

1998 ANNUAL REPORT
on the
EDWARD BYRNE MEMORIAL

STATE AND LOCAL
LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE

FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM ACTIVITIES



STATE OF HAWAII

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Assistance formula grant funds criminal justice projects in the State's criminal justice system. The State's strategy continues to focus on reducing drug related problems, domestic and family violence, child abuse, and other violent crimes, prison overcrowding, property crime, and improving the effectiveness of criminal justice information systems. Because these problems are often inter-related, a multi-resource or collaborative approach was desired over stand alone approaches. This annual report reflects results from projects funded in the second year of a three year strategy.

Drugs is a problem that impacts all points in the criminal justice system nationally as well as locally. It is particularly difficult in Hawaii to stem the stream of drugs entering the state. Centrally located in the Pacific, Hawaii is a major hub for drug carriers moving between Asia, the Pacific basin, and the continental U.S. Criminal acts involving drugs contribute to the steady stream of new offenders entering the system and is a major reason for failure among offenders trying to leave the system. Drug use increases the risk for domestic violence, child abuse, and work place violence. Drug offenders also contribute to the rise in property crimes and organized crimes. Efforts to reduce drug use in the state include interdiction, substance abuse treatment for probationers, inmates, and parolees, and prevention activities.

Domestic and family violence continues to be a problem in the state. Coordinated efforts between the police, prosecutors, courts and victim services are essential in implementing effective responses. Unlike other crimes, the offender knows and often lives with the victim. Sexual offenses against minors are particularly serious violations. Law enforcement agencies sought to streamline policies and procedures to prosecute cases expeditiously, improve services to victims, and hold the offenders accountable.

The State has been dealing with Hawaii's prison overcrowding by moving inmates to out-of-state prison facilities and seeking resources to build more prison beds. While transferring inmates out-of-state and building more prison beds had an immediate impact on the overcrowding problem, the numbers of offenders entering the prison system continues to exceed the number of those exiting the system. Pressured by overcrowding problems, a federal mandate, and the concern for public safety, the Department of Public Safety and the Judiciary are pursuing drug treatment and diversion projects. By utilizing various treatment modalities and supervision services, the intended goal is to address the root of the offenders' problem and cease criminal behaviors.

Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Assistance formula grant helped support activities in crime prevention, law enforcement, treatment, and training. In the area of crime prevention, law enforcement agencies worked on increasing community policing activities as a means to deter specific types of crime (an example is property crime) and increase collaboration between law enforcement and the community to resolve problems. In the area of law enforcement, criminal justice agencies worked to be more effective in dealing with high case loads and improving their response to serious

crimes. An example of improving law enforcement efforts against crimes such as child abuse, is the use of vertical prosecution and the creation of specialized units. The criminal justice agencies also worked on establishing treatment modalities for offenders. Treatment for substance offenders and sex offenders in conjunction with incarceration is believed to be more effective than incarceration alone. In addition to the other components mentioned, the criminal justice agencies sought training and technical assistance for its staff. Training and technical assistance funded with the Byrne grant provide avenues to learn the latest methods and technology and to ensure that project activities are accomplished more efficiently and effectively.

The following are highlights of the July 1, 1997 to June 30, 1998 project accomplishments.

- o The Statewide Narcotic Task Force seized 24,274.769 grams of methamphetamines, 25,096.18 grams of cocaine and 1,663.18 grams of heroin. The estimated value of the drugs seized was \$4,735,056. The task force seized \$631,201.79 in cash, 97 weapons, 1 property and 30 vehicles. A total of 2,832 cases were initiated, and 2,085 arrests were made.
- o Over 200 law enforcement personnel attended the Eighth Annual WSIN/Statewide Narcotics Task Force Training Conference in Honolulu.
- o Hawaii was recognized as being second in the nation, after Tennessee, in the amount of marijuana eradicated.
- o Seventy-five task force eradication missions were completed resulting in the 708,075 marijuana plants being eradicated and 1,143 arrests. The estimated value of the plants eradicated is \$708,075,000. Seizures included 1 vehicle, 52 weapons, and \$29,947 in cash.
- o Honolulu Police Department's Waikiki Community Action Task Force was involved in six new partnerships that included state agencies, businesses, and private (hotel) security to improve crime prevention, investigation, and enforcement.
- o Honolulu Police Department, District 1 completed an initial survey of Chinatown residents and businesses. The primary concerns are property crimes and street-level drug dealing.
- o Hawaii County Police Department's Community Policing Program continued to maintain 128 Neighborhood Watch Programs involving 3,100 people within the Hilo, Puna, Kona, North and South Kohala, and Hamakua districts.
- o Maui Police Department, Anti-Theft Task Force reported a 14% decrease of thefts from vehicles, from 211 to 183 offenses from the previous year. The value of property recovered increased 133% from \$7,037 to \$16,343.

- o Honolulu Police Department's Auto Theft Assault Concept section conducted 57 investigations resulting in the arrest of 42 individuals. Of those arrested, 39 were referred for prosecution. Fifty-eight vehicles were recovered. The value of stolen vehicles and parts recovered was approximately \$750,000.
- o Honolulu Police Department personnel received training and technical assistance to facilitate the use of the Geographic Information System for analyzing spatial and temporal patterns of crime, specifically thefts from motor vehicles.
- o Honolulu Prosecutor's Anti-Money Laundering Project investigated/prosecuted 35 cases of which 22 cases have been or will be indicted. Thirteen are under joint investigation by the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney and the Honolulu Police Department.
- o Kauai Prosecutor succeeded in meeting the time between receipt of cases and charging decision to 120 days, for all new crimes of violence. They will now work to reduce the time to 90 days.
- o Maui Police Department's crisis counseling response team responded to 557 emergency calls; three time more than reported in 1996. The juvenile counselor contacted 136 victims of domestic violence and provided counseling and/or referral services to 152 children.
- o During the first six months of operation, the Hawaii County Prosecutor's office handled 150 new cases involving violence against children, of which 78 were felonies and 72 were misdemeanors. The 150 cases included 59 cases of physical abuse, 76 cases of sexual assault, and 15 involving other types of offenses such as terroristic threatening.
- o Fourteen parolees were accepted into the Hawaii Paroling Authority's Sex Offender Treatment project. Although two parolees violated their parole and were returned to prison, none of the 14 were arrested for a new sexual offense.
- o The Psycho-Education for Misdemeanants curriculum was developed and completed under the administration of District Court, First Circuit.
- o Oahu Intake Service Center's ADAPT completed 173 Alcohol and Other Drug assessments with pretrial felons. Of the 173, 89 pretrial felons were diverted from incarceration to community based treatment programs. Less than 13% (11) of these offenders returned to the Oahu Community Correctional Center for failing to comply with the terms of their conditional release.

- o Hawaii Paroling Authority (HPA) completed the development of a 16-week cognitive behavioral counseling program that includes a 12-week aftercare component.
- o HPA started a Parolee Mental Health Services program to provide structured living assistance for severely disabled mentally ill parolees who have problems with housing. Thirty-two parolee have participated in the project. So far, nine graduated from the program of which 2 were placed into a clean and sober home, four in the Steadfast home, and three found residences of their own.
- o Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center completed installing the network infrastructure on Oahu at the Honolulu Police Department, the Department of Data Systems (City and County of Honolulu), the Judiciary, and the Information and Communication Services Division (Department of Budget and Finance, State of Hawaii) to improve the effectiveness of the Offender-Based Transaction Statistics/Computerized Criminal History (OBTS/CCH). Installation work has commenced in Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui Counties.

INTRODUCTION

Purpose

All activities funded under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Formula Grant Program for the period July 1, 1997 to June 30, 1998 are covered in the 1998 State Annual Report as required under Section 522 (42 U.S.C. 3711 et seq.).

Administration of the Formula Grant Program

The Department of the Attorney General is the state agency designated to administer the Byrne Memorial grant. The Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division (CPJAD), which also manages the federal Victims of Crime Act Victim Assistance and Victim Compensation grants, the Violence Against Women Act grant, the Statistical Analysis Center grant, Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners grant and State Identification Systems grant, is responsible for the development of the strategy and for grant awards to state and county criminal justice agencies. It is advised by the Governor's Committee on Crime (GCOC), whose membership includes the state attorney general, two police chiefs, two prosecuting attorneys, a judge, the administrative director of the court, the directors of the Department of Public Safety and Department of Health, the chairperson of the Hawaii Paroling Authority, the adjutant general of the Hawaii Department of Defense, and the U.S. Attorney (ex-officio member).

Distribution of Formula Grant Funds

In preparation for the submittal of its application for the Byrne Memorial funds, the Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division solicits not only criminal justice data but also information regarding agency and system needs. This information enables the CPJAD to identify unmet needs and gaps in services.

Based on the crime data and identified needs gathered in the Spring/Summer of each year, the GCOC determines priorities for the strategy. In September, prior to finalizing the grant application, proposals are solicited from criminal justice and other government agencies to determine programs to fund.

A broad spectrum of Hawaii's criminal justice system benefit from Byrne Memorial funds. Continuation and new programs were operational in the four county police departments, three county prosecuting attorneys offices, the Judiciary (including Circuit, District, and Family Courts), the Department of the Attorney General, the Department of Public Safety, the Hawaii Paroling Authority, and the Department of Land and Natural Resources.

Overview of Programs as Linked to State Strategy

The programs funded under the Byrne Memorial grant reflects the goals and objectives of Hawaii's multi-year strategy that started with FY 1997. The multi-year strategy seeks to address six priority areas that are affecting Hawaii's criminal justice system. The areas are drug interdiction and treatment, prison overcrowding, property crime, violence (domestic, child, and sex assault), system improvement, and youth crime.

To address drug issues, a sizeable portion of Byrne Memorial funds has been committed to drug interdiction and treatment: 36% in 1992, 42% in 1993, 25% in 1994, 34% in 1995, 29% in 1996, 25% in 1997, and 32% in 1998. Key components in addressing the drug problem have been task force efforts in interdiction (particularly at the airports) and marijuana eradication, and drug/alcohol assessments and treatment throughout the criminal justice system.

As of October 1998, a total of 1,264 inmates were sent to out-of-state correctional facilities. Hawaii currently has inmates in four states (Minnesota, Texas, Oklahoma, and Tennessee) to ease overcrowding. In July 1998, Hawaii's Department of Public Safety housed 3,900 inmates while its capacity is supposed to be at 3,024. While there are many factors that impact prison overcrowding (new laws, limited prison space and resources, aging facilities) drug abuse greatly impacts the rate of new and repeat offenders coming into the Dept. of Public Safety. One of the strategies to reduce prison overcrowding is to provide alternative or diversion programs that combine substance abuse treatment, education/vocational assistance, and other enhancement components to improve the offender's ability to maintain a drug free lifestyle. The programs funded provide in-house, outpatient and community-based treatment services to allow non-violent offenders to participate in treatment while being supervised in the community. The funding over the last 7 years: 2% in 1992, 5% in 1993, 15% in 1994, 11% in 1995, 16% in 1996, 21% in 1997, and 3.5% in 1998. Byrne funds allocated to reduce prison overcrowding have decreased from 1997 to 1998 because several projects are still operating with FY 97 funds and are requesting continuing funds in the FY 99 application.

The State's strategy to reduce property crime is through the use of community policing which promotes crime prevention activities such as community mobilization and crime prevention education, and law enforcement activities such as surveillance and sting operations. According to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program, in 1996 Hawaii ranked fourth among the 50 states and the District of Columbia in overall property crime rates. Property crimes, especially against tourist and in rural areas were the focus of the projects.

Violent crime continues to be a problem for our State. In 1996 our state ranked 40th of the 50 states and the District of Columbia compared to 42nd in 1995. The strategy focused on improving investigative and prosecutorial efforts to address domestic and family violence, child abuse, sex assaults and other violent crimes. Many of the activities included improving the criminal justice agencies' response to these crimes, improving coordinated efforts between the police, the prosecutor and victim services, and reducing the prosecutorial time to prepare and process a case for court. In the area of treatment, one project was funded to ensure that sex offender treatment services was

accessible to adult parolees. The allocations of Byrne funds targeting violence over the last 7 years: 22% in 1992, 28% in 1993, 30% in 1994, 32% in 1995, 31% in 1996, 21% in 1997, and 33% in 1998.

Percentage of Award Spent (1992-1998)

Program Areas	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Drug Interdiction & Treatment	36	42	25	34	29	25	32
Alternatives to Incarceration	2	5	15	11	16	21	3.5
Violent Crimes	22	28	30	32	31	21	33

Accurate and timely information is vital for criminal justice agencies to make sound decisions that affect public safety. The Offender-Based Transaction Statistics/Computerized Criminal History is Hawaii’s information system that maintains arrest, conviction, and status records of offenders. The criminal justice agencies rely upon this data base to make crucial decisions. The priority focuses on maintaining an updated, accessible and effective criminal justice information system.

During this reporting period, no projects that targeted youth crimes such as gang and juvenile delinquency. Hawaii has other sources of funding in this area for example the State’s Office of Youth Services. Because youth crimes may lead to more serious problems this continues to be a priority area in the overall strategy.

