COMPENSATION) – More than half of respondents selected children exposed to violence/abuse/neglect and behavioral health services/trauma-informed care as top priorities.

- Children exposed to violence, abuse, neglect (58%)
- Behavioral health services/trauma informed care (52%)
- Restorative justice initiatives (30%)
- Training (29%)
- Direct victim services/witness intimidation (27%)
- Victim witness advocate (22%)
- Population specific services (i.e. LGBTQ, elderly, military/first responders) (22%)
- Automated victim notification (15%)
- Human trafficking (14%)
- Child advocacy centers (13%)
- Juvenile victims/witnesses (11%)
- Language Access (3%)
- Other (3%)

MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS AND RELATED LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CORRECTIONS PROGRAMS, INCLUDING BEHAVIORAL PROGRAMS AND CRISIS INTERVENTION TEAMS – Respondents indicated that evaluation/assessment of mental disorders, substance abuse disorders and co-occurring disorders is a top priority, followed by resident inpatient behavioral health treatment programs, and outpatient/community-based behavioral health programs.

- Evaluation/assessment of mental disorders, substance abuse disorders and co-occurring disorders (59%)
- Residential inpatient behavioral health treatment programs (41%)
- Outpatient/community-based behavioral health programs (39%)
- Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training and support (37%)
- Suicide risk assessment, response and protocols (24%)
- Training (24%)
- Secure/corrections-based behavioral health programs (23%)
- Workforce/hire and retain qualified staff (22%)
- Housing (14%)
- Benefit enrollment and eligibility determination (8%)
- Language Access (5%)
- Other (4%)

Please rank the 8 Federal Purpose Areas in order of importance for your community or the state.

Purpose Area	1 (highest)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 (lowest)	Total
Law Enforcement	32%	16%	11%	10%	4%	11%	5%	10%	157
Mental health programs and related law enforcement and corrections programs, including behavioral programs and CITs	23%	15%	14%	12%	9%	12%	10%	6%	155
Prevention and education	17%	15%	18%	13%	10%	12%	10%	6%	156
Prosecution, courts, defense and indigent defense	12%	21%	13%	12%	13%	12%	12%	5%	156
Drug treatment and enforcement	10%	21%	15%	21%	17%	6%	4%	5%	155
Corrections and community corrections	6%	9%	10%	14%	20%	12%	15%	13%	155
Crime victim and witness (other than compensation)	5%	3%	15%	12%	12%	18%	19%	16%	155
Planning, evaluation and technology improvement	3%	5%	11%	10%	12%	13%	17%	29%	154

Please assign percentages to how you would allocate funding to the JAG Program purpose areas. YOUR TOTAL MUST EQUAL 100%. All fields must contain a value between 0 and 100. Omit percentage signs and decimals.

- Law enforcement (17%)
- Mental health programs and related law enforcement and corrections programs, including behavioral programs and crisis intervention teams (16%)
- Prosecution, courts, defense and indigent defense (14%)
- Drug treatment and enforcement (14%)
- Prevention and education (13%)
- Corrections and community corrections (10%)
- Crime victim and witness (other than compensation) (9%)
- Planning, evaluation and technology improvement (8%)

Additional Needs and Priorities

Respondents were invited to leave comments or elaborate on previous responses. 13 respondents provided comments about additional need and priorities.

- Funding for the Prosecutors office it seems that funding is a problem. The amount of crime being prosecuted has increased but the funding for additional positions to assist with the increase is not there.
- High need to address dual diagnose type individuals who are high risk in the community.
- I work in the substance abuse treatment and prevention field with teens. Teens need better access to mental health services, and positive activities to engage in. Those are things I think everyone already knows.
- Increased attention to & funding for drug prevention and treatment programs as well as behavioral health programs would diminish the need for additional enforcement efforts.
- It is a balance of thinking long term impact while being mindful of present circumstances.
- Non-Profit Organizations need more recognition especially for the staff in front line work. As a result, more funding is always needed to support and keep good working staff. An increase an hourly wages and salaries need a dramatic increase because workers in these fields genuinely enjoy giving back to the community and they deserve such an incentive. Thank you

so much for all you do in supporting agencies in the community. Without you we could not operate needed services for the people of our community!

- Our agency is currently using the Cyzap and Offendertrak databases. We need to make improvements to these systems so that we can generate reports on our populations, use of LSI-R/ASUS assessments. Also, we need to implement addition EBP interventions that address our populations' criminogenic needs.
- Parole, Probation, and Community Supervision Officers should have limited arrest authority to do their jobs and written administrative policies with training for Use of Force. When threatened by offenders, Parole/ Probation/ and Community Supervision Officer don't have any clear direction on how to be handle threats against them when in situations that's places them in harm's way. **THIS NEEDS TO IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND MUST BE ADDRESSED** to ensure the Safety of the Community and the Officers tasked with upholding the law. Parole/ probation/ community supervisors required to conduct field visit with lacked resources, policies, safety equipment, and communications which jeopardizes their immediate safety when they go out into the community and must verify the residence of an offender who has absconded.
- The criminal code needs extensive review. Coordination of services and interventions needs to improve. Fear mongering by news media needs to be addressed.
- The prison system is in the punishment mode and needs to focus on rehabilitation.
- There needs to be involvement with legislature; they don't necessarily have the same strategies or outcomes in mind when drafting proposed laws.
- We have a genuine drug problem on the Big Island. If we could dedicate money and time into drug treatment and enforcement, crimes would reduce dramatically.
- We strongly disagree with any attempts to tie JAG funding with being commandeered to enforce federal immigration priorities. Municipalities and states know best what constitutes their public safety needs.

2018 Criminal Justice Focus Group Series

About the Focus Groups

The NCJA and Hawaii Team held six community-based stakeholder focus groups to gather input on state priorities and begin transitioning toward data-driven and evidence-based resource allocation. Stakeholders from five different areas of the state provided insights based on their various roles and perspectives to help inform funding decisions for the next five years as part of Hawaii's statewide comprehensive strategic planning process.

The Hawaii team introduced participants to the eight State Priority Areas and asked participants to provide their perceptions and feedback. The meetings were organized by block, with each section having a different focus. In Block 1, focus groups were asked to define the desired outcome when the criminal justice system is working effectively, crime rates are low(er) and communities feel safe for both residents and visitors. Block 1 was the broadest section with subsequent sections narrowing and refining the focus and goals. In Block 2, participants were asked to identify the resources necessary to have a positive impact on the justice system within the key priority areas identified in Block 1. The goal of Block 3 was to understand why the identified priority areas are important, the extent of the problem, and ways to improve information sharing and develop meaningful outcome metrics.

Focus Group Locations

- Honolulu County: County Representation – June 12, 2018
- Maui County – June 13, 2018
- Kauai County – June 15, 2018
- East Hawaii/Hilo – June 18, 2018
- West Hawaii/Kona – June 19, 2018
- Honolulu County: State Representation – June 20, 2018

Focus Group Participants

Honolulu County's (County Representation) focus group was made up of 23 stakeholders representing multiple facets of the criminal justice system. Participants included representatives from the Salvation Army; the Judiciary; the Department of the Medical Examiner's Office; the Honolulu Prosecutors Office; the Honolulu Police Department; the Department of Public Safety; the Sex Abuse Treatment Center; CARE Hawaii; and the Susannah Wesley Community Center and the Mediation Center of the Pacific, Inc.

Maui County's focus group was made up of 15 representatives from the Department of Health, Department of Public Safety; the Maui Police Department; the Hawaii Paroling Authority; the Judiciary; Maui Economic Opportunity; the Maui Prosecutors Office; and Child and Family Service.

