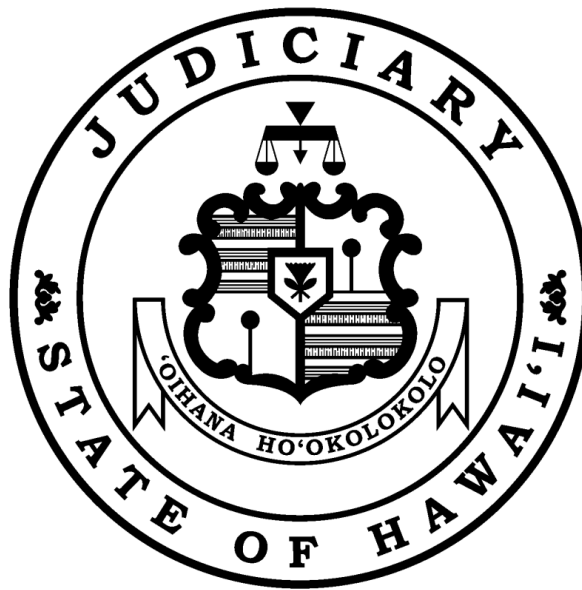


**REPORTS TO THE THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE
2020 REGULAR SESSION**

SUBMITTED BY

THE JUDICIARY, STATE OF HAWAII



DECEMBER 2019

**REPORTS TO THE THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE
2020 REGULAR SESSION**

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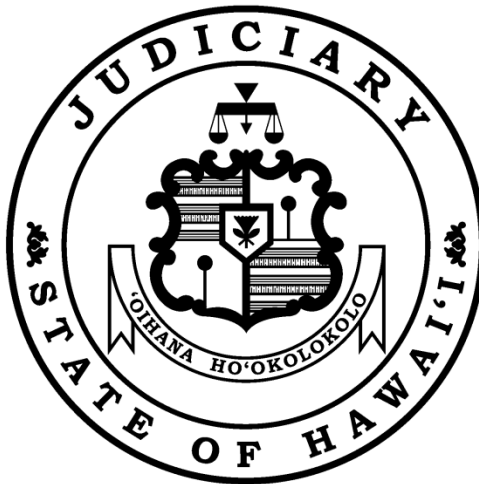
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**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE
2020 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

**ACT 232, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAI'I 1994
HRS § 601-3.6**

A Report on the Spouse and Child Abuse Special Account



Prepared by:

**Circuit Court, First Circuit
The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i**

December 2019

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE
2020 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

**ACT 232, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAI'I 1994
HRS § 607-3.6**

A Report on the Spouse and Child Abuse Special Account

This report is respectfully submitted pursuant to Act 232, Session Laws of Hawai'i 1994, HRS § 601-3.6, which requests an annual report on the Spouse and Child Abuse Special Account.

In 1994, the Spouse and Child Abuse Special Account, placed in the Judiciary, was created by the Legislature, State of Hawai'i, for the purpose of developing and/or expanding new and existing programs. The scope of the Judiciary's Special Account may include, but is not limited to, grants or purchases of services which support or provide domestic violence or child abuse intervention or prevention, as authorized by law, as well as staff programs.

The Judiciary's Special Account is financed through a portion of the monies collected by the Department of Health from the issuance of birth, death, and marriage certificates. In addition, any fines collected pursuant to HRS Chapter 586-11 (Violation for an Order of Protection) and contributions from state tax refunds are deposited into the Judiciary's Special Account.

Programs and Activities Funded Through the Spouse and Child Abuse Special Fund

Monies from the Judiciary's Special Account continue to provide funding for a broad range of programs, projects and activities statewide, which address interventions in domestic violence and the prevention of child abuse and neglect. The process of determining which services, programs, and activities received funding involved internal planning and collaboration within the Judiciary, as well as coordination with private and public stakeholders in the community.

The following programs, projects and activities were funded by the Judiciary's Special Account in Fiscal Year 2019:

1. Purchase of Service Programs

The following nonprofit organizations named below received funding to provide or supplement their contracted services with the Judiciary:

- Child and Family Service/Turning Point for Families (Hawai'i Island) Funding was used for core domestic violence services. The specific services funded included the following:
 - Victim support counseling
 - Assistance in preparation of temporary restraining orders
 - Advocacy for victims
- Child and Family Service/Developing Options to Violence (O'ahu) The Developing Options to Violence program provided specialized domestic violence intervention services which included:
 - Group/individual counseling services for adult survivors of domestic violence
 - Counseling services for children and youth who have been a victim or witness to family violence.
 - Domestic violence intervention services for juveniles who have been adjudicated by the Family Court for the charge of abuse of family or household member or a related charge, such as intimate partner violence. Efforts also involved outreach to engage family members of the juveniles in services.
 - Domestic violence intervention services for adult offenders
- Domestic Violence Action Center (O'ahu)
 The following advocacy services for victims of domestic violence were provided by the Domestic Violence Action Center:
 - Advocacy and support services for victims filing temporary restraining order
 - Civil legal services
 - Hotline services (information and referrals)
 - Case management
- Parents and Children Together/Family Peace Center (O'ahu and Maui)
 Funding was provided to the Family Peace Center on O'ahu and Maui for essential domestic violence services. The specific services provided included:
 - Victim advocacy and support groups
 - Counseling and/or case management for adult survivors/victims
 - Counseling for children and youth who have been a victim or witness to family violence.
 - Domestic violence intervention services for juveniles who have been adjudicated by the Family Court for the charge of abuse of family or household member or a related charge, such as intimate partner violence. Efforts also involved outreach to engage family members of the juveniles in services.
 - Domestic violence intervention services for adult offenders
- Parents and Children Together/Family Visitation Center (O'ahu & Kaua'i)
 Supervised child visitation and exchange services were provided to court referred families on the islands of O'ahu and Kaua'i. On O'ahu, the Center serviced families in Honolulu, and on Kaua'i, the Center operated in Kapa'a. The majority of referrals involved temporary restraining orders and orders of protection, while other referrals involved divorce, child custody, and paternity cases.

- YWCA of Kaua'i/Alternatives to Violence Program (Kaua'i) Funding of this program allowed the provision of domestic violence intervention services to juveniles referred from the Family Court through the Alternatives to Violence Program. The program also worked with family members and the juvenile's probation officers, when needed.

Many of the juveniles in treatment have displayed increased understanding and empathy of others, an increase in self-awareness, development of interpersonal skills, and academic improvement.

2. Federal Grant Projects

Matching funds from the Judiciary's Special Account were used for the federally funded Judiciary grant projects listed below:

- State Access and Visitation Program Grant

This formula grant is awarded to the Judiciary annually by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Child Support Enforcement, to provide supervised child visitation and exchange services in a safe setting. The federal grant funds and matching funds from the Special Account were used to provide these services on the islands of O'ahu and Hawai'i. Priority was given to those cases involved in domestic violence, or other high conflict situations. The federal grant was awarded in the amount of \$100,000 and required a 10% match in funds, \$11,111 in matching funds from the Special Account were allocated to these services. Parents and Children Together/Family Visitation Center on O'ahu received a purchase of service contract to provide these services.

- Stop Violence Against Women Act Grant / "Intersection of Domestic Violence and Technology"

Funding under this federal Act provided domestic violence trainings for a statewide audience. The following are brief descriptions of the trainings:

"Intersection of Domestic Violence and Technology," Statewide General Audience

On September 4, 2018, the Judiciary and the Hawai'i State Coalition Against Domestic Violence collaborated to hold the training on O'ahu. The audience included juvenile and adult probation staff, Judiciary administration, domestic violence advocacy staff, domestic violence shelter staff, staff from the prosecutor's and public defender's offices, and domestic violence intervention program staff from across the state. The speaker, Ian Harris of the National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV), covered the following topics: Foundations of Technology, Cultural Issues, Identifying Abuse, Tech Safety Planning, and Evidence Collection.

"Intersection of Domestic Violence and Technology," Statewide Family Court Symposium

On September 5, 2018, Ian Harris of NNEDV spoke for a full day at the

Statewide Family Court Symposium. The audience included Family Court judges and administration from across the state. Mr. Harris covered the following topics: Foundations of Technology, Culture and Technology, Tech Misuse Dynamics and Discovery, Tech Evidence, and Tech Responsive Dispositions and Enforcement.

“DV 101: Fundamentals of Domestic Violence,” Statewide

The DV 101 training was in response to the findings and recommendations from the Domestic Violence Fatality Review Team and a statewide survey of state and county workers that indicated that the majority of the respondents had little or no training on domestic violence. This foundational domestic violence training focuses on three topic areas: Dynamics of Domestic Violence, Characteristics of Abusers, and Childhood Development and Domestic Violence. The annual training is the result of the collaborative efforts and joint resources of the Department of Health, the Department of the Attorney General, the Department of Human Services, and the Judiciary. In 2019, DV 101 was held on Kaua‘i on March 21, 2019; on Hawai‘i Island on April 18, 2019; on Maui on May 7, 2019; and on O‘ahu on June 4, 2019. Audience members included staff from each of the coordinating agencies, plus the Department of Education, county police departments, the Department of Public Safety, county prosecutor’s offices, and service provider agencies.

“Conference on Crimes Against Women”

From April 8 to 11, 2019, a group of ten Judiciary staff from across the state attended the Conference on Crimes Against Women in Dallas, TX. Conference presentations covered best practices in combatting crimes against women with sessions lead by national experts on domestic violence, stalking, strangulation, sex assault, and human trafficking. Staff who attended the conference work in the field of domestic violence as probation officers, probation supervisors, and probation administrators, and program specialists who oversee the Judiciary domestic violence contracts.

“Enhancing Judicial Skills in Domestic Violence Cases Workshop”

From April 14 to 17, 2019, three Family Court judges, one from O‘ahu and two from Hawai‘i Island, participated in the national training held in Santa Fe, New Mexico. The four-day intensive workshop for judges covered victim and perpetrator behavior, fact-finding, access to justice and judge's role in community response to domestic violence, fairness and cultural issues in DV cases, decision making skills, and enforcement, along with practical courtroom exercises.

3. Trainings, Meetings, Other Expenses

Monies from the Special Account were used for the following:

- \$10,000 was used to supplement a contract with a private therapist to work with

clients in the Girls Court of the Family Court on O‘ahu. The Girls Court on O‘ahu, which was established as one of the first of its kind, has been recognized as a national model for other courts throughout the nation. This specialized court is designed to work with girls and boys who identify as female whose cases are adjudicated by the Family Court. Since the inception of this court in 2004, most of the participants referred to the court have evidenced trauma issues related to child, sexual, and/or domestic violence in various forms.

- Utilization of the Spousal Abuse Risk Assessment (SARA) by probation officers in all circuits. The SARA is a validated domestic violence risk assessment used with domestic violence offenders. While it is usually applied electronically, new officers who have not been certified must initially use hard copies of the assessment.
- \$3,600 was used for maintenance of an electronic database containing assessment scores of domestic violence offenders on probation in the state.
- Funds also were provided for travel to attend the 2019 Access and Visitation Coordinators Meeting.

Special Fund Assessment (Act 34, SLH 1964)

The Special Fund Assessment fee for FY 2019 was \$3,277.

Summary

The Judiciary's Spouse and Child Abuse Special Account continues to enable the Judiciary to develop, implement and maintain a proactive stance in achieving the mission of HRS § 601-3.6, to support and provide spouse or child abuse intervention or prevention in the state of Hawaii. One of the major strengths in the establishment of the Special Account has been the discretion given to the Judiciary, which has encouraged and allowed funding for a comprehensive range of services and activities, which would have not been possible otherwise. As a result, services for victims of domestic violence have been maintained and appropriate and effective intervention services for victims, children, and offenders remain available.

The opportunity for statewide training of judges and Judiciary staff on a wide range of important and inter-connected issues relating to domestic violence and child abuse and neglect continues to be possible and addresses an ongoing need. Additionally, the ability to include other government agencies and service providers in domestic violence trainings increases collaboration, leading to working better together in closing gaps and preventing further victimization.

The Judiciary remains committed to the responsible use of monies from the Special Account to promote the safety and well-being of domestic violence and child abuse and neglect victims and family members, the accountability of offenders, and taking a strong and committed stance on these important issues.

**THE JUDICIARY
SPOUSE & CHILD ABUSE SPECIAL FUND
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 2018-2019**

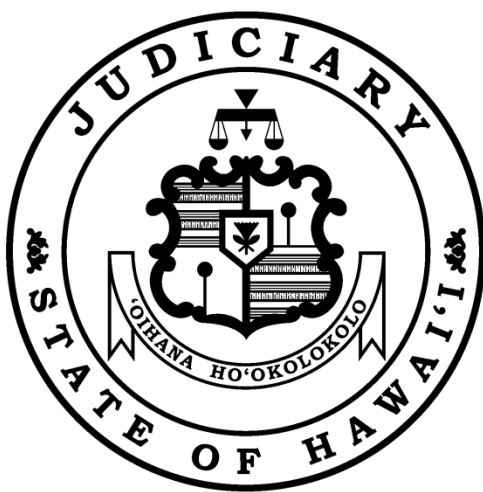
REVENUE CODES	HRS SECTION		
0222	§ 572-5	MARRIAGE LICENSES	107,186
0735	§235-105.5	TAXES COLLECTED UNDER ACT228, SLH2004	35,602
1101	§ 338-14.5	FEES, CERTIFIED COPIES OF HEALTH STATISTICS RECORDS	288,046
1567	§§ 580-10, 586-4	FINES - VIOLATION OF TEMPORARY RESTRAINING ORDER/PROTECTIVE ORDER (ACT 172/98 AND 200/99)	567
		SUB-TOTAL	<hr/> 431,401
0288		INVESTMENT POOL EARRINGS (ACT119/98)	2,440
1364		REFUND/REIMBURSEMENT PRIOR PERIOD EXPENSES	<hr/> 857
		TOTAL REVENUES	<hr/> 434,698
OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES			
3001		EDUCATIONAL SUPPLIES	0
3203		PRINTED FORMS	0
3209		OTHER OFFICE SUPPLIES	51
3301		FOOD SUPPLIES	2,000
3502		SUBSCRIPTIONS	0
4102		CAR MILEAGE - OTHERS	0
4201		TRANSPORTATION, INTRA-STATE - EMPLOYEES	602
4202		TRANS INTRA-OTHERS	0
4301		SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE, INTRA-STATE - EMPLOYEES	393
4302		SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE, INTRA-STATE - OTHERS	0
4401		TRANS, OUT OF STATE-EMPLOYEES	3,541
4402		TRANSPORTATION, OUT OF STATE - OTHERS	0
4501		SUBS, OUT OF STATE - EMPLOYEES	4,290
4502		SUBS, OUT OF STATE - OTHERS	0
4601		HIRE OF PASSENGER CARS - EMPLOYEES	371
4602		HIRE OF PASSENGER CARS - OTHERS	0
4801		OTHER TRAVEL	356
5503		OTHER RENTAL OF LAND, BLDG	50
6609		PURCHASE OF SERVICES CONTRACTS	451,717
6619		OTHER PUBLIC SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE	0
7198		OTHER SERVICES ON FEE BASIS	15,114
7204		SPECIAL FUND ASSESSMENT (ACT 34, SLH 1964)	3,277
7205		TRAINING COSTS AND REGISTRATION FEES	1,169
7300		INTEREST ON DELINQUENT PAYMENTS	<hr/> 12
		TOTAL OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES	<hr/> 482,943

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE
2020 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

**ACT 274, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAI'I 1997
HRS § 607-5.6**

A Report on the Parent Education Special Fund



Prepared by:

**Family Court, First Circuit
The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i**

December 2019

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE
2019 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

**ACT 274, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAII 1997
HRS § 607-5.6**

A Report on the Parent Education Special Fund

Act 274, Session Laws of Hawaii 1997, requires the Judiciary to submit a report on the Parent Education Special Fund.

The Parent Education Special Fund was established by the 1997 Legislature, State of Hawaii, through Act 274. In 2003, HRS § 607-5.6 was amended to increase the Fund's surcharge to \$50 for Family Court matrimonial cases and to add the surcharge to paternity actions.

The Purpose of the Fund

The Parent Education Special Fund is used to administer education programs to families currently involved in divorce cases in the State of Hawaii. Parties litigating custody matters as well as children of unmarried or never-married parents living in the same household are also required to attend. Parents attending the divorce education programs are encouraged to refocus on their children's needs by learning how continued fighting negatively impacts their children. They are also encouraged to mediate rather than litigate their custody conflicts. The programs emphasize that:

- Family violence is never appropriate and is extremely harmful to children.
- Children will thrive if they live in safe homes and are loved by both parents.
- The court takes into account the safety of victims and children in making custody and visitation decisions.

Children between the ages of six through 17 also attend to learn how to cope with changes in their family. The programs emphasize that children are not the cause of parental separation, that parents do not divorce their children, and that there are many families going through similar experiences. Children and teens participate in age-appropriate discussions and activities focused on helping each child identify and understand their emotions.

After an opening statement given by a Family Court judge, parents and children watch *The Purple Family* (1999), a timeless film which gently broaches themes of divorce and separation. The film is unique in that the words "divorce" or "separation" are never used explicitly to describe the family's situation. The programs distribute parenting guides with island-specific information on resources for counseling, domestic violence, parenting, and anger management classes. The website www.kidsfirsthawaii.com is also available to provide island-specific program and contact information to families.

All parents are told:

- Children will thrive if they live in safe homes and are loved by both parents.

- Family violence is never appropriate and is extremely harmful to children.
- The court takes into account the safety of victims and children in making custody and visitation decisions.

Parent Education Programs

Each circuit administers their own parent education program. In the First, Second, and Fifth Circuits, the program is called Kids First. Third Circuit has two programs; the program in Kona is Children First and the program in Hilo is Children in Transition.

The O'ahu Kids First Program is held most Wednesday evenings and alternates weekly between Ka'ahumanu Hale in Honolulu and the Ronald T.Y. Moon Court Complex in Kapolei. The Maui Kids First Program is held on the second Wednesday of the month at Hoapili Hale in Wailuku. On Hawai'i Island, Kona's Children First Program is held on the third Wednesday of the month at the West Hawai'i Civic Center, and Hilo's Children in Transition Program is held at Hale Kaulike on the second Tuesday of even-numbered months, as well as the second and fourth Tuesdays of odd-numbered months. Kaua'i's Kids First Program is held on the second Wednesday of the month at Pu'u'honua Kaulike Building in Līhu'e.

FY 2018-2019 Cases by Circuit	Divorce	Paternity	Civil Union	Total Cases
First (O'ahu)	3,278	984	8	4,270
Second (Maui, Moloka'i, Lāna'i)	468	199	1	668
Third (Hilo & Kona)	505	292	3	800
Fifth (Kaua'i)	214	30	0	244
Total:	4,465	1,505	12	5,982

The percentage of filings for each circuit closely mirrors the state of Hawai'i's population distribution. The majority of the cases were filed on O'ahu with 3,278 new divorce cases (73% of state total) and 984 paternity filings (65% of state total). Of the paternity cases filed on O'ahu, half (50%) were filed by parties disputing custody and visitation matters. The remaining half involved child support reimbursement and were filed by the Child Support Enforcement Agency. Additionally, eight civil union divorces were filed on O'ahu (67% of state total).

Statewide, 92 divorce education classes were held serving a total of 6,282 individuals (3,963 parents and 2,319 children). In FY 2018-2019, Kids First O'ahu serviced a total of 4,102 individuals (2,633 adults and 1,469 children).

FY 2018-2019 Attendance by Circuit	Adult Attendance	Children Attendance	Total Attendance
First (O'ahu)	2,633	1,469	4,102
Second (Maui, Moloka'i, Lāna'i)	570	320	890
Third (Hilo)	289	223	512
Third (Kona)	172	157	329
Fifth (Kaua'i)	299	150	449
Total:	3,963	2,319	6,282

Statewide revenues during FY 2018-2019 totaled \$113,623, which includes an interest amount of \$1,878. Total expenses were \$125,935. Should revenues continue to not meet expenses, it may be necessary to increase the Parent Education Fund surcharge.

The Parent Education Special Fund began collecting filing fee surcharges and donations beginning July 1, 1997. The attached financial report reflects the twenty-second year of collections. The Parent Education Fund continues to support all five of the State of Hawai'i Judiciary's parent education programs.

THE JUDICIARY
PARENT EDUCATION SPECIAL FUND
FY 2018-2019

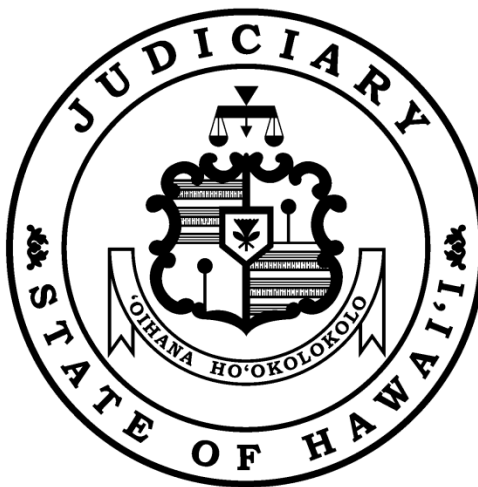
OBJECT CODE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNTS				
		FIRST CIRCUIT	SECOND CIRCUIT	THIRD CIRCUIT	FIFTH CIRCUIT	TOTAL
	<u>REVENUES</u>					
0288	INTEREST	1,878				1,878
0763	SURCHARGE	83,780	11,965	10,400	5,600	111,745
	TOTAL REVENUES	85,658	11,965	10,400	5,600	113,623
	<u>OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES & ENCUMBRANCES</u>					
2902	SECURITY SERVICES	14,725	3,626		3,051	21,402
3204	DUPLICATING SUPPLIES	1,783				1,783
3206	DATA PROCESSING SUPPLIES	0				0
3209	OTHER STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLIES	646				646
3301	FOOD SUPPLIES	4,167			940	5,107
3501	DUES	0				0
3701	POSTAGE	0				0
3901	PRINTING AND BINDING	700				700
4101	CAR MILEAGE - EMPLOYEES	0				0
4102	CAR MILEAGE - OTHERS	948				948
4401	TRANS OUT OF STATE - EMPLOYEES	0				0
4402	TRANS OUT OF STATE - OTHERS	0				0
4501	SUBSISTENCE OUT OF STATE - EMPLOYEES	0				0
4601	HIRE OF PASSENGER CARS - EMPLOYEES	0				0
5503	OTHER RENTALS (PARKING PASS)	200				200
5801	FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT - R & M	236				236
6619	OTHER PUBLIC SUPPORT & ASSISTANCE	1,406				1,406
7131	INTERPRETER FEES	2,623				2,623
7198	OTHER SERVICES ON FEE BASIS	47,691	15,000	18,750	8,700	90,141
7204	SPECIAL FUND ASSESSMENT (ACT 34, SLH 1964)	743				743
7205	TRAINING COSTS AND REGISTRATION FEES	0				0
7215	OTHER MISC CURRENT EXP	0				0
	TOTAL OTHER CURRENT EXPENSES	75,868	18,626	18,750	12,691	125,935

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE
2020 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

**ACT 162, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAI'I 2002
HRS § 577-7.5**

A Report on Parental Preferences in Government Contracts



Prepared by:

**Financial Services Department
Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts
The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i**

December 2019

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE
2020 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

**ACT 162, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAI'I 2002
HRS § 577-7.5**

A Report on Parental Preferences in Government Contracts

Act 162, SLH 2002, HRS § 577-7.5, provides that Judiciary contracts, programs, and services shall not favor one parent over the other in terms of child rearing and that the Judiciary will provide annual report to the Legislature on the implementation of this section.

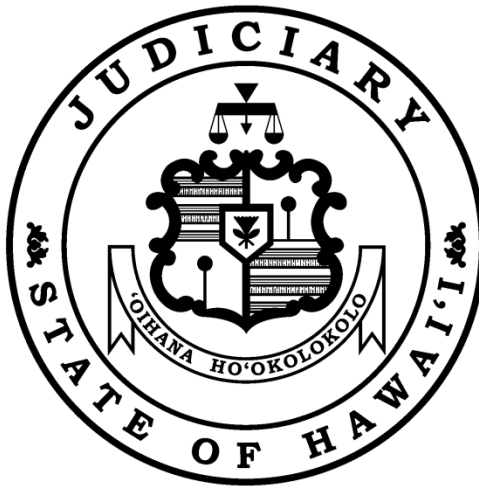
We report that the Judiciary program administrators, program specialists and contracting officers are continuing to monitor their contracts to insure compliance with this act. In addition to using standard contract boilerplates, our Judiciary staff attorney assures compliance with all applicable laws by reviewing these contracts prior to finalization. None of our policies and procedures in the contracting of individuals or groups providing contractual services to the Judiciary has ever reflected in the past, nor will they ever reflect in the future, any parental preference.

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE
2020 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

**ACT 40, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAI'I 2004
HRS § 601-21**

**A Report on Statewide Substance Abuse Treatment
Monitoring Program**



Prepared by:

**Adult Client Services Branch, First Circuit
The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i**

December 2019

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE
2020 REGULAR SESSION**

**ON
ACT 40, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAI'I 2004
HRS § 601-21**

**A Report on Statewide Substance Abuse Treatment
Monitoring Program**

HRS § 601-21 requires the Judiciary to: (a) collect data in accordance with HRS § 321-192.5 from any circuit court, adult probation, and any provider of substance abuse treatment that provides substance abuse treatment to persons served through public funds administered by the judiciary; and (b) include in the contract with any treatment provider all criteria established by the department of health pursuant to HRS § 321-192.5 to determine whether the treatment provider is achieving success in treating individuals with substance abuse.