Summary of Federal/State Program Coordination Efforts and Activities

Since 1989 the agencies that administer the federally funded state drug programs have been meeting monthly to discuss plans for the use of the federal funds, concerns related to coordination, and training and technical expertise. The major federal drug grants are administered by the following agencies:

- Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Community Grants
 - Department of Education, Office of Youth Services
 - Kamehameha Schools Bishop Estate (Native Hawaiian focus)
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration Grant
 - Department of Health
- Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Formula Grant and Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners
 - Department of the Attorney General
- Highway Safety Grant
 - Department of Transportation
- Housing and Urban Development Grant
 - Department of Business, Economic Development and Tourism

The Pacific Regional Educational Laboratory has a contract with the US Department of Education to provide technical assistance to the Pacific region schools, which includes drug prevention education. They also participate in the quarterly meetings.

Activities and concerns this past year included:

- o joint training in:
 - a. drug prevention with a focus on sensitivity to and inclusion of native Hawaiian concepts. (Hosted by Kamehameha Schools Bishop Estate),
 - b. evaluation of drug prevention program. (Hosted by the Department of Health),
- o sharing of evaluation methodology, data, and reports of all programs to develop common data elements for long term assessments,
- o compilation of all projects and their descriptions which are funded by federal drug funds in the state,
- o exchange of FY 97 draft applications for the federal grants by the Departments of Health and the Attorney General,
- o the Departments of Health and Attorney General continue their efforts to coordinate services between the private substance abuse treatment providers and criminal justice agencies,
- o the concern regarding multiple/over-training of community participants by the various programs and the need for coordination or joint training. Many times, however, the federal purposes precluded joint efforts on the local level.

Organization of Report

This report includes a brief description of each program area, including project goals, objectives, performance measures, activities and accomplishments of programs funded by the Byrne grant during Fiscal Year 1998. The total funding for the program area is also reported. Projects funded with Byrne FY 95, FY 96, FY 97, and FY 98 monies were active during the reporting period. Also documented are evaluation efforts that occurred during the report period.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS UNDER THE FORMULA GRANT PROGRAM

MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL TASK FORCES

A. STATEWIDE NARCOTICS TASK FORCE

Narcotics trafficking into and within the State of Hawaii continues to be a significant problem. With the exception of marijuana, which is locally cultivated on a large scale, most of the illicit drugs are brought into the State. Modes of transportation used to smuggle drugs include commercial and private air transportation (passengers, baggage, and freight), commercial and private marine transportation (passengers, freight, and containers), and federal and private postal services.

It is estimated that 90% of the cocaine, heroin and crystal methamphetamine confiscated arrive on couriers or in parcels delivered through the airports. An estimated 90% of the marijuana cultivated on the neighbor islands is transported to Oahu or to the continental United States, where larger markets exist. Marijuana is also shipped from the continental United States to Hawaii.

The county police departments have concentrated on interdicting drugs at points of entry in order to intercept the drugs before they enter the State and are distributed on the streets. Larger quantities of drugs are usually seized when couriers or parcels are intercepted at the airport.

Four projects received funding during the report period. The Hawaii County Police Department used FY 96 funds, while the Honolulu Police Department, the Kauai Police Department, and the Maui Police Departments used FY 97 funds. Total funding for the multi-jurisdictional Statewide Narcotics Task Force program was \$178,875.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the multi-jurisdictional Statewide Narcotics Task force program is to reduce the availability of drugs in Hawaii.

The objectives are:

- o to maintain the statewide narcotics task force, consisting of county, state, and federal agencies,
- o to make drug-related arrests,
- o to make drug, weapon, and asset seizures,
- o to provide training to task force members.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

- o number of task force meetings held,
- o number of drug-related cases,
- o number of drug-related arrests,
- o amount of drugs seized,
- o types of drugs seized,
- o type and amount of seizures,
- o types of training held and number of people trained.

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Cocaine and crystal methamphetamine accounted for most of the drugs seized by the Statewide Narcotics Task Force between July 1997 and June 1998. The amount of heroin seized was not nearly as much as the other two drugs.

Statewide Narcotics Task Force Drug Seizures, State FY 1998

Police Department	Methamphetamine	Cocaine	Heroin
Hawaii County	1,157.350 grams	5,746.58 grams	739.28 grams
Honolulu (NVAD)*	22,612.924 grams	17,823.50 grams	842.30 grams
Kauai	118.395 grams	242.10 grams	8.00 grams
Maui	386.100 grams	1,284.00 grams	73.60 grams
TOTAL	24,274.769 grams	25,096.18 grams	1,663.18 grams

State FY: 7/97-6/98

*Narcotics/Vice Airport Detail

The estimated value of the drugs seized was \$4,735,056. Task force efforts also resulted in a number of cases and arrests.

Statewide Narcotics Task Force Cases and Arrests, State FY 1998

Police Department	Number of Cases	Number of Arrests
Hawaii County	917	901
Honolulu	177	140
Kauai	443	185
Maui	1,295	859
TOTAL	2,832	2,085

State FY: 7/97-6/98

The task force also seized \$631,201.79 in cash, 97 firearms, 1 property, and 30 vehicles.

The following is an example of a significant case that originated at the airport. In December 1997, an individual consented to a search of his carry on bag. The bag contained 4,800 grams of crystal methamphetamine, which was concealed in the false sides of the bag. Subsequently, in March 1998, nine search warrants on Oahu, the island of Hawaii, and Las Vegas were executed. The search warrants were executed at residences and businesses of a drug trafficking and money laundering group. The Honolulu Police Department seized \$92,220, 20 grams of crystal methamphetamine, valued at \$8,000, four Harley Davidson show motorcycles, four vehicles with a total value of \$148,000, and two residences, one on the island of Hawaii and the other in Las Vegas with a total value of over \$450,000. Two males were arrested, and the police are seeking indictments on two additional males.

An example of the use of courier services to ship drugs involved a joint investigation with the Los Angeles Police Department and several federal agencies. In May 1998, the Hawaii County Police Department intercepted a package containing five pounds of cocaine. The cocaine had been shipped from California via a private courier service. A controlled delivery was made, leading to the arrest of a Big Island male. As part of the same investigation, 1.1 pounds of crystal methamphetamine, which was to be delivered to the same individual, was intercepted.

The task force met quarterly in conjunction with the Western States Information (WSIN) meetings. The purpose of WSIN is to promote the exchange of confidential information and intelligence, primarily on individuals or organizations involved with narcotics trafficking. The WSIN meetings are attended by state, county, and federal law enforcement officers. WSIN meetings are held monthly on the last Wednesday.

The Statewide Narcotics Task Force meets quarterly to share information, plan joint operations, and to coordinate training.

The Statewide Narcotics Task Force also sponsors a joint conference with the WSIN annually. The Eighth Annual WSIN/Statewide Narcotics Task Force Training Conference was held April 7-9, 1998 in Honolulu, Hawaii. The Honolulu Police Department was the lead agency coordinating the training. Over 200 law enforcement personnel from state, county, and federal agencies attended the training.

B. MARIJUANA ERADICATION TASK FORCE

Hawaii remains a major source state for marijuana production. Hawaii-grown marijuana, known for its potency and high quality, is shipped throughout the State, the continental United States, and international countries. It commands a premium price. Due to the decrease in the availability of the drug, the price of marijuana has increased, making the cultivation and distribution very profitable.

The price of Hawaii marijuana currently ranges from \$6,000 to \$9,000 per pound as compared to 1993 when the price ranged from \$5,000 to \$8,000 per pound.

Hawaii's climate is ideal for growing marijuana. In addition, growers have experimented with hybrids, which have a three-month growth cycle. The Department of Land and Natural Resources estimates that 10-20% of marijuana cultivation occurs in sugarcane fields, 70-80% in forest areas, and 10% on private property. Although marijuana is cultivated throughout the State, the neighbor islands, especially the island of Hawaii, which has the largest land mass, account for 82% of the marijuana produced in the State. Marijuana is being grown in smaller patches and remote areas, making crops more difficult to locate and to eradicate.

There is also a movement towards indoor grow operations that use grow lights, drip irrigation systems, and other cultivation paraphernalia for environmental control. This method adds a new dimension to eradication and apprehension efforts and requires new and different approaches.

Marijuana, which is the most widely used drug in the State, is also used to barter for other drugs, such as crystal methamphetamine and cocaine.

The Department of Land and Natural Resources, the Hawaii County Police Department, the Honolulu Police Department, and the Maui Police Department used FY 96 funds. The Kauai Police Department received FY 97 funds. Total funding for the 5 projects was \$382,044.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the Marijuana Eradication Task Force is to reduce the availability of marijuana grown in the State of Hawaii.

The objectives are:

- o to maintain the statewide marijuana eradication task force,
- o to conduct joint eradication missions,
- o to eradicate marijuana,

- o to arrest individuals for marijuana cultivation and distribution,
- o to seize assets relating to marijuana cultivation.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

- o number of task force meetings held,
- o number and types of training sessions,
- o number of people trained,
- o number of eradication missions held,
- o number of plants eradicated,
- o value of marijuana plants eradicated,
- o number of persons arrested for cultivation and/or distribution of marijuana,
- o amount and value of assets seized.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In March 1998, Hawaii was recognized as being second in the nation, after Tennessee, in the amount of marijuana eradicated. The law enforcement agencies use both herbicidal spraying and manual methods to eradicate marijuana.

The table below indicates the amount of marijuana destroyed and the number of arrests made by the task force agencies funded by the Byrne grant from July 1997 to June 1998.

Marijuana Eradication Activities, State FY 1998

Agency	# Arrests	# Plants Eradicated
Hawaii County Police Dept.	584	258,942
Honolulu Police Dept.	251	24,858
Kauai Police Dept.	3	18,253
Maui Police Dept.	298	61,024
Dept. of Land & Natural Resources	7	344,998
TOTAL	1,143	708,075

Using the conservative estimate of \$1,000 per plant, the value of the plants eradicated between July 1997 and June 1998 is \$708,075,000.

Seizures included 1 vehicle, 52 weapons, and \$29,947 in cash.

The Department of Land and Natural Resources had several notable missions during the report period. In December 1997, the Hawaii Branch, along with the Drug Enforcement Administration, the National Park Service, and the Hawaii County Police Department, conducted a five-day mission of the island of Hawaii. A total 79,833 plants were eradicated. In March 1998, the Hawaii Branch, working with the Drug Enforcement Administration, the National Park Service, the Hawaii National Guard, and the Hawaii County Police Department, conducted a 5-day mission that resulted in the eradication of 47,117 plants, the arrest of an adult male for Commercial Promotion of marijuana, and the seizure of a pick-up truck valued at \$9,800.

A total of 75 task force missions were conducted. The number of missions per lead agency were: Honolulu Police Department, 8; Hawaii County Police Department (including both Hilo and Kona), 40; Kauai Police Department, 7; Maui Police Department, 8; and Department of Land and Natural Resources, 12.

The task force continues to meet bi-monthly to coordinate missions, to share information, and to provide training. The Drug Enforcement Agency facilitates the meetings, which are rotated among the four counties. Meeting dates were as follows: July 24-25, 1997 in Lihue, Kauai; September 18-19, 1997, Honolulu, Oahu; December 4-5, 1997 in Kona, Hawaii; March 15, 1998 in Houston, Texas; and May 28-29, 1998 in Wailuku, Maui. Members also attended the annual Domestic Cannabis Eradication Suppression Program conference, which was held March 15-20, 1998 in Houston, Texas.

Training is ongoing for the task force agencies. In addition to the routine training that occurs before flying missions, some of the training attended by task force members included aerial reconnaissance training in February 1998 and outdoors surveillance training from March 30 to April 3, 1998 in Hilo, Hawaii and Honolulu.

COMMUNITY POLICING

Community policing engages the police, community members, and businesses in a partnership to help reduce crime in their neighborhoods. Spearheaded by the county police departments, community policing has become successful in increasing public safety, reducing fear, targeting high crime areas, and providing crime prevention education. Some of the crimes heavily impacting Hawaii's communities, which community policing efforts are seeking to reduce, are crimes against tourists, prostitution, crimes committed by juveniles and gangs, and illegal drug use and distribution and the cultivation of marijuana. From October 1, 1997 to September 30, 1998, four community policing projects were funded: two with the Honolulu Police, the Waikiki Community Action Task Force and the Video Monitoring Project; one with the Hawaii County Police, Community Policing; and one with the Maui County Police, Anti-Theft Task Force.

The Waikiki Community Action Task Force is a unique community policing program. This project is located in an area with high rises, hotels, businesses, a community of 33,000 residences, and where another 30,000 people are employed. Annually, more than six million persons visit Hawaii, a majority of whom stay in Waikiki. Problems with prostitution and drugs, crimes against tourists, burglary and theft victimizes everyone living, visiting, or working in Waikiki. Tourists are especially vulnerable to crime. They carry large sums of money and valuables, are often foreigners, and leave before their cases can be prosecuted.

The Video Monitoring Project targets the Chinatown area of downtown Honolulu which has been a core of criminal activity. Blatant drug dealing, prostitution, and on-street property crimes have been common occurrences in this area, which is on the fringe of the designated Weed and Seed site. Although portions of the area have undergone renovation, Chinatown, which has its share of bars, adult video stores, and tattoo parlors, is still a popular hangout for vagrants.

