

FY 2008 Family Violence Prevention and Services Act Grant Application

State of Hawaii
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
Social Services Division
February 2008

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SUMMARY

The purpose of the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) Program is to support the establishment, maintenance and expansion of programs and projects to prevent incidents of domestic violence (DV) and to provide immediate shelter and related assistance for DV victims.

The Hawaii Department of Human Services (DHS) contracts with 5 non-profit entities to operate and provide 24-hour DV hotline services for responding to crisis calls, information and referral assistance, emergency shelter services, outreach, community education, assistance in developing safety plans, individual and group counseling, transportation and other supportive services for adults (men and women) and children in the shelters, including transition planning and follow-up services for DV survivors exiting the shelter:

In addition, DHS contracts with the Domestic Violence Action Center for a teen dating violence hotline to respond to crisis calls for this special target group, safety planning and case management services, outreach, and school and community based education.

Service Providers		Program and Shelter Sites	
1	Child and Family Services (CFS)	1	Honolulu
		2	Leeward Oahu
		3	East Hawaii
		4	West Hawaii
2	Parents and Children Together (PACT)	5	Windward Oahu
3	Kauai YWCA	6	Kauai
4	Women Helping Women (WHW) Emergency Shelter and Programs for Victims of Domestic Violence	7	Maui, including help arrangements for Lanai
5	Hale Ho'omalu	8	Molokai
6	Domestic Violence Action Center	9	Teen Alert Program (Teen Dating Violence)

In FY 2007, the FVPSA Program received and responded to 5,565 hotline crisis calls and 15,698 information and referral calls statewide. The program provided emergency shelter for 868 women and 803 accompanying children.

Of the 376 single adults exiting the shelter in FY 2007, 65% (246) moved to safety. Of the 371 families exiting the shelter, 77% (285) moved to safety.

The drop in the safety rate of single adults exiting the shelter, which includes women whose children are in the custody of others, is reported as attributable to 3 factors:

- Women are coming into the shelter with more complicated issues and vulnerabilities, e.g., substance abuse, mental illness, immigration issues and lack of legal status, or behavioral issues that make shelter stay or transition difficult.
- Difficulty in finding housing.

Angie Doi, DV Program Administrator for CFS, shares how the interplay of homeless/housing issues may be affecting trends in DV shelter use. The Honolulu and Leeward Oahu shelters experienced in FY 2007 a 40% drop in adults sheltered. In exploring the question “Why?” she shares:

“I think part of the decline for Oahu CFS is that the additional emergency shelters that have opened for homeless (Light House, Next Step and Waianae) have screened out some of the clients that are more homeless and DV is not the primary. Secondly, we moved the curfew to an earlier time to match the State. CFS had become the shelter with the late curfew that was more attractive to those who were looking for a place to sleep and eat. We have received calls that callers have stated that they did not like our change.

...I am projecting lower numbers again this year and am looking at how we reach out to the community and those who call in but do not come in for shelter, etc. as I think this is a gap.”

- Some leave the shelter without notification and some return to their abusive partner.

Angela Kalani, CFS West Hawaii Shelter Program Supervisor, shares:
“Many women who exit the shelter choose not to follow up with shelter staff. This seems to be the norm for many years. Some have shared that they are grateful for having a safe haven but would like to leave as much of their past behind which includes the shelter. Therefore, they do not typically request follow-up services.

When families leave the shelter, their options for housing and financial security are limited. As a result, women often times revert back to old or new partners that subject them to abusive relationships.”

The Domestic Violence Action Center received 43 teen dating violence hotline calls in FY 2007; 42 assessments were conducted; and 39 youth received case management services. Fifty one percent (51%, or 20 of 39 cases) of the youth terminated an abusive relationship while their cases were active with the program. Of the 5 youth who exited the program in FY 2007, 5 were safer when they left.

DHS receives Federal FVPSA grant funds to carry out this program purpose but FVPSA grant funds represent only 23% of total projected program annual budget for FY 2008 and FY 2009, and alone the grant funds are insufficient.

In FY 2007, DHS increased program funding by \$500,000 (+24%) from \$2,108,668 in FY 2006 to \$2,608,668 utilizing TANF funds.

For FY 2008, the State Legislature appropriated State General Funds to increase funding again by another \$762,500 (+29%) to \$3,371,168, for an overall increase in funding of 60% from FY 2006 to FY 2008.

The plan for FY 2009 is to sustain FY 2008 funding levels, with possible additional TANF funding to help another existing Oahu DV shelter in the Windward area currently not supported by DHS.

The funding increases are occurring at a time when the overall number of women, men and accompanying children sheltered are declining and are in recognition that their special needs and issues are getting more complicated and challenging, requiring funding support and integrative partnerships for services and training to improve immediate safety, stabilization and transition outcomes.

DV shelters are often a refuge of last resort, and the issues that women seeking shelter bring with them include:

- **1 in every 5** adults sheltered reported **sexual abuse**.
- **1 in every 4** adults sheltered had **substance abuse** issues and were referred for substance abuse services. The shelters hired certified substance abuse counselors (CSAC) for their recovery services program for women in the shelter.
- **1 in every 6** of the women sheltered (women in the shelter accompanied by their children and women without their children) were known to **Child Protective Services (CPS)**.
- Women with **mental illness** issues and under medication.
- Vulnerable **disabled** victims.
- Victims with **immigration issues and undocumented aliens** needing assistance in obtaining legal status and protections under the Federal Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).
- Lack of **housing**, **5 of every 6** sheltered adults received housing advocacy
- Lack of **transportation**, **1 of every 2** sheltered adults received transportation services
- **Language/communication barriers**, **1 of every 11** sheltered adults needed language assistance. The need was greatest on Oahu with Chuukese, Micronesian, Tagalog, and Korean topping the list.

Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) Grant
State of Hawaii FY 2008 Application

1. Applicant information:

Name of State Agency: Hawaii Department of Human Services

Name of Chief Program Official designated as responsible for the administration of the FVPSA grant: Lillian B. Koller, Director

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2. Program Mission and Functions

The purpose of the FVPSA Program is to support the establishment, maintenance and expansion of programs and projects to prevent incidents of domestic violence (DV) and to provide immediate shelter and related assistance for DV victims.

The Hawaii Department of Human Services (DHS) contracts with 5 non-profit entities to operate and provide 24-hour DV hotline services for responding to crisis calls, information and referral assistance, emergency shelter services, outreach, community education, assistance in developing safety plans, individual and group counseling, transportation and other supportive services for adults (men and women) and children in the shelters, including transition planning and follow-up services for DV survivors exiting the shelter:

In addition, DHS contracts with the Domestic Violence Action Center for a teen dating violence hotline to respond to crisis calls for the teen DV target group, safety planning and case management services, outreach, and school and community based education.

The target population for the DV emergency shelters is adults, with or without children, who are physically or emotionally abused/harmed or are in imminent danger of abuse/harm by a household member (e.g., spouse, intimate partner, former partner, parent, adult sibling or adult child, roommates, tenants, or children of partner) and in immediate need of protection/safe shelter. The target population also includes emancipated minors (minors who are legally married) and in need of safe shelter from domestic violence (DV). Men may also be in need of safe shelter from DV and may be sheltered in a hotel or other emergency housing options with the same access to services that other DV shelter residents receive.

Generally, those not appropriate for shelter services include:

- Individuals with severe drug/alcohol problems when they are not undergoing treatment and individuals determined to be psychotic or severely emotionally disturbed because they are usually unable to function in a group living situation and are unable to focus to receive the benefits of the program;
- Those, of any age, unable to care for themselves or their children, because the shelters are not licensed care facilities; and
- Minors under the age of 18 without parent supervision, unless emancipated through legal marriage.

Those not appropriate for DV shelter services would generally be referred to other appropriate resources. However, finding other appropriate resources continues to be a struggle and for some the shelters are a refuge of last resort.

As a result, the shelters have had to develop creative partnerships in bringing resources to the shelter in order to safely accommodate DV victims/survivors with special needs and complex issues, e.g., substance abuse, mental health issues, the complex legal issues and vulnerabilities of those victimized who are undocumented aliens without legal status, of immigrants or in arranging emergency shelter and protection for teen DV victims.

As noted by the shelter program directors, they have hired or contracted a certified substance abuse counselor (CSAC) to come to the shelter to provide one-on-one meetings, as well as group meetings as part of their recovery services program.

[Stacy Moniz](#), Executive Director of the Maui Women Helping Women (WHW) Emergency Shelter and Programs for Victims of Domestic Violence, reports that they have been seeing an increase in mothers within a younger age range and it has been a challenge to guide them in positive parenting skills due to their level of understanding, and bringing in resources for family strengthening.

The West Hawaii shelter has partnered with the Healthy Start program, which comes to the shelter to assist women with children age 3 and younger. Mothers learn how their babies are developing as well as skills on how to cope with raising an infant or toddler.

The shelters also report on their partnership with Na Loio – Immigrant Rights and Public Interest Center, an organization in Hawaii that provides legal assistance to clients on immigration matters and to victims of abuse who are undocumented or lack legal status. Maui shared their efforts to assist a victim of abuse in obtaining legal status via the U nonimmigrant visa application process in order to afford them protections of the Federal Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).

There is an 89 day cap for stay at the DV emergency shelter. Requests for DHS extension of stay beyond the 89 day cap may be made by the shelters and may be granted by DHS on a case-by-case basis. As noted by [Marci Lopes](#), Program Director for the Parents and Children Together (PACT) Ohia Shelter in Windward Oahu, CPS Visitation Centers and Family Visitation Center Program:

“Transitional housing is always a challenge, but we have made some good partners which has helped us find placement for our women and children.... (We wrote for) and were awarded a grant to help our women with rent and deposits, so that has helped us transition women to their own apartments without having to wait for other housing. We love having the flexibility and will continue to write those types of grants whenever possible.”

An example from West Hawaii of how the program has helped DV survivors:

“The (West Hawaii) shelter was able to donate a car to a woman with two children who were in great need of safety. This family came into the shelter through a referral from OSM (Office of Social Ministry) where she had no idea that there was a shelter for abused women and children. She was able to work on all her goals with help from her Case Manager at the shelter. Working closely with her Case Manager, this woman was able to obtain important documents that she was unable to take with her when she escaped the violent home. She was also able to obtain full time employment and her children were able to receive proper medical and dental care. This family was able to exit (the shelter) with safe affordable housing, a reliable car, donations of furniture and household items.”