The Judiciary's efforts to comply with the above-referenced statute are outlined below.

- The Judiciary continues to include language in its Requests for Proposals and existing contracts with substance abuse treatment providers to hold programs accountable for complying with Department of Health (DOH) criteria to determine success in treating individuals with substance abuse.
- The Judiciary received available data taken from the Web Infrastructure for Treatment Services (WITS) information system. Reports from WITS are attached. It is noted that some of the Judiciary's contracted providers were not DOH Alcohol and Drug Abuse Division (ADAD) providers, thus numbers were taken for these programs from Caseload Explorer (CE), the Judiciary statewide Adult Client Services Branch (ACSB) case and management information system for probation. These statistics reflect reports received as of June 30, 2019.

It is noted that the data provided by ADAD is based on information provided by treatment providers. Some of this information may not match with what is contained in CE as there may be inconsistencies in the way data is entered and interpreted.

The Department of Health ADAD/WITS reported data in the tables shown on the following pages.

The following FY19 statewide probation data was also obtained from CE:

- 535 unduplicated adults entered 576 programs with 614 admits in FY19. The higher number of admits reflects clients being admitted to treatment more than once during the year.

- 5,380 offenders were active in treatment during the same year.
- Of the 5,380 offenders, 4,169 were males; 1,186 were females; and 25 were unspecified.
- Treatment services include assessments, education, motivational enhancement, outpatient, intensive outpatient, day and residential care, with continuing care following core treatment. Special needs, including those for pregnant and parenting women and individuals with co-occurring (mental health and substance abuse) disorders, have been addressed by treatment programs.
- Through the efforts of the Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions (ICIS), programs have been evaluated using the Correctional Program Checklist (CPC) to determine how much programs are in alignment with the application of best practices in working with offenders. Most programs are beginning to look at their programming and are working toward adopting and adapting to these principles.
- The CPC assessment team continues to be active in supporting the vendors as they begin to implement some of these practices, by providing opportunities for greater interaction between programs and the criminal justice system through training. Probation officers are consistently transmitting Level of Services Inventory-Revised data which provides vendors with the risk (to recidivate) classification of referred offenders to address dosage and treatment placement.
- Clients from the Neighbor Islands had to travel to O'ahu or Maui for residential type placements, reflecting the need for higher levels of substance abuse treatment on all islands. There are no residential treatment programs on Hawai'i Island, Kaua'i, Lāna'i, and Moloka'i.

Neighbor Island Referrals for Residential Treatment				
	Big Island 3 rd CC	Kauai 5 th CC	Maui 2 nd CC	Subtotal
Treatment Providers Referred To:				
OAHU				
Habilitat	7	0	3	
Hina Mauka	39	1	24	
Hoomau Ke Ola	13	0	3	
Poailani	11	0	12	
Salvation Army ARC	3	6	2	
Salvation Army ATS	27	2	8	
Salvation Army FTS	4	0	0	
Sand Island Treatment Ctr	24	7	5	
Total Referred to Oahu	128	16	57	201
MAUI				
Aloha House	18	0	122	
Total Referred to Maui	18	0	122	140
TOTAL NI Referrals				341

Table 1.1 Number of Judiciary Referrals by Island

This report counts the number of referrals made by the Judiciary to providers. Services for these referrals may not have been paid for by the Judiciary. Counts are unduplicated within a provider agency and in the Total column and rows.

Fiscal Year	Age Group	Provider Agency	Island (# of Clients)						
			Hawaii	Kauai	Lanai	Maui	Molokai	Oahu	Total
2019	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC						31	31
		Alcoholic Rehabilitation Services of Hawaii, Inc						1,500	1,500
		Aloha House, Inc.				662			662
		Big Island Substance Abuse Council	746						746
		Bridge House, Inc	90						90
		CARE Hawaii, Inc.	323	21		323		493	1,160
		Child and Family Service		7					7
		Hawai'i Health & Harm Reduction Center						4	4
		Ho'omau Ke Ola						225	225
		Ka Hale Pomaika'i			11		69		80
		Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation						275	275
		Kokua Support Services						104	104
		Ku Aloha Ola Mau	59						59
		Malama Na Makua A Keiki				36			36
		Maui Youth and Family Services, Inc				6			6
		Ohana Makamae, Inc				14			14
		Po'ailani, Inc						53	53
		Salvation Army-ATS						450	450
		Salvation Army-FTS						145	145
		The Queen's Medical Center						156	156
		Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center						123	123
		Women In Need		32				12	44
		Young Men's Christian Association of Honolulu						1	1
		AGE GROUP TOTAL	1,218	60	11	1,041	69	3,572	5,971
	Children	Alcoholic Rehabilitation Services of Hawaii, Inc						32	32

		Big Island Substance Abuse Council	27						27
		Bobby Benson Center						3	3
		CARE Hawaii, Inc.						48	48
		Child and Family Service						8	8
		Maui Youth and Family Services, Inc				13			13
		Young Men's Christian Association of Honolulu						8	8
		AGE GROUP TOTAL	27			13		99	139
	FISCAL YEAR TOTAL		1,245	60	11	1,054	69	3,671	6,110

Table 1.2 Number of Judiciary Referred Clients Admitted by Island, Agency, and Gender

This report counts all clients that the providers have indicated were referred to them by the Judiciary and admitted into a treatment regime. Service rendered to Judiciary referred clients may not have been paid for by the Judiciary.

Fiscal Year	Island	Age Group	Provider Agency	Client Gender (# of Clients)			
				Female	Male	Unknown	Total
2019	Hawaii	Adult	Aloha House, Inc.	1	1		2
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	1	1		2
		ISLAND TOTAL		1	1		2
		Adult	Big Island Substance Abuse Council	158	588		746
			Bridge House, Inc	19	71		90
			CARE Hawaii, Inc.	84	237	2	323
			Ku Aloha Ola Mau	26	33		59
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	287	929	2	1,218
		Children	Big Island Substance Abuse Council	10	17		27
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	10	17		27
		ISLAND TOTAL		297	946	2	1,245
	Kauai	Adult	CARE Hawaii, Inc.	6	15		21
			Child and Family Service	7			7
			Women In Need	14	18		32
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	27	33		60
		ISLAND TOTAL		27	33		60
	Lanai	Adult	Ka Hale Pomaika'i		11		11
			AGE GROUP TOTAL		11		11
		ISLAND TOTAL			11		11
	Maui	Adult	Aloha House, Inc.	122	540		662
			CARE Hawaii, Inc.	98	225		323
			Malama Na Makua A Keiki	36			36
			Maui Youth and Family Services, Inc		6		6
			Ohana Makamae, Inc	8	6		14
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	264	777		1,041
		Children	Maui Youth and Family Services, Inc	4	9		13
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	4	9		13

		ISLAND TOTAL		268	786		1,054
	Molokai	Adult	Ka Hale Pomaika'i	15	54		69
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	15	54		69
		ISLAND TOTAL		15	54		69
	Oahu	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	12	19		31
			Alcoholic Rehabilitation Services of Hawaii, Inc	395	1,105		1,500
			CARE Hawaii, Inc.	130	363		493
			Hawai'i Health & Harm Reduction Center	2	2		4
			Ho'omau Ke Ola	21	204		225
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	54	221		275
			Kokua Support Services	20	84		104
			Po'ailani, Inc	1	52		53
			Salvation Army-ATS	3	447		450
			Salvation Army-FTS	145			145
			The Queen's Medical Center	53	103		156
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	30	93		123
			Women In Need	9	3		12
			Young Men's Christian Association of Honolulu		1		1
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	875	2,697		3,572
			Children	Alcoholic Rehabilitation Services of Hawaii, Inc	5	27	
		Bobby Benson Center		1	2		3
		CARE Hawaii, Inc.		12	36		48
		Child and Family Service		6	2		8
		Young Men's Christian Association of Honolulu		1	7		8
		AGE GROUP TOTAL		25	74		99
		ISLAND TOTAL		900	2,771		3,671
	FISCAL YEAR TOTAL			1,508	4,602	2	6,112

Table 1.3 Number of Clients Admitted by Gender and Agency

					Number of Admissions				
Fiscal Year	Island	Gender	Age Group	Provider	Adult Probation	Family Drug Court	Hawaii Drug Court	Veterans Treatment Court	Total
2019	Oahu	Female	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	12	-	-	-	12
				CARE Hawaii, Inc.	10	-	-	-	10
				Hina Mauka	24	4	-	-	28
				Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	5	-	1	-	6
				Kokua Support Services	20	-	-	-	20
				Salvation Army-FTS	9	-	-	-	9
				Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	27	-	-	-	27
				Women In Need	6	-	-	-	6
				AGE GROUP TOTAL	113	4	1	-	118
			GENDER TOTAL	113	4	1	-	118	
		Male	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	65	-	-	-	65
				CARE Hawaii, Inc.	41	-	-	-	41
				Hina Mauka	91	1	2	4	98
				Ho'omau Ke Ola	30	2	2	-	34
				Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	18	-	5	2	25
				Kokua Support Services	82	-	-	-	82
				Salvation Army-ATS	27	-	2	-	29
				Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	86	1	-	-	87
				Women In Need	1	-	-	-	1
				AGE GROUP TOTAL	441	4	11	6	462
			GENDER TOTAL	441	4	11	6	462	
		ISLAND TOTAL				554	8	12	6
	FISCAL YEAR TOTAL				554	8	12	6	580

Table 2.1 Number of Clients Admitted by Agency and Court Type

				Number of Admissions				
Fiscal Year	Island	Age Group	Provider	Adult Probation	Family Drug Court	Hawaii Drug Court	Veterans Treatment Court	Total
2019	Oahu	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	77	0	0	0	77
			CARE Hawaii, Inc.	51	0	0	0	51
			Hina Mauka	115	5	2	4	126
			Ho'omau Ke Ola	30	2	2	0	34
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	23	0	6	2	31
			Kokua Support Services	102	0	0	0	102
			Salvation Army-ATS	27	0	2	0	29
			Salvation Army-FTS	9	0	0	0	9
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	113	1	0	0	114
			Women In Need	7	0	0	0	7
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	554	8	12	6	580
			ISLAND TOTAL	554	8	12	6	580
	FISCAL YEAR TOTAL			554	8	12	6	580

Table 2.2 Number of Clients Admitted by Island, Agency and Gender

				Number of Admissions		
Fiscal Year	Geo	Age Group	Provider	Female	Male	Total
2019	Oahu	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	12	65	77
			CARE Hawaii, Inc.	10	41	51
			Hina Mauka	28	98	126
			Ho'omau Ke Ola	-	34	34
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	6	25	31
			Kokua Support Services	20	82	102
			Salvation Army-ATS	-	29	29
			Salvation Army-FTS	9	-	9
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	27	87	114
			Women In Need	6	1	7
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	118	462	580
		ISLAND TOTAL		118	462	580
	FISCAL YEAR TOTAL			118	462	580

Table 3.1 Number of Clients Admitted by Island, Agency and Race

This report counts clients who have had one or more program enrollments during the fiscal year. If a client has multiple program enrollments during the fiscal year, they are counted only once.

Fiscal Year	Island	Age Group	Provider	Number of Clients									
				Alaskan Native	Asian	Black	Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	Mixed - Not Hawaiian	Other	Pacific Islander	Unknown	White	Total
2019	Oahu	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	-	10	1	23	3	-	12	1	27	77
			CARE Hawaii, Inc.	-	11	1	16	4	-	9	4	6	51
			Hina Mauka	-	14	3	63	7	2	14	-	23	126
			Ho'omau Ke Ola	-	2	1	24	2	-	4	-	1	34
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	-	6	1	16	-	3	3	-	2	31
			Kokua Support Services	-	6	2	6	5	7	45	4	27	102
			Salvation Army-ATS	-	5	1	9	3	2	6	-	3	29
			Salvation Army-FTS	1	-	-	5	1	1	1	-	-	9
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	-	7	5	59	19	5	5	1	13	114
			Women In Need	-	2	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	7
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	1	63	15	224	44	21	100	10	102	580
		ISLAND TOTAL		1	63	15	224	44	21	100	10	102	580
	FISCAL YEAR TOTAL			1	63	15	224	44	21	100	10	102	580

Table 3.2 Number of Clients Admitted by Island, Ethnicity, Agency, and Court Type

Fiscal Year	Island	Ethnicity	Age Group	Provider	Number of Admissions				
					Adult Probation	Family Drug Court	Hawaii Drug Court	Veterans Treatment Court	Total
2019	Oahu	Aleutian/Eskimo	Adult	Salvation Army-FTS	1	-	-	-	1
				AGE GROUP TOTAL	1	-	-	-	1
				ETHNICITY TOTAL	1	-	-	-	1
		Black/African American	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	1	-	-	-	1
				CARE Hawaii, Inc.	1	-	-	-	1
				Hina Mauka	3	-	-	-	3
				Ho'omau Ke Ola	1	-	-	-	1
				Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	1	-	-	-	1
				Kokua Support Services	2	-	-	-	2
				Salvation Army-ATS	1	-	-	-	1
				Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	5	-	-	-	5
				AGE GROUP TOTAL	15	-	-	-	15
				ETHNICITY TOTAL	15	-	-	-	15
		Caucasian	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	27	-	-	-	27
				CARE Hawaii, Inc.	4	-	-	-	4
				Hina Mauka	18	1	-	2	21
				Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	1	-	-	1	2
				Kokua Support Services	27	-	-	-	27
				Salvation Army-ATS	3	-	-	-	3
				Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	13	-	-	-	13

			AGE GROUP TOTAL	93	1	-	3	97
			ETHNICITY TOTAL	93	1	-	3	97
Chamorro	Adult	Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	1	-	-	-	-	1
		AGE GROUP TOTAL	1	-	-	-	-	1
		ETHNICITY TOTAL	1	-	-	-	-	1
Chinese	Adult	CARE Hawaii, Inc.	2	-	-	-	-	2
		Kokua Support Services	1	-	-	-	-	1
		Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	1	-	-	-	-	1
		AGE GROUP TOTAL	4	-	-	-	-	4
		ETHNICITY TOTAL	4	-	-	-	-	4
Chinese Filipino	Adult	Women In Need	1	-	-	-	-	1
		AGE GROUP TOTAL	1	-	-	-	-	1
		ETHNICITY TOTAL	1	-	-	-	-	1
Chuukese	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	3	-	-	-	-	3
		CARE Hawaii, Inc.	1	-	-	-	-	1
		Hina Mauka	2	-	-	-	-	2
		Salvation Army-ATS	-	-	1	-	-	1
		Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	1	-	-	-	-	1
		Women In Need	1	-	-	-	-	1
		AGE GROUP TOTAL	8	-	1	-	-	9
		ETHNICITY TOTAL	8	-	1	-	-	9
Chuukese Micronesian	Adult	Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	1	-	-	-	-	1
		AGE GROUP TOTAL	1	-	-	-	-	1
		ETHNICITY TOTAL	1	-	-	-	-	1
Filipino	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	2	-	-	-	-	2
		CARE Hawaii, Inc.	3	-	-	-	-	3
		Hina Mauka	4	2	-	1	-	7
		Ho'omau Ke Ola	1	1	-	-	-	2

				Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	2	-	-	-	2
				Kokua Support Services	3	-	-	-	3
				Salvation Army-ATS	1	-	-	-	1
				Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	6	-	-	-	6
				Women In Need	1	-	-	-	1
				AGE GROUP TOTAL	23	3	-	1	27
				ETHNICITY TOTAL	23	3	-	1	27
		Filipino Korean	Adult	Salvation Army-ATS	1	-	-	-	1
				AGE GROUP TOTAL	1	-	-	-	1
			ETHNICITY TOTAL	1	-	-	-	1	1
		Hawaiian/Part Hawaiian	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	23	-	-	-	23
				CARE Hawaii, Inc.	16	-	-	-	16
				Hina Mauka	58	-	2	-	60
				Ho'omau Ke Ola	22	1	1	-	24
				Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	12	-	3	1	16
				Kokua Support Services	6	-	-	-	6
				Salvation Army-ATS	8	-	1	-	9
				Salvation Army-FTS	5	-	-	-	5
				Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	59	-	-	-	59
				Women In Need	3	-	-	-	3
				AGE GROUP TOTAL	212	1	7	1	221
				ETHNICITY TOTAL	212	1	7	1	221
		Japanese	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	7	-	-	-	7
				CARE Hawaii, Inc.	4	-	-	-	4
				Hina Mauka	4	-	-	-	4
				Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	1	-	1	-	2
				Salvation Army-ATS	1	-	-	-	1

			AGE GROUP TOTAL	17	-	1	-	18
			ETHNICITY TOTAL	17	-	1	-	18
Japanese Okinawan	Adult	Hina Mauka	1	-	-	-	-	1
		AGE GROUP TOTAL	1	-	-	-	-	1
		ETHNICITY TOTAL	1	-	-	-	-	1
Korean	Adult	Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	1	-	-	-	-	1
		Salvation Army-ATS	2	-	-	-	-	2
		AGE GROUP TOTAL	3	-	-	-	-	3
		ETHNICITY TOTAL	3	-	-	-	-	3
Kosraen Micronesian	Adult	Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	1	-	-	-	-	1
		AGE GROUP TOTAL	1	-	-	-	-	1
		ETHNICITY TOTAL	1	-	-	-	-	1
Marshallese	Adult	Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	1	-	-	-	-	1
		AGE GROUP TOTAL	1	-	-	-	-	1
		ETHNICITY TOTAL	1	-	-	-	-	1
Micronesian	Adult	Kokua Support Services	3	-	-	-	-	3
		AGE GROUP TOTAL	3	-	-	-	-	3
		ETHNICITY TOTAL	3	-	-	-	-	3
Mixed - Not Hawaiian	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	3	-	-	-	-	3
		CARE Hawaii, Inc.	4	-	-	-	-	4
		Hina Mauka	7	-	-	-	-	7
		Ho'omau Ke Ola	1	-	1	-	-	2
		Kokua Support Services	5	-	-	-	-	5
		Salvation Army-ATS	3	-	-	-	-	3
		Salvation Army-FTS	1	-	-	-	-	1
		Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	18	1	-	-	-	19
		AGE GROUP TOTAL	42	1	1	-	-	44

	ETHNICITY TOTAL		42	1	1	-	44
Okinawan	Adult	Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	-	-	1	-	1
		AGE GROUP TOTAL	-	-	1	-	1
	ETHNICITY TOTAL		-	-	1	-	1
Other	Adult	Hina Mauka	1	1	-	-	2
		Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	3	-	-	-	3
		Kokua Support Services	7	-	-	-	7
		Salvation Army-ATS	2	-	-	-	2
		Salvation Army-FTS	1	-	-	-	1
		Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	5	-	-	-	5
		Women In Need	1	-	-	-	1
		AGE GROUP TOTAL	20	1	-	-	21
	ETHNICITY TOTAL		20	1	-	-	21
Other Asian	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	1	-	-	-	1
		CARE Hawaii, Inc.	1	-	-	-	1
		Hina Mauka	-	-	-	1	1
		Kokua Support Services	2	-	-	-	2
		AGE GROUP TOTAL	4	-	-	1	5
	ETHNICITY TOTAL		4	-	-	1	5
Other Pacific Islander	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	2	-	-	-	2
		CARE Hawaii, Inc.	1	-	-	-	1
		Hina Mauka	3	1	-	-	4
		Kokua Support Services	38	-	-	-	38
		Salvation Army-ATS	1	-	-	-	1
		AGE GROUP TOTAL	45	1	-	-	46
	ETHNICITY TOTAL		45	1	-	-	46
Other Pacific Islander Samoan	Adult	Kokua Support Services	1	-	-	-	1
		AGE GROUP TOTAL	1	-	-	-	1

			ETHNICITY TOTAL	1	-	-	-	1
	Palauan	Adult	Salvation Army-ATS	1	-	-	-	1
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	1	-	-	-	1
			ETHNICITY TOTAL	1	-	-	-	1
	Portuguese	Adult	CARE Hawaii, Inc.	2	-	-	-	2
			Hina Mauka	2	-	-	-	2
			Ho'omau Ke Ola	1	-	-	-	1
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	5	-	-	-	5
			ETHNICITY TOTAL	5	-	-	-	5
	Samoan	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	7	-	-	-	7
			CARE Hawaii, Inc.	7	-	-	-	7
			Hina Mauka	8	-	-	-	8
			Ho'omau Ke Ola	4	-	-	-	4
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	2	-	1	-	3
			Kokua Support Services	3	-	-	-	3
			Salvation Army-ATS	3	-	-	-	3
			Salvation Army-FTS	1	-	-	-	1
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	35	-	1	-	36
			ETHNICITY TOTAL	35	-	1	-	36
	Tongan	Adult	Hina Mauka	1	-	-	-	1
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	1	-	-	-	1
			ETHNICITY TOTAL	1	-	-	-	1
	Unknown	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	1	-	-	-	1
			CARE Hawaii, Inc.	4	-	-	-	4
			Hina Mauka	3	-	-	-	3
			Kokua Support Services	4	-	-	-	4
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	1	-	-	-	1
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	13	-	-	-	13
			ETHNICITY TOTAL	13	-	-	-	13
	Vietnamese	Adult	CARE Hawaii, Inc.	1	-	-	-	1

			AGE GROUP TOTAL	1	-	-	-	1
			ETHNICITY TOTAL	1	-	-	-	1
			ISLAND TOTAL	554	8	12	6	580
			FISCAL YEAR TOTAL	554	8	12	6	580

Table 4 Number of Clients Admitted by Island, Employment Status, Agency and Court Type

Fiscal Year	Island	Age Group	Employment Status	Provider Agency	Number of Admissions				
					Adult Probation	Family Drug Court	Hawaii Drug Court	Veterans' Court	Total
2019	Oahu	Adult	Disabled	Action with Aloha, LLC	2	-	-	-	2
				CARE Hawaii, Inc.	2	-	-	-	2
				Hina Mauka	3	-	-	2	5
				Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	2	-	-	-	2
				Kokua Support Services	1	-	-	-	1
				Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	1	-	-	-	1
				EMPLOYMENT STATUS TOTAL	11	-	-	2	13
			Full-Time	Action with Aloha, LLC	7	-	-	-	7
				CARE Hawaii, Inc.	4	-	-	-	4
				Hina Mauka	9	1	-	-	10
				Kokua Support Services	6	-	-	-	6
				Salvation Army-FTS	2	-	-	-	2
				EMPLOYMENT STATUS TOTAL	28	1	-	-	29
			Inmate	Hina Mauka	14	-	-	-	14
				Ho'omau Ke Ola	26	-	2	-	28
				Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	15	-	4	2	21
				Salvation Army-FTS	13	-	1	-	14
				Women In Need	2	-	-	-	2
				EMPLOYMENT STATUS TOTAL	70	-	7	2	79
				Hina Mauka	65	1	1	2	69

Not in Labor Force	Ho'omau Ke Ola	6	2	-	-	8
	Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	1	-	1	-	2
	Kokua Support Services	6	-	-	-	6
	Salvation Army-FTS	16	-	-	-	16
	Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	45	1	-	-	46
	Women In Need	1	-	-	-	1
	EMPLOYMENT STATUS TOTAL	140	4	2	2	148
Part-Time	CARE Hawaii, Inc.	11	-	-	-	11
	Hina Mauka	1	-	-	-	1
	Kokua Support Services	2	-	-	-	2
	Salvation Army-FTS	-	-	1	-	1
	Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	3	-	-	-	3
	EMPLOYMENT STATUS TOTAL	17	-	1	-	18
Student	Hina Mauka	1	-	-	-	1
	Kokua Support Services	1	-	-	-	1
	Salvation Army-FTS	1	-	-	-	1
	EMPLOYMENT STATUS TOTAL	3	-	-	-	3
Unemployed	Action with Aloha, LLC	10	-	-	-	10
	CARE Hawaii, Inc.	29	-	-	-	29
	Hina Mauka	21	3	1	-	25
	Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	5	-	1	-	6
	Kokua Support Services	1	-	-	-	1
	Salvation Army-FTS	4	-	-	-	4
	Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	2	-	-	-	2
	Women In Need	4	-	-	-	4
	EMPLOYMENT STATUS TOTAL	76	3	2	-	81
Unknown	Action with Aloha, LLC	58	-	-	-	58
	CARE Hawaii, Inc.	23	-	-	-	23
	Hina Mauka	1	-	-	-	1
	Kokua Support Services	92	-	-	-	92
	Salvation Army-FTS	3	-	-	-	3

			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	68	-	-	-	68
			EMPLOYMENT STATUS TOTAL	245	-	-	-	245
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	590	8	12	6	616
			ISLAND TOTAL	590	8	12	6	616
			FISCAL YEAR TOTAL	590	8	12	6	616

Table 5 Number of Clients Admitted by Island, Primary Substance, Agency, and Court Type