Kauai County's focus group included 15 participants representing the Department of Health; the Judiciary; the Kauai Prosecutor's Office; YWCA of Kauai; the Hawaii Paroling Authority; the Kauai Police Department; the Mayor's Office and the Department of Public Safety.

East Hawaii/Hilo's focus group was made up of 14 representatives from the Hawaii Prosecutor's Office; the Department of Public Safety; the Judiciary; YWCA of Hawaii Island; the Hawaii Police Department; the Hawaii Paroling Authority; and the Big Island Substance Abuse Council

West Hawaii/Kona's focus group included 12 stakeholders from the Hawaii Police Department; the Hawaii Paroling Authority; the Hawaii Prosecutor's Office; the Judiciary; the Department of Health; the Department of the Attorney General; Bridge House; Visitor Aloha Society of Hawaii; CARE Hawaii; and Child and Family Service.

Honolulu County's (State Representation) focus group was made up of 20 stakeholders representing multiple facets of the criminal justice system. Participants included the Department of Human Services; Office of Youth Services; Hawaii Coalition Against Sex Assault; the Judiciary; U.S. Attorney's Office; Department of Public Safety; Hawaii Immigrant Justice Center at Legal Aid Society of Hawaii; Hawaii Paroling Authority; Department of the Attorney General; Department of Health; Coalition for Drug Free Hawaii; Federal Bureau of Investigation; and the Honolulu Police Department.

Hawaii Criminal Justice Priorities Discussion

During this session, participants were given an overview of Hawaii's State Priority Areas and asked to provide their comments and feedback. The current State Priority Areas are: drug threats and drug related crime, juvenile offenses, language access, property crime, recidivism and reentry efforts, technical improvement and forensic science capabilities, records management and integrated justice information sharing, and violent crimes. Funding is limited, and there is the risk that programs will become ineffective if not adequately resourced.

Participants were tasked with narrowing the list of priority areas to three or four key issues. Findings are summarized below. Please note that the term "Behavioral Health" is used throughout the report to represent programs and services for both mental health disorders and for substance use/addiction treatment.

State Response (Includes All Focus Groups):

- **Most Challenging Issue** – Drugs (23 percent), Behavioral Health services (15 percent), Homelessness (10 percent), Funding - effective use (8 percent).
- **64 percent** believe the state priorities need to be changed.
- **Top Ranked State Priority Areas:** Drugs (36 percent), Reentry (24 percent), Violent Crime (19 percent), Juvenile (6 percent), and Forensics (6 percent).

- **Other Priorities Identified:** Behavioral Health Services & Prevention/Education (tied at 24 percent each), Collaboration/Community Engagement (10 percent), Early Intervention/Diversion (6 percent), Housing & Workforce (tied at 5 percent each).
- **Final Combined Priorities:** Drugs (27 percent), Behavioral Health Services (19 percent), Domestic Violence (14 percent), Recidivism, Funding & Reentry (tied at 8 percent each).

Honolulu County Response (Includes County and State Focus Groups):

- **Most Challenging Issue:** Drugs (20 percent), Housing (13 percent), Collaboration & Victims Services (tied at 10 percent each), Juvenile Services (8 percent).
- **68 percent** believe the state priorities need to be changed.
- **Top Ranked State Priority Areas:** Drugs (34 percent), Violent Crimes (23 percent), Reentry (18 percent) and Juvenile Services (9 percent); all others less than 6 percent.
- **Other Priorities Identified:** Behavioral Health Services (23 percent), Prevention/Education (18 percent), Collaboration/Engagement (14 percent).

Maui County Response:

- **Most Challenging Issues:** Developing Community Services 37%; Drugs/Re-Entry 30%; Violent Crime 23% and Cross Agency Collaboration/Data Sharing 10%.
** Maui County did not complete this question using the electronic survey. Findings above are based on group feedback and voting once priorities had been narrowed.
- **89 percent** believe the state priorities need to be changed
- **Top Ranked State Priority Areas:** Drugs (38 percent), Violent Crimes (25 percent) and Reentry Efforts (17 percent) – all other areas less than 5 percent
- **Other Priorities Identified:** Behavioral Health Services & Collaboration/Engagement (tied at 25 percent each), Prevention/Education & Technology (tied at 17 percent each)

Kauai County Response:

- **Most Challenging Issues:** Funding (27 percent), Behavioral Health Services (18 percent), all others less than 10 percent.
- **50 percent** believe the state priorities need to be changed.
- **Top Ranked State Priority Areas:** Drugs (36 percent), Reentry Efforts (24 percent), Violent Crime (20 percent), Forensic (8 percent).
- **Other Priorities Identified:** Behavioral Health Services & Prevention/Education (tied at 33 percent each), Infrastructure (17 percent)

Hawaii County Response (Includes Hilo & Kona Focus Groups):

- **Most Challenging Issues:** Drugs (30 percent), Behavioral Health Services (20 percent), Housing (15 percent), Recidivism (10 percent).
- **58 percent** believe the state priorities need to be changed.

- **Top Ranked State Priority Areas:** Drugs (40 percent), Violent Crimes and Reentry Efforts (tied at 18 percent each).
- **Other Priorities Identified:** Drugs (36 percent), Behavioral Health Services (25 percent), Victims Services (18 percent), Reentry (11 percent).

Block 1: The Big Picture – A Vision for Safer Communities

In this session, participants were asked to describe their vision for a safer community.

Honolulu’s vision for safer communities:

Participants identified a desire for greater community engagement through the increased use of clean and safe parks/open space and access to supportive services and housing for victims, juveniles and homeless populations. The focus group seeks a greater emphasis on early intervention, prevention and access to behavioral health treatment and services, including in rural or underserved areas.

Maui’s vision for safer communities:

Participants in the Maui focus group envision greater access to trauma informed training, education and prevention services to reduce drug related crime and the stigma of mental illness, with targeted training on behavioral health disorders for criminal justice system stakeholders as well as returning offenders. Increased access to behavioral health services was envisioned through telemedicine services, expansion of service delivery to rural areas and access to treatment for adults and juveniles while incarcerated. Community partnerships and collaboration were heard throughout this visioning session.

Kauai’s vision for safer communities:

Participants in the Kauai focus group envision a greater focus on targeted policing efforts to address areas with high rates of violent crime. Expanded access to support services for victims as well as access to affordable/transition housing was envisioned through collaboration with community providers and non-traditional criminal justice partners.

Hawaii County’s vision for safer communities:

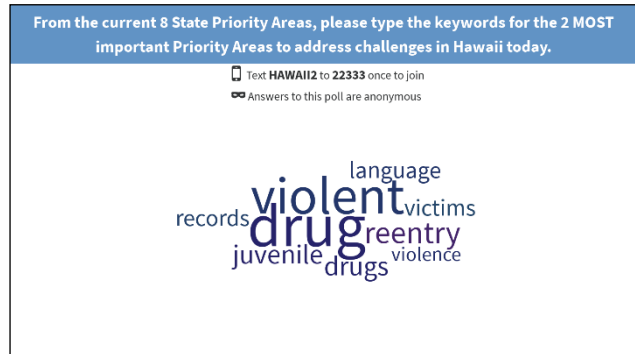
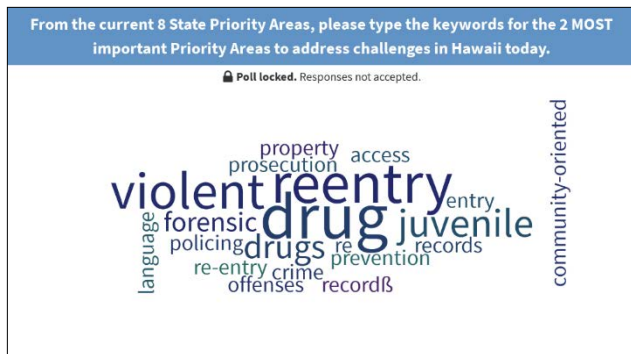
Participants in the Hilo and Kona focus groups envision the increased use of risk/need assessment tools in sentencing as well as additional use of alternatives to incarceration through the use of specialty courts, (i.e. mental health, veterans, family court programs). Increased access to mental health and substance abuse treatment was envisioned for offenders pre and post-release, as well as access to more community treatment providers. Access to affordable housing was also a major focus during the discussion, as was access to early intervention and education programs for juveniles.

