



## **HAWAII STATE CRISIS INTERVENTION PROGRAM (SCIP) PROGRAM AND BUDGET PLAN**

**August 2025**

On August 26, 2025, the Firearm Crisis Intervention Advisory Board (Board) approved Hawaii's State Crisis Intervention Program (SCIP) Program and Budget Plan (Plan) for funding awarded from the FY 2022-2023 and FY 2024 Byrne State Crisis Intervention Program Formula Grants. A Confirmation Letter from the Board is found in Appendix A.

The development of the Plan began with the Board defining gun violence, discussing the impact of gun violence in Hawaii, and reviewing the Department of the Attorney General, Gun Violence and Prevention in Hawaii: Landscape & Findings Report (May 2024). The Landscape Report provides an overview of the complexity of gun violence and prevention in Hawaii. A link to the Landscape Report is available at [Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division | Grants and Planning Branch](#) under the Byrne State Crisis Intervention Program (SCIP). The Board then heard presentations from national and local speakers on programs and efforts that could prevent and mitigate gun violence in Hawaii.

The Board, as required by SCIP, consists of representatives from law enforcement, the community, courts, prosecution, behavioral health providers, victim services, and legal counsel.

The Hawaii Attorney General, Anne Lopez, is the Board Chairperson. The Board members include:

- Office of the Governor, Senior Advisor for Mental Health and the Justice System, Dr. Michael Champion
- Hawaii State Public Defender, Jon Ikenaga
- Hawaii Department of Health/Adult Mental Health Division – Medical Director (A Behavioral Health Provider), Dr. Courtenay Matsu
- Hawaii Department of Law Enforcement Director, Mike Lambert
- Hawaii Gun Violence and Violent Crimes Commission Member, Philip Higdon
- Administrative Director of the Courts, Hawaii State Judiciary, Rodney Maile
- A State Judge (that administers a behavioral health-related specialty court), Hawaii State Judiciary, Trish Morikawa
- City and County of Honolulu Police Chief, Rade Vanic (Interim)
- County of Hawaii Police Chief, Reed Mahuna (Interim)
- County of Kauai Police Chief, Elliott Ke (Interim)
- County of Maui Police Chief, John Pelletier
- County of Maui Prosecuting Attorney, Andrew Martin
- Domestic Violence Action Center – Executive Director, Laurie Tochiki (Interim)
- A Community Member Directly Impacted by Gun Violence, (President & CEO, Adult Friends for Youth) Deborah Spencer-Chun

The Board has defined “gun violence” as any use or threatened use of a firearm to self or others. Per Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), Section 134-1 Definitions, “‘Firearm’ means any weapon, for which the operating force is an explosive, including but not limited to pistols, revolvers, rifles, shotguns, automatic firearms, noxious gas projectors, mortars, bombs, and cannon.”

The goal of the Plan is to prevent and mitigate gun violence. Funds will be used to seed/ supplement local and State efforts by eligible entities, including county and State government entities and 501(c)(3) non-profit organizations.

Solicitation for applications will be made on a competitive basis with awards ranging from \$125,000 to \$750,000, for a project period of no less than 12 months and no more than 24 months. At least 40% of the available program funds will be awarded to county government entities and up to 60% of the available program funds will be awarded to State government entities and/or 501(c)(3) non-profit organizations.

Applicants will be encouraged to apply for funding in one of the following areas to prevent and mitigate gun violence:

- Behavioral Health Crisis Center (BHCC)
- Community Violence Intervention (CVI) Programs
- Extreme Risk Protection Orders (ERPO)
- Hawaii Targeted Violence Prevention – Implementation Plan

Information on the four areas is provided in greater detail on pages 3 to 9.