Fiscal Year	Island	Age Group	Primary Substance	Provider Agency	Number of Admissions				
					Adult Probation	Family Drug Court	Hawaii Drug Court	Veterans' Court	Total
2019	Oahu	Adult	Alcohol	Action with Aloha, LLC	4	-	-	-	4
				CARE Hawaii, Inc.	7	-	-	-	7
				Hina Mauka	10	1	-	-	11
				Ho'omau Ke Ola	2	-	1	-	3
				Kokua Support Services	5	-	-	-	5
				Salvation Army-ATS	3	-	1	-	4
				Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	3	-	-	-	3
				Women In Need	1	-	-	-	1
				PRIMARY SUBSTANCE TOTAL	35	1	2	-	38
			Benzodiazepines	CARE Hawaii, Inc.	1	-	-	-	1
				Hina Mauka	1	-	-	-	1
				PRIMARY SUBSTANCE TOTAL	2	-	-	-	2
			Cocaine/Crack	Action with Aloha, LLC	1	-	-	-	1
				CARE Hawaii, Inc.	3	-	-	-	3
				Hina Mauka	6	-	-	1	7
				Ho'omau Ke Ola	1	-	-	-	1
				Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	1	-	-	-	1
				Kokua Support Services	1	-	-	-	1

		Salvation Army-ATS	1	-	-	-	1
		Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	3	-	-	-	3
		PRIMARY SUBSTANCE TOTAL	17	-	-	1	18
	Heroin	Action with Aloha, LLC	3	-	-	-	3
		CARE Hawaii, Inc.	2	-	-	-	2
		Hina Mauka	7	-	-	-	7
		Ho'omau Ke Ola	1	-	-	-	1
		Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	3	-	-	-	3
		Kokua Support Services	1	-	-	-	1
		Salvation Army-FTS	1	-	-	-	1
		Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	2	-	-	-	2
		PRIMARY SUBSTANCE TOTAL	20	-	-	-	20
	Marijuana/Hashish/THC	CARE Hawaii, Inc.	4	-	-	-	4
		Hina Mauka	8	1	-	1	10
		Ho'omau Ke Ola	4	-	-	-	4
		Kokua Support Services	2	-	-	-	2
		PRIMARY SUBSTANCE TOTAL	18	1	-	1	20
	Methamphetamine	Action with Aloha, LLC	13	-	-	-	13
		CARE Hawaii, Inc.	25	-	-	-	25
		Hina Mauka	81	3	2	2	88
		Ho'omau Ke Ola	21	2	1	-	24
		Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	19	-	6	2	27
		Kokua Support Services	8	-	-	-	8
		Salvation Army-ATS	20	-	1	-	21
		Salvation Army-FTS	8	-	-	-	8
		Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	43	1	-	-	44
		Women In Need	6	-	-	-	6
		PRIMARY SUBSTANCE TOTAL	244	6	10	4	264
	None	Action with Aloha, LLC	56	-	-	-	56
		CARE Hawaii, Inc.	22	-	-	-	22

				Hina Mauka	1	-	-	-	1	
				Kokua Support Services	91	-	-	-	91	
				Salvation Army-ATS	3	-	-	-	3	
				Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	68	-	-	-	68	
				PRIMARY SUBSTANCE TOTAL	241	-	-	-	241	
			Other	Hina Mauka	1	-	-	-	1	
				PRIMARY SUBSTANCE TOTAL	1	-	-	-	1	
			Other Amphetamines	CARE Hawaii, Inc.	2	-	-	-	2	
				Kokua Support Services	1	-	-	-	1	
				PRIMARY SUBSTANCE TOTAL	3	-	-	-	3	
			Other Opiates and Synthetics	Ho'omau Ke Ola	1	-	-	-	1	
				Salvation Army-ATS	2	-	-	-	2	
				PRIMARY SUBSTANCE TOTAL	3	-	-	-	3	
			AGE GROUP TOTAL				584	8	12	6
		ISLAND TOTAL				584	8	12	6	610
	FISCAL YEAR TOTAL				584	8	12	6	610	

Table 6.1 Number of Client Admissions by Island, Agency, and Level of Care

				Number of Admissions							
Fiscal Year	Island	Age Group	Provider Agency	00 Assessment Only	01 Residential	02 Day Treatment	03 Intensive Outpatient	04 Outpatient	05 Continuing Care	06 Therapeutic Lving	Total
2019	Oahu	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	56	-	-	13	9	-	-	78
			CARE Hawaii, Inc.	1	-	-	36	13	21	-	71
			Hina Mauka	-	89	16	37	-	1	-	143
			Ho'omau Ke Ola	-	23	-	-	-	17	40	
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	-	31	-	-	-	-	31	
			Kokua Support Services	79	-	-	-	18	12	-	109
			Salvation Army-ATS	-	25	3	3	3	3	-	37
			Salvation Army-FTS	-	9	-	-	-	-	1	10
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	68	-	-	52	-	-	-	120
			Women In Need	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	204	177	19	148	43	37	18	646
			ISLAND TOTAL	204	177	19	148	43	37	18	646
	FISCAL YEAR TOTAL			204	177	19	148	43	37	18	646

Table 6.2 Number of Clients Served by Island, Agency, and Level of Care

This report counts the number of clients whose service was paid by the Judiciary in the fiscal year. If a client has multiple Judiciary paid services, the client is counted only once. Services can be for program enrollments in prior years.

				Level of Care (# of Clients Served)							
Fiscal Year	Island	Age Group	Provider Agency	00 Assessment Only	01 Residential	02 Day Treatment	03 Intensive Outpatient	04 Outpatient	05 Continuing Care	06 Therapeutic Living	Total
2019	Oahu	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	56	-	-	17	10	-	-	83
			CARE Hawaii, Inc.	1	-	-	42	13	24	-	80
			Hina Mauka	-	89	16	39	-	1	-	145
			Ho'omau Ke Ola	-	24	-	-	-	-	17	41
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	40
			Kokua Support Services	79	-	-	-	23	16	-	118
			Salvation Army-ATS	-	31	4	6	4	7	-	52
			Salvation Army-FTS	-	9	-	-	-	-	1	10
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	68	-	-	64	-	-	-	132
			Women In Need	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	11
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	204	193	20	179	50	48	18	712
		ISLAND TOTAL	204	193	20	179	50	48	18	712	
	FISCAL YEAR TOTAL			204	193	20	179	50	48	18	712

Table 6.3 Number of Clients Served by Island, Agency, and Court Type

				Services Paid By (# of Clients Served)				
Fiscal Year	Island	Age Group	Provider Agency	Adult Probation	Family Drug Court	Hawaii Drug Court	Veterans' Court	Total
2019	Oahu	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	79	-	-	-	79
			CARE Hawaii, Inc.	56	-	-	-	56
			Hina Mauka	117	5	2	4	128
			Ho'omau Ke Ola	30	2	2	-	34
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	26	-	11	3	40
			Kokua Support Services	105	-	-	-	105
			Salvation Army-ATS	38	-	2	-	40
			Salvation Army-FTS	9	-	-	-	9
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	125	1	-	-	126
			Women In Need	11	-	-	-	11
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	596	8	17	7	628
		ISLAND TOTAL	596	8	17	7	628	
	FISCAL YEAR TOTAL			596	8	17	7	628

Table 7 Number of Discharges by Island, Agency and Discharge Type

Discharges are only applicable when clients complete treatment services, e.g. residential, day treatment, intensive outpatient, outpatient, etc. Clients with Assessment ONLY services are not counted in this report.

Fiscal Year	Island	Age Group	Provider Agency	Discharge Type (# of Discharges)									
				Client Discharged for Medical Reasons	Client Left Before Completing Treatment	Client Left Before Completing Treatment-Elopement (from Residential Program)	Completed Treatment. No Substance Use	Completed Treatment. Some Substance Use	Incarcerated	Program Decision to Discharge Client for Non-Compliance with Program Rules	Referred to Outside Agency for Continued Services	Transfer to Another Program Within Agency for Continued Services	Total
2019	Oahu	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	17	2	23
			CARE Hawaii, Inc.	-	8	-	10	5	-	6	4	7	40
			Hina Mauka	2	3	12	38	17	3	43	5	1	124
			Ho'omau Ke Ola	1	5	-	8	2	-	8	1	1	26
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	-	5	-	9	-	-	4	2	-	20
			Salvation Army-ATS	-	4	2	8	11	-	5	5	-	35
			Salvation Army-FTS	-	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	7
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	3	29	15	77	36	3	68	35	12	278
			ISLAND TOTAL	3	29	15	77	36	3	68	35	12	278
			FISCAL YEAR TOTAL	3	29	15	77	36	3	68	35	12	278

Table 7 Number of Discharges by Island, Agency and Level of Care

				Level of Care (# of Discharges)							
Fiscal Year	Island	Age Group	Provider Agency	00 Assessment Only	01 Residential	02 Day Treatment	03 Intensive Outpatient	04 Outpatient	05 Continuing Care	06 Therapeutic Lving	Total
2019	Oahu	Adult	Action with Aloha, LLC	18	-	-	4	6	-	-	28
			CARE Hawaii, Inc.	-	-	-	40	16	16	-	72
			Hina Mauka	-	85	16	36	-	1	-	138
			Ho'omau Ke Ola	-	21	-	-	-	-	15	36
			Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	-	26	-	-	-	-	-	26
			Kokua Support Services	4	-	-	-	11	5	-	20
			Salvation Army-ATS	-	31	4	6	4	6	-	51
			Salvation Army-FTS	-	7	-	-	-	-	1	8
			Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	10
			AGE GROUP TOTAL	30	170	20	88	37	28	16	389
			ISLAND TOTAL	30	170	20	88	37	28	16	389
	FISCAL YEAR TOTAL			30	170	20	88	37	28	16	389

**Table 8.1 Number of 6-Month Follow-Up
Due by Island, Agency and Fiscal Year**

		Fiscal Year (# of Clients)							
Island	Provider Agency	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Oahu	Action with Aloha, LLC	-	-	-	-	2	12	34	27
	CARE Hawaii, Inc.	-	2	18	65	75	28	46	33
	Hina Mauka	2	42	54	70	111	145	117	151
	Ho'omau Ke Ola	-	8	20	13	28	25	27	23
	Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	-	-	-	-	6	25	15	19
	Salvation Army-ATS	1	24	31	34	53	65	52	35
	Salvation Army-FTS	2	14	10	23	22	42	19	14
	The Queen's Medical Center	-	5	7	11	17	13	6	-
	Waianae Coast Comprehensive Health Center	-	-	1	6	12	7	5	3
	Women In Need	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	ISLAND TOTAL	5	95	141	222	327	362	321	305
REPORT TOTAL		5	95	141	222	327	362	321	305

Table 8.2 Number of 6-Month Follow-Ups Completed by Island, Agency and Follow-Up Status

			Follow-Up Status (# of Clients)			
Fiscal Year	Island	Provider Agency	Completed Follow-Up	Unable to Follow-Up-Moved, No Forwarding Address	Unable to Follow-Up-No Response	Total
2019	Oahu	Hina Mauka	1	-	-	1
		Kline-Welsh Behavioral Foundation	1	-	-	1
		Salvation Army-ATS	1	1	1	3
		Salvation Army-FTS	1	-	-	1
		ISLAND TOTAL	4	1	1	6
	FISCAL YEAR TOTAL		4	1	1	6

Table 8.3 Number of Clients Arrested After Discharge by Island, Agency and Follow-Up Status

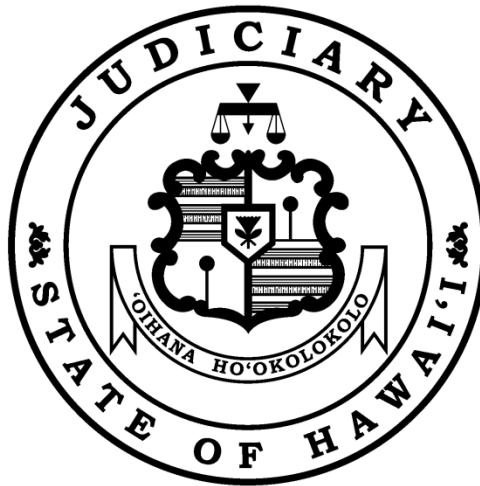
			Follow-Up Status (# of Clients)	
Fiscal Year	Island	Provider Agency	Completed Follow-Up	Total
2019	Oahu	Hina Mauka	1	1
		ISLAND TOTAL	1	1
	FISCAL YEAR TOTAL		1	1

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE
2020 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

**ACT 103, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAI'I 2013
HRS § 571-46.4**

**A Report on the Number of Complaints Against
Court-Appointed Child Custody Evaluators**



Prepared by:

**Family Court
The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i**

December 2019

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE
2020 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

**ACT 103, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAI'I 2013
HRS § 571-46.4**

**A Report on the Number of Complaints Against
Court-Appointed Child Custody Evaluators**

This report is respectfully submitted pursuant to Act 103, Session Laws of Hawai'i 2013, HRS § 571-46.4, which requires the Judiciary to submit an annual report regarding the number of complaints against court-appointed child custody evaluators.

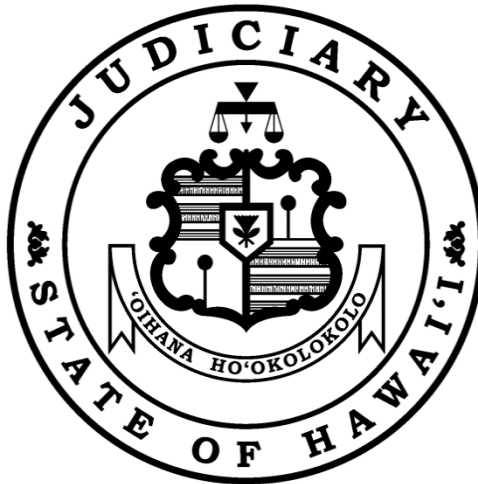
No Notice of Intent to File a Complaint Against a Private Child Custody Evaluator was filed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2019.

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE
2020 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

**ACT 166, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAI'I 2016
HRS § 601-3.2**

A Report on FY 2019 Non-General Funds



Prepared by:

**Financial Services Department
Office of the Administrative Director
The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i**

December 2019

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE
2020 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

**ACT 166, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAI'I 2016
Section 2**

A Report on FY 2019 Non-General Funds

The following report is respectfully submitted in accordance with HRS § 601-3.2, requiring a report of each non-general fund account, including but not limited to:

- (1) The name of the fund and a cite to the law authorizing the fund;
- (2) The intended purpose of the fund;
- (3) The current program activities which the fund supports;
- (4) The balance of the fund at the beginning of the current fiscal year;
- (5) The total amount of expenditures and other outlays from the fund account for the previous fiscal year;
- (6) The total amount of revenue deposited to the account for the previous fiscal year;
- (7) A detailed listing of all transfers from the fund;
- (8) The amount of moneys encumbered in the account as of the beginning of the fiscal year;
- (9) The amount of funds in the account which are required for the purposes of bond conveyance or other related bond obligations;
- (10) The amount of moneys in the account derived from bond proceeds; and
- (11) The amount of moneys of the fund held in certificates of deposit, escrow accounts, or other investments.

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEGINNING BALANCE (2020) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2019) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2019) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEGINNING ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2020) (8)
<u>Court Improvement Basic Program XXIII (S-222)</u> This grant enables state courts to conduct assessments of the role, responsibilities, and effectiveness of state courts in carrying out state laws relating to child welfare proceedings (i.e., foster care and adoption). It also allows state courts to make improvements to provide for the safety, well-being, and permanence of children in foster care and assist in the implementation of PIPs as a result of the CFSR.	Social Security Act, Title IV-B, Part 2, Section 438.	Family Court, First Circuit	-	47,913	19,350	-	-
<u>State Access and Visitation Program (S-223)</u> Access and Visitation Grant is a formula grant, administered through the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, which provides funding to the states and territories to establish and administer programs which support and facilitate non-custodial parents' access to and visitation with their children. This grant has been awarded to the First Circuit Family Court since 1997. Funds have been used to provide supervised child visitation and safe exchanges to families with a history of domestic violence on the island of Oahu.	Social Security Act, Title IV, Part D, Section 469B, Public Law 104 193	Family Court, First Circuit	-	66,667	66,667	-	-
<u>Access and Visitation XX (S-224)</u> The Access and Visitation Grant is a formula grant, administered through the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, which provides funding to the states and territories to establish and administer programs which support and facilitate non-custodial parents' access to and visitation with their children. This grant has been awarded to the First Circuit Family Court since 1997. Funds have been used to provide supervised child visitation and safe exchanges to families with a history of domestic violence on the islands of Hawaii and Oahu.	Social Security Act, Title IV, Part D, Section 469B, Public Law 104 193.	Family Court, First Circuit	-	0	-	-	-
<u>Enhancing Child Abuse Victim Service (S-226)</u> The Children's Justice Center (CJC) is utilizing VOCA Victim Assistance grant funds to improve the delivery of services for children who are victims of abuse and/or witnesses to crime; increase effective communication and enhance the delivery of direct services at CJs statewide; procure furniture and equipment that facilitate the delivery of direct services; and provide minor building modifications of select CJs to improve the program's ability to provide services to child victims.	42 U.S.C. 10603(a); and an act appropriating funds for the Department of Justice in the current fiscal year.	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	3,690	3,690	-	-
<u>Multilingual Temporary Restraining Orders (S-227)</u> To improve the Judiciary's ability to facilitate access to justice for Hawaii's immigrant and limited English proficiency (LEP) populations, particularly for cases involving LEP victims of domestic violence (DV).	Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Public Law 90-351, as added by the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, Public Law 109-322, 42 U.S.C. Section 3796gg et seq.	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	12,108	12,108	-	-

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEGINNING BALANCE (2020) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2019) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2019) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEGINNING ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2020) (8)
<u>Case Management and Offender Digital Dashboards for Hawaii's ICIS Management Information System (S-228)</u> To reduce adult criminal offender recidivism in the State of Hawaii, via the utilization of evidence-based practices (EBPs) relating to risk/needs assessment and the deliverance of treatment interventions and other services. This project will expand the existing Hawaii's Interagency Council on Intermediate Sanctions (ICIS) capabilities by creating on-demand and near-real-time statistical reports on selected officer-based quality assurance indicators and training proficiencies, and offender recidivism and treatment outcomes summarized within each officer's caseload.	Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, 34 US Code 10131	First Circuit Court	-	26,000	26,000	-	-
<u>Court Improvement Training Program XII (S-229)</u> This grant was created to increase child welfare expertise within the legal community and facilitate cross-training opportunities among agencies, tribes, courts, and other key stakeholders.	Social Security Act, Title IV-B, Part 2, Section 438	Family Court, First Circuit	-	66,109	58,109	-	-
<u>Court Improvement Data Sharing Program XI (S-230)</u> This grant was created to facilitate state court data collection and analysis and promote data sharing between state courts, child welfare agencies, and tribes.	Social Security Act, Title IV-B, Part 2, Section 438	Family Court, First Circuit	-	40,173	40,173	-	-
<u>DWI Court, First Circuit VII (S-231)</u> The purpose of the DWI Court grants has been to establish, implement, and operate a DWI Court Program in Honolulu. DWI Courts were created nationwide to address repeat drunk driving offenders who are overrepresented in fatal crashes. The DWI Court Program provides offenders with comprehensive court-supervised treatment opportunities and resources to successfully complete rehabilitation with the goal to reduce individual recidivism rates, societal financial burdens, and protect our community.	Highway Safety Act of 1998 as amended, 23 U.S.C 164.	District Court, First Circuit	-	92,807	92,806	-	-
<u>Judiciary Electronic Citation Traffic Records II (S-232)</u> To modify the system workflow of the Judiciary's Traffic Violations Bureau in the First and Second Circuits to receive electronic citations during the State's pilot projects, thereby reducing paper transport delays and increasing accuracy of data entry.	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (P.L. 112-141), Title I- Motor Vehicle and Highway Safety Improvement Act of 2012, Section 31105, Public Law 112-141. Title Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST) Act, Part 23 CRF Part 1300, Public Law 114-94.	District Court, First and Second Circuits	-	32,849	31,875	-	-

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEGINNING BALANCE (2020) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2019) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2019) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEGINNING ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2020) (8)
<u>State Access & Visitation Program XXI (S-233)</u> Access and Visitation Grant is a formula grant, administered through the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, which provides funding to the states and territories to establish and administer programs which support and facilitate non-custodial parents' access to and visitation with their children. This grant has been awarded to the First Circuit Family Court since 1997. Funds have been used to provide supervised child visitation and safe exchanges to families with a history of domestic violence on the island of Oahu.	Social Security Act, Section 469B. Federal regulations (31 CFR 205) that implements the Cash Management Improvement Act.	Family Court, First Circuit	-	100,000	100,000	-	-
<u>EBP for Justice Involved Mentally III Offenders (S-235)</u> To provide training of probation officers and department of health staff to address the current gap of those not using evidence-based practices (EBP) related to risk-needs-responsibility (RNR) principles with the conditional release (CR) population.	Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-690, Title VI, Subtitle C, Part E, Subpart1	First Circuit Court	-	28,643	28,643	-	-
<u>Court Improvement - Basic Program (S-236)</u> To provide three grants opportunities to State courts to improve court efficiency and the quality of legal representation: a basic grant for assessment work; a grant for data collection and analysis; and a grant to increase training of personnel, including cross training with agency staff.	Public Law 103-333, Departments of Labor, Health, and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1995	Family Court, First Circuit	-	83,473	83,473	-	-
<u>Providing Language Access for Victims of Domestic Violence (S-239)</u> This grant aimed to promote access to justice by improving services for Hawaii's immigrant and limited English proficient (LEP) victims of domestic violence, by: 1) conducting training for direct service providers on the Judiciary's services and multilingual resources for LEP victims seeking to file a Family Court Temporary Restraining Order (TRO), and 2) producing an informational video on the Family Court TRO process in the First Judicial Circuit	Victims of Crime Act of 1984, 42 U.S.C. 10603(a) & (b); VOCA Victim Assistance Program Guidelines, 62 Fed. Reg. 19607, Apr. 22, 1997; and VOCA Rules, 28 C.F.R. Part 94, Subpart B, effective July 8, 2016.	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	10,328	10,328	-	-
<u>National Criminal History Improvement Program (NCHIP) Project III (S-240)</u> This federal grant has been in existence since 1995, and more recently, under the enactment of the Crime Identification Technology Act (CITA) of 1998, funds have been set aside under NCHIP to continue the states' efforts to improve their criminal history system.	Public Law 105-251, the Crime Identification Technology Act of 1998 (codified at 42 U.S.C. 14601 et seq.); 42 U.S.C. 3732.	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	45,089	45,087	-	-

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEGINNING BALANCE (2020) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2019) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2019) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEGINNING ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2020) (8)
<u>The Intersection of Technology and Domestic Violence (S-241)</u> This grant focuses on educating Family Court Judges and Administration, as well as service providers, advocates, community partners, and court staff, on the many ways that technology is misused by perpetrators to inflict domestic violence abuse on victims. Additionally, strategies that victims and survivors can employ for safe and effective technology use will be offered. This grant also seeks to encourage multi-disciplinary efforts that enhance victim safety and offender accountability.	Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, Public Law 90-351, as added by the Violence Against Women Act of 1994, Public Law 103-322, 42 U.S.C. § 3796gg et seq.	Family Court, First Circuit	-	31,646	31,646	-	-
<u>Ka Maka O Ka Ihe (S-242)</u> Grant funds were used to implement a Veteran's Treatment Court that will serve felony and misdemeanor veteran offenders. The grant provided participants with services and treatment planning assistance for their identified individualized needs in a timely manner, as well as enabled the veterans in learning immediate accountability through assisting them with developing the skills necessary to live productive and responsible lives.	42 U.S.C. 3797u; and an act appropriating funds for the Department of Justice in the current fiscal year.	First Circuit Court	-	267	-	-	-
<u>Court Improvement Data Program XII (S-243)</u> This grant was created to facilitate state court data collection and analysis and promote data sharing between state courts, child welfare agencies, and tribes.	Social Security Act, Title IV-B, Part 2, Section 438	Family Court, First Circuit	-	32,500	32,500	-	-
<u>Court Improvement Training Program XIII (S-244)</u> This grant was created to increase child welfare expertise within the legal and judicial personnel, and facilitate statewide cross training with child welfare agency staff and contractors.	Social Security Act, Title IV-B, Part 2, Section 438	Family Court, First Circuit	-	44,084	44,084	-	-
<u>The Hawaii Innovations in Supervision (THIS) Initiative (S-246)-NEW</u> The purpose of this grant is to build capacity for statewide training and technical assistance in evidence-based practices and data-driven technologies that enhance offender caseload management.	FY18 (BJA-Supervision Innovations) Pub. L. No. 115-141, 132 Stat 348, 421	First Circuit Court	-	-	-	-	-
<u>DWI Court, First Circuit, Honolulu, Hawaii (S-247)</u> The purpose of the DWI Court grants has been to establish, implement, and operate a DWI Court Program in Honolulu. DWI Courts were created nationwide to address repeat drunk driving offenders who are overrepresented in fatal crashes. The DWI Court Program provides offenders with comprehensive court-supervised treatment opportunities and resources to successfully complete rehabilitation with the goal to reduce individual recidivism rates, societal financial burdens, and protect our community.	Highway Safety Act of 1998 as amended, 23 US Code 164	First Circuit Court	-	109,850	109,850	-	-