Block 2: Narrowing the Scope

Using the priority areas identified through the word cloud exercise (see image), participants were asked to identify programs or services they would implement to address specific priorities. They then listed key resources needed to make implementation possible and effective.

Honolulu Response (County & State Focus Groups)

Priorities selected for further examination include Violent Crime, Behavioral Health (substance abuse/mental health disorders), Reentry/Community Corrections and Juvenile Services.



Violent Crime

DO:

Greater emphasis on prevention and education (Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence) may change community norms, thereby reducing violent crime. Use of risk assessments across all aspects of the justice system will inform correctional practices including referral to evidence based behavioral health treatment and other interventions. Sharing of information was also seen as a critically important task to addressing violent crime.

NEED:

To impact violent crime, partners need access to reliable, accurate and accessible data. Collaboration with universities provides an opportunity for enhanced data analysis. Development of multi-disciplinary teams, data sharing agreements across agencies and data exchange platforms that include justice system and community organizations would be most desirable. Leadership is needed to encourage a move away from legacy practices of siloed data and incompatible data elements or platforms and move towards a sharing environment.

Behavioral Health Services

DO:

Specific behavioral health interventions identified for development or expansion include creating an independent Assessment, Referral, Management Entity (SA, MH, Housing), as well as full implementation of SBIRT (Screening, Brief Intervention, Referral for Services). The LEAD (Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion) program was recognized as best practices and could be fully deployed across other locations.

NEED:

To address behavioral health challenges, focus group participants identified a need for Multi-Agency Cooperation and vehicles to combine or leverage funding. Additional workforce is seen as a critical need. With development of accurate assessment and referral systems, a need exists for specific services including FASD Treatment Facilities, Detox Facilities for Juveniles, access to medications when transitioning from secure custody and coordinated case management. Community engagement and collaborative partnership are key to the success of these initiatives.

Reentry/Community Corrections**DO:**

Initiatives focused on cognitive/behavioral interventions, trauma informed, and culturally specific treatment services were most identified as necessary within community corrections. The Honolulu County Offender Reentry Program (HCORP) was listed as a proven program that may be replicated in other areas.

NEED:

Workforce development was an identified needed resource. Training, recruitment of additional providers and case management were all seen as important. An inventory of available programs and alternatives to incarceration is needed and may be achieved through greater collaboration between treatment providers and criminal justice system professionals.

Juvenile Services**DO:**

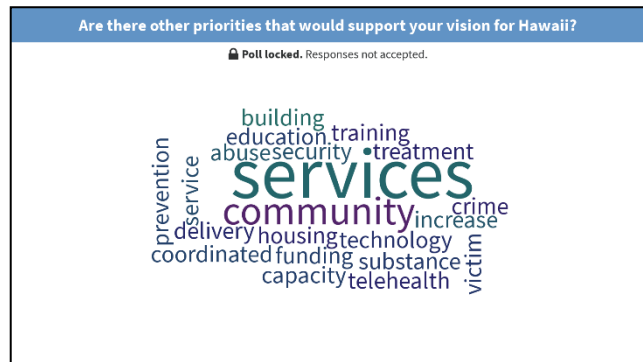
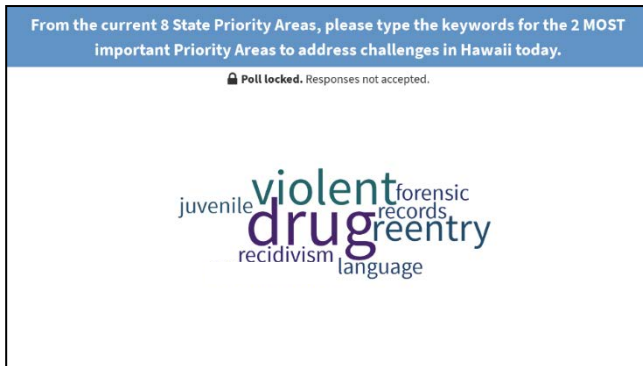
Within this priority area, focus group participants had several recommended prevention and intervention programs that could be replicated and expanded statewide. These include P.A.L., DARE Education, the Ho'opono Mamo Juvenile Intervention Program Island-Wide (Pilot District 5, OYS Status Offenses) and JJR/JDAI. Mediation services for youth and parents as well as home visits/follow up by DOH/DHS create additional opportunities to engage juveniles and their families. Training, engagement and education of students, teachers, law enforcement and community treatment providers on youth behavioral health, impacts of trauma, life skills development, community engagement and alternatives to drugs and gang involvement must be focused on all tiers of education from elementary through middle school, high school and post-secondary schooling.

NEED:

Alternatives to detention and shelter spaces for youth are critical to serving the needs of juveniles. Identified programs must be replicated across all districts island-wide with qualified teachers and instructors positioned to lead the initiative. Non-traditional courses (Cooking Classes, Tennis, Broadcasting, Etc.) will enable programs to reach a broad spectrum of students but will require additional instructors.

Maui County Response

Priorities selected for further examination include Drugs, Violent Crime and Community Collaboration.



Drugs

DO:

Maui participants noted the need for a review and update to search and seizure laws to address drug crimes. Development of infrastructure to include a juvenile treatment center, sober housing and separation between drug treatment and the women's center were noted initiatives for consideration.

NEED:

Needs identified were varied but significant. Participants noted a need for an inventory of the state's capacity and needs within the justice system as well as a broad public education campaign to raise awareness of behavioral health disorders and reduce the stigma of mental illness.

Violent Crime

DO:

Sentencing reform to better align practice across islands is a key initiative to address violent crime and repeat offenders/recidivism. A public awareness campaign on sexual assault, prevention and healthy relationships will assist in reducing the incidence of these violent crimes. Development of prevention, treatment and response programs for juveniles ensure that youthful offenders are rehabilitated and do not enter the adult system through acts of violence.

NEED:

Great improvements can be achieved in reducing violent crime, sexual assault and domestic violence specifically, through an education campaign and through appropriate assessments and referrals to community-based services. Collaboration is necessary to reach bartenders, hairdressers, schools and other partners who may recognize signs of abuse. Educating referral sources on the proper use of validated risk assessments and screenings and removal of policy barriers will increase access to victims' services, reducing the likelihood these individuals will be revictimized.

