

## PROPOSAL ABSTRACT

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The Department of the Attorney General will implement the FY 25 Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) Program to support state and county criminal justice agencies in Hawaii. The project aims to improve the administration of state's criminal justice system and will serve residents statewide across all four counties - Kauai, Maui, Hawaii, and the City and County of Honolulu. Project activities will fall into three primary categories.

First, the Department will issue a competitive solicitation for state and local government agencies to propose projects within the JAG program areas\*. Priority consideration will be given to projects that align with Hawaii's 2024-2028 JAG Strategic Plan by: 1) reducing the impact of drug crime; 2) reducing barriers to community integration; 3) supporting capacity building and coordination; and 4) improving responses to urgent and/or emergent criminal justice issues. Subrecipients will be identified following the competitive solicitation process. Subrecipients will receive grant management training and monitoring to ensure compliance with federal requirements.

Secondly, to develop the ability of local organizations to compete for and manage federal grants, the Department will develop online resources related to grant writing and grant management.

Third, the Department will facilitate meetings in each of Hawaii's counties to encourage communication and cooperation among criminal justice organizations.

Annually, the Department expects to fund: (1) at least two projects focused on reducing the impact of drug crime; (2) projects participating in the Statewide Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force; (3) one or more project(s) that will assist justice-involved individuals or other

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\* Currently Hawaii's JAG Program covers 10 of the 11 federal program areas. The program typically does not fund crime victim and witness projects, as these are supported by other state and federal funds.

community individuals experiencing barriers to community integration; (4) at least one project that will support capacity building and coordination; and (5) at least one project addressing an urgent and/or emergent criminal justice issue.

## PROPOSAL NARRATIVE

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### A. DESCRIPTION OF THE ISSUE

The Department of the Attorney General (Department), Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division (CPJAD) is the designated State Administering Agency (SAA) responsible for administering Hawaii's JAG State Formula Grant Program. In 2023, the Department undertook a comprehensive community engagement process for developing its 2024-2028 JAG Strategic Plan, which guides Hawaii's JAG Program and this application. Stakeholders from across the state and throughout the criminal justice system identified three areas of need where federal resources would have the greatest impact.

#### Priority 1: Drug Crime

Drug use, and the crime that accompanies it, is a persistent, perennial public safety challenge in Hawaii. Available interdiction resources are swamped by the volume of people and consumer goods that travel in to and through the islands. Approximately ten million people visit Hawaii each year and given the volume of goods imported to the islands, the need to quickly clear incoming cargo is an incessant pressure. Notably, the drugs of choice in Hawaii are methamphetamine and marijuana, which can be produced locally, particularly in remote areas on the neighbor islands of Kauai, Maui, Molokai, Lanai, and Hawaii.

The islands' behavioral health treatment capacity simply cannot meet the need, particularly on the neighbor islands, and substance abuse treatment resources are nonexistent in rural areas.<sup>1</sup> Because the drugs of choice in Hawaii are methamphetamine and marijuana, Medication Assisted Treatment is of limited use in Hawaii. While fentanyl has entered the local drug supply, and overdose deaths have risen accordingly, the most common cause of overdose

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<sup>1</sup> Hawaii State Department of Health (March 2023). *Substance Use State Plan*. Available online at <https://health.hawaii.gov/substance-abuse/files/2023/05/Draft-State-Plan-2022-May-2023-Edition.pdf>.

deaths in the islands is multi-drug toxicity.<sup>2</sup> Criminal justice agencies are concerned about and tracking *intentional* use of fentanyl but are equally concerned about *unintentional* use due to drug adulteration.

The Department has a longstanding commitment to support the Statewide Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force (SMDTF), which funds training, travel to support multi-jurisdictional operations, and equipment for law enforcement agencies targeting drug crime.

To address drug-related concerns, Hawaii’s JAG funds will continue to support SMDTF efforts and invest in projects focused on reducing the impact of drug-related crimes.