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEGINNING BALANCE (2020) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2019) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2019) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEGINNING ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2020) (8)
<u>Courthouse Security (S-248)-NEW</u> This grant is to install Phase II of a comprehensive camera surveillance and recording system at Ali'iolani Hale (Supreme Court) and the Kapuawai Building (Intermediate Court of Appeals).	The Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296; Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act of 2017, Public Law 114-4.	Intermediate Court of Appeals	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Judiciary Electronic Citation Traffic Records (S-249)</u> To modify the system workflow of the Judiciary's Traffic Violations Bureau in the First and Second Circuits to receive electronic citations during the State's pilot projects, thereby reducing paper transport delays and increasing accuracy of data entry.	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (P.L. 112-141), Title I- Motor Vehicle and Highway Safety Improvement Act of 2012, Section 31105, Public Law 112-141 Title Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST) Act, Part 23 CFR Part 1300, Public Law 114-94	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	78,523	78,523	-	-
<u>Judicial Education - Judicial Training (S-250)</u> This grant provides training funds for District Court Judges with jurisdiction to preside over traffic matters. It will fund a statewide training for all District Court Judges and allow new District Court Judges to attend a national training.	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (P.L. 112-141), Title I- Motor Vehicle and Highway Safety Improvement Act of 2012, Section 31105 , Title Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act), Public Law 114-94, 23 US Code 402	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	5,840	5,840	-	-
<u>Judiciary Driver Education - Lifesaver (S-251)</u> This grant provides an opportunity for Judiciary staff to attend a national conference on highway safety priorities. Attendees will gain knowledge on the most current research, trends, programs and best practices in the traffic safety field, particularly the focus areas which are applicable to the division's clientele: Impaired driving, excessive speeding, and occupant protection. The conference information will be shared with the instructors of the court mandated traffic safety courses statewide and students participating in these courses will receive the most relevant highway safety information to guide them in making safe driving decisions to prevent crashes, injuries and death on Hawaii's highways.	Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (P.L. 112-141), Title I- Motor Vehicle and Highway Safety Improvement Act of 2012, Section 31105 , Title Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (FAST Act), Public Law 114-94, 23 US Code 402	First Circuit Court	-	5,611	5,611	-	-
<u>ADLRO - Training and Equipment Enhancement (S-252)</u> This grant provides training and equipment enhancement for the Administrative Driver's License Revocation Office as continued education and specialized tools are needed to enable Adjudicators to keep up with the volume of OVUII hearings statewide.	Highway Safety Act of 1998 as amended, 23 US Code 164	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	9,499	9,499	-	-

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEGINNING BALANCE (2020) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2019) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2019) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEGINNING ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2020) (8)
Court Improvement - Basic Program (S-253)-NEW This grant is used for assessment and improvement activities of the child welfare functions of the court system to promote continuous quality improvement with respect to due process, timeliness, and quality of court hearings; quality legal representation; and engagement of the entire family in the court process. It also allows state courts to make improvements to provide for the safety, well-being, and permanence of children in foster care and assist in the implementation of the PIP as a result of the CFSR.	Social Security Act, Title IV-B, Part 2, Section 438	Family Court, First Circuit	-	-	-	-	-
Court Improvement - Training Program (S-254)-NEW This grant was created to increase child welfare expertise within the legal community and facilitate cross-training opportunities among agencies, tribes, courts, and other key stakeholders.	Social Security Act, Title IV-B, Part 2, Section 438	Family Court, First Circuit	-	-	-	-	-
Court Improvement - Data Program (S-255)-NEW This grant was created to facilitate state court data collection and analysis and promote data sharing between state courts, child welfare agencies, and tribes.	Social Security Act, Title IV-B, Part 2, Section 438	Family Court, First Circuit	-	-	-	-	-
Oahu CJC NCA Military Project (S-256)-NEW This grant creates infrastructure which institutionalizes multi-agency collaboration in the investigation, prosecution, and judicial handling of child abuse cases involving the military/Armed Services.	Victims of Child Abuse Act, 34 U.S.C. Sections 20303, 20304, and 20305	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	-	-	-	-	-
The Neurobiology of Trauma (S-257) This grant provides funds to educate judges about the neurobiology of trauma and how it shapes victim behavior during/after an assault and at trial. The training will help judges understand the importance of expert witness testimony to explain victim behavior and that many victim reactions may be counterintuitive.	Title The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018, Public Law 115-141, Statute 132,348, 421	Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts	4,026	9,750	13,776	-	-
ICIS Management Information System (S-258) - NEW To add the specified Case Plan Data Entry Screen and the Case Plan and Treatment dashboards to the existing ICIS-MIS for all ICIS agencies. The project will expand on previously developed quality assurance indicators and dashboards, which are analytical tools that will facilitate the measurement of criminal justice system performance in the areas of effective evidence-based case management practices.	Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, 34 US Code 10131	First Circuit Court	-	-	-	-	-

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEGINNING BALANCE (2020) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2019) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2019) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEGINNING ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2020) (8)
<u>Big Island Veteran's Treatment Center (S-267)</u> Grant funds were used to build and maximize the capacity of a single jurisdiction drug court to: ensure that all offenders are identified and assessed for risk and need; ensure all substance abusing offenders receive targeted research-based and data-driven services; and enhance the provision of ancillary services that prevent recidivism such as individualized treatment, vocational and educational services and community reintegration services to achieve long-term recovery.	42 U.S.C. 3797u(a) (BJA-Drug Courts)	Third Circuit Court	69	-	-	-	-
<u>Court Improvement Data Sharing Program IX (S-278)</u> This grant was created to facilitate state court data collection and analysis and promote data sharing between state courts and child welfare agencies.	Social Security Act, Title IV-B, Part 2, Section 438	Family Court, First Circuit	1	-	-	-	-
<u>Courthouse Security Surveillance System II (S-289)</u> This grant is to increase courthouse security and ensure the safety of court staff, judicial officers, court users, and the general public at Ali'iolani Hale and Kapuaiwa Building. Construction (Phase I) for the Intermediate Court of Appeals offices on the 2nd floor of the Kapuaiwa Building includes abatement of hazardous materials and installation of concealed communication horizontal network cabling system, interior and exterior I.P. network surveillance digital cameras (20-25 total), a dedicated server, miscellaneous hardware, and software devices.	Homeland Security Act of 2002, Public Law 107-296; Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act of 2016, Public Law 114-4.	Intermediate Court of Appeals	-	23,872	23,872	-	-
<u>Judiciary Computer System Special Fund (S-315)</u> For consulting and other related fees and expenses in selection, implementation, programming, and subsequent upgrades for a statewide computer system; and for purchase of hardware/software related to the system.	Act 203/96 , Act 299/99 Act 216/03, Act 230/04 Act 231/04	Judiciary Information Management System Users	2,431,873	4,876,069	5,144,669	-	716,360
<u>Driver Education Training Fund (S-320)</u> To coordinate and administer a comprehensive traffic safety education and training program as a preventative and rehabilitative effort for both adult and juvenile traffic offenders.	286G-2, HRS	Statewide Judiciary-Driver Education Training	1,478,093	2,649,806	2,358,928	-	102,852
<u>Indigent Legal Assistance Fund (S-322)</u> To provide civil legal services for indigents.	Act 121/98 Act 131/01	Indigent parties involved in civil litigation	490,814	1,113,541	1,246,018	-	-
<u>Parent Education Special Fund (S-325)</u> Programs supported by the fund are intended to educate parents on the impact their separation will have on their children and to help separating parties avoid future litigious disputes. All divorcing parents and their children attend programs on each island.	607-5.6, HRS	Statewide Judiciary-Kid's First Program	191,931	100,309	113,623	-	25,627

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEGINNING BALANCE (2020) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2019) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2019) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEGINNING ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2020) (8)
<u>Probation Services Special Fund (S-327)</u> The proceeds of the account shall be used to monitor, enforce, and collect fees, fines, restitution and other monetary obligations owed by defendants.	706-649, HRS	Probation Services	351,087	447,846	329,948	-	12,222
<u>Spouse and Child Abuse Special Account (S-340)</u> The proceeds of the account shall be used for staff programs, and grants or purchases of service that support or provide spouse or child abuse intervention or prevention activities.	601-3.6, HRS	Statewide Judiciary- Family Courts	111,548	469,830	434,697	-	13,112
<u>Supreme Court Law Library Revolving Fund (S-350)</u> To replace or repair lost, damaged, stolen, unreturned, or outdated books, serials, periodicals, and other library materials, or to support and improve library services.	601-3.5, HRS	Statewide Judiciary- Law Library Services	13,216	4,850	5,853	-	-
<u>Court Interpreting Services Revolving Fund (S-352)</u> To support Court Interpreting Services program's educational services and activities relating to training, screening, testing, and certification of court interpreters.	607-1.5, HRS	Statewide Judiciary- Court Interpreter Services	37,111	20,066	13,448	-	-
<u>Detention Home Donations (T-902)</u> The public/community to donate funds to be used to purchase clothes and personal items for the juvenile at the Detention Home. This fund is also used to purchase gifts for the juvenile during Christmas time.	Public Law 8915,656564 (highway Safety Act of 1966)	Family Court, First Circuit	15,656	-	-	-	-
<u>Family Court, 1st Circuit-Restitution FD (T-905)</u> This fund was established to account for donations to the Family Courts Juvenile Monetary Restitution Program.	N/A	Juvenile Client Services Branch, Intake and Probation Section, First Circuit	42,336	360	-	-	-
<u>Temporary Deposits - Payroll Clearing (T-918)</u> Account established to temporarily hold reimbursements (i.e., overpayments), pending transfer to the State of Hawaii.	N/A	State of Hawaii	7,056	-	325	-	-
<u>Foreclosure Assistance Program (T-960)</u> Trust fund established for salaries of five temporary, exempt, professional legal staff positions to assist circuit court judges in processing foreclosure cases. Revenues come from an administrative trust account from the Department of the Attorney General's Foreclosure Assistance Program, created pursuant to a federal court consent judgment.	April 2012, Federal Consent Judgment between State of Hawaii and Bank of America, JP Morgan Chase, Wells Fargo, Citigroup, and Ally/GMAC	Statewide Judiciary- Foreclosure Assistance	13,173	43,409	-	-	-
<u>Juvenile Detention Alternative Initiative VII (T-969)</u> When the AECF launched JDAI as a pilot project in the early 1990s, overreliance on detention was widespread and growing nationwide. Using a model rooted in eight core strategies, JDAI proved effective in helping participating jurisdictions safely reduce their detention populations. This grant was awarded to the Hawaii State Judiciary to support replication of the JDAI and coordinate the implementation of the JDAI's eight core strategies in Hawaii.	N/A	Statewide Judiciary- Family Courts	20,546	33,541	30,000	-	905

NAME OF FUND (1) PURPOSE (2)	LAW AUTHORIZING FUND (1)	CURRENT PROGRAM WHICH FUND SUPPORTS (3)	BEGINNING BALANCE (2020) (4)	PRIOR YEAR EXPENDITURES (2019) (5)	PRIOR YEAR REVENUE (2019) (6)	TRANSFER FROM FUNDS (7)	BEGINNING ENCUMBERED BALANCE (2020) (8)
<u>Honolulu District Court Plain Language English Translation and Training (T-970)</u> This grant was created to engage the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) to assist the Court in improving access to justice for self-represented litigants. The project translated six District Court forms into plain language and provide a workshop for Judiciary employees to learn about plain language translation. This project will support the Judiciary with the necessary resources to accomplish its ambitious plan of revising civil court forms so that they are in plain language, thereby increasing their accessibility for court users.	State Justice Authorization Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10701 et seq.)	District Court, First Circuit	-	24,394	24,394	-	-
<u>Rental Trust Fund</u> Court ordered deposits are held in individual case subsidiary ledgers in the Trust Accounting System for landlord - tenant disputes over rent and will be disbursed per court ordered judgments.	666-21, HRS	N/A	282,025	2,351,223	527,761	-	-

Note:

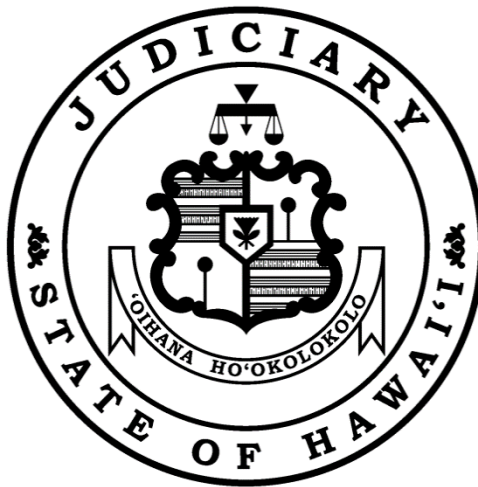
1) Bond Conveyance or Other Related Bond Obligations, Bond Proceeds, Certificates of Deposit, Escrow Accounts, and Other Investments are not applicable to the Judiciary.

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE
2020 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

**ACT 233, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAI'I 2016, SECTION 3
HRS § 601-2**

**A Report on FY 2019 Repair and Maintenance
In Judiciary-owned Facilities**



Prepared by:

**Judiciary Capital Improvement Projects Office
Policy & Planning Department
The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i**

December 2019

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE
2020 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

**ACT 233, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAI'I 2016, SECTION 3
HRS § 601-2**

**A Report on FY 2019 Repair and Maintenance
In Judiciary-owned Facilities**

The following report is respectfully submitted in accordance with Act 233, Session Laws of Hawai'i, HRS § 601-2, requiring annual routine repair and maintenance reports for Judiciary-owned buildings, facilities, and other improvements that substantially comply with such reports pertaining to the executive branch.

The report appears in the form of a spreadsheet with a tab at the bottom for the Courts of Appeal, Circuits, and Administration.

FY 18 and FY 19 ROUTINE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE REPORT
THE JUDICIARY: Courts of Appeal

						Budgeted FY 18		Actual FY 18		Variance FY 18				Budgeted FY 19		Actual FY 19		Variance FY 19				Comments
Prog ID/Org	Island	State Owned Bldg/	Cost Element /	Type of Facility	MOF	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	% FTE	% Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	% FTE	% Amount	
JUD101	Oahu	Aliiolani Hale	B Other Current Exp	O	A		36,811		45,844	0.00	9,033	#DIV/0!	24.54%		8,200		131	0.00	-8,069	#DIV/0!	-98.40%	
JUD101	Oahu	Kapuaiwa Building	B Other Current Exp	O	A		9,843		240	0.00	-9,603	#DIV/0!	-97.57%		11,055		1,170	0.00	-9,885	#DIV/0!	-89.42%	
JUD101	Oahu	Aliiolani Hale	C Equipment	O	A		0		120,757	0.00	120,757	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!		3,000		50,488	0.00	47,488	#DIV/0!	1582.95%	

<div>Type of Facility Key</div> <div>O = Office</div> <div>E = Educational Facility</div> <div>M = Medical Facility</div> <div>X = Other</div>	TOTAL:		0.00	46,654	0.00	166,841	0.00	120,187		0.00	22,255	0.00	51,789	0.00	29,534
	By MOF														
	General	A	0.00	46,654	0.00	166,841	0.00	120,187		0.00	22,255	0.00	51,789	0.00	29,534
	Special	B	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	General Obligation Bonds	C	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Reimbursable GO Bonds	D	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Revenue Bonds	E	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Federal Funds	N	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Other Federal Funds	P	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Private	R	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	County	S	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Trust	T	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Inter-departmental Transfer	U	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Revolving	W	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Other	X	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0		0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0

FY 18 and FY 19 ROUTINE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE REPORT
THE JUDICIARY: First Circuit

						Budgeted FY 18		Actual FY 18		Variance FY 18				Budgeted FY 19		Actual FY 19		Variance FY 19				Comments
Prog ID/Org	Island	State Owned Bldg/Facil/Other	Cost Element (A, B, C)	Type of Facility	MOF	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	% FTE	% Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	% FTE	% Amount	
JUD 310	Oahu	Kaahumanu Hale	A Personal Services	O	A	74.00	2,951,537	74.00	3,129,532	0.00	177,995	0.00%	6.03%	74.00	3,140,268	74.00	3,369,582	0.00	229,314	0.00%	7.30%	First Circuit's Circuit Court fiscal office pays for Facilities' management personal services which covers the following buildings: Kaahumanu Hale; Kauikeaouli Hale; Abner Paki Hale;Ronald Moon Jud Complex; Juvenile Detention Facility and Aliiolani Bldg. Actual amounts include overtime.
JUD 310	Oahu	Kaahumanu Hale	B Other Current Exp	O	A	0.00	1,084,781	0.00	1,728,878	0.00	644,097	#DIV/0!	59.38%	0.00	1,307,276	0.00	1,047,694	0.00	-259,582	#DIV/0!	-19.86%	There are some building service agreements for which the First Circuit's Circuit Court fiscal office pays for that covers all Judiciary properties on Oahu, including Supreme Court and Kapuaiwa buildings. These all encompassing contracts include air conditioning maintenance, and contracted janitorial and landscaping services. These types of contracts make it difficult to allocate specific amounts from the total contract amount to specific buildings.
JUD 310	Oahu	Kaahumanu Hale	C Equipment	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	8,277	0.00	8,277	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0.00	567	0.00	567	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
JUD 310	Oahu	Kauikeaouli Hale	A Personal Services	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	See comments on Kaahumanu Hale
JUD 310	Oahu	Kauikeaouli Hale	B Other Current Exp	O	A	0.00	181,060	0.00	116,961	0.00	-64,099	#DIV/0!	-35.40%	0.00	121,000	0.00	56,289	0.00	-64,711	#DIV/0!	-53.48%	District Court's Fiscal office pays and budget for Kauikeaouli Hale; Ewa-Pearl City and Abner Paki Hale buildings.
JUD 310	Oahu	Kauikeaouli Hale	C Equipment	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	3,581	0.00	3,581	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
JUD 310	Oahu	Abner Paki Hale	A Personal Services	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	See comments on Kaahumanu Hale
JUD 310	Oahu	Abner Paki Hale	B Other Current Exp	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	17,036	0.00	17,036	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0.00	1,546	0.00	1,546	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	See comments on Kauikeaouli Hale
JUD 310	Oahu	Abner Paki Hale	C Equipment	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
JUD 310	Oahu	Ewa-Pearl City Court	A Personal Services	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	See comments on Kaahumanu Hale
JUD 310	Oahu	Ewa-Pearl City	B Other Current Exp	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	5,196	0.00	5,196	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0.00	3,817	0.00	3,817	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	See comments on Kauikeaouli Hale
JUD 310	Oahu	Ewa-Pearl City	C Equipment	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
JUD 310	Oahu	Ronald T.Y. Moon Judiciary Complex	A Personal Services	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	See comments in Kaahumanu Hale
JUD 310	Oahu	Ronald T.Y. Moon Judiciary Complex	B Other Current Exp	O	A	0.00	428,176	0.00	305,606	0.00	-122,570	#DIV/0!	-28.63%	0.00	381,499	0.00	310,280	0.00	-71,219	#DIV/0!	-18.67%	Family Court's Fiscal office pays and budgets for Ronald Moon Jud Complex; Juvenile detention Facility; Hale Maluhia and Home Hilinai buildings.

FY 18 and FY 19 ROUTINE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE REPORT
THE JUDICIARY: First Circuit

						Budgeted FY 18		Actual FY 18		Variance FY 18				Budgeted FY 19		Actual FY 19		Variance FY 19				Comments
Prog ID/Org	Island	State Owned Bldg/Facil/Other	Cost Element (A, B, C)	Type of Facility	MOF	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	% FTE	% Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	% FTE	% Amount	
JUD 310	Oahu	Ronald T.Y. Moon Judiciary Complex	C Equipment	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	1,005	0.00	1,005	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0.00	7,850	0.00	7,850	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
JUD 310	Oahu	Juvenile Detention Facility	A Personal Services	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	See comments on Kaahumanu Hale
JUD 310	Oahu	Juvenile Detention Facility	B Other Current Exp	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	1,838	0.00	1,838	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0.00	12,796	0.00	12,796	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	See comments on Ronald Moon Jud Complex
JUD 310	Oahu	Juvenile Detention Facility	C Equipment	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
JUD 310	Oahu	Home Maluhia	A Personal Services	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	See comments on Kaahumanu Hale
JUD 310	Oahu	Home Maluhia	C Equipment	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
JUD 310	Oahu	Hale Hilinai	A Personal Services	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	See comments on Kaahumanu Hale
JUD 310	Oahu	Hale Hilinai	B Other Current Exp	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	See comments on Ronald Moon Jud Complex
JUD 310	Oahu	Hale Hilinai	C Equipment	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	

TOTAL:

74.00	4,645,554	74.00	5,317,910	0.00	672,356
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74.00	4,950,043	74.00	4,810,422	0.00	-139,621
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Type of Facility Key
O = Office
E = Educational
Facility
M = Medical
Facility
X = Other

By MOF

General	A	74.00	4,645,554	74.00	5,317,910	0.00	672,356	74.00	4,950,043	74.00	4,810,422	0.00	-139,621
Special	B	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
General													
Obligation Bonds	C	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Reimbursable													
GO Bonds	D	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Revenue Bonds	E	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Federal Funds	N	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Other Federal													
Funds	P	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Private	R	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
County	S	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Trust	T	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Inter-													
departmental													
Transfer	U	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Revolving	W	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Other	X	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0

FY 18 and FY 19 ROUTINE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE REPORT
THE JUDICIARY: Second Circuit

						Budgeted FY 18		Actual FY 18		Variance FY 18				Budgeted FY 19		Actual FY 19		Variance FY 19				Comments
Prog ID/Org	Island	State Owned Bldg/Facil/ Other	Cost Element (A, B, C)	Type of Facility	MOF	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	% FTE	% Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	% FTE	% Amount	
JUD 320	Maui	Hoapili Hale	A Personal Svcs	O	A	7.00	305,928	7.00	298,132	0.00	-7,796	0.00%	-2.55%	7.00	316,464	7.00	303,806	0.00	-12,658	0.00%	-4.00%	Also performs work at Lahaina DC
JUD 320	Maui	Hoapili Hale	B Other Current Exp	O	A	0.00	211,961	0.00	250,992	0.00	39,031	#DIV/0!	18.41%	0.00	226,281	0.00	458,435	0.00	232,154	#DIV/0!	102.60%	
JUD 320	Maui	Hoapili Hale	C Equipment	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	1,198	0.00	1,198	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0.00	0.00	977	0.00	977	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	
JUD 320	Maui	Lahaina District Court	A Personal Svcs	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.50	17,356	0.50	9,453	0.00	-7,903	0.00%	-45.53%	
JUD 320	Maui	Lahaina District Court	B Other Current Exp	O	A	0.00	67,042	0.00	64,868	0.00	-2,174	#DIV/0!	-3.24%	0.00	54,987	0.00	56,478	0.00	1,491	#DIV/0!	2.71%	
JUD 320	Maui	Lahaina District Court	C Equipment	O	A	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0.00	0	0.00	47	0.00	47	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	

TOTAL:			7.00	584,931	7.00	615,190	0.00	30,259							7.50	615,088	7.50	829,196	0.00	214,108	
Type of Facility Key		By MOF																			
O = Office	E = Educational Facility	General	A	7.00	584,931	7.00	615,190	0.00	30,259							7.50	615,088	7.50	829,196	0.00	214,108
		Special	B	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0							0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
M = Medical Facility		General Obligation Bonds	C	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0							0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
		Reimbursable GO Bonds	D	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0							0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
X = Other		Revenue Bonds	E	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0							0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
		Federal Funds	N	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0							0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
		Other Federal Funds	P	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0							0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
		Private	R	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0							0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
		County	S	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0							0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
		Trust	T	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0							0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Inter-departmental	Transfer	U	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0							0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
		Revolving	W	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0							0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
		Other	X	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0							0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0

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Type of Facility Key
O = Office
E = Educational Facility
M = Medical Facility
X = Other

TOTAL:		12.00	727,597	12.00	779,059	0.00	51,462	16.00	846,115	16.00	790,203	0.00	-55,912
By MOF													
General	A	12.00	727,597	12.00	779,059	0.00	51,462	16.00	846,115	16.00	790,203	0.00	-55,912
Special	B	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
General													
Obligation													
Bonds	C	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Reimbursabl													
e GO Bonds	D	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Revenue													
Bonds	E	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Federal													
Funds	N	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Other													
Federal													
Funds	P	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Private	R	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
County	S	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Trust	T	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Inter-													
departmental													
Transfer	U	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Revolving	W	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Other	X	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0

FY 18 and FY 19 ROUTINE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE REPORT
THE JUDICIARY: Fifth Circuit