Community Collaboration

DO:

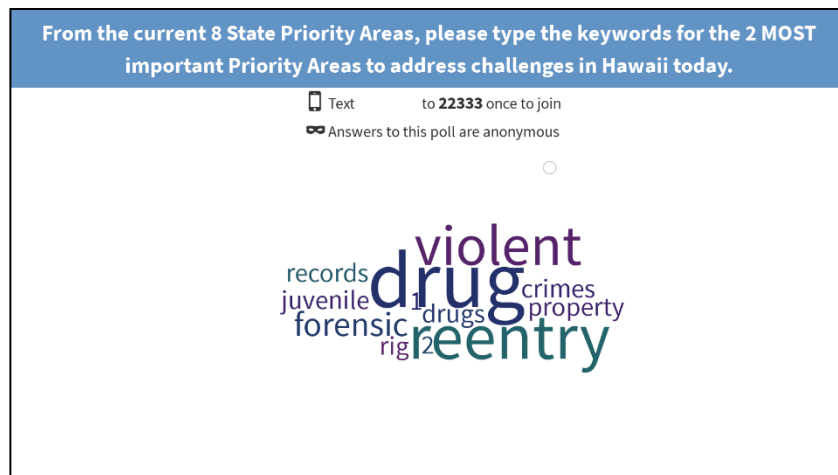
Community partnerships can be utilized to develop key facilities for system change including a Juvenile Assessment Center (24/7) – with residential component, a Telehealth Resource Center and a Victims Resource Center.

NEED:

To achieve success, adequate funding, skilled workforce and infrastructure development to include new facilities will be required.

Kauai County Response:

Priorities selected for further examination include Drugs/Behavioral Health, Violent Crime and Reentry Efforts.



Behavioral Health

DO:

Participants identified the need to expand contracting and partnerships options and integrate more mental health and drug treatment services as well as increase research efforts in this area.

NEED:

Within the behavioral health system, participants noted great need including certified programs modeled on veterans' care programs, secure and voluntary inpatient treatment and co-located or dually licensed mental health and substance use disorder treatment centers and providers.

Violent Crime

DO:

Participants expressed the need to implement a Lethality Assessment model and developing improved support services for victim's post crisis. A need for state law related to batterers intervention and standards for multi-disciplinary teams was also noted.

NEED:

Great improvements can be achieved in reducing violent crime, sexual assault and domestic violence specifically, through the development of skilled social workers/crisis responders. Participants also identified the need for access to transitional housing and shelters for victims.

Reentry Efforts

DO:

Kauai participants noted the need for increased coordination between corrections/law enforcement and community reentry services providers. Participants expressed the need for more vocational training and education programs as well as assistance with access to benefits/insurance, and transitional or affordable housing for offenders.

NEED:

Needs identified include developing a skilled workforce of transition coordinators and victims service providers. Increased engagement of community service providers will be necessary to achieve success.

East Hawaii/Hilo Response

Priorities selected for further examination include Drugs, Mental Health, Violent Crime and Reentry Efforts.



Drugs

DO:

Hilo participants noted the need for access to residential and long-term treatment facilities for both youth and adults, as well as detox services and access to sober housing. Participants also expressed the need for language access services in clinical and court room settings.

NEED:

Needs identified included developing a skilled workforce of credentialed substance abuse and mental health treatment providers as well as establishing more mobile delivery and tele-health services to address issues of transportation. Improvements in language access may be achieved by expanding access to skilled interpreters.

Mental Health

DO:

Specific mental health interventions identified for development or expansion include expanding affordable access to inpatient mental health treatment programs for adults, juveniles and incarcerated individuals in jails and prisons.

NEED:

To achieve success, participants expressed a need for credential treatment providers and staff as well as developing partnerships and increasing collaboration between law enforcement and corrections officials and community providers to ensure access to treatment in jails, prisons and communities.

Violent Crime

DO:

Dating and domestic violence prevention programs for youth were identified as need to address violent crime. Participants also noted the need support programs for the children of incarcerated parents such as Camp Agape.

NEED:

To achieve success, adequate funding, youth mentors and skilled staff will be required.

Reentry Efforts

DO:

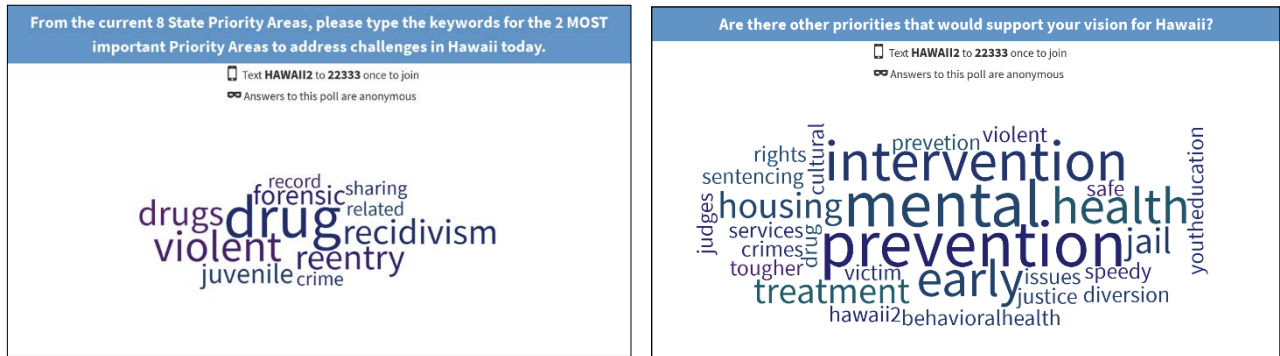
Initiatives focused on increasing access to reentry services for incarcerated individuals post-release. Participants expressed the need for more vocational training and education programs as well as assistance with access to benefits/insurance, and transitional or affordable housing for offenders.

NEED:

Participants expressed the need to review policies surrounding the termination rather than suspension of health care benefits for those entering the criminal justice system as well as additional funds to increase access to reentry programming.

West Hawaii/Kona Response

Priorities selected for further examination include Juvenile Services, Behavioral Health, Reentry Efforts and Violent Crime.



Juvenile Services

DO:

Within this priority area, focus group participants had several prevention and early intervention recommendations such as access to crisis services for those who are developmentally disabled, and the implementation of domestic violence education programs in schools. Participants also noted the need for restorative justice education for both adults and juveniles.

NEED:

To achieve success, development of a skilled workforce and on island acute care for individuals with mental illness will be required. Participants also expressed the need for additional training and education programs in hospitals such as the L.E.A.D. program.

Behavioral Health

DO:

Specific behavioral health interventions identified for development or expansion include implementing Assisted Community Treatment (ACT) programs and increasing alternatives to incarceration.

NEED:

To achieve success, participants expressed a need for improved community coordination and access to support services for families. Additional training for judges and an increased focus on treatment, as well as expansion of specialty mental health, treatment or veterans' courts, and access to referral services will be required.

Reentry Efforts

DO:

Initiatives focused on increasing access to work furlough programs and micro loans for housing, as well as implementing the "Going Home Hawaii" Program, and "VOCARE" program.

NEED:

Participants expressed the need for increased access to supportive and sober housing and well as improved coordination and referral services. Participants also expressed wanting more restorative justice education programs and victims support services.