### Priority 2: Barriers to Community Integration

For Hawaii residents who have been incarcerated or involved in the criminal justice system, reintegration is a continual challenge, and insufficient resources are available to support them. The COVID pandemic exacerbated long-standing staffing shortages within the state’s correctional facilities.<sup>3</sup> Understaffing has resulted in reduced out-of-cell time;<sup>4</sup> as a result, prisoners are struggling to complete the rehabilitative programming required for parole, and parole rates have suffered.<sup>5</sup> Similarly, the lack of behavioral health treatment in Hawaii is driving up admissions to jail and prison, exacerbating the length of stay in jail and prison, and impacting the state’s recidivism rate.<sup>6</sup> Reentry programming often depends upon the availability of non-

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<sup>2</sup> Hawaii Overdose Initiative. *Overdoses in Hawaii 2024*. Available online at [https://osp.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2026/02/2024\\_OD2A\\_Infographic\\_01122026.pdf](https://osp.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2026/02/2024_OD2A_Infographic_01122026.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> Ladao, Mark (January 9, 2026). “Hawaii Still Struggling to Fill Correctional Officer Vacancies.” *Hawaii Public Radio* Available online at <https://www.hawaiipublicradio.org/local-news/2026-01-09/hawaii-continues-to-struggle-filling-correctional-officer-vacancies>.

<sup>4</sup> Dayton, Kevin (February 16, 2026). “String of ‘Devastating’ Suicides in Hawaii Prisons Continues.” *Honolulu Civil Beat*. Available online at <https://www.civilbeat.org/2026/02/string-of-devastating-suicides-in-hawaii-prisons-continues/>.

<sup>5</sup> Indursky, Jane (August 8, 2023). “Hawaii Inmates Are Kept Behind Bars to Complete Programs They Can’t Get Into.” *Honolulu Civil Beat*. Available online at <https://www.civilbeat.org/2023/08/hawaii-inmates-are-kept-behind-bars-to-complete-programs-they-cant-get-into/>.

<sup>6</sup> Thompson, Caitlin (April 7, 2026). “Hawaii Weighs Shorter Probation, Lighter Punishment for Drugs.” *Honolulu Civil Beat*. Available online at <https://www.civilbeat.org/2026/04/hawaii-weighs-shorter-probation-lighter-punishment-for-drugs/>.

profit contractors, who are similarly affected by staffing shortages and the frequent lockdowns that occur when facilities are understaffed.<sup>7</sup> One in five state prisoners serve time in a contracted facility in Arizona; it is particularly challenging for those prisoners to maintain connections to family and community-based resources in Hawaii.<sup>8</sup>

For thirty years, criminal justice research has consistently demonstrated the importance of assessing individuals' criminogenic risk and need levels and tailoring interventions and treatment – including community supervision and incarceration – accordingly. Reducing recidivism in Hawaii will require investments in assessment, data collection, information sharing, collaboration, and community-based treatment and alternatives to incarceration, and every one of these challenges is exacerbated by staffing shortages. The scope of these challenges exceed the capacity of Hawaii's JAG grant, but the Department will seek out opportunities to leverage federal funds to support promising state and local initiatives. As a result, the Department is committed to investing in projects aimed at reducing barriers for justice-involved individuals (and community individuals) that support successful community integration.

### Priority 3: Capacity Building and Coordination

Hawaii's criminal justice system faces significant challenges in building capacity and fostering coordination. During the stakeholder engagement process for the 2024-2028 JAG Strategic Plan, many stakeholders highlighted the need for capacity building and coordination efforts across criminal justice agencies, as well as health, behavioral health, education, employment, and other organizations. Additionally, the focus group participants noted that the

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<sup>7</sup> Hawaii Correctional System Oversight Commission (March 7, 2025). *Hoe Amau: The Current State of Reentry in Hawaii*. Available online at <https://hcsoc.hawaii.gov/wp-content/uploads/2025/03/2025.3.7-Hoe-Amou-Reentry-Report-Final.pdf>.

<sup>8</sup> Mizuo, Ashley (February 26, 2026). "Does Hawaii Have Room to Bring Back About 800 Men Incarcerated in Arizona?" *Hawaii Public Radio*. Available online at <https://www.hawaiipublicradio.org/local-news/2026-02-26/does-hawaii-have-room-to-bring-back-about-800-men-incarcerated-in-arizona>.

ability to apply for, obtain, and maintain funding was also an issue for criminal justice organizations.

A major challenge to coordination is the geography of the state. Since Hawaii's population is spread across four counties and six islands, bringing stakeholders together in person to discuss and develop coordination plans can be costly. While meetings can occur remotely, there are clear benefits for convening and facilitating in-person meetings. Many stakeholders have reported that in-person meetings are highly valued as they allow participants to connect, collaborate, and build professional networks.