						Budgeted FY 18		Actual FY 18		Variance FY 18				Budgeted FY 19		Actual FY 19		Variance FY 19				Comments
Prog ID/Org	Island	State Owned Bldg/Facility/Other	Cost Element (A, B, C)	Type of Facility	MOF	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	% FTE	% Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	% FTE	% Amount	
JUD 350	KAUAI	PU'UHONUA KAULIKE	A-PERSONAL SVC	O	A	10.00	433,325	10.00	358,964	0.00	-74,361	0.00	-17.16%	10.00	427,854	10.00	381,629	0.00	-46,225	0.00%	-10.80%	(1) Facilities Manager, (1) Building Maintenance, (2) Groundskeepers, (1) Janitor III & (5) Janitor II
JUD 350	KAUAI	PU'UHONUA KAULIKE	B-OTHER CURRENT EXP	O	A		95,500		138,187	0.00	42,687	#DIV/0!	44.70%		130,459		123,626	0.00	-6,833	#DIV/0!	-5.24%	A/C R&M
JUD 350	KAUAI	PU'UHONUA KAULIKE	B-OTHER CURRENT EXP	O	A		41,316		38,491	0.00	-2,825	#DIV/0!	-6.84%		40,040		45,540	0.00	5,500	#DIV/0!	13.74%	Elevator R&M
JUD 350	KAUAI	PU'UHONUA KAULIKE	B-OTHER CURRENT EXP	O	A		18,543		91,469	0.00	72,926	#DIV/0!	393.28%		69,919		73,075	0.00	3,156	#DIV/0!	4.51%	Alarm / Security R&M
JUD 350	KAUAI	PU'UHONUA KAULIKE	B-OTHER CURRENT EXP	O	A		3,000		88,636	0.00	85,636	#DIV/0!	2854.53%		3,000		4,549	0.00	1,549	#DIV/0!	51.62%	Bldg R&M
JUD 350	KAUAI	PU'UHONUA KAULIKE	B-OTHER CURRENT EXP	O	A		7,791		22,147	0.00	14,356	#DIV/0!	184.26%		14,000		8,409	0.00	-5,591	#DIV/0!	-39.94%	OBJ #5820 Other R&M

<div>Type of Facility Key</div> <div>O = Office</div> <div>E = Educational Facility</div> <div>M = Medical Facility</div> <div>X = Other</div>	TOTAL:		10.00	599,475	10.00	737,894	0.00	138,419	10.00	685,272	10.00	636,828	0.00	-48,444
	By MOF													
	General	A	10.00	599,475	10.00	737,894	0.00	138,419	10.00	685,272	10.00	636,828	0.00	-48,444
	Special	B	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	General Obligation Bonds	C	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Reimbursable GO Bonds	D	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Revenue Bonds	E	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Federal Funds	N	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Other Federal Funds	P	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
	Private	R	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
County	S	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
Trust	T	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
Inter-departmental														
Transfer	U	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
Revolving	W	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	
Other	X	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	

FY 18 and FY 19 ROUTINE REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE REPORT
THE JUDICIARY: Administration

						Budgeted FY 18		Actual FY 18		Variance FY 18				Budgeted FY 19		Actual FY 19		Variance FY 19				Comments
Prog ID/Org	Island	State Owned Bldg/Facil/ Other	Cost Element (A, B, C)	Type of Facility	MOF	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	% FTE	% Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	% FTE	% Amount	
JUD 601	Oahu	Ali'iolani Hale	B Other Current Exp	O	A		45,226	0.00	21,125	0.00	-24,101	0.00%	-53.29%		51,000		4,433	0.00	-46,567	0.00%	-91.31%	No Facilities Staff Assigned this Org; Serviced by First Circuit Personnel
JUD 601	Oahu	Ali'iolani Hale	C Equipment	O	A		0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00%	#DIV/0!					0.00	0	0.00%	#DIV/0!	
JUD 601	Oahu	Kapuaiwa Building	B Other Current Exp	O	A		0	0.00	6,343	0.00	6,343	0.00%	#DIV/0!					0.00	0	0.00%	#DIV/0!	No Facilities Staff Assigned this Org; Serviced by First Circuit Personnel;
JUD 601	Oahu	Kapuaiwa Building	C Equipment	O	A					0.00	0	0.00%	#DIV/0!		291		0	0.00	-291	0.00%	-100.00%	
JUD 601	Oahu	Kauikeaoul i Hale	B Other Current Exp	O	A					0.00	0	0.00%	#DIV/0!		5,180		802	0.00	-4,378	0.00%	-84.52%	No Facilities Staff Assigned this Org; Serviced by First Circuit Personnel

Type of Facility Key

O = Office

E = Educational Facility

M = Medical Facility

X = Other

TOTAL:

By MOF

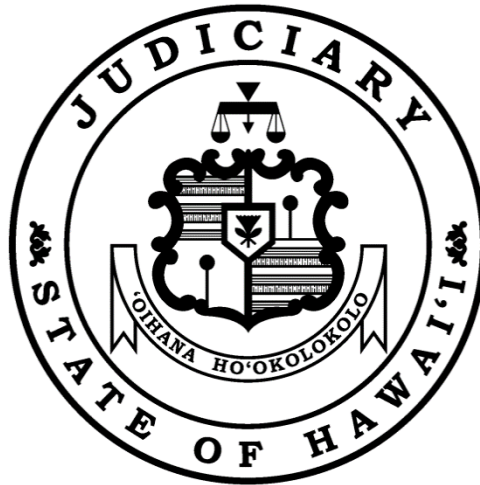
General	A	0.00	45,226	0.00	27,468	0.00	-17,758	0.00	56,471	0.00	5,235	0.00	-51,236
Special	B	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
General Obligation Bonds	C	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Reimbursabl e GO Bonds	D	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Revenue Bonds	E	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Federal Funds	N	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Other Federal Funds	P	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Private	R	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
County	S	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Trust	T	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Inter-departmental Transfer	U	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Revolving	W	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
Other	X	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE
2020 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

**ACT 201, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAI'I 2017
HRS § 291E-6.5**

A Report on Continuous Alcohol Monitoring for Repeat Offenders



Prepared by:

**Adult Client Services Branch
The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i**

December 2019

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE
2020 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

**ACT 201, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAII 2017
HRS § 291E-6.5**

A Report on Continuous Alcohol Monitoring for Repeat Offenders

This report is submitted in accordance with Act 201, Session Laws of Hawaii 2017, Section 3.

Background

Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) § 291E-6.5¹ (Supp. 2017) authorizes the court to order defendants charged with operating or habitually operating a vehicle under the influence of an intoxicant (HRS §§ 291E-61 and 291E-61.5, respectively) to refrain from consuming alcohol and submit to monitoring by a continuous alcohol monitoring (CAM) device. The purpose of CAM is to prevent habitual DUI defendants and multiple DUI offenders from consuming alcohol and driving under the influence. Defendants who are subject to monitoring by a CAM device include repeat offenders or persons who are subject to a pending investigation or prosecution for one or more prior charges of violating HRS §§ 291E-61 and 291E-61.5. Defendants who are ordered to submit to CAM must be monitored for not less than 90 days.

The Hawaii State Judiciary is tasked to implement the CAM program statewide. The Judiciary procured a contract with SCRAM of California (SCRAM) to provide CAM services. When ordered by the court, devices utilized by SCRAM are strapped onto the ankles of defendants and measure the alcohol levels found in the defendants' perspiration every 30 minutes. Alcohol levels are electronically recorded and transmitted to SCRAM, which then sends a violation report to authorities.

Pursuant to HRS § 291E-6.5, defendants are solely responsible for paying for the costs associated with the CAM devices. However, SCRAM must provide financial relief to defendants who receive food stamps under the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or free services under the Older Americans Act or Developmentally Disabled Assistance and Bill of Rights Act.

¹ 2017 Haw. Sess. Laws Act 201

Activities This Reporting Period

In fiscal year 2019, SCRAM was contracted to provide CAM services throughout the State of Hawai'i. SCRAM and the First Circuit Court coordinated statewide presentations and trainings for judges, probation officers, and prosecutors from November 15 through 19, 2018. SCRAM-CAM service information was disseminated to the aforementioned parties. Supplemental trainings were also held for First Circuit Court judges and their staff to ensure the Circuit Court criminal division was made aware of the service, procedures, and guidelines.

SCRAM hired mobile installers (MI) for every circuit. MIs are tasked to install the CAM devices and enroll the court-ordered defendants into the program.

Internal guidelines and procedures for the Judiciary were written and implemented by March 2019. The contract with SCRAM of California was extended for another fiscal year, and is in effect until July 31, 2020.

Projected Number of Participants

The estimated number of total participants statewide per year is 25 persons. Because the court has the discretion to order a defendant to utilize the CAM device, the number on each island cannot be determined in advance. The estimated distribution of participants by county is O'ahu (12), Maui (5), Kaua'i (2) and Hawai'i (6).

Successes and Challenges/Barriers

Successes

There were five (5) court orders made and three (3) defendants placed onto the CAM program, statewide. All orders were made in the fourth quarter in fiscal year 2019. See the table below for the details.

Table #1

	Number of unduplicated CAM orders	Number of unduplicated defts. enrolled in CAM	Misdemeanor, Felony, or Other	List Other
First Circuit	2	1	Felony	n/a
Second Circuit	2	1	Other	Veterans Tx Ct.
Third Circuit	1	1	Felony	n/a
Fifth Circuit	0	0	None	
Total	5	3		

A contract with SCRAM was executed in August 2018 and statewide SCRAM-CAM trainings for various State Departments were held shortly after. Mobile Installers (MI) were hired by SCRAM in every circuit. The Judiciary conducted background checks on the MIs. The Judiciary has fulfilled the goals and objectives described in the FY 2018 Annual Report:

Goal #1: The Judiciary will establish internal and interdepartmental guidelines.

Objective #1: Establish internal referral guidelines and procedures within the Judiciary and implement them by January 31, 2019.

Objective #2: Establish interdepartmental guidelines and procedures with non-Judiciary departments and implement them by January 31, 2019.

Goal #1, Objective #1 was fulfilled in March 2019. The timeline was extended by two months to solicit input in drafting the guidelines from all four judicial circuits. We found that Objective #2 could also be incorporated into the internal guidelines and crafting separate external guidelines with non-Judiciary department(s) was not necessary, thus Objective #2 was also fulfilled through Objective #1.

Goal #2: The Judiciary will establish a quantitative data collection system to gather information on referrals, violations, court orders, etc.

Objective #1: Develop a quantitative data collection system and implement it by January 31, 2019.

Objective #2: Analyze effectiveness of the CAM program and the effects it might have on Ignition Interlock, by November 30, 2019.

Goal #2, Objective #1 was fulfilled. See attached Exhibit #1 for the SCRAM-CAM Quarterly and Annual Data Collection Form and attached Exhibit #2 for the Court CAM Data Collection Form. Since there were only five SCRAM-CAM referrals made statewide, and of the five, only three unduplicated participants enrolled onto SCRAM-CAM services, the number of defendants ordered onto SCRAM-CAM was lower than the projected numbers. Given that only three defendants were enrolled into the SCRAM-CAM program in FY 2019, there was no significant impact made by the CAM program on Ignition Interlock. Goal #2, Objective #2 was fulfilled.

Challenges/Barriers to Consider

Challenge #1: In all the DUI cases ordered for CAM services, no immediate action can be taken to prevent a defendant from driving under the influence if a defendant consumes alcohol. Legal procedures, such as notice requirements and scheduling with the court, are required to bring a defendant back to court for a violation. The legal procedures may delay the desired effects of the program.

Challenge #2: In pretrial habitual DUI cases, a court-ordered defendant must remain on the SCRAM-CAM service for not less than 90 days. If a defendant is found not guilty

before the 90-day period ends, the statute requires that the defendant must still remain on the service.

Effects of CAM on Ignition Interlock Devices

There were no effects of CAM on Ignition Interlock within the last calendar year. The purpose of each service differs greatly: CAM monitors alcohol consumption, while Ignition Interlock monitors driving under the influence of alcohol. The CAM program is in the beginning stage of implementation and no court orders have yet been made, as they are discretionary orders by the court. CAM services may be ordered as a pretrial condition of bail. On the other hand, Ignition Interlock is a voluntarily service that offenders ask to be placed on as a post-adjudication service, to reinstate driving legally.

Goals and Objectives

Goal #1: The Judiciary will establish internal and interdepartmental guidelines.

Objective #1: Establish internal referral guidelines and procedures within the Judiciary and implement them by January 31, 2019.

Objective #2: Establish interdepartmental guidelines and procedures, with non-Judiciary State Departments and implement them by January 31, 2019.

Goal #2: The Judiciary will establish a quantitative data collection system to gather information on referrals, violations, court orders, and outcomes.

Objective #1: Develop a quantitative data collection system and implement it by January 31, 2019.

Objective #2: Analyze effectiveness of the CAM program and assess its effect on Ignition Interlock, by November 30, 2019.

Effects of CAM on Ignition Interlock Devices

There were five court orders made for CAM services, which were discretionary orders by the courts. CAM services are ordered as a pretrial condition of bail. Ignition Interlock is a voluntary service that offenders ask to be placed on as a post-adjudication service, to reinstate driving legally. CAM monitors alcohol consumption, and Ignition Interlock monitors driving under the influence of alcohol. The purpose of each service differs greatly. In fiscal year 2019, there were no effects of CAM on Ignition Interlock services.

Exhibit #1

SCRAM-CAM Quarterly and Annual Data Collection

First Circuit, Oahu (FY 2019)	Qtr 1 (July 1 to Sept 30)	Qtr 2 (Oct 1 to Dec 31)	Qtr 3 (Jan 1 to Mar 30)	Qtr 4 (Apr 1 to Jun 30)	Annual (total all Qtrs)
Number of unduplicated court ordered referrals					
Number of unduplicated individuals placed on SCRAM/CAM					
Number of violations reported to probation and prosecuting attorneys					
Number of unduplicated habitual cases placed on SCRAM/CAM					
Number of unduplicated misdemeanor DUI cases placed on SCRAM/CAM					
Number of individuals completed SCRAM/CAM for at least 90 days					
Number of unduplicated court orders referrals for more than 90 days					

Second Circuit, Maui (FY 2019)	Qtr 1 (July 1 to Sept 30)	Qtr 2 (Oct 1 to Dec 31)	Qtr 3 (Jan 1 to Mar 30)	Qtr 4 (Apr 1 to Jun 30)	Annual (total all Qtrs)
Number of unduplicated court ordered referrals					
Number of unduplicated individuals placed on SCRAM/CAM					
Number of violations reported to probation and prosecuting attorneys					
Number of unduplicated habitual cases placed on SCRAM/CAM					
Number of unduplicated misdemeanor DUI cases placed on SCRAM/CAM					
Number of individuals completed SCRAM/CAM for at least 90 days					
Number of unduplicated court orders referrals for more than 90 days					
Third Circuit, Big Island (FY 2019)	Qtr 1 (July 1 to Sept 30)	Qtr 2 (Oct 1 to Dec 31)	Qtr 3 (Jan 1 to Mar 30)	Qtr 4 (Apr 1 to Jun 30)	Annual (total all Qtrs)
Number of unduplicated court ordered referrals					

Number of unduplicated individuals placed on SCRAM/CAM					
Number of violations reported to probation and prosecuting attorneys					
Number of unduplicated habitual cases placed on SCRAM/CAM					
Number of unduplicated misdemeanor DUI cases placed on SCRAM/CAM					
Number of individuals completed SCRAM/CAM for at least 90 days					
Number of unduplicated court orders referrals for more than 90 days					
Fifth Circuit, Kauai (FY 2019)	Qtr 1 (July 1 to Sept 30)	Qtr 2 (Oct 1 to Dec 31)	Qtr 3 (Jan 1 to Mar 30)	Qtr 4 (Apr 1 to Jun 30)	Annual (total all Qtrs)
Number of unduplicated court ordered referrals					
Number of unduplicated individuals placed on SCRAM/CAM					
Number of violations reported to probation					

and prosecuting attorneys					
Number of unduplicated habitual cases placed on SCRAM/CAM					
Number of unduplicated misdemeanor DUI cases placed on SCRAM/CAM					
Number of individuals completed SCRAM/CAM for at least 90 days					
Number of unduplicated court orders referrals for more than 90 days					

Narrative

Accomplishments/Special Problems/Challenges.

Staffing

Document any significant staffing activities such as new hires, critical vacancies that have developed or remained unfilled, change in position assignments, etc..., by completing the attached staffing pattern form.

This report was prepared by:

(Print Name)

(Title)

(Signature)

(Date)

Exhibit #2

Court CAM Data Collection Form

FY _____

Date: _____

Indicate—Circuit: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th

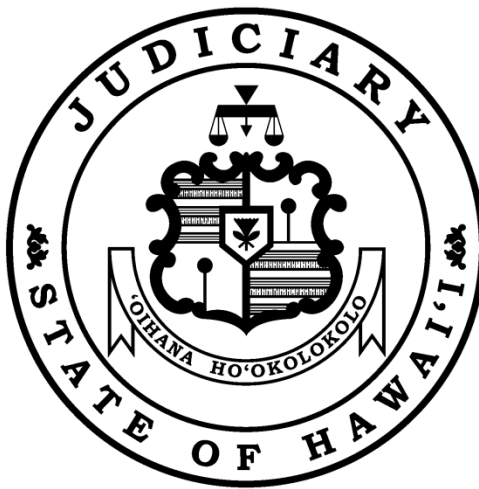
		No.	Comments:
1	Total number of unduplicated SCRAM-CAM orders made by the court.		
2	Number of unduplicated felony DUI cases ordered onto SCRAM-CAM by the courts.		
3	Number of unduplicated misdemeanor DUI cases, court ordered onto SCRAM-CAM.		
4	Number of unduplicated cases, court ordered onto SCRAM-CAM, who did not show up for their initial enrollment into the program.		Any follow up? What happened?
5	Number of unduplicated cases enrolled onto SCRAM-CAM.		
6	Number of violation reports sent by SCRAM.		
7	Number of cases who completed the SCRAM-CAM program.		

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE
2020 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

**ACT 180, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAI'I 2011
HRS § 607-5.7**

Biennial Report on the Indigent Legal Assistance Fund (ILAF)



Prepared by:

**The Hawai'i Justice Foundation
and
Office of the Administrative Director of the Courts
The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i**

December 2019

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SECTION I: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY RECOMMENDING CONTINUATION OF ILAF

The following report has been prepared for the Judiciary by the Hawai'i Justice Foundation (HJF), which serves as the Fund Administrator for the Indigent Legal Assistance Fund (ILAF), pursuant to contract with the Judiciary, State of Hawai'i.

ILAF was created pursuant to Act 305, Session Laws of Hawai'i (SLH) 1996 (hereinafter Act 305) and codified as Hawai'i Revised Statutes (HRS) § 605-7. Act 305 created a special fund that receives surcharges collected on selected types of civil cases filed in Hawai'i's various state courts. These surcharges are then distributed to qualifying organizations that provide direct civil legal services to those in Hawai'i whose income does not exceed 125% of federal poverty guidelines or who are eligible for free services under the Older Americans Act or Developmentally Disabled Act.

ILAF was further amended by Act 180, SLH 2011 (hereinafter Act 180) by extending the types of cases for which surcharges are collected and providing step increases in the amount of the indigent legal fees. Act 180 also required the Administrative Director of the Courts, or the contractor administering the fund pursuant to contract with the Administrative Director of the Courts, to review ILAF on a biennial basis to determine whether it is meeting the civil legal needs of indigent persons, and to report its findings and recommendations to the legislature no later than twenty days prior to the convening of the regular session of the legislature in each even-numbered year beginning with the regular session of 2014.

Findings and Conclusion: HJF, serving as fund administrator for ILAF, pursuant to a contract with the Judiciary, has reviewed the effectiveness of ILAF and recommends that ILAF be continued in its current format. ILAF has positively affected the organizations receiving funds under this special fund, and each of these organizations has been effective in delivering requisite legal services to qualifying clients. The hard reality is that funds distributed under ILAF are not sufficient to fully fund any of the organizations. There still remains a need for other funding sources, including but not limited to federal and private foundation funding, private charitable contributions, and state legislative funding. The ILAF program is an excellent example of the partnership between the Judiciary, HJF, and the ILAF legal service providers. The Hawai'i State Legislature is to be commended for its creation and continued support of ILAF and for its positive actions increasing the surcharges through Act 180, SLH 2011.

ILAF, as amended by Act 180, is an acknowledgment of the serious need for legal services for those of low-income. Current national and local economic conditions remain very unstable and uncertain. Legal needs of people are higher than ever, due to these economic conditions. Low-income legal service providers have experienced cuts in governmental funding sources and reduced contributions from private donations, which makes it critical that ILAF be continued. With the increased surcharges resulting from Act 180, funding to qualifying organizations has increased from about \$330,000 per year to \$1,000,000 in FY 2020.

Although ILAF funding cannot supplant all required funding sources for participating organizations, it has become a vital and essential source of stable funding for qualifying

organizations. As further outlined in this report, ILAF has an extensive application and reporting process that ensures that organizations receiving ILAF funds are providing requisite services to qualified clients. This application and review process is quite onerous on both the applying organizations and on HJF, but the process is invaluable in ensuring that the available funds are fairly awarded based upon only those clients that qualify under the ILAF statute. On behalf of all of those people in Hawai'i who have received legal services under ILAF, it is respectfully requested that the Hawai'i State Legislature continue ILAF in its current form.

SECTION II: ILAF FUNDING AND OPERATIONAL MECHANISMS

HRS § 605-7 sets forth the operating details for ILAF, and these requirements are rigorously followed by the Judiciary, HJF, and all the participating organizations. The statute sets out the amount of surcharges and the types of cases for which surcharges apply. The Judiciary collects the surcharges when cases are filed, and funds collected during a particular fiscal year are largely distributed in the following fiscal year. Act 180 expanded the types of cases to which the surcharges were applied and also provided for step increases in the amounts of surcharges, with the final step increase taking effect on January 1, 2014. While the amount of funds available through ILAF varies each year depending upon the number and type of case filings, it is clear that Act 180 has operated to provide significant additional distribution to civil legal service providers.

The Judiciary has annually contracted with HJF to serve as the ILAF Fund Administrator. Pursuant to HRS § 605-7, HJF manages the annual application process. Any organization that meets the eligibility criteria mandated by statute is allowed to participate in ILAF. The amount received by each organization is determined by that organization's pro rata share of the eligible expenses for its provision of direct legal services. Each organization has the opportunity to appeal any decisions regarding its pro rata share or other issues relating to its application, but no appeals have been made for more than the last fifteen years.

It should be noted that the formula by which funds are distributed has remained unchanged from the inception of ILAF in 1996, other than the minor language corrections contained in Act 180. The statutory provision regarding the formula for distribution reads as follows:

(k) Funds shall be distributed on a pro rata basis to organizations that meet the criteria in subsection (i), based upon the portion of their total budget expended in the prior year for civil legal services to indigent persons as compared to the combined total expended in the prior year for legal services by all qualifying organizations applying for funding. An applicant that provides services other than civil legal services to indigent persons may establish its proportionate entitlement to funds based upon financial statements that strictly segregate the portion of the organization's expenditures in the prior year that were devoted exclusively to the provision of civil legal services for indigents. (Act 180, SLH 2011; H.R.S. § 605-7)

Prior to the impact of Act 180, the amount distributed each year to eligible ILAF organizations was approximately \$330,000. Act 180 has had a very positive impact upon

the amount of funds distributed. The amount distributed from ILAF was \$330,000 in FY 2011; \$513,000 in FY 2012; \$472,039 in FY 2013; \$1,410,289 in FY 2014; \$1,425,000 in FY 2015; \$1,300,000 in FY 2016; \$1,000,000 in FY 2017; \$1,100,001 in FY 2018; and \$1,000,001 in FY 2019. The amount scheduled for initial distribution from ILAF in current FY 2020 is \$1,000,000, as detailed below:

Domestic Violence Action Center	\$156,813
Hawai'i Disability Rights Center	\$ 87,573
Hawai'i Appleseed Center for Law and Economic Justice, fka Lawyers for Equal Justice	\$ 29,474
Legal Aid Society of Hawai'i	\$547,004
Mediation Center of the Pacific	\$ 19,588
Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation	\$ 70,130
University of Hawai'i Elder Law Program	\$ 26,770
Univ. of Haw. Medical Legal Partnership	\$ 26,966
Volunteer Legal Services Hawai'i	\$ 35,682
Total	\$1,000,000

The amounts available for future years vary with the number of eligible cases filed, but it is estimated that approximately \$1,000,000 will be available each year for distribution among the eligible civil legal service providers. It is clear that Act 180 has had a very positive impact upon the amount of ILAF distributions, making ILAF an essential element for stable funding for Hawai'i's legal service provider organizations.

SECTION III: PROCEDURAL SAFEGUARDS IN PLACE TO ENSURE ACCURACY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The ILAF Program has procedural safeguards to ensure accuracy and accountability. All organizations receiving funds under ILAF are strictly monitored by HJF. Monitoring the ILAF process is extremely burdensome and time-consuming for HJF, but attention to detail is essential to the operation of a program that accurately determines eligibility and allocation of funds between those organizations that qualify for ILAF funds. The Program also requires significant efforts from participating organizations, in both the application process and the reporting process.

Quarterly reports and a yearly summary report are required of each organization and are reviewed by HJF prior to submittal to the Judiciary for its review. Each February, formal notice is provided in the *Honolulu Star Advertiser* announcing that applications for ILAF funds are being solicited, with a deadline set for early April. The application process is

quite extensive, with thorough documentation required. The application includes an attestation clause which requires the Executive Director of each organization to attest to the truthfulness of the application. State unemployment reporting forms are used for verification of each employee, and individual signed statements are received from each employee attesting to the veracity of the percentage of time spent by that person providing qualified direct legal services to ILAF-eligible clients. Using this information, the pro rata percentage for each qualifying organization is calculated by HJF to 1/1000th of a percent. After the Judiciary reviews HJF's percentage recommendations, the Judiciary sends letters of award percentages to each applicant that meets ILAF requirements and qualifies for fund distribution.

