



HAWAII

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program

FY 2023 - 2025 Implementation Plan

(July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2025)

Department of the Attorney General
Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division
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I. Introduction

The U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) provides funding to states and territories through the STOP (Services, Training, Officers, and Prosecutors) Violence Against Women Formula Grant, also known as the VAWA STOP grant. The VAWA STOP grant encourages the development and improvement of effective law enforcement, prosecution strategies, victim advocacy, and services in cases involving violent crimes against women, specifically domestic and dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and related homicides. The Department of the Attorney General (Department) is the State Administering Agency (SAA) for the VAWA STOP grant and is responsible for overseeing the STOP funds and developing the State's VAWA Implementation Plan.

The VAWA STOP provision sets the funding allocation as: 25% for law enforcement, 25% for prosecution, 30% for non-profit victim services (of which 10% is to be distributed to culturally specific community-based organizations), and 5% for the state and local courts. The remaining 15% is discretionary funding which the State will allocate to victim service providers. The VAWA STOP provision requires that states and territories award 20% of the total VAWA STOP grant for sexual assault, across two of the allocation categories.

The time period covered by this Implementation Plan is July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2025. Although the time period begins July 1, 2022, the Plan goes into effect after the current STOP subawards for criminal justice agencies end in June 2023, and after the current subawards for victim service providers end in June 2024. The Plan sets forth funding priorities for the use of VAWA STOP grant funds in the state of Hawaii.

The Department consulted with the VAWA State Planning Committee (VSPC) in developing the Implementation Plan. The VSPC is composed of an equitable representation of criminal justice agencies and non-profit, non-governmental victim services agencies, and organizations that support underserved or culturally-specific populations. In 2021, the VSPC expanded its members to include the Executive Directors of Papa Ola Lokahi and the Hawaii Health & Harm Reduction Center. Papa Ola Lokahi coordinates health care programs and services for Native Hawaiians and their families, through strategic partnerships, programs and public policy. Hawaii Health & Harm Reduction Center serves Hawaii communities by reducing the harm and fighting the stigma of HIV, hepatitis, homelessness, substance use, mental illness, and poverty.

In addition to providing opportunities for the VSPC members to shape the Plan, the VSPC meetings provided a forum for members to share the impact of COVID-19 on the system's response to violence against women and the on-going need to improve the

response to victims of domestic and dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and related homicides.

The Implementation Plan was approved by the VSPC on June 15, 2022.

Priority areas for funding for criminal justice agencies are:

- developing an effective coordinated community response for domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and/or stalking;
- improving system response to stalking;
- promoting offender accountability;
- developing and sustaining training in areas on violence against women;
- standardizing and enhancing data collection;
- developing and sharing departmental policies, standard operating procedures, and protocols on domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and dating violence as applicable;
- involving and integrating probation services into STOP-funded activities;
- improving system response (court security and interpreter services for victims);
- improving enforcement of protection orders;
- supporting underserved/marginalized communities including immigrants and migrants with limited English proficiency, victims in rural areas where access to services can be limited, LGBTQ population, elderly population, individuals with disabilities, and youth ages 11 and older;
- conducting domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence or stalking prevention, education, and/or outreach activities; and
- improving system response to disarming abusers in civil protection order cases.

Priority areas for funding for victim service agencies are:

- supporting and developing core services for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and/or stalking. These include but are not limited to:
 - advocacy;
 - case management;
 - counseling;
 - crisis response;
 - increased accessibility by special populations or underserved including immigrants and migrants with limited English proficiency, victims in rural areas where access to services can be limited, LGBTQ population, elderly population, individuals with disabilities, and youth ages 11 and older;
 - legal assistance;
 - legal advocacy;
 - shelter;
 - transitional services; and
 - prevention, outreach and/or education

- developing an effective coordinated community response for domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and/or stalking;

The priorities are broad and diverse, allowing eligible agencies the flexibility to use VAWA STOP funds to address gaps and needs at the local level.

Funding for the STOP program has remained stable over the past several years. Hawaii's STOP awards include:

FY 2018	\$1,129,162*
FY 2019	\$1,125,400*
FY 2020	\$1,107,864
FY 2021	\$1,103,635

(*) Amount reflects the STOP award plus the additional STOP funding for the State's compliance with the Rape Survivor Child Custody Act (RSCCA). The RSCCA provided up to 4 years of additional STOP and Sexual Assault Services Program funding for states with legislation terminating the parental rights of men who father children through rape. Hawaii has received the maximum 4 years of RSCCA funding (FY 2016 to FY 2019).

The Plan is structured as follows:

Introduction

Needs and Context

Overview of Hawaii's laws on domestic violence and sexual violence

Demographic information, including population, race and ethnicity, age, disability, nativity and foreign-born, language, households and families, economy and employment

Hawaii statistics on sexual violence and domestic violence

Methods used to identify underserved populations within Hawaii and demographic information of the underserved populations

Description of Planning Process

VAWA State Planning Committee

Documentation from each member of the planning committee as to their participation in the planning process

A summary of major concerns that were raised during the planning process

A description of how the State coordinated the STOP plan with the State plan for the Family Violence Prevention Services Act, VOCA, and Public Health Service Act

Documentation from Prosecution, Law Enforcement, Court, and Victim Service Programs

Plan for the Four-Year Implementation Period

Goals and objectives

Statutory priority areas

The state plan for addressing the needs of the underserved

Grant making strategy

Highlights of the Plan

- The role of the State Legislature, police departments, prosecutors, court, and victim service providers and advocates in addressing violence against women cannot be overstated but just as important are the Departments of Health and Human Services.
- The Department of Health (DOH) coordinates efforts to prevent sexual violence and educate school age youth and University students on healthy relationships. DOH also administers the Domestic Violence Fatality Review (DVFR), a coordinated community response that reviews domestic violence fatalities, near deaths, and suicides. The DVFR's mission is to reduce future incidents of domestic violence and related injuries and deaths by strengthening system policies and procedures and identifying risk factors and protective factors. The Department of Human Services (DHS) ensures that emergency shelter and related assistance are available across the State for victims of domestic violence and their children. DHS also ensures that services are available for minors who are victims of intrafamilial sexual abuse.
- The Plan is designed to be flexible to allow STOP recipients the latitude to develop and strengthen the criminal justice system's response to violence against women and to support and enhance services for victims/survivors that will work best in the community that they serve.
- Hawaii has one of the most diverse racial and ethnic populations in the country; with 18.3% of the Hawaii residents foreign-born. Hawaii is 6th in the U.S. for percentage of foreign born population and 9th in the nation for the percentage of people speaking another language at home. Supporting underserved marginalized immigrants and migrants with limited English proficiency is one of six underserved communities identified in the Plan.
- The Plan encourages STOP recipients to support other underserved/marginalized communities in the State including victims in rural areas, LGBTQ populations, elderly populations, individuals with disabilities, and youth ages 11 and older.

II. Needs and Context

Hawaii's Laws on Domestic and Sexual Violence

Fifty years ago, Hawaii Revised Statutes §709-906 was enacted by Act 189, (Session Laws of Hawaii (SLH) 1973), to provide protection to a spouse from being physically abused by another spouse. The Legislature also found that, "unless it appears adverse to the best interests of all concerned, the family unity should be retained without the necessity of the abusing spouse being branded a "criminal." Toward this end, the courts are asked to aid these persons needing its assistance in order that they may be rehabilitated."¹ Since 1973, HRS §709-906, on abuse of a family or household members (a.k.a. domestic violence) has been amended twenty-four times with the last amendment made in 2021.

Amendments to HRS §709-906 include charging offenders with a class C felony for strangulation, physical violence in the presence of a minor, and for a third or subsequent offense that occurs within two years of a second or subsequent conviction. Amendments also included Act 19 (SLH 2020), creating a five-year pilot to establish a petty misdemeanor offense of abuse of family or household members. The Legislature noted that the dynamics of domestic violence are complicated, and a more flexible approach may be necessary in sentencing defendants in cases involving abuse of family or household members. Act 19 sought to provide this flexibility while still holding defendants accountable for their actions.²

Act 238 (SLH 2021) amended HRS §709-906 by temporarily adding coercive control to the petty misdemeanor offense of abuse of a family or household member. "The legislature found that research has shown that exposure to sustained trauma within the first five years of life can have lasting effects on brain development and long-term health outcomes. Abuse and neglect of family members were on the rise in the state due to the stressors of the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, coercive control is often part of the cycle of domestic violence and often carries a threat of violence or is a direct precursor to violence. The legislature believed that the addition of coercive control between family or household members to the offense of abuse of family or household members as a petty misdemeanor would apply to many victims and would encourage them to come forward and seek a legal safety net for themselves and their loved

¹ Commentary on §709-906 Abuse of a family or household member; penalty.

² Supplemental Commentary on §709-906 Abuse of a family or household member; penalty.

ones.”³

Forty years ago, Hawaii enacted HRS Chapter 586, “Domestic Violence Protective Order,” Act 123 (SLH 1982), which has been revised and amended several times. For example, HRS §586-5.8, Transfer or release of domestic abuse victims from shared wireless plans, was established because of Act 219 (SLH 2015).

As evident by the amendments to HRS §709-906 and Chapter 586, Hawaii’s criminal justice and stakeholder response to domestic violence continues to be challenged by the complex nature of domestic violence, the various forms of domestic violence, and the control that an abuser often has on a victim. The tactics and types of abuse include, but are not limited to, coercion and threats; economic abuse; male privilege; using children; intimidation; emotional abuse; minimizing, denying, and blaming; and isolation.⁴ Less reported forms of abuse include sexual abuse that includes reproductive coercion which includes threats to hurt the woman physically, economically, or emotionally if she refuses to become pregnant; making a woman feel guilty for not wanting to become pregnant; and accusing a woman of infidelity if she does not want to become pregnant.⁵

In 2003, Hawaii enacted Harassment by stalking, a misdemeanor (HRS §711.1106.5), that requires that the perpetrator only intend “to harass, annoy or alarm another person, or in reckless disregard of the risk thereof, that person engages in a course of conduct involving pursuit, surveillance or non-consensual contact upon the other person on more than one occasion without legitimate purpose.” A credible threat to harm is no longer required, and the “non-consensual contact” extends the type of common behavior or method of contact that can be cited for arrest. Aggravated harassment by stalking (HRS §711-1106.4) is a class C felony, in which the perpetrator has a prior conviction for harassment by stalking within the past five years of the present offense. The victim of harassment need not be the same from the prior offense.

Hawaii enacted Act 82 (SLH 2006) creating HRS Chapter 321, Part XXXVII. Domestic Violence Fatality Review, that authorizes the Director of Health to establish multidisciplinary and multiagency domestic violence fatality review teams to review domestic violence fatalities and to reduce the incidence of preventable intimate partner homicides.

³ Hawaii Revised Statute §709-906

⁴ Domestic Violence Action Center – DV During COVID-19, Tactics and Types of Abuse. (2020 DV 101, Dynamics of Domestic Violence)

⁵ Domestic Violence Action Center – Types of Reproduction Coercion (2020 DV 101, Dynamics of Domestic Violence)

Hawaii enacted Act 171 (SLH 2009) HRS §383-7.6 that extends unemployment benefits to individuals seeking part-time work and to workers separated from employment for a compelling family reason. A compelling family reason means domestic or sexual violence that is verified by reasonable and confidential documentation that causes the individual to reasonably believe that the individual's continued employment may jeopardize the safety of the individual or any member of the individual's immediate family.

Hawaii enacted Act 206 (SLH 2011) to protect the employment rights of victims of domestic and sexual violence by: (1) prohibiting employment discrimination on the basis of domestic or sexual violence victim status under HRS Chapter 378, part I “Discriminatory Practices”; and (2) amending HRS Chapter 378, part VI, formerly titled “Victims Leave” and renamed “Victims Protections”, to add a sub-part requiring employers to make reasonable accommodations for employees who are victims of domestic or sexual violence.

Since the Hawaii penal code was enacted in 1972, there have been four significant reviews of the code. One of the reviews from the Committee on Penal Code Revision and Reform of the Judicial Council of the Hawaii Supreme Court resulted in the passage of Act 314 (SLH 1986). Act 314 repealed Section 56, HRS §§707-730 to 707-738, and amended Section 57, Chapter 707, adding the following five new sections: §707-731, Sexual assault in the first degree; §707-732, Sexual assault in the second degree; §707-732, Sexual assault in the third degree; §707-733, Sexual assault in the fourth degree; and §707-734, Indecent exposure.

Hawaii enacted Act 133 (SLH 2014) that amended §701-108, HRS, to remove the statute of limitations for criminal actions arising from sexual assault in the first and second degrees and continuous sexual assault of a minor under the age of fourteen years.

Hawaii enacted Act 207 (SLH 2016) which required all police departments to conduct an inventory of sexual assault kits and report to the Attorney General. This resulted in a December 2016 Report to the Hawaii State Legislature on Untested Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kits Retained by County Police Departments, Plans and Procedures for the Disposition of Currently Untested Kits, and Related Information.

Hawaii enacted Act 113 (SLH 2018) that established HRS §844G-2, the Hawaii Sexual Assault Response and Training (HSART) program within the Department of the Attorney General. HSART consist of members who are directly involved with the use, management, and testing of sexual assault evidence collection kits, or are involved with, communicate with, or otherwise support sexual assault

victims, including but not limited to the respective police departments of each county, the state or county Combined DNA Index System administrator, the respective prosecuting attorney departments of each county, and sexual assault service providers.

This section is not a complete listing of State laws impacting Hawaii's response to violence against women but highlights the on-going need to add, modify, and rescind laws that aid the criminal justice system and victim service providers' response to domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, stalking, and related homicides.

A. Demographic Information

Population

The 2020 U.S. Census found that Hawaii's total resident population reached 1,455,271 increasing by 7% (approximately 95,000) between 2010 and 2020 with an average population of 226.6 per square mile. Nationally, Hawaii is ranked 24th in its population percentage change between the 2010 and 2020 Census. Hawaii's resident population consisted of 50.20% males and 49.80% females. The State of Hawaii consists of eight main islands of which seven islands are populated. For the 2020 Census, Hawaii's population by percentage and island is 1,016,508 (69.9%) for Oahu; 200,629 (13.8%) for Hawaii; 154,100 (10.6%) for Maui; 3,367 (.2%) for Lanai; 7,369 (.5%) for Molokai; 73,214 (5%) for Kauai; and 84 (0%) for Niihau. Oahu, the most populated island, includes the City and County of Honolulu.

Military and their dependents account for 7.14% of Hawaii's population or 100,594 (45,283 armed forces and 55,311 military dependents).

Race and Ethnicity

The 2020 Census provides the ethnic distribution in the State, by self-classification or by race of mother or father. Asians (alone or in combination) accounted for 56.60% of the State total population. White (alone or in combination) accounted for 42.6%, Native Hawaiians and other Pacific Islanders (alone or in combination) accounted for 26.4%, Black or African American (alone or in combination) accounted for 3.60%, and Hispanic or Latino (of any race) accounted for 10.70% of Hawaii's population. For Asians, Filipinos are the largest ethnic group at 14.70% followed by Japanese at 12.20%

The 2020 Census reflects the State has a diversity index at 76% which is the probability that two people chosen at random will be from different race and ethnic groups.

Hawaii County has a diversity index of 77.7% with the population identified as White alone (not Hispanic or Latino) at 32.2%, Black or African American alone (not Hispanic or Latino) at .6%, American Indian and Alaskan Native alone (not Hispanic or Latino) at .3%, Asian alone (not Hispanic or Latino) at 19.1%, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (not Hispanic or Latino) at 13.1%, Some Other Race alone (not Hispanic or Latino) at .5%, Two or More Races (not Hispanic or Latino) at 23.1%, and Hispanic or Latino at 11.1%

Maui County (which includes the islands of Maui, Molokai, and Lanai) has a diversity index of 77.1% with the population identified as White alone (not Hispanic or Latino) at 31.5%, Black or African American alone (not Hispanic or Latino) at .6%, American Indian and Alaskan Native alone (not Hispanic or Latino) at .2%, Asian alone (not Hispanic or Latino) at 26.3%, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (not Hispanic or Latino) at 11.5%, Some Other Race alone (not Hispanic or Latino) at .5%, Two or More Races (not Hispanic or Latino) at 19.1%, and Hispanic or Latino at 10.3%.

Kauai County has a diversity index of 76.6% with the population identified as White alone (not Hispanic or Latino) at 30.3%, Black or African American alone (not Hispanic or Latino) at .5%, American Indian and Alaskan Native alone (not Hispanic or Latino) at .2%, Asian alone (not Hispanic or Latino) at 28.0%, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (not Hispanic or Latino) at 9.3%, Some Other Race alone (not Hispanic or Latino) at .4%, Two or More Races (not Hispanic or Latino) at 21.3%, and Hispanic or Latino at 10.1%

City and County of Honolulu has a diversity index of 73.6% with the population identified as White alone (not Hispanic or Latino) at 17.3%, Black or African American alone (not Hispanic or Latino) at 1.9%, American Indian and Alaskan Native alone (not Hispanic or Latino) at .1%, Asian alone (not Hispanic or Latino) at 42.2%, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (not Hispanic or Latino) at 9.5%, Some Other Race alone (not Hispanic or Latino) at .3%, Two or More Races (not Hispanic or Latino) at 19.5%, and Hispanic or Latino at 9.1%

Age

From 2010 to 2020, Hawaii's population under the age of 18 decreased by 1.5% and the population aged 18 and over increased by 9.4%. In 2020, the percentage aged 18 and over is 79.4% (1,155,905) and the percentage under the age of 18 is 20.6% (299,366). The population size under the age of 5 is 88,179 (6.20%), from 15-19 years of age is 76,036 (5.40%), from 25-34 years of age is 202,718 (14.30%), and from 65-74 years of age is 148,050 (10.40%). The median age statewide is 34.9 years of age.

Disability

In Hawaii, among the civilian noninstitutionalized population in the 2016-2020 ACS⁶, 11.4% reported a disability. The likelihood of having a disability varied by age - from 3.1% of people under 18 years of age, to 7.7% of people 18 to 64 years of age, and to 33.0% of those 65 and over.

Data from the Center for Disease Control's (CDC) National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities⁷, reflects a higher figure than the ACS, reflecting that 218,444 (19% or 1 in 5) adults in Hawaii have a disability. The types of disability and the percentage of adults in Hawaii with select functional disability types includes mobility (8%), cognitive (7%), independent living (4%), hearing (5%), vision (4%), and self-care (2%).

Nativity and Foreign-Born⁸

In 2016-2020 ACS, 5-year profile, an estimated 81.7% of the people living in Hawaii were U.S. natives. 53.3% of the Hawaii population were living in the State where they were born.

Approximately 18.3% of Hawaii residents in 2016-2020 were foreign-born. 58.7% of foreign-born were naturalized U.S. citizens and an estimated 78.3% entered the country before the year 2010.