The Hawaii County Police Community Policing, faces different challenges from urban Honolulu. Its community is not condensed in a 2-mile radius, like Waikiki, but is spread over more than 4,030 square miles covering an island which is mostly rural. The police must balance the use of limited personnel often covering approximately 700 square miles with two or three on-duty officers in mostly rural areas. Their problems include gangs and rising gang related activities, a disproportionately high property crime rate, and the cultivation, sale and use of narcotics. Narcotic use and drug trafficking are reportedly the major causes of the rapid rise in property crimes and the motive behind many domestic violence, gang violence, felony assaults and homicides taking place in the County of Hawaii. Juveniles are especially knowledgeable of the availability of the drugs and usage among youths is high.

The Maui County Police Anti-Theft Task Force, is a project focused on reducing crimes against tourist. Tourists often leave their vehicles unattended for long periods of time while they are enjoying Maui's beaches and scenic areas. The most frequent crime against tourists is theft from

rental vehicles. The damages have a negative rippling effect. It ruins the vacationer's trip and Hawaii's reputation as a safe tourist destination. Stolen money and valuables taken from vehicles support other illegal activities such as drug use and distribution. Without any intervention to deter criminal behavior or education to increase public awareness in crime prevention, tourists are easy targets for those who prey upon their vulnerability.

In three of the four community policing projects, the police developed a broad community policing program with strong components in crime prevention and intervention. In implementing successful community policing efforts, the police worked with community members to develop individualized approaches to sustain the project and meet the needs of the community. The police also focused on developing community based crime prevention and education initiatives and law enforcement efforts that are specific to high risk groups and those who prey upon them.

The Hawaii County Police received FY 95 funding, the Honolulu Police Department FY 96 and 97 funding, and the Maui Police Department FY 97 funding. A total of \$303,319 in Byrne funds went to these four projects.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of community policing is the creation of effective partnerships with the community and other public and private sector resources, application of problem-solving strategies or tactics; and the transformation of police organization culture and structure to support community policing efforts.

The objectives are:

- o to increase the number of partnerships in the community that includes residents businesses and schools,
- o to reduce overall crime and especially crimes against tourists,
- o to facilitate communication between police and communities through regular contacts, meetings, newsletters or flyers,
- o to develop programs to identify, prioritize and solve community problems to improve the quality of life in the community,
- o to provide crime prevention education to high risk groups such as tourists and children,
- o to provide training to improve police officers' community policing skills and techniques,
- o increase the number of arrests in the downtown Chinatown (Oahu) area,

- o increase the knowledge of volunteers on video monitoring system operation and procedures,
- o provide training to volunteers on use of the video monitoring system,
- o reduce the fear of being victimized.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

- o number of watch programs that were organized to enhance safety and security in the community,
- o number of officers and citizens trained,
- o number of arrests for property crimes and the comparative figures from previous years,
- o type and number of contacts, meetings, newsletter or fliers used to enhance crime prevention in the community,
- o identification of the type of crimes that are heavily impacting the community and the community policing response to these crimes,
- o number and type of crime prevention education provided to the community,
- o number of volunteers screened and recruited,
- o number of volunteers trained,
- o number of volunteers monitoring the video cameras
- o number of arrests in the Chinatown area,
- o crime statistics for the Chinatown area,
- o survey results of residents and businesses in the Chinatown area.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Honolulu Police Department

Waikiki Community Action Task Force

The Honolulu Police Department continued their Waikiki Community Action Task Force. Their accomplishments for the first six months of their second year resulted in six new partnerships that included state agencies, businesses, and security from various private hotels. The police participated in committees to develop strategies to increase public involvement, awareness and/or crime prevention. Other partnerships included the police's direct involvement with community service projects. An example is the development of a resource guide to answer questions frequently asked by tourists. In developing these partnerships, the police continued to facilitate meetings with other stakeholders in the community. They continued to distribute crime prevention and public safety announcements and updates to businesses, hotel securities, condominiums, and community watch groups.

The following are descriptions of the new partnerships.

Noise Advisory Committee: The Waikiki police unit (District 6) participated in the establishment of the Department of Health Noise Advisory Committee. The goal of this committee is to develop a statewide noise control program through education and enforcement. It was learned that the police enforce ninety percent of the statutes concerning noise violations.

Senior ID Program: The Community Policing Team (CPT), Royal Hawaiian Shopping Center, Parks & Recreation and Hawaii Housing Authority held the Senior ID Program at Kalakaua Elderly Housing. The purpose of the event was to stimulate interest in Community Policing since majority of the residents frequent Waikiki. The Senior ID card is similar to the Keiki (Child) ID card, but additional information such as allergy, health condition and emergency contact information is added to the senior card.

Site Inspection-Sheraton Waikiki Hotel: CPT met with the Security Director of Sheraton Waikiki Hotel for a site inspection in preparation for the American Health Association Convention scheduled for April 1999. Techniques and strategies from the Department's Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) program were used to identify potential problems and offer alternatives and strategies in dealing with these areas.

Adopt-A-Block Program: CPT participated with a two-month Community Action training. A cross section of the Waikiki community participated and proposed an "Adopt-A-Block Program." The committee, chaired by Hilton Hawaiian Security Director, decided to address the problem of prostitution by having businesses become actively involved with programs similar to a Business Watch.

Visitor Information Resources: CPT met with the Concierge Department of Sheraton-Moana Hotel to gather information on services available to tourists. The information obtained will be used in a resource guide to answer frequently asked questions posed by tourists and residents regarding public services, directions and events. This guide will be useful to officers assigned to the Kuhio Substation and planned Kobans (police kiosks).

Sheraton Security Procedures: CPT and the District 6 detectives began to work with the Human Resources and Security Departments of Sheraton Hotels on their security procedures concerning an employee suspected of a crime. Previously, the internal police and procedures of the hotels hampered criminal investigations conducted by police and prevented suspects from being charged with a crime.

CPT held crime prevention and education activities with two at risk groups: children and disabled youth. Of the three Child Safety Awareness and Keiki ID Programs held, one was for the children and staff of the Hawaii Center for the Deaf & Blind.

CPT introduced the Child Safety Awareness Program to the children and staff of the Waikiki Health Center. This program was initiated after complaints of an unknown male loitering in the area of the playground.

The other Child Safety and Keiki D program was held at the Child and the Family Exposition at the Neal Blaisdell Center. This event was a partnership with Royal Hawaiian Shopping Center, International Saving & Loan, City & County Parks & Recreation, Veterans of the 442 Battalion, Hawaii Housing Authority, Kalakaua Senior Citizen's Group, and Volunteers from the Aloha Kiosk Program.

In order to assist officers and the public in the area of community policing and related resources, the Honolulu Police Department is establishing a Webpage. The Webpage will include visitor safety information and resources.

CPT continued to work on enhancing and/or maintaining partnerships that were initiated during its first year. Training was provided to businesses in the Hyatt Business Watch on robbery/shoplifting prevention, forgery/worthless documents procedures and personal safety. CPT met with the Hawaii Bar Association, City & County Parks & Recreation and council member Duke Bainum, for the purpose of revitalizing the Kapiolani Park Citizen Patrol program and increasing its volunteer base. CPT participated with the Citizen Police Academy training program. Participants of this program go through the same training process as a police recruit. For crimes against tourist, the District 6 Crime Reduction Unit (CRU) and detectives targeted the problem of prostitution and complaints regarding pickpocketing, thefts happening on the beach, and general street crime.

CPT is working on a study that would report the number of offenses committed against tourists. Presently, the data system collects information based on offenses and arrests. The system is not designed to profile or categorize victims. The intent is to be able to distinguish victims who are

tourists from non-tourists so crimes against tourists can be tracked and analyzed.

Video Monitoring Project

The installation of a video monitoring system, consisting of 14 video cameras affixed to lampposts in the Chinatown area and a monitor at the District 1 sub-station was completed. The system is not yet being used, since training of the volunteers has not been conducted. The Honolulu Police Department is in the process of recruiting and screening volunteers to monitor the cameras. The intent of the police department is to hold joint training of Chinatown and Waikiki volunteers, since video cameras, funded by City and County of Honolulu, were also installed in Waikiki.

An initial survey of Chinatown residents and business was completed. The primary concerns were property crimes and street-level drug dealing. Another survey will be administered after the system has been operational.

Policies and procedures for use the of the monitoring system have been drafted and submitted to the Assistance Chief of Police for approval.

Hawaii Police Department

Community Policing

The Hawaii County Police Department's Community Policing maintained 128 Neighborhood Watch Programs involving 3,100 people within the Hilo, Puna, Kona, North and South Kohala and Hamakua districts.

The emergency notification decal system encourages community police officers to meet with businesses in their targeted area. This program was initiated to provide police with current contact information for use in cases of emergency. It reduced the lag time it took police to notify businesses about problems. By the end of the project period, a database was developed that included approximately 95% of all businesses in South Hilo, 95% in Puna, 90% in Kona, and 50% in South and North Kohala.

Additional partnerships were created for neighborhood and park beautification projects that prevented or reduced "eyesores" and the proliferation of illegal activities. Beautification projects included residents of Lanakila Housing, employees of the Hawaii Housing Authority, County Department of Public Works, and County Department of Public Works Road Crew, Retired Seniors Volunteer Program, and community members of Honomu town, Lono Kona Subdivision, Kealakehe, and Milolii.

The Community Policing project provided crime prevention and education to two high risk groups: youth and the elderly. The youth were targeted because of peer pressure to use alcohol and drugs and the limited opportunities for youth to engage in alcohol and drug free activities. The elderly

were targeted because they tended to be more vulnerable to fraud, theft, and property crimes.

Some of the crime prevention and education activities for youth included: a monthly Teen Dance initiated by the Kona community police, Kupa'a Group, Family Support Services, the Food Bank, and other individuals; the continuing Midnight Basketball program by the Hilo community police, the Department of Parks & Recreation, and the YMCA; and the first Teen Dance to benefit youth in East Hawaii organized by the community police and Community Activities for Youth.

The Seniors Against Crime program is maintained by community police officers. The program covers crime prevention as it pertains to three different settings relevant to seniors- the home, the street, and the car. During this reporting period, senior citizens could have attended any one of the 5 presentations that were held in Kona and the 6 held in South/North Kohala. Approximately, 200 seniors participated in the Seniors Against Crime program.

Five mini-police substations were opened to better facilitate communication between police and communities. Mini-substations were opened in both East and West Hawaii in Downtown Hilo, Puueo, Keaukaha, Kailua-Kona Village, and Waikoloa. In addition to the mini-substations, the community police acquired six bicycles to embark on bike patrol to better assist the business communities of South Hilo and Kona.

Maui Police Department

Anti-Theft Task Force

The Maui County Police Anti-Theft Task Force is working with a citizen patrol to deter incidents of crime against tourists. The citizen patrol consists of 44 active volunteers who provide daily coverage in isolated areas frequented by tourist. Their visibility is essential in helping to deter crime. The citizen patrol can be readily identified by their light blue citizen patrol shirts and the patrol signs affixed to their cars. They carry binoculars and cellular phones to assist in their patrol and their communication with police. The citizen patrol helped educate tourists and locals about crime prevention and the problem with leaving valuables unattended on the beach or in their cars. While the citizen patrol worked during the day, the police used surveillance teams at areas frequently targeted by criminals at night.

During this reporting period the number of theft from vehicles decreased 14% from 211 to 183 and the number of persons arrested decreased 43% from 7 to 4. While arrests and the number of thefts decreased, the total value of property recovered increased 133% from \$7,037 to \$16,343. The police reported that there is a growing trend among criminals to steal from cars parked at hotels and to engage in purse snatching on hotel property. The police and citizen patrol are re-allocating some of their resource to these new hot spots while maintaining their watch at the original sites.

PROPERTY CRIMES

The total Index Crime rate in Hawaii is driven by property crimes, especially larceny-theft. In 1997, the property crime rate accounted for 95.4% of Hawaii's Crime Index. Larceny-theft accounts for 68.5% of Hawaii's Crime Index and 71.8% of property crimes. In 1997, 134 larceny-thefts were committed every 24 hours. In 1996, Hawaii ranked 2nd for larceny-thefts among the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Although Hawaii's 1997 rate for larceny-theft remains high, there was a significant improvement from 1996 with 5,717 fewer larcenies reported, representing a 10.5% decrease.

The greatest percentage of the thefts are from motor vehicles, and visitors to State are much more likely to be victims than residents. In 1997, there were a total of 48,984 larceny-theft offenses with an estimated value of \$30,368,069. Of these offenses, 14,355 (29%) were from motor vehicles, and the property value was estimated at \$8,904,200.

Motor vehicle theft has steadily increased since 1991, reaching a peak in 1995 with 8,199 reported thefts. In 1991, Hawaii's motor vehicle theft rate was half the national rate, but in 1995 Hawaii's rate exceeded the national rate, ranking eighth among the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Although the motor vehicle theft rate has declined since 1995, the 1997 rate of 6,468 is almost double the 1991 rate. The 1997 national rate is 13.1% lower than Hawaii's rate.

Theft of motor vehicles is a relatively easy crime to commit. In addition, the sale of stolen vehicles or vehicle parts has become a lucrative business. Vehicle theft for profit has become part of an organized commercial operation mainly on Oahu. The dismantling of vehicles and the intentional removal of identification tags of stolen vehicles (VIN switching) has resulted in the proliferation of "chop shops". It is suspected that legitimate repair shops operate as "chop shops" for a several days during the year pending receipt of parts from mainland or foreign suppliers. Some "chop shops" are also operated in the back yards of residences.