Each organization has the opportunity to appeal any decision regarding its pro rata share or other application issues, but no appeals have been filed for more than fifteen years. Once the current fiscal year has closed and the Judiciary has determined the total amount of funds that are available for distribution, the percentage allocation for each qualifying applicant is applied against the total available funds to determine each organization's yearly dollar award. These awards are then distributed quarterly, with HJF reviewing all invoices and the required quarterly and year-end reports. Quarterly checks are processed by the Judiciary to an organization only after that organization has submitted all required paperwork to HJF for certification and HJF has formally requested the Judiciary to pay the sum to the organization.

HJF has worked with each organization to ensure that the organization has in place effective methods for: a) screening potential clients for ILAF eligibility; b) generating accurate and complete information regarding cases handled under ILAF; c) using the organization's "client grievance policy"; and d) developing tight mechanisms for demonstrating that ILAF funds are being effectively utilized. Each participating organization enters into a contract with the Judiciary about the duties and responsibilities of the organization receiving ILAF funds. These contracts contain strong provisions that require participating organizations to work closely with HJF and/or the Judiciary if so requested, should it appear that a specific organization might need to improve its ILAF screening or reporting process.

At the end of the Fiscal Year, each organization must submit a final report, which includes detailed information on the number of cases handled under ILAF. The case numbers are not set forth here, since the missions of the various ILAF organizations vary greatly. Comparison of number of cases handled is not an accurate means of determining the "efficiency" or "effectiveness" of any specific ILAF legal service provider. For example, some of the organizations do a great deal of information and referral, while other organizations handle a higher percentage of court cases. All of the ILAF organizations provide different but essential parts of meeting the needs for legal services, but their missions and approaches do and should vary greatly.

For many years, ILAF has operated smoothly and without complaints regarding accuracy or accountability from the Judiciary, HJF, or the ILAF legal service providers. The ILAF Program is an example of how mutual cooperation and competency can produce an effective process that works for the betterment of Hawai'i's people.

SECTION IV: REMAINING CHALLENGES FOR THE ILAF PROGRAM AND THE PARTICIPATING LEGAL SERVICE PROVIDERS

ILAF is a very solid program, with strong relationships and cooperation between the Judiciary, HJF, and the legal service providers. However, there is still a substantial unmet need for legal services. In order to ensure the need is being met in the most effective way possible, current efforts are focused upon developing more comprehensive statistics on the results from ILAF. These efforts include determining the initial objectives of the client and then determining whether those initial objectives were ultimately achieved. This effort is a difficult one, since the initial objective stated by the client may be unclear or may not be the ultimate objective of the client. The goal of ILAF is client representation, and this is no guarantee that the client will “win.” There also exists an ongoing tension between the desire for more extensive statistics and the need for the organizations to provide the services without expending significant amounts of staff time compiling data.

It would be highly desirable to be able to determine more precisely what percentage of existing legal needs are not being met. The last formal study undertaken in Hawai‘i was the 2007 Assessment of Civil Legal Needs, which found that four out of five low-income Hawai‘i residents do not have their legal needs met and that legal service providers are able to assist only one in three persons who contact them for assistance. National studies contain similar figures regarding percentage of legal needs being met. However, it is very difficult for any ILAF organization to provide accurate data on unmet legal needs, since the organizations do not have any contact with people who have legal needs but have not contacted the organizations for help.

The ILAF legal service providers are facing serious challenges. The need for legal services continues to increase, due to poor economic conditions and the expanding percentage of the population who are below 125% of federal poverty guidelines. At the same time, total funding for legal service providers has decreased. Federal Legal Services Corporation funding remains a controversial and unresolved political issue. Many ILAF organizations have had to reduce staff hours and reduce intake of cases. Additionally, throughout Hawai‘i and the rest of the country, legal service providers have been forced to move from “full-representation” cases to primarily giving information and advice or to providing basic legal information in group situations in various community locations. The Judiciary, in conjunction with the Hawai‘i State Bar Association and legal service providers, has now established Self-Help Centers in each Judicial Circuit. Hawai‘i’s legal community is working together to help meet the serious legal needs, but the situation remains a daunting one.

Community support for pro bono and low-income legal services is extremely strong, but the fact remains that a large proportion of legal needs go unmet for those in Hawai‘i’s low-income population.

SECTION V: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

HJF has reviewed the effectiveness of ILAF and recommends that it be continued in its current format. Monies received from ILAF have had a positive effect upon all of the legal service providers that received funds, and each of these organizations has effectively delivered requisite services to qualifying clients. The hard reality is that funds distributed under ILAF are not sufficient to fully fund any of the organizations and there still remains a need for other funding sources, including but not limited to federal funding, private foundation funding, private charitable contributions, and State of Hawaii legislative funding. The ILAF program is an excellent example of the partnership between the Judiciary, HJF, and the ILAF legal service providers. The Hawai'i State Legislature is to be commended for its creation and continued support of ILAF and for its positive actions increasing the surcharges through Act 180, SLH 2011.

APPENDIX:

This Appendix contains letters from each of the participating legal service providers. Review of these letters clearly illustrates the positive impact of ILAF upon each of the nine participating legal service providers.

Domestic Violence Action Center

Hawai'i Disability Rights Center

Hawai'i Appleseed Center for Law and Economic Justice, formerly known as Lawyers
for Equal Justice

Legal Aid Society of Hawai'i

Mediation Center of the Pacific

Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation

University of Hawai'i Elder Law Program

University of Hawai'i Medical Legal Partnership

Volunteer Legal Services Hawai'i



TO: Hawaii State Legislature

FROM: Nanci Kreidman, M.A.
Chief Executive Officer

As a member of the Legal Services Provider Consortium, the Domestic Violence Action Center (DVAC) actively works with our community's legal service agencies –which are few in number- to collaborate in the delivery of effective and responsive programs to the many low income families and individuals in desperate need of a voice in the justice system. The support we receive from the Legislature, the Judiciary and the Hawaii State Bar Association is significant, meaningful and deeply appreciated. The work done to pass Act 180, by the 2011 legislature, is a success that cannot be overstated...

The potentially life threatening and complex issues faced by the clients of the Domestic Violence Action Center are not well understood by the community at large. However, it has been a great benefit to have the support and understanding of our colleagues in positions of elected and appointed leadership to assist us in making our specialized services available to as many people as possible. We strive to meet the demand, and seek to continue imaginative and innovative service delivery because domestic violence is a grave and costly problem that impacts all of us.

ILAF provides an essential stream of funds to legal service providers like DVAC. DVAC has relied on these funds to stabilize its budget as the economics of providing specialized programs for this constituency is dynamic and dependent on funding from many sources. These past several years have been enormously challenging with threats to funding. Budget shortfalls have resulted in the loss of staff and cutbacks in program services. Where will low income victims turn to if not to the Domestic Violence Action Center and it's allies and community leaders. Fortunately, with the wisdom and voices of community leaders, beneficiaries of program services and the organizations themselves, a formula was arrived at that helps to direct funding to sustain essential services.

Domestic Violence Action Center, in FY 2019, reports the following: telephone contact with 5,387 callers, 207 requests for legal representation, opening 209 legal cases and closing 200 cases. Agency attorneys made 371 court appearances and 2,074 cases were opened by the on-site EXPO court outreach program.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACTION CENTER

ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 3198, HONOLULU, HI 96801-3198

LEGAL HELPLINE: (808) 531-3771

TOLL-FREE NEIGHBOR ISLAND HELPLINE: (800) 690-6200

WEBSITE: WWW.DOMESTICVIOLENCEACTIONCENTER.ORG

EMAIL: DVAC@STOPTHEVIOLENCE.ORG



Domestic Violence Action Center staff are well trained and well supervised; this is not work that can be done by anyone. The unending challenges faced by clients in a hostile, violent relationship are brought to staff for resolution.

The need for adequate counsel, which everyone is entitled to, is the foundation upon which ILAF relies. It is our belief that the purposes of ILAF are being met and the practices and procedures are in place for the continued proper use of these public dollars. The Domestic Violence Action Center remains enormously appreciative of the support of our legislators allowing us to serve the community.

Very truly yours,

Nanci Kreidman, M.A.

Chief Executive Officer

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACTION CENTER

ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 3198, HONOLULU, HI 96801-3198

LEGAL HELPLINE: (808) 531-3771

TOLL-FREE NEIGHBOR ISLAND HELPLINE: (800) 690-6200

WEBSITE: WWW.DOMESTICVIOLENCEACTIONCENTER.ORG

EMAIL: DVAC@STOPTHEVIOLENCE.ORG



HAWAII DISABILITY RIGHTS CENTER

1132 Bishop Street, Suite 2102, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Phone/TTY: (808) 949-2922 Toll Free: 1-800-882-1057 Fax: (808) 949-2928

E-mail: info@hawaiidisabilityrights.org Website: www.hawaiidisabilityrights.org

October 8, 2019

To: The Honorable Members of the 2020 Hawaii State Legislature
From: Louis Erteschik, Executive Director
Re: Indigent Legal Assistance Fund

The Hawaii Disability Rights Center wishes to express its utmost gratitude for your continued support of Act 180, Session Laws of Hawaii 2011. This measure greatly increased the amount of funds available for distribution from the Indigent Legal Assistance Fund.

The Hawaii Disability Rights Center is the state designated protection and advocacy system. We have been designated by the Governor of Hawaii in Executive Orders No. 77-3, 82-4, 89-2 and 94-06 to provide advocacy services to individuals with disabilities, in accordance with various federal laws. See 42 U.S.C. § 15001, 42 U.S.C. § 10801, and 29 U.S.C. § 732. Hawaii law, at Section 333F -8.5 of the Hawaii Revised Statutes, expressly recognizes the obligation of the state to provide advocacy services to individuals with developmental disabilities and mental illness in order to receive federal funds. The federal statutes require, as a condition of funding services provided by a number of state agencies, that a protection and advocacy agency be established by the State. In requesting federal funding for various state projects, every Governor has provided assurances to the federal government that federal funds distributed to HDRC do not supplant funds that are available from state and local sources.

From 2004 until 2010, the state gave HDRC at least \$165,505 each year under a purchase of services contract. Since July 2010, that state funding for HDRC has been eliminated. Additionally, federal funding has plateaued over the past several years, and been further reduced as a result of sequestration. Expenses, in the meantime, have continued to increase. Fundraising opportunities for a legal services corporation like ours are very limited, and they would force us to compete with other legal services providers for the same donors. For that reason the monies we have received from the Indigent Legal Assistance Fund have truly been a blessing.



The Hawaii Disability Rights Center is a small, efficient agency that serves thousands of individuals each year with legal issues surrounding their various disabilities. It is estimated that approximately fifteen percent of the individuals within the state (two hundred and ten thousand) may have a disability. Most of those individuals are also among the poorest in our state. We effectively utilize our resources and keep our administrative costs to a minimum. Thus, without the additional funds we received from ILAF, we would have been forced to substantially reduce our activities, cut staffing, and provide fewer services to the most needy, vulnerable population in our state at a time when their needs are increasing.

We are grateful to the Judiciary and the Hawaii Justice Foundation for their leadership and exemplary efforts to ensure the smooth, efficient functioning of this program. We have worked closely with them on its implementation and we hope that the legislature will continue to fund the ILAF program in the upcoming budget and in the years ahead. Your continued support will enable us to address the needs of the population we serve. Your assistance will be so much appreciated by our clientele.

Thank you again for everything.

Mahalo,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Louis Erteschik", written in a cursive style.

Louis Erteschik, Esq.
Executive Director



HAWAI'I APPLESEED

CENTER FOR LAW & ECONOMIC JUSTICE

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October 14, 2019

Dear Honorable Members of the Hawaii State Legislature:

We are writing to express our gratitude and support for the Indigent Legal Assistance Fund (ILAF), created by the Legislature with the passage of Act 305 of the 1996 session. While Hawai'i Appleseed receives only a relatively small portion of the ILAF funds, ILAF and the other forms of financial assistance for legal services provided by the Legislature are absolutely critical for Hawai'i's well-being and the legal services community as a whole. These funds make an important and significant impact in helping ensure that we have a judicial system that is fair and accessible to all.

The need for legal assistance to low income individuals and families is well established. Hawai'i's legal services organizations recognize the responsibility they have to use public funding as efficiently and effectively as possible to make a real difference in the lives of those we serve. To this end we are continuing to work in close partnership with the judiciary and the Hawai'i Justice Foundation in meeting the needs of low-income people in the state while ensuring full compliance with the requirements of the ILAF program. Some of the work of Hawai'i Appleseed is described below.

Improving Economic Opportunity for Low-Income Households: Hawai'i residents face serious financial pressures, which drive many into poverty. We have some of the highest housing costs in the nation and the lowest wages in the nation after accounting for cost of living. On top of that, low-income Hawai'i residents face the second highest state and local tax burden in the nation. Because of these pressures, nearly half of Hawai'i's residents are living paycheck to paycheck.

We are promoting policies that will create greater economic stability and increased prosperity for our state and its residents. For example, we supported the legislature's creation of the state Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) in 2017. The state EITC is based on the federal EITC program, which is responsible for bringing more low-income children out of poverty than any other program in the nation. Thanks to the legislature's passage of the measure, thousands of low-income working families are keeping more of their earnings so they can pay their rent, cover their bills, and put food on the table.

Addressing Hunger: One in eleven households in Hawai'i is at risk of hunger. Hawai'i Appleseed has been working to help Hawai'i make the most of federal resources such as SNAP (formerly known as food stamps), school meals, and summer meals. For example, we are currently working with the Hawai'i Department of Education to implement innovative school breakfast programs designed to increase access to breakfast for Hawai'i school children. By doing so,

733 Bishop Street, Suite 1180
Honolulu, HI, 96813
(808) 587-7605
hiappleseed.org

we can improve the health of Hawai'i and all its people while capturing additional federal funds and strengthening our local economy.

Affordable Housing: Seventy-five percent of families living in poverty spend more than half of their income on housing. Ninety-five percent of all Hawai'i residents view the lack of affordable housing as a very serious or important problem. We continue to analyze the multiple barriers to creating affordable rental housing for low and moderate income households, and to develop practical solutions to reduce housing costs. One example of our work is developing a policy recommendation and successfully pursuing a Honolulu County ordinance to allow development of accessory dwelling units (ADUs)—secondary dwellings built on a lot with an existing primary home. ADUs provide financial benefits to private homeowners while they contribute to alleviating our affordable housing shortage—building affordable housing without the need to use scarce government subsidies.

Legal Representation:

While legal representation has become a much smaller part of Hawai'i Appleseed's work in recent years, we continue to pursue litigation where low-income families or other disadvantaged groups have no other viable recourse to obtain fair and equitable treatment. An example of our work in this area is an ongoing case that seeks to enforce a requirement that a property owner maintain affordable rents at an apartment complex that was developed with millions of dollars in government subsidies.

In closing, we again want to thank the members of the legislature for their historical support for legal services for the low-income community. The ILAF program has done much to serve the needs of our most impoverished and it is being well-utilized for this purpose.

Aloha,



Gavin Thornton
Executive Director

October 7, 2019

Dear Honorable Members of the 2019 Hawai'i State Legislature,

The Legal Aid Society of Hawai'i ("Legal Aid") wishes to express its sincere gratitude to the Honorable Members of the Hawai'i State Legislature for their passage of Act 180 of the 2011 Session, which increased funding to the Indigent Legal Assistance Fund ("ILAF"). As the largest and oldest legal service provider in the state, Legal Aid receives the largest percentage of ILAF funds each year. We are a Statewide organization --- the only law firm that has offices located on, and able to deliver legal services to, Oahu, Kauai, Moloka'i, Lana'i, Maui, and Hawai'i through locally based staff. With the assistance of ILAF, in FY19, Legal Aid closed over 5,954 cases providing assistance to indigent persons and seniors 60 years of age or older throughout Hawai'i.

Legal Aid's principal mission is to substantially improve the lives of our clients by providing civil legal representation on crucial issues affecting their well-being. This includes removing clients and their children from abusive situations; fighting illegal evictions which can lead to homelessness; counseling and representation of those facing foreclosure; helping clients receive critical health benefits; helping families access programs such as unemployment compensation, Federal Supplemental Security Income, general assistance and food stamps; assisting with family reunification; and ensuring safety after human trafficking. The critical support we receive from ILAF helps us to provide this assistance.

ILAF support continues to be of vital importance to Legal Aid in maintaining services across the state. ILAF also helps to leverage federal funding for legal services. ILAF currently provides a match for our AmeriCorps program, our Victims of Crime project, and our intake hotline. Funding also supports our front-line staff in our branch offices throughout the state who work directly with and represent clients from Pahoehoe to Hanalei. The increase in ILAF monies has also provided greater stability and predictability in financial planning for legal services programs.

Legal Aid remains committed to providing quality legal assistance for low-income individuals and those eligible for free services under the Older Americans Act. We understand that ILAF monies are public dollars, and we take commensurate care to spend these funds properly and wisely to increase access to justice for our clients. Legal Aid prides itself on providing high quality work. We believe the assistance we provide greatly impacts the lives of our clients. One measure of our success is feedback received through client satisfaction surveys. On average, our clients rate our services as good or excellent in 80% of all cases, and the vast majority agree that Legal Aid's services have helped to improve their lives.

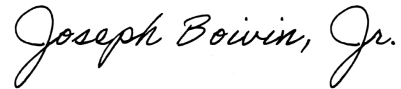
One client shared, "Legal Aid helped me with everything I needed help with doing the legal papers for legal guardianship for my grand baby. What I want people to know about Legal Aid is they are here for us less fortunate and helps us understand all about the legal ways of doing things."

Through ILAF funding, Legal Aid can continue to ensure that we meet the needs of Hawai'i's low-income population.

We thank you again for your support.



M. Nalani Fujimori Kaina
Executive Director
Legal Aid Society of Hawai'i
924 Bethel Street
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813



Joseph Boivin, Jr.
Board President
Legal Aid Society of Hawai'i
924 Bethel Street
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813



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October 7, 2019

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415 South Beretania Street

From: Tracey S. Wiltgen, Executive Director

The Mediation Center of the Pacific

245 N. Kukui Street Suite 206

Honolulu, HI 96817

The Board of Directors and staff of the Mediation Center of the Pacific (Mediation Center) are grateful to you for your continued support of increasing access to justice and the organizations who provide the direct services in this area. The Indigent Legal Assistance Funds (ILAF) have helped to provide critical support for the Mediation Center and other civil legal service providers to strengthen and grow services to members of Hawaii's indigent population.

The Mediation Center is one of the organizations that currently receives funds through ILAF to support the civil legal needs of Hawaii's low income population. The Mediation Center is a 501(c)(3) not for profit corporation that was founded in 1979 to provide Hawaii's people with high quality mediation and dispute resolution services that are affordable and accessible.

Mediation is a preferred process for helping parties resolve a broad array of disputes quickly and cost effectively. The mediation process is less stressful for the participants because it focuses on creative problem solving to meet the respective participants needs, rather than an adversarial process that is used in the legal system. The Mediation Center is the only organization on Oahu that offers mediation and dispute resolution services for people in the low income population.

Over the years, the number of cases managed by the Mediation Center has continued to grow. In Fiscal Year 2018-2019, the Mediation Center managed 1822 cases involving 5,023 people. 21% of those individuals were in the indigent population working through a broad variety of issues such as: divorce agreements; co-parenting plans; evictions; transition plans for elders; and more. 49% of the mediations overall, resulted in final agreements, eliminating the need for additional legal or court intervention. In some specific areas, the impact was even greater. For example, 53% of the domestic cases (divorce and custody matters) referred from Family Court resulted in written agreements.



THE MEDIATION CENTER OF THE PACIFIC, INC.
Bringing People Together to Talk, Negotiate and Resolve Conflict Creatively

The Kukui Center - 245 N. Kukui Street # 206, Honolulu, HI 96817 Tel: 521-6767 Fax: 538-1454 Email: mcp@mediatehawaii.org

In addition to reaching agreements, there are significant long-term benefits achieved through mediation. For example, a divorcing couple who works through the issues they need to agree on to finalize their divorce without fighting or going to court, will move on in their lives with less stress on themselves and their children. With a decrease in stress, they are less likely to suffer from health conditions and their children will perform better in school and adjust to their new lifestyle. Equally important, when couples work through their divorce themselves, they save money and therefore have more finances to support themselves and their children.

These long-term outcomes also result in economic savings for the State. A social and economic impact analysis conducted on the Mediation Center's statistics for the fiscal year ending on 6/30/16 showed that the total net value for the people of Hawaii resulting from the immediate and long-term impacts from the services provided by the Mediation Center during the year was \$7,444,000. This value was determined by assessing the fair market replacement cost of the mediation and dispute resolution services provided by the Mediation Center for the cases that were mediated or facilitated. These consequential benefits include savings in community supports costs, reductions in community medical care expenses, additional community income and taxation revenues from benefit programs, savings in housing and support costs for homeless families, and savings in community law enforcement, court systems, and other government agency costs. Thus, for Every \$1 invested in the Mediation Center's programs, \$8.76 is delivered in immediate and long-term consequential financial benefits to the citizens of Hawaii.

Thanks to the support of the ILAF funds, the Mediation Center continues to provide direct services, as well as create new programs to better meet the needs of Hawaii's people. For example, the Mediation Center recently created an online mediation program to make mediation more accessible for landlord-tenant and small business disputes.

The Board of Directors and staff of the Mediation Center are grateful to the Legislature for your support that has enabled us to serve Hawaii's indigent and create programs that increase access to justice for all. We are committed to the continued growth of these services by partnering with the other organizations who serve Hawaii's poor, as well as the Judiciary and Hawaii Justice Foundation.

Sincerely,

Tracey S. Wiltgen
Executive Director



NATIVE HAWAIIAN LEGAL CORPORATION

Serving Hawai'i since 1974

1164 Bishop Street, Suite 1205 • Honolulu, Hawai'i 96813 • Phone (808) 521-2302 • Fax (808) 537-4268

October 22, 2019

Aloha Members of the 2020 Hawai'i State Legislature:

Mahalo for your generous support of the Indigent Legal Assistance Fund (ILAF) which enables the Native Hawaiian Legal Corporation (NHLC) to serve the most vulnerable members of our community.

All of you are well aware of the statistics that quantify the dire problems faced by Native Hawaiians. More than 200 individuals contact NHLC annually for legal assistance to tackle the panoply of ills and injustices that plague our community. Of that number, 43% are indigent and, on average, require 48-50% of our attorneys' time because of all the challenges unique to those with limited resources and opportunities. ILAF support is critical. Without it, NHLC would be unable to meet the myriad of needs presented to us by our indigent clients, in addition to the hundreds of other clients we represent in over 97 open cases total.

Dispossession and loss occur in many different forms. We have clients who were on the brink of losing kuleana lands or their Hawaiian homestead lease before NHLC intervened on their behalf. Others faced the loss of cultural traditions and practices -- indigenous knowledge systems -- passed down from generation to generation because they were cut off from resources once accessible to them. But *your* kōkua helped to fund our strong, well-resourced advocacy efforts, and now many are able to steward their ancestral ahupua'a in ways that are feeding whole communities and preserving Native Hawaiian values, customs and ways of knowing.

The reliability of ILAF funding enables NHLC to sustain its advocacy on high-impact, complex cases for the long haul -- a tradition that has served the Native Hawaiian community well for over 45 years. Improving the quality and provision of services to those unable to afford legal representation is sorely needed. So thank you again for your commitment to expanding peoples' access to justice through ILAF, and for recognizing that doing so is in the best interest of all who call Hawai'i home.

Mahalo palena 'ole,

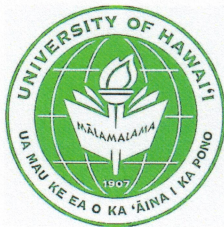
Summer Sylva

Interim Executive Director

(808) 521-2302 summer.sylva@nhlchi.org

Services made possible with major funding from the Office of Hawaiian Affairs.

UNIVERSITY of HAWAII at MĀNOA
WILLIAM S. RICHARDSON
SCHOOL OF LAW



October 7, 2019

MEMORANDUM FOR: Hawai'i State Legislators
FROM: University of Hawai'i Elder Law Program
SUBJECT: Impact of Indigent Legal Assistance Fund

The University of Hawai'i Elder Law Program (UHELP) relies heavily on the funding it receives through the Indigent Legal Assistance Program (ILAF). Without this supplemental funding, UHELP would not be able to accomplish its mission. While UHELP is an integral part of the William S. Richardson School of Law, it does not receive any direct appropriations from the state to provide legal services to underserved older persons in our community on a year-round basis, so it relies very much on external funding and, most specifically, funding from ILAF.

UHELP provides direct legal services to socially and economically needy older persons, caregivers and veterans on a year-round basis, while it helps to serve the education and training needs of our law students. At the law school we provide law students with law related academic and experiential opportunities through UHELP by helping its elderly clients. In turn our needy elderly clients benefit from the legal services that the UHELP staff and law students provide under the supervision of UHELP's staff.

UHELP no longer receives a grant from the federal government through the City and County of Honolulu and we are thankful for your funding to the university and for the specific assistance provided by the ILAF funding for our direct legal services program. Through this grant, we work to enhance, protect and preserve the autonomy and independence of our elders. This fiscal year we plan to provide direct legal services, referral and advice to approximately 400 qualified elders and veterans as well as provide continuing educational outreach and informational support to care providers and their elderly care recipients. We also receive a significant number of calls from service providers, health care providers and institutions and governmental agencies on elder law issues, including elder abuse, mental capacity and end-of-life decision-making.