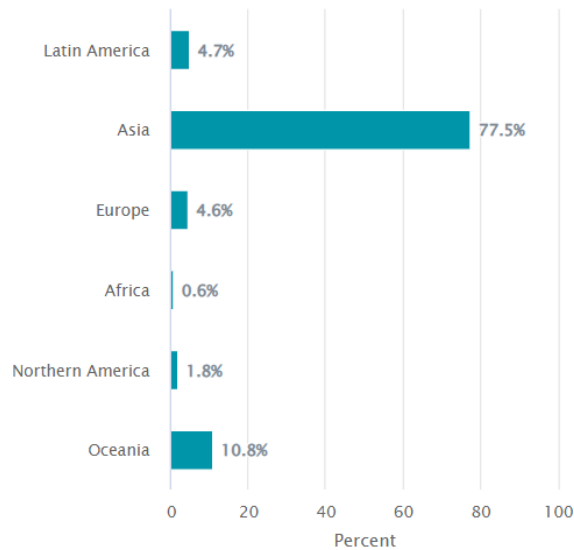
Foreign-born residents of Hawaii come from different parts of the world. The bar graph below displays the percentage of foreign-born from each world region of birth in 2016-2020 for Hawaii.

⁶ Narrative Profiles, 2016-2020 ACS 5-Year Narrative Profile, Hawaii at [Narrative Profiles | American Community Survey | U.S. Census Bureau](#)

⁷Center for Disease Control's (CDC) National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities [HI Disability and Health State Profile FINAL \(cdc.gov\)](#)

⁸ Narrative Profiles, 2016-2020 ACS 5-Year Narrative Profile, Hawaii at [Narrative Profiles | American Community Survey | U.S. Census Bureau](#)

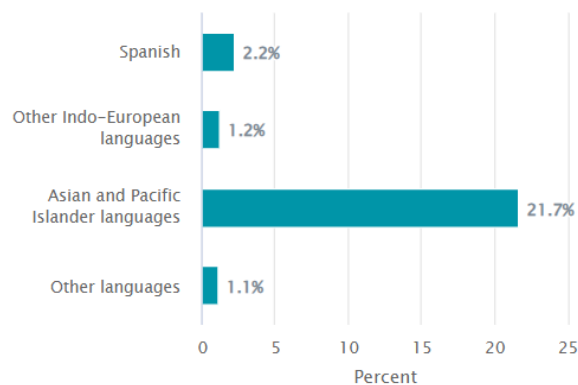
Region of Birth for the Foreign-Born Population in Hawaii in 2016-2020



Language⁹

In 2016-2020 ACS, among people at least five years old living in Hawaii, 26.1% of the people spoke a language other than English at home, of which 21.7% of the people spoke an Asian and/or Pacific Islander language. Spanish was spoken by 2.2% of people at least five years old. Of the people that spoke a language other than English at home, 11.4% reported that they did not speak English "very well."

Percent of the Population 5 years and over who Speak a Language other than English in Hawaii in 2016-2020



In the Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism report on

⁹ ibid

Non-English Speaking Population in Hawaii¹⁰, April 2016, one of the major findings included, “English proficiency had strong impacts on an individual’s economic activities. Labor force participation rate of the non-English speakers who could not speak English well was about 15 percentage points lower than the rates for the English-only speakers and the non-English speakers who could speak English well. The rate difference with these groups was bigger at 33 percentage points for the non-English speakers who could not speak English at all.” Another major finding was, “Ilocano, Tagalog, and Japanese were the top three most common non-English languages spoken at home in Hawaii. Speakers of these three languages made up about half of non-English speakers at home in Hawaii.”

The March 2016 Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, Hawaii State Data Center report, *Detailed Languages Spoken at Home in the State of Hawaii*¹¹, states that Hawaii is the most diverse state in the nation, with more than three-quarters of the population belonging to a minority group. The percentage of Asian alone and in combination population and the percentage of Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone and in combination population ranked #1 in the nation. Hawaii also ranked 6th in the United States for percentage of foreign-born population. In the category for percentage of people speaking another language at home, Hawaii ranked #9 in the nation.

Households and Families¹²

In 2016-2020 ACS, 5-year profile, there were 467,932 households in Hawaii. The average household size was 2.94 people. Of the Hawaii households, 31.5% of all households have one or more people under the age of 18; and 37.8% of all households have one or more people 65 years and over. The ACS profile reflects that in Hawaii, 52,553 grandparents lived with their grandchildren under 18 years old. Of those grandparents, 21.5% were responsible for the basic needs of their grandchildren.

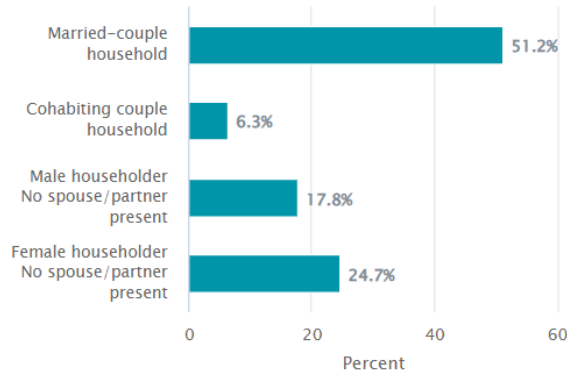
See below for Types of Households in Hawaii in 2016-2020.

¹⁰ Non-English Speaking Population in Hawaii, April 2016 , Research and Economic Analysis Division, Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism <https://census.hawaii.gov/home/data-products>

¹¹ Detailed Languages Spoken at Home in the State of Hawaii, March 2016, Research and Economic Analysis Division , Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism https://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/census/acs/Report/Detailed_Language_March2016.pdf

¹² Narrative Profiles, 2016-2020 ACS 5-Year Narrative Profile, Hawaii at [Narrative Profiles | American Community Survey | U.S. Census Bureau](#)

Types of Households in Hawaii in 2016-2020



Economy and Employment

Tourism is the State's largest economic driver with an anticipated 8.97 million visitors in 2022. The highest number of visitor arrival by air was in 2019 with 10,243,165 visitors. Of the 10,243,165 visitors, 7,253,806 were domestic visitors and 2,989,359 international visitors. The average daily visitor census in 2019 was 245,733.

COVID-19 and the impact on employment in Hawaii, like other tourism-based economies, were unprecedented with record layoffs and terminations. At the start of the pandemic, Hawaii's unemployment rate increased from 2.0% in the first quarter of 2020 to 19.4% in the second quarter of 2020. After this peak, the rate declined to 14.5% in the third quarter of 2020, 11.2% in the fourth quarter of 2020, 9.1% in the first quarter of 2021, 7.8% in the second quarter of 2021, 6.6% in the third quarter of 2021, and then 5.4% in the fourth quarter of 2021.¹³

Another economic driver for the State is defense spending. According to the Hawaii Defense Economy, Hawaii's defense economy accounts for 8.5% of the State's GDP, provides 9,765 civilian jobs and 31,000 contractor jobs for the community, and brings in \$7.7 billion in annual defense spending to the State. \$5.1 billion is spent on annual payroll, \$637 million on construction, \$275 million on engineering services, and \$227 million on ship building and repairing. The economic defense impact in Hawaii during the pandemic was a stabilizing force when compared against the hospitality and tourism sector.

In 2022, Hawaii's minimum wage is \$10.10 or \$2.85 higher than the federal minimum wage of \$7.25. The Hawaii Department of Business and Economic Development estimates working full time for the entire year (40 hours a week for 52 weeks) at Hawaii's minimum wage (\$10.10 an hour) means an annual

¹³ Outlook for the Economy, 1st Quarter 2022 Report [Research & Economic Analysis | Outlook for the Economy \(hawaii.gov\)](#)

income of \$21,008. The self-sufficiency wage for one adult in Hawaii is just over \$35,000 in 2018.¹⁴

The cost of housing in Hawaii remains high. The Board of Realtors for each county provided the following average resale for a single family home in March 2022: \$1.15 million for the City and County of Honolulu (up by 21% from a year ago), \$518,000 for Hawaii County (up by 26.5% from a year ago), \$1.17 million for Maui County (up by 19.5% from a year ago), and \$1.22 million for Kauai County (up by 14% from a year ago).

Statistics - Sexual Violence

Non-reporting of sexual violence to law enforcement is due to a variety of reasons, including but not limited to feelings of fear and shame, cultural inhibitions, wanting to put the incident behind them, being in shock, and not being sure that what happened is a crime. Available data on reports to police is a snapshot and therefore, does not provide a full picture of the extent of sexual violence in Hawaii.

Hawaii's four county police departments participate in the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. The UCR, Summary Reporting System (SRS) provides a nationwide system to collect crime statistics. Since there are numerous differences in criminal codes throughout the United States, the UCR program uses a standard definition for each offense.

UCR defines rape as, "The 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." This definition encompasses all genders as victims of rape and includes the offenses of sodomy, and sexual assault with an object.

The current UCR data for the Honolulu Police Department covering the City and County of Honolulu, Hawaii Police Department, and Kauai Police Department is for 2020. The current UCR data for the Maui Police Department is for 2019.

In 2020, Honolulu Police Department (HPD) reported that there were 346 reports of rape and 62 arrests were made. The number of reported rape and arrests from 2017 to 2020 are noted below.

Honolulu Police Department, UCR Data by Year				
	2017	2018	2019	2020

¹⁴ DBEDT, Analyzing the Income Distribution in Hawaii, August 2021

FY 2023-2025 STOP Implementation Plan
State of Hawaii

No. of Rape Reports	285	388	406	346
No. of Arrests	65	60	75	62

Of the 2,440 violent crimes reported by HPD in 2020, rape accounted for 14.2% (346). From 2019 to 2020, the rate of reported rape decreased 14.0%. Of the 62 arrests for rape in 2020, 50 (96.2%) of the adults arrested were male, and 2 adults arrested were female (3.8%). The remaining 10 arrests were juveniles.

In 2020, Hawaii Police Department (HPD) reported that there were 109 reports of rape and 39 arrests were made. The number of reported rape and arrests from 2017 to 2020 are noted below.

Hawaii Police Department, UCR Data by Year				
	2017	2018	2019	2020
No. of Rape Reports	142	159	69	109
No. of Arrests	27	22	20	39

Of the 613 violent crimes reported by HPD in 2020, rape accounted for 17.8% (109). From 2019 to 2020, the rate of reported rape increased 58%. Of the 39 arrests for rape in 2020, 37 (97.4%) of the adults arrested were male, and 1 adult arrested was female (2.6%). The remaining 1 arrest was a juvenile.

In 2020, Kauai Police Department (KPD) reported that there were 59 reports of rape and 15 arrests were made. The number of reported rape and arrests from 2017 to 2020 are noted below.

Kauai Police Department, UCR Data by Year				
	2017	2018	2019	2020
No. of Rape Reports	45	60	55	59
No. of Arrests	8	17	14	15

Of the 194 violent crimes reported by KPD in 2020, rape accounted for 30.48% (59). From 2019 to 2020, the rate of reported rape increased 7.3%. Of the 15 arrests for rape in 2020, 11 (91.7%) of the adults arrested were male, and 1 adult arrested was female (8.3%). The remaining 3 arrests were juveniles.

In 2019, Maui Police Department (MPD) reported that there were 110 reports of rape, and 30 arrests were made. The number of reported rape and arrests from 2017 to 2019 are noted below.

Maui Police Department, UCR Data by Year				
	2017	2018	2019	2020
No. of Rape Reports	95	114	110	n/a
No. of Arrests	17	24	30	n/a

Of the 449 violent crimes reported by MPD in 2019, rape accounted for 24.5% (110). From 2018 to 2019, the rate of reported rape decreased 4.3%. Of the 30 arrests for rape in 2019, 27 (100%) of the adults arrested were male. The remaining 3 arrests were juveniles.

The 2021 Student Climate Survey on Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Violence (Student) Report was completed by 6,726 of the 40,122 adult students enrolled in the 2021 Spring Semester across all 10 of the University of Hawaii (UH) campuses. Adult students are identified as 18 years or older. Of the surveys completed, 9.2% reported sexual harassment and 6% nonconsensual sexual contact.

The 2021 Student Report compared the 2017, 2019, and 2021 survey results on student perceptions on the problem of sexual assault/harassment at UH, the likelihood of being at risk for sexual assault/harassment, and likelihood of being at risk for sexual assault/harassment during UH sponsored off-campus events. The greatest change in perceptions from 2017 to 2021 was the perception of how problematic is sexual assault/harassment at UH. In 2017, 42.5% of the respondents indicated that sexual assault or sexual harassment is extremely/very problematic (14.7%) or somewhat problematic (27.8%). In the 2021 survey results, 36% of the respondents (6.5% less respondents compared to 2017 survey) indicated that sexual assault or sexual harassment is extremely/very problematic (12%) or somewhat problematic (23%).

The responses to the 'perceived likelihood of being at personal risk for sexual assault/harassment' remained similar for the 2017, 2019, and 2021 survey. Of the respondents, 86% indicated little/not at all problematic and 11% somewhat problematic, and 3% indicated extremely/very problematic.

The responses to the 'perceived likelihood of being at personal risk of sexual assault/harassment during UH sponsored off-campus events' reflects a perception that UH sponsored off-campus events pose a greater risk for gender violence. The results were generally similar for the 2017, 2019, and 2021 survey. Of the respondents, 76% indicated little/not at all problematic and 17.2% somewhat problematic, and 6.8% indicated extremely/very problematic.

The 2021 Student Report also indicated that the data on perpetrators reported

and associated with UH is 96.9% for sexual harassment, 76.4% stalking, and 60.6% nonconsensual sexual contact. Conversely, the data on perpetrators reported and not associated with UH is 43.9% for nonconsensual sexual contact, 24.4% stalking, and 16.9% sexual harassment.

Statistics - Domestic Violence

Domestic violence incidents could be classified under a multitude of other related offenses, ranging from felony arrest for assault to a misdemeanor arrest for harassment, or a property offense (e.g., criminal property damage). Unfortunately, these reports and arrests that involve domestic or family violence, particularly the felony level offenses, are not readily identified as such and therefore are not included in the domestic violence statistics. Non-reporting of incidents as domestic violence to law enforcement is due to a variety of reasons, such as fear of re-victimization, cultural inhibitions, and frustration with the criminal justice response.

The four county police departments have mandatory arrest policies for the Abuse of Family and Household Members statute (HRS §709-906), which is a misdemeanor offense for the first conviction. It is a Class C felony for any subsequent offenses of abuse of a family member that occurs within two years after a second misdemeanor conviction of this offense; when the abuse occurs in the presence of a minor (less than fourteen years of age); and when strangulation is used during the offense.

For the period covering 2017-2020, arrests for HRS §709-906 have fluctuated for each of the four counties. In 2019, Maui County had 897 arrests when compared to the 4-year average (of 1,071 arrests) for Maui County. In 2019, the City and County of Honolulu had 1,337 arrests when compared to the 4-year average (1,283 arrests) for the City and County of Honolulu. In 2020, Hawaii County had 538 arrests when compared to the 4-year average (406 arrests) for Hawaii County. Kauai County arrest numbers have steadily increased from 2017-2020 from 244 arrests (in 2017) to 317 arrests (in 2020).

ARRESTS FOR ABUSE OF FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBER – HRS §709-906				
Location	2017	2018	2019	2020
City & County of Honolulu	1,285	1,283	1,337	1,227
County of Maui	1,198	1,189	897	1,000

ARRESTS FOR ABUSE OF FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBER – HRS §709-906				
Location	2017	2018	2019	2020
County of Hawaii	392	351	346	538
County of Kauai	244	260	308	317
Total	3,119	3,083	2,888	3,082

Source: Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center

The 2021 Student Report¹⁵ indicated that 18.5% of the respondents reported experiencing dating and domestic violence. The data on perpetrators reported and associated with UH is 76.4% of respondents experienced stalking and 41.2% of respondents experienced dating and domestic violence. Conversely, the data on perpetrators reported and not associated with UH is 61% for dating and domestic violence and 24.4% stalking.

The Hawaii Department of Health, Hawaii Injury Prevention Plan, 2018-2023¹⁶, includes violence and abuse (intimate partner/sexual) as a special and emerging focus area. The plan states, “Analysis of such data from 2015 through 2017 indicated an average of 125 hospital presentations of injuries from intimate partner violence (IPV) against women each year. (This number could be increased to approximately 200 if records with no information on perpetrator are also included.) Most (92%) of these injuries were treated at the emergency department level. The proportion of patients residing on Oahu (54%) was lower than expected, given 69% of female residents 12 years and older reside there. Conversely, 28% of the patients were from Hawaii County, which accounts for only 14% of the female population.”

The report also stated, “The average age of the IPV victims was 31 years, and 75% were 20 to 40 years of age. Victim age distribution was similar across counties. Overall, 66% of the patients refused hospital transport. This proportion was significantly lower for those treated in Hawaii County (23%) compared to other counties (71%). There was no association between victim age and transport status.”

¹⁵ Ibid

¹⁶ Hawaii Department of Health, Hawaii Injury Prevention Plan, 2018-2023, [Hawaii Injury Prevention Plan \(HIPP\) \(hawaiihealthmatters.org\)](https://hawaiihealthmatters.org/HIPP)

The 16th Annual Domestic Violence Counts – Hawaii Summary,¹⁷ provides a snapshot of 12 out of 14 identified domestic violence programs in the State that participated in a national count of domestic violence services conducted by the National Network to End Domestic violence.

For a 24-hour period on September 9, 2021, the 12 programs:

- “served 950 victims in one day;
- 264 adult and child victims of domestic violence found refuge in emergency shelters, transitional housing, motels, or other housing provides by local domestic violence programs;
- 686 non-residential adult and child victims received supportive services including counseling, legal advocacy, and support groups;
- 81 hotline contacts received;
- 67 unmet requests for services, approximately 24% of these unmet requests were for housing and emergency shelter;
- 42% of the programs provide support/advocacy related to child welfare/protective services;
- 17% of the programs provide support/advocacy for LGBTQ+ victims of abuse;
- 17% of the programs provide support/advocacy related to disability issues.”

B. Description of the methods used to identify underserved populations within the State and the results of those methods, including demographic data on the distribution of underserved populations within the State. (34 U.S.C. 10446(i)(2)(E); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(e)).

The method used to identify underserved populations within the State included engagement with the VAWA State Planning Committee (VSPC), the advisory committee to the State Attorney General (AG). The SAA: 1) reviewed past decisions with the VSPC on the use of VAWA funds (that included the identification of underserved populations), 2) conducted an on-line survey of the committee members to determine if any changes should be made, and 3) held a meeting with the VSPC to discuss the survey findings and suggested changes. Local and national data, studies, and reports of the identified underserved populations are summarized in this Plan.

Underserved populations by VAWA STOP definition are those populations who face barriers in accessing and using victim services, and includes populations underserved because of geographic location, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity, underserved racial and ethnic populations, and populations underserved

¹⁷ National Network to End Domestic Violence (2022). 16th Annual Domestic Violence Counts Report. Washington, DC. Retrieved from: [NNEDV.org/DVCounts](https://www.nnedv.org/DVCounts).

because of special needs (such as language barriers, disabilities, alienage status, or age).