SCIP funds must never supplant funds for activities that were previously covered by the state and local funds. “Supplanting arises when a State or unit of local government reduces State or local funds for an activity specifically because federal funds are available (or are expected to be available) to fund that same activity.... federal funds must be used to supplement existing State or local funds for program activities, and may not replace (that is, may not "supplant") State or local funds that have been appropriated or allocated for the same purpose. Additionally, federal funding may not replace State or local funding that is required by law.”<sup>1</sup>

Applicants for SCIP funding must demonstrate that their proposals are necessary for the proper and efficient performance of a crisis intervention program, being reasonably connected or logically related to the program purpose. A crisis intervention program is one that is focused on identifying risk and intervening before harm occurs, rather than in response to a crime already committed. More general gun violence prevention, investigation, general law enforcement strategies (e.g., enhanced patrols, active shooter training, National Integrated Ballistic Information Network (NIBIN) systems), activities and costs, without the connection to crisis intervention, would not be appropriate under SCIP<sup>2</sup>.

---

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Program, Financial Requirements, Non-supplanting of State and local funds, viewed December 30, 2024. [Financial Requirements | Office of Justice Programs](#)

<sup>2</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Byrne State Crisis Intervention Program, Frequently Asked Questions (Updated May 2024), viewed July 25, 2025 <https://bja.ojp.gov/doc/byrne-scip-faq.pdf>

The solicitation period for applications for grant will be in the Third-Fourth Quarter of the Calendar Year. The selection of applications to fund will be held in the First Quarter of the Calendar Year.

A subaward listing will be submitted to the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) for review and approval in the Second Quarter of the Calendar Year. The subaward listing will include the awarded applications from county and State government agencies. The subaward listing will also include the awarded applications from 501(c)(3) non-profit organizations. The selection of awards to 501(c)(3) organizations will be made following the policies and procedures established by the Hawaii State Procurement Office for Chapter 103F (Health and Human Services) contracts.

The Department of the Attorney General will issue formal awards to subrecipients contingent on BJA's review and approval of the subaward listing.

---

### **Behavioral Health Crisis Center**

---

SCIP funding may be used to:

- supplement the Behavioral Health Crisis Center (BHCC) efforts to increase law enforcement utilization of the BHCC for individuals in need of behavioral health crisis services, an alternative to the Emergency Department. *“Interventions to support triage for patients and increase capacity and access to care in non-emergency settings could improve patient outcomes while reducing cost.”*<sup>3</sup> ;
- develop BHCC in other locations;
- establish/strengthen a Police-Mental Health Collaboration Framework; and
- support police officer training (crisis intervention team training) that will increase officer and consumer safety and diversion of individuals in crises into the behavioral health system for treatment and recovery.

Behavioral health crisis care programs funded under SCIP must be operated in accordance with the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration National Guidelines for Behavioral Health Crisis Care: <https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/national-guidelines-for-behavioral-health-crisis-care-02242020.pdf>.

Applicants for SCIP funding for BHHC and BHHC-related activities are strongly recommended to work with the following entities when preparing and finalizing their application.

- Hawaii Department of Health, Dr. Chad Koyanagi, Crisis Continuum and Medicaid Services Medical Director
- Office of Governor Josh Green, Dr. Michael Champion, Senior Advisor for Mental Health and the Justice System

---

<sup>3</sup> Mulrooney, Lindsey, (December 13, 2022), Reducing “Avoidable” ED Visits for Mental Health Could Cut Billions in Costs, Improve Patient Outcome, viewed December 13, 2024 [Reducing “Avoidable” ED Visits for Mental Health Could Cut Billions in Costs, Improve Patient Outcomes](#)

Dr. Michael Champion, M.D., Office of the Governor, Senior Advisor for Mental Health and the Justice System, identified the following challenges to the Board on June 6, 2024:

- It is more likely than not that a person with a serious mental illness will encounter the criminal justice system.
- People with mental illnesses are 10 times more likely to be incarcerated than hospitalized.
- Jails and prisons have become the de facto mental health and substance use system of care.
- The justice system was never intended to serve as the safety net for the public mental health system and is ill-equipped to do so.
- Applying a criminal justice model to a public health issue is not the answer.
- Individuals with serious mental illness (SMI)<sup>4</sup> are overrepresented in jails. Four percent (4%) of general population are identified as SMI compared to the jail population. The jail population consists of 17% SMI of which 72% are co-occurring substance use disorder. For Oahu Community Correctional Center (OCCC), the state's largest jail, the demographics of the inmates/detainees in OCCC includes: 9-12% SMI, 86% substance use disorder, 30% houseless, and 28.8% have drug charges.