Developing and pursuing a shared vision requires time, dedicated staff, and resources—assets that are often in short supply when agencies are understaffed. Staffing is consistently cited as the primary barrier to collaboration. Low pay, rigid salary structures, long hours, and specialized training requirements make it difficult to attract and retain qualified personnel, a challenge intensified by Hawaii's high cost of living. Coordination across agencies, counties, and islands often relies on individual initiative, leaving progress vulnerable when key leaders leave or retire. Each island also faces unique needs and challenges, adding layers of complexity to statewide collaboration. Lastly, limited capacity to share information across systems further hampers efforts, making it difficult for agencies to align strategies, communicate effectively, and sustain joint initiatives over time.

The Department is dedicated to strengthening statewide capacity-building and coordination efforts, maximizing limited resources, and fostering strategic partnerships and supports projects that focuses on multiagency collaboration.

To support stakeholders in strengthening capacity within their organizations and communities, the CPJAD intends to develop specialized training modules focused on grant

writing and grant management. These skills are essential for stakeholders to secure and maintain funding, ensuring the sustainability of their programs and addressing gaps in services. By providing grant writing and management training, CPJAD aims to enhance stakeholders' capacity and their ability to maximize available resources for their programs. While this initiative is still in development, this year, after over eight years, CPJAD resumed offering grant writing training. Traditionally conducted in person, this year a condensed virtual version was delivered; specifically targeted to JAG applicants. This training was integrated as part of annual JAG solicitation outreach.

#### Priority 4: Urgent/Emergent Criminal Justice Issues

As described in the following section, the Governor's Committee on Crime (GCOC) is the advisory body for the state's JAG program and includes representatives of state and local government agencies across the criminal justice spectrum. In developing the JAG Strategic Plan for 2024-2028, the GCOC encouraged the Department to maintain flexibility to ensure the state's JAG program can respond to changing circumstances and needs. The impact of the COVID pandemic on the criminal justice system, and emergencies like the Lahaina wildfires, demonstrate the need for flexibility. The urgent/emergent issues for Hawaii's FY25 JAG solicitation will be determined by the GCOC in fall 2026.

### **B. PROJECT DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION**

#### Process for Engaging Stakeholders Across the Justice Continuum

**Governor's Committee on Crime:** For the JAG Program, the Governor's Committee on Crime (GCOC) is the organization that the Department leverages for coordination of state and local planning efforts. The GCOC is an advisory group convened by the State of Hawaii Attorney General. The GCOC advises the Attorney General on the use of JAG funds by:

- Identifying statewide trends within their respective areas of expertise.
- Collaborating to develop responses to criminal justice problems.
- Providing insight regarding the efficiency and/or effectiveness of projects.
- Developing the JAG Strategic Plan.

The GCOC membership includes two Prosecuting Attorneys; two Police Chiefs; one Administrative Director of the Courts; one Administrative Judge; the Director of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation; the Director of Law Enforcement; the Chairperson of the Hawaii Paroling Authority; the Director of the Department of Health; the Superintendent of the Department of Education; the State Public Defender; and the Senior Advisor for Mental Health and the Justice System from the Office of the Governor. The United States Attorney for the District of Hawaii is an ex-officio member.

**Strategic Planning:** As part of the JAG Strategic Plan development process, the Department solicited feedback from various stakeholders to determine the needs of the community. The process had three phases:

- **Phase 1 – Stakeholder Survey:** The purpose of this phase is to build understanding. Specifically, the Department wanted to find out what the criminal justice community saw as issues/problems that needed to be addressed.

- **Phase 2 – Focus Group:** The purpose of this phase was to shape and narrow the information in Phase 1 and identify the potential choices for JAG priorities. Specifically, the Department wanted to find out what issues/problems with JAG funding and how JAG funds could be used.

- **Phase 3 – GCOC Recommendations:** The purpose of this phase was to establish priorities. Specifically, the GCOC discussed the information developed in Phase 2 and identified the issues/problems that should receive priority when awarding JAG funding.

Community and government stakeholders represented the following criminal justice groups:

- Behavioral, Mental Health, and Trauma-Informed services
- Community Corrections;
- Corrections;
- Elder Issues;
- Forensic Science/Laboratories;
- Harm Reduction;
- Indigent Defense;
- Judiciary/Court Administration;
- Juvenile Justice;
- Law Enforcement;
- Medical Issues;
- Prevention Services;
- Prosecution;
- Reentry Services;
- Research/Criminal Justice Data; and
- Victim Services.

Stakeholders came from every county in Hawaii.