The VSPC affirmed that for Hawaii's VAWA STOP grant, underserved/marginalized communities include:

- immigrants and migrants with limited English proficiency,
- victims in rural areas where access to services can be limited,
- LGBTQ population,
- elderly population,
- individuals with disabilities, and
- youth ages 11 and older.

The Department is also the SAA for the U.S. Department of Justice, Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), Victim Assistance Formula Grant. Similar to VAWA STOP, the VOCA grant requires the SAA to identify and prioritize a portion of the funds to support underserved populations. It is no coincidence that Hawaii's VAWA STOP and VOCA Victim Assistance programs have several underserved populations that are the same for the respective programs. This includes immigrants/victims with Limited English Proficiency, elderly, persons with disabilities, LGBTQQ victims, and those victims of crime residing in rural or geographically isolated area where services can be limited.

As a result of the Victim Assistance FY 2018 award of \$14 million, an increase from the FY 2017 award of \$8.45 million, the Department conducted a survey in the Fall of 2018 and series of community focus groups to gather feedback on the gaps and needs in services to victims of crime in Hawaii and to collect suggestions to improve and expand these services. Overall, 185 people responded to the survey and 38 people participated in focus groups (Hawaii County – 8, City and County of Honolulu – 12, Kauai County – 12, Maui County – 6). Additionally, 4 interviews were completed to ensure representation from the different VOCA priority areas (that includes domestic violence and sexual assault) and populations.

For the FY 2021 VOCA award, the Department will continue to prioritize use of VOCA funds to support the 12 underserved populations:

- victims of assault,
- adults molested as children,
- victims that are tourists/visitors,
- immigrants/victims with Limited English Proficiency,
- elderly,
- persons with disabilities,
- survivors of homicide/negligent homicide,
- victims of DUI/DWI,

- victims of property crimes,
- victims of sex trafficking,
- LGBTQQ victims, and
- those victims of crime residing in rural or geographically isolated area.

Immigrants and Migrants with Limited English Proficiency

The 2016 Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism, Hawaii State Data Center report, *Detailed Languages Spoken at Home in the State of Hawaii*, reflects the extent of non-English languages spoken in Hawaii, specifically residents aged 5 and older, who can speak a language other than English. The report¹⁸ reflects that 17.9% of the population are foreign born. It was identified that more than 130 languages are spoken in Hawaii. This report provides an important compendium on which detailed languages are used, the size of their group, level of assistance needed, and location of populations speaking a language other than English at home in Hawaii.

Additional findings from the report include:

- About one in four Hawaii residents speak a language other than English at home, which is higher than the U.S. average of 21%. The data shows 12.4% of the State's population speaks English less than "very well," which is much higher than the U.S. average of 8.6%.
- Available data for the three counties (Honolulu, Hawaii, and Maui) reflects that the City and County of Honolulu had the highest number and percentage of people speaking a language other than English at home with 250,517 people (27.8% of its population). The lowest number of people speaking another language at home was in Maui County with 30,340 people, while the lowest percentage was found in Hawaii County with 18.7%. For those who spoke a language other than English at home, City and County of Honolulu had the highest percentage of population speaking English less than very well at 52% while Hawaii County had the lowest percentage at 31.1%.
- There were 326,893 people comprising 25.4% of Hawaii's population who spoke a language other than English at home. At least 130 languages were spoken in Hawaii. Of the 130 languages, at least 120 languages are spoken in the City and Honolulu, at least 60 languages are spoken in Hawaii County, and at least 63 languages are spoken in Maui County.

¹⁸ DBEDT, Detailed Languages Spoken at Home in the State of Hawaii, March 2016.
https://files.hawaii.gov/dbedt/census/acs/Report/Detailed_Language_March2016.pdf

The Department of Human Services Databook¹⁹ dated December 2021, includes a section on Language, Limited English Proficiency (LEP), and the number of oral language encounters. The LEP project was started in 2013 to “support and coordinate the development and implementation of policies and practices that ensure timely and effective delivery of language access services to LEP persons. The goals of the project include establishing translation services and identifying and simplifying vital documents.

The largest user of LEP services for agencies directly or administratively attached to DHS was the Hawaii Public Housing Authority (HPHA). For HPHA, there were 1,893 oral language encounters for state fiscal year 2020 that covered 17 of the 22 language/dialects documented by the project. This accounted for 49.1% of the total number of oral languages encountered across the 7 DHS/DHS administratively attached agencies. For HPHA, the top 5 oral language encounters in descending order were for Chuukese (567), Korean (452), Cantonese (263), Vietnamese (213), and Marshallese (180). The same top 5 oral language encounters occurred in state fiscal year 2019. The expenditure for HPHA interpretation services was \$57,748 for 2020 and \$38,280 in 2019.

The underserved population of immigrants and migrants with limited English proficiency was not further defined by the VSPC. This allows for greater flexibility for applicants of the STOP grant to be responsive to the needs of their clientele that are non-English speaking or have difficulty speaking/understanding English.

Victims in Rural Areas Where Access to Services Can be Limited

The State of Hawaii consists of eight main islands of which seven islands are populated. The primary means of transportation from one county, or from one island, to the next is via an interisland flight. The Office on Violence Against Women has designated the following geographical areas as rural: County of Kauai, County of Hawaii, Molokai, Lanai, and the following census tracts of Maui – census tracts 301 (East Maui), 320 (Maalaea, Olowalu, and Laniopoko), 302.01 (Pauwela), and 303.01 (Kula). Victims in these rural areas often encounter difficulty accessing services as there is limited or no public transportation. In addition, there are few services on the less populated islands that are available to provide in-person assistance. Hawaii County is the largest island and has rural areas that are geographically remote from its urban core.

¹⁹ State of Hawaii, Department of Human Services, Databook, December 2021
<https://humanservices.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/DHS-Databook-20212.pdf>

The Center for Court Innovation²⁰, Addressing Domestic Violence in Rural Communities, Best Practices for Criminal Courts, August 2021, sums up how victims in rural areas are often underserved. “Rural jurisdictions in particular often face challenges in responding to incidences of domestic violence due to geographic isolation and a lack of resources in the area. Additionally, poverty; cultural values such as strong allegiance to community, kinship ties, and traditional gender roles; and the increased availability of firearms and other weapons make it difficult for rural victims to leave abusive relationships. These challenges are alarming considering that the rate of domestic violence in rural areas is high. Studies indicate that rural women are exposed to as much or more domestic violence than their urban counterparts, and some evidence suggests that rural women experience physical abuse at a greater frequency and severity.”

LGBTQ Population

The Hawaii Sexual and Gender Minority Health Report²¹ (May 2017), is the Department of Health’s initial in-depth look at the health of sexual minority populations in Hawaii “through the lenses of sexual orientation and gender identity and expression and analyzes health outcomes in both youth and adults.” The report notes that due to limited data, it is not a complete report, but identifies some of the health-related concerns and indicators among lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) adults and LGB and questioning youth in Hawaii with some preliminary information on transgender/gender non-conforming (TG/GNC). Information from youth was gathered from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) distributed to public middle and high school students throughout the State.

The report found that, “LGB youth are significantly more likely to have adverse experiences such as physical, sexual, and emotional abuse by someone they were dating compared to heterosexual youth. Questioning youth report having experienced emotional abuse by their dating partners at rates higher than heterosexual youth. Additionally, LGB and questioning youth are significantly more likely to report being forced into having sexual intercourse. Beyond intimate partner violence, LGB and questioning youth experience other peer-based adverse events at higher rates than heterosexual youth. For example, a significantly greater proportion of LGB and questioning youth report being bullied in the past year, either at school or electronically, with LGB youth being twice as likely as heterosexual youth to be bullied electronically. LGB and questioning youth are also more likely to skip school because they feel unsafe at school, or on their way to or from school.”

²⁰ L. Aldrick, R. Mazur, D. Pugh, B. Davis, Addressing Domestic Violence in Rural Communities, Best Practices for Criminal Courts, August 2021.

²¹ State of Hawaii, Department of Health, The Hawaii Sexual and Gender Minority Health Report, May 2017

In comparison between students identifying as heterosexual, questioning, or LGB, the YRBS (2013, 2015) reflects that 8.9% of the heterosexual students, 16.8% of the questioning students, and 18.1% of LGB students reported that someone they were dating or going out with had physically hit them on purpose. The responses to incidents of sexual dating violence, emotional or psychological dating abuse, and physically forced to have sexual intercourse were similar. A greater percentage of LGB reported one or more such incidents of sexual dating violence, emotional or psychological dating abuse, and physically forced to have sexual intercourse in the last 12 months (21.6%, 50.5%, 18% respectively), followed by questioning students (19.9%, 45.9%, 12.5% respectively), and then heterosexual students (11.6%, 29.2%, 7% respectively).

The Hawaii Sexual and Gender Minority Health Report²², a Focus on Transgender Youth (May 2018) expanded on the May 2017 report. The section on Injury, Violence, and Bullying notes that, “Hawaii transgender youth are significantly more likely to experience bullying and violence compared to cisgender youth. Forty percent are bullied, either electronically or on school property, and almost a quarter experience sexual violence or have been physically forced to have sexual intercourse. A quarter of transgender youth in Hawaii skip school due to feeling unsafe compared to only 7% of their cisgender peers.”

Elderly Populations

In April 12, 2021, the Honolulu Star Advertiser published an op-ed from Dr. Diane S.L. Paloma, CEO of the King Lunalilo Trust and Home, entitled, ‘Protect the Vulnerable Kupuna from Abuse’. Lunalilo Trust and Home is the only Native Hawaiian Trust focused upon kupuna. ‘Kupuna’ is Hawaiian for grandparent or elder. In the article, Dr. Paloma identified the Domestic Violence Action Center for showing her that ‘abuse does not affect only women, not just children, but also elders’. Dr. Paloma further noted that elder abuse is more invisible than other forms of abuse but is often hidden in plain sight. With Hawaii’s high cost of living that includes steep rental and housing cost, financial abuse is on the rise often with caregivers or family members using the financial resources of the kupuna not for the kupuna but rather to cover their own needs.

The Hawaii Department of Human Services, Databook, 2021, provides annual data on the Adult Protective Services (APS). APS provides protective services for vulnerable adults which include crisis intervention without regard to income, and investigation and emergency services for vulnerable adults who are reported to be abused, neglected, or financially exploited.

²² State of Hawaii, Department of Health, The Hawaii Sexual and Gender Minority Health Report, a Focus on Transgender Youth May 2018

Most of the APS cases by gender and age are females 60 years and older. For the state fiscal year 2021, of the 679 reports on adult abuse and neglect, 356 (52%) are females 60 years and older. Males for the same age group accounted for 209 reports (or 30.7%). Of the 679 reports, 819 abuse types were recorded of which 2% (12) is for sexual abuse, 15% (101) for physical abuse, 16% (106) for psychological abuse, 17% (117) for financial exploitation, 26% (177) for self-neglect, and 45% (306) for caregiver neglect. APS defines sexual abuse as sexual contact or conduct including pornographic photographing without consent.

Individuals with Disabilities

The U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), Multidisciplinary Response to Crime Victims with Disabilities, State-Level Replication Guide states, 'Persons with disabilities are particularly vulnerable to abuse and victimization due to their physical, intellectual, and emotional challenges and, in some cases, their dependence on others for basic needs. Success in identifying and intervening in situations that place persons with disabilities at risk requires an understanding of what makes them more vulnerable to becoming victims of crime, abuse, and neglect'. A listing of common risk factors is noted below.

- Dependence on others for personal care; lack of control (physically, psychologically, intellectually/developmentally) over the nature of the care.
- Socialized to accept being touched by anyone, especially someone labeled "staff."
- Difficulty in differentiating between appropriate and inappropriate actions and therefore uncertain as to what constitutes abuse.
- Difficulty in understanding the concept of strangers.
- Difficulty in accepting the fact that someone they know would harm them.
- Disadvantaged by level of sex education, if any.
- Challenges regarding communication, including the difficulty of telling others about the abuse.
- Lack of certified interpreters (e.g., American Sign Language interpreter, Certified Deaf Interpreter, Communication Access Realtime Translation provider).
- Reliance on others for decision making in their best interest.
- Required, in a living or work situation, to be compliant; compliance is considered normal.
- Ignored disclosures of abuse because they are made by a person with a disability (seen as less credible).

- Failure to appreciate indicators of physical abuse, such as unexplained bruises being associated with the person's disability (e.g., history of self-injury).
- Failure to appreciate secondary indicators of all types of abuse, such as impaired social interactions being associated with the person's disability (e.g., depression).
- Failure to understand that persons with disabilities are harmed by abuse.

It is crucial for survivors of sexual assault, domestic violence, stalking, and dating violence to be provided with respectful and supportive care. For individuals with disabilities, regardless of type, they should have access to respectful and supportive care by trained staff that are able to accommodate survivors with different abilities. Individuals with disabilities are not just an underserved population, but as the OVC resource notes, often go unheard or ignored.

The Hawaii Department of Human Services, Databook, 2021, reflects that of the 679 abuse and neglect reports on vulnerable adults, the primary dependency identified in descending order is: other mental impairment (276 reports); physically disabled (222 reports); other (89 reports); mentally ill (47 reports); developmentally disabled (24 reports); mentally retarded (13 reports); alcohol/drug abuse (6 reports); and unspecified (2 reports). Of the 679 reports, the perpetrator relationship to the victim in descending order is: a relative in 281 reports (41.4%); staff of care facility in 150 reports (22.1%); a non-relative in 51 reports (7.5%) ; and unspecified in 22 reports (3.2%). Of the remaining 175 reports (25.8%), the perpetrator was the victim (self).

Youth Ages 11 and Older

The 2019 Hawaii State and Counties Youth Risk Behavior Surveys (YRBS) and Cross Year Comparisons²³, reflects several new indicators that include sexual abuse by partner in the past 12 months, and sexual abuse by anyone in the past 12 months. The YRBS continues to include indicators for intimate partner violence that includes emotional abuse and physical abuse. The percentages reported have been produced by weighting the sample so that the results better represent the population of Hawaii. The sampling frame included all students enrolled in public middle school (grades 6-8) and public high school (grades 9-12).

²³Hawaii Health Data Warehouse, State of Hawaii, Hawaii School Health Survey: Youth Risk Behavior Survey Module, 2015, 2017, 2019.

Hawaii Public High School Student YRBS Cross Year Comparisons					
Year	Physical Abuse by Partner	Emotional Abuse by Partner	Sexual Abuse by Partner	Sexual Abuse by Anyone	Sexual Abuse, Forced Intercourse, Ever
	Past 12 months				
2015	9.8%	32.6%	n/a	n/a	8.8%
2017	11.3%	29.9%	n/a	11.7%	8.3%
2019	8.6%	n/a	7.7%	10.8%	7.7%
Overall	9.9%	31.3%	7.7%	10.3%	8.3%

Hawaii Public Middle School Student YRBS Cross Year Comparisons					
Year	Physical Abuse by Partner	Emotional Abuse by Partner	Sexual Abuse by Partner	Sexual Abuse by Anyone	Sexual Abuse, Forced Intercourse, Ever
	Past 12 months				
2015	15.8%	21.6%	17.0%	n/a	4.2%
2017	19.5%	28.7%	n/a	6.4%	2.7%
2019	9.7%	19.7	n/a	6.1%	3.5%
Overall	14.8%	23.2%	17.0%	6.2%	3.5%

Highlights from the YRBS and cross year comparisons and overall percentage from 2015, 2017, 2019 are:

- The overall percentage of physical abuse by partner is 4.6% greater for middle school students (14.5%) when compared to high school students (9.9%)
- The overall percentage of emotional abuse by partner is 8.1% higher for high school students (at 31.3%) when compared to middle school students (at 23.2%)
- The overall percentage of sexual abuse by anyone is 4.1% higher for high school students (overall at 10.3%) when compared to middle school students (overall at 6.2%)

III. Description of Planning Process

A. VAWA State Planning Committee (VSPC)

Established in 1995, the VSPC continues in its commitment as the planning body responsible for the development of the Implementation Plan for the STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program. The VSPC provides consultation and coordination regarding the State's STOP Implementation Plan, which identifies program goals and priorities for the use of the grant funds. The VSPC is composed of an equitable representation of criminal justice agencies, state agencies, non-profit, non-governmental victim services agencies, and organizations that serve as a voice for underserved or culturally specific communities. Collectively, the VSPC represents State, county, local and federal interests in responding to and serving victims of domestic and dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and related homicides, and holding offenders accountable.

Chaired by the State Attorney General, the VSPC includes 15 representatives: one (1) domestic violence victim service program; one (1) sexual assault victim service program; one (1) culturally specific service provider; one (1) state coalition for domestic violence; one (1) state coalition for sexual assault; two (2) Prosecuting Attorneys; two (2) Police Chiefs; one (1) Family Court Judge; three (3) Directors from the Executive Branch, and two (2) service providers of an underserved population. The U.S. Attorney is an ex-officio member of the VSPC. The committee invites the non-sitting Prosecuting Attorneys (2) and Police Chiefs (2) to attend the meetings as non-voting participants.

The State Attorney General appoints members to a two-year term. The current term started on July 1, 2021 and will end on June 30, 2023. For the current members, formal letters of invitation, signed by the State Attorney General, were sent on October 29, 2021 and invitees were asked to respond by November 5, 2021. Of those invited, one declined the invitation due to other obligations, and 15 accepted.

The planning process for this Implementation Plan began in 2019 and involved the VSPC members for the FY 2020-2021 term and continued with the VSPC members for the FY 2022-2023 term. For a list of the members refer to Appendix A and B, respectively.

The membership of the VSPC is reflective of the OVW-required 'planning members' and 'collaborative partners'. For more details on the members, refer to section III. Description of the Planning Process, A. VAWA State Planning Committee, November 15, 2019, VSPC Meeting; November 29, 2021, VSPC Meeting; and B. Documentation from each member of the planning committee as to their participation in the

planning process.

The VSPC meetings are held once or twice a year, and/or on an “as-needed” basis. At the meetings, members are provided with updates on VAWA reauthorization and congressional and federal activities related to the VAWA and STOP, STOP conditions and requirements, subgrantee awards made by the Department, updates on available balances, spending trends by grant year/allocation, and deobligated amounts. The VSPC meetings provide an opportunity for members to weigh in and, as applicable, to vote on recommendations on the allocation of the funds.

In addition to discussing administration of the existing and new STOP funds, the VSPC discussed and provided recommendations to the State Attorney General on the STOP Implementation Plan. The major issues and areas covered during the development of the Implementation Plan are summarized below in chronological order.

November 15, 2019, VSPC Meeting Location: Hale Auhau, 2nd Floor Conference Room

The Department reviewed the requirements of the STOP Implementation Plan with the VSPC. The VSPC was informed that there are specific requirements OVW has outlined for the development of the Implementation Plan and who needs to be involved, which includes all members of the VSPC. Members were asked the following two questions below. Their responses are in bullets in the order they were given.