The Honolulu Police Department received FY 1996 monies for two projects, Crime Mapping and Commercial Auto Theft. The federal funding for these two projects were \$156,250.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The program goals are to reduce thefts from motor vehicles in the City and County of Honolulu and to reduce organized commercial operations of theft, dismantling, and distribution and sale of stolen vehicles and parts.

The objectives are:

- o to develop analytical tools to examine spatial and temporal aspects of thefts from

motor vehicles,

- o to geocode the theft from motor vehicles incident reports from the Honolulu Police Department's record management system,
- o to analyze the spatial patterns of thefts from motor vehicles,
- o to disseminate the reports produced to the districts for appropriate action and resource allocation,
- o to maintain the commercial auto theft unit,
- o to continue to target "chop shops",
- o to increase the number of arrests for commercial auto theft,
- o increase the number of stolen vehicles recovered,
- o to provide training to investigators in the Commercial Auto Theft Unit.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

- o development or customization of software tools,
- o installation of software,
- o number of staff trained,
- o reports produced,
- o number of motor vehicles reported stolen,
- o number of arrests for commercial auto theft,
- o number of "chop shops" dismantled,
- o number of stolen vehicles recovered,
- o value of stolen vehicles recovered,
- o types of training and number of people trained.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Crime Mapping

A Request for Proposal was issued for consultant services to develop software tools for the streamlining of data transfer into the Honolulu Police Department's Geographic Information System (GIS) and the analysis of spatial and temporal patterns of crime, specifically thefts from motor vehicles. The Environmental Systems Research Institute, Inc. (ESRI) of Redlands, California was selected, and the installation and training aspects of the project were sub-contracted to The Omega Group of San Diego, California.

Three Honolulu Police Department (HPD) personnel received initial training from Geographic Decision Systems International, a local training affiliate of the ESRI.

The Omega Group provided training on CrimeView, which overlays the HPD's GIS (ArcView), to 8 staff from the HPD and the City and County of Honolulu from April 27-29, 1998

An on-site needs assessment and programming support was provided to the Honolulu Police Department from June 29, 1998 to July 2, 1998. The needs assessment resulted in the development of the software that was subsequently installed and the training of the Honolulu Police Department personnel.

Based on data inputted in the system, information has been forwarded to the appropriate units for use. The information has been used to conduct stakeouts and to enhance on-going investigations.

Commercial Auto Theft

The project was inactive for the first nine months of the project year because it utilized Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (LLEBG) funds for the same activities (overtime). Rather than terminate the project to reallocate the funds, the project was given a one-year extension. The project resumed expending the FY 96 Byrne funds in September 1998.

A core unit of four experienced investigators formed the ATAC (Auto Theft Assault Concept) section within the Auto Theft Detail of the Criminal Investigation Division. They received support from five investigators in the Auto Theft Detail.

The investigators were assigned serial type cases that they developed or received as referrals from various sections of the police department, such as patrol. The investigators also monitored vehicle auctions, resulting in the identification of suspects believed to be involved in motor vehicle theft operations.

A total of 57 investigations were conducted, resulting in the arrest of 42 individuals. Of those arrested, 39 were referred for prosecution. During this period, 58 vehicles were recovered. The value

of the stolen vehicles and parts recovered was approximately \$750,000.

The investigators also provided 12 departmental and public presentations regarding motor vehicle thefts.

FINANCIAL INVESTIGATION

Initially, the financial investigations program targeted narcotics transaction. A strategy against narcotics should have multiple components including prevention, education, treatment, community efforts, and law enforcement. Law enforcement efforts include interdiction, marijuana eradication, and incarcerating users and distributors. In addition to these efforts, targeting the financial aspect of criminal activity was another means to impact the profitability of illegal substances.

Law enforcement deprives drug dealers of the profits resulting from illegal activity and the property associated with the activity. One method, forfeiture, imposes economic sanctions on persons engaged in drug activity and deprive them of the means to do further business. Cash, jewelry, vehicles, weapons, illegal substances, and real estate at the drug site can be seized and forfeited. However, in addition to these seizures investigators note that much of the assets derived from drug sales are hidden. In pursuing investigations, it was discovered that the money trail often becomes a complex web which can lead to multiple jurisdictions. Investigation often involves multiple agencies: local, state, and federal.

While the program initially targeted narcotics, the focus has expanded to other crimes from which money laundering cases can originate. Organized crime, prostitution, and white collar crimes are examples of other crimes in which criminals dispose of large amounts of cash without drawing attention to themselves.

Local prosecutors will cooperate with other agencies in investigations, as appropriate. For example, joint efforts involving federal agencies such as the U.S. Attorney, FBI, or IRS are often helpful in money laundering investigations.

Obtaining financial information is of major importance in money laundering investigations. Currency Transaction Reports and Suspicious Activity Reports are useful tools which provide banking information that aids money laundering investigations. Utilizing FINCEN in this regard will definitely advance investigations.

There was one project, the Honolulu Prosecutor's Anti-Money Laundering Project, using FY 97 funds. Federal funding for this program was \$185,000.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the financial investigations program is to adversely impact drug trafficking, organized crime, and other crimes involving concealment of illegally obtained funds by investigating and prosecuting money laundering cases.

The objectives are:

- o to expand the number of investigations and prosecutions of money laundering cases by 10% (there were 23 defendants in the previous year),
- o to increase the use of FINCEN to aid in the detection, investigation, and prosecution of money laundering and other financial crimes,
- o to continue to strengthen ties between local banks and other law enforcement agencies to combat practices that support money laundering and not law enforcement.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

- o number of cases being investigated/prosecuted,
- o disposition of cases,
- o number of FINCEN requests filed and cases tracked,
- o assessment of the effectiveness of using Hawaii's FINCEN database,
- o number of meeting involving joint attendance by banking and law enforcement representatives,
- o summary report indicating progress the department has made in investigating and prosecuting money laundering cases.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

A specialized money laundering unit operated in the Honolulu Prosecutor's Office. Cases were prosecuted vertically. As noted above, while at the beginning of the program cases were generated from narcotics cases, money laundering investigations are now being generated from a wide range of crimes. The unit looks at cases pertaining to crimes such as theft, fraud and prostitution for evidence of money laundering. Once starting an investigation, the unit will prosecute the related charges, even if a money laundering charge turns out to be unwarranted.

During the reporting period, the unit investigated/prosecuted 35 cases. These included 22 cases which have been or will be indicted, and 13 which are under joint investigation by the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney and the Honolulu Police Department. A case can include multiple defendants and multiple counts.

Status of Prosecuted (Closed) Cases:

1. Defendants stole \$400,000 through fraudulent loan documents and fraudulent checks which were laundered through banks under a fraudulent company. One defendant pled guilty to theft, money laundering, RICO, and computer fraud and was sentenced to 20 years. Another defendant pled guilty to theft, money laundering, and RICO and is pending sentencing.
2. Defendants used computer skills to create fraudulent copies of checks from businesses, and laundered cash. Two defendants pled guilty and received 10 year sentences.
3. Defendant falsified time sheet of workers no longer employed and took approximately \$200,000 for personal use. Defendant pled guilty and was sentenced to 5 years probation and 30 days in jail.
4. Defendant who was financial advisor to victim withdrew unauthorized funds of \$120,000 for personal use. Defendant pled guilty and was sentenced to a deferral period of five years.
5. Bookkeeper made unauthorized payments of \$30,000 to self and cashed welfare checks of clients to a nonprofit agency for personal use. Defendant pled guilty and was sentenced to probation.
6. Property sale scam (sale of non-existent property) and bad checks, defendants were indicted on theft and money laundering charges. One defendant was sentenced to 10 years, another was sentenced to probation.

Status of Pending Cases:

1. Defendant was charged with promoting prostitution, RICO, and money laundering. Defendant is pending trial.
2. Manager of tour company based in Japan wrote checks to himself for \$589,000. Defendant pled guilty to theft, money laundering and RICO, and is awaiting sentencing.
3. Defendants created false time sheets to obtain unauthorized payroll checks and are charged with theft, money laundering and computer fraud. Bench warrants are outstanding, defendants may be on the mainland.
4. Attorney forged signature on a retainer agreement and stole \$540,000 of victim's money. Defendant was indicted and is pending trial for theft and forgery.

5. Fraudulent investment scam involving 500 victims and \$8.1 million. Defendants were charged with theft, RICO, and money laundering. Defendant is pending trial for theft; other charges were dropped.
6. \$40,000 investment scam. Defendant is pending trial.
7. Defendants created a fraudulent moving company to do commercial moves for the City and stole over \$5 million. Defendants are pending trial.
8. Accountant diverts \$390,000 for own use. Defendant is pending indictment for theft and money laundering.
9. Bookkeeper stole \$126,000 from company. Defendant pled guilty and is pending sentencing.
10. Defendant cashed numerous stolen checks. Defendant is pending trial.
11. Defendant operated a travel agency and did not use monies collected for airline tickets. Defendant is pending indictment for theft, forgery, and money laundering.
12. Defendant scammed members of the Filipino community through creative banking options. Defendant pled guilty to forgery, theft, money laundering, and securities fraud, and is pending sentencing.
13. Defendant used fraudulent real estate financing to steal \$35,000, and was indicted on theft and securities fraud. Defendant fled and arrest warrant was issued.
14. Bookkeeper shorted company deposits from receipts by around \$300,000. Defendant is pending trial.
15. Defendant forged employer's signature to steal \$100,000 and is charged on theft, forgery, and money laundering. Defendant is pending trial.
16. Five defendants solicited funds from investors to purchase Arby's franchises, no purchases were made and funds disappeared. Defendant is pending indictment on theft, securities fraud, and money laundering.

The unit investigated/prosecuted cases originating from a wide range of circumstances and crimes. Investigating the possibility of money laundering in such cases has proven to be a valuable tool to adversely impact criminal activity.

VIOLENT CRIME

While the violent crime rate in Hawaii is not a major problem as in other states, it is still a problem that needs to be addressed. In 1997, the population of Kauai County was approximately 56,423 or 4.8% of the state's population. In the *Crime in Hawaii 1997* report (Dept. of the Attorney General, Hawaii, 1998, p. 93), Kauai accounted for 2% of all the violent offenses and 7% of all forcible rapes reported in the state. In 1997, there were 57 reported offenses for violent crimes on Kauai, a decrease of 8.1% from 1996. There were 19 reported offenses for forcible rape, and 8 reported offenses for robbery, a decrease of 5% and 38% respectively from 1996. In 1997, the number of reported offenses for aggravated assault was 29, an increase of 16% from 1996. Statistically, the overall rate of violent crime decreased in Kauai County. While the numbers appear small, the severity of the injury (rape, murder, robbery, and aggravated assault) to victims is unmistakably high. In addition to the victims who are harmed, violent crimes adversely impact witnesses, the victim's and offender's family, and the community at large.

In order to prosecute violent crimes effectively, specialized training in the prosecution of sex assaults and other violent crimes is essential. Part of effective prosecution is being able to develop working relations with victims, witnesses, and other stakeholders in the criminal justice system that can be best achieved through vertical prosecution. In vertical prosecution, one prosecuting attorney, and not a series of attorneys, is assigned to a case until it reaches a final disposition. This approach minimizes confusion, delays and problems that often plague cases that are bounced around among several investigators and deputy prosecutors. Other integral parts for successful prosecution of cases involving violent crime are ensuring victim and witness protection, advocating public safety and offender accountability, and increasing community awareness through crime prevention education.

In the last 18 months, the Kauai County Office of the Prosecuting Attorney has been making significant gains by reducing the time between receipt of cases and the date of charging, improving rates of conviction, and practicing vertical prosecution to better serve victims and enhance public safety.

Prior to Byrne funding, the County of Kauai lacked the personnel and training to establish a specialized unit for the investigation and the prosecution of violent crimes that include sexual assault, murder, domestic and family abuse, robbery and other crimes to the extent they involve violence. Victim counselor support and investigation services supplement the prosecution of these cases.

This reporting period covers the ending of the first and the beginning of the second year of the Kauai County Prosecutor's Crimes of Violence Unit, which received FY 97 and FY 98 monies. The grant amount for these projects were \$415,253.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal is to improve public safety and disrupt patterns of serious criminal activity by the effective and efficient prosecution, conviction and incarceration of designated violent criminals; to educate the community about the dynamics of domestic violence, sexual assault crimes, and other crimes of violence.

The objectives are:

- o to expedite cases processing of sex assault cases by decreasing the time (for FY 97 to 120 days and for FY 98 to 90 days) between receipt of case and charging decision,
- o to improve conviction rates for cases involving sexual assaults by obtaining convictions in 75 percent of all cases filed involving sexual assault,
- o to recommend and advocate for incarceration of all of the defendams convicted of sexual assault,
- o to improve services to victims of sexual assaults and domestic violence through vertical prosecution in 75% of all cases filed,
- o to improve the skills of the unit's personnel through specialized training programs for attorneys, investigators, and counselors in the areas of sexual assaults, domestic violence and other crimes involving violence,
- o to provide information on how the criminal justice system responds to crimes of violence, factors that perpetuate violence, and resources in the area of prevention and treatment.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

- o period of time between receipt of case and charging decision,
- o conviction rates,
- o type of sentence recommended by the prosecutor and set by the court,
- o number of cases vertically prosecuted,
- o number of prosecution staff completed training,
- o number of community presentations and crime prevention articles completed.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Kauai Office of the Prosecuting Attorney continued a specialized unit to improve the success rate of prosecuting violent crimes. In addition to prosecuting violent crimes such as murder, aggravated assault, domestic violence and child abuse, the unit made a concerted effort to focus on sexual offenses. Crimes of violence require a quick response, multi-discipline team work, and an effort to provide individualized services to those who were harmed. The office succeeded in bringing greater consistency and continuity in the prosecution of sexual offenses and other violent crimes.