INFORMATION ON HOTLINE CALLS AND ADULTS SHELTERED FY 2007	INFORMATION ON ACCOMPANYING CHILDREN SHELTERED FY 2007
<p>In FY 2007, the FVPSA Program received and responded to 5,565 hotline crisis calls and 15,698 information and referral calls statewide.</p> <p>The program provided emergency shelter and protection for 868 adults statewide, down almost 12% (-120) from FY 2006 (988).</p> <p>The shelter population profile provided below is based on data from all FVPS-funded shelters statewide, except for West Hawaii (where data was not available):</p> <p>No men were sheltered in FY 2007. 1 was reported in FY 2006 on Oahu; 4 in FY 2005 on Oahu.</p> <p>2 of the adults sheltered were under age 19, as emancipated minors, Molokai shelter only.</p> <p>15 (2%) were age 60 or older; with Molokai shelter reporting 6, Oahu 4, Maui 4, and Kauai 1.</p> <p>52 (7%) were disabled, compared to 44 in FY 2006. 21 were sheltered on Maui, 20 on Oahu, 5 Molokai, 5 Kauai, and 1 East Hawaii.</p> <p>17 (2%) of the adults sheltered were known to adult protective services (APS), compared to 3 in FY 2006. 15 on Maui, 1 on Molokai, and 1 on Kauai.</p> <p>1 in every 6 adults sheltered were</p>	<p>There were 803 accompanying children sheltered statewide, down almost 7% (-57) from FY 2006 (860).</p> <p>The shelter population profile provided below is based on data from all FVPS-funded shelters statewide, except for West Hawaii (where data was not available):</p> <p>62 (9%) of the children sheltered were teenagers, age 13 – 18.</p> <p>1 teen was placed in a licensed youth emergency shelter or an emergency foster home; Molokai. [Note: There is no licensed youth emergency shelter on Molokai, so placement would need to be off island or in an emergency foster home with appropriate authorization.]</p> <p>1 in every 5 children sheltered with their parent were known to CPS; that is, 141 (20%) were known to CPS, up from 103 in FY 2006.</p> <p>17 (2%) were sexually abused, compared to 17 in FY 2006.</p> <p>8 (1%) were disabled and 72 (10%) “special needs”, compared to 2 disabled and 8 special needs in FY 2006.</p> <p>118 (16%) were referred to CPS for “witnessing abuse” to address impact of trauma and needs. 54 Molokai, 31 Kauai, 21 Oahu, and 12 East Hawaii.</p>

INFORMATION ON HOTLINE CALLS AND ADULTS SHELTERED FY 2007	INFORMATION ON ACCOMPANYING CHILDREN SHELTERED FY 2007
<p>known to child protective services (CPS), or 116 (16%), up from 74 in FY 2006. 50 on Oahu, 22 on Molokai, 21 in East Hawaii; 13 on Kauai, and 13 on Maui.</p> <p>1 in every 5 adults sheltered reported sexual abuse; or 161 (22%) of the adults sheltered reported sexual abuse, down from 206 in FY 2006. 91 on Oahu, 27 in East Hawaii, 20 Maui, 15 Kauai, and 8 Molokai.</p> <p>1 in every 4 adults sheltered were referred for substance abuse services:</p> <p>64 (9%) were referred for alcohol abuse.</p> <p>110 (15%) were referred for drug abuse.</p> <p>56 (8%) received emergency medical attention.</p> <p>300 (41%) received legal advocacy services.</p> <p>426 (58%) received transportation services.</p> <p>616 (84%) received housing advocacy.</p> <p>65 (9%), or 1 of every 11 sheltered adults faced language/communication barriers, needed language assistance. The need was greatest for the Oahu shelters. Language assistance needs were reported for the following languages in priority order:</p>	

INFORMATION ON HOTLINE CALLS AND ADULTS SHELTERED FY 2007	INFORMATION ON ACCOMPANYING CHILDREN SHELTERED FY 2007																											
<p>Chuukese, Micronesian, Tagalog, Korean, Spanish, Ilocano, Samoan, Tongan, French, German, Kenyan, Cantonese, American Sign.</p> <p>*****</p> <p>Average length of stay:</p> <table data-bbox="305 598 755 924"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>FY 2007</u></th> <th><u>FY 2006</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Oahu =</td> <td>12 days</td> <td>12 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kauai =</td> <td>13 days</td> <td>21 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maui =</td> <td>26 days</td> <td>22 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Molokai =</td> <td>12 days</td> <td>9 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>East</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hawaii =</td> <td>30 days</td> <td>32 days</td> </tr> <tr> <td>West</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hawaii =</td> <td>44 days</td> <td>19 days</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*****</p> <p>Outcomes:</p> <p>65% of the single adults who exited the shelter moved to safety.</p> <p>77% of the families who exited the shelter moved to safety.</p> <p>*****</p> <p>TEEN DATING VIOLENCE:</p> <p>The Domestic Violence Action Center received 43 teen dating violence hotline calls in FY 2007.</p> <p>42 assessments were conducted.</p> <p>39 youth received case management services.</p> <p>51% (20 of 39 cases) of the youth terminated an abusive relationship while their cases were active with the program.</p>		<u>FY 2007</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>	Oahu =	12 days	12 days	Kauai =	13 days	21 days	Maui =	26 days	22 days	Molokai =	12 days	9 days	East			Hawaii =	30 days	32 days	West			Hawaii =	44 days	19 days	
	<u>FY 2007</u>	<u>FY 2006</u>																										
Oahu =	12 days	12 days																										
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INFORMATION ON HOTLINE CALLS AND ADULTS SHELTERED FY 2007	INFORMATION ON ACCOMPANYING CHILDREN SHELTERED FY 2007
Of the 5 youth who exited the program in FY 2007, 5 were safer when they left.	

Services provided through the shelter:

- 24-hour DV hotlines, which provide crisis intervention, information and referral.
- 24-hour emergency shelters in each county statewide, which provide safe shelter, food and other necessities.
- Individual services – supportive counseling, assessment of client’s needs, safety and goal planning, advocacy and information and referral for needed services, which include health services, legal services and housing assistance.
- Support group services focusing on family violence issues, self-esteem building, and parenting, self-help.
- Transportation and other services.
- Outreach and follow-up services.

The program provides attention to the needs of children in the shelters through child care, recreational and developmental activities, group and individual counseling and may link or refer them to other services with parental consent.