1. Do you have suggestions for individuals or organizations from *culturally specific* or *underserved communities* with whom we can connect?

- Hawaii Coalition Against Sexual Assault (HCASA) Advisory Committee; LGBTQ Committee [becoming its own 501(c)(3) organization]
- Legacy Foundation – contact Paula first
- Papa Ola Lokahi
- Kokua Kalihi Valley – Compacts of Free Association (COFA) communities
- Susannah Wesley – youth survivors of commercial sexual exploitation (CSE)
- Residential Youth Services & Empowerment (RYSE) Shelter – youth survivors of CSE
- Comprehensive Service Center (CSC) – for people who are Deaf, Hard of Hearing, or Deaf-blind
- We Are Oceania (WAO) – Micronesian communities; per Dept. of Health (DOH)
- Legal Aid Society of Hawaii (LASH) – community navigator project

- Hawaii State Rural Health Association – Justin is president of Kauai Rural Health Association
- Maui Marshallese Ministry – Janer Emmius
- Chuukese Catholic Community – Jacky Moses
- Federated States of Micronesia Consulate – Jacky Moses

Other underserved communities:

- Military victims/survivors
- Houseless victims/survivors
- Veteran victims/survivors

2. *Do you have suggestions for **sources of data** that would help tell the story of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence and stalking in Hawaii?*

- UH Campus Climate Study – Jenn Rose
- Military Family Advocacy Program
- DOH Fatality Reviews
- Dept. of Public Safety – inmate victims/survivors, perpetrator victims/survivors
- Domestic Violence Action Center (DVAC) intimate partner violence homicide data
- Healthcare organizations universal screening for abuse – Kaiser Permanente, Queens
- Governor's Office on Homelessness
- Partners in Care – houseless point-in-time count
- Child Welfare Service – tracking minors present in cases of abuse?
- Unions – hotel workers, agricultural workers
- Civil Rights Commission
- Safe Work Spaces Report
- Dr. Virginia (Gina) Loo – consultant for DOH; works with World Health Organization on epidemiology and data

May 28, 2021, VSPC Meeting Location: held via video conference due to COVID-19

The Department reviewed with the VSPC the additional specifics as to what the STOP Implementation Plan needs to include such as documentation from prosecution, law enforcement, court, and victim service programs to be assisted that describe the need for the grant funds, the intended use of the funds, expected results of funding, and demographic characteristics of the population to be served. This documentation can take the form of letters, either from current grantees or from an organization representing the category of grantee. Members agreed that current VSPC members could serve as a bridge to these organizations. The prosecutors have the Hawaii Prosecuting Attorneys Association (HPAA); the Hawaii

State Coalition Against Domestic Violence and the Hawaii Coalition Against Sexual Assault could also assist in this effort, and the local association of police chiefs.

As for the STOP Implementation Plan goals and objectives for reducing domestic violence-related homicides in the State, the VSPC agreed that the Domestic Violence Fatality Review, coordinated by the Department of Health, has identified a mission and objectives, which could be adopted by the VSPC.

On **November 24, 2021**, the Department sent the VSPC members and interested guests an on-line survey about the priorities listed in current Implementation Plan. The results of the survey are as follows:

- 11 respondents completed the survey.
- 10 respondents are a VSPC member.

Q (1): If the priority areas for victim services should be changed, what changes do you recommend?

- 10 respondents (90.9%) selected, "That the priority areas should remain unchanged".
- 1 respondent (9.1%) selected, "Be changed" with the comment, "there has not been progress in developing an effective coordinated community response. perhaps we delete this as a priority?".

Q (2): If the priority areas for criminal justice agencies should be changed, what changes do you recommend?

- 9 respondents (81.8%) selected, That the priority areas should remain unchanged".
- 2 respondents (18.2%) selected, "Be changed" with the comments, "Can remain the same. Would like to add culturally appropriate transformative justice approaches especially for rural and extreme rural areas. Not sure whether this should be under criminal justice or victim services. Such approaches can be either within or outside the CJS." and, "Don't see any engagement or leadership from cj agencies to develop a coordinated response."

Q (3): If the special populations or underserved for victim service agencies should be changed, what changes do you recommend?

- 10 respondents (90.9%) selected, "That the priority areas should remain unchanged".

- 1 respondent (9.1%) selected “Be changed” with the comment, “Can remain the same. Add deaf/hard of hearing.”

Q (4): If the special populations or underserved for criminal justice agencies should be changed, what changes do you recommend?

- 10 respondents (90.9%) selected, “That the priority areas should remain unchanged.”
- 1 respondent (9.1%) selected, “Be changed” with the comment, “Can remain the same. Add deaf/hard of hearing.”

November 29, 2021 VSPC Meeting Location: held via video conference due to COVID-19

This is the first meeting of the VSPC for the term that began on July 1, 2021. The term of membership is for two years and will end on June 30, 2023. Most of the members are returning members. For two members, this is the first time that their agencies have been invited to participate as a voice for the communities that they serve. These agencies are Hawaii Health and Harm Reduction Center and Papa Ola Lokahi.

During the meeting, the Executive Director of Hawaii Health and Harm Reduction Center (HHHRC) shared that they are partnering with the Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence on a LGBT domestic violence and sexual assault training. HHHRC has a large transgender program and are seeing more violence among their transgender women. HHHRC is a trainer and the community lead for the crisis intervention team training at the Honolulu Police Department. The Executive Director of Papa Ola Lokahi shared that they support Native Hawaiian community-based organizations. Papa Ola Lokahi has partnered with the HHHRC and provides direct services through partnerships with community-based organizations. The mission of Papa Ola Lokahi is to improve the health status and wellbeing of Native Hawaiians and others by advocating for, initiating and maintaining culturally appropriate strategic actions aimed at improving the physical, mental and spiritual health of Native Hawaiians and their ‘ohana (families) and empowering them to determine their own destinies.

The results of the November 24, 2021 on-line survey were shared with the VSPC, and a discussion was held as to whether the State priority areas should change for the criminal justice agencies and the victim service providers. The meeting also discussed current use of the 15% discretionary allocation. The meeting ended without any changes made to the 12 priority areas for the criminal justice agencies and the 2 priority areas for the victim service providers. It was agreed that further discussions on coordinated community response is needed and will be moved to a smaller working group. Discussion included how do we know whether the current

priority areas are being met while the priorities are broad, and the capacity to collect information or data that can measure progress is limited.

HSCADV reported that their strategic plan will be released soon.²⁴

March 1, 2022, VSPC Meeting Location: held via video conference due to COVID-19

The Hawaii's 2020 STOP Administrators Report, State Highlights was shared with the VSPC. During CY 2020, there were a total of 16 subgrantees, 9 of which were government agencies. The highlights:

- 7.9 total staff FTEs
- 1,458 total professionals trained
- 111 total victims/survivors receiving services
- 621 total DV/dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking-related cases investigated by law enforcement officers
- 632 total DV/dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking-related case referrals accepted for prosecution
- 481 total DV/dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking-related cases disposed of

The OVW 2018 Biennial Report to Congress on the *Effectiveness of Grant Programs Under the Violence Against Women Act*²⁵ was used by the Department to initiate a discussion with the VSPC on whether awards for criminal justice agencies should be driven by critical needs, rather than by a funding formula. The OVW report provides an idea of some of the critical needs and challenges that are impacting multiple agencies. The following three examples were provided to the VSPC:

1. Law enforcement recovery of firearms from domestic/sexual violence perpetrators who are prohibited from possessing firearms and ammunition by state and federal laws remains infrequent in many jurisdictions.
2. Sustaining/strengthening Sexual Assault Forensic/Nurse Examinations (SAFE/SANE); Sexual Assault Kit Evidence.
3. The Lethality Assessment Program (LAP) is an evidence-based intervention now used by law enforcement in 37 states when responding to victims of domestic

²⁴ The State Coalition Against Domestic Violence 2022-2026 Strategic Priorities was made available April 2022 and can be found at <https://www.hscadv.org/wp-content/uploads/HSCADV-Strategic-Priorities-2022-2026-Final-2.pdf>

²⁵ 2018 Biennial Report to Congress on the Effectiveness of Grant Programs Under the Violence Against Women Act , 2016-2018, Office on Violence Against Women, <https://www.justice.gov/ovw/page/file/1292636/download>

violence. Responding officers employing the LAP engage domestic violence victims in assessing the levels of risk posed by their intimate partners, and facilitate their access to victim services.

Two members voiced support for having a discussion about critical needs and investing in these critical needs, and the Department noted that the VSPC provides a forum to bridge gaps between law enforcement and victim services and to be more strategic and impactful with the federal grant programs.

One member reported that in January 2021, they convened stakeholders in part to submit a proposal for an OVW grant to *Improving the Criminal Justice Response to Domestic Violence* but held off when they determined that additional time is needed to identify the problem, how to best solve the problem, and who are the appropriate parties to engage with. They discussed firearms retrieval and civil remedies, and shared that they are interested in whether civil remedies could be paired with a criminal tool. The member further reported that firearms retrieval is a huge problem and that they will need to get law enforcement re-engaged. A couple of VSPC members also provided comments on the issue of firearms retrieval.

The Department was asked to continue the discussion of whether awards for criminal justice agencies should be driven by critical needs, rather than by a funding formula. Members were asked to submit suggestions of other critical needs to the Department so that the suggestions can be compiled. The Department summarized that if there are no changes to the current award process, then the current process will be written into the new plan. The Department will work on a survey for the VSPC to identify the critical needs/gaps that have a nexus with police that could be addressed with STOP funds. If necessary, further VSPC meeting, or a smaller group, will be convened sometime after the Implementation Plan is submitted to OVW.

B. Documentation from Each Member of the Planning Committee as to Their Participation in the Planning Process.

Refer to Appendix C that includes evidence of participation in the planning committee as specified in 34 U.S.C. 10446(i)(2)(B); 28 C.F.R. 90.12(c)(2)(ii).

The VSPC is reflective of the following organizations and agencies as required by 28 C.F.R. § 90.12(b)(7)(i-vi). “N/A” is designated if not applicable, for example Hawaii does not have a dual coalition or federally recognized tribes. The listing of the current VSPC members is available in Appendix B.

1. State sexual assault coalition
2. State domestic violence coalition
3. ~~Dual domestic violence and sexual assault coalition~~

NA

4. Law enforcement entity or State law enforcement organization
5. Prosecution entity or State prosecution organization
6. A court or the State Administrative Office of the Courts
7. ~~Representatives from tribes, tribal organizations, or tribal coalitions~~

NA

8. Population specific organizations representing the most significant underserved populations and culturally specific populations in the State other than tribes (which are addressed separately)
9. Other: State Executive Agencies that address violence against women;
10. Other: Local non-profit sexual assault victim service provider
11. Other: Local non-profit domestic violence victim service provider

C. A Description of Consultation with Other Collaboration Partners Not Included in the Planning Committee.

As mentioned in section III. Description of the Planning Process, A. VAWA State Planning Committee, the membership of the VSPC is reflective of the OVW-required 'planning members' and 'collaborative partners'. For more details on the members, refer to B. Documentation from each member of the planning committee as to their participation in the planning process.

D. Consultation and Coordination with Tribes

N/A - Hawaii has no federally-recognized or state-recognized tribes.

E. A Summary of Major Concerns That Were Raised During the Planning Process.

Coordinated Community Response: Hawaii's STOP priority areas for criminal justice and victim service providers include coordinated community response (CCR). The question was asked whether, for victim service providers, should CCR continue to be a priority area? The concern was that as a non-profit organization, they are not in a position to lead a CCR as would a criminal justice agency.

Status: It was agreed that further discussions on coordinated community response is needed and will be moved to a smaller working group.

Impact of STOP funds: The following question was asked, 'How do we know whether the current priority areas are being met while the priorities are broad, and the capacity to collect information or data that can measure progress is limited?'. Data collection differs depending on the source of funding addressing violence against women and there is no universal method or system for collecting domestic violence data from service providers.

Status: The Department is to recommend to the VSPC that a request be made to OVW's technical assistance providers on data collection and measuring progress.

Formula award vs. award addressing critical needs: The Department raised the question of whether awards for law enforcement agencies should be driven by critical needs, rather than by a funding formula. Members were asked to submit suggestions of other critical needs so that the suggestions can be compiled.

Status: The Department will work on a survey for the VSPC to identify the critical needs/gaps that have a nexus with police that could be addressed with STOP funds. If necessary, further VSPC meeting, or a smaller group, will be convened. VSPC members discussed the need for law enforcement recovery of firearms from domestic/sexual violence perpetrators who are prohibited from possessing firearms and ammunition by state and federal laws.

F. A Description of How the State Coordinated the STOP Implementation Plan with the State Plan for the Family Violence Prevention Services Act and the programs under the Victims of Crime Act and section 393A of the Public Health Service Act (Rape Prevention Education), including the impact of coordination on the contexts of the plan.

A discussion was held with the State program managers for the Family Violence Prevention Services Act and the Public Health Service Act. Program documents were shared. It was determined that at this time, the STOP Implementation Plan will not be coordinated with the State Plan for Family Violence Prevention Services Act and the Public Health Service Act.

Below is information on how the Family Violence Prevention Services Act and the Public Health Service Act programs are being administered in Hawaii. VAWA STOP funds can be used to supplement local, state, and other federally-funded services to address domestic and sexual violence against women.

For state contracts (whether state- or federally-funded, or in combination), the Hawaii Revised Statutes Chapter 103F, Purchases of Health and Human Services, Competitive Purchase of Services Procurement Method is the most frequently used. The three federal programs identified in this section use the Competitive Purchase of Services by their respective state administering agency. Of the three federal programs listed, it is the Victims of Crime Act, Victim Assistance program that has the most similarities to the VAWA STOP victim services. The VOCA Victim Assistance and the VAWA STOP programs can support a range of domestic violence and sexual assault services and activities and draws a diverse pool of applicants.

The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA)

The FVPSA Program is the primary federal funding stream dedicated to the support of emergency shelter and related assistance for victims of domestic violence and their children.

The FVPSA program is administered by the Hawaii Department of Human Services (DHS). DHS awards FVPSA-funded contracts for Domestic Violence Shelter services that are “for adults with or without children throughout the State who are survivors of or who have been exposed to domestic violence. In addition to FVPSA Grant, DHS/Child Welfare Service adds other funding sources to provide supportive and advocacy services in the shelter to help prevent future violent incidents from occurring and afford survivors the opportunity to break the cycle of violence in their lives.”²⁶

DHS’s FVPSA funded contracts are for the period covering December 28, 2020 to June 30, 2026. The total contract funding amount that is anticipated per fiscal year is \$3,033,513.00, allocated as follows: Geographic Areas Contract Funding Amount East Hawaii \$345,250; West Hawaii \$345,250; Kauai \$316,375; Maui and Lanai \$451,089; Molokai \$180,624; Oahu \$1,394,925.

The Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victim Assistance

The VOCA Victim Assistance program provides funding to (1) create, improve, or enhance victim services; (2) develop, maintain, or expand innovative services to assist victims of crime; and/or (3) maintain existing VOCA-funded victim services.

The Victim Assistance program is administered by the Department. The coordination of the STOP and VOCA funds precede the STOP Implementation Plan and includes posting the Request for Proposals for STOP and VOCA funds around the same time and accepting proposals for up to two years of funding. When STOP victim service contracts were for one year, the VSPC members voiced concerns about the difficulty for non-profit agencies, regardless of size, to submit a proposal, conduct the project activities (which may include hiring and training staff), expend the funds, and then apply for additional funds to avoid a break in funding and services. The award period changed from a one-year to two-year award starting with FY 2016 STOP funds.

The VSPC identification of underserved/marginalized communities and the processes the VOCA staff used to identify the underserved/marginalized communities for the Victim Assistance grant resulted in very similar outcomes. Of

²⁶ Department of Human Services, Notice of Request for Proposal, Domestic Violence Shelter- Statewide, RFP SSD-20-POS-1020

the six (6) underserved/marginalized communities identified in the STOP Implementation Plan, five (5) of the same underserved/marginalized communities are also identified under Hawaii's VOCA program. The five (5) underserved/marginalized communities are:

- immigrants and migrants with limited English proficiency,
- victims in rural areas where access to services can be limited,
- LGBTQ population,
- elderly population, and
- individuals with disabilities.

While not reflective in the STOP Implementation Plan, the Department works to ensure that eligible entities for the VAWA STOP and VOCA Victim Assistance are aware of the STOP and Victim Assistance grant opportunities that support domestic violence and sexual assault victim services.

The Public Health Service Act (Rape Prevention Education)

The Rape Prevention Education (RPE) program goal is to prevent sexual violence. The state RPE program works with diverse stakeholders, including state sexual violence coalitions, educational institutions, rape crisis centers, community organizations, and other state agency partners to guide the implementation and evaluation of their state sexual violence prevention efforts.²⁷

The RPE is administered by the Hawaii Department of Health (DOH), Family Health Services Division (FHSD), Maternal and Child Health Branch (MCHB), Sexual Violence Prevention (SVP) Program. SVP has a detailed four-year work plan that reflects coalition building efforts and prevention strategies to address sexual violence prevention and education.

The coalition building efforts include the University of Hawaii System - Prevention, Awareness and Understanding (PAU) Violence Program; Na Leo Kane (NLK) Collaborative; 2021 Sexual Assault Awareness Month Webinar Series; The [r e s p e c t] Room Podcast; Hawaii Pacific Health Marketing Collaboration; and Punahou School – Team Up Parent Presentations.

The prevention strategies focus on child sexual abuse, mobilizing men and boys as allies, and sexual violence prevention mapping and curricula for Middle and High School students.

²⁷ Rape Prevention and Education Program
<https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/sexualviolence/rpe/index.html>

IV. Documentation from Prosecution, Law Enforcement, Court, and Victim Services Programs

Refer to Appendix D for letters from current grantees representing prosecution, law enforcement, courts and victim services on the current and proposed use of grant funds as required by statute (34 U.S.C. 10446(i)(2)(C)). The documentation describes:

1. the need for the grant funds;
2. the intended use of the grant funds;
3. the expected result of the grant funds; and
4. the demographic characteristics of the population to be served.

V. Plan for the Four-Year Implementation Period

A. Goals and Objectives

The overall goal of the Plan is to strengthen the State's ability to respond to domestic and dating violence, sexual assault, stalking, and related homicides by improving the criminal justice system, developing and providing better access to victim services, and increasing offender accountability.

Priority Areas (Objectives) for victim services agencies:

- Support and develop core services, including, but not limited to:
 - Advocacy;
 - Case Management;
 - Counseling;
 - Crisis Response;
 - Increased accessibility by special populations or underserved including:
 - Immigrants and migrants with limited English proficiency
 - Victims in rural areas where access to services can be limited
 - LGBTQ population
 - Elderly population
 - Individuals with disabilities including victims with substance abuse and/or mental health issues
 - Youth – ages 11 and older
 - Legal Assistance;
 - Legal Advocacy;
 - Shelter;
 - Transitional Services; and
 - Prevention, Outreach, and Education (not to exceed five percent of the total STOP Formula grant)
- Develop an effective coordinated community response for domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and/or stalking.