Behavioral health deflection is a “collaborative intervention connecting public safety (e.g., police, sheriffs) and public health systems to create community-based pathways to treatment for people who have substance use disorders (SUDs), mental health disorders, or both, and who often have other service needs, without their entry into the justice system”.<sup>5</sup>

In March 2024, Governor Josh Green, M.D., Hawaii Supreme Court Chief Justice Mark E. Recktenwald, City and County of Honolulu Mayor Rick Blangiardi, the Hawaii's State Department of Health (DOH) Adult Mental Health Division, CARE Hawaii, and the Hawaii Community Foundation launched the State's new Behavioral Health Crisis Center (BHCC) at the Iwilei Resource Center. BHCC will provide individuals, including those who are homeless or at risk of homelessness, with short-term, sub-acute crisis services and will provide a welcoming, supportive environment that can lead to crisis stabilization and linkages to other community resource <sup>6</sup>.

The Council of State Governments, Justice Center, has additional information on behavioral health crisis centers found across the country. The Justice Center states that “Crisis stabilization centers provide short-term access to emergency psychiatric services for individuals experiencing crisis. These centers often provide constant supervision throughout a person's stay. Some centers

---

<sup>4</sup> SMI refers to the presence of one or more of the following diagnoses: bipolar disorder, schizophrenia spectrum disorders, and major depression. Estimates do not include other less serious mental illnesses, such as anxiety disorders (including posttraumatic stress disorder), adjustment disorders, or acute reactive psychiatric conditions, such as suicidal thinking, which also represent significant jail management concerns.

<sup>5</sup> Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Introduction: Deflection: Police-Led Responses to Behavioral Health Challenges (Jan 15, 2021, viewed September 18, 2024) [ICJIA | Introduction: Deflection: Police-Led Responses to Behavioral Health Challenges \(illinois.gov\)](https://www.icjia.org/introduction/deflection-police-led-responses-to-behavioral-health-challenges)

<sup>6</sup> DOH Opens Behavioral Health Crisis Center in Iwilei, viewed May 8, 2024, <https://health.hawaii.gov/news/newsroom/doh-opens-behavioral-health-crisis-center-in-iwilei/>

provide care for less than 24 hours, while others provide short-term residential stabilization services. Policies are established that enable law enforcement officers to efficiently transport people in need to the center in lieu of arrest or hospitalization.”<sup>7</sup> Additional information is available at <https://projects.csjusticecenter.org/strategy-lab/entry/crisis-stabilization-centers/>

The Project Coordinator’s Handbook (March 2024) *Police-Mental Health Collaborations: Implementing Effective Law Enforcement Responses for People Who Have Mental Health Needs*<sup>8</sup> notes, that “While there can be many partners involved in a police-mental health collaboration (PMHC), day-to-day operations are typically overseen by a project coordinator and the PMHC’s interagency workgroup. Together, these individuals work to set goals for the PMHC, collect and analyze data to establish a baseline and assess progress, and much more. But project coordinators need concrete direction on how to advance the PMHC’s objectives and ensure the collaboration continues to meet the community’s needs. This comprehensive handbook is designed to guide project coordinators through the process of planning, implementing, and continuously improving a PMHC. It is a follow-up to the Police-Mental Health Collaboration Framework and the Police-Mental Health Collaboration Self-Assessment Tool, providing concrete action steps that project coordinators can take throughout the PMHC’s planning and implementation stages.” (Link [Police-Mental Health Collaborations: Implementing Effective Law Enforcement Responses for People Who Have Mental Health Needs--The Project Coordinator’s Handbook](#))

Police officer training in the recognition of a person exhibiting behavioral health crisis that may include suicidal ideation and how to best respond to the individual, is a critical element for a warm handoff of such persons to the BHCC. Police officer training in the Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) program as noted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (link [The Five-Legged Stool: A Model for CIT Program Success - Police Chief Magazine](#)), and the Police Executive Research Forum, Suicide by COP: Protocol and Training Guide (link [Suicide By Cop](#)) can provide police officers with tools, skills, and options for successfully and safely defusing a wide range of critical incidents.