Ultimately, stakeholder input was involved in all four of the priorities identified in the JAG Strategic Plan. Decreasing the impact of drug crime was identified as an important issue statewide (County of Hawaii, City and County of Honolulu, County of Kauai, and County of Maui) and the GCOC. Decreasing the barriers to community integration was viewed as important in three of the four counties (Honolulu, Kauai, and Maui) and by the GCOC. Capacity building and coordination was identified as a priority in three of the four counties (Hawaii, Honolulu, and Maui) and by the GCOC. Urgent and emergent criminal justice issues were not specifically identified by stakeholders but were included at the recommendation of the GCOC to allow for some flexibility in JAG funding priorities.

#### Coordination With State and Related Justice Funds

In addition to managing JAG funds, CPJAD serves as the SAA for several other federal grant programs and is also responsible for administering State grant programs as well. Federal Grant programs include: the Byrne State Crisis Intervention Program, the Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners Program, the Paul Coverdell Forensic Science Improvement Grant Program, John R. Justice Student Loan Repayment Program, the Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance Grant, the OVW Services Training Officers and Prosecution (STOP) Violence Against Women Grant, and the OVW Sexual Assault Services Grant. State funding streams include: the Hawaii Career Criminal Prosecution Program, Victim Witness Assistance, and the Statewide Sexual Assault Services Program. Annually, CPJAD is responsible for overseeing approximately 90 contracts that are sub-awarded to county and state departments and non-profit agencies. The breadth of the programs administered by CPJAD make it possible for the Department to leverage resources to increase the impact of each program the Department oversees. Besides the GCOC, the advisory body for Hawaii's JAG program, CPJAD also

convenes the state's Firearm Crisis Intervention Advisory Board, which oversees Hawaii's Byrne State Crisis Intervention Program, and the Violence Against Women Act State Planning Committee.

CPJAD is the central agency that equips the Attorney General, Hawaii's chief law enforcement officer, with the information and resources needed to address crime and promote prevention. Other branches and programs in the Division include:

- The **Community and Crime Prevention Branch**, which plans and implements informational and educational presentations and activities focused on the safety and well-being of the community.
- The **Hawaii Sexual Assault Response and Training Program**, which addresses the processing and tracking of sexual assault evidence collection kits and ensures that sexual assault victims are informed of their legal rights.
- The **Juvenile Justice Information System**, which is a statewide information system that combines juvenile offender information from the police, prosecutors, Family Court, and the Hawaii Youth Correctional Facility for use by the participating agencies in tracking juvenile offenders. JJIS is also the repository for statewide information on runaway and missing children.
- The **Missing Child Center – Hawaii**, which operates as the State's missing children clearinghouse and a resource center for law enforcement, social services and families of missing children.
- The **Research and Statistics Branch**, which is Hawaii's federally designated Statistical Analysis Center and works closely with the national Justice Information Research

Network. The Branch directs the state Uniform Crime Reporting Program in partnership with the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Hawaii's county police departments.

A key mission of the Department is to coordinate statewide criminal justice planning efforts and programs. CPJAD participates in the following statewide coordination efforts:

The **Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions (ICIS)** is a multi-agency partnership that aims to reduce recidivism and prevent future victimization by adult offenders. ICIS's goals are to implement a system-wide application of standardized assessment protocols; establish a continuum of services that match the risk and needs of adult offenders; collaborate with communities in developing and implementing the continuum of services; create a management information system capable of communicating among agencies to facilitate sharing of offender information; and evaluate the effectiveness of intermediate sanctions in reducing recidivism. ICIS members include the Judiciary, Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, Department of Health, Office of the Public Defender, Hawaii Paroling Authority, Department of the Prosecuting Attorney for the City and County of Honolulu, and the Honolulu Police Department.

Within ICIS, the **Correctional Program Checklist (CPC)** Coordinating Committee endeavors to assess and improve the performance of the state's criminal justice programs and services utilizing the Checklist developed by the University of Cincinnati Corrections Institute. The CPC Committee is responsible for developing policies and procedures for program assessment, coordinating/assigning review teams, scheduling assessments, completing assessments, and providing technical assistance to programs. CPC members include representatives from the Departments Corrections and Rehabilitation, Health, and Human Services, the Judiciary, and the Hawaii Paroling Authority. The CPC focuses on ensuring

substance abuse, domestic violence, and sex offender treatment programs adhere to evidence-based practices.