Community Partnerships: The State partners with community non-profit service providers for community-based hotline, shelter and supportive services. Relationships with these community partners are formalized through contractual agreements.

A critical partner for the hotlines/shelters is the county police. To strengthen and sustain that working partnership is ongoing communication and interaction. A wonderful example of this was shared by [Malia Pierce](#), Executive Director of Hale Ho’omaluu, the Molokai DV shelter. The advocates provide roll call trainings for the Molokai Police Department once quarterly for every shift. In addition, the police captain and lieutenant attend quarterly meetings with the Executive Director and staff to determine needs, share information and develop strategies.

Service Integration: FVPSA funds alone are not sufficient to achieve the stated goals and objectives. A number of State agencies with a number of Federal funding grants and service providers are working together to utilize

their resources in an integrated manner to mutually achieve improved outcomes for those touched by family violence.

Federal Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (**TANF**) funds help TANF families in removing the barriers of their domestic violence situations so that they can achieve greater self-sufficiency.

Federal Victims of Crimes Act (**VOCA**) funds, through the State Department of the Attorney General (AG), support victim assistance services.

Federal Violence Against Women Act (**VAWA**) **STOP Formula Grant** funds, through the AG, support law enforcement, prosecutors, victim services and the courts.

VAWA Rural DV Grant funds, through the AG, support a statewide coordinated community response to DV.

VAWA Arrest Grant, through the AG, supports DV prosecution and training.

VAWA Safe Haven Grant, through the AG, supports statewide visitation and exchange services.

VAWA and FVPSA State Coalition Grants support Coalition activities.

VAWA Grant to Combat Violent Crimes on Campus, through the University of Hawaii, Manoa Campus, funds DV and rape prevention education.

Federal **Title XX, Social Services Block Grant (TANF Transfer)** funds are used in combination with FVPSA, TANF and State General Funds to fund the FVPSA Program.

Federal **Bryne Formula Grant** funds support DV offender services and forensic training.

Federal **Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) Access and Visitation Grant** funds, through the State Judiciary, support visitation and exchange services – Family Visitation Centers.

State **Spouse and Child Abuse Special Funds**, distributed through the State Judiciary, DHS and the State Department of Health (DOH), are used as “*glue money*” to fill the needs gap.

The 1997 State Legislature established the Domestic Violence Prevention Special Fund to be administered and expended by the Department of Health (DOH). In 2005, the Legislature changed the name of the special fund to

Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Special Fund (DVSASF) and expanded DOH responsibilities to include reporting annually to the Legislature on how to improve services for victims of DV and sexual assault.

DOH provided funds to the Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence (HSCADV) to develop a statewide 5 year strategic plan for DV, *Navigating a Course for Peace, Domestic Violence Strategic Plan 2007 - 2012*. HSCADV and DOH established an oversight public-private partnership body, which DHS is a partner, to oversee implementation of the plan.

The FVPSA plan is consistent and supportive of the recommendations in the HSCADV plan.

Cross-System Integration: In April 2002, Carol Lee, the Executive Director of the Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence, Amy Tsark, Child Welfare Services Branch Administrator, and Judge R. Mark Browning, Family Court – Oahu, attended a Regional Leadership Forum on improving outcomes for children and families affected by domestic violence and child maltreatment. They committed their respective agencies to achievement of the following cross-system improvement goals:

1. Statewide collaboration
2. Formalize relationships for consistency and continuity
3. Develop joint protocols and policies
4. Protect family's safety
5. Involve community/diverse representation.

A DV – CWS Planning Committee was formed through the leadership of Judge Browning involving the DV coalition, CWS, and the Judiciary, First Circuit (Oahu).

June 2003: A facilitated meeting between DV service providers and CWS staff was held to identify common concerns and develop solutions. Following this meeting, the Planning Committee membership was expanded to include line representation (Oahu). The purpose of the expanded committee was clarified. The expanded committee was to (1) develop a framework that supports and encourages candid discussions of difficult issues common to DV and CWS, (2) assist/facilitate DV, CWS and the Judiciary in making decisions or recommendations, and (3) develop and prioritize the committee's tasks for the year.

2003 – 2004: The committee developed:

1. A **joint policy statement** concerning DV and child abuse with an agreed upon policy that, *"in general, children belong with their non-abusive parent, and, whenever possible, safety planning should be conducted for the child and the non-abusive parent."*

2. A **protocol to address disagreements** between DV service providers and CWS staff (Oahu).

June 2005: Building upon these cross-system efforts to improve communication and case coordination, **training collaboration** was the next step. The committee sponsored a cross-discipline forum for DV advocates and CWS social workers on working together and building resilience for victims and children, with facilitated discussion sessions.

December 2007: Two joint DV-CWS-Family Court training sessions were conducted.

Efforts are ongoing. As reported by Molokai, DV staff continue to work with/attend meetings with CWS workers to improve communication and cooperation between agencies.

The Domestic Violence Action Center Teen Alert Program partnered with the Hawaii Youth Services Network (HYSN) and Recovery Works Films (Jeff Mueller) on an educational video about dating violence issues for runaway/homeless youth, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer (LGBTQ) youth, and pregnant/parenting youth. HYSN is working on a classroom curriculum to accompany the video.