Priority Areas (Objectives) for law enforcement, prosecution, court:

- Develop an effective coordinated community response for domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and/or stalking;
- Improve system response to stalking;

- Promote offender accountability;
- Develop and sustain training in areas on violence against women;
- Standardize and enhance data collection;
- Develop and share departmental policies, standard operating procedures, and protocols on domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and dating violence as applicable;
- Involve and integrate probation services into STOP-funded activities;
- Improve system response (court security and interpreter services for victims)
- Improve enforcement of protection orders;
- Support underserved/marginalized communities including:
 - Immigrants and migrants with limited English proficiency
 - Victims in rural areas where access to services can be limited
 - LGBTQ population
 - Elderly population
 - Individuals with disabilities including victims with substance abuse and/or mental health issues
 - Youth – ages 11 and older
- Conduct domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence or stalking prevention, education and/or outreach activities (not to exceed five percent of the total STOP Formula grant); and
- Improve system response to disarming abusers in civil protection order cases.

Distribution of Funds Across the Law Enforcement, Prosecution, Courts, Victim Services, and Discretionary Allocation Categories.

1. Law Enforcement

There are four county police departments that are the primary law enforcement policing agencies in the State. They are the Honolulu Police Department, Hawaii Police Department, Maui Police Department, and Kauai Police Department. The four police jurisdictions encompass both rural and urban areas of the State. Each grant year, 25% of STOP monies are distributed to law enforcement as mandated by VAWA statute.

In Hawaii, funds are awarded to law enforcement through a formula distribution plan. This system encourages the police departments to develop long-term plans for the funds, and it allows for greater flexibility for use of the funds as needs change. It also provides the police departments with better leverage to coordinate STOP funds with local resources. Each grant award is for a one-year period. Projects can be continued year-to-year. Each police department receives a base amount of \$45,000 and the remaining balance of the allocation is distributed based on the population percentage of each county.

To ensure that the use of the STOP funds falls within the grant provisions and that program and fiscal requirements are met, each police department is required to submit an application for grant to the Department for review. A 25% in-kind or cash match is required. Law enforcement agencies must provide documentation to show they have consulted with local victim services programs while developing their grant applications to ensure that the proposed services, activities, and equipment acquisitions are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and dating violence.

The applications submitted are required to identify the specific priority area that the STOP funds will address. One or more of the following priority areas must be addressed:

- Develop an effective coordinated community response for domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and/or stalking;
- Improve system response to stalking;
- Promote offender accountability;
- Develop and sustain training in areas on violence against women;
- Standardize and enhance data collection;
- Develop and share departmental policies, standard operating procedures, and protocols on domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and dating violence as applicable;
- Improve enforcement of protection orders;
- Support underserved/marginalized communities including:
 - Immigrants and migrants with limited English proficiency
 - Victims in rural areas where access to services can be limited
 - LGBTQ population
 - Elderly population
 - Individuals with disabilities including victims with substance abuse and/or mental health issues
 - Youth – ages 11 or older
- Conduct domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence or stalking prevention, education and/or outreach activities (not to exceed five percent of the total STOP Formula grant); and
- Improve system response to disarming abusers in civil protection order cases.

2. Prosecution

There are four county prosecuting attorney agencies responsible for prosecuting domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking cases in Hawaii. They are the City and County of Honolulu Department of the Prosecuting Attorney; Hawaii Office of the Prosecuting Attorney, Maui Department of the Prosecuting Attorney,

and Kauai Office of the Prosecuting Attorney. Each grant year, 25% of STOP monies are distributed to prosecution projects as mandated by VAWA statute.

Similar to the police departments, funds are awarded to four county prosecutors through a formula distribution plan. This allows the prosecutors to develop long-term plans for the funds and to better leverage and coordinate the STOP grant with local resources. Each grant award is for a one-year period. Projects can be continued year-to-year. Each prosecuting attorney office receives a base amount of \$45,000, and the balance of the allocation is distributed based on the population percentage of the county.

To ensure that the use of the STOP funds falls within the grant provisions and that program and fiscal requirements are met, each prosecutor is required to submit an application for grant to the Department for review. A 25% in-kind or cash match is required. The prosecutors must provide documentation to show their agency has consulted with a local victim services program while developing their grant applications to ensure that the proposed services, activities, and equipment acquisitions are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and dating violence.

The applications submitted are required to identify the priority area that the STOP funds will address. One or more of the following priority areas must be addressed:

- Develop an effective coordinated community response for domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and/or stalking;
- Improve system response to stalking;
- Promote offender accountability;
- Develop and sustain training in areas on violence against women;
- Standardize and enhance data collection;
- Develop and share departmental policies, standard operating procedures, and protocols on domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and dating violence as applicable;
- Improve enforcement of protection orders;
- Support underserved/marginalized communities including:
 - Immigrants and migrants with limited English proficiency
 - Victims in rural areas where access to services can be limited
 - LGBTQ population
 - Elderly population
 - Individuals with disabilities including victims with substance abuse and/or mental health issues
 - Youth – ages 11 and older

- Conduct domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence or stalking prevention, education and/or outreach activities (not to exceed five percent of the total STOP Formula grant); and
- Improve system response to disarming abusers in civil protection order cases.

3. Local and State Court

Hawaii has a unified State court system with a judicial branch that functions under one administrative head, the Chief Justice of the Hawaii Supreme Court. The Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts has the primary responsibility for the daily operations of the court system and is appointed by the Chief Justice with the approval of the Hawaii Supreme Court. Hawaii's Judiciary oversees the adult probation services, in addition to hearing civil and criminal cases on violence against women.

The Department sends the Judiciary's VAWA grant solicitation for the 5% court allocation to the Administrative Director of the Courts annually. Each grant award is for a one-year period. Projects can be continued year-to-year. The Director's office is responsible for submitting an application for grant to the Department for review. A 25% in-kind or cash match is required. The Judiciary must provide documentation to show that their staff has consulted with local victim services programs while developing their grant application to ensure that the proposed services, activities, and equipment acquisitions are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and dating violence.

The Judiciary application must address one or more of the following priority areas:

- Develop an effective coordinated community response for domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and/or stalking;
- Improve system response to stalking;
- Promote offender accountability;
- Develop and sustain training in areas on violence against women;
- Standardize and enhance data collection;
- Develop and share departmental policies, standard operating procedures, and protocols on domestic violence, sexual violence, stalking, and dating violence as applicable;
- Involve and integrate probation services into STOP-funded activities;
- Improve system response (court security and interpreter services for victims)
- Improve enforcement of protection orders;
- Support underserved/marginalized communities including:
 - Immigrants and migrants with limited English proficiency
 - Victims in rural areas where access to services can be limited

- LGBTQ population
 - Elderly population
 - Individuals with disabilities including victims with substance abuse and/or mental health issues
 - Youth – ages 11 and older
- Conduct domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence or stalking prevention, education and/or outreach activities (not to exceed five percent of the total STOP Formula grant); and
- Improve system response to disarming abusers in civil protection order cases.

4. Victim Services

At least 30% of the STOP grant funds are allocated towards victim services. Projects are solicited through the competitive method of procurement for health and human services pursuant to Chapter 103F-402, Hawaii Revised Statutes. This is the method of procurement the State frequently applies for purchasing health and human services. Health and human services are defined as services to communities, families, or individuals that are intended to maintain or improve health or social well-being. The Department seeks proposals from non-profit, non-government victim services agencies for a two-year grant. No match is required but may be made on a voluntary basis by non-profit, non-government victim services agencies.

The Department solicits for proposals from qualified entities to develop, enhance, and provide victim services to adult female victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Priority may be given to applicants that submit proposals that support core services, which include but are not limited to:

- Advocacy;
- Case Management;
- Counseling;
- Crisis Response;
- Increased accessibility by special populations or underserved including:
 - Immigrants and migrants with limited English proficiency
 - Victims in rural areas where access to services can be limited
 - LGBTQ population
 - Elderly population
 - Individuals with disabilities including victims with substance abuse and/or mental health issues
 - Youth – ages 11 or older
- Legal Assistance;
- Legal Advocacy;
- Shelter;
- Transitional Services; and

- Prevention, Outreach, and Education (not to exceed five percent of the total STOP Formula grant)

The focus of services is for adult female victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking. Services to children must show an inextricable link and be the direct result of providing services to an adult victim. Services may be provided to adolescents age 11 or older who are: 1) victims of dating violence, or 2) sexually assaulted by a person who is not a family or household member. In discussing youth as an underserved population, the VAWA Working Group identified a need for services for youth victims who witness or are exposed to violence.

The Department will also solicit for proposals from qualified entities that support a coordinated community response model. A coordinated effort across criminal justice and victim services agencies is necessary to provide effective services for female victims of violent crimes as well as for holding offenders fully accountable. Fragmentation, redundancy, and victims “falling through the cracks,” can result when people and systems do not work together.

As required, at least 10% of the 30% victim services allocation must be set aside for culturally specific community-based victim organizations. The Department reserves the right to award more than the 10% minimum set-aside for culturally specific community-based organization services. Since the FY 2014 STOP fund award, the Department has given priority to victim services providers who serve culturally specific communities, particularly underserved culturally specific populations within the State. Extra points will continue to be awarded to agencies providing culturally specific services as defined by VAWA and specified in the solicitation. The Department will give priority to victim services providers serving geographically isolated rural areas within the State. Extra points will continue to be awarded in the to victim services providers who serve victims in rural areas as defined by VAWA and as specified in the solicitation.

5. Discretionary Allocation

Priority will be given to victim services providers for the distribution and use of the 15% discretionary allocation. Victim services projects funded by discretionary funds must address at least one of the victim services priority areas. If there is a balance available after the Chapter 103F-402, Hawaii Revised Statutes and their related administrative rules are applied, these funds will be made available to the other three eligible entities (prosecution, law enforcement, and courts).

B. Statutory Priority Areas

1. The State plan to meet the sexual assault set-aside, including how the State will

ensure the funds are allocated for programs or projects in two or more allocations (law enforcement, prosecution, victim services, and courts). (34 U.S.C. 10446(c)(5)).

The required sexual assault set-aside (not less than 20% of the STOP award) will be met by allocating these funds to law enforcement and victim services. The law enforcement is using approximately 50% of its allocation to support sexual assault forensic examination services. For the victim services, the competitive request for proposals specifies that a minimum amount will be awarded for sexual assault services to meet the sexual assault set-aside requirement. Refer to Section V (A)(3), Grant Making Strategies, 1. Victim Services for additional details.

2. Goals and Objectives for Reducing Domestic Violence-Related Homicides within the State

Hawaii Revised Statutes Section 321-472 (SLH 2006 and 2015), establishes in the Department of Health, the Domestic Violence Fatality Review (DVFR) with the purpose of conducting multidisciplinary and multiagency reviews of domestic violence fatalities, near-deaths, and suicides to reduce the incidence of preventable intimate partner homicides.

The reviews are conducted by a multidisciplinary working group that includes representatives from the Department of Health, Department of the Attorney General, City and County of Honolulu-Department of the Medical Examiner, Department of Human Services, Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Judiciary, local victim service provider(s), prosecuting attorney, police, and the emergency management (ambulance) service. Since 2006, approximately 80 DVFRs have been conducted on cases that have occurred in the City and County of Honolulu, County of Hawaii, County of Maui (that includes the islands of Maui, Molokai, and Lanai), and the County of Kauai.

The DVFR objectives are:

1. Establish and maintain a Domestic Violence Fatality Review process.
2. Examine the causes and circumstances surrounding domestic violence deaths, near deaths, and suicides.
3. Identify issues, trends, and patterns which lead to domestic violence fatalities, near-deaths, and suicides.
4. Recommend the development and implementation of legislation, policies, strategies, and resources to prevent future domestic violence deaths, near-deaths, and suicides.
5. Promote interdisciplinary activities to identify significant risk factors and increase protective factors.
6. Promote prevention through collaborative activities and public awareness aimed at reducing domestic violence deaths, near-deaths, and suicides.

7. Improve public and private agency responses in the investigative process.
8. Improve communications and linkages among county and state agencies and enhance coordination of efforts.

The Department and the VSPC are committed to the DVFR objectives and members will continue to participate in the reviews as appropriate.

The most recent statewide UCR data on murders is for 2019. The chart below provides a breakdown of the relationship of murder victims to known offender by immediate family, spouse, or girlfriend/boyfriend for 2017-2019. The data does not reflect the relationships for acquaintance, other, or stranger.

Statewide Murders Relationship of Victim to Known Offender						
Year	No. of Murders	Immediate Family	Spouse	Girlfriend/Boyfriend	Total	Percentage Total / No. of Murders
2019	30	5	2	2	9	30%
2018	30	7	4	2	13	43%
2017	31	3	3	3	9	29%
Total	91	15	9	7	31	34%

The Department of the Attorney General, Uniform Crime Reports

C. The State Plan for Addressing the Needs of Underserved Victims

Refer to V. Plan for the Four-Year Implementation Period.

The Department continues to be committed to addressing the needs of underserved victims. Hawaii has a culturally and ethnically diverse population with many immigrants and migrants with limited English proficiency as described in the Demographic Characteristics section of the Needs and Context section of the Plan.

The State is comprised of eight major islands and the geographic separation can lend to pockets of isolated areas where access to services can be limited. To ensure that STOP funds are distributed to both urban and rural areas and that victims have access to criminal justice services in all four counties, funding for the police and prosecution allocation is based on a formula that provides \$45,000 in baseline funding with the remainder calculated based on population.

The VSPC affirmed the vulnerable and significantly underserved populations including: immigrants and migrants with limited English proficiency; victims in rural areas where access to services can be limited; LGBTQ population; elderly population;

individuals with disabilities including victims with substance abuse and/or mental health issues; and youth – ages 11 and older. These are clearly identified in the priority areas from which grant applicants must select to address when applying for funds.

The Department will continue to use the victim services solicitation process to encourage and prioritize providers serving underserved culturally specific communities and/or geographically isolated rural areas. This is done through the scoring process of the request for proposals with additional consideration provided for agencies serving culturally specific communities or rural areas. If no applications qualify to meet the 10% set-aside requirement for culturally specific organization, the Department will hold back at least 10% of STOP funds and re-solicit for those services.

D. Grant-making Strategy

1. Timeline for the STOP Grant Cycle

Each year, the Department releases a solicitation for criminal justice agencies (police, prosecution, and Judiciary) to apply for STOP funds. The solicitation includes the formula allocation for each agency. Agencies are generally given six weeks to submit their application. Once the application is reviewed and approved, the Department prepares the contract for signature and execution. The timing of the contract execution is dependent on protocols for each specific agency to obtain approvals and signatures. Contracts are for the period starting June 1st or July 1st and the contract period is for one year.

Every even year (for example 2022, 2024), the Department releases a competitive Request for Proposals for victim services providers. Proposals are generally due six weeks from the release date. The proposals are reviewed through an evaluation process following the State's procurement rules that generally takes six weeks to complete. Once proposals are selected, the Department prepares the contract for signature and execution. The timing of the contract execution is dependent on protocols within each specific agency to obtain approvals and signatures. Contracts are for the period starting June 1st or July 1st and the contract period is for two years.

In the fall of each year, grant administration training is provided by the Department for all subgrantees. Attendance is mandatory for the project directors and fiscal officers to ensure that fiscal and program reporting requirements are met, and the subgrantee understands their responsibilities including but not limited to preparing to be monitored, working within budget and scope, and being responsive when the project is not progressing as planned. The training also provides a forum for subgrantees to ask questions.

2. Notifying Eligible Entities of Funding Opportunities

The law enforcement and prosecution award is based on a formula and funding is allocated to each of the (4) police departments and (4) offices/departments of the prosecuting attorney. The court award is based on the 5% allocation. The funding opportunity available to each law enforcement, prosecution and court is made available by the Department through a formal letter to the respective Department leadership. Written instructions for completing the VAWA application for grant, and information about the amount available, when the application is due, and priority areas that include the underserved populations are provided.

The Health and Human Services, Competitive Purchase of Services Procurement Method requires the Department to post the notice for request for proposals on the State Procurement HANDS (Hawaii Awards and Notices Data System) website. The notice for request for proposals is also posted on Department's Grants and Planning website.

The Department emails the VSPC members a notice about the solicitation. The Department requests that the domestic violence and sexual assault coalitions inform their members of the solicitation seeking proposals. The Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence includes 26 non-profit domestic violence victim service providers and the Hawaii Coalition Against Sexual Assault includes 4 non-profit sexual assault victim service providers. Many of the non-profit providers are also the main providers of domestic violence and sexual assault services to immigrants and migrants with limited English proficiency; victims in rural areas where access to services can be limited; LGBTQ population; elderly population; individuals with disabilities including victims with substance abuse and/or mental health issues; and to youth – ages 11 or older.

3. The Law Enforcement, Prosecution, and Court Subgrantee Requirement to Consult with Victim Service Providers

During the course of the law enforcement, prosecution and court developing their grant application, the subgrantee must ensure that the proposed activities are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims. The law enforcement, prosecution, and court subgrantees are required to provide to the Department as part of their application, a completed and signed Certificate of Collaboration.

Refer to Appendix E for a copy of the Certification of Collaboration between a criminal justice agency and a local victim service organization.

4. Review and Selection of Applicants for Subgrant Funding.

The selection and distribution of the law enforcement, prosecution, and courts allocation is through a formula method.

The review and selection of the victim services allocation, that includes the discretionary allocation, is through a competitive process.

Refer to Section V. Plan for the Four-Year Implementation Period, Distribution of Funds Across the Law Enforcement, Prosecution, Courts, Victims Services, and Discretionary Allocation Categories.

5. Multiple- or Single -Year Funding

The STOP funds will be used to support a single-year contract for law enforcement, prosecution, and court, and will be used to support a multi-year contract (up to two years) for victim services.

6. Amount of Subgrants Based on the Population and Geographic Area to be Served, Providing Priority to Varying Geographic Size; Addressing Greatest Need, Equitable Distribution

The VAWA STOP funding has been and will be distributed equitably throughout the State.

The amount of subgrants for the law enforcement and prosecution is through a formula that includes a base amount plus the county population so that STOP funds are available to serve rural and urban communities.

As mentioned in Section V. Plan for the Four-Year Implementation Period, Distribution of Funds Across the Law Enforcement, Prosecution, Courts, Victims Services, and Discretionary Allocation Categories, the Department will give priority to victim services providers serving geographically isolated rural areas within the State. Extra points will be awarded in the victim services solicitation to victim services providers who serve victims in rural areas as defined by VAWA and as specified in the solicitation.