Out of 10 felony cases, 9 resulted in felony convictions and out of 2 misdemeanor cases, both ended in convictions.

In all cases, the unit was successful in reducing the time from initial receipt of the case to charging to not more than 120 days. (The project's new objective is to reduce the time that cases are expedited to 90 days during Year 2.)

The prosecutor recommended and advocated incarceration for all of the defendants convicted of sexual assaults. Of the 10 cases, only one defendant was sentenced to probation and one year incarceration. The other cases resulted in the defendants receiving the maximum term of incarceration.

The assigned deputy prosecutor interviewed the victims and handled the cases from the initial intake at screening until disposition. All victims were advised that the deputy is available for questions or concerns throughout the duration of the case.

The staff attended several training conferences dealing with mandatory reporting by various agencies, investigation and prosecution techniques, medical-legal protocols and treatment updates.

The Prosecuting Attorney has been attending community meetings to provide information on his office's policies and procedures regarding crimes of violence, and information on violence education, prevention, and intervention. Information on the number of presentations made will be available in the 1999 report. Their office will work on crime prevention articles in the in the Fall of 1998 and the Spring of 1999.

DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE

Domestic violence, the physical or extreme psychological abuse or threat of imminent harm between family or household members, continues to be a serious problem in Hawaii. In a April 1996 Department of Attorney report titled, *Hawaii Crime Brief, Domestic Violence-Related Homicides*, one third of the homicides (154) in the State during the period 1985-1994 were domestic violence-related. In 1996, there was a 14% increase statewide in family abuse reports, with the City and County of Honolulu experiencing the sharpest increase (28%) for this period.

Additional incidents of domestic violence may be initially reported and subsequently arrested under a more serious offense, such as Assault in the First Degree or Murder. A number of surveys have shown a high rate of under-reporting to law enforcement for a variety of reasons, from fear of revictimization to cultural inhibitions.

The *Crime and Justice in Hawaii, 1997 Hawaii Household Survey Report* (1998, Hawaii State Dept. of the Attorney General: Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division, pp. 6-7.), reported that of the 784 respondents, 1% replied that they had been forced to have sex in 1996, with all victims being female. The attacks committed by a stranger, a known person, and a spouse each accounted for 33.3%. About 33.3% of the rape victims reported the offense(s) to the police. Of the 784 respondents, 1% also reported they had been attacked with a knife, gun or some other weapon. Males were more likely than females to be assaulted, however, only females were assaulted by family members. The *Domestic Violence Report* (1993, Hawaii State Commission on the Status of Women, p. 24.), estimated that over 49,000 women in the State between the ages of 18 and 64 were victims of domestic violence, based on a self-report rate of 14%.

Law enforcement, prosecution and judicial agencies have recognized the seriousness of this issue and the role that they must assume in order to respond effectively. Police departments in two counties have specific domestic and family violence units with specially trained personnel. Maui police have developed a partnership with a private service provider to work as part of a domestic abuse follow-up response team that addresses the needs of the victims as well as investigation and arrest procedures. As part of its investigation of domestic violence cases, Maui has augmented its scope of services to include children who are victims of family abuse.

All four county prosecutors' offices have specialized domestic violence prosecution deputy attorneys that team with victim-witness counselors, investigators and volunteers to collaborate on domestic violence cases. The implementation of vertical prosecution has proven effective in achieving a higher plea and conviction rate, and the time frame from intake to court hearings have been dramatically reduced. The use of volunteers to establish earlier outreach to victims has improved the rate of cooperation with the prosecutors' offices. Prosecution personnel have taken leadership roles in county level coalitions and training efforts for criminal justice and victim services agencies.

Funding for the Kauai and Maui Police Departments was received under the FY 1996 grant program. Federal funds for the projects totaled \$54,885 for Kauai and \$91,875 for Maui. The project under the Hawaii County Prosecutor's Office was funded by the FY 1996 grant with a total federal contribution of \$241,500.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals of these three projects are to reduce the number of incidents of domestic and family violence in Hawaii by improving methods of intervention, coordination of services, and interagency victim response.

The objectives are:

- o to provide training to staff on investigating and prosecuting domestic violence,
- o to develop specific policy and protocol addressing agency collaboration and response to domestic violence cases,
- o to reduce the time frame for investigation, prosecutorial screening, and adjudication from the time of arrest to disposition of domestic violence cases,
- o to provide immediate counseling and referral services to domestic violence victims and their families,
- o to reduce the time frame for contact and initiation of services for victims of domestic violence,
- o to increase the community's awareness of domestic violence and resources available to victims of domestic violence,
- o to develop/maintain a volunteer recruitment, training and assignment program to assist victims of domestic violence,
- o to develop a community resource inventory, joint training program, and information-sharing network.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

- o number of staff trained on identifying, investigating, and prosecuting domestic violence,
- o establishment of interagency task force committees that meet on a regular basis,

- o development of domestic violence protocol and procedures,
- o reduction in time of criminal justice processing of domestic violence cases from arrest to disposition,
- o reduction in time for which service agencies make contact with victims,
- o present public education programs to the community to promote awareness and involvement,
- o establishment of volunteer programs to assist with services and information for domestic violence victims and families.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Project activities continue to be assessed and improved in all three counties. Such activities include increased training of law enforcement personnel, public education efforts both locally and nationally, expanded outreach efforts and collaboration of information by criminal justice and private victim service agencies. The development of protocols for domestic violence cases with both police and prosecutorial agencies, and the discussion through regularly scheduled interagency meetings have clarified roles and responsibilities with regard to domestic and family violence.

In response to the overall increase in the number of cases, criminal justice agencies have improved the handling of such cases for increased efficiency. On-scene victim services provide immediate crisis counseling and referrals. Victim-witness counselors and trained volunteers follow-up at the prosecutorial level to ensure continuity of services. As a result, victims are more cooperative in the investigation and show up for court hearing. The Maui Police Department's crisis counseling response team responded to 557 emergency calls; three times more than reported in 1996. Their juvenile counselor contacted 136 victims of domestic violence and provided counseling and/or referral services to 152 children, an estimated 13% increase from the previous project year. During the project period, 93% of the cases (62 of 67) were prosecuted within 120 days of charging, exceeding the previous reporting periods of 68% and 81%.

Vertical prosecution has reduced the duplication of effort that often accompanies personnel changeovers, and provides continuity of the cases both for the agency and victims. The Hawaii Prosecutor's Office reported that 83% of all cases referred to the DV Deputy were vertically prosecuted. It is believed that the quicker cases proceed to trial, and the less time the victim is exposed to the offender, prosecution becomes easier and more effective. Vertical prosecution has increased the number of case dispositions against the perpetrator in Hawaii County. Of the 60 arrest and charge cases, 68% (55 cases) resulted in a guilty verdict, an increase from the 64% in the previous period for vertically prosecuted cases. Other statistical samples of the vertically prosecuted cases are too small to draw reliable conclusions.

This year trained program volunteers provided assistance in several areas, early victim contact, information dissemination, and ensuring of safety of victims. Other services included court monitoring to log outcomes of court proceedings, educational services, case preparation and investigation, referral for services, application assistance with the Criminal Injuries Compensation Commission, and other program support. The Hawaii Prosecutor's Domestic Violence Volunteer Coordinator played a key role in the establishment of a 24-hour on-call domestic violence advocate program responding to calls from the Hilo Medical Center. During one six-month period, three volunteers from the Hawaii Prosecutor's office collectively worked 1,298 hours; saving approximately \$18,769 in project funds.

Agency personnel training and public awareness and education efforts have made major inroads toward community-wide understanding and resolution of this issue. This has encouraged interagency cooperation and county level collaboration of services and training. The Kauai Police Department implemented training for 66 officers (about 85%) from the Patrol Services and Traffic

Safety Units in the dynamics of domestic and family violence. Maui county has launched an awareness campaign involving bumper stickers disseminated throughout the community and also displayed on all police vehicles. Presently each county has a task force that meets on a regular (usually monthly) basis to coordinate interagency efforts, discuss procedural roadblocks, and share information and training resources. This has also served as the basic framework for further domestic violence efforts, such as the Violence Against Women Grant program, under which a statewide plan for domestic violence reduction is being implemented by government and private service providers.

Maui Police Department conducted training through the Domestic Violence Unit Sergeant and staff through its annual recall training and recruit class sessions. Uniformed officers are required to receive a one-hour policy and procedure review on responding to domestic violence cases as a part of their annual recall training. During this project period, fourteen sessions were conducted in District 1 with more than 150 officers attending. Recruits are given a 32 to 40-hour class block on domestic violence dynamics and law enforcement procedures to respond to these cases. A total of 32 police recruit classes received this training.

CHILD ABUSE

Child abuse includes physical abuse, neglect, psychological harm and/or sexual abuse of children under age eighteen. State law requires mandatory reporting of incidents or suspected incidents of child abuse to either the police or the Department of Human Services (DHS). In the reports of intra-familial abuse (relationship of child to offender exists through blood, marriage, household membership or access), the investigation can be carried out by either agency, with the safety and prevention of immediate re-abuse of the child victim as the initial intervention concerns of the agency action. Extra-familial cases are investigated only by the police departments.

The victim profile for 1995 was female (54%), Hawaiian or part-Hawaiian (33.6%), with a median age of 6 years. The 1995 perpetrator profile was biological parents (77.7%) between the ages of 30-39 (39.7%), and either male (45.3%) or female (53.2%).

The establishment of the Children's Advocacy Center (CAC) under the Judiciary in 1988 created a program in each county to assist the Child Protective Services, police and prosecutors through technical assistance and facilitation of joint investigation in child abuse cases. The CAC has been instrumental in providing training opportunities to these agencies, and serve as a resource in tracking information on child abuse cases, particularly cases of sexual abuse. Private non-profit agencies in each county (such as the Sex Abuse Treatment Center on Oahu) work with the police departments on extra-familial sexual abuse cases. These agencies provide services to victims of sexual assault, which would include children who were sexually abused by a perpetrator who is not a family or household member.

The 1992 State Legislature enacted an "expedited sentencing" statute that allows the prosecutors to offer sex abuse offenders who meet certain criteria an opportunity to enter an admission of guilt and receive a specified prison and extended probation sentence in addition to treatment. This reduced the usually lengthy court delay, insured both a punitive and therapeutic response, and most important, presented a resolution that focused on safety and resolution of the situation for the child and the family.

In 1996, the Hawaii County police investigated 316 sexual assault cases against children, compared with 247 cases in 1991. In 1996, The Children's Advocacy Center in East Hawaii alone referred 90 cases of child sexual assault to the Prosecutor's office.

From August 1, 1997 to 1998, the Prosecutor's office received a total of 284 cases involving victims in the Hilo and Puna districts alone. Of those, 128 cases were sexual assault offenses, 99 were for physical abuse (including felonious assaults) and 57 involved threats of harm, including violation of order and reckless endangering.

Compounding the child abuse dilemma is the fact that Hawaii County faces serious social and economic problems. As reported in 1997 by the Mental Health Association, Hawaii County has the worst social indicators in the state, including: the highest proportion of children under 18, the highest rate of non-marital births, the highest rate of deaths (ages 1-14), the highest rate of domestic abuse protective orders being issued, and the lowest per capita income. Suicides were almost twice the rate of Oahu, and over 21 percent of attempted suicides were by children under 18.

Three projects were funded in this program area with FY 97 grant funds. The Hawaii County Police Department, and the Honolulu and Hawaii County Prosecutor Offices together received \$382,250.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals are to improve the investigation and prosecution of child abuse cases through the formation of specialized units, training of unit personnel, and development of policy and protocol relating to this issue.

The objectives are:

- o to provide specialized training to staff in investigating and prosecuting child abuse cases,
- o to develop specific policy and protocol addressing agency response to child abuse cases and addressing staffing stability issues,
- o to reduce the time frame for investigation, prosecutorial screening, and adjudication from the time of arrest to disposition of domestic violence cases.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

- o completion of specialized training for staff on investigating and prosecuting child abuse cases,
- o establishment of agency policy and protocol on child abuse cases,
- o increased response time and reduced processing time on child abuse cases.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENT

Honolulu Department of the Prosecuting Attorney

The Honolulu Department of the Prosecuting Attorney continued the specialized Child Sex Assault Unit into its third year.

The unit continued to implement policies that support vertical prosecution efforts and assisted victims and their families throughout the prosecution process. Where cases were plea bargained, victims and their families were actively involved in the process and their opinions were accorded substantial deference by team members as to whether or not to plea bargain and the terms of a prospective bargain.