---

## Community Violence Intervention Programs

---

SCIP funding may be used to support Community Violence Intervention (CVI) approaches as defined by the U.S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) that includes empowering the community who understands the underlying causes of gun violence and are best situated to develop strategies to prevent and intervene with that gun violence. Refer to the BJA website that includes, ‘What is CVI’, ‘Strategies’, and ‘Guiding Principles’ (Link [Community Violence Intervention | Office of Justice Programs](#) ).

BJA states, “Community violence generally happens outside the home in public spaces. Most community violence involves a relatively small number of people as victims or perpetrators, but

---

<sup>7</sup> The Council of State Governments, Justice Center, viewed 9/18/24, Justice and Behavioral Health Strategy Lab, Crisis Stabilization Centers <https://projects.csjusticecenter.org/strategy-lab/entry/crisis-stabilization-centers/>

<sup>8</sup> Cynthia Kimmelman-DeVries and Deirdra Assey, Police-Mental Health Collaborations: Implementing Effective Law Enforcement Responses for People Who Have Mental Health Needs—The Project Coordinator’s Handbook (New York: The Council of State Governments Justice Center, 2024).

its effects impact entire communities, eroding public health, causing economic disruption, and contributing to lasting individual and community traumas. Mitigation efforts typically focus on high-risk individuals, gun violence, specific violent crime problems, as well as the historical and structural challenges that often result in community violence.”

BJA defines CVI as an “approach that uses evidence-informed strategies to reduce violence through tailored community-centered initiatives. These multidisciplinary strategies engage individuals and groups to prevent and disrupt cycles of violence and retaliation and establish relationships between individuals and community assets to deliver services that save lives, address trauma, provide opportunity, and improve the physical, social, and economic conditions that drive violence.” It should be noted that the CVI approach differs from family violence, domestic violence, and batterers’ intervention programs that focus on family and/or intimate partner violence.

CVI includes or employs<sup>9</sup>:

- Trusted, credible messengers and practitioners to deliver key intervention elements.
- Representatives of the affected communities as full partners who provide input and guidance on the intervention’s approach.
- A focus on those individuals at highest risk of experiencing or perpetrating community violence in the near term.
- Data from multiple sources that are vetted for racial, ethnic, economic, or other biases to inform the approach.
- Practices that are informed by, and respond to, the impact of trauma on individuals and the broader population in historically underinvested communities.
- Public, private, and community stakeholders most impacted by violence, building authentic relationships to prevent violence, strengthen community resilience, and build social capital.

Applicants for SCIP funding for CVI and CVI-related activities are strongly recommended to utilize the CVI Implementation Checklist as found at the following link [CVI Implementation Checklist | Office of Justice Programs](#). Additional information on CVI is available at [Community Violence Intervention & Prevention National Resource Center | LISC Community Violence Intervention & Prevention National Resource Center](#).

---

## **Extreme Risk Protection Orders**

---

SCIP funding may be used to support Extreme Risk Protection Order (ERPO) programs, which, at minimum, must include the following—

- I. pre-deprivation and post-deprivation due process rights that prevent any violation or infringement of the Constitution of the United States, including but not limited to the Bill of Rights, and the substantive or procedural due process rights guaranteed under

---

<sup>9</sup> National Criminal Justice Association, viewed on April 16, 2024 <https://www.bja.ojp.gov/program/community-violence-intervention/overview>