This Plan does not address providing priority to areas of varying geographic size with the greatest showing of need based on the availability of existing domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault and stalking programs. The VAWA STOP funds can be used to supplement local, state, and other federal funding to address violence against women but programs need stable funding that exceeds available VAWA funds.

7. Information on projects that the State plans to fund, if known. (28 C.F.R. § 90.12(g)(5))

Currently, there is no project information. This Implementation Plan goes into effect after the current STOP subawards for criminal justice agencies end around June 2023, and after the current victim services provider awards end in June 2024. The state currently does not plan to use the “Crystal Judson” purpose area.

APPENDIX A

VAWA STATE PLANNING COMMITTEE, FY 2020 TO FY 2021

Member List

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STATE PLANNING COMMITTEE, FY 2020 to FY 2021 Members List
--

The Honorable Clare E. Connors

Attorney General
Department of the Attorney General
425 Queen Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

The Honorable Susan Ballard

Chief of Police
Honolulu Police Department
801 South Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Designated representative

Major Stephen Gerona, Criminal
Investigation Division

The Honorable Cathy Betts

Director
Department of Human Services
1390 Miller Street, Room 209
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dr. Elizabeth (Libby) Char

Director
Department of Health
1250 Punchbowl Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Designated representative

Matthew Shim, Chief, Family Health
Services Division

Ms. Paula Chun

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

The Honorable Paul K. Ferreira

Chief of Police
Hawaii Police Department
349 Kapiolani Street
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

Ms. Khara Jabola-Carolus

Executive Director
Hawaii State Commission on the Status of
Women
235 South Beretania Street, Suite 407
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

The Honorable Justin Kollar

Prosecuting Attorney
County of Kauai
3990 Kaana Street, Suite 210
Lihue, Hawaii 96766

Ms. Nanci Kreidman

Chief Executive Officer
Domestic Violence Action Center
P.O. Box 3198
Honolulu, Hawaii 96801-3198

The Honorable Christine Kuriyama

Senior Judge of the Family Court and
Deputy Chief Judge of the First Judicial
Circuit
Kapolei Judiciary Complex
4675 Kapolei Parkway
Kapolei, Hawaii 96707-3272

Ms. Rebecca Leibowitz

Managing Attorney
Immigration & Public Benefits
Legal Aid Society of Hawaii
245 North Kukui Street, Suite 104
Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

The Honorable Andrew Martin

Prosecuting Attorney
County of Maui
150 South High Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

FY 2023-2025 STOP Implementation Plan
State of Hawaii

Ms. Angelina Mercado

Executive Director
Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence
1164 Bishop Street, Suite 1609
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Ms. Cindy Shimomi-Saito

Executive Director
The Sex Abuse Treatment Center
55 Merchant Street, 22nd Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

The Honorable Judith Philips

(ex-officio)
Acting United States Attorney
Prince Kuhio Federal Building
300 Ala Moana Boulevard
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

APPENDIX B

VAWA STATE PLANNING COMMITTEE, FY 2022 to FY 2023

Member List

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STATE PLANNING COMMITTEE, FY 2022 to FY 2023 Members List
--

The Honorable Holly T. Shikada

Attorney General
Department of the Attorney General
425 Queen Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

The Honorable Steve Alm

Prosecuting Attorney
City and County of Honolulu
1060 Richards Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

The Honorable Cathy Betts

Director
Department of Human Services
1390 Miller Street, Room 209
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dr. Elizabeth (Libby) Char

Director
Department of Health
1250 Punchbowl Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

Designated representative

Matthew Shim, Chief
Family Health Services Division

Ms. Paula Chun

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

Dr. Sheri-Ann Daniels

Executive Director
Papa Ola Lokahi
894 Queen Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Ms. Khara Jabola-Carolus

Executive Director
Hawaii State Commission on the Status of
Women
235 South Beretania Street, Suite 407
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Ms. Nanci Kreidman

Chief Executive Officer
Domestic Violence Action Center
P.O. Box 3198
Honolulu, Hawaii 96801-3198

Ms. Heather Lusk

Executive Director
Hawaii Health and Harm Reduction Center
677 Ala Moana Blvd., Suite 226
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Ms. Angelina Mercado

Executive Director
Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence
P.O. Box 214
Honolulu, Hawaii 96810

The Honorable John Pelletier

Chief of Police
Maui Police Department
55 Mahalani Street
Wailuku, Hawaii 96793

The Honorable Todd Raybuck

Chief of Police
Kauai Police Department
3990 Kaana Street
Lihue, Hawaii 96766

Ms. Cindy Shimomi-Saito

Executive Director
The Sex Abuse Treatment Center
55 Merchant Street, 22nd Floor
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

FY 2023-2025 STOP Implementation Plan
State of Hawaii

The Honorable Matthew J. Viola

Senior Judge of the Family Court and Deputy
Chief Judge of the First Judicial Circuit
Kapolei Judiciary Complex
4675 Kapolei Parkway
Kapolei, Hawaii 96707-3272

The Honorable Kelden Waltjen

Prosecuting Attorney
County of Hawaii
655 Kilauea Avenue
Hilo, Hawaii 96720

The Honorable Clare E. Connors

(ex-officio)
United States Attorney
Prince Kuhio Federal Building
300 Ala Moana Boulevard
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

APPENDIX C

DOCUMENTATION FROM EACH MEMBER OF THE PLANNING COMMITTEE

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STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program Implementation Planning Participation

Please send back to Amy Tatsuno at amy.k.tatsuno@hawaii.gov by June 15, 2022.

State/Territory: Hawaii

Administering Agency: Department of the Attorney General

Participant Agency: Department of the Prosecuting Attorney

Type of Agency: Prosecution

If population specific organization, please specify which population: City & County of Honolulu

Other: _____

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 11/15/19, 5/28/21, 11/29/21, 3/1/22

Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? ☐ Yes ☒ No

How were you notified? (check all that apply)

☒ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☐ Letter ☐ Other: _____

Were you able to participate in the meetings? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If yes, how many meetings did you attend? ☐ All ☒ Some

Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☐ Teleconference ☒ Video conference ☒ In-person

If no, please explain: _____

During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Partially

Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan *and* a list of major concerns raised during the planning process? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were you given at least one month to review the draft plan? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If no, please explain: Draft report was not available

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan?

☐ Yes

☒ No

Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

If applicable, do you believe your recommended changes to the draft plan were adequately addressed in the Final Implementation Plan?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☒ Not applicable

If no, please explain: _____

Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan?

☐ Yes

☒ No

If yes, please explain: _____

Name Steven S. Alm

Signature _____

Date June 15, 2022



STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program Implementation Planning Participation

Please send back to Amy Tatsuno at amy.k.tatsuno@hawaii.gov by June 15, 2022.

State/Territory: Hawaii

Administering Agency: Department of the Attorney General

Participant Agency: Department of Human Services

Type of Agency: Other State Agency

If population specific organization, please specify which population: _____

Other: _____

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 11/15/19, 5/28/21, 11/29/21, 3/1/22

Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? ☒ Yes ☐ No

How were you notified? (check all that apply)

☒ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☐ Letter ☐ Other: _____

Were you able to participate in the meetings? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If yes, how many meetings did you attend? ☐ All ☐ Some

Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☐ Teleconference ☒ Video conference ☐ In-person

If no, please explain: _____

During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Partially

Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan *and* a list of major concerns raised during the planning process? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were you given at least one month to review the draft plan? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If no, please explain: Draft report was not available

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan?

☐ Yes

☒ No

Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

If applicable, do you believe your recommended changes to the draft plan were adequately addressed in the Final Implementation Plan?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☒ Not applicable

If no, please explain: _____

Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

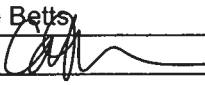
Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan?

☐ Yes

☒ No

If yes, please explain: _____

Name Catherine Betts

Signature 

Date June 15, 2022

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program Implementation Planning Participation

Please send back to Amy Tatsuno at amy.k.tatsuno@hawaii.gov by June 15, 2022.

State/Territory: Hawaii

Administering Agency: Department of the Attorney General

Participant Agency: Hawaii Coalition Against Sexual Assault

Type of Agency: Sexual Assault Coalition



If population specific organization, please specify which population: _____

Other: _____

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 11/15/19, 5/28/21, 11/29/21, 3/1/22

Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? ☒ Yes ☐ No

How were you notified? (check all that apply)

☒ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☐ Letter ☐ Other: _____

Were you able to participate in the meetings? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If yes, how many meetings did you attend? ☐ All ☒ Some

Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☐ Teleconference ☒ Video conference ☒ In-person

If no, please explain: _____

During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Partially

Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan *and* a list of major concerns raised during the planning process? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were you given at least one month to review the draft plan? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If no, please explain: Draft report was not available

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

If applicable, do you believe your recommended changes to the draft plan were adequately addressed in the Final Implementation Plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Not applicable

If no, please explain: _____

Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan?

☐ Yes

☒ No

If yes, please explain: _____

Name Paula Chun

Signature Paula Chun

Date June 15, 2022

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program Implementation Planning Participation

Please send back to Amy Tatsuno at amy.k.tatsuno@hawaii.gov by June 15, 2022.

State/Territory: Hawaii

Administering Agency: Department of the Attorney General

Participant Agency: Papa Ola Lokahi

Type of Agency: Population Specific Organization

If population specific organization, please specify which population: native hawaiian

Other: _____

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 11/15/19, 5/28/21, 11/29/21, 3/1/22

Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? ☒ Yes ☐ No

How were you notified? (check all that apply)

☒ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☐ Letter ☐ Other: _____

Were you able to participate in the meetings? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If yes, how many meetings did you attend? ☐ All ☒ Some

Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☐ Teleconference ☒ Video conference ☒ In-person

If no, please explain: _____

During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Partially

Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan *and* a list of major concerns raised during the planning process? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were you given at least one month to review the draft plan? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If no, please explain: Draft report was not available

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan?

☐ Yes

☒ No

Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

If applicable, do you believe your recommended changes to the draft plan were adequately addressed in the Final Implementation Plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Not applicable

If no, please explain: _____

Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan?

☐ Yes

☒ No

If yes, please explain: _____

Name Sheri Daniels

Signature Sheri Daniels

Digitally signed by Sheri Daniels
Date: 2022.06.14 08:35:22 -10'00'

Date June 15, 2022

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program Implementation Planning Participation

Please send back to Amy Tatsuno at amy.k.tatsuno@hawaii.gov by June 15, 2022.

State/Territory: Hawaii

Administering Agency: Department of the Attorney General

Participant Agency: U.S. Attorney's Office

Type of Agency: Prosecution

If population specific organization, please specify which population: _____

Other: _____

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 11/15/19, 5/28/21, 11/29/21, 3/1/22

Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? ☐ Yes ☒ No

How were you notified? (check all that apply)

☒ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☐ Letter ☐ Other: _____

Were you able to participate in the meetings? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If yes, how many meetings did you attend? ☐ All ☒ Some

Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☐ Teleconference ☒ Video conference ☒ In-person

If no, please explain: _____

During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Partially

Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan *and* a list of major concerns raised during the planning process? ☐ Yes ☒ No

I am providing no response to the specifics of the Implementation Plan due to the U.S. Attorney or designee being an ex officio member.
If no, please explain: _____

Were you given at least one month to review the draft plan? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If no, please explain: Draft report was not available

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: N/A

Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan?

☐ Yes

☒ No

Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

If applicable, do you believe your recommended changes to the draft plan were adequately addressed in the Final Implementation Plan?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☒ Not applicable

If no, please explain: _____

Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: N/A

Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If yes, please explain: N/A

Name Robin Christopher Grant

Signature ROBIN GRANT

Digitally signed by ROBIN GRANT
Date: 2022.06.15 16:23:28 -10'00'

Date June 15, 2022

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program Implementation Planning Participation

Please send back to Amy Tatsuno at amy.k.tatsuno@hawaii.gov by June 15, 2022.

State/Territory: Hawaii

Administering Agency: Department of the Attorney General

Participant Agency: Domestic Violence Action Center

Type of Agency: Other

If population specific organization, please specify which population: domestic violence survivors

Other: _____

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 11/15/19, 5/28/21, 11/29/21, 3/1/22

Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? ☐ Yes ☒ No

How were you notified? (check all that apply)

☒ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☐ Letter ☐ Other: _____

Were you able to participate in the meetings? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If yes, how many meetings did you attend? ☐ All ☒ Some

Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☐ Teleconference ☒ Video conference ☒ In-person

If no, please explain: _____

During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Partially

Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan *and* a list of major concerns raised during the planning process? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were you given at least one month to review the draft plan? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If no, please explain: Draft report was not available

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

If applicable, do you believe your recommended changes to the draft plan were adequately addressed in the Final Implementation Plan?

☐ Yes

☒ No

☐ Not applicable

If no, please explain: we suggested that survivor be substituted for the word victim, and understand that federal solicitations and statutory language must be used when addressing programs, and community needs. _____

Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan?

☐ Yes

☒ No

If yes, please explain: _____

Name nanci kreidman

Signature 

Date June 15, 2022

Response provided to: If applicable, do you believe your recommended changes to the draft plan were adequately addressed in the Final Implementation Plan:

We suggested that survivor be substituted for the word victim and understand that the federal solicitations and statutory language must be used when addressing programs and community needs.

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program Implementation Planning Participation

Please send back to Amy Tatsuno at amy.k.tatsuno@hawaii.gov by June 15, 2022.

State/Territory: Hawaii

Administering Agency: Department of the Attorney General

Participant Agency: Hawaii Health and Harm Reduction Center

Type of Agency: Population Specific Organization

If population specific organization, please specify which population: LGBTQ

Other: _____

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 11/15/19, 5/28/21, 11/29/21, 3/1/22

Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? ☒ Yes ☐ No

How were you notified? (check all that apply)

☒ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☐ Letter ☐ Other: _____

Were you able to participate in the meetings? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If yes, how many meetings did you attend? ☐ All ☒ Some

Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☐ Teleconference ☒ Video conference ☒ In-person

If no, please explain: _____

During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Partially

Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan *and* a list of major concerns raised during the planning process? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were you given at least one month to review the draft plan? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If no, please explain: Draft report was not available

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan?

☐ Yes

☒ No

If no, please explain: _____

Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan?

☐ Yes

☒ No

Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

If applicable, do you believe your recommended changes to the draft plan were adequately addressed in the Final Implementation Plan?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☒ Not applicable

If no, please explain: _____

Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan?

☐ Yes

☒ No

If yes, please explain: _____

Name Heather Lusk

Signature Heather Lusk

Digitally signed by Heather Lusk
Date: 2022.06.16 08:05:36 -10'00'

Date June 15, 2022

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program Implementation Planning Participation

Please send back to Amy Tatsuno at amy.k.tatsuno@hawaii.gov by June 15, 2022.

State/Territory: Hawaii

Administering Agency: Department of the Attorney General

Participant Agency: Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence

Type of Agency: Domestic Violence Coalition

If population specific organization, please specify which population: _____

Other: _____

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 11/15/19, 5/28/21, 11/29/21, 3/1/22

Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? ☒ Yes ☐ No

How were you notified? (check all that apply)

☒ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☐ Letter ☐ Other: _____

Were you able to participate in the meetings? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If yes, how many meetings did you attend? ☐ All ☒ Some

Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☐ Teleconference ☒ Video conference ☒ In-person

If no, please explain: _____

During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Partially

Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan *and* a list of major concerns raised during the planning process? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were you given at least one month to review the draft plan? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If no, please explain: Draft report was not available

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan?

☐ Yes

☒ No

Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: I was unable to review the draft plan in the time provided.

If applicable, do you believe your recommended changes to the draft plan were adequately addressed in the Final Implementation Plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Not applicable

If no, please explain: _____

Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan?

☐ Yes

☒ No

If yes, please explain: _____

Name Angelina Mercado

Signature



Digitally signed by Angelina Mercado
Date: 2022.06.15 16:33:03 -10'00'

Date June 15, 2022

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program Implementation Planning Participation

Please send back to Amy Tatsuno at amy.k.tatsuno@hawaii.gov by June 15, 2022.

State/Territory: Hawaii

Administering Agency: Department of the Attorney General

Participant Agency: Sex Abuse Treatment Center, KMCWC

Type of Agency: Choose one



If population specific organization, please specify which population: _____

Other: Sexual Assault Service Provider

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 11/15/19, 5/28/21, 11/29/21, 3/1/22

Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? ☒ Yes ☐ No

How were you notified? (check all that apply)

☒ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☐ Letter ☐ Other: _____

Were you able to participate in the meetings? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If yes, how many meetings did you attend? ☐ All ☒ Some

Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☐ Teleconference ☒ Video conference ☒ In-person

If no, please explain: _____

During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Partially

Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan *and* a list of major concerns raised during the planning process? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were you given at least one month to review the draft plan? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If no, please explain: Draft report was not available

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan?

☐ Yes

☒ No

Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

If applicable, do you believe your recommended changes to the draft plan were adequately addressed in the Final Implementation Plan?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☒ Not applicable

If no, please explain: _____

Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

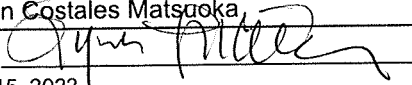
Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan?

☐ Yes

☒ No

If yes, please explain: _____

Name Lynn Costales Matsuoka

Signature 

Date June 15, 2022

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program Implementation Planning Participation

Please send back to Amy Tatsuno at amy.k.tatsuno@hawaii.gov by June 15, 2022.

State/Territory: Hawaii

Administering Agency: Department of the Attorney General

Participant Agency: MPD

Type of Agency: Choose one POLICE DEPT

If population specific organization, please specify which population: _____

Other: _____

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 11/15/19, 5/28/21, 11/29/21, 3/1/22

Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? ☐ Yes ☒ No

How were you notified? (check all that apply)

☒ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☐ Letter ☐ Other: _____

Were you able to participate in the meetings? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, how many meetings did you attend? ☐ All ☐ Some NONE (Prior to Appointment)

Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☐ Teleconference ☒ Video conference ☒ In-person

If no, please explain: _____

During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals? ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ Partially

Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan and a list of major concerns raised during the planning process? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were you given at least one month to review the draft plan? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If no, please explain: Draft report was not available

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan?

☐ Yes

☒ No

If no, please explain: Pre to Appointment

Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan?

☐ Yes

☒ No

Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan?

☐ Yes

☒ No

If no, please explain: _____

If applicable, do you believe your recommended changes to the draft plan were adequately addressed in the Final Implementation Plan?

☐ Yes

☒ No

☐ Not applicable

If no, please explain: SLA

Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: N/A

Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan?

☐ Yes

☒ No

If yes, please explain: _____

Name John Pelletier, Chief of Police

Signature [Signature]

Date June 15, 2022

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program Implementation Planning Participation

Please send back to Amy Tatsuno at amy.k.tatsuno@hawaii.gov by June 15, 2022.