During the first six months, the unit processed 83 cases. Some cases involved one defendant with multiple charges. Of the 83 cases, 75 cases (involving 235 charges) were held at Circuit Court. Of the 235 charges, 122 were declined and 10 resulted in no action. The 132 charges represented approximately 51 defendants. Seventy-six charges are still pending. The following is a break down of the remaining cases/charges:

COP/Guilty Plea as Charged	COP/Guilty Plea to Lesser Charge	COP/No Contest Plea as Charged	Found Not Guilty	Dismissed without Prejudice	DANCP
4/6	3/5	5/10	1/3	1/1	2/2

(COP- Change of Plea, DANCP- Deferred Acceptance of a No Contest Plea) (Number of cases/number of charges)

Prior to the unit, there were communication problems between the various deputy prosecutors assigned to the case, the police involved in investigating the case, and those officers involved with follow-up investigations. Vertical prosecution improved the overall quality of investigating and preparing child sex abuse cases. There were more consistency and continuity when conferring with victims and their families, police, medical professionals, and programs such as the Children’s Advocacy Center. This approach allowed the deputy prosecutors to be better prepared and knowledgeable in the cases they presented to the grand jury or to trial.

Hawaii County, Office of the Prosecuting Attorney

During the first six months of operation, the specialized prosecution unit, Violence Against Children (VAC) handled 150 new cases of which 78 were felonies and 72 were misdemeanors. New cases included 59 cases of physical abuse, 76 cases of sexual assault and 15 involving other types of offenses such as violation of order, terroristic threatening and harassment.

Monthly unit meetings were started and will continue to be scheduled to discuss methods of early intervention and expedited disposition for child victim cases. Several methods of early intervention have been explored and some are being implemented. Child physical abuse cases have been added to the monthly Children’s Advocacy Center’s (CAC) case management meeting which is attended by a member from VAC. This is a multi-disciplinary meeting with representation from CAC, the police, CPS, and the Sexual Assault Support Service.

VAC is developing a procedures manual to handle child physical abuse and neglect, and child sexual assault cases. One of their procedures addresses the tracking, identifying and referral of cases

involving children.

Personnel in the VAC unit attended training in Investigation and Prosecution of Child Deaths and Physical Abuse seminar and on Deviant Sexual Behavior and Related Crimes.

Hawaii County Police Department

The Hawaii County Police Department, Violence Against Children project is in its fourth and final year. A new policy was adopted by the department that impacted the specialized unit. The policy change meant that the unit will only investigate felony level cases or those cases where the victim is less than 6 years old. Fifteen new patrol officers were trained on investigating child abuse for cases where the injury to the minor was not serious enough to sustain a felony assault charge.

In January 1998, two unit investigators attended a national conference in San Diego on child sexual and physical abuse.

The computerized Case Management System for tracking child sexual and physical abuse investigation was put into operation.

Monthly case management meetings were conducted by the Children's Advocacy Center with the police and prosecutor's office. Individual civil/criminal case assessments were also conducted with the civil/criminal investigators and with the Children's Advocacy Center.

Between January 1, 1998 and April 30, 1998 there were 87 joint HCPD/Child Protective Services sexual and physical abuse investigations. This is a significant decrease (67%) from the previous year when the specialized unit investigated both felony and misdemeanor level cases.

SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT

In 1996, Hawaii placed 37th out of 50 states and the District of Columbia in the number of forcible rape offenses. While the total number of reported violent crimes in Hawaii decreased from 1996 to 1997 from 3,322 to 3,299, forcible rape increased by 13.8%,

According to the *Crime in Hawaii 1997 Report* (1998, Hawaii State Dept. of the Attorney General: Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division, pp. 13, 20, 39, 57, 75, 93.), there were 371 offenses of rape compared with 326 in 1996. Of the 371, 214 (57.7%) offenses were cleared either by arrest or by exceptional means. An exceptional means is when the offender is known but can not be arrested, charged and prosecuted. An example is suicide or denied extradition.

The following table lists the number of offenses for forcible rape and the number of clearances, for each the four counties.

County	No. of Reported Forcible Rape	Percentage Cleared	Change in Clearances from 1996-1997
C & C of Honolulu	257	66.1	-1.0%
Maui	49	28.6	-8.0%
Hawaii	46	54.3	-34.2%
Kauai	19	26.3	-8.7%
TOTAL	371	57.7	-8.6%

The rate of forcible rape increased in all counties from 1996 to 1997, with the exception of Kauai County. Since 1996, the number of reported offenses for forcible rape in City and County of Honolulu increased by 35 offenses (15.8%). In Hawaii County, there was one more offense in 1997 than in 1996, while in Maui County there was 10 more offenses of forcible rape, or an increase of 26.1%. There was a 5% decrease from 20 to 19 offenses for forcible rape in Kauai County.

Statewide, 108 adults and 16 juveniles were arrested for forcible rape in 1997. Forty-one percent of the adults arrested were between the ages of 18 and 29. Five juveniles (38%) were between the ages of 13 and 15. The City and County of Honolulu accounted for 62% (10) of all of the juveniles that were arrested in 1997. A total of 311 adults and 68 juveniles were arrested for other sex offenses (indecent exposure, incest, statutory rape without force, and other offenses against common decency and morals).

The victims of sexual assault are physically traumatized and invariably endure long lasting emotional and psychological problems. The perpetrators themselves tend to have a history of being

sexually abused. For the last six years, the Department of Public Safety has been committed in providing sexual offender treatment as a viable means of reducing sexual crimes. Subsequently, when inmates are within two years of their parole eligibility, they are provided sex offender treatment.

The effectiveness of sex offender treatment is high. According to Dr. Barry Coyne, Sex Offender Treatment Administrator of the Dept. of Public Safety, as of December 1998, 373 felony sex offenders have been released on parole since 1988. None of the sex offenders who completed treatment in Hawaii's prisons and who were also paroled in Hawaii have been re-convicted for a new sex felony or misdemeanor charge.

The data suggests that if sex offenders were incarcerated in out-of-state facilities or did not continue their parole in Hawaii, then offenders did less favorably. Of the 373 felony sex offenders who were released from incarceration, 15 were convicted of a new sex crime. Of the 15, five received some form of sex offender treatment with one completing pre-parole sex offender treatment. Twenty-seven sex offenders were convicted of a new non-sex felony. Of these, 12 received some form of sex offender treatment and 4 completed pre-parole treatment.

Hawaii's correctional system does not parole an offender unless he or she completed the prison-based program and a psychophysiological assessment. This includes males being administered the penileplthysmograph examination. Nevertheless, parole into the community presents sex offenders with challenges they do not face in prison. For this reason, the offender is required to attend sex offender treatment while on parole for a period of one to two years or until clinically discharged with the concurrence of his or her parole officer.

Currently, Hawaii Paroling Authority, Sex Offender Unit consists of three parole officers with a caseload of 105. Currently, one position is filled, one is being filled, and one is vacant. Other parole officers are assisting until replacements are hired. There are 587 sex offenders currently incarcerated of which 314 are in Hawaii prisons, 273 are in prisons in other states. Of those, 67 will be eligible for parole in 1999 and 61 in the year 2000. It is projected that 50 new sex offender treatment slots will be needed for parolees each year. This is a significant increase of 25 in 1996. Although the Paroling Authority is faced with an increasing number of sex offender parolees, they have not received additional state funds to defray the cost of sex offender treatment. The impact of this project not being funded is that there will be fewer services or less dependable services for newly paroled sex offenders.

Hawaii Paroling Authority was the sole agency to receive funding during this reporting period. The FY 97 award was in the amount of \$102,750.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of sex offender treatment is to reduce the threat to public safety by improving the criminal and juvenile justice systems' response to sex offenders.

The objectives are:

- o to conduct assessments of convicted sex offenders,
- o to provide sex offender treatment,
- o to reduce the number of new sex offense arrests for sex offenders who are supervised in the community.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

- o number of offenders assessed for sex offender treatment,
- o number of offenders who participated in sex offender counseling,
- o number of offenders who dropped out of counseling or who were terminated from treatment,
- o number of offenders under supervision who violated parole or probation by committing a new sex offense,
- o number of offenders who were completed polygraph testing to determine risk for relapse,
- o random drug test results.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Hawaii Paroling Authority started the Sex Offender Treatment Project in August 1997. The project contracted private providers to complete polygraph examinations and to provide sex offender treatment for parolees. Fourteen adult sex offenders were assessed and accepted into sex offender treatment. Of the 14 participants, none re-offended but two were re-incarcerated. One tested positive for drugs and one violated conditions of parole.

Sex offender treatment services began in November 1997. Thirteen received group therapy services, six received individual counseling, and six received family counseling services. One sex offender who is suffering from mental illness was assessed not to be appropriate for group counseling. He received individual counseling services only. All of the participants underwent polygraph testing a minimum of once every six months.

The project director and parole officer assigned to the project monitored the attendance and progress of the participants. The therapist met with the parole officer and provided progress reports.

on the participants.

There were no arrests for new sex offenses.

As a condition of their parole, drug testing was frequently done on a random basis or based on cause. Of the 14 participants, one tested positive for cocaine.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT

The *Behind Bars: Substance Abuse and America's Prison Population* study (1998, National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse: Columbia University, pp. 1-25, 153), covering the problem of crime and drug and alcohol abuse, states that from 1980 to 1996, the number of people in prison tripled due largely to illegal activity spawned by drug and alcohol abuse. They suggest that if the rate continues, then one in every 20 Americans born in 1997 will spend some time behind bars. The report helped to confirm what criminal justice professionals have known. Criminal recidivism is very much a function of drug and alcohol abuse and that the more a person is incarcerated, the more likely that person is abusing alcohol and drugs. The report further states, "the failure to rehabilitate substance-abusing inmates may be the greatest missed opportunity in the war on crime and a multi-billion dollar loss of economic benefits to the nation".

In Hawaii, crystal methamphetamine use is increasingly cited as a contributing factor in the commission of violent crimes. The use of crystal meth have been linked to three homicide/suicide incidents in 1997 including two that were hostage situations. In October 1998, the residents of Pacific Palisades, a 2000 home subdivision in East Honolulu, were affected by an armed felon who held two women hostage. The police were trying to arrest him for parole violations. He reportedly had a long time addiction to crystal meth. The 22-hour standoff trapped people in their home or kept them from entering the subdivision. Temporary shelters were set up for the displaced residents. Also affected were the three schools (a preschool, elementary and high school), the students and their families.

The administrator of the Sheriff Division of the Department of Public Safety, which handles the warrant services, stated that the presence of "ice" has place his personnel in potentially violent situations, and is calling for additional training to prepare for these officers to deal with growing drug use situation.

The Honolulu prosecutor also reports crystal meth to be a problem. Multi-kilo seizures of cocaine, relatively rare in the past, are now routine. Large marijuana seizures appear to be declining as eradication efforts on the neighbor islands becomes more effective. They see no significant changes in drug usage over the past several years; the most prevalent drugs continue to be "ice" and cocaine in powder form for all age groups. Heroin is still used among a core group

Drug use by offenders in the criminal justice system is a major concern for those agencies responsible for their supervision and custody. Due in part with the VOI/TIS grant requirements and the Department of Public Safety's recognition that substance abuse assessment and drug testing are essential in the correctional facilities, the department completed a 1997-1999, Statewide Comprehensive Substance Abuse Strategy in March 1998. Their strategy includes a drug screening program, graduated sanctions, assessment and treatment services, staff training and development, and research evaluation. The department reports that as much as 90% of the inmates have been assessed as needing substance abuse services.

Probation. In Hawaii, approximately 8,500 adult offenders are supervised on probation. About 60% or over 5,000 probationers have used or abused alcohol and other drugs.

During FY 96, 6,208 urinalysis tests were conducted statewide. The drugs routinely tested for are amphetamines, cannabinoids, cocaine, and opiates. On average, thirty percent (1,896) were positive while 70% were negative. In the First Circuit (Oahu) 1,270 (31%) of the 4,068 tests conducted were positive; in the Second Circuit (Maui) 321 (30%) of 1,060 tests were positive; in the Third Circuit (Hawaii) 230 (36%) of the 641 tests were positive; and in the Fifth Circuit (Kauai) 73 (23%) of the 314 tests were positive.

In the First Circuit Court, which in FY 96 supervised 5,428 adult offenders, the drug most frequently detected during urinalysis testing was amphetamines (44%). On the islands of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui, the drugs of choice were marijuana and cocaine. Eighteen percent of the positive findings involved the use of multiple drugs. Statewide, the incidence of positive findings are amphetamines (840), cannabinoids (657), cocaine (556) and opiates (209).

Incarceration. Between October 1995 and May 1996, 455 newly sentenced felons, 350 males and 105 females, received substance abuse assessments. Of those assessed, treatment was recommended for 408 (90%) inmates, 308 (88%) males and 100 (95%) females. Substance abuse education or Level I treatment was recommended for 53 (13%) inmates, 38 males (12%) and 15 (15%) females. Level II treatment, which consists of substance abuse education and therapeutic groups, was recommended for 104 (25%) inmates, 71 males (23%) and 33 (33%) females. Most of those assessed were determined to be in need of residential or Level III treatment. Two hundred fifty-one (62%) inmates, 199 (65%) males and 52 (52%) females. The drugs of choice for this population was cocaine and stimulants. In February 1998, the Department reported that they have just over \$1 million for treatment programs.