- the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as applied to the States, and as interpreted by State courts and United States courts (including the Supreme Court of the United States). Such programs must include, at the appropriate phase to prevent any violation of constitutional rights, at minimum, notice, the right to an in-person hearing, an unbiased adjudicator, the right to know opposing evidence, the right to present evidence, and the right to confront adverse witnesses;
- II. the right to be represented by counsel at no expense to the government;
  - III. pre-deprivation and post-deprivation heightened evidentiary standards and proof which mean not less than the protections afforded to a similarly situated litigant in Federal court or promulgated by the State's evidentiary body, and sufficient to ensure the full protections of the Constitution of the United States, including but not limited to the Bill of Rights, and the substantive and procedural due process rights guaranteed under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as applied to the States, and as interpreted by State courts and United States courts (including the Supreme Court of the United States). The heightened evidentiary standards and proof under such programs must, at all appropriate phases to prevent any violation of any constitutional right, at minimum, prevent reliance upon evidence that is unsworn or unaffirmed, irrelevant, based on inadmissible hearsay, unreliable, vague, speculative, and lacking a foundation; and
  - IV. penalties for abuse of the program.

Hawaii Revised Statutes, Chapter 134, Part IV. Gun Violence Protective Orders (GVPO) was enacted in 2019 and is commonly referred at the national level as a red flag law or extreme risk protection order. This law established a process by which a law enforcement officer, family or household member, medical professional, educator, or colleague may obtain a court order to prevent a person from accessing firearms and ammunition when the person poses a danger of causing bodily injury to oneself or another.

The GVPO has been underutilized especially when compared to petitions for protective orders against a person for domestic violence or intimate partner violence, or where an order of protection is needed against a non-family, non-blood relative who is engaging in a pattern of harassment or abuse. There are no government funded navigators or programs tasked to assist those wanting to file a petition for a GVPO.

As of March 2023, the Hawaii State Judiciary found one case where a petition for a GVPO was filed. The petition was denied, and the matter deemed moot in March 2020 as the court had granted a 10-year protective order in a related domestic violence case which included a gun prohibition.

ERPO laws create an opportunity to intervene and prevent firearm violence when there are warning signs that an individual poses a risk of harm to self or others. While ERPO laws are relatively new, a growing body of research demonstrates the potential for these laws to prevent firearm violence, particularly firearm suicide, and multiple victim/mass shootings. Interest in ERPO laws has increased in recent years, with 21 states having enacted these laws as of April 2025. Implementation varies widely across and within states. As a result of strong ERPO



implementation efforts in some jurisdictions, more information is now available for state and local leaders about how to implement and adapt ERPO laws for their own communities. In addition, the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act of 2022 included \$750 million in new federal grant funding for states, some of which is designated to support ERPO implementation.

“To meet this moment, the Everytown for Gun Safety Support Fund and the Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Violence Solutions have partnered to compile this guide of the best available practices and promising approaches to effective implementation of extreme risk laws. These recommendations are informed by conversations with individuals who are pioneering ERPO implementation, in addition to the best practices shared at a December 2022 convening of ERPO leaders from around the country.” For more information, go to “Promising Approaches for Implementing Extreme Risk Laws: A Guide for Practitioners and Policymakers ”, May 2023. (Link [Promising Approaches for Implementing Extreme Risk Laws: A Guide for Practitioners and Policymakers | Everytown Research & Policy.](#))

Applicants for SCIP funding for ERPO and ERPO-related activities are strongly recommended to work with the Hawaii State Judiciary when preparing and finalizing their application.

---

### **Hawaii Targeted Violence Prevention – Intervention Plan**

---

SCIP funding may be used to support the State’s Office of Homeland Security (OHS), Hawaii Targeted Violence Prevention, Implementation Plan (2024) that identifies eleven goals to mitigate violence within the State and to preemptively address mass shootings and other violent acts. The plan states, “Targeted violence is not random or spontaneous.... defines targeted violence as “acts dangerous to human life that are in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State and that involve a degree of planning and involve a pre-identified target including individual(s) based on actual or perceived identity traits or group affiliation or property based on actual or perceived identity traits or group affiliation; and appears intended to intimidate, coerce, or otherwise impact a broader population beyond the target(s) of the immediate act; or generate publicity for the perpetrator or his or her grievances; and occurs within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States; and excludes acts of interpersonal violence, street or gang-related crimes, or financially motivated crimes.”<sup>10</sup>.