Violent Crime

DO:

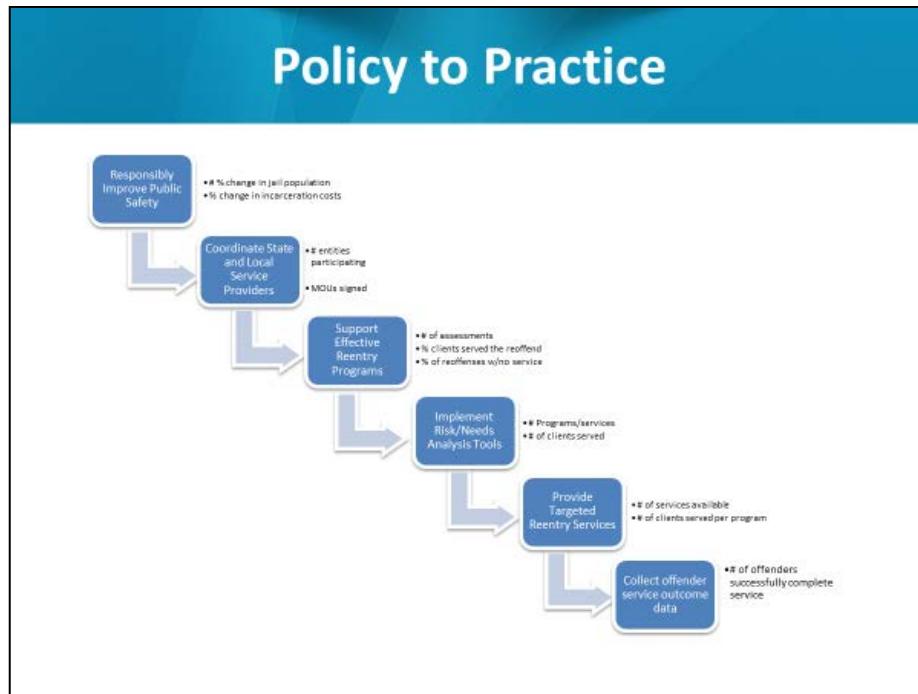
Veterans support services were identified as a need to address violent crime. Participants also expressed the need to expand victims' services.

NEED:

To achieve success, adequate funding, a skilled workforce, and community providers will be required.

Block 3: Measuring the Impact

This session was intended to inform focus group participants of the need to use data to drive decision making as they move from policy to practice; to set specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and timebound goals; and to establish meaningful outcomes prior to program implementation. An example of a logic model appears below.



The goals of this segment were to find out why the chosen priority areas are important, what the extent of the problem might be, discuss available or desired baseline data, reinforce the importance of accurate data for outcome sharing and explore methods to improve outcomes from funded services.

Given the scarcity of grant and state/local dollars, participants were asked to consider the priorities selected, review the actions (DO) and resources (NEED) and then select on those program areas where they believed resources might best be used during the five-year period covered by the developing strategic plan. The results of this activity and discussion provide a basis for the Hawaii Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division to develop grant solicitations, pursue partnerships for new program development, research and collect baseline data and identify desired outcomes as a result of the investments. Data accessibility, opportunities or barriers to sharing data and challenges with information sharing were explored and discussed. As the planning process moves forward it will be important to identify and collect relevant, accurate and timely data for both baseline assessment and also to measure progress towards desired outcomes.

Wrap Up by County (Survey)

The following section breaks down by county the information presented earlier in this report on the survey results for ease of distribution or localization of efforts. Survey respondents were asked to rank the eight State Priority Areas and individuals from across the criminal justice system ranked Drug Threats and Drug-Related Crime and Violent Crime significantly higher than other priority areas. Recidivism and Reentry follows making up the top three priority areas (see Figure 2 on page 5). The tables below list issues deemed important by each county, within the top three State Priority Areas. (see Tables 1-3 on pages 6 and 7 for summary statewide).

Unlike State Priority Areas where two topics clearly rose to the top, respondents felt strongly about several Federal Purpose Areas. Law Enforcement (48%) was rated the highest priority, followed by Mental Health Programs (38%). The Prosecution, Courts, Defense and Indigent Defense (33%); Prevention and Education (32%); and Drug Treatment and Enforcement (31%) Federal Purpose Areas received balanced support in statewide data. Tables 4 through 6 below identify the important initiatives by county within these top three Federal Purpose Areas.

Honolulu County

Survey Data:

Thirty five percent of the online survey respondents identified themselves as serving Honolulu County. In addition to survey input, two focus groups were held on Oahu to gather stakeholder input from those serving Honolulu County.

Important issues in Honolulu County within the top three State Priority Areas:

TABLE 1: Priority Drug Threats and Drug-Related Crime Initiatives by Respondent Agency Service Area
<i>City and County of Honolulu (Oahu)</i>
Opioids/methamphetamine/other drug use
Reducing drug-related crime
Substance abuse prevention and education

TABLE 2: Priority Violent Crime Initiatives by Respondent Agency Service Area
<i>City and County of Honolulu (Oahu)</i>
Domestic Violence
Jail/prison over-crowding
Aggravated assault

TABLE 3: Priority Recidivism and Reentry Initiatives by Respondent Agency Service Area
<i>City and County of Honolulu (Oahu)</i>
Reducing adult offender recidivism
Housing
Access to Treatment Programs

Important issues in Honolulu County within the top three Federal Purpose Areas:

TABLE 4: Law Enforcement Purpose Area – Priority Initiatives
<i>City and County of Honolulu (Oahu)</i>
Drug Enforcement
Crisis intervention/mental health/suicide prevention
(tie) Violent Crime Reduction; Training

TABLE 5: Priority Mental Health Purpose Area – Priority Initiatives
<i>City and County of Honolulu (Oahu)</i>
Drug Enforcement
Outpatient/Comm-Based BH Treatment
(tie) Residential Inpatient BH Treatment; and CIT Training and Support

TABLE 6: Priority Prosecution, Courts, Defense and Indigent Defense Purpose Area – Priority Initiatives
<i>City and County of Honolulu (Oahu)</i>
Specialty Courts
Gun/violent crime/gang Prosecution
Pretrial risk assessment and monitoring

Maui County

Survey Data:

Seventeen percent of the online survey respondents identified themselves as serving Maui County. In addition to survey input, a focus group was held on Maui to gather stakeholder input.

Important issues in Maui County within the top three State Priority Areas:

TABLE 1: Priority Drug Threats and Drug-Related Crime Initiatives by Respondent Agency Service Area
<i>Maui County</i>
Reducing drug-related crime
Opioids/methamphetamine/other drug use
Forensic capabilities/wait times

TABLE 2: Priority Violent Crime Initiatives by Respondent Agency Service Area
<i>Maui County</i>
Domestic Violence
Comprehensive response to sexual assault
Jail/prison over-crowding

TABLE 3: Priority Recidivism and Reentry Initiatives by Respondent Agency Service Area
<i>Maui County</i>
Reducing adult offender recidivism
Access to Treatment Programs
Reducing juvenile offender recidivism

Important issues in Maui County within the top three Federal Purpose Areas:

TABLE 4: Law Enforcement Purpose Area - Priority Initiatives
<i>Maui County</i>
Drug Enforcement
Violent Crime Reduction
Training

TABLE 5: Mental Health Purpose Area - Priority Initiatives
<i>Maui County</i>
CIT Training and Support
Evaluation/assessment
Residential Inpatient BH Treatment

TABLE 6 -Prosecution, Courts, Defense and Indigent Defense Purpose Area - Priority Initiatives
<i>Maui County</i>
Specialty Courts
Training
Property and white-collar crime prosecution

Kauai County

Survey Data:

Twelve percent of the online survey respondents identified themselves as serving Kauai County. In addition to survey input, a focus group was held on Kauai to gather stakeholder input. Important issues in Kauai County within the top three State Priority Areas:

TABLE 1: Priority Drug Threats and Drug-Related Crime Initiatives by Respondent Agency Service Area
<i>Kauai County</i>
Opioids/methamphetamine/other drug use
Reducing drug-related crime
Reducing drug threats

TABLE 2: Priority Violent Crime Initiatives by Respondent Agency Service Area
<i>Kauai County</i>
Domestic Violence
Child abuse/neglect
(tie) Comprehensive response to sexual assault; and Forensic capabilities/wait times

TABLE 3: Priority Recidivism and Reentry Initiatives by Respondent Agency Service Area
<i>Kauai County</i>
Reducing adult offender recidivism
Access to Treatment Programs
Housing

Important issues in Kauai County within the top three Federal Purpose Areas:

TABLE 4: Law Enforcement Purpose Area - Priority Initiatives
<i>Kauai County</i>
Training
Drug Enforcement
Forensic Science Improvement

TABLE 5: Mental Health Purpose Area - Priority Initiatives
<i>Kauai County</i>
Eval/assessment
Residential Inpatient BH Treatment
(tie) Outpatient/Comm-Based BH Treatment. and Secure Corrections-Based BH Program

TABLE 6 - Prosecution, Courts, Defense and Indigent Defense Purpose Area - Priority Initiatives
<i>Kauai County</i>
Specialty Courts
Training
(tie) Court technology; Pretrial risk assessment and monitoring; and Specialized Prosecution

Hawaii County

Survey Data:

Ten percent of the online survey respondents identified themselves as serving Hawaii County. In addition to survey input, two focus groups were held on Hawaii to gather stakeholder input.