Parole. Almost all of the offenders under the supervision of the Hawaii Paroling Authority have alcohol and/or drug testing as a condition of parole. In FY 96, 8,130 urinalysis tests were conducted through in-house testing. OnTrack drug testing kits were also used by parole officers for monitoring purposes. The percentage of positive tests continued to decline from 15% in FY 94 to 11% in FY 95 to 7.8% in FY 96. Amphetamine continues to be the preferred drug of abuse among parolees as demonstrated by its percentage (51%) of positive findings. As of October 1995, the Hawaii Paroling Authority discontinued testing for marijuana.

The Department of Health (DOH) client admissions for FY 1994 numbered 1,981 for alcohol and 1,054 for drug treatment. According to the Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division (ADAD) of the DOH, the number of treatment beds provided by public funding has decreased because appropriations have not kept up with inflation. Substance abuse treatment programs are provided by the State through Purchase of Service contacts with private non-profit providers. The DOH is the primary source of publicly funded treatment for adolescents and adults. Drug treatment resources within the criminal justice system are minimal and the agencies refer cases to DOH.

The DOH estimates that more than 4,000 adults can be expected to seek treatment for substance abuse each year. Treatment facilities in general, and for criminal and juvenile justice clientele in particular, are lacking in Hawaii. Neighbor island resources are especially limited.

Psychiatric patients abusing drugs are not receiving treatment and consequently are hospitalized 2.5 times more frequently per annum than non-drug using psychiatric patients. An estimated 20-50% of the psychiatric population use and/or abuse drugs. The DOH contracted for five residential beds and 11 outpatient treatment slots (partial hospitalization) in FY 1996 for the dually diagnosed clients.

The First Circuit (Oahu) Court utilized FY 95 funds to design and implement a Hawaii Drug Court. The goal of drug court was to reduce the recidivism of substance-abusing offenders and to divert substance abusing offenders from incarceration. The objectives were to provide substance abuse assessments, treatment, urinalysis testing, and to provide regular status hearings.

While Hawaii Drug Court has shown promising results since its implementation in 1996, the circumstances surrounding drug court clients with dual disorders dictate the exigency to develop resources and timely rehabilitative options. Of the 190 clients, sixty percent of the drug court population grew up in disruptive family environments characterized by parental drug abuse, physical violence, and sexual abuse. Approximately 33% of the females and 25% of the males had been treatment in a hospital for psychological or emotional problems. Eighty percent of females had experienced serious depression over their lifetime, with 33% attempting suicide at least once. Almost 35-40% of the drug court population have been diagnosed with dual disorders.

While the Judiciary has made significant progress in addressing the complex issues of drug-involved offenders, there is a need to develop and further cultivate treatment resources for dual diagnosis offenders. However, the Judiciary lacks the capability to successfully implement the project with current staff and resources.

During FY 98, there were two Judiciary projects being funded. Both are first year projects that received a total of \$304,832.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of substance abuse treatment is to reduce the illicit use of drugs and to prevent the substance abusing offender's further involvement with the criminal justice system by providing a full continuum of services.

The objectives are:

- o to provide substance abuse treatment,
- o to increase the number of residential treatment slots,

- o to increase the number of those completing substance abuse treatment,
- o to develop and provide vocational and educational training components,
- o to monitor use of illegal and illicit drugs among offenders.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

- o number of substance abuse assessments completed,
- o number of offenders referred to and accepted into substance abuse treatment programs by type of program,
- o number of offenders who were not accepted for treatment,
- o number of residential treatment slots acquired and number of offenders receiving residential treatment,
- o number and percentage of offenders who successfully completed substance abuse treatment,
- o number of offenders receiving vocational counseling and educational training,
- o number and type of staff-training sessions provided,
- o urinalysis test results.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Judiciary, First Circuit Court

Focusing on the Dual Diagnosis Client

The Dual Diagnosis project was established to address the need of providing treatment, social services, and graduated sanctions to offenders with co-occurring disorders. This project was also established to provide a continuum of services that are frequently unavailable or uncoordinated among service providers. Drug court and probation staff will work closely with a broad range of private and public agencies to deal not only with addiction and mental illness, but also to ameliorate other social conditions (eg. lack of housing, food, transportation, or child care).

The project completed Phase One, planning and the development of the project. The project established the required elements of the program design including screening and eligibility criteria, judicial and treatment case management, graduated sanctions, termination criteria, and program

schedule. The planning team received training on advanced treatment issues. A continuum of services was developed to help match individuals with placement, programs, and services. The project has hired a psychiatrist to work as a consultant and treatment provider.

The project ran into a delay in obtaining office space. This is affecting the start of Phase Two, the implementation of the dual diagnosis project.

Judiciary, District Court

Psycho-Education for Misdemeanants

The project sought to screen all misdemeanor offenders referred to the First Circuit, District Court, Counseling and Probation Division to assess criminal history, initial treatment and supervision needs, and risk to the community. For those offenders who were identified by the screening as having problems with alcohol and/or substance abuse, a comprehensive assessment was completed by substance abuse counselors hired by the project. Alcohol and substance abuse education classes (a.k.a. Psycho-Education for Misdemeanants, PEM) was to be provided to probationers who were at risk for alcohol and drug abuse.

The project spent the first three months of the project developing the curriculum for an in-house drug and alcohol educational program for misdemeanor probationers. The substance abuse counselors completed policies and procedures for screening probationers and the for the alcohol and drug assessments. A six-week, thirty-six hour program was developed and criteria for admission and discharge were established. Pre and post-test were developed to evaluate the participants who complete the classes.

Due to staffing problems, the PEM project was limited to screening and assessing probationers and the educational classes were not started. The project succeeded in screening 821 probationers. Of the 821 that were screened, 151 probationers were deemed moderate to high risk for alcohol/drug abuse and were referred to an alcohol and substance abuse assessment. The following is the status of the 151 probationers.

Awaiting Assessment		85
Completed Assessment		40
Eligible for PEM	12	
Referred to other programs	28	
Failed to attend Assessment		<u>26</u>
	Total	151

The counselors planned and coordinated substance abuse training for probation officers in the Counseling and Probation Division. On July 31, 1998, training on, “What is Addiction? Biological and Pharmacological Aspect, Psychological and Emotional Aspect” was complete. On August 7, 1998, training titled, “Defenses of Addiction: Stress Management and Relapse Prevention” was provided. Eighteen probation officers attended both trainings.

ALTERNATIVES TO INCARCERATION

Hawaii's Department of Public Safety's (PSD) correctional system is currently in crisis. PSD continues to lack the adequate bed space needed to accommodate those who are sentenced to serve jail or prison time. The number of inmates assigned has been steadily growing in the past 20 years and continues on an upward trend. The result has been that all of Hawaii's prison and jail facilities for both men and women are overcrowded.

PSD has been under tremendous stress to use either early release to decrease the prison population or not release inmates and violate a federal mandate that orders a population cap. In 1994, the Federal Court Monitor observed that prison overcrowding had reached the point that Hawaii's "correction system is in a state of emergency...the State of Hawaii will not be able to free itself from Federal Court oversight until it develops and implements an effective population management plan...".

As a means to ease overcrowding conditions, the State in 1998 continued to contract out-of-state prison spaces to house Hawaii's inmates. As of October 1998, a total of 1,264 inmates were sent to out-of-state correctional facilities. Hawaii currently has inmates in four states (Minnesota, Texas, Oklahoma, and Tennessee) to ease overcrowding. In July 1998, Hawaii's correctional system housed 3,900 while its capacity is supposed to be at 3,024.

The prison overcrowding also negatively impacts the female inmates. Although the female inmates make up less than 7.5% of the incarcerated population in the state, these inmates are housed in crowded facilities meant to be temporary holding units. In correctional facilities on Hawaii County, Maui and Kauai, women are confined to exceptionally crowded quarters with limited opportunities for activities outside of their sleeping area. Subsequently, there are overall less program activities for females inmates than there are for male inmates.

Due to the constant overcrowding, Hawaii's correctional facilities are faced with increased tension, stress and violence. The overcrowding situation is also hastening the deterioration of the physical facility and equipment, decreasing morale, increasing the cost to manage the facilities, increasing illness among inmates and staff, and making re-integrative programs less effective.

The Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division (ADAD) of Hawaii conducted a study of new arrestees in Hawaii during 1995-96. The results of their study indicated that, "Substance use and dependence among new arrestees...is a treatable problem that, despite its long-term consequences, has often been overlooked." Out of the 537 males and 159 females surveyed statewide, the study found that a substantial portion of new arrestees (56% males and 49% females) were in need of treatment for alcohol and/or drug use, but reportedly never received treatment.

During the 1996 fiscal year, the Hawaii Paroling Authority revoked the paroles of 316 parolees. Approximately half of those have had their parole revoked one or more times previously.

Parolees who continue to violate parole are a small proportion of the total parolee population of 1736, yet they have a disproportional impact on the criminal justice system. Multiple parole violators and parolees who are at high risk for parole violations, require more correctional and parole resources due to their need for more intensive supervision and numerous re-incarcerations. These individuals utilize more than their share of treatment resources to the point of exhausting all options except for re-incarceration. They also present a disproportional risk to public safety because of the numerous violations and new offenses.

The *Behind Bars: Substance Abuse and America's Prison Population* study (1998, National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse: Columbia University, pp. 189-203), cited innovations to reduce the impact of substance abuse on prisons and jails. Hawaii is familiar with many of these innovations and is presently practicing several of them. The problem facing Hawaii, however, is allocating the resources to maintain and sustain promising programs once federal assistance ends. The following are examples that NCASA cited as innovations to reduce the impact of substance abuse on prisons.

- o Diversion for Treatment
- o Drug Treatment Alternative to Prison Program
- o Driving While Under the Influence Diversion Programs
- o Drug Courts
- o Opportunity to Succeed (OPTS) Program for Probationers and Parolees
- o Intermediate Sanctions
- o Boot Camps
- o Coerced Abstinence

The State's strategy is to decrease the prison overcrowding problem by providing treatment and diversion programs. The activities will focus on providing services that would help reduce relapse and recidivism problems among inmates. Police, parole and probation officers, and researchers all acknowledge a strong correlation between crime and drug use. The strategy is to develop and coordinate relapse counseling and social services with conditional release programs. The focus will be on providing treatment services for pre-trial detainees, furlough eligible inmates, and parolees who are not a threat to the community. If offenders can participate in programs that decrease their time spent in prison due to technical violation or new offenses then overcrowding may be lessened.

Five projects were funded during this project period with FY 97 monies. Three of the projects are with the Department of Public Safety. Two projects are with the Hawaii Paroling Authority. The grant funding for the alternatives to incarceration program area was \$592,289.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of alternatives to incarceration is to reduce prison overcrowding by decreasing recidivism among offenders with substance abuse and mental health problems.

The objectives are:

- o to identify and assess offenders in need of substance abuse and/or mental health treatment,
- o to refer offenders to substance abuse and/or mental health treatment services,
- o to prevent the rearrest of offenders with substance abuse and/or mental health problems who are on conditional release or parole.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

- o number of offenders who receive a substance abuse and/or mental health assessment,
- o number of offenders for whom treatment is recommended and the type of treatment recommended,
- o number of offenders who receive in-house substance abuse treatment services verses referrals to community-based treatment programs, based on recommendation for treatment,
- o number of offenders who completed treatment,
- o number of offenders whose conditional release or parole was revoked on a technical violation,
- o number of offenders who were arrested for a new offense,
- o number of offenders who tested positive for illicit and illegal drugs,
- o number of offenders who refrained from using illicit and illegal drugs.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Department of Public Safety

Oahu Intake Service Center, ADAPT

The focus of ADAPT was to assess it's pretrial population by providing Alcohol and Other Drug (AOD) assessments and to make referrals to appropriate treatment and intervention alternatives within the community.

During the FY 98, 516 pretrial felons were referred for AOD assessments of which 173

assessments were completed. Of these, 89 pretrial felon offenders were diverted from incarceration and referred to community based treatment programs. Of the 89 pretrial offenders, 11 (12.3%) offenders returned to Oahu Community Correctional Center for failing to comply with the conditions of their release.

When applicable, pre-trial detainees of Native Hawaiian ancestry were referred to treatment and relapse prevention programs that integrated Native Hawaiian culture and practices.

This was the project's final year for Byrne funding. Oahu Intake Service Center plans to conduct as many screenings and AOD assessments with existing resources and current staffing. However, due to limited resources including a loss of experienced and qualified staff and competing interests for treatment funds, the project will not continue as a specialized unit.

During the 48 months of funding which included 3 grants, ADAPT completed a total of 438 AOD assessments (120 first grant, 145 second grant, and 173 final grant) and diverted 206 pre-trial detainees into community based treatment programs (59 first grant, 58 second grant, and 89 final grant).

Kauai Community Correctional Center, Lifetime Stand

KCCC, Lifetime Stand sought to reduce recidivism among inmates returning to prison by improving their overall competency to succeed and remain alcohol and drug free.

Candidates for the project were screened and tested for eligibility. The project accepted 106 males and 18 females, or a total of 124 inmates. Of the 124, three were granted early release from the court, five were paroled, and eighteen were discharged after completing their sentence. Thirty-one inmates who were initially terminated from the project were accepted back after their overall statuses were reassessed.

The project did not hire a substance abuse counselor as initially planned. Instead, other program areas that would increase knowledge, values, and skills for a drug and alcohol free lifestyle were strengthened.