The Targeted Violence Prevention Strategy Goals are:

- Goal One: Establish a comprehensive statewide TVP Program construct
- Goal Two: Build a multi-domain, coordinated network to implement the TVP Program
- Goal Three: Secure a conducive environment for TVP Program implementation
- Goal Four: Build capacity among key stakeholders and agencies
- Goal Five: Reduce and mitigate community and individual risk factors
- Goal Six: Educate community on what Targeted Violence is and what are effective TVP approaches

---

<sup>10</sup> State of Hawaii, Office of Homeland Security, Targeted Violence Prevention – Implementation Plan (2024), viewed as December 26, 2024 at [OHS TVP ImplementationPlan Final 022324.pdf](#)



- Goal Seven: Ensure Behavioral Threat Assessment/Management (BTAM) Teams operate effectively throughout the State
- Goal Eight: Foster community resilience in the aftermath of a targeted violence event and prevent cycles of violence
- Goal Nine: Facilitate rehabilitation of individuals who previously engaged in targeted violence and/or who became at-risk for targeted violence while in correctional facilities
- Goal Ten: Sustain conducive environment for program implementation
- Goal Eleven: Support professional development, learning, and improvement

Applicants for SCIP funding that furthers/supports Targeted Violence Prevention – Intervention Plan and related activities are strongly recommended to work with the following entity when preparing and finalizing their application.

- Hawaii Office of Homeland Security, Frank Pace, Administrator

**Hawaii State Crisis Intervention Program (SCIP)**  
**Tentative Timeline and Budget for Fiscal Year 2022-2023, 2024 Funds**

<b>State Share (60%)</b>	
<p>For FY 2022-2023, 2024 Funds: Competitive Solicitation for State Agencies</p> <p>Four funding areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Behavioral Health Crisis Center</li> <li>• Community Violence Intervention (CVI) programs</li> <li>• Extreme Risk Protection Orders</li> <li>• Hawaii Targeted Violence Prevention-Implementation Plan</li> </ul> <p>For FY 2022-2023, 2024 Funds: Competitive Request for Proposals Solicitation for 501(c)(3) Non-Profit Organizations (following the SPO guidelines)</p> <p>One funding area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Violence Intervention (CVI) programs</li> </ul>	September-October 2025
<p>Project proposals submitted to BJA for approval.</p> <p>Certification relating to Pub. L. No. 90-351, Title I, Sec. 501(a)(1)(I)(iv) Extreme-Risk Protection Order Programs, if applicable, will be completed and submitted to BJA with any ERPO project proposals.</p> <p>Subawards made and agreements/contracts executed.</p>	January-March 2026
Project start date	July 1, 2026
<b>Local Share (40%)</b>	
<p>For FY 2022-2023, 2024 Funds: Competitive Solicitation for Local Agencies</p> <p>Four funding areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Behavioral Health Crisis Center</li> <li>• Community Violence Intervention (CVI) programs</li> <li>• Extreme Risk Protection Orders</li> <li>• Hawaii Targeted Violence Prevention-Implementation Plan</li> </ul>	September-October 2025

<p>Project proposals submitted to BJA for approval.</p> <p>Certification relating to Pub. L. No. 90-351, Title I, Sec. 501(a)(1)(I)(iv) Extreme-Risk Protection Order Programs, if applicable, will be completed and submitted to BJA with any ERPO project proposals.</p> <p>Subawards made and agreements/contracts executed.</p>	January-March 2026
Project start date	July 1, 2026
Administrative Costs (up to 10%)	
<p>For FY 2022-2023 Funds: Budgeted administrative costs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Travel for Firearm Crisis Intervention Advisory Board Meetings</li> <li>• Supplies</li> <li>• Procurement contracts (to be reallocated)</li> <li>• Pro-rated single agency audit</li> </ul>	October 2022-September 2026
<p>For FY 2024 Funds: Budgeted administrative costs include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Travel for Firearm Crisis Intervention Advisory Board Meetings</li> <li>• Supplies</li> <li>• Pro-rated single agency audit</li> </ul>	October 2024 to September 2027