State/Territory: Hawaii

Administering Agency: Department of the Attorney General

Participant Agency: Department of the Attorney General

Type of Agency: Other State Agency

If population specific organization, please specify which population: _____

Other: _____

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 11/15/19, 5/28/21, 11/29/21, 3/1/22

Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? ☐ Yes ☒ No

How were you notified? (check all that apply)

☒ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☐ Letter ☐ Other: _____

Were you able to participate in the meetings? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If yes, how many meetings did you attend? ☐ All ☒ Some

Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☐ Teleconference ☒ Video conference ☒ In-person

If no, please explain: _____

During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Partially

Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan *and* a list of major concerns raised during the planning process? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were you given at least one month to review the draft plan? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If no, please explain: Draft report was not available

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan?

☐ Yes

☒ No

Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan?

☐ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

If applicable, do you believe your recommended changes to the draft plan were adequately addressed in the Final Implementation Plan?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☒ Not applicable

If no, please explain: _____

Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan?

☐ Yes

☒ No

If yes, please explain: _____

Name Holly T. Shikada

Signature 

Date June 15, 2022

STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program Implementation Planning Participation

Please send back to Amy Tatsuno at amy.k.tatsuno@hawaii.gov by June 15, 2022.

State/Territory: Hawaii

Administering Agency: Department of the Attorney General

Participant Agency: Hawaii State Judiciary

Type of Agency: Courts

If population specific organization, please specify which population: _____

Other: _____

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 11/15/19, 5/28/21, 11/29/21, 3/1/22

Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? ☐ Yes ☒ No

How were you notified? (check all that apply)

☒ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☐ Letter ☐ Other: _____

Were you able to participate in the meetings? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If yes, how many meetings did you attend? ☒ All ☐ Some

Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☐ Teleconference ☒ Video conference ☒ In-person

If no, please explain: _____

During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Partially

Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan *and* a list of major concerns raised during the planning process? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were you given at least one month to review the draft plan? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If no, please explain: Draft report was not available

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

If applicable, do you believe your recommended changes to the draft plan were adequately addressed in the Final Implementation Plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

☐ Not applicable

If no, please explain: _____

Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

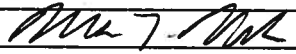
Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan?

☐ Yes

☒ No

If yes, please explain: _____

Name Matthew J. Viola

Signature 

Date June 15, 2022

**STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program
Implementation Planning Participation**

Please send back to Amy Tatsuno at amy.k.tatsuno@hawaii.gov by June 15, 2022.

State/Territory: Hawaii

Administering Agency: Department of the Attorney General

Participant Agency: County of Hawaii, Office of the Prosecuting Attorney

Type of Agency: Prosecution

If population specific organization, please specify which population: _____

Other: _____

Planning Team Meeting Date(s): 11/15/19, 5/28/21, 11/29/21, 3/1/22

Did you receive notification of meeting dates at least one month in advance? ☒ Yes ☐ No

How were you notified? (check all that apply)

☒ Email ☐ In-person ☐ Phone call ☐ Website post ☐ Letter ☐ Other: _____

Were you able to participate in the meetings? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If yes, how many meetings did you attend? ☐ All ☒ Some

Meeting format: (check all that apply) ☐ Teleconference ☒ Video conference ☒ In-person

If no, please explain: _____

During the meeting(s), were you able to freely provide input, ask questions, share concerns, and propose goals? ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ Partially

Did you receive a draft of the Implementation Plan *and* a list of major concerns raised during the planning process? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

Were you given at least one month to review the draft plan? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If no, please explain: Draft report was not available

Were the major concerns raised during the planning process included in the draft plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

Did you provide comments or recommended changes to the draft plan?

☐ Yes

☒ No

Did you receive a copy of the Final Implementation Plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

If applicable, do you believe your recommended changes to the draft plan were adequately addressed in the Final Implementation Plan?

☐ Yes

☐ No

☒ Not applicable

If no, please explain: _____

Overall, were the feedback, concerns, recommended goals, etc. of planning group participants adequately reflected in the Final Implementation Plan?

☒ Yes

☐ No

If no, please explain: _____

Do you have any concerns with the content of the Final Implementation Plan?

☐ Yes

☒ No

If yes, please explain: _____

Name Kelden B.A. Waltjen

Signature 

Date June 15, 2022

APPENDIX D

**DOCUMENTATION FROM PROSECUTION, LAW ENFORCEMENT, COURT,
AND VICTIM SERVICES PROGRAM**

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KELDEN B.A. WALTJEN
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

STEPHEN L. FRYE
FIRST DEPUTY
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY



655 KILAUEA AVENUE
HILO, HAWAII 98720
PH: (808) 961-0486
FAX: (808) 961-8908

74-875 KEALAKEHE PARKWAY
KAILUA-KONA, HAWAII 96740
PH: (808) 322-2552
FAX: (808) 322-6584

64-1067 MAMALAHOA HIGHWAY, C-3
KAMUELA, HAWAII 98743
PH: (808) 887-3017
FAX: (808) 887-3016

OFFICE OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

June 9, 2022

Ms. Holly T. Shikada
Hawaii Attorney General
425 Queen Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Attorney General Shikada,

RE: Hawaii STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program
FY 2023 - 2027 Implementation Plan

Documentation from Prosecution on the Use of Grant Funds

The Office of the Prosecuting Attorney's FY 2021 VAWA STOP *Domestic Violence Prosecution* project is needed by the Hawaii County, Office of the Prosecuting Attorney to supplement county resources to address domestic violence. The STOP funding supporting this project is from the state's prosecution allocation. The project period is July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2023.

The intended use of the grant is to support a deputy prosecuting attorney that will use vertical prosecution in cases involving non-jury misdemeanor domestic violence cases and cases involving violations of protective orders in East Hawaii. The deputy prosecuting attorney is also responsible for case coordination between the different units within the office and holds quarterly meetings with the Hawaii Police Department and the Family Violence Interagency Committees to improve the county's response to domestic violence. The expected result of this project is offender accountability in domestic violence cases.

The demographic characteristics of the population to be served are the DV defendants, survivors, and associated witnesses from Hawaii County. Hawaii County is the largest island in the state and has rural areas that are geographically remote from its urban core. Hawaii County has a diversity index of 77.7% which is the probability that two people chosen at random will be from different race and ethnic groups. The DV cases are likely to include victims and offenders with limited English proficiency. For FY 2014-2015, the top five languages requested for oral language services (court interpreting), with the most cases of LEP defendants and witnesses in Hawaii courts in descending order are Marshallese, Chuukese, Spanish, Ilokano, Kosraean.

Ms. Holly T. Shikada
June 9, 2022
Page 2

Our office consulted with a local victim services program during the course of developing the *Domestic Violence Prosecution* proposal in order to ensure that our proposed activities and/or equipment acquisitions are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence.

Sincerely,


KELDEN B.A. WALTJEN
Prosecuting Attorney

KBW/lci

Department of the Prosecuting Attorney
City and County of Honolulu

ALII PLACE
1060 RICHARDS STREET • HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
PHONE: (808) 768-7400 • FAX: (808) 768-7515



STEVEN S. ALM
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

THOMAS J. BRADY
FIRST DEPUTY
PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

June 2, 2022

Holly T. Shikada
Hawaii Attorney General
425 Queen Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Attorney General Shikada,

RE: Hawaii STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program
FY 2023 - 2027 Implementation Plan

Documentation from Prosecution on the Use of Grant Funds

The Department of the Prosecuting Attorney's FY 2021 VAWA STOP *Felony Domestic Violence (DV) Prosecution* project is needed by the City and County of Honolulu, Department of the Prosecuting Attorney to supplement county resources to address felony domestic violence. The STOP funding supporting this project is from the state's prosecution allocation. The project period is April 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022.

The intended use of the grant is to support a deputy prosecuting attorney that will use vertical prosecution in cases involving felony domestic violence. The supervising deputy prosecuting attorney will provide training and oversight of the Domestic Violence Felony (DVF) team. The expected result of this project is offender accountability and developing and sustaining domestic violence training for the DVF team.

The demographic characteristics of the population to be served are the felony DV defendants, survivors, and associated witnesses from the City and County of Honolulu, the most populated county in the state. The City and County of Honolulu has a diversity index of 73.6% which is the probability that two people chosen at random will be from different race and ethnic groups. The City and County of Honolulu has the highest number and percentage of people speaking a language other than English at home with 250,517 people (27.8% of its population). The felony DV cases are likely to include victims and offenders with limited English proficiency. For FY 2014-2015, the top five languages requested for oral language services (court interpreting), with

the most cases of LEP defendants and witnesses in Oahu courts in descending order are Chuukese, Korean, Ilokano, Vietnamese, Marshallese.

Our department consulted with a local victim services program during the course of developing the *Felony Domestic Violence (DV) Prosecution* proposal in order to ensure that our proposed activities and/or equipment acquisitions are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Alm', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

STEVEN S. ALM
Prosecuting Attorney

Rebecca V. Like
Prosecuting Attorney



Keola Siu
First Deputy
Prosecuting Attorney

OFFICE OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

County of Kaua'i, State of Hawai'i

3990 Ka'ana Street, Suite 210, Līhu'e, Hawai'i 96766
808-241-1888 ~ FAX 808-241-1758
Victim/Witness Program 808-241-1898 or 800-668-5734

Holly T. Shikada
Hawaii Attorney General
425 Queen Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Attorney General Shikada,

RE: Hawaii STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program
FY 2023 - 2027 Implementation Plan

Documentation from Prosecution on the Use of Grant Funds

The Office of the Prosecuting Attorney's FY 2021 VAWA STOP *Domestic Violence Prosecution Unit* project is needed by the Kauai County, Office of the Prosecuting Attorney to supplement county resources to address domestic violence. The STOP funding supporting this project is from the state's prosecution allocation. The project period is June 1, 2022 to May 31, 2023.

The intended use of the grant is to support a deputy prosecuting attorney that will use vertical prosecution for cases of domestic violence and violation of protection order. The expected result of this project is offender accountability in domestic violence cases.

The demographic characteristics of the population to be served are the DV defendants, survivors, and associated witnesses from Kauai County. The population of Kauai is 73,214 (2020 U.S. Census), approximately 5% of the state population. Kauai County has a diversity index of 76.6% which is the probability that two people chosen at random will be from different race and ethnic groups. The DV cases are likely to include victims and offenders with limited English proficiency. For FY 2014-2015, the top five languages requested for oral language services (court interpreting), with the most cases of LEP defendants and witnesses in Kauai courts in descending order are Ilokano, Marshallese, Tongan, Tagalog, Spanish.

Our office consulted with a local victim services program during the course of developing the *Domestic Violence Prosecution Unit* proposal in order to ensure that our proposed activities and/or equipment acquisitions are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence.

Thank you for your attention to this very important matter. Please do not hesitate to contact my office should you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,



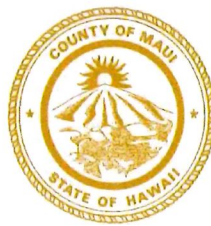
Rebecca V. Like
Prosecuting Attorney



MICHAEL P. VICTORINO
Mayor

ANDREW H. MARTIN
Prosecuting Attorney

MICHAEL S. KAGAMI
First Deputy Prosecuting Attorney



DEPARTMENT OF THE PROSECUTING ATTORNEY
COUNTY OF MAUI
150 SOUTH HIGH STREET
WAILUKU, MAUI, HAWAII 96793
PHONE (808) 270-7777 • FAX (808) 270-7625

June 3, 2022

Holly T. Shikada
Hawaii Attorney General
425 Queen Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

RE: Hawaii STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program
FY 2023 - 2027 Implementation Plan

Documentation from Prosecution on the Use of Grant Funds

Dear Attorney General Shikada:

The Department of the Prosecuting Attorney's FY 2021 VAWA STOP *Domestic Violence Investigations* project is needed by the Maui County, Department of the Prosecuting Attorney to supplement county resources to address domestic violence. The STOP funding supporting this project is from the state's prosecution allocation. The project period is July 1, 2022 to June 30, 2023.

The intended use of the grant is to support a full-time investigator assigned to the Domestic Violence Unit that is tasked to work with the Maui Police Department, Deputy Prosecutor, and the Department's Victim/Witness Counselors, to follow-up on cases and testify as needed. The expected result of this project is offender accountability in domestic violence cases.

The demographic characteristics of the population to be served are the DV defendants, survivors, and associated witnesses from Maui County. The county consists of the Islands of Maui, Lanai, and Molokai and is considered in the U.S. Census as rural islands. Maui County has a diversity index of 77.1% which is the probability that two people chosen at random will be from different race and ethnic groups. The DV cases are likely to include victims and offenders with limited English proficiency. For FY 2014-2015, the top five languages requested for oral language services (court interpreting), with the most cases of LEP defendants and witnesses in Maui courts in descending order are Spanish, Ilokano, Pohnpeian, Marshallese, and Chuukese.

Our department consulted with a local victim services program during the course of developing the *Domestic Violence Investigations* proposal in order to ensure that our proposed

Holly T. Shikada
Hawaii Attorney General
Page Two
June 3, 2022

activities and/or equipment acquisitions are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking, and dating violence.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (808)270-7777.

Sincerely,


 ANDREW H. MARTIN
Prosecuting Attorney

Mitchell D. Roth
Mayor



Paul K. Ferreira
Police Chief

Kenneth Bugado Jr.
Deputy Police Chief

County of Hawai`i

POLICE DEPARTMENT

349 Kapi`olani Street • Hilo, Hawai`i 96720-3998
(808) 935-3311 • Fax (808) 961-2389

June 2, 2022

Holly T. Shikada
Hawaii Attorney General
425 Queen Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Attorney General Shikada:

RE: Hawaii STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program
FY 2023 - 2027 Implementation Plan

Documentation from Law Enforcement on the Use of Grant Funds

The Hawaii Police Department's FY 2021 VAWA STOP *Hawaii SAFE/SANE Coordination and Training* project is needed by the Hawaii Police Department to supplement county resources to address sexual assault. The STOP funding supporting this project is from the state's law enforcement allocation and meets the requirements of the sexual assault set-aside. The project period is June 1, 2022 to May 31, 2023.

The intended use of the grant is to cover the cost of our department's SAFE/SANE program, which coordinates sexual assault forensic examinations, coordination and oversight services of the sexual assault nurse examiners (SANE) and other community partners, training for new/continuing SANE, training on strangulation, and participation in interagency and multi-disciplinary meetings related to sexual assaults. The expected result of this project is an effective coordinated community response to sexual violence.

The demographic characteristics of the population to be served are the sexual assault arrestees, survivors, and associated witnesses from Hawaii County. Hawaii County is the largest island in the state and has rural areas that are geographically remote from its urban core. Hawaii County has a diversity index of 77.7% which is the probability that two people chosen at random will be from different race and ethnic groups. The sexual assault cases are likely to include victims and offenders with limited English proficiency. For FY 2014-2015, the top five languages requested for oral language services (court interpreting), with the most cases of LEP defendants and witnesses in Hawaii courts in descending order are Marshallese, Chuukese, Spanish, Ilokano, Kosraean.

Attorney General Holly T. Shikada
June 2, 2022
Page 2

Our department consulted with a local victim services program during the course of developing the *Hawaii SAFE/SANE Coordination and Training* proposal in order to ensure that our proposed activities and/or equipment acquisitions are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence.

Should there be any questions, please contact me at (808) 961-2243 or via email at Paul.Ferreira@hawaiiicounty.gov.

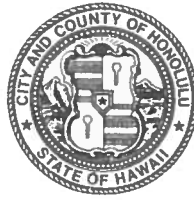
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Paul K. Ferreira', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

PAUL K. FERREIRA
POLICE CHIEF

POLICE DEPARTMENT
CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

801 SOUTH BERETANIA STREET · HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
TELEPHONE: (808) 529-3111 · INTERNET: www.honoluluupd.org



RICK BLANGIARDI
MAYOR

RADE K. VANIC
INTERIM CHIEF

OUR REFERENCE **BN-LS**

June 8, 2022

Ms. Holly T. Shikada
Hawaii Attorney General
Department of the Attorney General
235 Queen Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Attorney General Shikada:

The Honolulu Police Department's Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Services, Training, Officers, and Prosecutors (STOP) Sex Crime Training and Equipment project is needed by the Honolulu Police Department (HPD) to supplement county resources to address sexual assault. The STOP funding that supports this project is from the State's law enforcement allocation and meets the requirements of the sexual assault set-aside. The project period is from June 1, 2022, to May 31, 2023.

The intended use of the grant is to train HPD's specialized sexual assault investigators and victim support services staff and cover overtime investigative costs. The expected result of this project is offender accountability, training on the investigation of sexual assault, and an effective coordinated community response on sexual assault.

The demographic characteristics of the population to be served are the sexual assault arrestees, survivors, and associated witnesses from the City and County of Honolulu (City), the most populated county in the state. The City has a diversity index of 73.6 percent, which is the probability that two people chosen at random will be from different race and ethnic groups. The City has the highest number and percentage of people speaking a language other than English at home (250,517 people or 27.8 percent). The sexual assault cases are likely to include victims and offenders with limited English proficiency. For FY 2014-2015, the top five languages requested for oral language services (court interpreting) with the most cases of limited English proficiency defendants and witnesses in

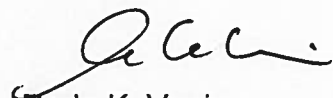
Ms. Holly T. Shikada
Page 2
June 8, 2022

Oahu courts in descending order are Chuukese, Korean, Ilokano, Vietnamese, and Marshallese.

Our department consulted with a local victim services program during the course of developing the Sex Crime Training and Equipment proposal in order to ensure that our proposed activities and/or equipment acquisitions are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. Should you require additional information or have further questions, please call Major Brandon Nakasato of our Criminal Investigation Division at (808) 723-3702.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rade K. Vanic', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Rade K. Vanic
Interim Chief of Police



DEREK S.K. KAWAKAMI, MAYOR
MICHAEL A. DAHLIG, MANAGING DIRECTOR

POLICE DEPARTMENT COUNTY OF KAUAI



TODD G. RAYBUCK, CHIEF OF POLICE
STAN R. OLSEN, DEPUTY CHIEF OF POLICE

June 8, 2022

Holly T. Shikada
Hawaii Attorney General
425 Queen Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Attorney General Shikada:

RE: Hawaii STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program
FY 2023 - 2027 Implementation Plan

The Kauai Police Department's FY 2021 VAWA STOP *SANE Exams and Supportive Funding and DNA Analysis* project is needed by the Kauai Police Department to supplement county resources to address sexual assault. The STOP funding supporting this project is from the state's law enforcement allocation and meets the requirements of the sexual assault set-aside. The project period is June 1, 2022 to May 31, 2023.

The intended use of the grant is to cover the cost of the sexual assault forensic examinations, 24/7 on-call coverage, coordination and oversight services of the sexual assault nurse examiners (SANE) and other community partners, and training for new/continuing SANE. The expected result of this project is an effective coordinated community response for sexual assault.