One of the program areas is group counseling. One hundred fifty group counseling sessions (1½ hours a session) were completed. Group counseling focused on cognitive restructuring techniques and relapse prevention. Play acting, written assignments, and other learning tools were incorporated in these counseling sessions.

Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous meetings were held once a week. The project conducted 480 drugs tests of which none of the participants tested positive.

The project director completed 170 committee meetings with inmates to improve communication and the operation of the project. The inmates are housed in a non-traditional facility.

There are no fences or walls and no correctional officers to watch over the participants 24 hours a day. Because there are no traditional means for security to separate the project from the community, the project director's ability to work with the participants was crucial in ensuring public safety and the continuation of the project.

During the project, a mentoring program was started for new and at-risk inmates, a tribunal component to resolve problems was developed, and a 1997 year in review newspaper was produced by project staff and participants. The paramilitary component of the project that reinforced self-discipline and unity remained intact.

On April 3, 1998, 7 inmates proclaimed their commitment to lead a drug and crime free lifestyle. The public proclamation ceremony was attended by community leaders, the media, families, and supporters.

The project participants were involved in at least one of the work (agriculture, aquaculture, carpentry) components offered. Activities in agriculture, aquaculture, and carpentry were used to foster work skills and pro-social values. The feedback from the participants was that the experience helped them to develop better work skills, community and personal responsibility and accountability, pride, and competency. The activities reinforced values such as patience, teamwork, individualism, and pro-social behaviors. Local and indigenous values were embraced whenever possible. The project grew different varieties of taro and used reciprocity in developing positive relationships.

Alternative Program to Incarceration for Female Offenders

The project recently executed a contract with the Big Island Substance Abuse Council (BISAC) to provide 8 residential treatment beds for female offenders. BISAC will provide 24-hour supervision, provide treatment services to address offender needs in areas such as cognitive skills, life skills, substance abuse, domestic violence, physical and sexual abuse. Counseling services will be in individual and group settings.

Hawaii Paroling Authority

Cognitive Behavioral Approaches

This project is a 16-week (64 hours) counseling and 12-week aftercare program. The project focuses on offenders who are on parole or nearing their parole and who have a history of parole violations. Group counseling is provided to help offenders understand how their thought processes affect their anti-social and criminal behaviors. The policies for the project were completed and procedures were established. Inmates and parolees were screened and eligible candidates were interviewed for admission.

The project received 57 referrals, enrolled 48 participants, and currently have 36 active participants. Of the 36 active participants, 14 are female and 22 are male offenders. The population

served is a mix between inmates and parolees. Twenty of the participants are inmates from either the Women's Community Correctional Center or Waiawa Correctional Facility. Sixteen are on parole. Twenty-one (36%) participants dropped out of the project. As of September 30, 1998, 27 graduated from the 16 week program.

The parole board started requiring some inmates to attend the cognitive behavioral program as a special condition of their parole. This will help lower the drop out rate compared to when there was no requirement to attend. Interest among inmates to sign up for the program is growing. To avoid delays and maximize the number of groups that can be served, the project established a wait list for eligible candidates.

The staff received technical assistance from the National Institute of Corrections in cognitive behavioral approaches. A 5-day training (September 14-18, 1998) was conducted by Mark Gornic, and funded by the Corrections Program Office.

The project encountered difficulty in hiring a qualified counselor. While this project started in August 1997, it was not fully staffed until March 1998.

Parolee Mental Health Services

The Parolee Mental Health Services is designed to provide the Severely Disabled Mentally Ill (SDMI) parolee with a structured living environment. Besides food and shelter, the program addressed tangential problems such as medication management, substance abuse, job readiness, and cognitive behavioral problems. The project provided anger management training, budgeting, leisure time management skills training, daily living skills training, and substance abuse counseling.

In November 1997, a specialized service provider in structured supportive living skills training, Fresh Start, Inc., was contracted by the Hawaii Paroling Authority. Fresh Start worked collaboratively with the parole officer and the psychiatric social worker assigned to the Mental Health unit. Monthly case management meetings were held with the parole officers, Department of Public Safety psychiatric social workers, Department of Health Catchment Center case managers, and other related service providers to discuss the individual offender status and needs.

Prior to the participant's release from prison, Fresh Start's case manager interviewed the prospective participants two or three times to establish a rapport with the participant and to assess the appropriateness of the participant for the program. The Department of Public Safety's (DPS), psychiatric social worker (PSW), worked to ensure that a copy of the medical and psychiatric records were provided to Fresh Start and that participants had a 30 day supply of their psychotropic medication at the time of their release.

Thirty-two SDMI parolees have participated in the project. Of these participants, nine (28%) were returned to prison on a technical violation and one (3%) was returned to prison for a new criminal offense.

Nine (28%) SDMI parolees graduated from the program and were placed into an approved living arrangement. Of the nine, two were placed into a clean and sober home, four were placed into the Steadfast home, and three found residences of their own.

The participants underwent weekly drug testing. Four tested positive for cocaine, one for marijuana, and one for crystal methamphetamine.

All of the participants took their psychotropic medications as prescribed by their doctors, and kept all of their appointments with their psychiatrist, social workers, and parole officer.

CRIMINAL HISTORY RECORDS IMPROVEMENT

The Offender-Based Transaction Statistics/Computerized Criminal History (OBTS/CCH) system, which was established in 1979, is the centralized automated system for adult criminal history of offenders. It is housed within the Hawaii Criminal Justice Data Center (HCJDC), Department of the Attorney General. The system tracks information on offenders, including arrests, charges, and dispositions.

While facing increasing demands for timely, accurate, and complete criminal history record information from users, the HCJDC has had new initiatives imposed on the system. The HCJDC conducts criminal history checks on individuals subject to such checks. Services are provided to child care agencies, private guards and detectives, child protective services, the Department of Education for school employees, county liquor commissions, cooperative housing corporations and condominiums, state personnel officers, the Department of Health for the developmentally disabled, and out-of-state criminal justice and non-criminal justice agencies. In 1997, with the passage of Act 316, the HCJDC became the central repository for sex offender registration information. To support the sex offender registration subsystem, a statewide offender mugshot system is being developed. With the passage of the Brady and National Child Protection Acts of 1993, the HCJDC has been working to be compliant with the national firearms registration requirement. The planned Wants/Warrants subsystem will also incorporate the tracking of temporary restraining orders.

As a result of a 1989 evaluation of the system conducted by the Legislative Auditor, a number of recommendations were provided in a short-term Tactical Plan and a long-term Strategic Plan. One of the recommendations was the redesign of the OBTS/CCH, since the system was based on technology that was available in the 1970's.

In addition, a 1992 Data Quality Audit produced several recommendations regarding the accuracy of the data in the OBTS/CCH.

In 1994, a prototype of the redesigned system was developed and demonstrated approximately 300 users statewide. The prototype was widely endorsed by the users.

In 1996 a Network Strategic Plan, which detailed the design and implementation of the network infrastructure required to support the redesigned OBTS/CCH system and the design of an Inquiry-Only Transitional OBTS/CCH system, was completed. The Plan identified the network hardware and soft-ware components required for the Redesigned OBTS/CCH. As a result of the Plan, a schedule of tasks was devised for the installation of the network infrastructure. The installation was planned in phases, beginning with the City and County of Honolulu.

During the report period, the project used FY 95 funding of \$269,110 and FY 96 funding of \$182,237.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goal is of the Criminal History Records Improvement Program is to complete the redesign of the Offender-based Transaction Statistics/Computerized Criminal History System.

The objectives are:

- o to complete the installation of the telecommunication network infrastructure,
- o to complete the implementation of the Transitional OBTS/CCH system,
- o to continue the development of the Core Redesigned OBTS/CCH system.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

- o equipment purchased and installed,
- o updating of the Network Strategic Plan,
- o completion of work plans.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Installation of the network infrastructure was completed on Oahu at the Honolulu Police Department, the Department of Data Systems (City and County of Honolulu), the Judiciary, and the Information and Communication Services Division (Department of Budget and Finance, State of Hawaii). Installation work has commenced in Hawaii County, Kauai County, and Maui County. Statewide installation will be completed by the end of 1998.

A Transitional OBTS/CCH system is currently operational. The Transitional OBTS/CCH system is an inquiry-only system, which enables the HCJDC to gain experience in the new client/server environment. Data entry remains with the existing OBTS/CCH system.

Development of the Core Redesigned OBTS/CCH system continues. An analysis of the requirements for the Wants/Warrants and Firearms Registration systems has been initiated. In addition, an analysis of the requirements required for Interstate Identification Index participation has been completed, and a design for the manual and automated process have been developed.

Currently, the OBTS/CCH system contains 1,437,263 charges. Of that amount, 12% have pending or missing dispositions. The intent of the HCJDC is to finalize at least 5% of the pending dispositions during this fiscal year. The HCJDC will continue to monitor and address the court delinquencies; however a shortage of staff in both the HCJDC and the user agencies have hampered efforts to reduce the backlog of information.

SUMMARY OF EVALUATION ACTIVITIES AND RESULTS

EVALUATION ACTIVITIES

The evaluation plan of the Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division includes the following components:

- o The project goals and objectives are reviewed upon the submission of an application for funding. CPJAD staff work with the subgrantees to develop appropriate and measurable goals and objectives.
- o Progress reports must be submitted by the subgrantees every six months for the project duration and upon termination of the project. The reports are reviewed by CPJAD staff to ensure that sufficient information is contained in the reports to document project activities and whether progress is being made towards meeting the goals and objectives.
- o Quarterly monitoring of projects is the goal of CPJAD with a minimum of two site visits being required. Monitoring visits are documented on the Project Monitoring Report form. Other monitoring activities, such as telephone contacts and office visits, are recorded on the Monitoring (Non-Site) form.
- o Subgrantees conduct a self-assessment upon termination of the project. The final report must document the achievement of the goals and objectives. Some subgrantees hire an independent consultant, using Byrne Memorial funds, to conduct an evaluation.
- o CPJAD staff does a closeout report on each project, and makes an assessment whether or to what extent objectives were met, and what impact the project had.

Evaluations, in the form of self-assessments required of all projects funded by the Byrne Memorial formula grants, continue to be the primary source of evaluation findings for the Crime Prevention and Justice Assistance Division. The emphasis for evaluation activities during this reporting period focused on: (1) training of project personnel to improve their understanding and skills in analyzing and reporting the results of the data collected during the project period, and (2) developing and improving the reporting format for self-assessment.

CPJAD continued its in-house evaluation efforts with the implementation of the *Project Effectiveness Model*, which is a guide to developing, managing, and assessing projects. The model was completed in May 1995. The basis for this handbook came from the Bureau of Justice Assistance

publication, *Assessing the Effectiveness of Criminal Justice Programs - Assessment and Evaluation Handbook Series No. 1*, and the BJA workshop on Developing Assessment and Evaluation Designs for Family Violence, which was held in Honolulu, Hawaii in March 1994. The CPJAD staff scheduled individual and agency subgrantee training to review and implement the model.

Subgrantee Evaluation Training

Six trainings, using the *Project Effectiveness Model*, were held during this reporting period. Because of the demand for grant writing training, two trainings were held on Oahu, two in Hawaii County, and one each in Maui and Kauai. The participants included representatives from the four County Police Departments, Judiciary, Dept. of Public Safety, and the Dept. of the Attorney General. A total of 106 attended one of the trainings (Oahu 57, Maui 21, Kauai 10 and Hawaii County 18). The trainings were held in Waipahu on July 2, 1998, in Honolulu on July 8, 1998, in Wailuku on July 23, 1998, in Lihue and in Kona on August 6, 1998, and in Hilo on August 7, 1998. Personnel for all current and upcoming projects and potential applicants attended. CPJAD staff presented information on the BJA formula grant program and the specific implementation of the project effectiveness model. This method emphasizes the development of a flow model depicting the program's structure and the interrelationship of the goals, objectives, activities, and performance measures. Discussion groups and exercises supplemented the lecture format.

Hawaii Drug Court Evaluation

In January 1998, the Judiciary released an evaluation on Hawaii Drug Court. The study, *Evaluation of the Hawaii Drug Court*, was completed by the Okamoto Consulting Group and funded through a contract with the Judiciary.

Although the evaluation was not Byrne funded and the Drug Court has multiple funding sources, the Hawaii Drug Court received Byrne funding beginning with the FY 95 Byrne grant, in the amount of \$58,818 to hire a project coordinator. The coordinator planned and implemented Hawaii's first drug court. Since 1995, Hawaii Drug Court has sought to expand and enhance its services. In doing so, the Judiciary applied for and was awarded Byrne funding in 1997 and 1998. Hawaii Drug Court is planning to use this funding in late 1998 through the end of 1999. The 1999 Byrne application includes a proposal to continue a Drug Court program for dual-diagnosed offenders. Since Hawaii Drug Court is a past, present and continuing awardee, this evaluation provides the Judiciary and financial supporters (BJA) with information and recommendations to help identify programmatic, financial, and organizational strengths and weaknesses.

The study was based on the analysis of clients admitted during the first eighteen months, from January 1, 1996 through June 30, 1997, of the Drug Court program. Although this report is a preliminary evaluation, due to the relatively short time the program has been in operation, Hawaii Drug Court is showing promise that it can work as a diversion program and impact the lives of drug and alcohol using offenders.