### Hawaii Budget Plan FY 2022-2023

State 60%	Amount	Awards*	Sub Recipient	Subtotal
Admin	\$6,702			\$6,702
Program	\$125,000	4	State/Local	\$500,000
Program	\$235,797	1	State/Local	\$235,797
Program	\$125,000	1	Non-Profit	\$125,000
	Subtotal	6		\$867,499
Local 40%	Amount	Awards*	Sub Recipient	Subtotal
Program	\$125,000	3	Local	\$375,000
Program	\$203,333	1	Local	\$203,333
	Subtotal	4	Local	\$578,333
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>		<b>\$1,445,832</b>

### Hawaii Budget Plan FY 2024

State 60%	Amount	Awards*	Sub Recipient	Subtotal
Admin	\$4,821			\$4,821
Program	\$125,000	1	State/Local	\$125,000
Program	\$242,416	1	State/Local	\$242,416
Program	\$125,000	1	Non-Profit	\$125,000
	Subtotal	3		\$497,237
Local 40%	Amount	Awards*	Sub Recipient	Subtotal
Program	\$125,000	1	Local	\$125,000
Program	\$206,491	1	Local	\$206,491
	Subtotal	2	Local	\$331,491
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>		<b>\$828,728</b>

\* Anticipated maximum number of subgrant awards if the majority of the applicants apply for the minimum amount of \$125,000.

### Hawaii Admin Budget FY 2022-2023

Travel- Advisory Board Meetings								
Purpose	Location	Type of Expense	Basis	Cost	Quantity	No. of Staff	No. of Trips	Amount
FCIAB Meeting	Oahu	Transportation	Roundtrip	\$200	1	3	2	\$1,200
FCIAB Meeting	Oahu	Local Travel	n/a	\$75	1	3	2	\$450
Subtotal								\$1,650
Narrative All allowable travel expenses will be made in accordance with the State's Travel Policies. The Firearms Crisis Intervention Advisory Board (FCIAB) a.k.a SCIP Advisory Board include representatives from the neighbor island counties (Maui County, Kauai County, and Hawaii County). The only means of travel between the islands/counties is via air. Two (2) in-person meetings were held during the first year. Travel is budgeted for up to three neighbor island representatives for the following intra-state travel expenses: Round-trip air transportation, \$200/trip    Rental car, \$75/trip								
Travel- Project Monitoring								
Purpose	Location	Type of Expense	Basis	Cost	Quantity	No. of Staff	No. of Trips	Amount
Project Monitoring	Various	Transportation	Roundtrip	\$200	1	1	6	\$1,200
Project Monitoring	Various	Local Travel	n/a	\$75	1	1	6	\$450
Project Monitoring	Various	Meals	Day	\$20	1	1	6	\$120
Project Monitoring	Various	Local Travel	n/a	\$22	1	1	6	\$132
Subtotal								\$1,902
Narrative All allowable travel expenses will be made in accordance with the State's Travel Policies. Hawaii is an an island state, comprised of 4 major counties -- City and County of Honolulu (Island of Oahu), Maui County (Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai), Kauai County, and Hawaii County. The only means of travel between the islands/counties is via air.    Travel is budgeted for the following intra-state travel expenses: Round-trip air transportation, \$200/trip    Rental car, \$75/trip Meal allowance, \$20/trip    Honolulu Airport parking, \$22/trip								
Supplies								
Postage				No. of Items		Unit Cost		Amount
				1		\$150		\$150
Subtotal								\$150
Narrative: Postage is budgeted for mailing of letters, memoranda, contracts, etc. to sub-recipients.								
Other Costs								