**Statewide Forensic Sciences Laboratory Services (FSLs)** serves as a forum to exchange information, discuss efforts to share limited resources, update strategic planning, and to encourage improved communication, coordination, and collaboration amongst agencies. The four county police departments, the Honolulu Medical Examiner's Office, the Department of Law Enforcement's Narcotics Enforcement Division, and the Criminal Justice and Investigations Divisions of the Department of the Attorney General participate in the meetings; in addition to local Universities, the FBI and military forensic science units. It's been a few years since the FSLs group last met, and the Department plans to restart convening this meeting.

**Sex Assault Crisis Centers** statewide are funded through a master contract for sex assault services with the Sex Abuse Treatment Center (SATC). SATC coordinates sex assault services statewide and strives to ensure that a sexual assault victim will receive a complete package of quality services regardless of the county in which the victimization occurred.

**Victim Witness Coordinators (VWC)** meetings enable federal, state, and county criminal justice personnel to network and discuss victim services and issues. Participating agencies include the four county victim witness programs, the U.S. Attorney's Office for the District of Hawaii, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the Department of the Attorney General's Victim SAdvocates.

The **State Opioid Task Force** has a comprehensive statewide strategy to prevent and address the abuse and misuse of opioids and other drugs in Hawaii. Currently, the strategy identifies six main areas of focus, which includes: Treatment Access; Prescriber Education; Data Informed Decision Making; Prevention and Public Education; Pharmacy-Based Interventions;

and Support Law Enforcement and First Responders. Participating agencies include the Department of Health, the Department of the Attorney General, Department of Human Services Med-QUEST Division, Department of Law Enforcement Narcotics Enforcement Division, the county police departments, and numerous other community groups.

### Subaward Process and Timeline

Hawaii's JAG Program does not dedicate JAG funds toward specific stakeholder groups (other than the Statewide Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force) or federal program areas. Instead, JAG funds are awarded through a competitive solicitation process. As a result, the yearly distribution/allocation of JAG funds will depend on the applications received in response to the annual JAG solicitation.

By statute, JAG funds are used to support the following eleven federal program areas: (1) law enforcement; (2) prosecution and court; (3) prevention and education; (4) corrections and community corrections, including reentry; (5) drug treatment and enforcement; (6) planning, evaluation, and technology improvement; (7) crime victim and witness initiatives; (8) mental health programs and related law enforcement and correction programs; (9) the implementation of state crisis intervention court proceedings and related programs/initiatives; (10) unmanned aircraft systems (UAS); and (11) counter-UAS systems. Generally, Hawaii's JAG Program is not used to fund crime victim and witness projects because such projects have available funding through state funding, county funding, and/or other federal grant funds (e.g., federal Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance and Violence Against Women Act funding).

The Department awards JAG funds through a competitive solicitation process. It is anticipated that the solicitation will be released at the beginning of each calendar year, with projects to begin on July 1 of the same year. The 2025 solicitation will incorporate the priorities,

goals, and objectives described in Hawaii’s 2024-2028 Strategic Plan. Each year, the Department will identify urgent and emergent criminal justice issues that will receive priority consideration, taking into account BJA’s priorities and input from the GCOC. Urgent/emergent priority areas for Hawaii’s FY25 solicitation will be identified by the GCOC in fall 2026.

State and county government agencies are eligible to apply for JAG funding. Government agencies may partner with nonprofit organizations to execute JAG project activities. However, the government agency that receives the JAG award retains the programmatic and fiscal responsibility for the project.

Applications for JAG funding undergo a three-tier review process:

- **Peer Review:** The Department selects individuals with knowledge of the criminal justice system to review, score, and provide feedback on JAG applications. To ensure that applications are evaluated from a variety of perspectives, at least three reviewers with different experiences in the criminal justice system review the applications.

- **Department Review:** Following the Peer Review, the Department makes a funding recommendation to the Attorney General based on the peer review results and other factors/issues impacting the application, such as the administrative restrictions listed in the solicitation.

- **Attorney General Review:** Following the peer review and department review, funding decisions are made by the Attorney General.

It is anticipated that the following projects will be funded each fiscal year: (a) at least two projects that focus on reducing drug crime; (b) projects from each of the law enforcement agencies participating in the Statewide Multi-Jurisdictional Drug Task Force; (c) one or more project(s) that will assist justice-involved and/or formerly incarcerated community members

experiencing barriers to community integration; (d) one or more project(s) that will support capacity building and coordination; and (e) one or more project(s) that address urgent and/or emergent criminal justice issues.