With ILAF funding we hope to maintain our legal services to socially and economically needy elders and veterans as we all face increased budgetary challenges. We will continue to work cooperatively with the Judiciary and the Hawaii Justice Foundation to ensure a smooth and efficient operation at UHELP. Thank you again for your support of access to justice for low-income residents through ILAF funding.

Most Respectfully,

James H. Pietsch
Professor of Law and Director, UHELP



Medical-Legal Partnership ♦ Hawai'i

A Project of the William S. Richardson School of Law

2515 Dole Street, Honolulu, Hawai'i 96822

Cell: (808) 371-2698 ♦ E-mail: MLPCHawaii@gmail.com

October 17, 2019

Hawaii State Legislators
415 South Beretania Street
Honolulu HI 96813

RE: Support for ILAF Funding

Dear Honorable Members of the Hawai'i State Legislature,

On behalf of the Medical-Legal Partnership in Hawai'i, I am pleased to share this letter of support and gratitude for funding from the Indigent Legal Assistance Fund (ILAF), which was created by the Legislature. As the newest ILAF recipient, these funds have had immediate and significant impact on our capacity to serve some Hawai'i's most vulnerable—and promising—children, families, immigrant communities, and people facing homelessness and mental illness.

MLP Hawai'i is a project of the William S. Richardson School of Law to provide free, on-site legal services for indigent patients at two community health centers, Kokua Kalihi Valley and Waikiki Health. We currently have three full-time MLP Staff Attorneys providing legal representation for housing (eviction defense, public housing, homeless matters); family law (guardianships, power of attorney, child support, domestic violence); public benefits, vital documents, employment matters, disability and civil rights matters, and other legal issues. Our MLP also provides self-advocacy education and community resources for indigent clients, including in areas of pressing need identified by community members, clients, and advocates.

A key and unique approach of MLP Hawai'i is how we “triage” cases. Unlike most legal service providers, we are embedded in a healthcare setting and we rely heavily on medical providers' referrals after they screen for social determinants of health. This means that we often tip our legal resources and legal representation towards those who are most in need, rather than the traditional approach of “triaging” services to favor those most amenable to self-help and limited services. Our MLP at Waikiki Health site, for example, has successfully helped numerous homeless clients and clients with dual diagnosis (both mental health and substance abuse challenges) to preserve housing, enter shelters, and maintain benefits. In fact, local police (Honolulu Police Department) have escorted some of their most “difficult” homeless encounters to our MLP site for legal services, knowing our success rate at replacing vital documents and counseling clients to receive shelter and drug treatment services.

We receive just 2% of the overall ILAF funds, which seems small but translates into a significant boost to the MLP annual budget. This funding provides financial stability so that we can continue to provide direct legal services to over 200 individuals and families each year, and hundreds more through community education workshops. ILAF funding also allows us to add immigration legal services to our already robust array of critical poverty legal services for Hawai'i's immigrant communities. Finally, being acknowledged as a recipient of ILAF funds provides recognition and legitimacy to our work that can be leveraged for other supports.

Thank you for your continued support of this critical funding source.

Sincerely,

Dina Shek
Legal Director, MLP Hawai'i

October 7, 2019

To: The Honorable Members of the Hawaii State Legislature

From: Angela Kuo Min, Executive Director
Volunteer Legal Services Hawaii

Re: Indigent Legal Assistance Fund

On behalf of the Board of Directors, staff, and those we serve at Volunteer Legal Services Hawaii (“Volunteer Legal”), thank you for the continued support for civil legal services. This year, Volunteer Legal celebrates its 38th year anniversary of serving the low- to- moderate income community of Hawaii through a partnership with volunteer attorneys.

In 2018, Volunteer Legal provided over 1,800 services and over 2,800 pro bono hours to qualified individuals and families who face legal issues in family law, landlord-tenant, small claims, bankruptcy, estate planning and veteran benefits issues. Nineteen percent identified themselves as those who suffered from domestic violence, 9% were veterans, 20% were elderly (age 60 or older), 25% were disabled, and 26% were homeless and/or not in permanent housing. Approximately 61% of all Volunteer Legal clients in 2018 were ILAF qualified. Those who seek assistance through Volunteer Legal often come after being said “no” and turned astray numerous times. Volunteer Legal is often their last opportunity to speak with an attorney regarding their legal problem and receive legal advice and counsel.

The Indigent Legal Assistance Fund (“ILAF”) remains a critical source of financial support for pro bono based civil legal assistance to those least able to afford and access professional legal help. Pro Bono work is not mandatory for Hawaii licensed attorneys but our volunteers understand no one should be denied access to justice simply because they cannot afford an attorney. Hawaii’s institutional capacity to provide legal services to indigent persons in our state is strengthened by the pro bono work of attorneys. Volunteer Legal significantly extends the reach of legal aid programs to more people in need with a broader range of legal services through Volunteer Legal’s coordination and collaboration with private attorneys.

Our service delivery model strives to meet the level of services needed by each program participant and carefully balance this with the availability and willingness of volunteer attorneys to help. The current model weaves together legal advice clinics, with pro se self-help assistance and referrals for pro bono full representation. The clients are carefully screened and matched with volunteer attorneys who are willing and able to provide services. Because of the in-depth screening and sending the file and pertinent documents to the volunteer attorney ahead of time, the appointment time is used the most efficiently and effectively. By meeting with that client face-to-face, a relationship and bond are built between the client and attorney and often, the attorney will provide further brief and/or full representation services for the client.

Volunteer Legal continues to operate the Neighborhood Legal Clinic four to six times per month both in-person at our Downtown Honolulu office and via phone for many of the neighbor island residents. In addition, the Neighborhood Legal Clinic model has been made mobile in the past five years through the Pop-Up Legal Clinics which take place in various rural and underserved neighborhoods across Hawaii. The Neighborhood Legal Clinic and Pop-Up Clinic allow individuals to meet in-person with attorneys for on the spot legal advice and limited scope assistance. In 2018, Volunteer Legal held 4 Oahu Pop-Up Clinics (Wahiawa, Kalihi Valley, Waipahu, and Waianae) and 2 on the Big Island (Kona and Hilo). Often, an individual will have legal issues in more than one area of law. There have been more than times than not, where an individual will come for two areas of law issues. We not only provide the legal advice he/she needs in those two areas of law, but they are able to meet with the attorneys and not having to travel to downtown to do so.

Volunteer Legal has over 200+ attorneys who volunteer in, including but not limited to, family law, bankruptcy, estate planning, collections, and small claims. We are very proud and thankful to have a wide spectrum of attorneys from solo practitioners to partners at large firms volunteering. In 2018, volunteer attorneys invested over \$667,000 worth of pro bono hours delivering direct services to qualified individuals and families through Volunteer Legal's Clinics. These pro bono hours were donated via in person, over the phone, as well as online at Hawaii Online Pro Bono (<https://hawaii.freelegalanswers.org/>).

ILAF funds go towards a portion of staff salaries and program costs and as such, is a very important source of income for Volunteer Legal's overall program budget. Volunteer Legal looks forward to helping more of the Hawaii community by continuing current and expanding new programs in the next year and we are very thankful to the Hawaii State Legislature for its continued support of civil legal services.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Angela Kuo Min', with a stylized, flowing script.

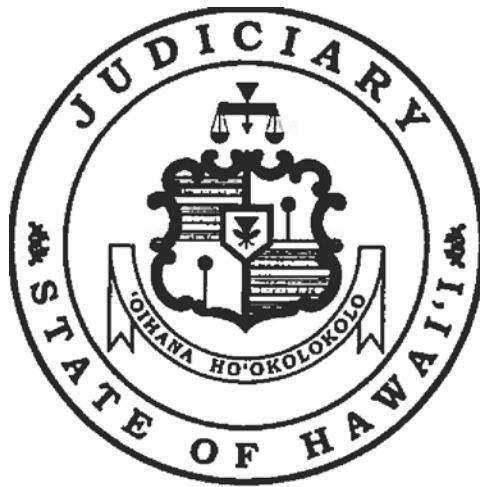
Angela Kuo Min
Executive Director

**ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE
2020 REGULAR SESSION**

ON

ACT 55, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAI'I 2017

A Report on the Community Outreach Court (COC)



Prepared by:

District Court, First Circuit

Submitted by:

The Office of the Chief Justice

The Judiciary, State of Hawai'i

December 2019

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ANNUAL REPORT TO THE THIRTIETH LEGISLATURE

2020 REGULAR SESSION

ON

ACT 55, SESSION LAWS OF HAWAI‘I 2017

A Report on the Community Outreach Court

This report is respectfully submitted to the Thirtieth Legislature, 2020 Regular Session, as required by Act 55, Session Laws of Hawai‘i (SLH) 2017, by Chief Justice Mark E. Recktenwald and the District Court of the First Circuit.

SECTION I: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2020 Community Outreach Court Annual Report is the last report mandated by Act 55 and reviews the background, mechanism, outcome, progress, challenges, and opportunities of the Community Outreach Court through September 2019.

Background: Establishment of the Community Outreach Court (COC)

Problem-solving courts are specialized dockets within the criminal justice system that seek to address the underlying problem(s) contributing to certain criminal offenses. Generally, a problem-solving court involves a close collaboration between a judge(s) and a community service team to develop a case plan and closely monitor a defendant’s compliance, imposing proper sanctions when necessary.¹ Homeless Court is one of the problem-solving courts and was first established in San Diego, California in 1989² and is now in thirteen States.³

The Community Outreach Court is Hawai‘i’s homeless court. It was established by Act 55 which mandates the operation of the mobile COC on the island of O‘ahu. The 2017 Legislature passed Senate Bill No. 718, C.D.1, and the bill was signed into law as Act 55, SLH 2017 by Governor David Ige on June 22, 2017 to take effect on July 1, 2017. The Legislature officially established the COC to address quality-of-life offenses and to provide opportunities to produce meaningful resolutions that will prevent recurrence of the offenses.⁴ The COC’s mission is to provide a forum to assist nonviolent offenders who have the desire to address their legal obligations and who are also seeking access to social services to help improve their quality of life. Hawai‘i’s COC is unique

¹ National Center for State Courts, *Problem-Solving Courts Guide*, <https://www.ncsc.org/Topics/Alternative-Dockets/Problem-Solving-Courts/Home.aspx> (Accessed October 1, 2019)

² The American Bar Association Commission on Homeless and Poverty and The National Coalition For Homeless Veterans, “Taking the Court to stand Down,” 2006. 2. https://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/events/homelessness_poverty/taking_the_court_to_stand_down.authcheckdam.pdf (Accessed October 1, 2019)

³ National Center for State Courts, *Homeless Courts*, <https://www.ncsc.org/Topics/Alternative-Dockets/Problem-Solving-Courts/Homeless-Courts/State-Links.aspx> (Accessed October 1, 2019)

⁴ State of Hawai‘i The Twenty-ninth Legislature, 2017, Act 055 Senate Bill No. 718, Honolulu HI. http://www.capitol.hawaii.gov/session2017/bills/GM1155_.PDF. 1. (Accessed October 1, 2019)

because of its mobility and flexibility that allows the court to open at any parts of the island. With sufficient staffing, the model can be replicated on any neighbor island or another state.

The COC is a collaborative effort among the Judiciary, the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney of the City and County of Honolulu, and the Office of the Public Defender. The primary objectives are 1) to relocate court services closer to the community, 2) to help clear minor quality-of-life offenses and bench warrants, and 3) to connect those in need of social services.

Progress and Outcome: Expansion of the Community Outreach Court on O‘ahu (First Circuit)

Chief Justice Mark E. Recktenwald described the COC in Wai‘anae Public Library as “truly... justice in action!” in his State of the Judiciary speech in January 2019.

The COC has made significant progress in just a little more than two years since it was established by the Legislature in 2017. The COC initially started in Honolulu District Court and later was established at the Wahiawā District Court and Kāne‘ohe District Court. The first mobile COC was established at the Wai‘anae Public Library with the collaboration of the Hawai‘i State Public Library System and the Wai‘anae community. The model embodies the spirit of the COC as the Chief Justice referred to “justice in action” as it provides access to justice, the opportunity to give back to the community, and the opportunity to improve the lives of many. A participant from the community expressed that she is “very grateful and thankful” for commitment by the Judiciary’s outreach program. A social service provider described the Judiciary’s efforts as “a key part of what is needed to reduce O‘ahu’s overall homeless problem.”⁵

Since 2017, the COC project has served the public as follows:

- In July 2017, the COC was officially established, and sessions have been held at the Honolulu District Court in Courtroom 7B on the second and fourth Thursday of every month.
- In December 2017, the COC sessions expanded to the Wahiawā District Court. The court is held on the third Tuesday of every month.
- In September 2018, the COC expanded to the Wai‘anae Public Library. The court is held on the fourth Friday of every month. This is the first mobile COC taking place at a non-traditional court setting.
- In June 2019, the COC expanded to the Kāne‘ohe District Court. The court is held on the first Monday of every month.
- In June 2019, First Circuit Deputy Chief Court Administrator Calvin Ching hosted a meeting with the Second, Third, and Fifth Circuits to share information on the COC.
- As of September 30, 2019, 101 COC sessions have been held. 201 persons have participated in the program and 2,321 cases were cleared.
- A total of 3,966 hours of community service has been performed.

⁵ Nakaso, Dan, “Outreach Court in Waianae Lends a Hand to Homeless,” *Honolulu Star Advertiser*, September 23, 2018, <https://www.staradvertiser.com/2018/09/23/hawaii-news/outreach-court-lends-a-hand-to-homeless/> (Accessed October 1, 2019)

- Procedures have been developed to expand the mobile court to various locations.

Challenges and Opportunities: O‘ahu and Neighbor Islands

Staff shortage continues to be the main challenge in 2019. While traditional courtrooms provide essential resources such as personnel (court clerks, bailiff, judge, and security), meeting areas (courtroom and client/service provider meeting room), and equipment (tables, chairs, recording devices, secured internet, computers, etc.), non-traditional court locations do not provide these amenities. In order to expand the successful “Wai‘anae Public Library model” to other areas of O‘ahu and to meet the mandate of Act 55, sufficient staffing is required. We continue to explore internal options in order to expand the mobile COC throughout the island of O‘ahu.

To respond to the growing interest in the COC from the neighbor islands and to meet the mandate of H.C.R. 81 to study the feasibility of opening of the COC in Puna and Ka‘ū on the island of Hawai‘i, the First Circuit Deputy Chief Court Administrator Calvin Ching hosted a meeting to share information on O‘ahu’s COC with representatives from the Second, Third, and Fifth Circuits in June 2019. Representatives from the Office of the Public Defender and the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney’s Office were also present.

Mechanism: Financial and Operational Structure

Acts 49 and 195, SLH 2017 provided initial funds for the COC to the Judiciary, Office of the Public Defender, and the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney. The funding provided two positions for the Judiciary, but did not fund other positions requested by the Judiciary to fully implement Act 55.

Under the COC model, the court holds hearings on cases for which the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney and Office of the Public Defender have negotiated a plea agreement on the disposition of the defendants' outstanding charges and bench warrants. Only cases involving nonviolent, non-felony offenses under state law and city ordinance may be heard by the COC Judge and addressed under the program. The plea agreement usually includes community service work in lieu of the fines and fees. The Judge often orders community service work, and many participants are assigned to work sites in their community so that they can give back to the community in which they live.

Once in the program, the participants make monthly appearances before the court for proof of compliance and to show progress in their assigned community service and other conditions of sentencing. At this time, the intake/case coordinator uses this opportunity to connect participants to social services which include shelter/housing, employment, identification document, and health services depending on the participant’s need.

Conclusions

Building on its success in 2017 and 2018, the COC continues to be successful in clearing cases and providing life-changing opportunities for its participants in 2019. As noted in the following

section, many participants have obtained driver's licenses, housing or shelter services, and/or employment.

The COC is honored to play an important role in the State's overall effort to reduce the homeless population and continues to work with State, City and County of Honolulu, and non-profit agencies on homeless initiatives. The COC continues to conduct outreach with the Honolulu Police Department's Health, Efficiency, Long-term Partnerships (H.E.L.P) program and to participate in homeless events organized by various non-profit agencies. In 2019, the COC began conducting intake outreach at the City and County of Honolulu's Pūnāwai Rest Stop and Downtown Joint Outreach Center. It also has held informational sessions and meetings with new partner agencies in hopes of integrating itself into the existing social service network and reaching out to more potential participants.

Overall, the Judiciary, Prosecutor's Office, and Office of the Public Defender have progressed towards the improvement of a mobile COC and integration of the COC into the existing network of homeless services through collaboration with State, City and County, and non-profit agencies. The COC team continues to meet the common goal of working with people who want to restart and improve their lives in our community.

The Judiciary appreciates the 2017 Legislature for officially establishing the COC and hopes to build on the collaborative effort made from 2017 to 2019. The Judiciary remains committed to the full implementation of Act 55.

SECTION II: COC BACKGROUND AND COMMUNITY OUTREACH COURT CONCEPT

Background

The COC partners began collaboration on the Hawai'i COC project in 2017. The effort was recognized by the Legislature, and the court was made official by Act 55 which became effective on July 1, 2017. The Act directs the Judiciary to administer and operate the COC project on O'ahu (First Circuit) to help nonviolent offenders facing problems such as homelessness and unemployment to obtain basic services and necessities such as shelter and health care and to offer combined accountability and treatment options to offenders that would reduce crime and recidivism.⁶ The Act also requires the Judiciary to develop a mobile court that would travel to the communities where defendants are located and to convene court sessions in non-traditional court settings. The COC is structured to address cases in which defendants, after negotiations between the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney and Office of the Public Defender, enter into plea agreements. The agreements usually allow participants to do community service work in order to for them to give back to the community.

Act 55 also requires the Chief Justice to submit a report on the program to the Legislature and the Governor at least 20 days prior to the convening of the regular sessions of 2018, 2019, and 2020. This report reviews the COC concepts and activities from 2017 to 2019.

Community Outreach Court Concept

According to the National Center for State Courts⁷ (NCSC), several states operate "homeless courts" in the United States. NCSC lists "homeless courts" as one of the "problem solving" courts described in its online Resource Guide to Homeless Courts:

Homeless Court programs often target homeless veterans, therefore their mission emulates Veterans Courts. Homeless Courts work closely with community shelters and other housing agencies and focus on promoting access to court. Homeless Courts frequently assist participants with outstanding criminal warrants and aim to reduce recidivism for nonviolent low-level offenders.

Programs listed by NCSC vary in terms of program entry processes, target populations, court locations, services offered, and partnerships. For example, the Santa Monica Homeless Community Court application process consists of a detailed referral letter written by one of the partner service providers⁸, whereas in Houston, Texas, participants voluntarily sign up for Homeless Court by requesting the service from a local homeless service provider.⁹

⁶ State of Hawai'i The Twenty-ninth Legislature. 2-3.

⁷ National Center for State Courts, *Homeless Courts*, <https://www.ncsc.org/Topics/Alternative-Dockets/Problem-Solving-Courts/Homeless-Courts/Resource-Guide.aspx> (accessed September 9, 2019)

⁸ Maya Buenaventura, *Treatment Not Custody, Process and Impact Evaluation of the Santa Monica Homeless Community Court* (PhD.diss. Pardee RAND Graduate School, 2018): 4.

⁹ Coalition for the Homeless, *Homeless Court*, <http://www.homelesshouston.org/homeless-court/homeless-court-details/> (accessed September 9, 2019)

Enrollment in Hawai‘i’s COC program is entirely voluntarily, and those who are interested in the program can directly contact the Office of Public Defender’s Intake/Case Coordinator. The coordinator also takes referrals from social service providers and conducts an individual or group intake. The COC does not want to criminalize homelessness, but rather connect homeless individuals to services through case managers while providing accountability for outstanding charges and bench warrants. Homeless or nearly-homeless individuals with nonviolent, non-felony offenses are eligible for COC. The majority of the participants face challenges with food, shelter, and unemployment and are connected to shelters/housing, identification document, employment, and health services. Unlike the Santa Monica Homeless Community Court model, which requires a detailed referral letter from a local homeless service agency¹⁰, the Hawai‘i COC takes self-referrals and connects individuals to social service agencies if they are not connected to one.

At most, participants in the Santa Monica Homeless Community Court have their cases resolved in one hearing if they prove that they have already participated in rehabilitative activities.¹¹ In contrast, the Hawai‘i’s COC requires participants to make more than one appearance. This model allows the COC Intake/Case Coordinator to connect participants to social services and work with them to ensure that they are connected to service providers to improve their lives. Santa Monica Homeless Community Court and Orange County Homeless Court also utilize the “multiple appearance model” to link participants with services and treatment and to monitor participation in treatment and services.¹²

According to the 2019 Homeless Point in Time Report¹³ for O‘ahu, since 2018, the overall homeless population (the total number of sheltered and unsheltered homeless persons) has declined by 1% whereas the unsheltered population has increased by 12%. In 2019, the distribution of the unsheltered population by region was 26% in Downtown to Kaka‘ako, 24% in Wai‘anae Coast, 14% in East Honolulu, 12% in Wahiawā to North Shore, 11% in ‘Ewa/Kapolei, 9% in Kāne‘ohe to Waimānalo, and 4% in Upper Windward. This data suggests that there is a need for a mobile court and outreach intake sessions as the homeless population is not concentrated only in the metropolitan area, but also found across O‘ahu. Further, the increase of the unsheltered population suggests that outreach intake session locations should not be limited to homeless shelters and should also include non-homeless shelter locations where the unsheltered population may be found.

Hawai‘i’s COC is unique as it is tailored to the unique needs of the island: It is truly mobile to get into the communities and is designed to allow sufficient time to establish relationships with the participants to work together to improve their lives. To build relationships with the participants, the COC Judge speaks to them in a firm but friendly manner to lessen the fear and intimidation that the participants may have. This helps the participants to be more comfortable in expressing their needs and receiving social services. The Judge also praises and congratulates the participants

¹⁰ Buenaventura, 5.

¹¹ *ibid*, 4.

¹² *Ibid*.

¹³ Partners in Care: O‘ahu’s Continuum of Care, *The O‘ahu 2019 Point in Time Count Comprehensive Report*, (2019, Honolulu, HI) 14.

when they complete their community service work and obtain housing, employment, and other services to better their lives. The Judge's positive words also encourage other participants sitting in the same courtroom to complete their community service work and to improve their lives.

SECTION III: COC FUNDING AND OPERATIONAL MECHANISMS

Funding mechanism

Acts 49 and 195, SLH 2017, describe the COC funding mechanism and require that the Office of the Public Defender submit the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) to the Legislature or request the Chief Justice to include the MOA with the COC annual report. The MOA was submitted to the Legislature as part of the 2018 COC annual report.

The Judiciary did not receive full funding to develop and sustain a mobile court. However, it was able to develop the logistics to operate a mobile court which was established in Wai'anāe on the Island of O'ahu (First Circuit). For FY 2017-2018 and FY 2018-2019, Acts 49 and 195 provided the following resources to implement the MOA signed by the Judiciary, Prosecutor's Office, and Office of the Public Defender.

- Judiciary: \$126,364 for administration and operation of the COC project (transfer by Office of the Public Defender per Act 49) for 2 permanent positions (Act 195). The Judiciary requested funding for other positions necessary for a sustainable court operation, but the positions were not funded.
- Public Defender: \$154,000 for 3 permanent positions (Act 49)
- Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, City & County of Honolulu: \$165,404 for 2 permanent positions (Act 49)

Operational mechanism

Under the COC model, hearings are held on cases for which the Prosecuting Attorney and Office of the Public Defender have negotiated a plea agreement on the disposition of the defendants' outstanding charges and bench warrants. Only cases involving nonviolent, non-felony offenses under state law and city ordinance may be heard and addressed under the program. Designated judges preside over Honolulu District Court, Wahiawā District Court, Wai'anāe Public Library, and Kāne'ohe District Court. In Honolulu and Wahiawā, COC sessions are part of their regular calendar, which physically restricts them to a courtroom. Having a dedicated judge to COC enables the court to become mobile, render consistent decisions, and maintain a unique relationship with each participant.

Prior to Court

The Office of the Public Defender engages a social service or healthcare professionals to provide services to defendants who are willing to participate in the program and be represented by the Office of the Public Defender. After the initial assessment of the applicant and consultation with the social service or healthcare professional, the Office of the Public Defender develops a list of the defendants who are potential participants in the program and transmits it to the Department of

the Prosecuting Attorney. (See Appendix A: Office of the Public Defender's letter of comments and recommendations.)

The Department of the Prosecuting Attorney selects defendants from the list who may be appropriate for participation in the COC program. The Department of the Prosecuting Attorney enters into plea negotiations with the Office of the Public Defender for disposition of outstanding charges and bench warrants. The Office of the Public Defender petitions the Court for the defendants' change of plea and sentencing in COC. Proposed disposition of cases may include a fine, community service, court-ordered treatment, or other court-ordered conditions. The motion for a change of plea is placed on the COC calendar with appropriate notice to the parties and is subject to approval by the court.

In & Post Court

Once the plea negotiations are completed, the participant, the public defender, and the prosecutor appear before the COC Judge for approval. If the court accepts the plea agreement, the participant is sentenced and a return date is scheduled for proof of compliance (POC).