The demographic characteristics of the population to be served are the sexual assault survivors on Kauai County. The population of Kauai is 73,214 (2020 U.S. Census), approximately 5% of the state population. Kauai County has a diversity index of 76.6% which is the probability that two people chosen at random will be from different race and ethnic groups. The sexual assault cases are likely to include victims and offenders with limited English proficiency. For FY 2014-2015, the top five languages requested for oral language services (court interpreting), with the most cases of LEP defendants and witnesses in Kauai courts in descending order are Ilokano, Marshallese, Tongan, Tagalog, Spanish.



Attorney General Shikada

June 8, 2022

Page 2

Our department consulted with a local victim services program during the course of developing the *SANE Exams and Supportive Funding and DNA Analysis* proposal in order to ensure that our proposed activities and/or equipment acquisitions are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence.

Sincerely,


Todd Raybuck (Jun 8, 2022 15:56 CDT)

TODD G. RAYBUCK
Chief of Police

TGR/gk





MICHAEL P. VICTORINO
MAYOR

OUR REFERENCE
YOUR REFERENCE

Holly T. Shikada
Hawaii Attorney General
425 Queen Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

POLICE DEPARTMENT

COUNTY OF MAUI

55 MAHALANI STREET
WAILUKU, HAWAII 96793
(808) 244-6400
FAX (808) 244-6411

June 3, 2022



JOHN PELLETIER
CHIEF OF POLICE

CHARLES L. HANK III
DEPUTY CHIEF OF POLICE

RE: Hawaii STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program
FY 2023 - 2027 Implementation Plan

Dear Attorney General Shikada,

The Maui Police Department's FY 2021 VAWA STOP *Combating Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in Maui County* project is needed by the Maui Police Department to supplement county resources to address sexual assault and domestic violence. The STOP funding supporting this project is from the state's law enforcement allocation. The project period is June 1, 2022 to May 31, 2023.

The intended use of the grant is to support the Department's Sexual Assault Unit that will provide outreach to victims of sexual assault, and sexual assault training during roll-call for approximately 224 police officers. Funds will also be used to support training for the unit staff and members of the Maui Sexual Assault Response Team. The training and tools provided will improve outcomes of other types of crimes against women cases, such as domestic violence, in reporting and prosecution of the offender. The expected result of this project is an effective coordinated community response for domestic violence.

The demographic characteristics of the population to be served are the domestic violence and sexual assault arrestees, survivors, and associated witnesses from Maui County. The county consists of the Islands of Maui, Lanai, and Molokai and is considered in the U.S. Census as rural islands. Maui County has a diversity index of 77.1% which is the probability that two people chosen at random will be from different race and ethnic groups. The DV and sexual assault cases are likely to include victims and offenders with limited English proficiency. For FY 2014-2015, the top five languages requested for oral language services (court interpreting), with the most cases of LEP defendants and witnesses in Maui courts in descending order are Spanish, Ilokano, Pohnpeian, Marshallese, Chuukese.

Our department consulted with a local victim services program during the course of developing the *Combating Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault in Maui County* in order to ensure that our proposed activities and/or equipment acquisitions are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence.

John Pelletier
Chief of Police



Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts – THE JUDICIARY • STATE OF HAWAII
417 SOUTH KING STREET • ALI'ĪOLANI HALE • HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813 • TELEPHONE (808) 539-4900 • FAX (808) 539-4855

Rodney A. Maile
ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

Brandon M. Kimura
DEPUTY ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

June 8, 2022

Holly T. Shikada
Hawaii Attorney General
425 Queen Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Attorney General Shikada,

RE: Hawaii STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program
FY 2023 - 2027 Implementation Plan

Documentation from the State Court on the Use of Grant Funds

The Judiciary, State of Hawaii (Judiciary) FY 2021 STOP VAWA project titled, *Strengthening Hawaii's Coordinated Community Response to DV*, is needed to supplement the court's resources to address domestic violence. The STOP VAWA funding supporting this project is from the state's court allocation. The project period is June 1, 2022 to May 31, 2023.

The intended use of the grant is to cover the training costs related to DV 101: The Fundamentals of Domestic Violence; Strengthening the Coordinated Community Response to DV in Hawaii; and DV specific sessions for the Family Court Symposium 2022. The grant will also be used to revise the Hawaii Batterers Intervention Program Standards (BIPS) and provide BIPS training. The expected result of this project is an effective coordinated community response for domestic violence.

The demographic characteristics of the population to be served are those participating in civil and criminal domestic violence related matters, mostly from the First Circuit, the City and County of Honolulu, the most populated county in the state. The City and County of Honolulu has a diversity index of 73.6% which is the probability that two people chosen at random will be from different race and ethnic groups. The City and County of Honolulu has the highest number and percentage of people speaking a language other than English at home with 250,517 people (27.8% of its population). The DV criminal and civil cases are expected to include victims and offenders with limited English proficiency (LEP). In FY 2018, the top five languages in which oral language services (court interpreting) were provided for LEP parties and witnesses in O'ahu courts in descending order were Chuukese, Korean, Ilokano, Mandarin and Japanese.

Ms. Holly T. Shikada
Page 2
June 8, 2022

The Judiciary consulted with the Hawai'i State Coalition Against Domestic Violence, a local victim services program during the course of developing the *Strengthening Hawaii's Coordinated Community Response to DV* proposal to ensure that our proposed activities and/or equipment acquisitions are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence.

The Judiciary will continue to use STOP VAWA Formula Grant Program funds to develop and strengthen effective responses to address domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual assault in Hawai'i.

Sincerely,



Rodney A. Maile
Administrative Director of the Courts

June 6, 2022

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Kauai United Way
Maui United Way
Hawaii Island United Way

Holly T. Shikada
Hawaii Attorney General
425 Queen Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Attorney General Shikada,

RE: Hawaii STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program
FY 2023 - 2027 Implementation Plan
Documentation from Victim Services Programs on the Use of Grant Funds

This is to affirm that the VAWA STOP funding is supporting three projects administered by Child and Family Service, a non-profit 501(c)(3). The following two projects were supported with VAWA STOP from June 1, 2020 to May 31, 2022:

- *Strengthening Case Management Support Services for Survivors of DV project (Hawaii County);*
- *DV Clinical Services (Oahu).*

A third project, *Enlarging and Strengthening Victim Services for Survivors of Domestic Violence*, is being supported with VAWA STOP for the period covering October 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

The STOP funding is needed. The three projects provide critical services that assist victims of domestic violence on Oahu and Hawaii County. The funding is from the FY 2017, 2018, and 2019 STOP awards.

The expected result of the *Strengthening Case Management Support Services for Survivors of DV* project is the capacity to provide comprehensive case management and support services to improve survivors' safety and self-sufficiency. The demographic characteristics of the population that are served are predominately women and their children. Hawaii County is the largest island and has rural areas that are geographically remote from its urban core.

The expected result of the *DV Clinical Services* project is the provision of mental health/substance abuse treatment for survivors who are identified with having mental health issues and/or are abusing drugs. The demographic characteristics of the population that are served are predominately women who are exhibiting behavioral health issues.

The expected result of the *Enlarging and Strengthening Victim Services for Survivors of Domestic Violence* project is the restoration and expansion of services for two Domestic Abuse Shelters on Oahu, the West Hawaii Shelter in Hawaii County, and the East Hawaii Alternatives to Violence Program in Hawaii County. The demographic characteristics of the population that will be served are predominately women and their children who have been traumatized.

Holly T. Shikada
June 6, 2022
Page 2

The demographic characteristics of the population that will be served (as indicated in our STOP annual report) are White (33.9%), Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (27.3%), and Asian (22.2%). The population is likely to be female and between the ages of 18-59 years old. Less than 8% of those served will be people with disabilities.

The VAWA STOP grant provides a critical resource for non-profit agencies working with victims of domestic violence.

Best Regards,



Karen Tan, LCSW
President and CEO



June 8, 2022

Holly T. Shikada
Hawaii Attorney General
425 Queen Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Attorney General Shikada,

RE: Hawaii STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program
FY 2023 - 2027 Implementation Plan

Documentation from Victim Services Programs on the Use of Grant Funds

This is to affirm that the Domestic Violence Action Center (DVAC), a non-profit 501(c)(3), is able to support the *Ho‘oikaika ‘Ohana: Strengthening Native Hawaiian Families* project as a result of the VAWA STOP funding. The project period is June 1, 2020 to May 31, 2022. The STOP funding is from the FY 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020 STOP awards. The STOP funds are needed and are used to supplement and expand DVAC’s services.

The *Ho‘oikaika ‘Ohana: Strengthening Native Hawaiian Families* project meets the requirements for the culturally specific set-aside. Ho‘oikaika ‘Ohana has provided culturally relevant support group services to 350 Native Hawaiian survivors and their families since 2013. Native Hawaiians are the highest ethnic group receiving DVAC legal and advocacy services.

The expected result of this project is to increase survivors’ healing from trauma, by fostering a connection to culture and strengthening relationships with their families through Native Hawaiian cultural practices and activities.

The demographic characteristics of the population that will be served are Native Hawaiian families, predominately women and their children.

..... *Pearls of Hope in a Sea of Change*

The VAWA STOP grant provides a critical resource for non-profit agencies working with victims of domestic violence.

In reflection and gratitude,



Nanci Kreidman, M.A.
Chief Executive Officer



..... Pearls of Hope in a Sea of Change

Moloka'i Community Service Council

Post Office Box 2047 • Kaunakakai, Hawai'i 96748

•Phone: 808-553-3244 •Fax: 808-553-3370 •E-mail: mcsc@molokai.org •Website: www.molokai.org

June 2, 2022

Holly T. Shikada
Hawaii Attorney General
425 Queen Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

RE: Hawaii STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program
FY 2023 - 2027 Implementation Plan
Documentation from Victim Services Programs on the Use of Grant Funds

Dear Attorney General Shikada,

This is to affirm that the VAWA STOP funding has supported the *Hale Ho'omalua DV Shelter* project. This project is administered by the Molokai Community Service Council, a non-profit 501(c)(3), for the period covering June 1, 2020 to May 31, 2022.

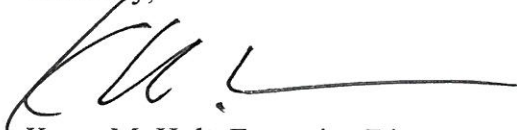
The VAWA STOP funding is needed to provide critical services that assist victims of domestic violence on Molokai. The funding is from the FY 2018 STOP award.

The expected result of the *Hale Ho'omalua DV Shelter* project is to maintain and strengthen shelter services for adult women and their children who are victims of domestic violence on Molokai and to ensure their safety through court restraining orders.

The demographic characteristics of the population that will be served (as indicated in our STOP annual report) are predominately women and their children who are Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (92.9%), Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin (3.5%), and White (3.5%). The population is likely to be female and between the ages of 25-59 years old. Molokai is a rural community and has been designated a Medically Underserved Area and a Health Professional Shortage Area for Primary Care, Dental Care and Mental Health, by the U.S. Public Health Service.

The VAWA STOP grant provides a critical resource for non-profit agencies working with victims of sexual and domestic violence.

Sincerely,



Karen M. Holt, Executive Director





Parents And
Children Together

BUILDING THE
RELATIONSHIPS
THAT MATTER MOST

Holly T. Shikada
Hawaii Attorney General
425 Queen Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Attorney General Shikada,

RE: Hawaii STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program
FY 2023 - 2027 Implementation Plan

Documentation from Victim Services Programs on Use of Grant Funds

This is to affirm that the VAWA STOP funding is supporting two projects administered by Parents And Children Together (PACT), a non-profit 501(c)(3). The *DV Transitional Housing for Families* project was supported with STOP funding from June 1, 2020 to May 31, 2022. The *PACT Supportive Transitions* project is being supported with STOP funding for the period October 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022.

The STOP funding is needed. The two projects provide critical services that assist victims of domestic violence. The funding is from the FY 2018, 2019, 2020 STOP awards.

The expected result of the *DV Transitional Housing for Families* project is that the Hale Ola Transition House will provide critical housing and support services to survivors and their children. Survivors who access services through the Ohia Shelter Crisis Line or through referrals from partner agencies may be provided travel assistance through the Hawaii State Coalition's Fly to Freedom program. Hale Ola is located in Windward Oahu.

The expected result of the *PACT Supportive Transitions* project is that survivors and their children will be provided safe, comfortable transitional housing for 6-24 months to assist them in achieving stability in employment, day care, and community resources. Child specific case management services will strengthen and improve the parent/child relationship and over all outcomes for families.

The demographic characteristics of the population that will be served by the two projects are predominately women with three or more children. The recent client census at our Ohia DV Crisis Shelter, upon entry, 45% of the survivors report monthly incomes of \$1,000 or less, 20% have no income at all, 88% of the adult females are single, and 94% are between 29 and 59 years old. The highest concentration of clients served at Ohia Shelter is Hawaiian/Part-Hawaiian at 29%, Caucasian 25%, and Asian at 18%. Many survivors have trouble finding rental housing because of the high cost of housing and because they have poor credit, rental, and employment histories as a result of their abuse.

The VAWA STOP grant provides a critical resource for non-profit agencies working with victims of domestic violence.

Sincerely,

Ryan Kusumoto
President and CEO



Executive Director
Cindy Shimomi-Saito

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June 6, 2022

Holly T. Shikada
Hawaii Attorney General
425 Queen Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

RE: Hawaii STOP Violence against Women Formula Grant Program
FY 2023 - 2027 Implementation Plan
Documentation from Victim Services Programs on the Use of Grant Funds

Dear Attorney General Shikada,

This is to affirm that the Kapi'olani Medical Center for Women & Children, The Sex Abuse Treatment Center (SATC), a non-profit 501(c)(3), is able to support the *STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program* project as a result of the \$390,066 in VAWA STOP funding. The project period is August 1, 2021 to June 30, 2022. The STOP funding is from the FY 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020 STOP awards. The STOP funds are needed and are used to supplement the state's master contract for Statewide Sexual Assault Services. The master contract provides an accessible and comprehensive continuum of care services for adult female victims of sexual assault in the state of Hawaii.

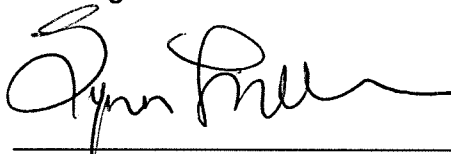
The STOP funding supporting this project meets the requirements for the sexual assault set-aside.

The expected result of this project is to maintain and enhance core services to victims of sexual assault that are provided by the four rape crisis centers across Hawaii. These services include, but are not limited to the outreach and advocacy to underserved populations through a social justice advocate, trainings to enhance therapeutic expertise and knowledge of clinicians in the delivery of trauma focused care, expansion of electronic data base to increase data collection, launching a media campaign to inform the public of new accessibility tools, including new web chat and texting capabilities to access services and studying of emerging trends and data for purposes of program planning that meets the needs of the victims in the community.

The demographic characteristics of the primary victims that received sexual assault- crisis counseling services during the period covering July 1, 2020 to June 30, 2021 under the master contract:

- The majority (83.8%) are female, with less than 14% male, and less than 1% another gender identity.
- Approximately 45% of the primary victims seeking sexual assault- crisis counseling services are 13 to 24 years old.
- The majority (67.79%) of the primary victims received sexual assault- crisis counseling services on Oahu, the most populated island in the state.
- The race and ethnicity of primary victims seeking sexual assault-crisis counseling differ across the 4 rape crisis centers.
 - For SATC, the highest number of primary victims identified as 'Multiple Races', followed by Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, White non-Latino or Caucasian, and then Asian.
 - For the YWCA-Kauai (the rape crisis center on Kauai), the highest number of primary victims identified as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, followed by Hispanic.
 - For the Child and Family Service (the rape crisis center that serves the islands of Maui, Molokai, and Lanai), the highest number of primary victims identified as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, followed by White non-Latino or Caucasian.
 - For the YWCA-Hawaii, (the rape crisis center for Hawaii County) the highest number of primary victims identified as Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, followed by Hispanic.

The VAWA STOP grant provides a critical resource for non-profit agencies working with victims of sexual violence.



Lynn Matsuoka, Associate Director



YWCA Kaua'i
3094 Elua Street
Lihue, HI 96766
ywcakauai.org

P 808.245.5959
F 808.245.5961

June 9, 2022

Holly T. Shikada
Hawaii Attorney General
425 Queen Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Attorney General Shikada,

RE: Hawaii STOP Violence Against Women Formula Grant Program
FY 2022 - 2024 Implementation Plan

Documentation from Victim Services Programs on the Use of Grant Funds

This is to affirm that the VAWA STOP funding is supporting the Strengthening Crisis Services project. This project is administered by the YWCA of Kauai, a non-profit 501(c)(3), for the period covering June 1, 2022 to May 31, 2024.

The VAWA STOP funding is needed to provide critical services that assist victims of sexual assault and domestic violence on Kauai. The funding is from the FY 2022-2024 STOP award. Without alternative funding to fill funding gaps direct service positions will be eliminated for our Temporary Restraining Order Advocate, Crisis Specialist Advocate, and Crisis Intervention Trainer.

The expected results of the Strengthening Crisis Services project are to improve assistance and legal advocacy to victims seeking Temporary Restraining Orders/Protective Orders, reduce barriers in accessing services due to the impact of racism, marginalized groups such as the LGBTQ community and those with limited English proficiency (LEP), reduce the risk of fatality due to domestic violence for clients calling the hotline, decrease the number of TRO petitions rejected by the courts due to technical errors, increase access to information and materials for LEP victims and to coordinate distribution of a training manual statewide in trauma informed care and training for SA service providers.

The demographic characteristics of the population that will be served (as indicated in our STOP annual report) are predominately women and their children who are White (33.9%), Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (27.3%), and Asian (22.2%). The population is likely to be female and between the ages of 18-59 years old, and 15% of those served will be people with disabilities. Language backgrounds include Hawaiian, Chuukese, Marshallese, Illocano and Thai.

The VAWA STOP grant provides a critical resource for non-profit agencies working with victims of sexual and domestic violence.

Renaé Hamilton-Cambeilh
Executive Director

YWCA of Kaua'i is dedicated to eliminating racism, empowering women, and promoting peace, justice, freedom and dignity for all.

APPENDIX E

CERTIFICATE OF COLLABORATION (sample)

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division

STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM

CERTIFICATE OF COLLABORATION

To be completed by applicant agency:

Applicant Agency: _____

In satisfaction of the requirements under this grant program, this agency certifies that it has consulted with the local victim services program during the course of developing this proposal in order to ensure that our proposed activities and/or equipment acquisitions are designed to promote the safety, confidentiality, and economic independence of victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, stalking and dating violence.

Please provide a brief description of the consultation with and/or collaborative relationship established between the applicant and the local victim services organization identified below:

Date

Authorized Signature of Applicant Agency

To be completed by local victim services organization. The individual signing this section may not be from the applicant agency

As a designated representative of _____, a recognized local victim services organization, I certify that the above is an accurate description of the consultation with and/or collaborative relationship established between my agency and that applicant agency identified above.

Name of Organization: _____

Name & Title of Signing Authority: _____

Signature: _____

Date: _____