In FY 2007, another challenge and opportunity arose to promote awareness and school partnership on the dynamics of teen dating violence, cross-temporary restraining orders (cross-TRO) and school harassment. A student at Waipahu High School, a teen dating violence client, was arrested for violating a cross-TRO that had been filed against her by her ex-boyfriend and his family. She had reportedly been walking in the same hallway at school as her ex-boyfriend, so he called the police to have her arrested and criminally charged for a TRO violation. During this incident, the client was harassed and embarrassed while she was escorted by police off the school campus by her ex-boyfriend's friends who called her names and taunted her. At first, when the client spoke to school administration, she was told that nothing could be done. The DVAC case manager and program coordinator subsequently met with the school vice principal (VP) and the VP agreed to closely monitor the situation, to have school security ensure the safety of the client by requiring the ex-boyfriend to take a different route to his classes, and for changes in school rules to include students who have TROs against one another.

3. FVPSA Program Goals and Objectives

GOAL	OBJECTIVES	Actual Performance, FY 2007
<p>SAFETY: Prevent or decrease the occurrence of family violence.</p>	<p>SINGLE ADULTS MOVING TO SAFETY: 64% - 75% of single adults will move from the shelter into a non-abusive situation.</p>	<p>65% (246 of 376)</p> <p>Breakdown: Molokai – 82%; East Hawaii – 80%; Windward Oahu – 78%; Maui – 71%; Honolulu & Leeward Oahu – 67%; Kauai – 60%; West Hawaii – 48%</p>
	<p>FAMILIES MOVING TO SAFETY: 55% - 75% of families will move from the shelter into non-abusive situation.</p>	<p>77% (285 of 371)</p> <p>Breakdown: East Hawaii – 94%; Molokai – 83%; Windward Oahu – 83%; Honolulu & Leeward Oahu – 72%; Kauai – 69%; Maui – 63%; West Hawaii – 37%</p>
	<p>TEEN DATING VICTIMS MOVING TO SAFETY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% of youth will terminate an abusive relationship while their case is active with the program • 45% of youth will be safer when they leave the program 	<p>51% (20 of 39)</p> <p>100% (5 of 5 exits)</p>
<p>SUPPORT: Provide support to actual or potential victims of domestic violence.</p>	<p>ASSESS AND ADDRESS ONGOING SAFETY NEEDS:</p> <p>85% - 100% of households will develop a safety plan</p>	<p>98%</p>
	<p>100% of youth in teen dating violence case management will develop a safety plan</p>	<p>100%</p>

4. **How the needs of underserved populations will be met.**
 - a. **Underserved populations being targeted for outreach and services.**
 - b. **Training that will be provided to the individuals who will do the outreach and intervention to these populations.**
 - c. **Public information component of the State's outreach program.**

UNIQUE NEEDS OF RURAL AREAS

The State of Hawaii consists of four counties and a number of islands. The population is distributed as follows (July 1, 2006 data):

COUNTY	ISLANDS	GENERAL POPULATION	%
Hawaii (rural)	Hawaii	171,191	13%
Honolulu (urban)	Oahu	909,863	71%
Kauai (rural)	Kauai	63,004	5%
Maui (rural)	Maui, Molokai, Lanai	141,320	11%
STATE TOTAL		1,285,498	100%

DV shelter and support services exist in all counties and all islands, except Lanai.

While the Neighbor Island counties (rural) account for 29% of the State's resident population, they account for 59% of the State's DV shelter population (FVPSA funded).

COUNTY	ISLANDS	STATEWIDE SHELTER POPULATION (Women + Men + Children), FY 2007	%
Hawaii (rural)	Hawaii	407 [177 East Hawaii 230 West Hawaii]	24%
Honolulu (urban)	Oahu	687 [476 Leeward + Honolulu 211 Windward]	41%
Kauai (rural)	Kauai	209	13%
Maui (rural)	Maui, Molokai, Lanai	368 [260 Maui 108 Molokai]	22%
STATE TOTAL		1,671	100%

Of the total \$2,608,668 in state and federal funds budgeted in FY 2008 and FY 2009 for the FVPSA program, 59% went to the Neighbor Island shelters in recognition of the needs and added barriers unique to rural areas.

The FY 2008 AND FY 2009 plan boosts spending and continues funding recognition of the needs and added barriers unique to rural areas.

CHALLENGES OF CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Hawaii is very diverse as illustrated by the following population data, and the DV shelters and services funded must and do serve an ethnically and language diverse clientele. Thus, training for shelter staff includes cultural sensitivity and awareness training, including cultural differences with the influx of Compact of Free Association/Pacific Islander citizens.

ETHNICITY OF STATE RESIDENT POPULATION – 2006	%
Excludes persons in institutions, military barracks, households without telephones, the homeless and Niihau.	
Caucasian	25
Hawaiian and Part-Hawaiian	22
Mixed Race	19
Japanese	16
Filipino	11
Chinese	3
Black/African American	0.9
Samoaan/Tongan	0.8
Korean	0.6
Other	1.7

Based on data available from 7 of the 8, or all DV shelter sites, except West Hawaii:

ETHNIC PROFILE OF ADULT SHELTER POPULATION, FY 2007							
	Windward Oahu	Honolulu & Leeward Oahu	East Hawaii	Kauai	Maui	Molokai	STATE TOTAL
Caucasian	27	50	34	49	48	8	216
Hawn/ Part-Hawn	25	68	30	23	18	38	202
Filipino	13	37	8	20	12	2	92
Mixed		3	2	40	11		56
Samoaan/ Tongan	8 (6 Samoaan + 2 Tongan)	16			8		32
Micronesian	6	10		13			29
Black American	3	6	1	5	6	2	23
Hispanic	5	10	6				21
Japanese	2	11	2		6		21

ETHNIC PROFILE OF ADULT SHELTER POPULATION, FY 2007							
	Windward Oahu	Honolulu & Leeward Oahu	East Hawaii	Kauai	Maui	Molokai	STATE TOTAL
Chuukese		17					17
Native American	4	2	3				9
Chinese	3	3		1	2		9
Korean	1	3	3				7
Marshallese		3					3
Portuguese		2					2
Vietnamese		1					1
French	1						1
Puerto Rican	1						1
Arabic		1					1
Moroccan		1					1
African/ Kenya		1					1
Unknown					21		21
TOTAL	99	245	89	151	132	50	766

LANGUAGE/COMMUNICATION BARRIERS

While English is the primary language spoken in the home, over ¼ (26.6%) of the State's general population over 5 years old spoke another language in the home, mainly:

- Japanese (27%)
- Tagalog (22%)
- Ilocano (10%)
- Cantonese (10%)

A FY 2007 profile of the DV shelter adult population (all shelters except West Hawaii) indicated that about 9% or **1 of every 11** sheltered adults needed language assistance.