The Department is dedicated to supporting projects that have demonstrable impact on the community. To that end, the Department will: (1) provide subrecipients with training and resources that increase their understanding of sound grant management practices, including financial management and performance measurement; (2) work with subrecipients to identify and monitor key performance indicators; and (3) encourage the implementation of evidence-informed programming by subrecipients.

### **C. CAPABILITIES AND COMPETENCIES**

Within CPJAD, day-to-day management and oversight of the JAG program is delegated to the Grants and Planning Branch, which is responsible for monitoring subrecipients' fiscal and programmatic activities and ensuring they comply with federal and state requirements. The Branch currently consists of seven positions: two Branch Chiefs who supervise five Criminal Justice Planning Specialists. One Branch Chief and two Criminal Justice Planning Specialists are specifically responsible for administering JAG programs. CPJAD is directed by a Division Administrator who has extensive experience with federal grant management, including 13 years as a Criminal Justice Planning Specialist, two years as Grants and Planning Branch Chief, and over ten years as Administrator.

The Branch receives administrative support from the Division's an Account Clerk and the Division's Administrative Services Assistant. An Accountant with the Department's Administrative Services Office also assists the Branch with requesting drawdowns and preparing federal financial reports. CPJAD staff are well-versed in the Part 200 Uniform Requirements and

the DOJ Grants Financial Guide, regularly attend training offered by the OJP Office of the Chief Financial Officer, and are experienced in navigating JustGrants and the Performance Measurement Tool (PMT) and meeting federal reporting requirements.

### Performance Measurement

The Department's uses the Project Effectiveness Model, which the Department developed with the assistance of BJA, to assess subrecipient projects. The Project Effectiveness Model is intended to ensure a logical link between the problem statement, goals, objectives, project activities, budget and performance measures/data. When CPJAD identifies shortcomings in a project's design, staff provide technical assistance to the subrecipient.

Subrecipients submit progress reports to the Department every six months, on January 15 and July 15. Subrecipients answer the following questions:

- What were your major accomplishments during this reporting period?
- What goals and objectives were accomplished during this reporting period, as they relate to your grant application?
- Describe the project activities, as stated in your application that occurred during the reporting period.
- Please report on all performance indicators, as stated in your application.
- What problems/barriers did you encounter, if any, within the reporting period that prevented you from reaching your goals or milestones?
- Is there any assistance that CPJAD can provide to address any problems/barriers identified?
- Are you on track to fiscally and programmatically complete your program as outlined in your grant application?

- What major activities are planned for the next 6 months?
- Based on your knowledge of the criminal justice field, are there any innovative programs/accomplishments that you would like to share with CPJAD?
- Based on your knowledge, are there any gaps/needs you see in the criminal justice system that should be addressed?

Collection of this information, in conjunction with other monitoring efforts such as site visits, enable the Department to track and report on subrecipients' performance and accomplishments.

The Department also coordinates data collection and reporting of PMT and Death in Custody Reporting Act (DCRA) data.

**PMT:** The Government Performance and Results Modernization Act of 2010, the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014, the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act of 2018, and the Grant Reporting Efficiency and Agreements Transparency Act of 2019 requires the Department to track progress/performance measures. Once contracts are executed, the Department provides each subrecipient with access to PMT and training on the PMT reporting process. Each subrecipient is responsible for submitting PMT reports by the 15th day after the close of each quarter. CPJAD reviews and submits PMT reports to BJA on a quarterly basis.

**DCRA:** The Death in Custody Reporting Act requires that SAAs report information regarding “the death of any person who is detained, under arrest, or is in the process of being arrested, is en route to be incarcerated, or is incarcerated at a municipal or county jail, State prison, State-run boot camp prison, boot camp prison that is contracted out by the State, or any State or local contract facility, or other local or State correctional facility (including any juvenile

facility).” The Department coordinates data collection and submits required DRCA program data to BJA on a quarterly basis via the PMT.

#### Evidence-Informed Programs

The Department encourages the implementation of data- and evidence-informed approaches and works with stakeholders and subrecipients to advance these approaches in Hawaii’s criminal justice system.

Previously, as part of the solicitation for subrecipients funding, the Department provided extra points/priority to projects that could demonstrate that it was evidence-based. The Department no longer provides extra points for evidence-based programs but rather encourages evidence-informed practices, which include a wider scope of programs than evidence-based programs.