Important issues in Hawaii County within the top three State Priority Areas:

TABLE 1: Priority Drug Threats and Drug-Related Crime Initiatives by Respondent Agency Service Area
<i>Hawaii County</i>
Opioids/methamphetamine/other drug use
Reducing drug-related crime
Reducing drug threats

TABLE 2: Priority Violent Crime Initiatives by Respondent Agency Service Area
<i>Hawaii County</i>
Domestic Violence
Child abuse/neglect
(tie) Comprehensive response to sexual assault; and Forensic capabilities/wait times

TABLE 3: Priority Recidivism and Reentry Initiatives by Respondent Agency Service Area
<i>Hawaii County</i>
Reducing adult offender recidivism
Access to Treatment Programs
Mental Health/Suicide Prevention and Intervention

Important issues in Hawaii County within the top three Federal Purpose Areas:

TABLE 4: Law Enforcement Purpose Area - Priority Initiatives
<i>Hawaii County</i>
Drug Enforcement
Training
(tie) Violent Crime Reduction; Forensic Science Improvement; Workforce/Hire and Retain Qualified Staff

TABLE 5: Mental Health Purpose Areas – Priority Initiatives
<i>Hawaii County</i>
Eval/assessment
Residential Inpatient Behavioral Health (BH) Treatment
Outpatient/Comm-Based Behavioral Health Treatment

TABLE 6: Prosecution, Courts, Defense and Indigent Defense Purpose Area - Priority Initiatives
<i>Hawaii County</i>
Training
Specialty Courts
(tie) Court technology; Pretrial risk assessment and monitoring; and Specialized Prosecution

About NCJA

Based in Washington, D.C., the National Criminal Justice Association (NCJA) is a recognized voice in criminal justice policy, crime control and crime prevention issues representing state, local and tribal 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. NCJA supports SAAs as they develop and implement state strategic plans that address the most pressing public safety needs.

NCJA, through funding from the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), 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. The overarching themes of NCJA's TTA are dedication to meet states "where they are" and build capacity from there, support SAAs and program staff as they implement evidence-based practice with confidence, foster the SAA's ability to employ the skills learned toward the next challenge and area of policy, and a commitment to working with local governments to ensure all sub-granted funds adhere to the same standards of evidence and evaluation.

Acknowledgments

The information contained in this report has been developed through the contributions of many individuals and organizations. The NCJA team would like to extend sincere thanks to the staff of the Hawaii Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division; Jennifer Cullen, Dawn Martin and Shaleigh Tice; the National Governors Association, the National Association of Counties and the SEARCH Group. NCJA staff contributors include Executive Director Chris Asplen, Strategic Planning TTA Program Manager Deb Matteucci, Analyst Amanda Coscia, Janene Scelza, Elizabeth Pike, Bethany Broida, Tammy Woodhams and Linda Ballou.

Attachment A
Hawaii Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant
2018 Strategic Plan Development Survey Instrument

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. Over the past five years, we have awarded an average of \$880,876 per year in federal grant funds to state and county agencies to address different areas of the criminal justice system. The CPJAD is developing a five-year state strategy, which will guide the future spending of Hawaii's JAG grant program.

To develop the state strategy, we are seeking input from criminal justice professionals and other interested parties across the state. Stakeholders include (but are not limited to): judges, prosecutors, law enforcement personnel, corrections personnel, providers of indigent defense services, victim services, juvenile justice, prevention programs, community corrections, and reentry services. Please feel free to forward this survey to your criminal and juvenile justice colleagues.

We are asking for your input on priorities for JAG spending and identifying unmet system needs. This survey will ask you to consider the criminal justice system needs within eight Federal Purpose Areas:

- Law Enforcement
- Prosecution and Court Programs
- Prevention and Education
- Corrections and Community Corrections
- Drug Treatment and Enforcement
- Planning, Evaluation, and Technology Improvement
- Crime Victim and Witness Programs (other than compensation)
- Mental Health Programs and Related Law Enforcement and Corrections Programs, Including
- Behavioral Programs and Crisis Intervention Teams

And within eight State Priority Areas:

- Drug Threats and Drug Related Crime
- Juvenile Offenses Language Access Property Crime
- Recidivism or Reentry Efforts
- Technological Improvement – Forensic Science Capabilities
- Technological Improvement – Records Management and Integrated Justice Information
- Sharing
- Violent Crimes

This survey, developed with assistance from the National Criminal Justice Association, is intended to gather broad input from the criminal justice community throughout the state. The results will be presented to the JAG advisory committee to assist in developing the five-year state strategy.

Thank you for your participation in this survey. Your input and comments are important and appreciated. Answers to the survey are confidential and anonymous. No personal information will be requested, and no efforts will be made to identify any respondent.

The deadline to complete the survey is May 18, 2018.

For technical assistance, please contact Janene Scelza at (202) 448-1719 or jscelza@ncja.org.

Questions²

* 1. Using the drop box below, please select the county where you provide the most services. Note: if your agency serves the entire state, please select STATE.

* 2. Which of the following best describes your agency?

- Local
- State
- Federal
- Private sector/nonprofit service provider
- Other (please specify)

* 3. Please identify your role, or the role of your agency, within the criminal justice system is (select only one category):

- Law enforcement
- Prosecution
- Defense
- Courts
- Juvenile justice
- Corrections
- Parole/probation/community corrections
- Mental Health
- Substance Abuse
- Social services (housing, employment, childcare, insurance benefits, etc.) Victims services/assistance
- Education/youth programs
- Forensic Science
- Other (please specify)

Data-Driven Decision Making

The following questions are designed to help us learn about accessing and managing data and information, and implementing evidence-based practices.

² An asterisk indicates questions that required a response.

* 4. Do you feel your agency has adequate resources for data collection/access/management and information sharing?

- Yes
- No
- Do Not Know

* 5. Does your agency have access to electronic data to help you plan, evaluate your program or determine outcomes?

- Yes, we have an automated data system and it is easy to access information
- Yes, we have an automated data system, but it is difficult to access information
- Our data is not automated
- Do not know

* 6. Please select all the justice system partners that exchange data electronically with your agency:

- We do not have electronic information exchange with our partners
- Dispatch
- Law enforcement Detention Prosecution Defense
- Courts
- Corrections
- Community services (behavioral health, housing, employment, benefit eligibility) State Health Department
- Other (please specify)

Implementing Evidence-Based Practices

* 7. Use of evidence-based practices for program and service delivery is a JAG priority. A program is “evidence-based” when the program effectiveness has been demonstrated and obtained through one or more outcome evaluations.