If the court orders community service, the participant needs to go to the Judiciary's Adult/Juvenile Community Service and Restitution Unit (A/JCSRU) for community service placement. As a branch of the Judiciary, the A/JCSRU's community service placement office is located in the Honolulu District Court building. Fortunately, the A/JCSRU has also gone mobile and has been present at the Wahiawā District Court, Wai'anae Public Library, and Kāne'ohe District Court, providing access for the participants living in rural areas with transportation issues. Most participants are given opportunities to do their community service in their communities.

Following the court appearance, participants also meet with service providers to address other conditions of their sentence and determine whether other community resources are available. Resources could include medical or mental health care, residential and occupational placement, or other legal services by service providers.

At the POC hearing, both counsels meet with the participant to ensure the participant has met all the sentencing conditions. If a participant needs more time to complete the sentence, the court may grant additional time to complete any outstanding conditions.

To date, COC sessions have been held at four locations on the following dates:

	HONOLULU	WAHIAWĀ	WAI'ANAE	KĀNE'OHE
2017				
January	Jan. 26			
February	Feb. 23			
March	Mar. 23			
April	Apr. 27			
May	May 11, May 18			
June	June 8, June 22			

After Enactment of Act 55, SLH 2017				
July	July 13, July 27			
August	Aug. 10, Aug. 24			
September	Sept. 10, Sept. 28			
October	Oct. 12, Oct. 26			
November	Nov. 9, Nov. 16			
December	Dec. 14, Dec. 28	Dec. 19		
2018				
January	Jan. 11, Jan. 25	Jan. 16		
February	Feb. 8, Feb. 22	Feb. 20		
March	Mar. 8, Mar. 22	Mar. 20		
April	Apr. 12, Apr. 26	Apr. 17		
May	May 10, May 24	May 15		
June	June 14, June 28	June 19		
July	July 12, July 26	July 17		
August	Aug. 9, Aug. 23	Aug. 21		
September	Sept. 13, Sept. 27	Sept. 18	Sept. 21	
October	Oct. 11, Oct. 25	Oct. 16	Oct. 26	
November	Nov. 8, Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Nov. 30	
December	Dec. 13, Dec. 27	Dec. 18	Dec. 14	
2019				
January	Jan. 10, Jan. 17	Jan. 15	Jan. 25	
February	Feb. 14, Feb. 28	Feb. 19	Feb. 22	
March	Mar. 14, Mar. 28	March 19	March 22	
April	Apr. 11, Apr. 25	Apr. 16	Apr. 26	
May	May 9, May 30	May 14	May 17	
June	June 13, June 27	June 18	June 28	June 10
July	July 11, July 25	July 16	July 26	July 1
August	Aug. 8, Aug. 22	Aug. 20	Aug. 23	Aug. 5
September	Sept. 12, Sept. 26	Sept. 17	Sept. 27	Sept. 9
October*	Oct. 10, Oct. 24	Oct. 15	Oct. 25	Oct. 7
November*	Nov. 14, Nov. 21	Nov. 19	Nov. 22	Nov. 4
December*	Dec. 12, Dec. 19	Dec. 17	Dec. 13	Dec. 2

*Planned for the rest of 2019. (This table is current as of September 2019.)

SECTION IV: PROGRAM MEASURES AND OUTCOMES AND PROGRAM QUANTIFICATION

Program measures and outcomes

To measure the effectiveness of COC, the Judiciary reports on the number of participants served and the number of cases cleared. The following report covers dispositions through September 30, 2019.

Program quantification

The Judiciary reports the following data provided by Judiciary, the Prosecutor's Office, and the Office of the Public Defender.

- COC sessions held: 101
- Persons participated in the program: 201
- Cases cleared: 2,321
- Community service hours performed: 3,966
- Driver's license stoppers lifted: 1,527
- Bench warrants recalled: 422
- Participants who obtained driver's license and permits: 27
- Participants who obtained housing: 49 (40 obtained on their own)
- Participants who were sheltered: 22 (11 obtained on their own)
- Participants who are living with family/friends: 33
- Participants who obtained jobs: 42 (39 on their own)
- Participants who received Substance Abuse Assessment/Treatment: 17

These statistics are real-life stories that show the effect of COC on participants' lives. For example:

- Participant was referred to the Office of the Public Defender by Catholic Charities. He was residing at the Catholic Charities Villages of Mā'ili transitional housing and was actively working with a case manager before and during participation in the COC. After graduating from the program, he moved to Alaska to live with his family. He also obtained his driver's license there.
- Participant completed his substance abuse assessment test at Hina Mauka while in the COC. He went back to his family (his dad attended every court session to support him) and is now working in construction (fencing and drywall).
- Participant is on his way to graduate from COC, and he continues to complete his community service work. Prior to applying to COC, the participant was sheltered at Next Step Shelter. At his first court hearing, he mentioned that he received housing placement and that he obtained a job at the Family Assessment Center (a shelter for families). He is now gainfully employed at Waikiki Health.

- Participant passed her driver's license permit test and is in contact with the outreach team from Hawai'i Health & Harm Reduction to get into Hale Mauiola Sand Island Shelter.
- Participant was referred to the Public Defender's Office by Catholic Charities Hale Wai Vista. She is currently living with family and passed her driver's license permit test. She is scheduled to take her road test in January 2020.
- Participant and her husband (also a graduate from COC), with help from the Institute for Human Services (IHS), are now residing at the Hale Mauiola Shelter at Sand Island.
- Participant is on his way to graduate from COC. He was previously homeless, but moved back in with family. With help from IHS, he was able to get his state ID.

In partnership with the Prosecutor's Office and Office of the Public Defender, the Judiciary hopes to continue expanding its services to improve the lives of vulnerable individuals on O'ahu and increase accountability in the criminal justice system.

SECTION V. PROGRAM PROGRESS, CHALLENGES, AND OPPORTUNITIES

The Judiciary, the Prosecutor's Office, and the Office of the Public Defender have worked collaboratively to establish a COC program in response to the criminal justice system's heavy caseload of nonviolent, non-felony offenses that overburden the court and law enforcement. The "pilot" stage of the project started with the first COC session held in the Honolulu District Court on January 26, 2017. After the enactment of Act 55, the COC expanded to Wahiawā, Waiʻanae, and Kāneʻohe. This section discusses the progress made through September 2019 and the challenges and opportunities identified through the process.

Program progress

On June 22, 2017, Governor Ige signed Act 55, enabling legislation for COC operations, and signed accompanying Acts 49 and 195, respectively, on June 21, 2017 and July 12, 2017. Since then, the Judiciary, the Prosecutor's Office, and the Office of the Public Defender have signed a COC MOA focused on meeting the requirements of these Acts.

Expansion outside of the Honolulu District Court

Act 55 called upon the Judiciary to extend the services of the COC beyond the urban setting of the Honolulu District Courthouse. The COC was tasked with bringing services into Oʻahu's rural communities, making the court more accessible for its target participants – specifically, misdemeanor offenders who are battling homelessness.

The COC approached this expansion in two phases. First, the court would be conducted in an established courthouse setting located in a more rural community outside of Honolulu. This would serve as a proving ground by which certain program parameters would be tested and recalibrated based on the results and challenges encountered by court staff and the COC team. The next phase would then be to take the COC entirely outside of a traditional courtroom setting and create a “mobile court” program that could be applied to any community across the island.

The first COC outside of the Honolulu District Court opened at the Wahiawā District Courthouse in December 2017 under the direction of First Circuit Deputy Chief Judge Lono Lee and Deputy Chief Court Administrator Calvin Ching. This marked the beginning of Phase 1 of the COC expansion which involved the integration of court calendars. Nine months later, in September 2018, Phase 2 was successfully launched when the COC held its first mobile court session at the Waiʻanae Public Library. The library's general meeting room, which had never before been used to conduct court proceedings, was set up as the main courtroom while adjacent areas within the library were used to provide meeting spaces for community service providers and court personnel. Since this successful launch, the COC is being held monthly at the Waiʻanae Public Library.

In June 2019, the COC expanded to the Kāneʻohe District Court to serve the Windward community. The Kāneʻohe District Court is the newest COC location and has participants from Kāneʻohe and Waimānalo. Outreach staff from IHS and Legal Aid Society of Hawaiʻi come to the court to connect the COC participants to social service providers. Windward Community College's Paipai o Koʻolau Program takes referrals from the COC.

Expansion of community partners and outreach efforts

Connecting COC participants to social service providers is at the heart of the COC's mission. The COC understands that connecting its participants to vital social services that are accessible in areas closer to where they live is perhaps the most vital piece of the rehabilitation process. Utilizing the social services available – housing assistance, job placement, and obtaining identification – is a necessary step to complete the COC program and the best way to prevent or reduce recidivism amongst participants. Recognizing this, the COC has continuously developed new relationships with community partners across the island.

The Judiciary, Office of the Public Defender, and Prosecutor's Office have also teamed up to participate regularly in community meetings and events focusing on homeless services in an effort to actively seek new potential participants for the program. Since early 2018, the COC team has been working with many non-profit service providers and government agencies and has attended recurring outreach and screening sessions at various locations in Honolulu, Hale'iwa, Kailua, Wahiawā, Wai'anae, and Waimānalo.

The Judiciary's scope of interaction into the existing homeless initiatives ranges from the COC team joining outreach events/meetings to full integration (referring potential participants, organizing applicant assessment sessions, providing social services, and assisting court attendance). The growing list of community-based organizations that the COC has directly worked with includes the following:

- O'ahu-wide partners: Partners In Care, Volunteer Legal Services Hawai'i, Legal Aid Society of Hawai'i, IHS, Honolulu Police Department H.E.L.P., LEAD program, Jail Diversion Program, Honolulu C & C Rent to Work program, Partners in Development, EPIC 'Ohana
- Honolulu partners: Hawai'i Health & Harm Reduction Center, Downtown Joint Outreach Center (H4 Hawai'i), Kalihi-Palama Center, Pūnāwai Rest Stop
- North Shore partners: Waialua Community Association
- Wahiawā partners: ALEA Bridge
- Wai'anae partners: Catholic Charities Hawai'i, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Partners in Development Foundation, Ka Wahi Kaiaulu-Wai'anae Neighborhood Place, Honolulu Community Action Program, Wai'anae Public Library
- Windward partner: Kinai 'Eha, Windward Community College Paipai o Ko'olau Program.

In 2019, the COC continued its expansion of partnership through informational sessions and outreach efforts. New partners include City and County of Honolulu Rent to Work program, Partners in Development, EPIC 'Ohana, Jail Diversion Program, Downtown Joint Outreach Center (H4 Hawai'i), Pūnāwai Rest Stop, and Windward Community College Paipai o Ko'olau Program.

The COC holds intake sessions at the following locations (as of September 2019, subject to change):

- Waimānalo Wednesday, every last Wednesday of the month at the Waimānalo Beach Park or Waimānalo District Park. Organized by Kinai 'Eha.

- Pūnāwai Rest Stop, every third Wednesday of the month.
- Iluna, every second Tuesday of the month at Dot's (Wahiawā restaurant) parking lot. Organized by ALEA Bridge.
- Downtown Joint Outreach Center, every third Monday of the month.
- Villages of Mā'ili, every second Friday of the month. Organized with Catholic Charities.

Development of logistics and procedures

As part of its expansion efforts, procedures and logistics for the mobile COC operation have been created.

The Judiciary's Legal Documents Branch 2 established a new workflow to enable the mobile COC to operate smoothly outside of the District Court headquarters. Both the Judicial Services Branch, which manages the court clerks and court bailiffs, and the A/JCSRU, which assigns COC participants to community service work, have provided dedicated personnel to accommodate the mobile court operation.

The team travels to locations on days when COC is held outside of Honolulu in order to ensure that the court services provided by the mobile court resemble typical operations in both quality and accessibility. The A/CJCSRU staff, for example, is able to work directly with COC participants on-site at the mobile court location so that by the time the participants leave the building, they have been issued all the appropriate paperwork and are fully prepared to begin their community service assignment with the designated work provider.

Acquisition of supplies and equipment

Equipment including computers, printers, telephones, mobile wireless devices, specialized software, tables, and chairs were acquired to enable the operation of the mobile COC. Having a fully connected and functional courtroom arrangement is necessary for effectively carrying out mobile courtroom operations. Laptops purchased for courtroom use were configured to enable secure access to the Judiciary's computer programs via Virtual Private Networks (VPN). Court staff, including bailiffs, court clerks, and court operation specialists were trained in the use of computers and other equipment specifically configured for mobile court use.

As the mobile court expands to additional locations, operational procedures will continue to be evaluated and refined to proactively address site-specific logistical challenges.

Expansion of marketing and public information efforts

Communication with community partners, service providers, and potential program participants is important to the continued success of the COC program, particularly with respect to the current expansion initiatives. Regular engagement with the public and potential program partners is a key factor in the COC's efforts to expand its footprint into more communities.

Brochures that include general program information and specific guidelines for the COC referral process have been created. Arrangements were made to allow supervised media access to the mobile COC's inaugural session in Wai'anae and opening of the Wahiawā and Kāne'ohe COC. Further, informational articles related to COC operations are in process for publication on the Judiciary's website and internal intranet. A branding campaign also has been implemented, featuring a newly-created program logo, signage, and other updated marketing materials.

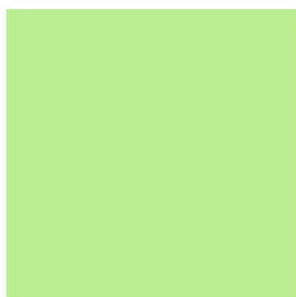
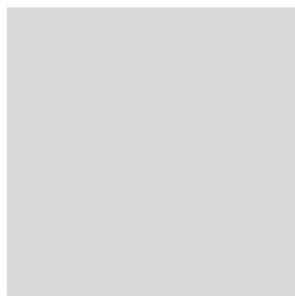
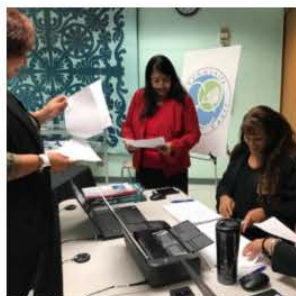
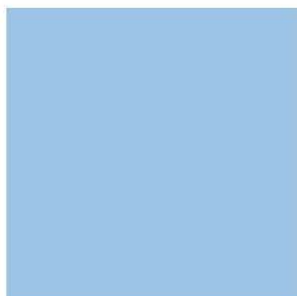
Positive media exposure for COC has been beneficial to the program's growth and reputation. This has created more attention for the program, allowing the COC team to disseminate information to a larger audience. Members of the COC team from the Judiciary, Office of the Public Defender and Prosecutor's Office have all worked with community partners to deliver informational presentations about the program and participate in meetings and public outreach events to address O'ahu's homeless issues. The Judiciary's public information officer regularly communicates with various media outlets to inform them of new goals or milestones and foster increased interest in the program. Notably, Deputy Chief Court Administrator Calvin Ching has recently participated in interviews with the *Honolulu Star Advertiser*, *Civil Beat*, Hawai'i News Now, and 'Ōlelo Community Media in order to apprise the public of recent initiatives and to share the Judiciary's philosophy that drives the COC.

The *Honolulu Star Advertiser* article regarding the recent opening of the Kāne'ohe COC has led to inquiries from a non-profit agency and potential applicant.

Legislative Efforts

Accompanying Acts 49 & 195 designated funding for the Office of the Public Defender and the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, but did not fully fund the Judiciary's staff. The Acts funded two positions, but did not fund additional positions critical for a sustainable court operation. During the 2019 Legislature, the Judiciary asked for funding for a court clerk, court bailiff, and judicial clerk and additional operational costs to fully implement Act 55, but the requested positions and operational costs were not funded. This has delayed the expansion of the mobile COC in Honolulu, Wahiawā, and Kāne'ohe.

One of the COC goals is to connect the participants to social services. Beyond the COC goals, the Judiciary recognizes the importance of outreach services on a broader scope of increasing access to social services and reducing homelessness. To increase access to services, the COC in 2019 submitted testimony in support of Senate Bill 471, which appropriated funds to outreach programs, rapid re-housing program, housing first program, family assessment centers, law enforcement assisted diversion program, and a coordinated statewide homelessness initiative. The bill was signed into law as Act 062 on June 6, 2019.



Photos: Various Community Outreach Court activities performed through 2019.

Challenges

Staff shortage continues to be the main challenge in 2019. While traditional courtrooms provide essential resources such as personnel (court clerks, bailiff, judge, security), meeting areas (courtroom and client/service provider meeting room), and equipment (tables, chairs, recording devices, secured internet, computers, etc.), non-traditional court locations do not provide these resources. Therefore, personnel, equipment, and transportation to transport personnel and equipment to non-traditional court settings are essential and need to be supported. The sustainability and further expansion of the mobile COC program will be dependent upon the availability and provision of these resources. The following describes the roles of the personnel, suitable facilities for the mobile COC, necessary equipment, and transportation.

Personnel

Court clerks and a court bailiff are necessary for any court operation. The court clerks' functions include processing motions, calendaring cases, updating court records for disposition of cases, tracking sentencing compliance, and filing court recordings. The COC calendar creates increased workloads for clerks since many COC participants have a large number of cases (often more than 10) during a single session.

Duties of the bailiff include: transporting the court clerks and the court documents, maintaining order during court proceedings, distributing court documents to the participants, and explaining the next steps to the participants (e.g., meeting with A/JCSRU staff for community service work placement).

Security personnel are essential for ensuring security protocols are followed, operating and enforcing the court's entry and identification system, and preserving the peace by protecting all court users and property. Funding and long-term support will be necessary to hire properly trained security personnel and to coordinate with the Department of Public Safety to arrange sheriff services as needed.

Though the court clerks, court bailiff, and security personnel are essential to the COC operation, funding for additional positions was requested but denied. During the 2018 legislative session, House Bill 2752 Relating to the Community Court Outreach Project was introduced, and the Judiciary submitted testimony in support and requested funds for these essential positions. However, the bill did not pass.

In its efforts to meet the objectives of Act 55, the COC program has had to draw from the Judiciary's regular staff. Regular court staff includes those from the Judicial Service Branch which provides court clerk and court bailiff services, Legal Documents Branch which provides pre- and post-court processing, and A/JCSRU, which places COC participants at community service work sites. Currently, staff for the COC operation phase II (Wai'anae COC) is drawn from the existing Honolulu District Court staff pool. Removing staff from an already short staffed pool adds heavy workloads to the remaining staff and affects the operation at the Honolulu District Court.

Continued operation and further expansion of the COC mobile court will be dependent upon the availability of necessary staffing resources to effectively manage and administer court activities.

Venue/Facility

Facilities that can accommodate the mobile COC require adequate spaces for the courtroom, A/JCSRU staff, social service providers, and parking. Successful implementation of program goals also requires that mobile court facilities be located in areas close to where program participants reside. Most facilities, including the Hawai'i State Public Library System, require facility rental fees for every COC session.

Equipment

Most equipment and supplies have been purchased for the COC expansion. However, there are recurring costs such as monthly internet and phone services that need to be accounted for. As the program continues to grow and expand its footprint in more communities, additional equipment will be needed, particularly for future mobile court operations.

Transportation

Transportation for equipment and staff to attend court sessions and meetings with social service agencies requires support. The COC team conducts outreach sessions to screen and evaluate potential program participants and attend meetings to engage community partners. Vehicle rental fees and mileage reimbursement are required for the regular transport of staff and equipment to the various locations islandwide.

Additionally, the mobile COC brings the court into the communities it serves. However, not all participants reside within walking distance or have reliable transportation to and from the court sites and/or assigned community service work sites.

Opportunities

COC at the Wai'anae Public Library which fully integrates the mobile COC concept has been successful. The court operations and logistics for the mobile COC have been developed and can be applied to other locations on O'ahu and the neighbor islands.

Future expansion on O'ahu

Because Act 55 calls for the development of a mobile justice system that travels to neighborhoods within O'ahu's rural communities, future growth of the program will build upon the recent successes of the COC's mobile court ("Wai'anae Public Library model").

COC Wahiawā is currently held in Wahiawā District Court, which is one of the existing "rural courts" on O'ahu. Moving the COC from the Wahiawā District Courthouse to a non-traditional court setting within the Wahiawā community would allow the COC to be closer to the community and maximize the effectiveness of the mobile COC. The benefits of moving the court to another location include: (1) returning Wahiawā District Court back to its regular calendar, (2) streamlining and focusing on the Wahiawā COC participants, (3) creating new partnerships with Wahiawā service providers, and (4) creating a less intimidating atmosphere for participants.

Based on the same concept, the current COC operation at the Honolulu District Court Building which is held in Courtroom 7B, may be moved to an alternate downtown location to extend the benefits of the mobile court to the Honolulu-based participants. Like the Wahiawā calendar, this would enable Courtroom 7B to return to its original schedule.

Efforts are being made to address some of the staffing needs to ensure future growth. Adequate staffing would give us the flexibility to expand the operation of the court into other geographical areas on O‘ahu. Therefore, providing increased access to justice.

Future Expansion on Neighbor Islands

In June 2019, the First Circuit Deputy Chief Court Administrator Calvin Ching hosted a meeting to share information on the COC with the representatives from the Second, Third, and Fifth Circuits. Representatives from the Office of the Public Defender and the Department of the Prosecuting Attorney were also present. The meeting was held in response to the growing interest in the COC from the neighbor islands and to meet the mandate of H.C.R. 81 to study the feasibility of opening the COC in Puna and Ka‘ū.

The expansion to neighbor islands may increase the COC’s capacity to collaborate with other Circuits to address cases from other jurisdictions and help individuals who have outstanding cases from more than one Circuit.

SECTION VI: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

The mission of the Judiciary, as an independent branch of government, is to administer justice in an impartial, efficient, and accessible manner in accordance with the law. Act 55 has enabled the Judiciary to continue its mission by increasing opportunities for access to justice among those who otherwise might not access court services and social services through the COC program.

Through September 2019:

- The Judiciary held 101 COC sessions.
- The COC cleared 2,321 cases and served 201 participants.
- Forty-nine participants obtained housing. (Forty obtained housing on their own.)
- Twenty-two participants were sheltered. (Eleven obtained shelter on their own.)
- Thirty-three participants are living with family/friends.
- Forty-two participants obtained jobs. (Thirty-nine obtained jobs on their own.)
- The COC Honolulu expanded to Wahiawā District Court in December 2017, to Wai‘anae Public Library in September 2018, and to Kāne‘ohe District Court in June 2019.
- The COC has developed logistics for the mobile court (“Wai‘anae Public Library model”) operation and is seeking further expansion into other communities.
- The COC expanded its partnerships with social service providers in Honolulu, Wahiawā, Wai‘anae, and the Windward area, and continues to establish new partnerships with service providers in communities that are suitable for the mobile court.

Due to the shortage of clerks at the Honolulu District Court and the operational needs of the COC program, staff shortage for COC operations continues to be a major issue in 2019.

The Judiciary extends its appreciation to the Governor and the Legislature for establishing the COC, and looks forward to building upon the progress made from 2017 to 2019 through the partnership with the City and County of Honolulu Department of the Prosecuting Attorney, Office of the Public Defender, the Department of Public Safety, Hawai‘i State Public Library System, social service providers, and community partners. The Judiciary looks forward to gaining further support to expand the mobile COC into more communities on O‘ahu to increase access to court services and to change the lives of many in 2020.

**APPENDICES: COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS LETTERS FROM THE
OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC DEFENDER**

Appendix A: Letter from the Office of the Public Defender dated October 2, 2019.

No comments and recommendations were received from the City and County of Honolulu
Department of the Prosecuting Attorney.

JOHN M. TONAKI
STATE PUBLIC DEFENDER

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APPEALS SECTION



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October 2, 2019

Community Outreach Court continues to expand successfully across the island. In addition to the Honolulu and Wahiawa District Courts and Waianae Public Library, this specialty court began holding court sessions in Kaneohe District Court this year. This allows greater accessibility to individuals across the island. The program provides an opportunity for individuals to have their cases resolved by completing community service work rather than serving jail time.

We continue to work with the Institute for Human Services, Hawaii Health & Harm Reduction, ALEA Bridge, Legal Aid Society, and Catholic Charities to assist the participants in the best way that we can. Our partners are key in assisting participants to become successful even after graduating from Community Outreach Court. They have helped and continue to assist many participants get into shelter, housing, job placement, and provide case management services to them. The Community Outreach Court continues to participate in outreach events, allowing us to reach out to individuals who have not had the chance to take care of their outstanding cases or their bench warrants.

Our goal is to reach out to individuals in other communities that may benefit from this program. To accomplish this goal, we must create more partnerships with service providers that are not familiar with Community Outreach Court. This may also open avenues for service agencies to become registered community service sites through the Judiciary. Partnering with service providers bring a larger and stronger support system to the individuals we serve in our communities.

Community Outreach Court offers individuals to conveniently take care of their cases closest to their residential location, in exchange for the opportunity to give back to their own community. In addition, the participants receive direct help and wraparound services from partnered agencies that attend the court sessions. We are looking forward to expanding this specialty court beyond the locations we are currently serving. We believe this will encourage more individuals to attend their court dates without having the fear of serving jail time. Expanding to more locations will also increase awareness of the program to reach out to individuals who need the services in other communities.

Mahalo,
John Tonaki
Public Defender