LANGUAGE PROFILE OF ADULT SHELTER POPULATION, FY 2007							
	Windward Oahu	Honolulu & Leeward Oahu	East Hawaii	Kauai	Maui	Molokai	STATE TOTAL
Chuukese		16					16
Micronesian	4	6					10
Tagalog	2	2	1	2	4		11
Korean	1	2	3				6
Spanish		4	1				5
Ilocano	3		1				4
Samoan	4						4

LANGUAGE PROFILE OF ADULT SHELTER POPULATION, FY 2007							
	Windward Oahu	Honolulu & Leeward Oahu	East Hawaii	Kauai	Maui	Molokai	STATE TOTAL
Tongan					3		3
French	2						2
German	1						1
Kenyan		1					1
Cantonese				1			1
American Sign	1						1
TOTAL	18	31	6	3	7	0	65

ASSESSED NEEDS

The AG is the State lead agency for the VAWA STOP Formula Grant Implementation Plan. The plan identifies the following underserved populations:

UNDERSERVED POPULATION	PROBLEMS/NEEDS
Teen females in violent relationships	Limited or no access to shelters and related services.
Victims in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Isolation from law enforcement and services ▪ Need for safe houses as shelter options ▪ Lack of basic resources (shelter and related services) ▪ Lack of transportation (local and inter-island)
Victims with children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need increased support in general ▪ Child visitation centers for supervised visitation and as drop-off/pick-up points ▪ Services for children who witness violence
Other special populations: - Immigrants - Disabled - Victims with substance abuse issues - Mental health issues - Language barriers	Need for linkage with specialized services.

THE PLAN

Provided below is a description of how the needs of the identified underserved populations will be met and the training to be provided to those who will do outreach and crisis intervention for the targeted population:

UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS	HOW PLAN TO MEET THEIR NEEDS	TRAINING TO BE PROVIDED
<p>Teenage females in violent relationships (statewide) Teenage girls who have run away from home and who are being abused by their boyfriends cannot come to the domestic violence shelters because those shelters are not licensed as child caring institutions under State law. Existing licensed youth emergency shelters may not be able to accept the youth without parental consent. Also there are no youth shelters on Molokai and Lanai.</p>	<p>DHS entered into a contract with the Domestic Violence Action Center, beginning 11/1/00, for teen dating violence services.</p> <p>Services include outreach, school and community-based education, a 24-hour hotline for crisis intervention, assessment, and case management services.</p> <p>In FY 2007, there were 43 hotline calls received; 42 assessments were conducted; and 39 youths received case management services.</p> <p>In FY 2008, DHS will continue to fund services.</p> <p>The Domestic Violence Action Center noted that in FY 2007 they were able to provide school-based presentation on teen dating violence to 9 of 69 public and private intermediate schools.</p> <p>They have offered 2 possible explanations for this: (1) They have heard</p>	<p>As part of this program, victims, their families, community service providers, including schools, will be provided education about the cycle and dynamics of teen dating violence.</p>

UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS	HOW PLAN TO MEET THEIR NEEDS	TRAINING TO BE PROVIDED
	<p>on multiple occasions that the curriculum is better suited for high school classrooms since high school students have more experience with dating relationships and have the maturity to freely discuss issues of dating, sex and abuse. Although the program is well aware that intermediate school students are also dating and engaging in sexual activity, intermediate school teachers and administrators do not feel their students are ready for the curriculum. This belief has proven to be a barrier in providing services to intermediate students. (2) Networking efforts have primarily focused on the high schools; have very few positive ongoing relationships at the intermediate school level.</p> <p>For FY 2008 and FY 2009, the goal is to overcome these barriers by reworking the curriculum to fit the needs of intermediate school students and to work harder at building relationships with intermediate school faculty and staff. From experience, they know that once they have an "in" at a particular school</p>	

UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS	HOW PLAN TO MEET THEIR NEEDS	TRAINING TO BE PROVIDED
	<p>(e.g., a counselor, health teacher, vice principal), word about the curriculum spreads rather quickly and they are able to make contacts at that school.</p> <p>The provider is not able to provide emergency shelter services for this target group.</p> <p>Other possible service options for homeless/ runaway teens in violent relationships are being explored in partnership with the Hawaii Youth Services Network (HYSN), the Hale Kipa Youth Outreach (YO) Project, the Office of Youth Services (OYS) and possible family strengthening services for runaways returned home</p>	

UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS	HOW PLAN TO MEET THEIR NEEDS	TRAINING TO BE PROVIDED
<p>Victims in rural areas Traditionally this includes the following:</p> <p><u>Hawaii County</u>: southeast and southwest sections of the island.</p> <p><u>Maui County</u>: Hana on the Island of Maui and the Island of Lanai.</p> <p><u>Kauai County</u>: Hanalei (north) and Waimea (west).</p> <p><u>City and County of Honolulu</u>: North Shore and Waimea areas of the Island of Oahu.</p>	<p>59% of the total DV shelter services budget will go to the rural neighbor islands, even though only 29% of the state population lives there. This reflects state recognition of the needs and added barriers unique to rural areas.</p>	<p>Per contract, DV shelter staff are required to attend 30 hours of training on domestic violence.</p>
<p>Victims with children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Funding for the DV shelters is frequently insufficient to operate programs for children. ▪ Sometimes when the batterer has visitation with the children, there is need to exchange the children in a manner that ensures that the adult victim is not exposed to danger or harm. Generally there is a need for visitation programs in rural areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ DHS will continue to fund children services provided in the shelters, e.g., individual counseling and support groups for children in shelter who witness violence or are affected (trauma) by violence in the home. ▪ Through other funding sources and partnerships, visitation centers will continue to be available in the rural counties of Hawaii, Kauai and Maui 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Per DHS contract, DV shelter staff are required to attend 30 hours of training on domestic violence. Additional DHS training opportunities are also available to all DV shelter staff. ▪ AG will turn to Parents and Children Together (PACT) for training assistance.

UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS	HOW PLAN TO MEET THEIR NEEDS	TRAINING TO BE PROVIDED
		<p>PACT has run a successful visitation program on Oahu for several years. The PACT program served as the model for the AG visitation centers program.</p>
<p>Other special populations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Immigrants - Disabled - Victims with substance abuse issues - Mental health issues - Language barriers 	<p>DHS will continue to fund and support shelter efforts to address the needs of special populations through referral and linkage to services or by establishing and bringing services to the shelter.</p> <p>The shelters will continue partnerships with substance abuse and mental health providers in order to support treatment and recovery; will continue to hire/contract for certified substance abuse counselors (CSAC) for the recovery services program in the shelters.</p> <p>The shelters will continue to report language assistance needs through DHS to the State's Office on Language Assistance (OLA).</p>	<p>Law enforcement, prosecutors, service providers, and health care providers can apply for training funds under the Implementation Plan for these target groups.</p>

UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS	HOW PLAN TO MEET THEIR NEEDS	TRAINING TO BE PROVIDED
	Will continue partnership with Na Loio – Immigration Rights and Public interest Center to assist victims with immigration issues and undocumented aliens needing assistance in obtaining legal status and protections under VAWA.	

PUBLIC INFORMATION COMPONENT

Because the demand for shelter and related services is so high and funding is inadequate, DHS no longer contracts for separate outreach and public education. The Department has opted to put as much of its limited funds as possible into the DV shelters with the expectation that the statewide system of shelters will take the lead in providing education and outreach in the local communities. Shelter staff have historically provided information to community groups about the dynamics of domestic violence, the services that are available in the community, and the most effective and safe ways to seek help. Each shelter operates a 24-hour hotline for crisis intervention. A hotline phone number is listed in the cover of each county phone book. Hotline staff also provide non-crisis information and assistance to the public.

Through the teen dating violence services contract, school-based outreach is conducted.

5. Process and procedures used to involve State domestic violence coalitions, knowledgeable individuals and interested organizations and assure an equitable distribution of grant funds, including between rural and urban areas in the State.

The Hawaii State Coalition Against Domestic Violence (HSCADV), which is the State’s only statewide coalition against domestic violence, has recommended the following:

- Continue to divide the FVPSA grant funds among the existing eight shelters, statewide, in accordance with use.
- Do not contract separately for prevention services since the shelters are in a better position to provide prevention services for the geographic areas they serve. Further, the Hawaii Department of Health (DOH), the state lead agency for prevention services, has

special funds for DV and sexual assault to enhance development of DV prevention services.

DHS continues to honor the Coalition's recommendations by distributing the grant funds among the 8 shelters through 6-year contracts that went into effect July 1, 2003 through June 30, 2009. In light of this multiyear contractual commitment, it is not necessary for the State and Coalition to meet annually as in the past regarding distribution of grant funds. The doors remain open for the Coalition, its members or any other interested party to contact DHS at any time about any funding or service issues.

6. Process and procedures that allow for the participation of the State domestic violence coalition in planning and monitoring the distribution of grant funds and determining compliance.

DHS has awarded six-year contracts for shelter and support services throughout the State, effective July 1, 2003 – June 30, 2009. Before requests for proposals (RFP) were issued, DHS solicited community input on its planned services. One of the ways the State involves the Coalition and other interested community members in information gathering, planning and monitoring is through a public notice and public hearing process we call "Request for Information", or RFI. The process provides an opportunity to ensure grant compliance by allowing input in the development of RFP specifications, including the numbers to be served in each area, the service activities to be funded and the outcomes expected to be achieved.

The current contracts ends June 30, 2009. DHS will soon begin the RFI and RFP process for the next contract period.

7. Procedures developed and implemented that assure the confidentiality of records pertaining to any individual provided family violence prevention or treatment services by any program assisted under FVPSA.

Confidentiality provisions are found in:

- a. Program rules: Section 17-1601, Hawaii Administrative Rules, effective December 2004 (**ATTACHMENT A**)
- b. DHS standard contract language (**ATTACHMENT B**)

8. Use of the grant funds, target population, number of shelters to be funded, the services the State will provide, and expected results.

Provided in **ATTACHMENT C** is the service specifications for the state's RFP for domestic violence shelter and support services statewide. It describes in

detail the use of the funds, the target population, the number of shelters to be funded and the expected results.

ATTACHMENT D is the service specifications for the state's RFP for statewide teen dating violence services.

The table below summarizes the planned use of State and Federal funding for service provision in FY 2008.

In FY 2007, overall FVPSA program funding to the shelter providers was increased by \$500,000 (+24%) from \$2,108,668 in FY 2006 to \$2,608,668, utilizing TANF funds.