Please indicate whether your agency uses evidence-based-practices and measures the effectiveness of services.

- Yes, our agency incorporates evidence-based practices
- No, our agency does not incorporate evidence-based practices
- Do Not Know

* 8. Please describe the evidence-based practices your agency is currently implementing.

Challenging Issues: State Priority Areas

The following questions are designed to help us identify the most challenging issues facing your agency within each State Priority Area.

* 9. Please indicate the 2 – 3 most challenging issues facing your agency related to Drug Threats and Drug-Related Crime.

- Reducing drug threats (drug enforcement, drug trafficking organizations, parcel interdiction, etc.)
- Reducing drug related crimes
- Opioids/methamphetamine/other drug use
- Legalized Marijuana
- Alcohol offenses
- Police community relations
- Drugs in schools
- Substance abuse prevention and education
- Forensic capability/wait times
- Other (please specify)

* 10. Please indicate the 2 – 3 most challenging issues facing your agency related to Juvenile Offenses.

- Delinquency prevention
- Status Offenses
- Human trafficking/minors
- Secure detention and reentry
- Police/community relations
- Mental health/suicide prevention
- Substance use and prevention
- Chronic health conditions/outside medical
- Misuse of medications/access to prescribers
- Sexual offenses/sexually inappropriate behavior
- Reducing juvenile offenses utilizing a coordinated response
- Other (please specify)

* 11. Please indicate the 2 – 3 most challenging issues facing your agency related to Language Access.

- Improving language access within the criminal justice system – adults
- Improving language access within the criminal justice system – juveniles
- Improving language access within the criminal justice system – victims
- Police/community relations
- Other (please specify)

* 12. Please indicate the 2 – 3 most challenging issues facing your agency related to Property Crime.

- Reducing property crime
- Vandalism
- Burglary/theft
- Jail/prison overcrowding
- Police/community relations
- Crimes against tourists

- Forensic capabilities/wait times
- Other (please specify)

* 13. Please indicate the 2 – 3 most challenging issues facing your agency related to Recidivism and Reentry Efforts.

- Reducing adult offender recidivism
- Reducing juvenile offender recidivism
- Improving reentry efforts – adult
- Improving reentry efforts – juvenile
- Community supervision of offenders
- Housing
- Employment
- Access to treatment programs
- Chronic health conditions/access to healthcare
- Misuse of medications/access to prescribers
- Mental health/suicide prevention & intervention
- Transitional living
- Benefit enrollment (Medicaid, TANF, etc.)
- Other (please specify)

* 14. Please indicate the 2 – 3 most challenging issues facing your agency related to Technological Improvement.

- Improving Forensic Science Capabilities
- Improving Records Management
- Improving Integrated Justice Information Sharing
- Workforce/hiring qualified staff
- Training & technical assistance
- Accessing/sharing health care information
- NIBRS Implementation
- Other (please specify)

* 15. Please indicate the 2 – 3 most challenging issues facing your agency related to Violent Crimes.

- Comprehensive response to sexual assault
- Comprehensive response to elder abuse
- Aggravated Assault
- Domestic Violence
- Homicide Gun violence
- Police/community relations
- Jail/prison overcrowding
- Human trafficking
- Child abuse/neglect
- Forensic capability/wait times

- Other (please specify)

* 16. Please rank the 8 State Priority Areas in order of importance for your community or the state.

- Drug Threats and Drug
- Related Crime
- Juvenile Offenses
- Language Access
- Property Crime
- Recidivism or Reentry
- Efforts
- Technological Improvement – Forensic Science Capabilities
- Technological Improvement – Records Management and Integrated Justice Information Sharing
- Violent Crimes
- Ranking

* 17. Please assign percentages to how you would allocate funding to the State Priority Areas. YOUR TOTAL MUST EQUAL 100%. All fields must contain a value between 0 and 100. Omit percentage signs and decimals.

- Drug Threats and Drug
- Related Crime
- Juvenile Offenses
- Language Access
- Property Crime
- Recidivism or Reentry Efforts
- Technological Improvement – Forensic Science Capabilities
- Technological Improvement – Records Management and Integrated Justice Information Sharing
- Violent Crimes

Challenging Issues: Federal Priority Areas

The following questions are designed to help us identify the issues facing your agency within each Federal Purpose Area. Please select the top 3 areas of need in each of these areas.

* 18. Select your agency's top 3 areas of need related to Law Enforcement.

Drug enforcement
Gang enforcement
Gun enforcement
Interoperable communication (Enhanced Information Sharing)
Violent crime reduction
School/youth related programs

- Crisis intervention/mental health/suicide prevention
- Forensic Science Improvement
- Equipment

- Training
- Workforce/hire and retain qualified staff
- Language Access
- Multijurisdictional Crime Solving Partnerships
- Other (please specify)

* 19. Select up to three types of Law Enforcement equipment most needed in your community:

- N/A – Not applicable to my agency
- Bulletproof vests
- In-car/body worn cameras
- Mobile data terminals and accessories
- Radios, accessories, repeaters/repeater antenna
- Weapons
- Tasers/nonlethal weapons Digital ticketing Surveillance equipment
- Forensic science/crime scene equipment
- Other (please specify)

* 20. Select your agency's top 3 areas of need related to Prosecution, Court, Defense and Indigent Defense.

- Indigent defense
- Specialty courts (drug, veteran, mental health, treatment, family, youth)
- Court security
- Civil/involuntary commitment
- Capital prosecution
- Gun/violent crime/gang prosecution
- Property & white-collar crime prosecution
- Court technologies – (records/case management systems, court security, video arraignment/conferencing)
- Training - court/prosecution/defense
- Pretrial risk assessment/monitoring
- Specialized prosecution
- Language Access
- Other (please specify)

* 21. Select your agency's top 3 areas of need related to Prevention and Education.

- Gang prevention
- Juvenile delinquency prevention
- School violence prevention
- Substance abuse prevention (including prescription drugs)
- Suicide prevention
- Teen dating/domestic violence prevention
- Youth mentoring Training Language Access
- Other (please specify)

* 22. Select your agency's top 3 areas of need related to Corrections/Community Corrections.

- Diversion/alternatives to incarceration
- Reentry
- Assessment, evaluation, benefit eligibility/enrollment
- Substance abuse or mental health treatment for incarcerated offenders
- Special population programming: i.e. geriatrics, cultural, female offenders, incarcerated parents, youth offenders and veterans
- Smart probation/parole i.e. swift & certain sanctions, use of risk assessment tools, etc. Housing/employment for offenders/transitional living
- Workforce/hire and retain qualified staff
- Chronic health conditions/outside medical/medications/access to prescribers
- Training
- Language Access
- Other (please specify)

* 23. Select your agency's top 3 areas of need related to Drug Treatment and Enforcement.

- Community based /outpatient treatment
- Residential / Inpatient treatment
- Detox/crisis stabilization
- Secure/corrections-based treatment
- Multijurisdictional drug enforcement partnerships
- Drug addicted mothers/pregnant mothers
- Sober housing for offenders
- Workforce/hire and retain qualified staff
- Outside medical costs/medications/access to prescribers/pharmacy costs
- Co-occurring mental illness or other chronic health conditions
- Training
- Language Access
- Other (please specify)

* 24. Select your agency's top 3 areas of need related to Planning, Evaluation and Technology.

- NIBRS compliance - National Incident Based Reporting System (Required by 2021)
- Criminal records improvement
- Forensic science crime labs
- Automated information sharing - justice system partners
- Automated information sharing - community services (i.e. Medicaid, mental health, employment, housing) Developing outcome measures/program evaluation and research
- Strategic planning/determining priorities
- Training
- Language Access
- Other (please specify)

* 25. Select your agency's top 3 areas of need related to Crime Victim and Witness.