Description	Quantity	Basis	Cost	Length of Time	Amount
Audit Cost	2	Yearly	\$1,500	1	\$3,000
<b>Subtotal</b>					\$3,000
Narrative: Estimated prorated audit cost to this grant program.					
<b>Admin Total</b>					<b>\$6,702</b>

## Hawaii Admin Budget FY 2024

Travel- Advisory Board Meetings								
Purpose	Location	Type of Expense	Basis	Cost	Quantity	No. of Staff	No. of Trips	Amount
FCIAB Meeting	Oahu	Transportation	Roundtrip	\$200	1	4	2	\$1,600
FCIAB Meeting	Oahu	Local Travel	n/a	\$76	1	4	2	\$608
Subtotal								\$2,208
Narrative All allowable travel expenses will be made in accordance with the State's Travel Policies. The Firearms Crisis Intervention Advisory Board (FCIAB) a.k.a SCIP Advisory Board include representatives from the neighbor island counties (Maui County, Kauai County, and Hawaii County). The only means of travel between the islands/counties is via air. It is anticipated that there will be two (2) in-person meetings. Travel is budgeted for up to four neighbor island representatives for the following intra-state travel expenses: Round-trip air transportation, \$200/trip    Rental car, \$76/trip								
Travel- Project Monitoring								
Purpose	Location	Type of Expense	Basis	Cost	Quantity	No. of Staff	No. of Trips	Amount
Project Monitoring	Various	Transportation	Roundtrip	\$200	1	1	3	\$600
Project Monitoring	Various	Local Travel	n/a	\$76	1	1	3	\$228
Project Monitoring	Various	Meals	Day	\$20	1	1	3	\$60
Project Monitoring	Various	Local Travel	n/a	\$25	1	1	3	\$75
Subtotal								\$963
Narrative All allowable travel expenses will be made in accordance with the State's Travel Policies. Hawaii is an an island state, comprised of 4 major counties -- City and County of Honolulu (Island of Oahu), Maui County (Islands of Maui, Molokai, Lanai), Kauai County, and Hawaii County. The only means of travel between the islands/counties is via air. Travel is budgeted for the following intra-state travel expenses: Round-trip air transportation, \$200/trip    Rental car, \$76/trip Meal allowance, \$20/trip    Honolulu Airport parking, \$25/trip								
Supplies								
Postage				No. of Items		Unit Cost		Amount
				1		\$150		\$150
Subtotal								\$150
Narrative: Postage is budgeted for mailing of letters, memoranda, contracts, etc. to sub-recipients.								
Other Costs								



Description	Quantity	Basis	Cost	Length of Time	Amount
Audit Cost	1	Yearly	\$1,500	1	\$1,500
<b>Subtotal</b>					\$1,500
Narrative: Estimated prorated audit cost to this grant program.					
<b>Admin Total</b>					<b>\$4,821</b>

## APPENDIX A

### Confirmation Letter from the Firearm Crisis Intervention Advisory Board

JOSH GREEN, M.D.  
GOVERNOR



ANNE E. LOPEZ  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

MATTHEW S. DVONCH  
FIRST DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

STATE OF HAWAII  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
*Ka 'Oihana O Ka Loio Kuhina*  
425 QUEEN STREET  
HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813  
(808) 586-1500

August 27, 2025

Ms. Tammie Gregg  
Acting Director  
Bureau of Justice Assistance  
U.S. Department of Justice

Dear Ms. Gregg,

This letter is to confirm that the Firearm Crisis Intervention Advisory Board (Board) coordinated with the Hawaii Department of the Attorney General, Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division to develop Hawaii's State Crisis Intervention Program (SCIP) Program and Budget Plan (Plan) for funding awarded from the FY 2022-2023 and FY 2024 Byrne State Crisis Intervention Program Formula Grants.

The Plan has been reviewed by the Board, and Board members affirmed approval of the Plan via email.

On behalf of the Firearm Crisis Intervention Advisory Board, I am providing notice that the Plan has been approved.

Very truly yours,  
*Anne E. Lopez*

Anne E. Lopez  
Hawaii Attorney General / Board Chairperson