For FY 2008, the State Legislature appropriated additional State General Funds to increase funding again by another \$762,500 (+29%) to \$3,371,168, for an overall increase in funding of 60% from FY 2006 to FY 2008.

The plan for FY 2009 is to sustain FY 2008 funding levels, with possible additional TANF funding to help another existing Oahu DV shelter in the Windward area currently not supported by DHS.

The funding increases are occurring at a time when the overall number of women, men and accompanying children sheltered are declining and are in recognition that their special needs and issues are getting more complicated and challenging, requiring funding support and integrative partnerships for services and training to improve immediate safety, stabilization and transition outcomes.

DV shelters are often a refuge of last resort, and the issues that women seeking shelter bring with them include:

- **1 in every 5** adults sheltered reported **sexual abuse**.
- **1 in every 4** adults sheltered had **substance abuse** issues and were referred for substance abuse services. The shelters hired CSACs for their recovery services program for women in the shelter.
- **1 in every 6** of the women sheltered (women in the shelter accompanied by their children and women without their children) were known to CPS.
- Women with **mental illness** issues and under medication.
- Vulnerable **disabled** victims.
- Victims with **immigration issues and undocumented aliens** needing assistance in obtaining legal status and protections under the Federal Violence Against Women Act (VAWA).
- Lack of **housing**, **5 of every 6** sheltered adults sheltered received housing advocacy
- Lack of **transportation**, **1 of every 2** sheltered adults received transportation services

- **Language/communication barriers, 1 of every 11** sheltered adults needed language assistance. The need was greatest on Oahu with Chuukese, Micronesian, Tagalog, and Korean topping the list.

GEOGRAPHIC AREA	NO. OF SHELTERS	FY 2008 Planned State Funds	FY 2008 Planned State Child Abuse/ Spouse Abuse Special Funds	FY 2008 Planned Title XX SSBG (TANF Transfer) Funds	FY 2008 Planned TANF Funds	FY 2008 Planned FVPS Funds	FY 2008 Planned TOTAL MEANS OF FINANCING
Hawaii County	1 (East Hawaii)	\$165,454		\$55,000	\$62,500	\$95,482	\$378,436
Hawaii County	1 (West Hawaii)	\$182,924		\$50,000	\$62,500	\$89,909	\$385,333
Kauai County	1	\$257,327		\$51,677	\$62,500	\$96,381	\$467,885
Maui County	1 (Maui)	\$115,000	106,154	\$80,000	\$62,500	\$110,384	\$474,038
Maui County	1 (Molokai)	\$127,614		\$40,000	\$62,500	\$82,861	\$312,975
City & County of Honolulu	3	\$656,584		\$111,506	\$187,500	\$306,911	\$1,352,501
STATEWIDE SHELTERS SUBTOTAL	8	\$1,504,903	\$106,154	\$478,183	\$500,000	\$781,928	\$3,371,168
Statewide	Teen Dating Violence Services		\$92,000			\$16,900	\$108,900
SERVICE TOTAL		\$1,504,903	\$198,154	\$478,183	\$500,000	\$798,828	\$3,480,068
5% Admin.							
OVERALL TOTAL		\$1,504,903	\$198,154	\$478,183	\$500,000	\$781,928	\$3,480,068

9. Law or procedures that the State has implemented for the eviction of an abusive spouse from a shared household.

Chapter 586, Domestic Abuse Protective Orders, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), **ATTACHMENT E**, provides legal authority for eviction of an abusive spouse from a shared residence. Upon petition to a Family Court judge, a temporary restraining order could be granted without prior notice and without commencement of a matrimonial action. The order may require either or both parties to leave the domicile.

10. Assurances:

- Grant funds will be distributed to local public agencies and nonprofit private organizations (including religious and charitable organizations and

- voluntary associations) for programs and projects within the State to prevent incidents of family violence and to provide immediate shelter and related assistance for victims of family violence and their dependents in order to prevent future violent incidents.
- b. Not less than 70% of the funds distributed shall be used for immediate shelter and related assistance for victims of family violence and their dependents and not less than 25% of the funds distributed shall be used to provide related assistance.
 - c. Not more than 5% of the funds will be used for State administrative costs.
 - d. In distributing the funds, the State will give special emphasis to the support of community-based projects of demonstrated effectiveness carried out by non-profit private organizations, particularly those projects the primary purpose of which is to operate shelters for victims of family violence and their dependents and those which provide counseling, advocacy, and self-help services to victims and their children.
 - e. Grants funded by the State will meet the matching requirements in section 303(e), i.e., not less than 20% of the total funds provided for a project under the FVPS Act with respect to an existing program, and with respect to an entity intending to operate a new program under this title, not less than 35%. The local share will be cash or in kind; and the local share will not include any federal funds provided under any authority other than the FVPS Act.
 - f. Grant funds made available under this program by the State will not be used as direct payment to any victim or dependent of a victim of family violence.
 - g. No income eligibility standard will be imposed on individuals receiving assistance or services supported with funds appropriated to carry out this Act.
 - h. The address or location of any shelter-facility assisted under this Act will not be made public, except with the written authorization of the person or persons responsible for the operation of such shelter.
 - i. Programs or activities funded in whole or in part under the Act will prohibit discrimination on the basis of age, handicap, sex, race, color, national origin or religion.
 - j. Funds made available under the Act will be used to supplement and not supplant other Federal, State and local public funds expended to provide services and activities that promote the purposes of the Act.

- k. The State will comply with the applicable Departmental record keeping and reporting requirements and general requirements for the administration of grants under 45 CFR Part 92.

Lillian B. Koller, Director