- Children exposed to violence, abuse, neglect
- Child advocacy centers
- Direct victim services/witness intimidation
- Juvenile victims/witnesses
- Population specific services (i.e. LGBTQ, elderly, military/first responders)
- Victim witness advocate
- Automated victim notification
- Human trafficking
- Restorative justice initiatives
- Behavioral health services/trauma informed care
- Training
- Language Access
- Other (please specify)

* 26. Select your agency's top 3 areas of need related to Mental Health Programs and Related Law Enforcement and Corrections Programs, including behavioral programs and crisis intervention teams.

- Suicide risk assessment, response and protocols
- Evaluation/assessment of mental disorders, substance abuse disorders and co-occurring disorders
- Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) training and support
- Residential inpatient behavioral health treatment programs
- Outpatient/community-based behavioral health programs
- Secure/corrections-based behavioral health programs
- Workforce/hire and retain qualified staff
- Benefit enrollment and eligibility determination
- Training Language Access Housing
- Other (please specify)

* 27. Please rank the 8 JAG Purpose Areas in order of importance for your community or the state. Enter a number 1 – 8 with 1 being the highest priority and 8 being the lowest.

- Law enforcement
- Prosecution, courts, defense and indigent defense
- Prevention and education
- Corrections and community corrections
- Drug treatment and enforcement
- Planning, evaluation and technology improvement
- Crime victim and witness (other than compensation)
- Mental health programs and related law enforcement and corrections programs, including behavioral programs and crisis intervention teams

* 28. Please assign percentages to how you would allocate funding to the JAG Program purpose areas. YOUR TOTAL MUST EQUAL 100%. All fields must contain a value between 0 and 100. Omit percentage signs and decimals.

- Law enforcement
- Prosecution, courts, defense and indigent defense
- Prevention and education
- Corrections and community corrections
- Drug treatment and enforcement
- Planning, evaluation and technology improvement
- Crime victim and witness (other than compensation)
- Mental health programs and related law enforcement and corrections programs, including behavioral programs and crisis intervention teams

29. Please provide additional comments in the space below.

Attachment B
Summary of examples of Evidence Based Practices
Survey Question Responses

- LSI-R for risk assessments
- ASUS for recommendations
- Home-based Parenting
- Youth Development
- Crisis Training Intervention
- Motivational Interviewing
- Art-based Therapy
- Trauma Informed Care
- Housing First
- Harm Reduction
- Drug Court
- Justware
- ileads
- Family Group
- Collaborative Casework
- Multi-disciplinary team
- Emerge
- Prevention Research Institute
- LivingWorks
- Case management system is used to determine the number of victims served, types of victimization, and services provided to ensure we are meeting program goals and objectives.
- We mostly implement interventions from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Admin's National Registry of Evidence-based Programs and Practices and from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
- Internal and external surveys, statistics from UCR/NIBRS, daily statistics from officers
- Promoting drug prevention, treatment, reentry approaches meeting this criterion
- Use of outcomes and other data to inform performance improvement (QA) processes.
- Literature reviews, John Hopkins assessment tool for evidence-based scientific research
- Routine cases audits and board review of each case for early discharge everyone exceeding five years on parole.
- Electronic Recordkeeping of case results
- Trauma informed survivor centered advocacy culturally responsive support group assistance

- TF-CBT, CPP, DBT
- Emerge Stephanie Covington Trauma Informed Curriculum MST FFT
- LSI-R/ASUS
- Risk, Need, and Responsivity approach to managing offenders and train staff in manner adherent to EBP
- Clinical modalities utilized, as well as our prevention curriculum is evidence-based
- We evaluate numbers served and outcomes of services provided
- Our department has a dedicated Crime Analysis Unit that analyzes crime statistics, to help determine where crime may occur.
- Data collection from other agencies to help with determining the best use of resources
- Youth Cannabis Treatment Curriculum STARS for Families Project ALERT Positive Action
- Using evidence-based curricula for teen pregnancy and STI prevention, positive youth development
- Compliance Checks
- CLEAR
- LSI-R and ASUS assessments, and Kashbox Substance Abuse Treatment with CBT
- We engage in program evaluation, and all the treatment/service providers are required to use evidence-based practices. We have also continued JRI, and various data analytic tools to analyze outcomes.
- Our agency utilizes a risk/need instrument, motivational interviewing, cognitive behavior therapy, case planning, and a data base that provide measurable feedback.
- 3 Home Visiting Models: Healthy Families America, Parents as Teachers, Home Instructions for Parents of Preschool Youngsters
- We use an annual evaluation process that culminates in 5-year reviews. Annual evaluations are used to assess the effectiveness of personnel, equipment, and communication. These annual reviews are then compiled every 5 years to achieve a long-term perspective.
- Our training includes 4 curricula that are EBP: 1) Motivational Interviewing; 2) Level of Service Inventory- Revised; 3) Cognitive Behavioral Therapy; & 4) Collaborative Case Work
- Bail studies often incorporate ORAS PAT score. MDT and Vertical prosecution for DV and Sex assault cases, expedited intake and monitored lapse of time. Our special project units are often working on prevention or intervention projects that are evidence-based practices (e.g., current project on substance abuse prevention and intervention).
- Measure accuracy of records by tacking number of incomplete or rejected records and documenting number of corrections made to those records. Measure use of data bases by number of hits to various systems. Measure completeness of data by updating non-digital raps that have not been imputed into FBI CJIS.
- We use an evidence-based curriculum for domestic violence victim groups.

- Maternal, Infant, Early Childhood Home Visiting (Parents as Teachers, Early Headstart, etc. Participant Centered Sercis
- Assess Actuarial Risk/Needs via LSI-R and trailer assessments such as the ASUS, SARA, STABLE, etc. 2. Enhance Intrinsic Motivation via Motivational Interviewing with offenders; PO's attend mandatory training, refreshers, and are now being coached/given feedback by trained coaches in MI. 3. Target Interventions, using RNR-supervise offenders based on risks and needs and respond to those needs with appropriate services. 4. Skill Train with Directed Practice (use Cognitive Behavioral treatment methods). POs attend CBT curriculum and refreshers. 5. Increase Positive Reinforcement. (weaker in this area in our agency-no funding for incentives/rewards) 6. Engage Ongoing Support in Natural Communities. (family, church, etc.) 7. Measure Relevant Processes/Practices. (we do a little of this but need to do A LOT more) 8. Provide Measurement Feedback. (again, we do a little of this, but need to do MORE and regularly.)
- EBP is utilized in some programs such as LSI-R, ASUS.
- Trauma-informed services for victims of crime.
- Utilizing data to determine the effectiveness of mobile device enforcement on reducing traffic related accidents.
- Forensic interviews in CSA cases, other victim services.
- RDAP curriculum, LSIR assessment, Criminogenic targets, and confidentially held data.
- Various recidivism assessment tools
- Core Correctional Practices (risk, need, responsivity, and fidelity), cognitive based interventions
- Specialty courts and use of LSI-R for assessment
- Several grant-funded programs, (VOCA, JAG, DOT, SOH AG.)
- Restorative Justice Programs Juvenile Justice Programs
- Our response to homelessness follows the Housing First model and providers use the VI-SPDAT as the single assessment intake form.
- Cognitive Restructuring, various Sex Offender Assessment Instruments, Counseling, Guidance, and Redirection for successful community reintegration outcomes, etc.